



AGENDA



FOR THE REGULAR MEETING OF RED DEER CITY COUNCIL

TO BE HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CITY HALL

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 2005

COMMENCING AT 4:30 P.M.



- (1) Confirmation of the Regular Meeting of Monday, May 9, 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 / Smoke Free Bylaw 3345/2005*
(Consideration of 3 Readings of the Bylaw) . . .1

 2. Director of Development Services – Re: *Emergency Services Station – Tender Results* . . .7

- (3) PUBLIC HEARINGS
 1. 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 2nd & 3rd Readings of the Bylaw) . . .15

2. **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 / Melcor Developments Ltd.***
(Consideration of 2nd & 3rd Readings of the Bylaw) . .22

- (4) **REPORTS**

1. **Director of Corporate Services – Re: *2004 Annual Report*** . .26

2. **Public Works Manager – Re: *Waste Management Master Plan*** . .29

3. **Inspections & Licensing Manager – Re: *Amendment to the Traffic Bylaw – Bylaw Amendment 3186/A-2005***
(Consideration of 3 Readings of the Bylaw) . .67

4. **Inspections & Licensing Supervisor – Re: *Dog Bylaw Amendment 2943/A-2005 - Change to Schedule "C"***
(Consideration of 3 Readings of the Bylaw) . .71

5. **Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager – Re: *Alexander Way – Public Art Installations*** . .73

6. **Parkland Community Planning Services – Re: *Oriole Park West***
 - (a) ***Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan Bylaw Amendment 3217/B-2005***
(Consideration of 1st Reading of the Bylaw) . .81

- (b) **Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/N-2005 – Rezoning of Land From C4 Commercial (Major Arterial) District to A2 Environmental Preservation District / Oriole Park West / City of Red Deer**
(Consideration of 1st Reading of the Bylaw) . .95
- (c) **Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/Q-2005 – Rezoning of Land from A1 Future Urban Development District and A2 Environmental Preservation Districts to R1 Residential (Low Density) District, R1A Residential (Semi-Detached Dwelling) District and P1 Parks and Recreation District /Oriole Park West - Phase 7A/ City of Red Deer**
(Consideration of 1st Reading of the Bylaw) . .98
- (d) **Land & Economic Development Manager – Re: Road Closure Bylaw 3346/2005 - Road Plan 2082 LZ – Oriole Park West**
(Consideration of 1st Reading of the Bylaw) . .102
- (e) **Land & Economic Development Manager – Re: Request to Exchange Municipal Reserve Land in Oriole Park / Part of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 for Part of Lot 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 / Mike Dandurand Realty and Northland Industrial Park (Red Deer) Ltd.** . .106
- 7. **Parkland Community Planning Services – Re: Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/O-2005 - Rezoning of Land From A1 Future Urban Development District to R2 (Medium Density) District / Johnstone Crossing / City of Red Deer**
(Consideration of 1st Reading of the Bylaw) . .113
- 8. **Parkland Community Planning Services – Re: Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/P-2005 – Rezoning of Land from A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District / Johnstone Park – Phase 10 / Carolina Homes Ltd.**
(Consideration of 1st Reading of the Bylaw) . .116

(5) **CORRESPONDENCE**

(6) **PETITIONS AND DELEGATIONS**

(7) **NOTICES OF MOTION**

(8) **WRITTEN INQUIRIES**

(9) **BYLAWS**

1. **2943/A-2005** – Dog Bylaw Amendment – Changes to Schedule “C”
(3 Readings) . .119
. .71

2. **3156/K- 2005** – Land Use Bylaw Amendment - Changes to Sign Regulations / Public Service District, Real Estate, Fascia & Rooftop Signs
(2nd & 3rd Readings) . .120
. .15

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 / Melcor Developments Ltd.
(2nd & 3rd Readings) . .124
. .22

4. **3217/B-2005** – Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan Bylaw Amendment
(1st Reading) . .126
. .81

5. **3156/N-2005** – Land Use Bylaw Amendment - Rezoning of Land From C4 Commercial (Major Arterial) District to A2 Environmental Preservation District / Oriole Park West / City of Red Deer
(1st Reading) ..158
..95
6. **3156/Q-2005** – Land Use Bylaw Amendment / Rezoning of Land from A1 Future Urban Development District and A2 Environmental Preservation Districts to R1 Residential (Low Density) District, R1A Residential (Semi-Detached Dwelling) District and P1 Parks and Recreation District /Oriole Park West - Phase 7A/ City of Red Deer
(1st Reading) ..160
..98
7. **3156/O-2005** – Land Use Bylaw Amendment - Land Use Bylaw Amendment - Rezoning of Land From A1 Future Urban Development District to R2 (Medium Density) District / Johnstone Crossing / City of Red Deer
(1st Reading) ..162
..113
8. **3156/P-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 / Johnstone Park – Phase 10 / Carolina Homes Ltd.
(1st Reading) ..164
..116
9. **3186/A-2005** – Traffic Bylaw Amendment
(3 Readings) ..166
..67
10. **3345/2005** – Smoke Free Bylaw
(3 Readings) ..171
..1

Agenda - Regular Meeting of Red Deer City Council
Tuesday, May 24, 2005
Page 6

- 11. 3346/2005 – Road Closure Bylaw – Road Plan 2082 LZ –
Oriole Park West
(1st Reading) . .178
. .102



Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 17, 2005
TO: City Council
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: Smoke Free Bylaw 3345/2005

At the Monday, April 25, 2005 Council Meeting, Council tabled consideration of the Smoke Free Bylaw 3345/2005 to allow for public feedback at the May 24, 2005 Council Meeting.

Following is additional information from Administration regarding this issue.

Provided as attachments to this agenda are the public comments received and the original report that appeared on the April 25, 2005 Council agenda.



Kelly Kloss
Manager

/attach.



DATE: May 16, 2005

TO: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

FROM: Treena Patenaude, Project Coordinator, Inspections & Licensing and Paul Meyette, Inspections & Licensing Manager

RE: A. Changes to the Proposed Smoke Free Bylaw
B. Additional Public Consultation information

A. Changes to the Proposed Smoke Free Bylaw

There are two changes to the proposed Smoke Free Bylaw made since April 25, 2005 Council meeting.

1. After consultation with the City Solicitor, the definition for "Private Living Accommodation" was amended to be clearer to understand. The Proposed Smoke Free Bylaw on April 25, 2005 read:

"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.

This has now been amended to read:

"Private Living Accommodation" means an area of a building used as a private residence to which the members of the public are not normally invited, this includes a hotel or motel room, but does not include any portion of such area used as a workplace.

The first draft of the Bylaw did not exempt those living in a social care residence and the new definition clarifies that they can smoke in their own rooms, which constitutes for all intents and purposes of their "home".

2. Section six is deleted as clarity is provided in the new Private Living Accommodation definition.
 6. *"The provisions of sections 4 to 6 inclusive of this bylaw do not apply to an area of a building used exclusively as Private Living Accommodation"*

B. Additional Public Consultation Information

In response to the questions asked at the April 25, 2005 Council meeting regarding

- no smoking initiatives in municipalities around Red Deer/Red Deer Chamber of Commerce response
- the impact of the existing no smoking bylaw on restaurants, and
- what City Council based their decision on three years ago with current smoking Bylaw,

we have gathered the following responses.

No Smoking Initiatives around Red Deer/Red Deer Chamber of Commerce response

Town of Blackfalds (Lyle Wack – Town Manager)

Mr. Wack indicated that Town Council has not considered a smoke free bylaw and plans to stay at the same level as the Province of Alberta.

Town of Lacombe (Bob Jenkins – Town Manager)

Mr. Jenkins indicated that Town Council decided not to pursue the gold standard. Instead, they will stay at the same level as the Province of Alberta. Currently most of their facilities are smoke free with the exception of one in which children are not allowed to enter as smoking is permitted.

Town of Sylvan Lake (Al Gamble – Development Officer)

The Town of Sylvan Lake do not have a Smoking Bylaw.

Town of Innisfail (Dale Mather – Town Manager)

First reading was given to a Silver Standard Bylaw by Town Council. This will go back to Council for a public hearing on June 13, 2005. If the Silver Standard Bylaw is passed it would be an interim solution and would be brought back to Council before its term expires (2007). They have discussed whether or not they would go 100 per cent smoke free (gold standard) if the City of Red Deer proceeds with a smoke free bylaw, but have not made a decision at this time.

Red Deer Chamber of Commerce (Cal Dallas)

The biggest concern for the Chamber of Commerce is the significant investments made by businesses in 2002 to accommodate smoking clientele. A new smoke free bylaw would undermine their ability to recoup investments. Businesses

such as bingo halls and casinos have a strong sense that their business will be negatively impacted but others not as much. Due to the investments businesses are continuously making, they feel it is not right to change legislation. Businesses wish there was a way to address their concerns, such as grandfathering their investments, but this would then create a non-level playing field. The Chamber of Commerce suggests that a later date to implement the proposed smoke free bylaw would cover some concerns businesses may have. Lots of notice would help prepare the businesses for the change in the Bylaw. A later date would allow the businesses to reasonably prepare for and recoup the money lost from the changes made to comply with the existing bylaw in 2002. They feel The City of Red Deer needs to be cautious with the impact the bylaw may have on businesses.

Impact of the Existing No Smoking Bylaw on Restaurants in Red Deer

Earls (Paula Learn – Manager and Bill Olafson)

Ms Learn indicated that Earls felt it did not have a choice as to whether or not to ban smoking when Red Deer went to a Silver Standard level. As they cater to families, Earl's did not feel they could prohibit minors so instead they decided to prohibit smoking.

When speaking with Mr. Olafson he indicated they lost approximately 10 per cent of their business when Earls went smoke free, which has now been recovered. They chose not to make a smoking lounge because they were more restaurant orientated.

Currently Earls allows smoking in the presence of minors on their patio.

Keg (Michelle – Manager)

The Keg's decision to go smoke free was made by head office and implemented throughout Canada at Keg restaurants. When the City of Victoria went smoke free, it provided the impetus for all Keg restaurants to become smoke free. According to the manager, the Keg had no loss in revenue when they went smoke free.

Kelsey's Restaurant (Dawn - Manager)

Kelsey's went smoke free in 2002. The decision was made by head office and there was no consideration to put in a smoking room or to enclose the lounge. Kelsey's is a family restaurant and they chose to cater to children instead of smokers. However, their patio currently allows smoking and minors are prohibited. Kelsey's indicated there was not a noticeable loss in revenue.

General

Most of the current non-smoking restaurants in Red Deer are chain-operated and the decision was made to go smoke free by head offices. They stated the reason was to keep all the chain restaurants across Canada at the same standard.

City of Red Deer – Smoking Bylaw History

On June 4, 2001 after considering a report from the Environmental Advisory Board on Smoking in Indoor Public Places, Council directed that a Smoking Bylaw based on a Silver Standard be drafted.

At the July 30, 2001 Council meeting, first reading was given to Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001. However, Council agreed to table consideration of the Bylaw to a Special Meeting of Council on September 17, 2001 in order to obtain additional public feedback. Also at the July 30th meeting, a motion to hold a plebiscite for the Bylaw was defeated.

At the Council meeting of September 17, 2001, following presentations by the public, Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001 was passed. The Bylaw came into force on September 18, 2002.

Comments:

We recommend that Council proceed with three readings of the Bylaw.

"Morris Flewwelling"
Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager



COUNCIL MEETING OF MAY 24TH , 2005

ATTACHMENT

DOCUMENT STATUS: PUBLIC

**REFERS TO: CENTRAL ALBERTA BUSINESSES
FOR CHOICE SUBMISSION -
DATED APRIL 15, 2005**

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND
DEVELOPMENT OF A GOLD
STANDARD BYLAW (100% SMOKE
FREE) FOR THE CITY OF RED
DEER**

Central Alberta Businesses FOR CHOICE



If they can smoking in bars, what's next? © 2008 The Canadian Business Association. All rights reserved. For more information, please contact the Canadian Business Association at 1-800-367-8888.
It's time for the right to smoke in your bar. Has your bar ever been a special place to smoke your pipe?

There are solutions that will not harm charities and the livelihood of those who work in the hospitality industries. A solution that accommodates both those who wish to avoid tobacco smoke and those who choose to smoke. A win-win solution for all stake holders.

Central Alberta Businesses FOR CHOICE

Mayor and City Council
c/o Legislative & Administrative Services
P.O. Box 5008
Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4
April 15, 2005

Re: Ventilation is a solution to a smoking ban

As spokesperson for Central Alberta Businesses For Choice (CABC), a group of organizations, businesses and individuals committed to the promotion of sound ventilation science and support of the hospitality industry, I am writing to inform your council about the immediate negative economic impact a smoking ban will have on our industry.

First, why is the City of Red Deer involved in this debate? This debate should be between the anti-smoking advocates and the Federal Government, not between Red Deer City Council and the city's hospitality, gaming and not-for-profit sectors. **We would encourage the City of Red Deer to voice their concerns on the public health ramifications of smoking, but please do not make our businesses victims in a battle which neither of us should be involved in.**

Our committee does not defend or promote the use of tobacco. This is not a pro or anti smoking issue. It is about living in the real world and dealing with the realities that there still are people who smoke. Like it or not, many of these people are our patrons, many of these patrons simply will opt to stay home during the ban and take their non-smoking friends with them.

We would not object if Ottawa chooses to ban the sale and consumption of tobacco. But we do care about bylaws that restrict the consumption of this product on a selective basis when those restrictions hurt our businesses.

Next, I think **it is important to understand why this is such a difficult issue for our industry.** Our industry is a huge and diverse sector of the economy that serves millions of Canadians every day and in every conceivable circumstance. The average Canadian foodservice establishment is a relatively small business with just \$576,000 in revenue per year. And the profits are also small, just 6.6% of sales or an average of \$38,000 per year -- less than the average household income in Canada.

Many hospitality industry operators can't afford to lose even 10% of their customer base without laying off staff and eventually going broke. However, there really is no such thing as an average restaurant or bar. The industry is as diverse as the 30 million Canadians we serve. **We don't dictate the habits, lifestyles or beliefs of Canadians; we simply try to accommodate them.**

So when it comes to smoking, many of our businesses are between a rock and hard place, because 30% of adult Albertans still smoke (2002 Criterion Research Survey). And most of those smokers prefer to exercise their habit in conjunction with food and beverage service.

Now I said 'many' of our businesses because the incidence of smoking and the impact of smoking bylaws is as diverse as the industry itself. **Some of our businesses can live with a total smoking ban.** Indeed, many foodservice establishments, especially quick service restaurants, banned smoking long before municipal bylaws restricting smoking existed.

At the other end of the spectrum, we have bars, pubs, and nightclubs where people go to meet friends and linger for hours. And if they are smokers, they'll eventually want to smoke. If they can't smoke they reduce the length of their stay, which means lower sales, or they go elsewhere, which means no sales at all. That's just simple common sense.

Some anti-smoking health advocates argue that a smoking ban will have no impact on industry sales. Unfortunately, nothing could be further from the truth. These Health advocates use misleading and out of context information to try and make their case. If you want health information by all means listen to the health advocates. However, for information on the economic impact of smoking bans you should listen to those small businesses most affected by smoking bans. **If there was no economic impact I would not be writing you today and you would not have heard from a number of concerned Red Deer small businesses.**

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Economic Impact Study: This study is the **most comprehensive analysis yet** conducted on the economic impact of complete smoking bans on bars and nightclubs.

The Report is authored by a former professor of economics, **Kellogg Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University. The author is a former consultant to the U.S. Senate Finance Committee, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the U. S. Treasury.**

This report is based solely on the economic impact of complete smoking bans on bars and pubs – not restaurants, fast food chains and donuts shops etc. Four municipalities were studied: Ottawa, Kingston, Kitchener and London.

The Report:

- Measures actual sales and revenue data from **Ministry of Finance (Ontario)**
- Compares data from pre and post implementation of smoking bans
- Uses regression and other statistical analysis methods
- Includes data reflective of overall economic trends
- Has been peer reviewed by an independent economist from York University's Schulich School of Business
- Over twenty percent of the adult population of Ontario are smokers.

The Results:

- Double-digit reduction in sales
- Smoking bans materially reduce sales in bars and pubs
- Proper ventilation will protect employees, non-smokers and allow businesses to continue to prosper
- In B.C., ventilated smoking areas are the law and are endorsed by the Province's Workers Compensation Board.

This study will be released in its entirety next week.

Evidence of the negative economic consequences of a ban is overwhelming.

- Research shows 76% of licensed establishments believe a ban will have a negative impact on business.
- 46% believe it will result in layoffs.
- According to the New York's Empire State Restaurant and Tavern Association, New York City's ban resulted in the loss of 2650 jobs, \$50 million in worker earnings and \$71.5 million in gross state product.
- Brewers of Ontario numbers show that licensed beer sales - the backbone of pub and bar sales - fall off dramatically after a ban.
- In Ottawa, 60 bars and pubs out of 210 have closed since the smoking bylaw was implemented there.
- At least one municipal politician has said he was flat out wrong in thinking the bars and pubs would rebound after a ban...they don't.
- In B.C., the impact of the 100% smoking bylaw in its short 80 day life included losses of \$8 million to the hospitality industry and nearly 800 layoffs.
- Owners and managers of bars in New York say that business is off by as much as 40% and that they have been forced to lay off employees.

And contrary to what the anti-tobacco lobby says, people do stay home when bans come into effect. Brewers of Ontario sales figures show a spike in retail beer sales after a ban. Bottom line: people stay at home to drink and smoke - in unventilated environments - when bans come to town.

Here are some objective examples demonstrating the impact of smoking bans in other Canadian jurisdictions.

President and CEO of the Manitoba Lotteries Corporation, Winston Hodgins, confirmed in a letter to the President of the Manitoba Hotel Association that **VLT revenue in the City of Brandon dropped by 18.2% since the City's September 2002 smoking ban was imposed, compared to a drop in VLT revenue of 2.2% in the area surrounding Brandon.**

In Ottawa licensee beer sales dropped 11.4% following the September, 2001 ban. Beer sales also dropped in other Ontario communities where there was no smoking ban, but only by 3.3%. The 7.2% difference can only be explained by the smoking ban. **That is a direct loss of \$10 million.** Similar results followed in Kitchener-Waterloo after a smoking ban was imposed in that jurisdiction. Source: Brewers of Ontario. (also see attached graph and Ottawa operator comments from our CRFA website)

Furthermore, if these negative affects were only short term you would not have seen a continuous two year effort in British Columbia by the Coalition of Hospitality Organizations to have WCB's smoking regulation amended, nor would the provincial government have in the end compromised and amended the smoking ban regulation if there were no lasting negative affects.

Our committee understands Council's wish to protect minors from second hand smoke and supports provisions of the bylaw that protect minors, however, it is our position that all hospitality industry operators should have a long-term option to cater to their adult smoking clientele. That is also the position of a strong majority of Albertans. **61% of Albertans (64% in cities outside of Calgary and Edmonton) believe hospitality industry establishments should be able to decide whether smoking is allowed in their establishment** (Criterion Research Survey 2002). We have also included a summary of our petition postcard campaign that started March 10 in Red Deer.

According to the conclusion of the report:

“...it is very difficult to isolate any effect the smoke free by-law may have had on restaurant and bar sales. It appears bars and pubs have experienced a more difficult year than restaurants...we cannot rule out that other factors, including changing customer preferences and the smoke-free by-law may have impacted establishments in particular niches.”

This vague conclusion is far from the ‘hard evidence’ claimed by the anti-tobacco lobby to justify a 100% smoking ban.

ANTI-TOBACCO LOBBY

The anti-tobacco lobby has done its best to twist the truth of the matter. First, ventilation - both enclosed (DSRs) and unenclosed (DSA) - works. Proper ventilation better protects workers from environmental contaminants, including environmental tobacco smoke (ETS). The **Workers Compensation Board of BC** - the body responsible for looking out for the health and well-being of all working people in that province - created and endorsed an unenclosed ventilation standard, not a ban, to protect those who work in the hospitality industry. Nova Scotia and Quebec also have ventilation standards for DSRs. Ventilation protects mine workers a kilometer underground from lethal chemicals; surely it can work to clear the air of ETS in local pubs.

The anti-tobacco lobby has flip-flopped about the Toronto DSR situation. Several anti-tobacco lobby groups, including

UN-LEVEL PLAYING FIELD

If government is going to create a so-called level playing field, they need to level it on every front. Some bars have three VLT's, others have nine and some communities have none. Some bars have parking, some don't. Some pubs have better signs than others. Some have better locations. Some have better food or better selections of draught beer. It's ridiculous to think any level of government would mandate parking allotment, signage, locations, menus and draught beer selection all for the sake of 'a level playing field.' That's not their job. But if creating a level playing field is what's driving you, you need to go all the way.

COST OF COMPLIANCE

Smoking ban compliance is an enormous issue that will cost the Province and its municipalities millions of dollars. Smoking ban compliance was covered in the October 2003 issue of *Journal of Drug Issues (a peer reviewed journal)* wherein it was shown that in just a single, undisclosed California city (California is technically a smoke-free state) **only half** the bars complied with the smoking ban. This is to say nothing of the fact that all of California – unlike Red Deer – is able to operate year-round patios to cater to smoking clientele.

In New York City, another allegedly smoke-free community, you can find non-compliance in bars and pubs in every borough. Moreover, the number of noise violations has increased dramatically since the ban came into effect as smokers move outside to the street. In 2003 a doorman was actually stabbed by a patron while trying to enforce the ban.

New York State is providing bars and pubs with exemptions to the State's no-smoking legislation which allows smoking in those establishments that can show economic hardship because of the ban.

KPMG STUDY

The anti-tobacco lobby - formal or otherwise - makes constant reference to the KPMG study done by the City of Ottawa in the wake of that municipality's misguided smoking ban as 'proof' that bans don't hurt business. Let's look at what the study really says:

The Ontario Campaign for Action on Tobacco (OCAT) actually endorsed the 1999 by-law which allows for DSRs. Then, when it seemed politically appropriate to do so, they changed their mind. According to the City of Toronto's own staff, over 90% of DSRs in Toronto are in compliance. (There were only seven DSR related complaints in all of 2002 in a city of over 2.5 million inhabitants.)

The hospitality industry has gone on record in advocating DSR violation fines that are high enough to cover municipal inspection costs and have endorsed stringent by-laws that would shut down non-compliant DSRs. In terms of workers entering DSRs, we believe it should be voluntary to do so and look to British Columbia's legislation limiting worker time in DSRs to 20% of their shift. In short, we want to work with the Province not against it.

Consider the source;

Most of the anti-tobacco rhetoric is based on the work of people like James Repace and Stanton Glantz.

Neither Repace nor Glantz are qualified to make any claims about the effectiveness of ventilation. Repace has no academic or formal qualifications in ventilation, environmental science or epidemiology. Repace's work has never been published - and therefore validated - by anyone other than his own Web site and an Ontario-based anti-tobacco lobby group. Repace even left the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) because he claimed the EPA's own building was poisoning him. Glantz has no formal qualifications in ventilation.

HEALTH

Banning smoking in bars and pubs won't make people quit smoking, it will just encourage them to stay at home and smoke. The Brewers of Ontario's own numbers prove this. Where bans are in place, people stay home and socialize...in unventilated environments.

The constituent parts of ETS are everywhere and caused by many things other than smoking. These same constituents have been detected in 100% smoke free places like the food court at Toronto's Eaton Centre. Banning smoking in bars and pubs will not rid Ontario of ETS constituents.

According to the most recent study - published in the prestigious *British Medical Journal* - there are no statistically significant health risks associated with a life-time of exposure to ETS.

VENTILATION

We know that well designed, well-ventilated bars and pubs add to the comfort and enjoyment of patrons and staff. While the constituent parts of Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) are found in licensed

establishments where smoking is allowed, other elements, including fumes from cooking, can also be significantly reduced, providing clearer air for all.

Negative pressure ventilation can take many forms, including fully-enclosed Designated Smoking Rooms (DSRs) or partially separated Designated Smoking Areas (DSAs). Extensive research and testing has produced systems that use some of the same type of negative air pressure technology used by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, for example. This technology directs the air flow from a non-smoking area to a smoking area and then directly outside.

DSAs have proven extremely effective in British Columbia, for example, where the Province has worked with the hospitality industry to develop ventilation standards to effectively meet the needs of all patrons. DSRs are the norm in several other provinces.

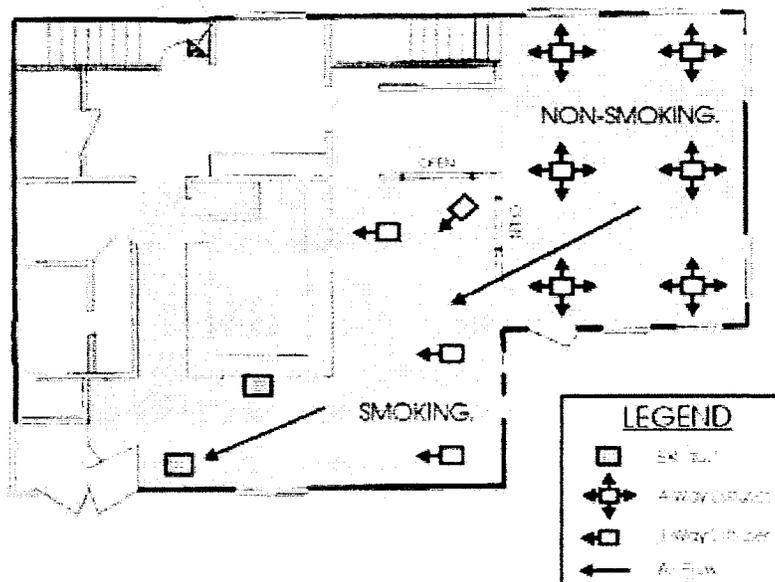
Moreover, a recent report by one of the world's foremost environmental consulting firms, Stantec, concluded that DSRs are "an effective barrier to environmental tobacco smoke."

The hospitality industry strongly supports ventilation options – both DSRs and DSAs. They have made these investments because, as hospitality operators, they choose to serve the significant portion of their client base who are smokers.

A typical DSR would include the following features:

- A ventilation system that limits the build-up of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) in the 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 the outside area) to ensure that air within the DSR is not pulled in to the outside space.

A typical ventilation solution



April 15, 2005

There are many solutions to the technical issues of removing pollutants from the air. Ventilation experts are developing new, effective options every day. By developing and implementing efficient ventilation solutions we ensure the comfort and enjoyment of pub and bar patrons and the continued economic success of the hospitality industry.

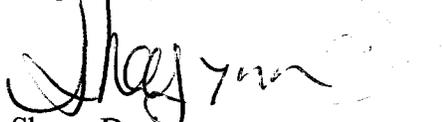
CONCLUSION

Fact: there is a 'win-win' solution to the public smoking debate; a solution that creates jobs, protects the livelihood of those who work in Red Deer's hospitality industry and accommodates both those who wish to avoid tobacco smoke and those who choose to smoke. The solution is ventilation. It is a solution used across Canada including BC, Nova Scotia and Quebec and it can work effectively in Red Deer. It will save businesses and jobs.

Thank you for taking the time to consider the above recommendations, which, if implemented, will result in a more reasonable balanced bylaw for the citizens of Red Deer. We encourage council to work with the Hospitality Industry not against them, to come up with win-win solutions for all stakeholders.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Respectfully,



Sheree Davies

Spokesperson

Central Alberta Businesses For Choice

49 Parkland Drive

Sylvan Lake, AB

T4S 1J3

tel: 403-357-0003

Fax: 403-887-0522

cabforchoice@telus.net

DESIGNATED SMOKING ROOMS

ECONOMICAL IMPACT

POLLS

STUDIES

IN THE NEWS

IN THE NEWS

IN THE NEWS

DIRECTORY OF CLEAN AIR SITES



Canadian Restaurant
and Foodservices
Association

Association canadienne
des restaurateurs et des
services alimentaires

316 Bloor Street West
Toronto, ON M5S 1W5
Phone: (416) 923-8416
Email: info@crfa.ca

The Facts About Designated Smoking Rooms (DSRs)

Introduction

Designated smoking rooms have been installed across Canada in airports, factories, offices, long-term health care facilities, pubs, bars, bingo halls, casinos, racetracks and restaurants for a variety of reasons.



In the case of factories and long-term health care facilities, DSRs have been installed as a safety measure. To prevent illicit smoking in hazardous areas where explosive or combustible materials are present, these facilities have found it prudent to permit smoking in clearly defined areas that can be properly monitored.

In the case of airports and hospitality businesses, DSRs have been constructed to protect non-smoking customers from exposure to second hand smoke while giving these operations an opportunity to serve smoking customers.

Today there are thousands of designated smoking rooms across Canada and more than 700 in Ontario.

Contents

How DSR Ventilation Systems Work	2
Occupational Exposure Limits for Employees	4
Compliance and Enforcement	5
Would DSRs Proliferate?	6
Ontario Municipalities with DSRs	7
Myths and Facts	8

How DSR Ventilation Systems Work

The pursuit of better indoor air quality has led to tremendous growth and continuous improvement in ventilation systems. While there is an increasing demand for this technology in health care facilities, commercial laboratories and buildings, and households, it is also applicable to hospitality establishments that contain designated smoking rooms.

The two most common methods of controlling indoor air quality are ventilation and filtration.

1. Ventilation

(a) Directional Air Flow

Directional air flow is the first and frequently the most effective means of controlling tobacco smoke or any other airborne substance in a building. The principle of managing air flow is quite simple: air is introduced into the area where smoking is prohibited and exhausted from the area where smoking is permitted, creating what is called negative pressurization. As a result, a "river of air" is created, flowing into the exhaust system in the designated smoking room and carrying the smoke away from the non-smoking area and out of the building.

(b) Displacement Ventilation

Displacement ventilation is used in Europe and is considered as good as or better than directional air flow. Its acceptance in North America has been slow, however, due to the conventional practice of installing duct work at ceiling level.

In a displacement ventilation system, air is introduced into interior rooms by way of floor level vents. This incoming air displaces upper air, which is exhausted through ceiling-level vents.

2. Filtration

A good filtration system will supplement a properly balance ventilation system and further improve the indoor air quality. In a filtration system, air is forced through a mechanical filter where airborne particles are captured by several physical mechanisms. Larger particles such as lint and fibres impact upon the filtration medium. Smaller micron-sized particles are captured by diffusion toward the surfaces of the filtration medium where they are captured by electrostatic interaction. There are three major types of mechanical filters: flat filters, pleated filters and high efficiency particulate air filters (HEPA).

An Example of Ventilation in a British Columbia DSR

Section 4.83 of the WCB Occupational Health & Safety Regulations allows for a designated smoking room. The room must have a separate, non-recirculating exhaust ventilation system that maintains adequate airflow from non-smoking to smoking areas. This diagram shows one example of a designated smoking room and illustrates some features of such a system. Arrange the ventilation system to exhaust either a or b below, whichever is greater:

- a. 35 cfm per occupant or,
- b. 70 cfm per square foot of openings.

The performance of any ventilation solution will be evaluated based on the design, construction, and operation of the system in *actual use*.

The diagram shows an example of a designated smoking room. In this example the smoking room holds 30 people, and there are 3 openings as shown.

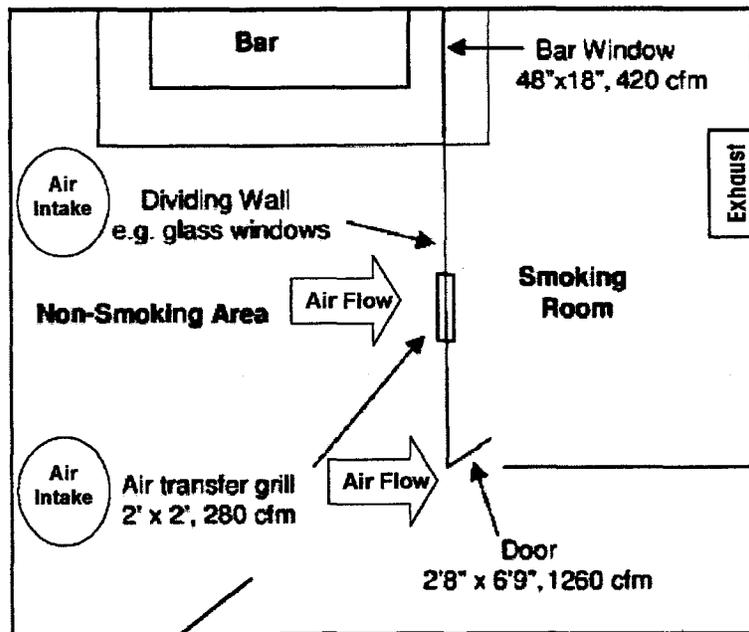
The minimum exhaust ventilation from the smoking room would be the greater of:

- a. 30 people @ 35 cfm each = 1050 cfm
- b. Total for the openings:

Door (18 sq.ft)	1260 cfm
Bar window (6 sq.ft)	420 cfm
Transfer grill (4 sq.ft)	280 cfm
Total	1960 cfm

In this example (b) is greater than (a), so a 1960 cfm exhaust fan would ensure compliance with section 4.83 (4)(d)(e)&(f) of the Regulation.

Note that an equivalent amount of air must be transferred to the smoking room.



1. An air cleaning system may be used but it will not reduce the ventilation required. An air cleaning system must have a minimum 95% operating efficiency at 0.3 micrometre particle size.
2. The smoking room must be under negative pressure (i.e. air supply slightly less than exhaust).
3. An airflow velocity of 70 ft/minute through openings will satisfy the requirement that air does not transfer from a designated smoking room to a non-smoking area.
4. A forced air supply and/or an air transfer grill may be used to supply air to the smoking room. The transfer grill should be sized to provide an air velocity within the range of 70 to 300 ft/minute.
5. After smoking has stopped, four (4) air changes are needed for smoke to clear from the smoking room. Example: A 420 sq.ft smoking room with a 10 ft. ceiling.
 The time for 4 air changes $\frac{420 \text{ sq.ft} \times 10 \text{ sq.ft} \times 4 \text{ changes}}{1960 \text{ cfm}} = 9 \text{ minutes}$
6. This guideline is for professional use. Proper interpretation will require the reader to have a thorough knowledge of HVAC systems and engineering principles. Solutions are site specific and may vary significantly from this example.

Occupational Exposure Limits for Employees

Exposure to second hand smoke is a function of the concentration of the smoke to which an individual is exposed and the duration of the exposure. As a result, initiatives to protect hospitality employees who work in DSRs usually include one or both of the following:

- A reduction in the concentration of smoke in the DSR through the establishment of a ventilation standard specifying a minimum air flow expressed in cubic feet per minute per occupant, and/or;
- A limit on the time which employees can work in the DSR expressed as a proportion of their shift.

Some jurisdictions have placed additional restrictions on the operation of DSRs to limit employee exposure. Toronto's current bylaw, for example, does not permit a bar or service area in the DSR. Prince Edward Island's provincial law only permits employees to enter the DSR to clean up so that customers must leave the DSR to get service.

In 2002, the Ontario Restaurant, Hotel and Motel Association and the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association initiated discussions with the province's Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB) with the objective of addressing employee exposure. This resulted in the creation of the Prevention Round Table on Environmental Tobacco Smoke (the "ETS Round Table") with representatives from eight hospitality associations, the Ontario Service Safety Alliance, the WSIB and the Ministries of Labour, and Health and Long-Term Care.

The ETS Round Table received a presentation from British Columbia's Workers' Compensation Board on that province's legislation, which permits DSRs that meet a minimum ventilation standard, and which limits an employee's time in the DSR to a maximum of 20% of his/her shift. The Round Table also received a presentation from the Ontario Ministry of Labour regarding its occupational exposure limits (OELs) for workplace exposure to hazardous substances. Ultimately, the Round Table recommended that the Province of Ontario adopt British Columbia's workplace smoking regulations and that it establish an occupational exposure limit for employees working in a DSR.

Ontario currently regulates exposure to more than 700 hazardous workplace substances including arsenic, asbestos, benzene, coke oven emissions, lead, mercury, silica and vinyl chloride through the establishment of occupational exposure limits. To date, the province has not enacted an outright ban on any workplace substance.

Compliance and Enforcement

"This is the beginning of a beautiful relationship."

Roberta Ellis, Vice President, Prevention, Workers' Compensation Board of British Columbia, regarding the hospitality industry's co-operation and compliance during the first year of provincial legislation permitting designated smoking rooms.

A common criticism of designated smoking rooms is that they place a burden on government due to the cost of inspections and enforcement. This hasn't been the experience in jurisdictions that permit DSRs since governments have a wide range of existing inspection and enforcement mechanisms to draw on.

In reality, hospitality establishments are one of the most inspected businesses in Ontario. In addition to workplace inspections by the Ministry of Labour, hospitality establishments are subject to two unique inspection and enforcement systems designed specifically for the industry: provincial liquor inspectors enforcing the Ontario Liquor License Act, and local health units enforcing the province's Food Premises Regulations.

Provinces across Canada have used a variety of different systems to approve, inspect and enforce designated smoking rooms, but none have found it necessary to create a new and separate system.

Feedback from the authorities responsible for designated smoking rooms in these jurisdictions did not reveal any inordinate difficulties in either compliance or enforcement.

British Columbia offers the ideal model for implementing and enforcing designated smoking room regulations because the hospitality industry and the province's Workers' Compensation Board worked closely together. B.C.'s hospitality associations undertook a major educational campaign among their members in a successful effort to maximize voluntary compliance and minimize the need for enforcement.

Province	Enforcement Body
British Columbia	Workers' Compensation Board
Quebec	Ministry of Health
Nova Scotia	Alcohol and Gaming Authority and provincial Health Inspectors
Prince Edward Island	Workers' Compensation Board and Department of Health

Would DSRs Proliferate?

One of the fears frequently expressed when designated smoking rooms are proposed is that the number of DSRs would proliferate and severely compromise governments' efforts to reduce citizen exposure to second hand smoke. Past experience in other jurisdictions, however, indicates this isn't a valid concern. In fact, DSRs can be an effective tool to better help transition establishments to a fully smoke-free environment.

The following represents the number of designated smoking rooms that have been built as compared to the number of eligible establishments in each community across Ontario.

	# of DSRs	# of eligible estab.	% with DSRs
Toronto	336	6,559	5%
Hamilton	53	746	7%
Niagara Region	52	1,070	5%
York Region	105	1,779	6%
Peterborough	21	194	11%

British Columbia introduced province-wide smoking legislation in 2002, which permits designated smoking rooms. In this province only 600 hospitality establishments, representing 8% of eligible businesses, have installed a DSR. The nature of those establishments tells a lot about the incidence of smoking in hospitality establishments. Virtually all of the operations that have invested in a DSR are small and medium-sized businesses, as opposed to large chains. And very few of them are restaurants. The vast majority of B.C.'s DSRs are found in pubs, bars, nightclubs, legions, casinos and bingo halls.

Prince Edward Island introduced province-wide smoking legislation in 2003 that also permits designated smoking rooms. Currently, there are 30 designated smoking rooms in pubs, bars, billiard halls, legions and factories, which is less than 9% of those establishments eligible to apply.

It is reasonable to conclude that allowing designated smoking rooms as a transition toward a smoke-free Ontario would not produce a proliferation of DSR construction, and that the types of establishments that would apply are those that would be hurt most by an outright smoking ban. A transition period would allow these operations to adjust their business models as government cessation programs take effect.

Ontario Municipalities with DSRs

There are more than 700 DSRs in 29 Ontario municipalities, which operators have built to comply with local bylaws, at costs ranging from \$15,000 to \$300,000.

COMMUNITY	LOCATIONS WHERE DSRs ARE PERMITTED
Belleville	bingos
Brampton	restaurants, bars, legions, bowling alleys, bingos and slots
Brantford	bars, restaurants, bingos, slots, billiards, bowling alleys and casino
Brockville	bingos, billiard halls and legions
Bruce County	homes for the aged and special care homes only
Burlington	bars, restaurants, legions and bowling alleys
Clearview Township	legions
Cobourg	bingos
Durham Region	bingos, casinos and slots
Espanola/Nairn and Hyman Township	bars, bingos and billiard halls
Guelph	workplaces only
Halton Hills	workplaces only
Hamilton	restaurants, billiard halls, bowling alleys, bars, bingos, casinos and slots
City of Kawartha Lakes	bingos
Kingston	bingos
Marathon	restaurants, bingos, billiard halls, bowling alleys, casinos, slots and private clubs
Milton	restaurants, bars, bingos and slots
Mississauga	bars, restaurants, bingos, bowling alleys and slots
New Tecumseth	workplaces only
Niagara Region	workplaces, restaurants, bars, bingos, slots and casino
Oakville	bingos and workplaces
Peterborough	restaurants, bingos, bowling alleys, bars and billiard halls
Township of Sables-Spanish River	all hospitality establishments
Schreiber	restaurants, bingos, bowling alleys and billiard halls
Stratford	bingos, private clubs and workplaces (existing DSRs grandfathered in other hospitality establishments)
Terrace Bay	restaurants, bars, bingos, bowling alleys, billiard halls and municipal buildings
Toronto	restaurants, bars, bingos, bowling alleys, billiard halls, slots and casino
Windsor	restaurants, bowling alleys and workplaces (bars, casino and slots exempt)
York Region	restaurants, bars, bingos bowling alleys, billiard halls, slots and casino

Another 186 municipalities in Ontario permit smoking in hospitality establishments without requiring a DSR.

Myths and Facts

Myth

Designated smoking rooms don't protect employees who have to work in them.

Fact

Stringent ventilation standards reduce the concentration of second hand smoke that employees are exposed to. And legislation such as British Columbia's Workers' Compensation Act limit the duration of employee exposure to 20% of their shift.

Myth

Smoke will seep from the designated smoking room back into the non-smoking area.

Fact

A properly designed DSR with a ventilation system using negative air pressurization prevents smoke from drifting into a non-smoking area...even when a door between the two areas is open. This is the same principle and system used in hospitals and acute care facilities where communicable diseases and airborne pathogens are a concern.

Myth

The only safe level of exposure to second hand smoke is no exposure at all.

Fact

The Ontario Ministry of Labour doesn't ban any workplace substance, including asbestos, lead and mercury. But it does regulate employee exposure to more than 700 substances. Ontario's hospitality industry has asked the Ministry of Labour to apply the same standard to second hand smoke.

Myth

Designated smoking rooms create an unlevel playing field.

Fact

DSRs give every operator the opportunity to compete on a level playing field. Until the sale and consumption of tobacco is made illegal there will always be operators located next to an exempt native reserve, in a border community, or without a patio who really do have an unlevel playing field.

Myth

Small operators can't afford a designated smoking room.

Fact

Most of the DSRs built in Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia have been installed by small and medium-sized establishments such as pubs, bars, taverns, nightclubs, bingo halls and legions. Government shouldn't pick winners and losers. It should establish a safety standard and let business meet it.

Myth

Designated smoking rooms will be costly to police and enforce.

Fact

Ontario's hospitality industry is one of the most inspected sectors in the province, with regular visits from liquor inspectors, health inspectors, fire safety officials, etc. The tools are already in place to police and enforce DSR standards.

Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Ventilation and the BC Hospitality Sector: Best Practices Forum

An Executive Summary



www.worksafebc.com

Introduction

On April 15, 2003, more than forty representatives from BC's Hospitality Industry gathered in Burnaby, BC, to attend a "best practices forum" on environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) ventilation and the Hospitality Sector. The forum, hosted by the Coalition of Hospitality Organizations (COHO) and the Workers' Compensation Board of British Columbia (WCB), brought together a diverse group of ventilation contractors, hospitality owners and operators, and WCB representatives—all dedicated to sharing information about the installation of ventilation systems and compliance with the WCB's ETS Regulation.

The half-day event provided practical, common-sense solutions for bar, pub, and restaurant owners interested in setting up designated smoking rooms within their establishments. It also served as a recognition of the partnership between the WCB and the Hospitality Industry, illustrating what can be accomplished when organizations work together to achieve a common goal.

The Speakers

At the forum there were, essentially, three types of speakers:

- Contractors (who provided practical information about ventilation systems and how they can be incorporated into smoking rooms)
- Operators (who told stories about how they complied with the Regulation)
- An employee (who explained how the ETS Regulation has impacted his life)

The Key Issues

During the morning, three key messages emerged. First, the COHO and the WCB have forged a new relationship of cooperation and conciliation that has produced a good workable ETS Regulation. Second, when it comes to setting up a designated smoking room there are numerous options. The key is to find the right ventilation solution for an individual establishment. And third, no hospitality owner or operator is alone in this venture. The WCB is ready and willing to work with each individual to find a solution that meets the ETS Regulation.

A Brief History of the ETS Regulation

On January 1, 2000, the WCB implemented the first ETS Regulation, essentially banning smoking in public buildings across the province. The Regulation was not well received by the Hospitality Industry which felt the new anti-smoking laws were hazardous to the economic health of BC's pubs, bars, and restaurants. After much debate, a coalition of hospitality business owners asked the government to lift the ban, arguing it threatened their livelihoods.

Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Ventilation and the BC Hospitality Sector: Best Practices Forum

An Executive Summary



www.worksafebc.com

Introduction

On April 15, 2003, more than forty representatives from BC's Hospitality Industry gathered in Burnaby, BC, to attend a "best practices forum" on environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) ventilation and the Hospitality Sector. The forum, hosted by the Coalition of Hospitality Organizations (COHO) and the Workers' Compensation Board of British Columbia (WCB), brought together a diverse group of ventilation contractors, hospitality owners and operators, and WCB representatives—all dedicated to sharing information about the installation of ventilation systems and compliance with the WCB's ETS Regulation.

The half-day event provided practical, common-sense solutions for bar, pub, and restaurant owners interested in setting up designated smoking rooms within their establishments. It also served as a recognition of the partnership between the WCB and the Hospitality Industry, illustrating what can be accomplished when organizations work together to achieve a common goal.

The Speakers

At the forum there were, essentially, three types of speakers:

- Contractors (who provided practical information about ventilation systems and how they can be incorporated into smoking rooms)
- Operators (who told stories about how they complied with the Regulation)
- An employee (who explained how the ETS Regulation has impacted his life)

The Key Issues

During the morning, three key messages emerged. First, the COHO and the WCB have forged a new relationship of cooperation and conciliation that has produced a good workable ETS Regulation. Second, when it comes to setting up a designated smoking room there are numerous options. The key is to find the right ventilation solution for an individual establishment. And third, no hospitality owner or operator is alone in this venture. The WCB is ready and willing to work with each individual to find a solution that meets the ETS Regulation.

A Brief History of the ETS Regulation

On January 1, 2000, the WCB implemented the first ETS Regulation, essentially banning smoking in public buildings across the province. The Regulation was not well received by the Hospitality Industry which felt the new anti-smoking laws were hazardous to the economic health of BC's pubs, bars, and restaurants. After much debate, a coalition of hospitality business owners asked the government to lift the ban, arguing it threatened their livelihoods.

It was a very acrimonious time. Ultimately, the Hospitality Industry took the WCB to court and 80 days later the BC Supreme Court threw out the ban. In response, the WCB and the Hospitality Industry began to work together to come up with a new solution.

Approximately one year ago, the WCB brought in a revised Regulation that gave business owners in the Hospitality Industry the option of either banning smoking or moving smokers into an adequately ventilated smoking room. Since that time, the COHO and the WCB have been working together to find practical ways to work with the Regulation.

Participants

Moderator

Roberta Ellis, Vice President, Prevention, WCB

Speakers

- Vance Campbell, Coalition of Hospitality Organizations
Introduction: "From Conflict to Cooperation"
- Doug Enns, Chair, WCB Board of Directors
Building Partnerships: The WCB Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow
- Gord Boyes, Contractor, Air-Temp Energy System
Make-Up Air: What it is and Why you need it
- Erwin Walko, Owner, Comfort Agencies
Ventilation Systems: Keeping it Simple
- David Jones, Manager, Connections Cabaret, Holiday Inn Metrotown
Building A Designated Smoking Room: A Success Story
- Sig Jantzen, Sanuvox
UV Air Purifiers: New Technologies
- Sam Kastagner, Manager, Royal Canadian Legion
Operator's Story: Dealing with the New Regulation
- Elia Sterling, President of Theodor Sterling Associates Ltd.
New 3M Technologies
- Milford Crocker, Manager, ATI AirTest Technologies
CO₂ Sensors: Cost-Effective Technology
- Cory Cummings, Bar Manager, Rhino's Pub & Grill, Coquitlam, BC
Staff Perspective: The Challenges, Experiences, and Results

Conference Organizer

Tim Crowhurst, Sea Level Communications

Quotes and Observations from the Best Practices Forum

"We recognize the need for a level playing field."

Roberta Ellis, Vice President, Prevention, WCB

"That was then and this is now."

Vance Campbell, Coalition of Hospitality Organizations

"When we take industry views into account, we end up with a better solution."

Doug Enns, Chair, WCB Board of Directors

"You don't have to spend a lot [to create a designated smoking room]."

David Jones, Manager, Connections Cabaret

"Working with the WCB has been good. Now, we're all in a clean, smoke-free environment."

Sam Kastagner, Manager, Royal Canadian Legion

"New innovative products will allow you to meet the regulations, be energy efficient, and ensure the health of your staff and patrons."

Elia Sterling, President, Theodor Sterling Associates

"CO₂ sensors can enhance your savings potential."

Milford Crocker, Manager, ATI AirTest Technologies

"I don't come home smelling like an ashtray."

Cory Cummings, Bar Manager, Rhino's Pub & Grill

"This is the beginning of a beautiful friendship."

Roberta Ellis, Vice President, Prevention, WCB

Summary of Presentations

Roberta Ellis, Vice President, Prevention, WCB

Roberta Ellis kicked off the forum by welcoming guests from both the Hospitality Industry and the WCB, and praising their cooperation. "This is a historic moment," said Ellis, "the Hospitality Sector and the WCB working cooperatively together."

"WorkSafe is built on consulting and educating and ensuring compliance." That spirit of cooperation is what brought the WCB and the Hospitality Industry here today, said Ellis.

"We consulted and worked together to develop ground rules. And now, at this forum, we will look at ETS case studies from operators, staff, and contractors—and practical ways to make ventilation a part of your business."

Vance Campbell, Coalition of Hospitality Organizations

Introduction: "From Conflict to Cooperation"

Vance Campbell, an advocate for the Hospitality Industry, opened the forum by speaking about the relationship between the WCB and the Hospitality Industry.

Historically, said Campbell, it has been an antagonistic relationship. In fact, when the WCB first introduced the province-wide smoking ban, the Hospitality Industry was outraged. Campbell recalled a statement he made at the time: "The WCB has destroyed its credibility with the Hospitality Industry."

"That was then and this is now," said Campbell. "The relationship has gone from one of acrimony and distrust to a cooperative partnership. After five or six years of battling an emotional issue, we've shown we can come up with a solution that protects the health of BC's workers, yet allows businesses to remain profitable."

"This is a real turnaround," said Campbell. "And today I am pleased and honored to be co-chairing this forum with Roberta Ellis of the WCB."

Doug Enns, Chair, WCB Board of Directors

Building Partnerships: The WCB Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

Doug Enns, the new chair of the WCB's Board of Directors, welcomed guests to the forum, then gave them an overview of the WCB and where it is headed. Here are some highlights of his speech:

Introduction

We are here today to talk not about Health and Safety, but about partnerships and what can be accomplished when we work together.

The Revised ETS Regulation

The science now says the correct decisions were made. Significant strides have been taken. When we take industry views into account, we end up with a better solution.

About the WCB

The WCB has a broad mandate. We need to become more responsible and accountable to our stakeholders.

The system in BC is one of the best funded in the world. We have \$8 billion in funds to meet potential claims that may come our way. We think we've got a good base to build on.

We win best when we have fewer customers. That is, fewer claimants. Improved health and safety and a reduction in workplace injuries will benefit everyone in the province.

The Future

We need to gain a better understanding of where our stakeholders want us to go. We are working with businesses to get assessment rates down. We are working to find new ways to deal with workers who come to us with injuries. We are working to find new and better ways to get them back to work sooner.

Working Together

It is a responsibility that all of us face to keep young workers safe. Since 1993 we've seen a significant reduction in the injury rate. We want to continue to bring that number down. It will take consultation, education, and people working together in partnership.

Gord Boyes, Contractor, Air-Temp Energy Systems

Make-Up Air: What it is and Why you need it

Gord Boyes, contractor with Air-Temp Energy Systems, provided an introductory lesson on "make-up" air and how it relates to designated smoking rooms. Here is a summary of that lesson:

Whenever the air in any indoor space is exhausted, you need to replace it with fresh new air, often referred to as "make-up" air. This is especially true in designated smoking rooms that require both a good ventilation system and an adequate supply of make-up air. However, not every room requires the same amount of make-up air. In calculating how much make-up air you need, you should consider not only the fumes and odours generated by tobacco smoke but also exhaust from sources such as washrooms, kitchens, and gas fireplaces.

Also, when setting up a ventilated smoking room, you need to consider the temperature of your make-up air. Obviously you don't want cold air pouring down on your patrons, so make-up air needs to be heated—generally to around 90° F. Overall, you are trying to ensure a nice even temperature; otherwise, draftiness becomes a problem.

There are a number of ways to regulate air temperature and ensure a steady supply of air. For example, to eliminate drafts you should set up a number of diffusers in different locations throughout your establishment.

Bottom line, said Boyes, there are numerous complexities in regulating make-up air. Demands and requirements vary greatly from one location to the next. Obviously, heating and cooling requirements are very different in Prince George than in Vancouver or in the Okanagan. The key is to customize heating, air conditioning, and ventilation systems for each location.

Boyes concluded by saying, while it can be costly to set up a smoking room that meets WCB regulations, there are many things you can do to reduce that cost and maximize your investment. "If you're going to do it, it's worth doing it right. If done properly, smoking rooms offer a more comfortable, healthier environment for smokers and non-smokers." And that, said Boyes, is a very worthwhile investment.

Erwin Walko, Owner, Comfort Agencies

Ventilation Systems: Keeping it Simple

With more than 25 years experience in the ventilation business, Erwin Walko had some advice for anyone thinking of putting in a designated smoking room: "When installing ventilation systems, do it right! Aim to maximize ventilation in the room."

There are many different ways to set up ventilation systems, said Walko, and many different types of fans to choose from. The important thing is to find the best solution for your establishment. Walko showed slides of various pubs and bars around the province where he and his company have installed ventilation systems. The ETS Regulation is actually "very workable," said Walko.

Comfort Agencies is a Vancouver-based importer and supplier of ventilation products.

David Jones, Manager, Connections Cabaret

Building A Designated Smoking Room: A Success Story

When David Jones, manager of a Burnaby-based cabaret, came to the forum, he had a story to tell. A success story, but like most good news stories, it didn't start out that way . . .

"Coming to terms with the WCB's ETS Regulation was quite a challenge," said Jones. "To begin with, more than 90 per cent of our customers are smokers." Relying on non-smoking clientele just didn't appear to be an option. "So, when the Regs first came in, we considered shutting down altogether."

But that wasn't a very good option either and, after further consideration, management at Connections Cabaret decided to put in a smoking room. As it turned out, that too was a challenge. "When we went to the city and said we wanted to set up a designated smoking room, no one knew what we were talking about." The building department sent them to the fire department who, in turn, sent them to the planning department. And quotes for the project ranged wildly—from \$30,000 to \$70,000. "It was," said Jones, "a frustrating process."

In spite of these setbacks, Jones and his colleagues persevered, ultimately deciding to build it themselves. "It cost \$17,000," said Jones. It didn't have to be that expensive, "but we wanted to make it as nice as possible." Nonetheless, the cabaret's regular clientele didn't like the idea. And the day after the change was made, the place was empty. Customers went to other pubs . . . but, when they discovered the rules were the same everywhere, they started returning. And since that time, business is pretty well back to normal.

Jones then offered his services to anyone in the room trying to come to terms with the WCB regulations. "For the price of a cold beer, I'll give my advice to anyone considering installing a designated smoking room." Remember, said Jones, you don't have to spend a lot. "We just wanted to build a nice space to say: 'we care about our customers.'"

David Jones' comments generated discussion about the cost of putting in a designated smoking room. A WCB engineer who has helped many owners and operators create smoking rooms said Connections Cabaret did a great job, but designated smoking rooms don't have to be that expensive. Costs have ranged everywhere from around \$600 to \$40,000. But the higher price included extensive renovations and refurbishing. The average cost is approximately \$3,000.

Sig Jantzen, Sanuvox

UV Air Purifiers: New Technologies

Sig Jantzen, a representative from Sanuvox, spoke about ultraviolet (UV) technology and how it can be used to destroy bio-chemical contaminants in the air—including tobacco smoke. Sanuvox, a leader in air purification, manufactures and sells ultraviolet air purifiers and HVAC coil cleaners.

Jantzen began with a history of UV light and its evolution as a water, then air, purifier. Historically, it has had many applications; most recently to control bacteria in hospitals, schools, and prisons. And since September 11th, the American government has been looking at how it could be used to fight bioterrorism.

Today, that same technology can be used to purify air that has been contaminated with tobacco smoke. You still need a ventilation system to move the air around, but UV air purifiers can clean a lot of the air that has been contaminated. This is yet another tool available to those interested in setting up designated smoking rooms.

Sam Kastagner, Manager, Royal Canadian Legion

Operator's Story: Dealing with the New Regulation

Sam Kastagner told her story of how the Royal Canadian Legion adapted to the new ETS Regulation:

In May 2002, when the WCB first brought in the new ETS Regulation, it was not well received. The veterans' immediate response: "This is a private club—they can't tell us what to do." Meanwhile, spokespeople kept saying that while some smokers may stop coming, non-smokers would pick up the slack. That never happened, and for the next four months, business was down and the Legion lost a lot of money.

It didn't help that some of the competition were not enforcing the rules. As a result, many of the Legion customers went to those pubs and bars instead. So, after much discussion, the Legion decided to build a designated smoking room. They opted for a deluxe model with floor-to-ceiling glass. And, in time, their customers returned.

"Working together with the WCB has been a good experience," said Kastagner. "Now we're all in a clean, smoke-free environment."

Elia Sterling, President of Theodor Sterling Associates Ltd.

New 3M Technologies

One of BC's leading consultants on indoor air quality, Elia Sterling spoke about the ETS Regulation, how it came about, and the technology under development that will help the Hospitality Industry to meet that Regulation.

Sterling began with a summary of the WCB ETS Regulation, then went on to explain that the interpretation and application of that Regulation is evolving. "We're learning as we go," said Sterling. "But basically I think it is a good Regulation. After years of strife and strain, today the dialogue between the WCB and the Hospitality Industry is working well."

And, there is new technology under development that will make it easier and more cost-effective to meet those requirements. For example, 3M is developing a HEPA-grade HVAC solution that could be applied to a recirculating ventilation system. However, Sterling warned, owners and managers of pubs, bars, and restaurants need to look beyond the tobacco smoke. "Remember, it's not just about ETS; you still need 'make-up air' and you still have to meet the basic Indoor Air Quality requirements. The good news is that some of the air cleaning systems under development should be able to address all of these issues."

Milford Crocker, Manager, ATI AirTest Technologies

CO₂ Sensors: Cost-Effective Technology

Milford Crocker presented information about carbon dioxide (CO₂) sensors and how they can be used to reduce energy costs in hotels, pubs, and restaurants. Apparently, there is a direct relationship between CO₂ levels and ventilation rates. By monitoring CO₂ levels, you can determine whether a room is adequately ventilated. If it is over-ventilated on a regular basis, you are wasting energy and, thus, money.

To illustrate his point, Crocker spoke about the hotel room in which the forum was being held. The ventilation system had been on all morning and air was pouring into the room non-stop. But the room was not anywhere near capacity. It didn't require that much air. Over time, Crocker explained, this can be costly. Ideally, you want to be ventilating at the required level—any lower and you aren't meeting the regulations; any higher and you are throwing money away. In other words, you need to adjust your ventilation as the occupancy level changes. Since occupancy is variable, so are your ventilation requirements.

In short, if you suspect you are under- or over-ventilating, measuring CO₂ levels can help diagnose the problem. AirTest Technologies sells a wide variety of instruments that can be used to measure/monitor CO₂ levels and assist with ventilation control. These instruments can be very economical, often paying for themselves in less than two years.

This presentation sparked a brief discussion about new technologies and how they can be applied—not only in terms of the ETS Regulation but in terms of disease prevention overall.

Cory Cummings, Bar Manager, Rhino's Pub & Grill

Staff Perspective: The Challenges, Experiences, and Results

The final speaker of the day was Cory Cummings, bar manager for Rhino's Pub, a Coquitlam-based watering hole that installed a ventilated smoking room in May 2002. Having worked before and after the advent of smoking rooms, Cummings has seen the impact of the ETS Regulation on both customers and staff. Bottom line, he likes what he sees. "It wasn't an easy transition," said Cummings, but "I couldn't be happier with the end result."

Having a ventilated smoking room is a win-win proposition, Cummings explained. Everyone benefits. Staff are happy to be breathing cleaner air and customers appreciate that they now have a choice between a smoking and non-smoking room. Cummings himself feels the impact on a daily basis. "I don't come home smelling like an ashtray, I have less laundry to do, and I've had significantly fewer sinus and throat troubles. I've only taken two sick days since last May." In fact, he said, all his co-workers appear to be taking fewer sick days.

And now that the smoking room is well ventilated, there are no arguments about who should be working the smoking room. "We just divvy it up so everyone gets equal time."

Cummings cautioned, however, it hasn't all been smooth sailing. The transition was tough. When the revised Regulation first came into effect, customers weren't happy. "Many said they were leaving and weren't coming back. But when they found it was the same everywhere, gradually they accepted it and started to return. And today many of our customers say they're happy to have the choice [between smoking and non-smoking rooms]." An added benefit: fewer complaints from non-smokers.

In closing, Cummings said he likes what the WCB and the Hospitality Coalition have done. "It's a good Regulation." However, he added a cautionary note. "It's important that all bar and pub owners are operating on a level playing field so the WCB should continue to enforce the Regulation."

Ventilation of Indoor Smoking Areas for Public Entertainment Facilities

Helpful Hints from the WCB

Note: Proper interpretation of this information requires the reader to have thorough knowledge of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, and related engineering principles.

Ventilation of a designated smoking area (DSA) should limit the build-up of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) in the room and prevent the transfer of ETS to non-smoking areas. To achieve this, you first need to know the maximum number of people permitted in the smoking room and the area of all openings from non-smoking areas to the smoking room.

A minimum ventilation rate of 35 cubic feet per minute (cfm) per person is required for a smoking room. To prevent the transfer of smoke there must be a sufficient flow of air from the non-smoking area into the smoking room. An airflow velocity of at least 70 feet per minute (fpm) will satisfy this requirement. This is equivalent to 70 cfm per square foot of openings between the two areas. The total exhaust ventilation rate for the smoking room would be the greater of 35 cfm/person or 70 cfm/square foot of openings.

The smoking room must have a separate non-recirculating exhaust ventilation system. Tempered replacement air must be provided to balance exhaust from the smoking room. Replacement air may be provided by a forced supply and/or passive transfer vent from non-smoking areas.

The Regulation contemplates the use of an air cleaning system. However, the Board is not aware of a system that can by itself meet the Regulation's air flow and exhaust requirements. An air cleaning system may be used to remove some tobacco smoke components, but that filtered air must not be recirculated to non-smoking areas.

A worker cannot spend more than 20% of their work period in a smoking room during a 24-hour day. The room must be cleared of smoke before a worker may spend more time in the DSA. Four air changes, after smoking has stopped, are ***needed*** for smoke to be exhausted from a DSA.

In accordance with WCB policy, the WCB does not approve ventilation systems. The WCB Regulation and related ASHRAE standards require the ventilation system to be properly designed, operated, and maintained. The performance of a ventilation system will be evaluated by the WCB based on the design, construction, and operation when it is in actual use.

Note: The ventilation system must meet all other applicable building codes and municipal requirements.

An example of a layout and ventilation options for a smoking room is shown on page 12.

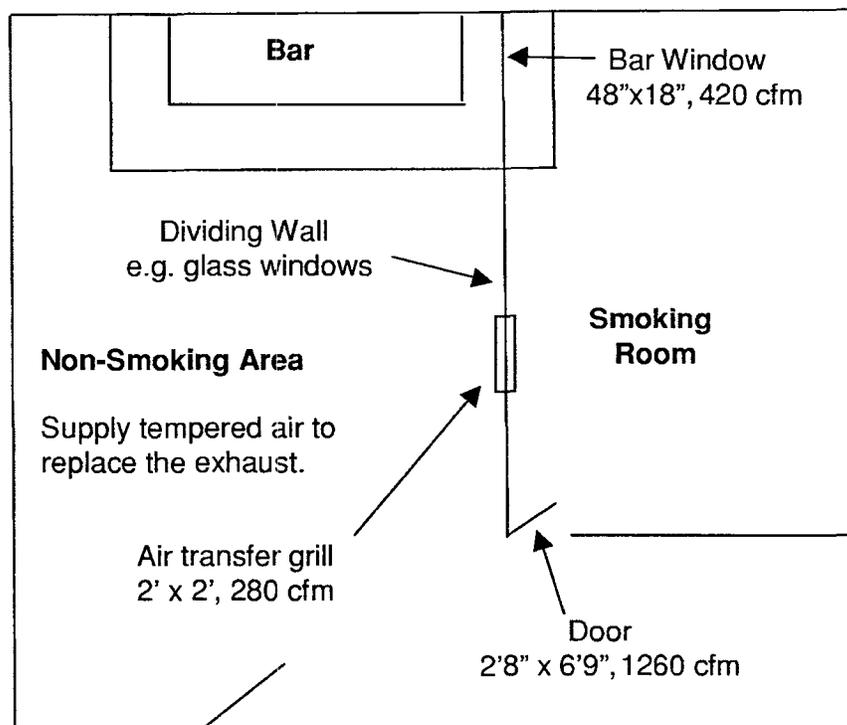
Designated Smoking Room Ventilation

(An Example)

Section 4.83 of the WCB *Occupational Health & Safety Regulation* allows for a designated smoking room. The room must have a separate, non-recirculating exhaust ventilation system that maintains adequate airflow from non-smoking to smoking areas. This diagram shows one example of a designated smoking room and illustrates some features of such a system. Arrange the ventilation system to exhaust either a or b below, whichever is greater:

- a. 35 cfm per occupant or,
- b. 70 cfm per square foot of openings.

The performance of any ventilation solution will be evaluated based on the design, construction, and operation of the system in *actual use*.



The diagram shows an example of a designated smoking room. In this example the smoking room holds 30 people, and there are 3 openings as shown.

The minimum exhaust ventilation from the smoking room would be the greater of:

- a. 30 people @ 35 cfm each = 1050 cfm
- b. Total for the openings;

Door (18 sq.ft.)	1260 cfm
Bar window (6 sq.ft.)	420 cfm
<u>Transfer grill (4 sq.ft.)</u>	<u>280 cfm</u>
Total	1960 cfm

In this example (b) is greater than (a), so a 1960 cfm exhaust fan would ensure compliance with section 4.83 (4)(d)(e)&(f) of the Regulation.

Note that an equivalent amount of air must be transferred to the smoking room.

Notes

1. An air cleaning system may be used but it will not reduce the ventilation required. An air cleaning system must have a minimum 95% operating efficiency at 0.3 micrometre particle size.
2. The smoking room must be under negative pressure (i.e. air supply slightly less than exhaust).
3. An airflow velocity of 70 ft/minute through openings will satisfy the requirement that air does not transfer from a designated smoking room to a non-smoking area.
4. A forced air supply and/or an air transfer grill may be used to supply air to the smoking room. The transfer grill should be sized to provide an air velocity within the range of 70 to 300 ft/minute.
5. After smoking has stopped, four (4) air changes are needed for smoke to clear from the smoking room. Example: A 420 sq.ft. smoking room with a 10 ft. ceiling. The time for 4 air changes $\frac{420 \text{ sq.ft.} \times 10 \text{ sq.ft.}}{1960 \text{ cfm}} \times 4 \text{ changes} = 9 \text{ minutes}$
6. This guideline is for professional use. Proper interpretation will require the reader to have a thorough knowledge of HVAC systems and engineering principles. Solutions are site specific and may vary significantly from this example.

Frequently Asked Questions Regarding Environmental Tobacco Smoke in the Hospitality Industry

- 1. What authority does the Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) have to enforce health and safety regulations to manage workers' exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS)?**

The WCB is a regulatory agency that administers the *Workers Compensation Act*, which is an act of the BC Legislature. Under the Act, the Board has the authority to make and enforce regulations to protect workers from known workplace hazards such as ETS and to ensure that the workplace parties comply.

- 2. What has occurred since the March 2001 WCB ETS announcement that new amendments would become effective September 10, 2001?**

On January 16th, 2002, the provincial government announced revised health and safety regulations to manage workers' exposure to ETS in BC's hospitality industry. This announcement followed a decision by the Minister of Skills Development and Labour to delay implementation pending further consultation and review.

- 3. What does the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation* require for controlling environmental tobacco smoke in hospitality establishments as of May 1, 2002?**

The Regulation requires employers in public entertainment facilities to control workers' exposure to environmental tobacco smoke through one of the following options:

- Prohibiting smoking at the worksite
- Restricting smoking to a designated smoking area such as a safe outdoor location, or a designated smoking room (DSR) that is structurally separate from other areas

Under the revised Regulation, workers in the hospitality industry have the right to choose whether to enter a designated smoking room and may not be discriminated against for choosing not to enter a designated smoking room. Where workers do choose to enter the designated smoking room, the Regulation requires there be only intermittent exposure — not to exceed 20% of their work period.

- 4. What options are available for an employer who chooses to allow smoking at the workplace?**

There are a number of ways hospitality employers can comply with the ETS requirements to manage workers' exposure. Smoking can occur in:

- A separately ventilated, structurally separated room which workers may choose to enter for a period of time not to exceed 20% of their work period. Entry must be intermittent.

- Patios or outdoor areas that have free movement of air. This usually means an area with a floor, a roof, and obstructions on no more than two sides. Adjacent buildings and objects must be taken into consideration. Smoke should not enter the indoor work area. Employers are responsible for demonstrating that ETS does not accumulate.

Compliance options developed by employers in the hospitality industry must also comply with the *Liquor Control Act* of BC and applicable municipal bylaws.

5. If a worker chooses not to enter a designated smoking room, are there exceptions?

Workers may be required to enter a designated smoking room under restricted circumstances such as when the smoke has been effectively removed, in an emergency, or to investigate for illegal activity.

6. What compliance options are available while designated smoking areas are being constructed in a hospitality establishment?

Hospitality employers have an obligation to manage worker exposure to ETS while construction is being completed using all reasonable and practicable administrative controls, which could include a safe outdoor location or prohibition.

7. What is the enforcement process?

Leading up to May 1, 2002 Prevention staff will provide information on the amended requirements. This will be a period of education and consultation with affected stakeholders. After the effective date of May 1, 2002 employers will be expected to be in compliance with the amended environmental tobacco smoke requirements. Non-compliance can result in enforcement action.

8. Would penalties be imposed for non-compliance?

The Board has the authority to levy administrative penalties for repeated or wilful non-compliance of the health and safety requirements. Basic penalty amounts are determined by formulas based upon assessable payroll and risk, and can range from \$1000 to \$75,000. Increased penalties may result from continued and/or wilful non-compliance.

9. What else do employers need to consider?

Employers may wish to contact the Board to obtain information on specific requirements for controlling worker exposure to ETS, the ventilation requirements for a DSR, and other exposure control options. In addition:

- **Local government bylaw departments** — to learn about any smoking-related bylaws in existence that restrict your ability to operate a DSR
- **Architects (and/or ventilation engineers) and contractors** — to consult and initiate the development of DSR construction plans

-
- **Your local building department** — to determine whether a development or building permit is required to construct a DSR in your area
 - **Your local fire department or fire authority** — to determine whether a development or building permit is required to construct a DSR in your area and to determine the occupant load allowed within each DSR
 - **Liquor Control and Licensing Branch** — to obtain information on applying for approval to alter the structure of your licensed establishment.

Citation: B.C. Liquor Licencees v. W.C.B.
Date: 20000322 2000 BCSC 0505 Docket: L000212 Registry:
Vancouver IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BETWEEN:
B.C. LIQUOR LICENCEES & RETAILERS ASSOCIATION AND
556267 BRITISH COLUMBIA LTD.

PETITIONERS

AND: WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
RESPONDENT REASONS FOR JUDGMENT
OF THE HONOURABLE MADAM JUSTICE STROMBERG-STEIN
Counsel for the petitioners: F.T. Williamson

D.H. Laudan Counsel for the respondents:

G.W. Massing

S.A. Nielsen

L. Courtenay Dates and Place of Hearing: March 13
and 14, 2000

Vancouver, BC Background [1] The mandate of the Workers Compensation Board (the "Board") includes the authority to make regulations for industrial health and safety in the workplace. Before a regulation can be adopted, the Board must hold a public hearing and give proper notice to affected parties. The Board undertook to regulate environmental tobacco smoke in the workplace, but in recognition of its limitations in regulating the actions of the public, the draft regulations circulated in advance of the public hearings exempted the public areas of public entertainment facilities including bars, pubs and restaurants, and long term residential facilities including extended care facilities and prisons. Following the public hearings, the Board purported to exercise its delegated legislative authority to enact regulations that included a "sunset clause", placing a time limitation on the exemption effectively prohibiting environmental tobacco smoke in any workplace commencing January 1, 2000. The Board did not disclose its intention to expand the proposed draft regulatory scheme to the previously exempted facilities. Moreover, the Board was aware that representatives from the exempted facilities most directly and substantially affected by the impact of the "sunset clause" had not participated in the public hearings. [2] The Board's prohibition of second hand smoke in these workplaces has proved to be controversial since it is impossible to segregate the public to areas where workers are not required to enter. The result has been to create a complete smoking ban for the previously exempted facilities. Complaints range from interference with private rights of members of the public, to interference with the economic viability of businesses and the loss of jobs as businesses have lost customers. Employers, threatened with administrative and quasi-criminal penalties of fines up to \$1 million and/or 12 months in jail, have been forced to assume the role of policing the members of the public who use their facilities by prohibiting them from smoking. Issue [3] The issue is the substance of the notice of the public hearings. The question is whether the Board had jurisdiction to enact a "sunset clause", removing the exemption and expanding the prohibition of environmental tobacco smoke in the workplace to areas used by the public in previously exempted facilities, without proper notice to those affected. In other words, did the Board hold a proper public hearing in accordance with s. 71(1) of the Workers Compensation Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 492 (the "Act"), prior to enacting s. 4.83(3) of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation - B.C. Reg 296/97 (the "Regulation")? Position of the Petitioners [4] Pursuant to the Judicial Review Procedure Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 241, the petitioners, representatives of the hospitality sector, seek a declaration that s. 4.83(3) of the Regulation is null and void. The petitioners argue that s. 4.83(3) was enacted without jurisdiction. It is submitted that the notice provided and the public hearings conducted were insufficient to meet the requirements of s. 71(1) of the Act since s. 4.83(3) did not form part of the draft regulations circulated in advance of the public hearings. Position of the Respondent [5] The respondent

regulations in accordance with the submissions made at the public hearings and therecommendations of the working groups. One such change approved the extension of the regulation of environmental tobacco smoke in the workplace to the public access areas of the exempted facilities by the addition of a "sunset clause", effective January 1, 2000. [12] The affected facilities were never informed that the Board was considering revising the draft regulations to apply to their public access areas. The lack of participation on behalf of the hospitality sector was noted by the Panel to suggest demonstration of support for the exemption. Further, the Panel acknowledged that the impact of the regulatory enactment on the various public entertainment facilities was an unknown factor. Nonetheless, without further consultation with the affected facilities to obtain highly relevant information and views, without warning, and without a further public hearing, the scope of the regulation was expanded to apply to the public access areas of the previously exempted facilities. [13] The regulation enacted on April 15, 1998 read:

Occupational Health and Safety
Regulation B.C. Reg 296/97: ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE
Controlling exposure 4.81 The employer must control the
exposure of workers to environmental tobacco smoke by
(a) prohibiting smoking in the workplace, or
(b) restricting smoking to designated smoking areas
or by other equally effective means.
... Public areas 4.83 (1) For the purposes of
this section public entertainment facilities include
restaurants, bars and games rooms, and long term residential
facilities include extended care facilities and prisons.
(2) In public entertainment facilities and long term
residential facilities, areas that are used by the public are
exempt from the requirements of section 4.81 if the exposure
of workers to environmental tobacco smoke is minimized by the
use of all reasonable and practicable controls,
including administrative and engineering controls (3) The
exemption provided in subsection (2) expires on January 1,
2000. (My

emphasis.) [14] The effect of s. 4.83(3) has been to prohibit smoking in
public entertainment facilities, including restaurants, bars and games rooms,
and long term residential facilities including extended care facilities
and prisons since January 1, 2000. Analysis [15] The complaint is with respect to
the substance, not the mechanics, of the notice and the sufficiency of the public
hearings. Section 71(1) of the Act provides: s.71(1) The board may make
regulations, whether of general or special application and which may
apply to employers, workers and all other persons working in or
contributing to the production of an industry within the scope of this
Part, for the prevention of injuries and occupational diseases in
employments and places of employment... Before the adoption of a
regulation a public hearing must be held, and not less than 10 days
before the hearing a notice of it must be published in at least 3
newspapers, of which one must be published in the city of Victoria and
one in the city of Vancouver. A defect or inaccuracy in the notice or
in its publication does not invalidate a regulation made by the
board. (My

emphasis.) [16] The giving of notice and the conducting of a public hearing
are absolutely fundamental to the establishment of the Board's jurisdiction
to make regulations having regard to s. 71(1). There is a distinction between the
ability of this Court to review substantive determinations and findings of fact
and law made by an inferior tribunal, and the ability to consider a breach of a
procedural condition precedent to the taking of jurisdiction by an inferior
tribunal to enact subordinate legislation. Subordinate legislation will be

declared invalid if the procedure in the enabling statute for making the regulation is not observed. This is procedural *ultra vires*, as distinct from substantive *ultra vires*: see *Boutilier et al. v. Cape Breton Development Corp.* (1972), 34 D.L.R. (3d) 374 (N.S.S.C.); and *S.A. De Smith, De Smith's Judicial Review of Administrative Action*, 4th ed. by J. M. Evans. (London: Stevens & Sons Limited, 1980) at pp. 154 and 155. The privative clause contained in s. 96 of the Act has no application and the case of *Vancouver (City) v. British Columbia (Workers' Compensation Board)* (1995), 2 B.C.L.R. (3d) 321 (B.C.C.A.) is readily distinguishable. [17] The respondent argued that since the Board enacted regulations applicable to the entire Province, the standard of procedural fairness to be applied should resemble the less strict standard applicable to legislative, executive or administrative functions, rather than the more onerous standard applicable to quasi-judicial, judicial or adjudicative functions. The petitioner cited *Old St. Boniface Residents Association Inc. v. Winnipeg (City)* (1990), 75 D.L.R. (4th) 385, [1990] 3 S.C.R. 1170 (S.C.C.), as authority that the application of the rules of natural justice, including *audi alteram partem* (to hear both sides), is based on a number of factors including the terms of the statute, the nature of the particular function of the body, and the type of decision it is called upon to make. In *Old St. Boniface*, at p. 1191, Sopinka J. for the majority stated: ...The content of the rules of natural justice and procedural fairness were formerly determined according to the classification of the functions of the tribunal or other public body or official. This is no longer the case and the content of these rules is based on a number of factors including the terms of the statute pursuant to which the body operates, the nature of the particular function of which it is seized and the type of decision it is called upon to make. ... [18] It is worth noting, however, that even the least onerous standard imposes a duty of fairness in the exercise of a discretion legislatively granted: *Nicholson v. Haldimand Norfolk (Regional) Police Commissioners*, [1979] 1 S.C.R. 311 (S.C.C.). [19] Counsel for the petitioner relies upon a variety of cases which consider the validity of municipal by-laws enacted without strict adherence to procedural requirements: see *Norman v. Port Moody (City)* (1995), 17 B.C.L.R. (3d) 208 (B.C.S.C.); *Jones v. Delta (Corporation)* (1992), 69 B.C.L.R. (2d) 239 (B.C.C.A.); and *Re Karamanian and Township of Richmond* (1982), 138 D.L.R. (3d) 760 (B.C.S.C.). Counsel for the respondent submits that these cases, as well as the American cases cited, are distinguishable on the basis of more detailed and explicit procedural requirements set out in the relevant statutory provisions: see *American Bankers Life Assurance Company of Florida v. Division of Consumer Counsel Office*, 263 S.E. 2d 867 (Va. 1980); *Home Box Office, Inc. v. F.C.C.*, 567 F.2d 9 (D.C. Cir. 1977); *Flue-Cured Tobacco Co-op v. U.S.E.P.A.*, 4 F.Supp.2d 435 (M.D.N.C. 1998); and *BASF Wyandotte Corp. v. Costle*, 598 F.2d 637 (1st Cir. 1979). [20] Counsel for the respondent further submits that the case of *Pulp, Paper and Woodworkers of Canada v. Workers' Compensation Board* (1979), 14 B.C.L.R. 144 (B.C.S.C), the only judicial consideration of s. 71(1) to date, sets out the test which should govern the result here. [21] In the *Pulp, Paper* case, the petitioner applied pursuant to the *Judicial Review Procedure Act* for a declaration that the respondent had acted without jurisdiction in approving certain amendments to the health and safety regulations without a prior hearing of the proposed amendments. The Court held that in respect of the changes which emanated from submissions and discussions at the public hearing, the respondent had not exceeded its jurisdiction. However, in respect of one sub-regulation, for which there had been no suggestion at the public hearing that a change would occur, the Court held that the respondent had acted beyond its jurisdiction. This case is of little assistance as it does not disclose the type of changes to the regulations which emanated from the public hearing, and thus does not provide any guidance as to the nature or significance of changes which can justifiably

emanate from the public hearing process.[22] The American case of BASF provides some insight into the reasonable limits which should be placed upon such an 'emanation' test. There, Coffin C.J. stated at p. 642: The procedural rules were meant to ensure meaningful public participation in agency proceedings, not to be a straitjacket for agencies. An agency's promulgation of proposed rules is not a guarantee that those rules will be changed only in the ways the targets of the rules suggest. "The requirement of submission of a proposed rule for comment does not automatically generate a new opportunity for comment merely because the rule promulgated by the agency differs from the rule it proposed, partly at least in response to submissions." ... Even substantial changes in the original plan may be made so long as they are "in character with the original scheme" and "a logical outgrowth" of the notice and comment already given. ... The essential inquiry is whether the commenters have had a fair opportunity to present their view on the contents of the final plan. We must be satisfied, in other words, that given a new opportunity to comment, commenters would not have their first occasion to offer new and different criticisms which the Agency might find convincing. ... Thus, where the final rules "are the result of a complex mix of controversial and uncommented upon data and calculations", remand may be in order. ... Similarly, where the Agency adds a new pollution control parameter without giving notice of intention to do so or receiving comments, there must be a remand to allow public comment. ...

(My emphasis.) [23] Following the approach taken in *Old St. Boniface*, I must consider the terms of the statute, the nature of the particular function, and the type of decision being made, in order to determine the content of the procedural rules applicable to the Board in this case. [24] The giving of "notice" and the holding of a "public hearing" are mandatory procedural requirements under s. 71(1) of the Act. However, it falls to this Court to determine the scope and content of these procedural requirements as they have not been expressly defined in the Act. In so doing, s. 71(1) must be interpreted in a manner which is both internally consistent, as well as consistent with the object and purpose of the overall scheme of the Act. [25] Section 71(1) is contained in Part 1 of the Act entitled 'Compensation to Workers and Dependents'. Section 2 sets out the application of Part 1 as follows:

2(1) This Part applies to all employers, as employers, and all workers in British Columbia except employers or workers exempted by order of the board. (2) The Board may direct that this Part applies on the terms specified in the board's direction (a) to an independent operator who is neither an employer nor a worker as though the independent operator was a worker, or (b) to the employer as though the employer was a worker. (3) The application of this Part under subsection (2) to an employer does not exempt the employer, as an employer, from the application of this Part. [26] When read together with s. 71(1), it is apparent that the Board has jurisdiction to enact regulations in furtherance of occupational health and safety within the workplaces of British Columbia.

However, the discretion to enact such regulations is not unfettered. It is clear from the requirements of s. 71(1) that the legislature intended to provide an avenue for those most affected to have their views heard and considered by the Board prior to the adoption of proposed regulations. Furthermore, any vehicle which facilitates the exchange of public debate is particularly important where legislative authority has been delegated to a body that is not directly accountable to the electorate. Moreover, where the impact of a given regulation is so far-reaching as to extend to those beyond the jurisdiction of the Board, where the impact is so significant as to pose a risk

to the private economic interests of both employers and workers, and where the impact is so onerous as to impose a policing function upon employers coupled with severe penalties for non-compliance - then public debate is of paramount importance. This is particularly so where the Board itself recognized a lack of critical information which is both necessary and relevant in the process of weighing the various interests at stake. It is against this backdrop that I must determine the sufficiency of the notice provided.[27] Generally speaking, where a publication brings an awareness to an ordinary, reasonable reader that he/she will likely be affected by the proposed regulation, it will be considered adequate notice to the reader. The notice provided by the Board did not meet this 'awareness' test in relation to the "sunset clause". None of the cases cited by counsel involved a change after the public hearing process which completely eliminated an exempting provision. I find it difficult to conceive of notice which could be more potentially misleading than the notice here where certain facilities, including the hospitality sector, were assured that their interests were not affected, only to later find the extreme opposite effect. The inadequacy of the notice was apparent from the mere fact that those whom might reasonably have been expected to object to the removal of the exemption made no submissions at the public hearings.[28] In my view, where changes ultimately flowing from the public hearing process are so significant as to render the original notice insufficient to have alerted those whose interests may be affected, then that notice and the public hearings are inadequate for the purpose of the newly constituted regulation. To hold otherwise would undermine the very purpose of the public hearing process and would lead to an unfair process by which only some of those affected would be afforded the opportunity to raise their concerns and objections. This approach is consistent with the reasoning in BASF and will not sacrifice the administrative efficiency or economy of the Board. Inadequate notice can be avoided by ensuring that proposed regulations are drafted to reflect the broadest possible application so as to avoid a premature narrowing of the affected audience.[29] In my view, the saving provision in s. 71(1) which states "...[a] defect or inaccuracy in the notice or in its publication does not invalidate a regulation made by the Board", must be confined to procedural irregularities which do not prejudice the substantive rights or interests of affected parties. It would be illogical for the legislature to require that notice be given to affected parties, while at the same time indicating that such notice need not be given to those parties. Discretionary Remedy[30] Counsel for the respondent submits that since judicial review is a discretionary remedy, this Court should decline to provide a remedy to the petitioner. It is argued that the petitioners delayed in bringing this petition before the Court, are guilty of unclean hands, and have alternative remedies available by way of the Act. I do not find any of these arguments persuasive on the facts of this case because of the serious defect in the public hearing process and the serious consequences flowing from that defect. Conclusion[31] The regulation enacted was not the draft regulation that was the subject of the public hearings. The Board had no jurisdiction to enact a "sunset clause", removing an exemption and expanding the prohibition of environmental tobacco smoke in the workplace to areas used by the public in previously exempted facilities, without proper notice to those affected. The Board failed to hold a proper public hearing in accordance with s. 71(1) of the Act, prior to enacting s. 4.83(3). I find s. 4.83(3) of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation - B.C. Reg 296/97 to be invalid. The petitioners are entitled to a declaration that s. 4.83(3) is null and void. Costs[32] In the normal course, the petitioners are entitled to their costs on Scale 3. If the parties cannot reach an agreement on costs, they may make written submissions within 30 days of the date this judgment is filed.

"S. Stromberg-Stein, J."

The Honourable Madam Justice S.

Stromberg-Stein

Environmental Tobacco Smoke in the Nonsmoking Section of a Restaurant: A Case Study

Roger A. Jenkins,* Derrick Finn,† Bruce A. Tomkins,* and Michael P. Maskarinec*

*Chemical and Analytical Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831-6120; and †Finn Projects (Synchronicity Projects Inc.), 120 Carlton Street, Suite 414, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Received May 4, 2001

This study tested the concentrations of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) components in a small restaurant/pub with smoking and nonsmoking areas—a facility outfitted with a heat-recovery ventilation system and directional airflow. The ETS levels in the nonsmoking area were compared with those in other similar restaurants/pubs where indoor smoking is altogether prohibited. The results indicate that ETS component concentrations in the nonsmoking section of the facility in question were not statistically different ($P < 0.05$) from those measured in similar facilities where smoking is prohibited. The regulatory implications of these findings are that ventilation techniques for restaurants/pubs with separate smoking and nonsmoking areas are capable of achieving nonsmoking area ETS concentrations that are comparable to those of similar facilities that prohibit smoking outright. © 2001 Elsevier Science

INTRODUCTION

Several studies have examined environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) concentrations and/or personal exposure in a variety of public restaurants and drinking establishments ("hospitality facilities"). Earlier studies tended to focus on either short duration area measurements or personal monitoring measurements on surrogate "customers" (Brunnemann *et al.*, 1992; Thompson *et al.*, 1989; Oldaker *et al.*, 1990; Turner *et al.*, 1992; Collett *et al.*, 1992; Lambert *et al.*, 1993). More recent investigations have focused on the personal exposure to ETS of night-club musicians (Bergman *et al.*, 1996), casino workers (Trout *et al.*, 1998), or wait staff and bartenders (Maskarinec *et al.*, 2000). With the strict segregation of smoking and nonsmoking areas in those hospitality facilities that still permit smoking, the use of directional airflow and heat-recovery ventilation systems has become increasingly popular. However, little

The U.S. Government's right to retain a nonexclusive royalty-free license in and to the copyright covering this paper, for governmental purposes, is acknowledged.

data have been reported with which to assess the effectiveness of such systems in securing adequate air quality in the nonsmoking areas of such facilities. The intuitive benchmark for such a comparison is the air quality level in hospitality facilities where indoor smoking is prohibited. In most instances, such facilities will not be absolutely free of ETS, since smoking is often permitted immediately outside the establishments and traces of ETS components could be introduced from human and material traffic and other sources extraneous to smoking. The purpose of this study was to test a directional-flow heat-recovery ventilation and filtration system in a pub that segregates smoking and nonsmoking areas and its effectiveness in providing nonsmoking areas ETS concentrations comparable to the ETS concentrations in similar facilities where indoor smoking is prohibited.

METHODS

Two organizations were involved in the conduct of the study. The Chemical and Analytical Sciences Division of Oak Ridge National Laboratory (Oak Ridge, TN) was responsible for overall protocol development, preparation of the ETS sampling media and analysis of the collected samples, interpretation of the data, and overall reporting. Finn Projects (Toronto, Ontario, Canada) was responsible for the system conceptual design and modifications, field sampling, and real-time field measurements.

Facilities Surveyed

The facility to be studied, the Black Dog Pub, is located in Scarborough, Ontario, Canada, a suburb of Toronto. Prior to the selection of the Black Dog Pub as the test site, a number of restaurants were reviewed and inspected. The Black Dog was selected as the owner had already shown commitment to improving air quality, having previously invested in heat-recovery ventilation technology, and was willing to cooperate in retrofitting the ventilation system. Also, it was believed that the test facility should have a very high



average occupancy and a high percentage of smokers, so that it could represent a wide spectrum of bars and restaurants.

The Black Dog Pub has a designated smoking area of approximately 110 m², with a seating capacity of 45 individuals. Patrons may order drinks from a bar in this area (15 seats at the bar) and/or food from several (8) tables located around the bar. A nonsmoking eating area, approximately 70 m² in area, with a seating capacity of 99, is located adjacent to the smoking bar/eating area. It is separated from the smoking area by a wall with two pass-through windows and by two open doorways. Patrons may order drinks or food in this area from one of 20 tables. Note that there are no physical barriers in the pass-through and doorways, in order to ensure the free flow of air from the nonsmoking to the smoking section.

Ventilation for the Black Dog Pub is provided by a 3100 ft³/min (cfm) energy/heat recovery ventilation system (ERV or HRV), with a desiccant wheel that was retrofitted in 1999. The HRV is tied into two existing rooftop heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) units, with a capacity of 5 tons each. The new system creates directional flow of air (west to east of the facility in Fig. 1) from the nonsmoking area to the smoking area where it is exhausted, while energy (heating and cooling) is recovered by the HRV desiccant wheel on the exhaust side. The ventilation system was redesigned such that 1600 cfm of fresh air was introduced from the west side into the nonsmoking area and 1500 cfm was introduced at the borderline between the smoking and nonsmoking areas through

three new ceiling diffusers. Also, the design included two new exhausts on the opposite (east) side of the bar, near the entrance doorway, with an exhaust volume of 1550 cfm each.

The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE 62-99) for food and beverage service facilities prescribes a rate of 20 cfm/occupant fresh-air input for dining room areas and 30 cfm/occupant for bars and cocktail lounges. Thus, based on an occupancy of 90 in the dining room and 45 in the bar/lounge, 3150 cfm of outdoor air is required to meet this standard for the Black Dog Pub. No make-up air is provided to the pub; only 100% fresh outdoor air is provided.

The rooftop intake hood of the HVAC unit is fitted with an aluminum mesh prefilter and a secondary bank of disposable filters to remove pollen, dust, etc. The filters are replaced ever 3 months. Since 100% fresh air is used, the filtration system only needs to reduce outdoor contaminants and does not have to address ETS, cooking fumes, or other indoor contaminants. The net result is that the air flows from the nonsmoking area into the smoking area, where it is exhausted, while the energy (heat/cool) is transferred to the incoming fresh air. It is estimated that 78% of the energy is recovered by the HRV unit.

Smoke tests were carried out to ensure that the directional airflow prevented intrusion from the smoking to nonsmoking areas of the Black Dog Pub. The tests were primarily concentrated at the interface of the two sections, i.e., at the open doorway and pass-through in the walls that separate the areas (Fig. 1). Smoke tests

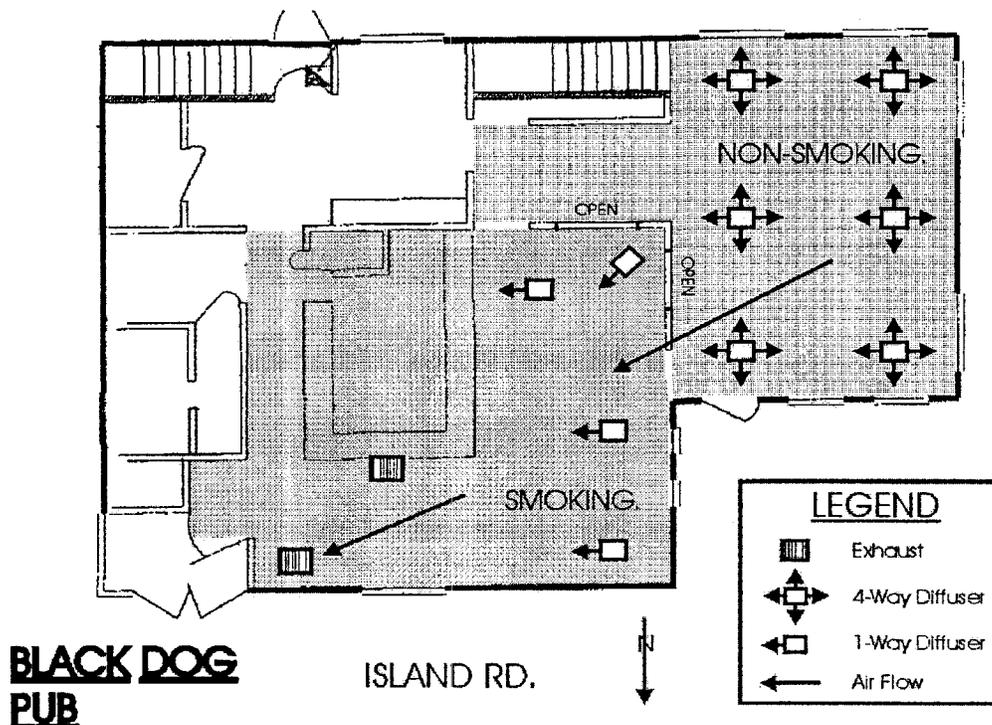


FIG. 1. Schematic diagram of layout of Black Dog Pub.

were also carried out in the smoking section to ensure effective removal of the ETS in that section as well.

Following initial sampling of the Black Dog Pub in December 2000, a purge unit was added to the HRV unit, to correct a potential carry over of the exhausted air into the fresh air stream from 4% to a much reduced 0.4%. At the same time an additional bank of filters was added downstream of the HRV to capture any nicotine/particles that might be carried over to the fresh air supply.

Control Facilities

Three "control" facilities were regulated by local ordinance as nonsmoking hospitality establishments and were used for comparative purposes. No smoking was observed in any of the facilities during the test periods.

The Eaton Centre North Food Court is located in the north end of the Eaton Centre Building in downtown Toronto. An atrium extends from the third level below grade to the second floor above grade. Three levels of escalators lead down to the food court after entering the complex from the Yonge & Dundas street level entrance, and access is also provided by elevators. The building in which the food court is contained is a regulated nonsmoking establishment. The only areas where smoking allowed in this facility are in the restaurants located on the ground level and second floor above grade, a significant distance from the North Food Court and separated by several levels of escalators.

Facility M is located approximately 15 km southeast of Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. The building in which the facility is located is an indoor sports complex including indoor climbing walls, batting cages, a video arcade, etc. On one side of Facility M is the bar, with seating at the bar and at tables for approximately 70 people. The bar has an exit to the patio where staff and customers can smoke. On the other side of the facility is the restaurant area with seating at tables for approximately 150. The entrance to the kitchen is located in the restaurant area. In between the bar and the restaurant area is the host/hostess station at the entrance to the facility.

Facility B is located on the second and third floors of an historic hotel in downtown Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. The hotel consists of three bars, one of which is Facility B. A pool hall is located on the second floor, and a restaurant occupies the basement. One entrance to Facility B is from the stairwell at the entrance of the hotel; Facility B can also be accessed through an entrance from the pool hall. Facility B has seating for approximately 75 people on its first level and another 60 people on its second level. The entrance to the kitchen and the washrooms are located on the first level. Also on the first level is an exit to an outdoor patio with additional seating. The patio is often used as a smoking area year-round.

Details of the ventilation systems in the control facilities were not sought, for they had been installed in accordance with local building codes.

Real-Time Measurements

Respirable suspended particulate concentrations were determined in real time, using a DustTrak 8520 aerosol monitor (TSI, Minneapolis, MN). The DustTrak operates on the principle of nephelometry (light scattering by particles) and employs a 90° light-scattering laser photometer. The instrument had been recently factory calibrated using the respirable fraction of standard ISO 12103-1 for A1 test dust (Arizona Test Dust). Although data were measured continuously (once per second), data were reported as 1-min averages. For these studies, the calibration factor was maintained at 1.00. Average particle concentrations were determined by calculating the mean concentration reported from 1-min averages over the duration of the measurement interval. In each facility, the single DustTrak was collocated with an ETS component sampler in the facilities in question. In the Black Dog Pub, this was at the cashier/wait station in the nonsmoking section of the facility. In two of the other facilities, the DustTrak was located behind the bar. In the food court, the DustTrak was located in the middle of the seating section.

The carbon dioxide (CO₂), humidity, and temperature monitor used was the YES-206LH Falcon (Young Environmental Systems, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada), acquiring data at a 2-min interval. In all cases except the food court, the CO₂ (a nondispersive infrared-based sensor) and humidity/temperature sensor was collocated with the DustTrak. In the food court, the sensors were placed in the southwestern corner of the seating area. The data were measured continuously and reported as 2-min time-weighted averages.

Sampling Durations and Schedules

All facilities were sampled during a traditionally very busy time at Toronto/Waterloo/Kitchener restaurants: the week between Christmas and New Years 2000. The Black Dog Pub was sampled on two evenings, whereas the others were sampled for one evening each. Following a minor modification in the ventilation system, the nonsmoking areas of the Black Dog Pub also were re-sampled on two evenings in early January 2001. All facilities were sampled during what was perceived to be their busiest time of day. For the taverns, this was typically in the time period of 5:30 PM until 11:30 PM. For the food court, sampling was conducted between 10:20 AM and 3:40 PM. Sampling periods are summarized in Table 1. The number of patrons present in the facility was counted on an hourly basis and averaged over the course of the sampling period. Those data are presented in Table 1 as well.

TABLE 1
Dates and Times of Indoor Air Quality Sampling

Facility	Date	Sampling time	Average hourly patron count
Black Dog Pub			
Night 1	December 29	6:10 PM–11:30 PM	79
Night 2	December 30	5:30 PM–10:20 PM	58
Night 3	January 9	5:20 PM–11:10 PM	29
Night 4	January 10	5:10 PM–10:35 PM	25
Nonsmoking Facility M	December 27	6:20 PM–11:25 PM	123
Nonsmoking Facility B	December 28	6:20 PM–11:25 PM	34
Mall food court	December 28	10:20 AM–3:40 PM	216

Sampling Locations at the Designated Facilities

The initial sampling at the Black Dog Pub included simultaneously collecting two ETS marker samples from the smoking section and three from the nonsmoking section. The sampling locations in the nonsmoking area were located at the cashier station (immediately adjacent to the smoking station), on a fireplace (across from the opening to the smoking section), and on a window sill (south wall of the nonsmoking section) (see Fig. 1). In the second sampling at the Black Dog Pub, samples were collected only in the nonsmoking section. For the mall food court, three ETS marker samples were collected: one in the northwest corner of the food court, one in the southwest corner, and one on the east side of the court. In Facility M, five ETS marker samples were collected, one each from the following locations: left of the fireplace in the restaurant area, one at the condiment station at the kitchen entrance in the restaurant, one at the hostess station, one near the entrance to the outdoor patio/smoking area in the bar, and one behind the circular bar. In Facility B, five samples were also collected, one each in the northwest and northeast corners of the bar, one behind the bar, one near the entrance to the outside patio and smoking area, and one near the wait station.

ETS Constituent Sampling System

The sampling equipment for ETS markers and particle phase species was similar to that described by Ogden *et al.* (1996) and is now commercially available as the Double Take sampler, manufactured by SKC, Inc. (Eighty-Four, PA). Two sound-insulated constant-flow pumps are built into a single unit and were used to collect the vapor phase and particulate phase samples. Vapor phase samples were collected using XAD-4 cartridges (Cat. No. S2-0361, SKC, Inc.) at a rate of approximately 1.1 L/min. Particulate phase samples were collected using 37-mm Fluoropore filters at a flow rate of 2.2–2.3 L/min, through a BGI-4 (BGI, Waltham, MA) cyclone separator. The cyclone vortex provided a 50%

cutoff of particles of 4- μ m diameter. Primary differences between the sampling system described by Ogden *et al.* (1996) and the units used in this study were the use of two pumps in a single unit, an opaque conductive plastic sampling train for the particles, and a modified cyclone vortex. Particle phase markers determined as part of this study were ultraviolet-absorbing particulate matter (UVPM), fluorescing particulate matter (FPM), and solanesol. The filter cassette was fabricated from opaque conductive plastic. A cyclone vortex assembly preceded the filter cassette, such that the material collected on the filter was all of respirable (50% cutoff at 4 μ m mass median aerodynamic diameter) size. The sampling systems were assembled in a nonsmoking office area in a building geographically removed from the establishments to be sampled, using the following procedure. Filters were placed in cassettes identified by unique labels that were, in turn, affixed in the sampling head. Vapor phase samples were collected on XAD-4 cartridges located in a secondary airflow path and analyzed for nicotine and 3-ethenyl pyridine. XAD-4 cartridges were labeled, and the glass tips were broken off and installed in the sampling head. Using two mass flow meters, the particulate phase flow was adjusted to 2.2–2.3 L/min, vapor phase flow was adjusted to 1.0–1.1 L/min, and both were recorded. When the sampling systems were returned to the nonsmoking office area at the end of the sampling period, sample durations and flow rates were recorded again. Average flow rates (mean of start and ending) and sampling duration were used to calculate the volume sampled and thus the ETS marker concentrations. Following sample collection, samples were stored at 4°C and shipped while being maintained at this same temperature to Oak Ridge National Laboratory for analysis. Field blanks were collected for each facility sampled.

Analysis of Indoor Air and ETS Components

Analytical chemical procedures used in this study were identical to those used in our previous studies (Jenkins *et al.*, 1996; Maskarinec *et al.*, 2000). Vapor phase samples were analyzed for nicotine and 3-ethenyl pyridine, according to the method of Ogden (1991). The XAD-4 cartridges were extracted using 1.5 ml ethyl acetate containing 0.5% (v/v) triethylamine and 8.2 μ g/ml quinoline (internal standard). The analysis was performed using a Hewlett–Packard Model 5890A gas chromatograph equipped with a Model 7673 autosampler, a 30-m DB-5MS fused silica capillary column (0.32 mm i.d., 1 mm film thickness) (Part No. 123-5533, J & W Scientific, Folsom, CA), and a nitrogen/phosphorus detector.

Methods used for the determination of particulate phase ETS markers have been described in detail elsewhere (Ogden *et al.*, 1990; Conner *et al.*, 1990; Ogden and Maiolo, 1992). UVPM, FPM, and solanesol were

TABLE 2
Environmental Conditions in Surveyed Establishments

Facility	Temperature, °C			Relative humidity, %			Carbon dioxide concentration, ppm			DustTrak particle concentration, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	Average ^a	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Average ^a	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Average ^a	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Average ^a	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum
Black Dog Pub												
Night 1	20.6	15.9	21.6	20.8	13.5	31.4	701	468	1216	24	11	49
Night 2	21.7	15.5	22.4	23.4	20.5	36.5	578	471	691	21	4	162
Night 3	21.9	14.0	23.1	18.7	16.8	27.4	504	446	630	NA	NA	NA
Night 4	21.4	15.3	22.0	23.2	21.7	34.0	587	535	723	49	34	132
Nonsmoking Facility M	23.6	12.9	24.5	25.0	20.9	49.6	1083	769	1277	16	0	61
Nonsmoking Facility B	19.4	15.4	20.1	27.9	24.0	36.9	1156	674	1734	36	27	57
Mall food court	21.2	16.7	22.8	19.0	17.5	28.9	841	557	1270	127	45	269

^a Average responses were determined by taking the mean response of 1-min averages over the duration (see Table 1) of the measurements.

^b Note that DustTrak reading may over- or underrepresent actual gravimetric respirable suspended particulate values in these venues.

determined after extraction of the filter with 1.5 ml methanol. UVPM and FPM were determined simultaneously using a Hewlett-Packard Model 1090 HPLC equipped with an autosampler, a short section of 0.2-mm tubing (to replace the column), and sequential diode array and fluorescence detectors. 2,2',4,4'-tetrahydroxybenzophenone was used as a surrogate standard for the UVPM measurement, while scopoletin was used for the determination of FPM. Solanesol was determined using a Hewlett-Packard Model 1090 HPLC equipped with an autosampler, a Deltabond ODS column, 250 × 3 mm, 5 μm particle diameter (Part No. 255-204-3, Keystone Scientific, Inc., Bellefonte, PA), and a diode array detector operated at 205 nm. The mobile phase was acetonitrile/methanol (95/5 v/v), operated at 0.5 ml/min.

All values were measured in micrograms per sample and converted to micrograms per cubic meter using the flow rate and duration data. Conversion factors (to convert the response to the standard to a particulate matter equivalent) were taken from those reported by Nelson *et al.* (1997) for a sales-weighted average for Canadian cigarettes. Actual conversion factors used were as follows: FPM, 41; UVPM, 7.3; Sol-PM, 68. Limits of detection for an individual sample depends on the sample volume, which in turn is dependent on the sampling flow rate and duration. Assuming a 5-h sample collection period, estimated limits of detection (typically 3× the signal background) for UVPM, FPM, Sol-PM, nicotine, and 3-EP were 0.9, 0.8, 9.4, 0.09, and 0.11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, respectively. This assumes a total volume sampled for the particle phase and vapor phase constituents of 0.66 and 0.33 m^3 , respectively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The environmental conditions, CO₂, and optical particle concentrations measured in the facilities are re-

ported in Table 2. Average temperatures ranged from ca. 19 to 24°C. Since this study was conducted in the winter, outside air was especially dry, and thus, as expected, the relative humidity (RH) inside these facilities was relatively low. Average RHs ranged from ca. 19 to 28%. The effect of the improved heat recovery ventilation in the Black Dog Pub is evident in the CO₂ concentrations. Average CO₂ concentrations ranged from 500 to 700 ppm, compared with average concentrations of ca. 840–1150 ppm in the other facilities. In general, the maximum observed concentrations were also lower in the Black Dog Pub, compared with the wholly nonsmoking facilities. Differences in overall ventilation is likely to contribute to some of these differences. Interestingly, the highest maximum CO₂ concentration was observed in the facility with one of the lower mean patron counts, Facility B.

The optical particle concentrations, as measured by the DustTrak (only in nonsmoking areas) were, on the whole, quite low. The highest observed average concentrations were in the food court facility, where the mean level was 127 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. It should be noted that using a calibration factor of 1.00, when measuring ETS, the DustTrak will tend to overestimate the actual respirable suspended particulate matter (RSP) levels considerably. For example, in some as-yet-unpublished studies in hospitality venues in the United States conducted by our laboratory, the mean ratio of the time-averaged DustTrak reading to gravimetric RSP was 3.01 ± 0.92 for 56 instances in which a DustTrak was colocated with a gravimetric RSP sampler. Some preliminary measurements in our laboratory suggest that the instrument may underreport gravimetric particle concentrations that are composed predominantly of cooking oil aerosol. Given that this represents a relatively limited data set, probably the most useful information to be gleaned from the optical particle measurements is relative airborne

TABLE 3
Concentrations of Environmental Tobacco Smoke
Constituents Nonsmoking Areas in Black Dog Pub vs
Comparative Nonsmoking Facilities

	Concentrations, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$				
	UVPM	FPM	Sol-PM	Nicotine	3-EP
Black Dog Pub nonsmoking areas, $N=12$					
Median	3.4	5.4	0.0	0.00	0.18
Mean	3.5	5.8	2.5	0.44	0.23
SD	1.8	2.5	3.7	0.76	0.28
80th percentile	4.9	7.6	7.0	0.77	0.48
95th percentile	6.4	9.6	8.1	1.75	0.70
Nonsmoking tavern/food court data, $N=13$					
Median	5.2	8.6	1.5	0.00	0.00
Mean	4.6	7.2	2.6	0.21	0.07
SD	2.3	4.0	3.0	0.28	0.10
80th percentile	6.3	10.7	5.5	0.49	0.16
95th percentile	7.9	12.1	7.1	0.64	0.23

particle concentrations, rather than absolute quantitative measures.

Based on the data collected in this study and reported in Table 3, mean ETS component concentrations in the nonsmoking section of the Black Dog Pub were not statistically different (at the 95% confidence level, i.e., $P < 0.05$, for all measured constituents) from those determined in the control nonsmoking facilities. (Note that the number of measurements in each category is not large, so that while medians and percentiles are reported to provide a sense of the data distribution, absolute values for anything other than means should be used with caution.) In the Black Dog Pub nonsmoking section, mean concentrations of UVPM, FPM, and ETS particles as Sol-PM, nicotine, and 3-EP were 3.5, 5.8, 2.5, 0.44, and 0.23 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, respectively. This compared with levels of 4.6, 7.2, 2.6, 0.21, and 0.07, respectively, for the control facilities. Maximum levels of constituents observed in the Black Dog Pub nonsmoking section were 6.7, 9.8, 9.1, 2.54, and 0.82, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, respectively.

Note that for the combustion-derived particles (UVPM and FPM) the FPM levels were determined to be somewhat higher than those of UVPM. At these low particle concentrations, the differences may be due to minor compositional differences in the atmospheres. The ETS-specific components were present in many of the samples in measurable concentrations. While initially counterintuitive for nonsmoking facilities, it is not unexpected to find low but measurable levels of ETS components in nonsmoking establishments. Virtually all of these facilities permit outdoor smoking immediately outside their establishments, and thus it is not unexpected that, depending on the location of air intakes for the facilities (including entryway doors), some ETS would be entrained into incoming air. Moreover, certain ETS components are generated from sources other than tobacco smoking. Field or analysis blanks did not contribute to the apparent level of ETS components in the comparative facilities. All blanks contained no detectable levels of the measured components. Note that the nonsmoking area levels are lower than those determined for the limited number of studies that have examined such in similar venues. For example, Lambert *et al.* (1993) reported mean nicotine levels in the nonsmoking sections of seven restaurants to be 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, with a range of 0.2–2.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, compared with a mean level of 0.44 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (and a median of 0.00) for this study. In a previous study (Jenkins and Counts, 1999), we reported that subjects in workplaces where smoking was banned or banned but smoking was observed (which did not include hospitality venues) experienced 8-h time-weighted average mean nicotine concentrations of 0.086 and 0.122 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, respectively.

In Table 4, the smoking area concentrations observed in this study are compared with those determined from a subset of establishments (single room bars) most similar to the layout existing at the Black Dog Pub in a study of area and personal exposure samples in the hospitality industry reported previously (Maskarinec *et al.*, 2000; Jenkins and Counts, 1999). With the exception of 3-EP concentrations, there are no statistically significant differences ($P < 0.05$) between the levels of

TABLE 4
Comparison of ETS Component Concentrations in Smoking Areas Black
Dog Pub vs Single-Room Bars

	Concentrations, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, mean \pm SD				
	UVPM	FPM	Sol-PM	Nicotine	3-EP
Black Dog Pub ($N=8$)	95 \pm 32	153 \pm 32	165 \pm 49	12.2 \pm 19.3	1.7 \pm 2.7
Knoxville single-room bars ($N=26$) ^a	146 \pm 107	133 \pm 104	123 \pm 113	21.9 \pm 17.1	5.2 \pm 3.3

^a From Maskarinec *et al.* (2000) (these data are a subset of those facilities which resemble most closely those described in this study.)

measured ETS components in the Black Dog Pub and those determined in similar facilities in the comparative establishments. Mean 3-EP levels were about one-third those found in the comparative establishments. This suggests that the smoking levels in the smoking areas of the Black Dog Pub were not inordinately low, even though somewhat lower readings could be expected on account of the superior ventilation system installed. Thus, even though expected concentrations of ETS markers were observed in the smoking section of the Black Dog Pub, those of the same constituents in its nonsmoking areas were both low and comparable to those measured in similar nonsmoking establishments.

REGULATORY AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Since the publication of the 1992 EPA report entitled *Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and Other Disorders*, wherefrom the agency classified ETS as a Group A carcinogen (US EPA, 1992), in the United States and Canada, and to a lesser extent in other industrialized countries, smoking is increasingly proscribed in enclosed public spaces. Despite unresolved ambiguities and controversies about the interpretation of epidemiologic data, the regulatory process to prohibit smoking in enclosed public areas has continued to gain momentum. This process has raised significant issues for the hospitality industry where many of the industry's restaurant and bar patrons wish to smoke. Some hospitality facilities have prohibited smoking, but many other facilities have sought to provide segregated smoking and nonsmoking areas, in an attempt to accommodate the preferences of all their customers. This, in turn, has led to a renewed concern on the part of both regulators and nonsmokers, about whether mechanical filtration and air handling systems are capable of ensuring adequate air quality standards in nonsmoking areas contiguous to smoking areas.

Here, the intuitive air quality benchmark is the average levels of ETS constituents that prevail in hospitality facilities where smoking is prohibited, since no stricter standard could be fairly imposed. ETS levels in nonsmoking facilities cannot be zero, for many ETS constituents are generated from sources other than tobacco or can be introduced in nonsmoking facilities from outdoor-air ETS residues, from material exchanges, from human traffic, and from sources other than tobacco smoking.

This small study provides important evidence to the regulator, the hospitality industry and the nonsmoking public that there are cost-effective alternatives to a prohibition of smoking in hospitality establishments, alternatives that can satisfy the concerns and interests of both nonsmoking and smoking customers. A system such as installed at the Black Dog Pub would cost the

owner \$329 per month on a 5-year lease, including installation and maintenance costs. ERV units use enthalpy wheel heat exchangers that reduce cooling loads in the summer and heating/humidification loads in the winter. HRV units use flat-plate heat exchangers and can be used in reducing heating loads in the winter. Directional airflow can be easily retrofitted at most facilities by creating sufficient positive pressure in the nonsmoking section with the introduction of a forced air supply. The air then flows toward the negative pressure area of the smoking section, where the exhausts are located. Supply air grills must also be positioned and conformed to direct the air toward the exhaust in the most unidirectional way.

Although limited in size, this study clearly shows that a suitably designed ventilation system installed in a restaurant/bar with both smoking and nonsmoking sections can produce ETS levels in the nonsmoking section that are not statistically different from those found in venues where smoking is prohibited. This alternative would avoid the contentious debate about "safe" ETS exposure limits by taking the level of ETS found in nonsmoking hospitality establishments as the baseline standard. If the hospitality venue that provides both smoking and nonsmoking areas can assure its nonsmoking customers that the ETS level in their area is comparable to that which they would find in a completely nonsmoking facility, then there would seem to be no rational reason for a prohibition of smoking in the controlled areas. As a word of caution, it should be noted that this study addresses only the issue of nonsmoking patron exposure to ETS, and it does not examine the issue of employee exposure.

CONCLUSIONS

This small study focuses on a restaurant/pub in which the smoking and nonsmoking sections were segregated and a heat-recovery ventilation system was installed, combined with directional airflow. Although additional studies are desirable, the data indicate that it is possible to reduce ETS in the nonsmoking section to levels that are comparable to those encountered in similar facilities in which smoking is prohibited altogether. The findings suggests that effective segregation of smoking and nonsmoking areas in hospitality facilities is both achievable and economically viable if sufficient attention is given to overall system design, robust air exchange rates, directional airflow, and the use of appropriate heat-recovery systems.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research was sponsored by the Hotel Association of Canada, under Contract ERD-97-XN009 with the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, managed by UT-Battelle, LLC, and by the U.S. Department of Energy, under Contract DE-AC05-00OR22725.

REFERENCES

- Bergman, T. A., Johnson, D. L., Boatright, D. T., Smallwood, K. G., and Rando, R. J. (1996). Occupational exposure of nonsmoking nightclub musicians to environmental tobacco smoke. *Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J.* **57**, 746–752.
- Brunnemann, K. D., Cox, J. E., and Hoffmann, D. (1992). Analysis of tobacco-specific N-nitrosamines in indoor air. *Carcinogenesis* **13**, 2415–2418.
- Collett, C. W., Ross, J. A., and Levine, K. B. (1992). Nicotine, RSP, and CO₂ levels in bars and nightclubs. *Environ. Int.* **18**, 347–352.
- Conner, J. M., Oldaker, G. B. III, and Murphy, J. J. (1990). Method for assessing the contribution of environmental tobacco smoke to respirable suspended particles in indoor environments. *Environ. Technol.* **11**, 189–196.
- Jenkins, R. A., and Counts, R. W. (1999). Occupational exposure to environmental tobacco smoke: Results of two personal exposure studies. *Environ. Health Perspect.* **107**(Suppl. 2), 341–348.
- Jenkins, R. A., Palausky, A., Counts, R. W., Bayne, C. K., Dindal, A. B., and Guerin, M. R. (1996). Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke in sixteen cities in the United States as determined by personal breathing zone sampling. *J. Exposure Analysis Environ. Epidemiol.* **6**(4), 473–502.
- Lambert, W. E., Sammet, J. M., and Spengler, J. D. (1993). Environmental tobacco smoke concentrations in no-smoking and smoking sections of restaurants. *Am. J. Pub. Health* **83**(9), 1339–1341.
- Maskarinec, M. P., Jenkins, R. A., Counts, R. W., and Dindal, A. B. (2000). Determination of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke in restaurant and tavern workers in one US city. *J. Exposure Analysis Environ. Epidemiol.* **10**, 36–49.
- Nelson, P. R., Conrad, F. W., Kelly, S. P., Maiolo, K. C., Richardson, J. D., and Ogden, M. W. (1997). Composition of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) from international cigarettes. II. Nine country follow-up. *Environ. Int.* **24**, 251–257.
- Oldaker, G. B., Perfetti, P. F., Conrad, F. C., Jr., Conner, J. M., and McBride, R. L. (1990). Results of surveys of environmental tobacco smoke in offices and restaurants. In *International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health Supplement: Indoor Air Quality* (H. Kasuga, Ed.), pp. 99–104. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany.
- Thompson, C. V., Jenkins, R. A., and Higgins, C. E. (1989). A thermal desorption method for the determination of nicotine in indoor environments. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **23**, 429–435.
- Trout, D., Decker, J., Mueller, C., Bernert, J. T., and Pirkle, J. (1998). Exposure of casino employees to environmental tobacco smoke. *J. Occup. Environ. Med.* **40**(3), 270–276.
- Turner, S., Cyr, L., and Gross, A. J. (1992). The measurement of environmental tobacco smoke in 585 office environments. *Environ. Int.* **18**, 19–28.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) (1992). *Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and other Disorders*, EPA/60/6-90/006F. US EPA, Washington DC.



Stantec

**ENVIRONMENTAL
TOBACCO SMOKE
MONITORING
IN TORONTO
RESTAURANTS AND
BARS**

Report Prepared By:

Stantec Consulting Ltd.
14 Abacus Road
Brampton, Ontario
L6T 5B7

Report Prepared For:

Fair Air Association of Canada
Suit 204, 56 The Esplanade
Toronto, Ontario M5E 1A7

Ref. 1631 23157
July 23, 2004

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 THE STUDY

Air quality, including the level of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) markers, was tested in three different food and beverage establishments on three different days, in smoking and non-smoking sections. Concentrations of ETS were measured by collecting samples for nicotine, 3-ethenyl pyridine (3-EP), solanesol, ultraviolet absorbing particulate matter (UVPM), fluorescing particulate matter (FPM) and respirable particulate matter (RSP). Nicotine, solanesol and 3-EP are direct measures of ETS, while the others are surrogate measures of ETS that can also result from other activities such as cooking, other combustion sources and ambient dust.

Concentrations of ETS in the breathing zone (personal air) of wait staff based in smoking and non-smoking sections were also measured using personal air sampling equipment worn by wait staff. Two of the three establishments had designated smoking rooms¹ (DSRs): Spirits Bar and Grill, and Shoeless Joe's Woodbridge; while the third, Shoeless Joe's North York, had a designated smoking area (DS Area). The air quality of a regulated non-smoking food court was tested to provide a control for the study.

Once the analyses were complete, Stantec performed a statistical analysis of the data to address three basic questions, which are provided in the report proper. The following section, "Findings", provides the key results of the study.

Based on the findings, the main conclusion is that DSRs provide an effective barrier to environmental tobacco smoke by minimizing the migration of ETS to adjacent non-smoking sections.

2.0 FINDINGS

- For the DSRs, the smoking and non-smoking areas differ significantly in levels of nicotine, 3-EP, UVPM, FPM and RSP. All of these chemical parameters were present at lower levels in the non-smoking rooms, with nicotine showing as much as a 50-fold reduction. For the North York Shoeless Joe's establishment the non-smoking section had significantly lower nicotine levels compared to the smoking section, but with a 2-fold as opposed to a 50-fold difference.
- For wait staff in smoking sections of each establishment, the results show no significant differences between levels measured in their personal air and that found in the smoking area for nicotine, 3-EP, UVPM, or FPM.

¹ A typical designated smoking room includes: a) a ventilation system that limits the build-up of ETS in the room and prevents the transfer of ETS to non-smoking sections; b) a separate non-recirculating exhaust ventilation system; c) an effective physical seal around the room to prevent air leakage from the DSR to non-smoking section; and d) negative pressure (lower than the outside area) to ensure that air within the DSR is not pulled to the outside space.

- For each establishment, levels of UVPM and FPM were higher in the personal air of wait staff compared to levels experienced in the non-smoking sections. For the establishments equipped with a DSR, nicotine levels were higher in the personal air of wait staff working in the non-smoking section compared to levels measured in the non-smoking section as a whole. This difference was mostly due to wait staff entering the smoking section to access drinks made at the bar.
- In general, the air quality in non-smoking areas was different from the Yorkdale Food Court. Nicotine and 3-EP were not detected in the Yorkdale Food Court but were detected, at low levels, in the non-smoking areas of the DSR establishments. Concentrations of RSP were significantly higher in the air of the Yorkdale Food Court. For UVPM and FPM, similar levels were found in non-smoking areas and the Yorkdale Food Court.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS

- The results clearly show that DSRs are an effective barrier to environmental tobacco smoke.
- The DSRs prevent the migration of a substantial amount of ETS to adjacent non-smoking sections by physical separation and ventilation and by maintaining the DSRs under negative pressure compared to the non-smoking section, thereby preventing the spread of ETS to other areas. The data shows a significant improvement in air quality for a non-smoking section compared to a smoking section for the DSR establishments (Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's and Spirits Bar and Grill).
- The results indicate a 50-fold reduction in nicotine levels observed in the non-smoking section compared to the smoking section DSRs of Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's and Spirits Bar and Grill.
- While the results for the other ETS markers were not as dramatic as for nicotine, the levels of 3-EP, UVPM, FPM and RSP were also all significantly lower in the non-smoking sections compared to the DSRs.
- The establishment with the DS Area (Shoeless Joe's North York) did not have a complete wall separating smoking from non-smoking sections, which makes it difficult to maintain a negative pressure in the smoking section and thereby potentially resulting in leakage of ETS to other areas of the establishment.
- The data from the personal air samplers worn by wait staff was generally mixed. Wait staff based in smoking sections experienced air quality similar to that in the smoking section, as a result of them spending the majority of their time in the smoking sections. Servers based in non-smoking sections experienced higher levels of some ETS markers than were present in the non-smoking section, which was likely due to wait staff entering the smoking sections to obtain drinks.

ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE MONITORING
IN TORONTO RESTAURANTS AND BARS

- Concentrations of nicotine and 3-EP were not detected in the food court, while they were occasionally detected at low levels in the non-smoking sections of establishments with a DSR. Airborne levels of UVPM and FPM, which are not specific markers for ETS, were similar for the non-smoking sections and for the air in the food court, most likely due to the presence of particles associated with cooking and with ambient dust caused by activity in the food court.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 METHODS	1
2.1 Test Locations	1
2.1.1 Spirits Bar and Grill	2
2.1.2 Shoeless Joe's (North York)	2
2.1.3 Shoeless Joe's (Woodbridge)	3
2.2 Control Location	3
2.3 Sampling Methods	4
2.3.1 Integrated Sampling Methods	4
2.3.2 Real-Time Measurements	6
2.4 Analytical Methods	6
2.4.1 Introduction	6
2.4.2 Analytical Methodology	7
2.4.2.1 Nicotine and 3-Ethenylpyridine (3-EP)	7
2.4.2.2 Solanesol	8
2.4.2.3 Ultraviolet Absorbing Particulate Matter (UVPM) and Fluorescing Particulate Matter (FPM)	9
2.5 Statistical Methods	10
3.0 RESULTS	11
4.0 DISCUSSION	13
4.1 Number of Patrons and Cigarettes Smoked	13
4.2 Environmental Conditions	13
4.3 Smoking Versus Non-Smoking Areas in Test Facilities	14
4.4 Personal Air Quality Versus Working Environment	15
4.5 Non-Smoking Areas in Test Facilities Versus Control	17
4.6 Comparison to Other Study Results	18
4.7 Detection Limit Issues	19
4.7.1 Solanesol	19
4.8 Breakthrough	20
5.0 CONCLUSIONS	21

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Various studies have measured environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) concentrations in the air of restaurants and bars. The basic approach has been to set up sampling equipment, analyze the samples for ETS markers, and assess the level of ETS, and this same approach was also followed in this study.

This study was undertaken to seek answers to the following questions.

- Question 1: Do smoking areas differ from non-smoking areas with respect to relevant air quality parameters?
- Question 2a: For workers in smoking areas, does personal air quality differ from that in the smoking area?
- Question 2b: For workers in non-smoking areas, does personal air quality differ from that in the non-smoking area?
- Question 3: Do non-smoking areas differ from a non-smoking food court with respect to relevant air quality parameters?

2.0 METHODS

The sampling and data assessment was carried out by Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) and the analysis of the collected samples was carried out by PSC Analytical Services Inc. (PSC) in Mississauga, Ontario. Stantec has carried out hundreds of indoor air quality sampling surveys and has assessed analytical data on thousands of environmental projects. PSC is accredited by the Standards Council of Canada and certified by the Canadian Association for Environmental Analytical Laboratories (CAEAL).

2.1 Test Locations

Three test locations were assessed: Spirits Bar and Grill, Shoeless Joe's (North York), and Shoeless Joe's (Woodbridge). A control non-smoking location, the Yorkdale Food Court, was also sampled and assessed. Two of the three test locations had DSRs: Spirits Bar and Grill and Shoeless Joe's Woodbridge, while the third (Shoeless Joe's North York) had a DS Area.

Table 1 outlines the approximate area and seating capacity of the smoking and non-smoking areas of each facility.

Table 1
Study Location Area and Seating Capacities

Location	Non-Smoking		Smoking	
	Area (m ²)	Seating Capacity	Area (m ²)	Seating Capacity
Spirits Bar and Grill	100	84	80	29
Shoeless Joe's (North York)	350	240	100	48
Shoeless Joe's (Woodbridge)	250	140	90	65

2.1.1 Spirits Bar and Grill

Spirits Bar and Grill is located in Toronto, Ontario, near the downtown core. The restaurant has a DSR, with access to the non-smoking area provided by one swinging door. The non-smoking area contains a dedicated wait station and access to the kitchen. However, wait staff are required to enter the bar smoking area to obtain alcoholic drinks.

The DSR is ventilated by an energy/heat recovery (HRV) system that is separate from the non-smoking area. The HRV is also tied into a rooftop unit to provide enhanced temperature control in the DSR. Exhaust from the DSR is vented directly to the outside. The room is maintained under a negative pressure with respect to the outdoors as well as the non-smoking area. Exhaust from the area is 1900 cfm (cubic feet per minute), and supply is 1655 cfm.

Air in the DSR is supplied from an overhead bulkhead and ductwork system via five typical supply grills, and exhausted via three grills located in an overhead duct located behind the bar opposite to the supply grills.

The non-smoking area is ventilated by a completely separate roof mounted packaged system. Additional exhaust is also provided for the kitchen area.

2.1.2 Shoeless Joe's (North York)

Shoeless Joe's (North York) is located in North York, Ontario, which is a suburb of the Greater Toronto Area. The restaurant is designed with a DS Area that is partially separated from the non-smoking section by a half wall from the floor up. The wait station is located adjacent to and open to the bar in the smoking area, with access to the kitchen also running adjacent to the smoking area. Alcoholic drinks are made available to the wait staff from the bar, which again could be accessed via the wait station.

The restaurant is ventilated by two rooftop mounted packaged air handling units. These systems were operating under normal operating conditions during the testing. Additional exhaust is also provided for the kitchen.

2.1.3 Shoeless Joe's (Woodbridge)

Shoeless Joe's (Woodbridge) is located in Woodbridge, Ontario, which is a suburb of the Greater Toronto Area. The restaurant is designed with a DSR, with access to the non-smoking area provided by two sets of swinging doors. The non-smoking area contains a dedicated wait station and access to the kitchen. However, wait staff are required to enter the bar smoking area to obtain alcoholic drinks.

The DSR is ventilated by a heat recovery ventilator system that is separate from the non-smoking area. Exhaust from the DSR is vented directly to the outside. The room is maintained under a negative pressure with respect to the outdoors as well as the adjacent non-smoking area. Exhaust from the area is approximately 2540 cfm (cubic feet per minute), and supply is 2270 cfm. The non-smoking area is ventilated by a separate roof mounted system.

Air in the DSR is supplied from over-head diffusers and exhausted via one larger exhaust grill.

2.2 Control Location

One "control" location, Yorkdale Mall Food Court, was incorporated into the study to obtain background concentrations of ETS constituents. The Yorkdale Food Court was chosen as the control location for the following reasons:

- The Yorkdale Mall is designated as a non-smoking facility, with smoking only permitted at outdoor locations;
- Smoking in the mall is only permitted in several tenant restaurants, in DSRs, and in locations that are not in close proximity to the Food Court;
- Cooking operations within the food court were anticipated to be comparable to other restaurant locations;
- The HVAC systems of the Yorkdale Mall are known to be typical and are well maintained; and,
- The active public access to the mall allowed for a baseline of human influence on the indoor air environment in the absence of cigarette smoking.

mezzanine level, with three sides open to adjoining portions of the mall. In order to obtain access to the food court area, patrons are required to enter the mall from the outdoors, walk approximately 50 m, and then travel up a main floor escalator. Based on the distance of outdoor smoking activity from the food court area, the potential impact of outdoor smoking on the food court indoor air environment was considered to be negligible.

2.3 Sampling Methods

The indoor air environment of control and test locations was monitored through integrated air sampling and real-time monitoring methods.

The samples were collected over a three-day period under normal operating conditions. At the test locations, two of the days studied encompassed a lunch and dinner period (Wednesday and Thursday between approximately 11:30 AM to 7:30 PM), and the third day included over a dinner period (Friday between approximately 4:00 PM to 12:00 AM). The control location study period encompassed a lunch and dinner period on all three days (Thursday, Friday, and Saturday between approximately 11:00 AM to 7:00 PM) due to limiting hours of operation. The dates at which the samples were collected are as follows:

- **Yorkdale Food Court:** February 5 to 7, 2004
- **Shoeless Joe's (Woodbridge):** February 11 to 13, 2004
- **Spirits Bar and Grill:** February 18 to 20, 2004
- **Shoeless Joe's (North York):** February 25 to 27, 2004

In addition to the collection of air samples, total patron counts were recorded every 15-minutes and the number of cigarettes smoked by the end of each day of testing were counted. Wait staff collected all cigarette butts by emptying ashtrays into a single container; Stantec sampling staff then hand-counted the "butts".

2.3.1 Integrated Sampling Methods

Integrated air sampling methods determined both vapour and particulate phase concentrations of ETS chemical markers, including:

- **Vapour Phase:** nicotine and 3-ethenyl pyridine (3-EP).
- **Particulate Phase:** ultraviolet-absorbing particulate matter (UVPM), fluorescing particulate matter (FPM), and solanesol.

A total of three area samples in both smoking and non-smoking areas of the test locations and three area samples in the control location were collected for the vapour and particulate phase markers. In all cases, the area samples consisted of one central location and two locations at opposite ends of the smoking or non-smoking areas so that a cross-section representation may be obtained. Further, samples were placed at approximately 1 to 2 meters above floor level to represent a typical

**ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE MONITORING
IN TORONTO RESTAURANTS AND BARS**

breathing zone and at locations where patrons did not breath directly onto the sampling media.

In addition to the area samples, one personal air sample was collected from one non-smoking and one smoking section wait staff for the vapour and particulate phase markers. The sampling media were placed in the breathing zone of the staff for the duration of their shift so that personal exposure to the ETS markers could be assessed. In cases where the wait staff shift was less than 4 hours, the sampling equipment was transferred to a relieving staff member so that the sample duration was long enough to obtain a detectable concentration.

Wait staff in the non-smoking section were not permitted to smoke during the sampling period, as they would typically not smoke unless on a break outside of the non-smoking area. The non-smoking wait staff were however allowed to enter the smoking sections of the restaurant when obtaining alcoholic drinks from the bar, as this was normal practice. The smoking section wait staff/bartenders commonly smoked while they worked as smoking was permitted in their workstation, and their smoking would have contributed to the over-all concentration of ETS in the smoking section. As a result, the smoking section wait staff/bartenders were permitted to smoke while they were personally sampled.

Table 2 describes the sampling and analytical methods followed for each of the ETS markers. In all cases, the flow rate of the sampling equipment was calibrated on-site in triplicate before and after sampling according to a primary standard, and the samples plus one blank per day were submitted to PSC Analytical Services of Mississauga, Ontario for analysis.

**Table 2
Integrated Sampling and Analytical Methods**

ETS Marker	Reference Method	Rate (L/min)	Time (min)	Volume (m ³)	Analytical Method	Sampling Media
Nicotine, 3-EP	ASTM D5075 (modified) ^a	1.1 to 1.2	420 to 480	0.462 to 0.576	GC-MS	XAD-4 ^b
UVP, FPM, Solanesol	ASTM D5955/D6271	2.5	420 to 480	1.050 to 1.200	HPLC-UV,FD	Respirable Cyclone, Fluoropore Filter ^c

Note:

^a Method has been modified by replacing GC-NPD with GC-MS analysis. Although NPD detection provides a slightly lower analytical detection, GC-MS detection more accurately identifies the test analyte.

^b XAD-4 sorbent tubes consisted of single section tubes containing 120 mg of resin (SKC Inc. Cat. No. 226-170) and two section tubes containing 80 mg and 40 mg of resin (SKC inc. Cat No. 226-93). Single section tubes were used at all locations with the exception of Shoeless Joe's (Woodbridge), where the two section tubes were used to determine breakthrough potential. Two single section

- tubes connected in series were used on the first day of sampling at Spirits Bar and Grill at two locations to also determine breakthrough. Attempts at collecting other back-up tube samples failed due to increased pump resistance and failure.
- ° Sample media consisted of 37 mm aluminum respirable dust cyclone (SKC Inc. Cat. No. 225-01-02) connected to 37 mm, 1.0 µm pore size fluoropore filter and polyethylene support pad (SKC Inc. Cat. No. 225-1710) contained within a three-piece cassette.

2.3.2 Real-Time Measurements

Respirable suspended particulate, carbon dioxide, temperature and relative humidity were determined in real-time. The real-time monitors were located within the same central sample location selected for the integrated air samples on all three days assessed, for a total of one area air sample in the smoking and non-smoking areas of the test locations and control location.

Respirable suspended particulate (RSP) concentrations were measured using DustTrak 8520 aerosol monitors (TSI, Minneapolis, MN). The DustTrak operates on the principal of nephelometry (light scattering by particles), and reported airborne particulate concentrations are relative to the Arizona Test Dust standard. The monitors were calibrated by the manufacturer before the study period and were zero calibrated on-site prior to every test period. The instrument was set to report 1-minute average concentrations of one-second sample intervals, and the calibration factor was maintained at 1.00. It is important to note that the DustTrak aerosol monitor will tend to overestimate actual RSP levels when measuring ETS. According to a technical paper entitled *Development and Application of Protocols for the Determination of Response Factors of Real-Time Particle Monitors to Common Indoor Aerosols* (Jenkins *et. al.*, Air & Waste Management Association, 54:229-241), the ratios of DustTrak response to gravimetric RSP indicate that, using the default calibration factor of 1.00, the DustTrak over-reported the concentrations of RSP by approximately a factor of 3 in smoking areas and 2.6 in non-smoking areas.

Carbon dioxide, temperature, relative humidity were monitored using Q-Trak IAQ Monitors (TSI, Minneapolis, MN). The instrument incorporates non-dispersive infrared, thermistor, and thin-film capacitive sensors to detect carbon dioxide, temperature, relative humidity, respectively. The monitors were calibrated by the manufacturer before the study period and were zero calibrated on-site prior to every test period. The instrument was set to report 1-minute average concentrations of one-second sample intervals.

2.4 Analytical Methods

2.4.1 Introduction

The following outlines the analytical procedures used by PSC Analytical Inc. for the determination of environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) markers in samplers submitted by Stantec Consulting Ltd during February and March 2004.

The ETS markers of interest included:

- nicotine;
- 3-ethenylpyridine;
- solanesol;
- ultraviolet absorbing particulate matter (UVPM); and
- fluorescing particulate matter (FPM).

The analytical procedures used were based upon ASTM standard test methods. Method validation consisting of:

- establishing instrument conditions as specified by the ASTM methods;
- establishing the linear calibration range;
- determining a statistical method detection limit (MDL) through the analysis of multiple replicate low level fortified sample spikes for applicable analytes;
- percent recovery control limits were determined from the above MDL study; and
- method blanks and percent recovery spikes processed with each batch of samples.

2.4.2 Analytical Methodology

2.4.2.1 Nicotine and 3-Ethenylpyridine (3-EP)

The analysis for nicotine and 3-EP was done using the methodology outlined in ASTM #D 5075-01 "Standard Test Method for Nicotine and 3-Ethenylpyridine in Indoor Air".

The procedure was revised to use a gas chromatograph equipped with a mass selective detector (GC/MS) operating in selected ion monitoring (SIM) mode rather than the Nitrogen-Phosphorus detection (NPD) specified in the standard method. The GC/MS system offered similar sensitivity while providing greater specificity than the NPD in analyte detection.

The Samples consisted of XAD-4 resin sorbent tubes that had known volumes of sample air drawn through them. The resin was transferred to a vial fortified with an internal standard and the analyte extracted with 1.0 ml ethyl acetate containing 0.01% of triethylamine. The extract was analyzed by GC/MS for the presence of Nicotine and 3-EP. The total amount of the target analytes present on the tube was determined and corrected for the volume of air sampled to express the final concentration as $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Note: The target analyte 3-EP was not commercially available. As per the ASTM method, 3-EPs isomeric compound 4-ethenylpyridine was used to establish the instrument calibration conditions.

ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE MONITORING
IN TORONTO RESTAURANTS AND BARS

Instrument: Agilent 6890 GC, 5973 MSD using an Agilent Chemstation data system

Column: HP-MS5, 0.25 mm Id x 30M, 0.25 um film

Temp. Conditions: 60C, 10C/min to 170C, 30C/min to 300C

SIM Conditions: 3-EP = 51, 78, 105 Nicotine = 84, 133, 162
Quinoline = 102, 128, 129

Calibration Range: Nicotine: 0.05 to 5.0 ug / ml
4-EP: 0.05 to 5.0 ug /ml

ETS Marker	Statistical MDL	Estimated Quantitation Limit	Avg. % Recovery	Upper Control Limit	Lower Control Limit
Nicotine	0.011 µg total	0.05 µg total	111%	123%	99%
4-EP	0.016 µg total	0.05 µg total	108%	126%	90%

Estimated Quantitation Limit (EQL) is the reporting limit for the target analytes. Typically this is the MDL raised by a factor of 3-5 to account for background interference and minimize the possibility of reporting low level false positive results.

2.4.2.1.1 Analytical Results

The concentrations of test samples varied from Not Detected (ND) to 12 µg total. The highest level sample represented less than 10% of the estimated saturation capacity of 300 µg total sorbent tubes. All final results were determined from instrument responses that fell within the established calibration range of the instrument.

2.4.2.2 Solanesol

The analysis for Solanesol was performed using the methodology outlined in ASTM #D 6271-98 "Standard Test Method for Estimating Contribution of Environmental Tobacco Smoke to Respirable Suspended Particles Based on Solanesol".

Samples consisted of PTFE filters through which known volumes of air were drawn. The filter was transferred to a vial and extracted with methanol. A portion of the methanol extract was analyzed by HPLC for the presence of Solanesol. The total weight of Solanesol present on the filter was determined and this was expressed as µg/m³ based on the volume of air sampled.

**ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE MONITORING
IN TORONTO RESTAURANTS AND BARS**

Instrument: Agilent 1100 HPLC , DAD UV detector, Agilent Chemstation

Column: Zorbax Bonus – RP 3.0 x 250 mm 5µm
Supelcosil LC-AB2 – 2.1 x 150 mm 5µm

Solvent : 95% ACN 5% MeOH @ 0.4 ml/min

UV setting: 205 nm, Ref 250 nm

Calibration range: 0.045 to 4.50 ug/ml Solanesol

ETS Marker	Statistical MDL	Estimated Quantitation Limit	Avg. % Recovery	Upper Control Limit	Lower Control Limit
Solanesol	0.012 ug total	0.20 ug total	96 %	119 %	72 %

2.4.2.3 Ultraviolet Absorbing Particulate Matter (UVPM) and Fluorescing Particulate Matter (FPM)

The analysis of UVPM and FPM was performed using the methodology outlined in ASTM #D 5955 – 02 "Standard Test Method for Estimating Contribution of Environmental Tobacco Smoke to Respirable Suspended Particles Based on UVPM and FPM".

A portion of the methanol extract from the PTFE filter extract was analyzed by a columnless HPLC system equipped with an ultraviolet detector and a fluorescence detector. The instrument was calibrated using surrogate standards, THBP (2,2',4,4'-tetrahydroxybenzophenone) for the UVPM and scopoletin for the FPM. The areas of the detector response from the samples were compared to their respective surrogate standards to determine an estimate of the UVPM and FPM. The results are expressed as µg/m³ based on the volume of air sampled.

Instrument: Agilent 1100 HPLC, DAD UV detector, Fluorescence detector, Agilent Chemstation

Solvent conditions: 100 % MeOH @ 0.4 ml/min

UV Detector: 325 nm, Ref 400 nm

Fluorescence Detector: ex 300nm, em 429 nm

Calibration range: UVPM (as tetrahydrobenzophenone) = 0.0 to 4.913 µg/ml
FPM (as scopoletin) = 0.0 to 1.729 µg/ml

ETS Marker	Estimated Quantitation Limit	Upper Control Limit	Lower Control Limit
UVPM	0.20 ug total	120%	80%
FPM	0.02 ug total	120%	80%

2.5 Statistical Methods

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) methods were used to address Questions 1 and 2 in the Introduction. The ANOVA was initially performed for each air quality parameter in a factorial design, with two main factors: establishment and area. The establishments were the three restaurants with bars. The areas were smoking vs. non-smoking areas for Question 1, worker area vs. smoking area for Question 2a, and worker area vs. non-smoking area for Question 2b. An interaction term was included in the design to indicate whether the differences between areas were similar for all establishments.

When the interaction term was significant, indicating that the differences between areas were not similar among establishments, separate area comparisons were performed for each establishment. These comparisons were performed using a one-way ANOVA design, with area as the only factor of interest.

Solanesol was detected only in the smoking area at Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's. Therefore, a one-sample t-test was used to determine whether the concentration in the smoking area of this establishment was significantly higher than the non-detect level in the non-smoking area. Similarly, in the smoking area, a one-way ANOVA was used to compare the worker's personal area to the smoking area.

The comparison of non-smoking area air quality to Yorkdale Food Court air quality (Question 3) was addressed for two establishments only (Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's and Spirits Bar and Grill), since the above statistical analyses showed atypical air quality in the non-smoking area at North York Shoeless Joe's as compared to other non-smoking areas. A one-way ANOVA was performed where possible, with area (non-smoking vs. food court) as the only factor of interest. For several parameters, since there was little or no variance in the food court, alternate statistical methods were used. These included a two-sample t-test for unequal variance (when there was some variance in the food court) or a one-sample t-test for comparison to the non-detect value in the food court.

Prior to performing the statistical analyses, the method assumptions of normal errors and homogeneity of variance were examined. Log transformations were applied if required to stabilize the variance, and in some cases outlier data points were removed. Outliers were identified using an inter-quartile range test on residuals.

All statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS for Windows, Version 11). Non-detects in the data set were considered as measured values equal to the detection limit.

3.0 RESULTS

The sampling and analytical data consists of two sets of results, one for fundamental environmental conditions and one for ETS constituents. In addition, the patron count and the estimated numbers of cigarettes smoked was monitored during each sampling event. Detailed sampling and analytical results are provided in Appendix 1, along with a summary of the mean concentrations of the chemical (nicotine, 3-EP, solanesol) and particulate (UVPM and FPM) constituents of ETS. Further, the results of the statistical analyses are presented in detail in Appendix 2, including ANOVA tables and cell means for each analysis performed.

Tables 3 to 5 provide a summary of findings, extracted from the data included in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

Table 3
Average Patron Counts and Cigarettes Smoked

Facility	Average Patron Count	Approximate Area (m ²)	Average Patron Density	Cigarettes Smoked	Cigarettes/ Person/ Hour ^a
Spirits Bar and Grill					
Smoking	12.1	80	0.15	201	2.13
Non-Smoking	13.0	100	0.13	-	-
Shoeless Joe's (North York)					
Smoking	19.9	100	0.19	272	1.87
Non-Smoking	21.5	350	0.06	-	-
Shoeless Joe's (Woodbridge)					
Smoking	10.2	90	0.11	154	2.24
Non-Smoking	8.3	250	0.03	-	-
Yorkdale Food Court					
Non-Smoking	173.0	1350	0.12	-	-

^a Assuming each person remained in the facility for one hour

The environmental conditions (temperature, relative humidity, carbon dioxide and "Dust Trak" particle concentration) are provided in Table 4. The ETS constituents are reported in Table 5.

ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE MONITORING
IN TORONTO RESTAURANTS AND BARS

**Table 4
Environmental Conditions**

Facility	Carbon Dioxide (ppm)			Temperature (°C)			Relative Humidity (%)			Respirable Particulate (mg/m ³)		
	Ave	Min	Max	Ave	Min	Max	Ave	Min	Max	Ave	Min	Max
Spirits Bar and Grill												
Smoking	590	491	884	21.9	17.7	23.6	26.2	23.7	39.4	0.845	0.231	2.419
Non-Smoking	644	492	1012	23.7	20.5	24.1	27.0	24.9	43.1	0.084	0.058	0.157
Shoeless Joe's (North York)												
Smoking	771	517	1212	21.4	19.5	23.7	29.6	24.7	35.6	0.550	0.178	1.696
Non-Smoking	832	504	1244	23.2	20.2	26.4	25.9	22.4	30.5	0.410	0.114	0.818
Shoeless Joe's (Woodbridge)												
Smoking	590	491	884	24.3	21.4	26.3	21.4	19.2	24.0	0.555	0.077	2.081
Non-Smoking	644	492	1012	25.4	24.2	26.6	17.6	16.5	19.6	0.039	0.023	0.414
Yorkdale Food Court												
Non-Smoking	813	497	1151	23.1	20.5	23.5	25.6	22.9	29.5	0.184	0.017	0.439

**Table 5
Smoking Indicator Chemicals**

Facility	Nicotine (µg/m ³)		3-Ethenylpyridine (µg/m ³)		UV Absorbing Particulate Matter (µg/m ³)		Fluorescing Particulate Matter (µg/m ³)		Solanesol (µg/m ³)	
	Ave	StDev	Ave	StDev	Ave	StDev	Ave	StDev	Ave	StDev
Spirits Bar and Grill										
Smoking	16.66	5.49	2.43	0.93	<3.30	7.48	1.22	2.79	<0.48	- ^a
Smoking-Worker	15.46	12.72	1.95	2.02	0.62	0.51	0.24	0.18	<0.21	- ^a
Non-Smoking	0.28	0.12	<0.25	0.13	<0.24	0.12	<0.06	0.05	<0.18	- ^a
Non-Smoking-Worker	4.22	3.16	0.62	0.36	<0.88	1.08	0.34	0.47	<0.24	- ^a
Shoeless Joe's (North York)										
Smoking	15.99	5.43	2.71	0.90	0.68	0.16	0.18	0.06	<0.19	- ^a
Smoking-Worker	13.33	0.20	2.50	0.55	0.44	0.05	0.10	0.03	<0.22	- ^a
Non-Smoking	8.55	4.16	1.83	0.93	1.78	2.75	0.59	1.06	<0.37	- ^a
Non-Smoking-Worker	7.44	3.55	1.50	0.41	2.32	2.56	0.72	0.84	<0.34	- ^a
Shoeless Joe's (Woodbridge)										
Smoking	14.62	4.13	2.09	0.57	5.78	3.50	1.86	1.14	<0.88	0.75
Smoking-Worker	16.79	4.30	2.10	0.27	11.34	4.29	3.75	1.44	1.54	0.72
Non-Smoking	0.26	0.02	<0.74	0.85	0.38	0.10	0.06	0.03	<0.18	- ^a
Non-Smoking-Worker	3.17	0.29	0.40	0.08	1.34	1.23	0.36	0.39	<0.30	- ^a
Yorkdale Food Court										
Non-Smoking Facility	<0.09	- ^a	<0.09	- ^a	0.26	0.04	<0.04	- ^a	<0.17	- ^a

^a generally not detected and therefore no standard deviation was calculated.

"<" indicates that one or more of the sample results used to calculate the average were below the sampling and analytical detection limit.

4.0 DISCUSSION

4.1 Number of Patrons and Cigarettes Smoked

As indicated in Table 3, Yorkdale Food Court had approximately 10 times the number of patrons visiting the establishment compared to the test locations. However, when considering the area of the facility in comparison to the number of visiting patrons, the average patron density of 0.12 was not extremely dissimilar compared to the test locations.

Of the test locations, Shoeless Joe's (North York) had the highest number of patrons with a total average number of approximately 40 patrons, followed by Spirits Bar and Grill with 25, and Shoeless Joe's (Woodbridge) with 19. The density of patrons in the smoking area of the test locations also followed this order, with Shoeless Joe's (North York) having the highest patron density (0.19), followed by Spirits Bar and Grill (0.15), and then Shoeless Joe's (Woodbridge) (0.12).

The number of cigarettes smoked per person per hour also remained relatively constant, with approximately 2 cigarettes smoked per person per hour at all three test locations.

4.2 Environmental Conditions

Carbon dioxide is commonly used as a surrogate measure of ventilation efficiency, with 700 ppm above ambient (usually say 400 ppm in the GTA, or 1100 indoors) being used as a comparative guideline that suggests an inadequate supply of outside air (ASHRAE Standard 62-2001). Although the average of maximum concentrations of carbon dioxide approach 1100 ppm, all of the average concentrations of carbon dioxide were generally within the guideline as can be seen in Table 4. This suggests that the ventilation systems performed according to generally accepted standards for the majority of time during the sampling period.

Table 4 also shows that average temperature values ranged between approximately 22°C to 25°C. ASHRAE Standard 55-1992 recommends comfort temperature values of approximately 20°C to 23.5°C for winter periods and 22.5°C to 26°C during summer periods at 60% relative humidity. As the study was conducted during the winter months, the recorded temperature readings indicate that some of the average temperature readings (i.e., Shoeless Joe's Woodbridge) were slightly in excess of this range.

Average relative humidity levels ranged between approximately 18% and 30%. ASHRAE recommends an acceptable relative humidity range of 30% to 60% for indoor air. Based on the results of the sampling program, relative humidity was generally on the low end, or below the accepted range. This is not an unusual situation in a cold winter climate in a non-humidified indoor space.

4.3 Smoking Versus Non-Smoking Areas in Test Facilities

Table 6
Smoking Versus Non-Smoking Areas in Test Facilities

Facility	Nicotine		3-Ethenyl-pyridine		UV Absorbing Particulate Matter		Fluorescing Particulate Matter		Solanesol		Respirable Particulate	
	µg/m ³	p ^a	µg/m ³	p	µg/m ³	p	µg/m ³	p	µg/m ³	p	µg/m ³	p
Spirits Bar and Grill – DSR												
Smoking	16.66	<0.001	2.43	<0.001	3.69	0.014	1.22	0.005	- ^b	-	0.85	0.004
Non-Smoking	0.28		0.25		0.22		0.06		- ^b		0.08	
Shoeless Joe's North York – DS Area												
Smoking	15.99	0.015	2.71	NS ^c	0.68	NS ^c	0.18	NS ^c	- ^b	-	0.55	NS ^c
Non-Smoking	8.55		1.83		1.78		0.59		- ^b		0.41	
Shoeless Joe's Woodbridge – DSR												
Smoking	14.62	<0.001	2.09	<0.001	5.78	<0.001	1.86	<0.001	0.88	0.017	0.56	0.005
Non-Smoking	0.26		0.8		0.38		0.06		- ^b		0.04	

^a p values shown where the areas differ significantly (p is the probability that the observed difference could occur by chance)

^b Solanesol generally not detected

^c NS indicates that the areas do not differ significantly

Do smoking areas differ from non-smoking areas with respect to relevant air quality parameters?

The two-way ANOVA indicates that there is no general answer to this question, as the answer depends on whether the establishment is equipped with a DSR or DS Area.

The levels of nicotine, 3-EP, UVPM, FPM and RSP are significantly lower in the non-smoking areas compared to the DSR areas, with p-values ranging from <0.001 to 0.014. For North York Shoeless Joe's (an establishment with a DS Area), the smoking and non-smoking areas differ in levels of nicotine only, again with higher levels in the smoking area.

Solanesol was evaluated only at Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's, due to non-detection at other establishments. This parameter was significantly elevated in the smoking area (p < 0.05) as compared to the non-detect values in the non-smoking area.

Based on the statistical analysis, DSR facilities are clearly more capable of preventing ETS constituents from entering non-smoking areas compared to DS Area facilities as shown in Table 6. The design of a DSR enables the smoking area to be under negative pressure compared to the non-smoking areas, thereby preventing the spread of ETS to other areas. In the case of Spirits Bar and Grill and Woodbridge

Shoeless Joe's, the concentrations of nicotine in the smoking area compared to the non-smoking area were different by a factor of approximately 50 (Table 60). The small amount of leakage that did occur likely resulted from exfiltration through doors, as persons walked from smoking to non-smoking areas and thereby moved a fraction of ETS with them.

The DS Area facility studied did not have a complete wall that separated smoking from non-smoking areas, and it is therefore more difficult to maintain the smoking area under a negative pressure compared to the smoking area. This limitation in the design is believed to be the main contributing factor that permits the apparent spread of ETS from the smoking area to the non-smoking area.

Figures 1 and 2 are bar charts showing a graphical view of the above information.

Figures 3 and 4 provide a graphical comparison of the effectiveness of DSRs compared to a smoking bar and to the Yorkdale Food Court as a control, for nicotine and 3-EP respectively.

4.4 Personal Air Quality Versus Working Environment

Table 6a
Smoking Area Wait Staff Personal Air Quality Versus Smoking Area Environment

Facility	Nicotine		3-Ethenyl-pyridine		UV Absorbing Particulate Matter		Fluorescing Particulate Matter		Solanesol	
	µg/m ³	p ^a	µg/m ³	p	µg/m ³	p	µg/m ³	p	µg/m ³	p
Spirits Bar and Grill – DSR										
Smoking – Environment	16.66	-	2.43	-	3.69	-	1.22	-	- ^c	-
Smoking-Personal	15.46		1.95		0.62		0.24		- ^c	
Shoeless Joe's North York – DS Area										
Smoking – Environment	15.99	-	2.71	-	0.68	-	0.18	-	- ^c	-
Smoking-Personal	13.33		2.5		0.44		0.1		- ^c	
Shoeless Joe's Woodbridge – DSR										
Smoking – Environment	14.62	-	2.09	-	5.78	-	1.86	-	0.88	NS
Smoking-Personal	16.79		2.1		11.34		3.75		1.54	
All Facilities		NS ^c		NS ^c		NS ^c		NS ^c		-

^a p values shown where the areas differ significantly (p is the probability that the observed difference could occur by chance)

^b Solanesol generally not detected

^c NS indicates that the areas do not differ significantly

For workers in a smoking area, does personal air quality differ from that in the smoking area?

The answer to this question is “no”, based on the two-way ANOVA. The results (Table 6a) show no significant differences between personal air quality and that in the smoking area, for nicotine, 3-EP, UVPM, FPM or solanesol. There is no interaction, indicating that the differences are similar among establishments.

For solanesol, this question could only be addressed at Woodbridge Shoeless Joe’s, due to non-detection of solanesol in the other establishments. The one-way ANOVA indicates no significant difference between personal air and that in the smoking area.

**Table 6b
Non-Smoking Area Wait Staff Personal Air Quality Versus Non-Smoking Area Environment**

Facility	Nicotine		3-Ethenyl-pyridine		UV Absorbing Particulate Matter		Fluorescing Particulate Matter		Solanesol	
	µg/m ³	p ^a	µg/m ³	p	µg/m ³	p	µg/m ³	p	µg/m ³	p
Spirits Bar and Grill – DSR										
Non-Smoking – Environment	0.28	0.048	0.25	-	0.22	-	0.06	-	- ^b	-
Non-Smoking-Personal	4.22		0.62		0.88		0.34		- ^b	
Shoeless Joe’s North York – DS Area										
Non-Smoking – Environment	8.55	NS ^c	1.83	-	1.78	-	0.59	-	- ^b	-
Non-Smoking-Personal	7.44		1.50		2.32		0.72		- ^b	
Shoeless Joe’s Woodbridge – DSR										
Non-Smoking – Environment	0.26	<0.001	0.80	-	0.38	-	0.06	-	- ^b	-
Non-Smoking-Personal	3.17		0.40		1.34		0.36		- ^b	
All Facilities		-		NS ^c		0.009		0.013		-

^a p values shown where the areas differ significantly (p is the probability that the observed difference could occur by chance)

^b Solanesol generally not detected

^c NS indicates that the areas do not differ significantly

For workers in non-smoking areas, does personal air quality differ from that in the non-smoking area?

The answer to this question is “yes” for UVPM and FPM, where the personal levels are higher (see p <0.05 in Table 6b). The answer is “no” for 3-EP, where the personal and non-smoking area levels are similar.

For nicotine, there is no general answer to the question, since the answer varies by establishment (significant interaction, p <0.05). For Woodbridge Shoeless Joe’s and Spirits Bar and Grill, the personal and non-smoking area levels differ significantly

($p < 0.05$) with the personal levels being higher. At North York Shoeless Joe's the personal and non-smoking area levels are similar.

Factors that affect personal exposure to ETS for wait staff working in a non-smoking environment included the design of the facility (DSR versus DS Area) and the work habits of these staff. For the non-smoking area wait staff working at North York Shoeless Joe's (a DS Area facility), the concentrations of ETS in smoking areas compared to non-smoking areas were generally not significantly different. Therefore, their personal exposure to ETS would be less dramatically different, regardless of where they worked in the restaurant.

For non-smoking area wait staff working at Spirits Bar and Grill and Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's (DSR facilities), the concentrations of ETS in smoking areas compared to non-smoking areas were significantly different. However, the non-smoking area wait staff were required to leave the non-smoking areas and enter the smoking areas to obtain alcoholic drinks, which likely resulted in higher exposure to ETS compared to the non-smoking environment.

4.5 Non-Smoking Areas in Test Facilities Versus Control

Table 7
Non-Smoking Areas of DSR Facilities Compared to Designated Non-Smoking Food Court

	Nicotine		3-Ethenyl-pyridine		UV Absorbing Particulate Matter		Fluorescing Particulate Matter		Solanesol		Respirable Particulate	
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	p^a	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	p	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	p	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	p	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	p	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	p
Yorkdale Food Court	.. ^b		.. ^b		0.26		0.04		.. ^b	-	0.18	
Spirits Bar and Grill	0.28	-	0.25	-	0.22	-	0.06	-	.. ^b	-	0.08	-
Shoeless Joe's Woodbridge	0.26	-	0.80	-	0.38	-	0.06	-	.. ^b	-	0.02	-
DSR Facility Pooled Data Set		<0.001		<0.001		NS ^c		NS ^c	.. ^b	-		0.037

^a p values shown where the areas differ significantly (p is the probability that the observed difference could occur by chance)

^b generally not detected

^c NS indicates that the areas do not differ significantly

Do non-smoking areas differ from the Yorkdale Food Court with respect to relevant air quality parameters?

The answer to this question is "yes" for nicotine and 3-EP, which are not detected in the Yorkdale Food Court. The levels are higher ($p < 0.05$) in the non-smoking areas of Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's and Spirits Bar and Grill.

The answer to this question is “yes” for RSP, which is significantly higher in the air of the Yorkdale Food Court ($p < 0.05$) as compared to the other establishments. The reported respirable suspended particulate concentrations are not specific to tobacco smoke and represent the total concentration of particulate from all sources. Further, as the reported concentrations are determined relative to an arbitrary standard (Arizona Test Dust), the actual particulate concentrations may be either greater or less than the reported values. Based on the results of the sampling program, the concentrations of respirable particulate in smoking areas were greater compared to non-smoking areas in every case. However, the concentrations of respirable particulate in the control location were greater compared to the non-smoking test locations. The higher concentrations of particulate in the control location may have been attributed to the large number of food serving areas that were open to the food court area and to the disturbance of dust by the large number of patrons moving throughout the food court.

The answer to this question is “no” for UVPM and FPM, which are found at similar levels in non-smoking areas and the Yorkdale Food Court. Similar to RSP, UVPM and FPM analysis does not differentiate between ETS particulate matter and other organic compounds that may be naturally present due to cooking activity in a restaurant facility and which fluoresce and/or absorb UV radiation. For example, concentrations of cooking oils or grease from kitchens are likely to be detected in UVPM and FPM samples. Accordingly, the open kitchen concept of the Yorkdale Food Court likely resulted in elevated concentrations of UVPM and FPM. As a result, UVPM and FPM concentrations in the Yorkdale food court were not significantly different from the non-smoking areas of the test locations.

4.6 Comparison to Other Study Results

Table 8
Comparison of ETS Components in Smoking Areas Versus other Smoking Area Study Results in Published Papers

Facility	Nicotine ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	3-EP ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	UVPM ^a ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	FPM ^b ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Solanesol PM ^c ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Spirits Bar and Grill	16.66	2.43	<24.09	49.82	<32.64
Shoeless Joe's North York	15.99	2.71	4.94	7.52	<12.92
Shoeless Joe's Woodbridge	14.62	2.09	42.19	76.34	<59.84
Black Dog Pub ^d	12.2	1.7	95	153	165
Knoxville single room bars ^e	21.9	5.2	146	133	123

^a Calculated with a UVPM Conversion factor of 7.3

^b Calculated with a FPM Conversion factor of 41

^c Calculated with a Solanesol PM Conversion factor of 68

^d From Jenkins *et al.*, Environmental Tobacco Smoke in the Nonsmoking Section of a Restaurant: A Case Study. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology, May 2001.

^e From Maskarinec *et al.*, Determination of Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke in Restaurant and Tavern Workers in One US City. *Journal of Exposure and Analysis of Environmental Epidemiology*, 2000.

< indicates that one or more of the sample results used to calculate the average was below the sampling and analytical detection limit.

Table 8 includes mean ETS chemical marker concentrations measured in smoking areas as well as mean concentrations obtained from other published study results. UVPM, FPM, and solanesol concentrations have been multiplied by conversion factors of 7.3, 41, and 68, respectively, similar to the other study results. The conversion factors are based on a study entitled *Composition of Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) from International Cigarettes* (Nelson *et. al.*, *Environment International*, 24, 251-257) and represent an ETS particulate matter equivalent.

The comparison study results were obtained from one establishment with a DS Area (Black Dog Pub) located in Toronto, Canada and several single room bars located in Knoxville, USA. The average concentrations of nicotine and 3-EP measured in the comparison sites are generally similar to those observed in this study. Therefore, there appears to be some agreement in vapour phase ETS concentrations. The concentrations of particulate phase ETS constituents (UVPM, FPM, and Solanesol PM) were generally higher in the comparison studies versus those observed in this study. This difference may be attributed to differences in air exchange rates, effectiveness of ventilation, and establishment-based factors such as cooking emissions, and other related factors.

4.7 Detection Limit Issues

4.7.1 Solanesol

Only two solanesol results could be provided with adequate statistical confidence as shown in Table 5. The statistical method detection limit (MDL) was 0.012 µg/sample, which compares favourably to the MDL for the ASTM Method #D627-98 and to MDLs in the literature. The test peak for the HPLC method is broad but reproducible, which allows good precision on standards, even at low levels. However, the peak for solanesol under sample conditions is broad with no sharp peaks, and it elutes as a shoulder on a solvent front that greatly increases the Estimated Quantitation Limit (EQL), which is the lowest value that can be reported with statistical confidence. The EQL of 0.20 µg/sample and the fact that Canadian cigarettes simply do not contain much solanesol compared to cigarettes from most other countries, led to the outcome seen in Appendix 1, "Results of Air Quality Testing", where most of the solanesol results are below the EQL.

This finding suggests that an improved analytical method for solanesol would be helpful for future studies in a Canadian setting, and further that if improvements in solanesol analyses are not possible, the usefulness of such testing in situations

involving Canadian cigarettes may be of limited value, other than to confirm the absence of measurable levels.

4.8 Breakthrough

According to Section 10.2.3 of the ASTM Standard D 5075, *Standard Test Method for Nicotine and 3-Ethenylpyridine in Indoor Air*, breakthrough (>5% of tube contents found in backup resin section) can occur after collecting approximately 300 µg nicotine in a single XAD-4 tube. The tube concentrations of nicotine reported by the laboratory ranged between 0.09 µg and 11.6 µg, which is well below the suggested 300 µg upper limit.

Analysis of back backup resin sections collected in the smoking section of Shoeless Joe's (Woodbridge) on the first day of sampling revealed concentrations of nicotine and 3-EP at approximately 0.1% to 1% and 14% to 20% respectively, compared to the front section. Further, analysis of backup resin tubes collected at two locations in the smoking section of Spirits Bar and Grill on the first day of sampling revealed concentrations of nicotine at approximately 5% compared to the front section.

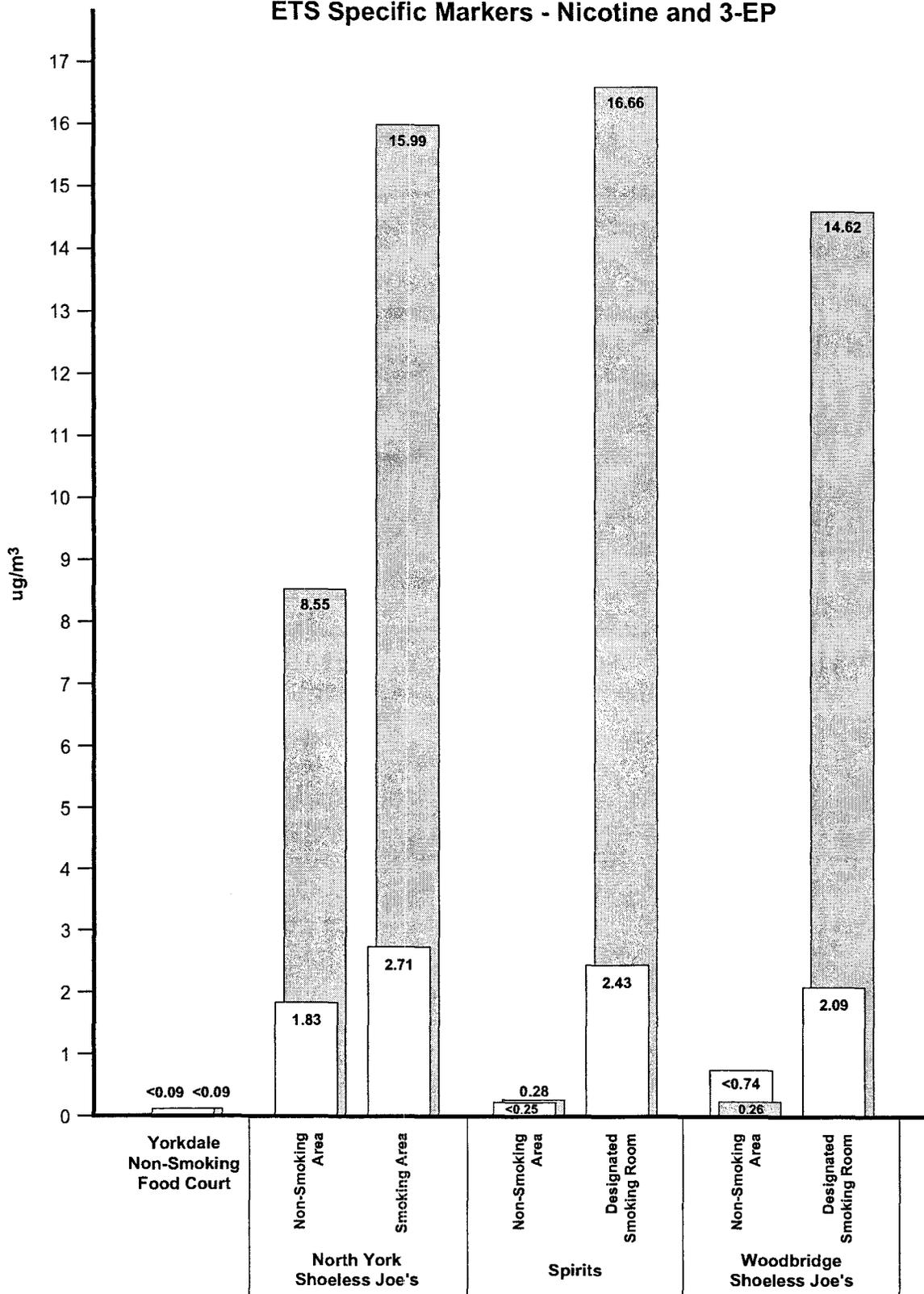
The majority of breakthrough occurred in those samples collected from smoking areas, whereas non-smoking samples had concentrations of nicotine and 3-EP on the back section of the tube at less than laboratory detection limits.

Although there is limited breakthrough data available for this study, it appears that any potential loss of analyte, if it occurs, would only occur in smoking section samples. Therefore if breakthrough did occur in the smoking samples in this study, the actual concentrations of nicotine and 3-EP might be under-reported. As this study has already shown a statistical difference between nicotine and 3-EP when comparing smoking to non-smoking areas, if potential loss of analyte in the smoking area samples occurred, it would only amplify this difference. The study findings were not likely affected by breakthrough.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

- The DSR establishment data (for Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's and Spirits Bar and Grill) shows that physical separation and proper ventilation results in a significant improvement of air quality in a non-smoking section compared to a smoking section. In a DSR, the air is under negative pressure compared to the non-smoking section, thereby preventing the spread of ETS to other areas. The establishment with the DS Area (Shoeless Joe's North York) did not have a complete wall separating smoking from non-smoking sections, which makes it difficult to maintain a negative pressure in the smoking area, thereby potentially resulting in leakage of ETS to other areas of the establishment.
- The effectiveness of preventing the migration of substantial portions of ETS to adjacent non-smoking sections is demonstrated by the 50-fold reduction in nicotine levels observed in the non-smoking section compared to the smoking section in the two DSR establishments (Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's and Spirits Bar and Grill).
- While the results for the other ETS markers were not as dramatic as for nicotine, the levels of 3-EP, UVPM, FPM and RSP were also all significantly lower in the non-smoking sections compared to the DSRs.
- The data from the personal air monitors worn by wait staff was generally mixed. Wait staff based in smoking sections experienced air quality similar to that in the smoking section, as a result of them spending significant time in the smoking sections. Servers based in non-smoking sections experienced higher levels of some ETS markers than were present in the non-smoking section, which was mostly due to wait staff entering the smoking sections to obtain drinks made at the bar.
- Concentrations of nicotine and 3-EP were not detected in the food court, while they were occasionally detected at low levels in the non-smoking section of establishments with a DSR. Levels of UVPM and FPM in non-smoking sections of hospitality establishments were similar to those in the food court. The elevated presence of other parameters that can affect UVPM and FPM analysis in the food court (cooking oils, smoke, ambient dust, etc.) likely contributed to the similarity of UVPM and FPM levels.
- The results show that DSRs provide an effective barrier to environmental tobacco smoke by minimizing the migration of ETS to adjacent non-smoking sections.

ETS Specific Markers - Nicotine and 3-EP



LEGEND

- Nicotine
- 3-EP

Fair Air Association of Canada

ETS Specific Markers - Nicotine and 3-EP

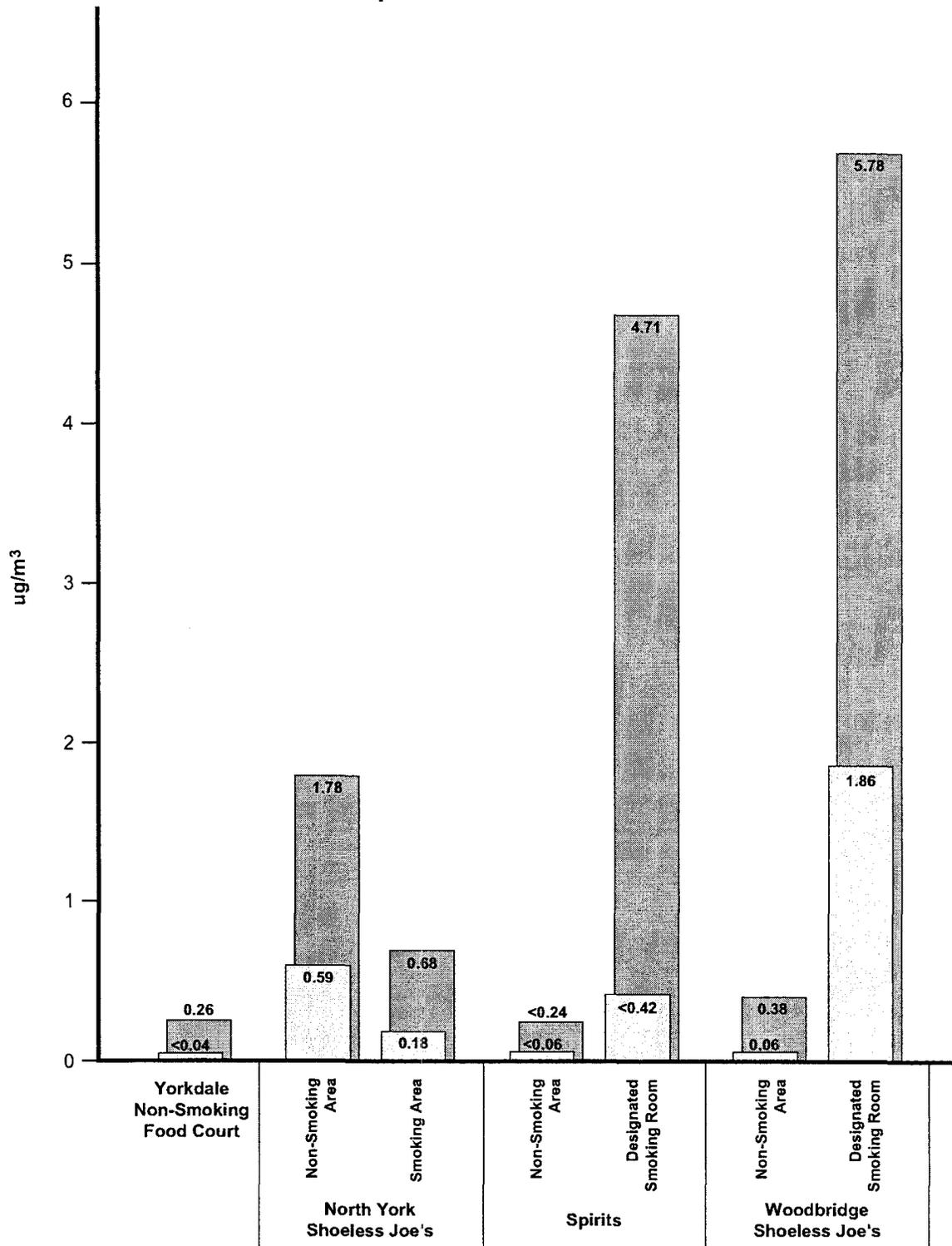


Project No.
1631 23157

June 2004

Figure 1

ETS Non-Specific Markers - UVPM and FPM



LEGEND

- UVPM
- FPM

Fair Air Association of Canada

ETS Non-Specific Markers - UVPM and FPM



Project No.
1631 23157

June 2004

Figure 2

APPENDIX 1

Results of Air Quality Testing

Mean Concentrations in Non-Smoking Areas Versus Control Facility

	Nicotine	3-EP	UVP	FPM	Solanesol
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	0.26	<0.74	0.38	0.06	<0.18
Spirits Bar and Grill	0.28	<0.25	<0.24	<0.06	<0.18
North York Shoeless Joe's	8.55	1.83	1.78	0.59	<0.37
Yorkdale Mall Food Court	<0.09	<0.09	0.26	<0.04	<0.17

Mean Concentrations in Non-Smoking Areas Versus Smoking Areas

Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Non-Smoking	Smoking
Nicotine	0.26	14.62
3-EP	<0.74	2.09
UVP	0.38	5.78
FPM	0.06	1.86
Solanesol	<0.18	<0.88

Spirits Bar and Grill	Non-Smoking	Smoking
Nicotine	0.28	16.66
3-EP	<0.25	2.43
UVP	<0.24	<3.30
FPM	<0.06	1.22
Solanesol	<0.18	<0.48

North York Shoeless Joe's	Non-Smoking	Smoking
Nicotine	8.55	15.99
3-EP	1.83	2.71
UVP	1.78	0.68
FPM	0.59	0.18
Solanesol	<0.37	<0.19

Nicotine

Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking				Non-Smoking			
	West	Central	East	Personal	West	Central	East	Personal
Day 1	7.57	6.81	4.58	7.39	0.13	0.11	0.13	1.01
Volume (m3)	0.5756	0.5642	0.5574	0.54	0.5688	0.5301	0.5415	0.3087
Concentration (ug/m3)	13.15	12.07	8.22	13.69	0.23	0.21	0.24	3.27
Day 2	9.82	8.88	6.5	8.48	0.12	0.13	0.15	2.19
Volume (m3)	0.5759	0.5766	0.5721	0.5654	0.5682	0.5426	0.5794	0.6428
Concentration (ug/m3)	17.05	15.40	11.36	15.00	0.21	0.24	0.26	3.41
Day 3	11.19	9.21	6.84	10.9	0.18	0.16	0.15	1.48
Volume (m3)	0.5046	0.5092	0.4873	0.5024	0.5246	0.5235	0.5281	0.52
Concentration (ug/m3)	22.18	18.09	14.04	21.70	0.34	0.31	0.28	2.85
Average	17.46	15.19	11.20	16.79	0.26	0.25	0.26	3.17

Blank
<0.05

<0.05

<0.05

Spirits Bar and Grill	Smoking				Non-Smoking			
	West	Central	East	Personal	West	Central	East	Personal
Day 1	4.21	7.1	9.02	2.05	0.12	0.14	0.09	0.39
Volume (m3)	0.4506	0.5293	0.5141	0.3977	0.4878	0.4969	0.5292	0.3928
Concentration (ug/m3)	9.34	13.41	17.55	5.15	0.25	0.28	0.17	0.99
Day 2	6.42	7.72	8.68	4.77	0.12	0.11	0.09	1.76
Volume (m3)	0.4809	0.4525	0.4939	0.4126	0.4811	0.4756	0.4672	0.4033
Concentration (ug/m3)	13.35	17.06	17.57	11.56	0.25	0.23	0.19	4.36
Day 3	5.75	11.4	12	12.1	0.25	0.2	0.09	3.06
Volume (m3)	0.4802	0.4995	0.4465	0.4077	0.4699	0.4926	0.4541	0.4185
Concentration (ug/m3)	11.97	22.82	26.88	29.68	0.53	0.41	0.20	7.31
Average	11.56	17.77	20.67	15.46	0.34	0.31	0.19	4.22

Blank
<0.05

<0.05

0.05

North York Shoeless Joe's	Smoking				Non-Smoking			
	North	Central	South	Personal	Upper	West	East	Personal
Day 1	6.93	5.09	11.6	6.32	3.67	0.15	4.39	2.63
Volume (m3)	0.4683	0.5267	0.4679	0.4659	0.4927	0.4895	0.4694	0.4659
Concentration (ug/m3)	14.80	9.66	24.79	13.57	7.45	0.31	9.35	5.64
Day 2	8.01	4.51	8.62	5.05	5.14	1.55	5.59	3.62
Volume (m3)	0.4851	0.4838	0.4901	0.3813	0.4805	0.4767	0.4761	0.314
Concentration (ug/m3)	16.51	9.32	17.59	13.24	10.70	3.25	11.74	11.53
Day 3	9.03	5.54	11.2	6.02	5.04	5.57	6.37	2.35
Volume (m3)	0.5046	0.5047	0.5007	0.4563	0.477	0.4963	0.5138	0.4577
Concentration (ug/m3)	17.90	10.98	22.37	13.19	10.57	11.22	12.40	5.13
Average	16.40	9.99	21.58	13.33	9.57	4.93	11.16	7.44

Blank
<0.05

0.05

0.07

Yorkdale Food Court	Non-Smoking		
	West	Central	East
Day 1	0.05	0.05	0.05
Volume (m3)	0.5404	0.5554	0.5676
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.09	0.09	0.09
Day 2	0.05	0.05	0.05
Volume (m3)	0.5558	0.5628	0.5816
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.09	0.09	0.09
Day 3	0.05	0.05	0.05
Volume (m3)	0.5783	0.5735	0.583
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.09	0.09	0.09
Average	<0.09	<0.09	<0.09

Blank
<0.05

<0.05

<0.05

3-Ethenylpyridine

Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking				Non-Smoking				Blank <0.05
	West	Central	East	Personal	West	Central	East	Personal	
Day 1	1.05	0.95	0.67	0.98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.15	<0.05
Volume (m3)	0.5756	0.5642	0.5574	0.54	0.5688	0.5301	0.5415	0.3087	
Concentration (ug/m3)	1.82	1.68	1.20	1.81	1.76	1.89	1.85	0.49	
Day 2	1.41	1.24	1.11	1.21	<0.05	0.07	<0.05	0.22	<0.05
Volume (m3)	0.5759	0.5766	0.5721	0.5654	0.5682	0.5426	0.5794	0.6428	
Concentration (ug/m3)	2.45	2.15	1.94	2.14	<0.35	0.13	<0.35	0.34	
Day 3	1.63	1.2	0.98	1.18	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.19	<0.05
Volume (m3)	0.5046	0.5092	0.4873	0.5024	0.5246	0.5235	0.5281	0.52	
Concentration (ug/m3)	3.23	2.36	2.01	2.35	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.37	
Average	2.50	2.06	1.72	2.10	<0.75	<0.68	<0.78	0.40	

Spirits Bar and Grill	Smoking				Non-Smoking				Blank <0.05
	West	Central	East	Personal	West	Central	East	Personal	
Day 1	0.42	0.9	1.02	0.23	<0.05	0.05	<0.05	0.09	<0.05
Volume (m3)	0.4506	0.5293	0.5141	0.3977	0.4878	0.4969	0.5292	0.3928	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.93	1.70	1.98	0.58	<0.41	0.10	<0.38	0.23	
Day 2	1.01	1.18	1.34	0.42	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.28	<0.05
Volume (m3)	0.4809	0.4525	0.4939	0.4126	0.4811	0.4756	0.4672	0.4033	
Concentration (ug/m3)	2.10	2.61	2.71	1.02	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.69	
Day 3	1.1	1.81	1.75	1.74	0.13	0.08	<0.05	0.39	<0.05
Volume (m3)	0.4802	0.4995	0.4465	0.4077	0.4699	0.4926	0.4541	0.4185	
Concentration (ug/m3)	2.29	3.62	3.92	4.27	0.28	0.16	<0.44	0.93	
Average	1.77	2.64	2.87	1.95	<0.28	0.14	<0.32	0.62	

North York Shoeless Joe's	Smoking				Non-Smoking				Blank <0.05
	North	Central	South	Personal	Upper	West	East	Personal	
Day 1	0.99	0.92	1.58	0.95	0.64	0.28	0.82	0.61	<0.05
Volume (m3)	0.4683	0.5267	0.4679	0.4659	0.4927	0.4895	0.4694	0.4659	
Concentration (ug/m3)	2.11	1.75	3.38	2.04	1.30	0.57	1.75	1.31	
Day 2	1.26	0.89	1.36	0.89	0.82	0.27	0.91	0.62	<0.05
Volume (m3)	0.4851	0.4838	0.4901	0.3813	0.4805	0.4767	0.4761	0.314	
Concentration (ug/m3)	2.60	1.84	2.77	2.33	1.71	0.57	1.91	1.97	
Day 3	1.65	1.07	2.26	1.42	1.26	1.46	1.58	0.56	<0.05
Volume (m3)	0.5046	0.5047	0.5007	0.4563	0.477	0.4963	0.5138	0.4577	
Concentration (ug/m3)	3.27	2.12	4.51	3.11	2.64	2.94	3.08	1.22	
Average	2.66	1.90	3.56	2.50	1.88	1.36	2.24	1.50	

Yorkdale Food Court	Non-Smoking			Blank <0.05
	West	Central	East	
Day 1	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Volume (m3)	0.5404	0.5554	0.5676	
Concentration (ug/m3)	<0.09	<0.09	<0.09	
Day 2	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Volume (m3)	0.5558	0.5628	0.5816	
Concentration (ug/m3)	<0.09	<0.09	<0.09	
Day 3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Volume (m3)	0.5783	0.5735	0.583	
Concentration (ug/m3)	<0.09	<0.09	<0.09	
Average	<0.09	<0.09	<0.09	

Ultra Violet Absorbing Particulate Matter

Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking				Non-Smoking				Blank
	West	Central	East	Personal	West	Central	East	Personal	
Day 1	8.67	6.61	4.91	7.7	0.4	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.26
Volume (m3)	1.158	1.1097	1.1307	1.0973	1.1466	1.1489	1.1352	0.615	
Concentration (ug/m3)	7.49	5.96	4.34	7.02	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.55	
Day 2	4.49	0.72	8.25	12.9	0.57	0.48	0.68	2.4	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.145	1.1525	1.1785	1.1324	1.168	1.1307	1.1767	0.8689	
Concentration (ug/m3)	3.84	0.64	7.01	11.39	0.49	0.42	0.58	2.76	
Day 3	2.03	12.3	9.15	16.2	0.4	0.37	0.24	0.7	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.0283	1.0335	1.0325	1.0381	1.0494	1.0502	1.0404	0.9946	
Concentration (ug/m3)	1.97	11.90	8.86	15.61	0.38	0.35	0.23	0.70	
Average	4.44	6.16	6.74	11.34	0.41	0.37	0.37	1.34	

Spirits Bar and Grill	Smoking				Non-Smoking				Blank
	West	Central	East	Personal	West	Central	East	Personal	
Day 1	<0.2	0.21	0.45	0.14	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.1643	1.1475	1.1589	0.8948	1.1218	1.1475	1.1541	0.926	
Concentration (ug/m3)	<0.17	0.18	0.39	0.16	<0.18	<0.17	<0.17	<0.22	
Day 2	0.64	2.13	1.38	0.56	0.5	0.42	0.09	2.09	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.1125	1.0867	1.1044	1.0529	1.1119	1.0804	1.1088	0.9848	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.58	1.96	1.25	0.53	0.45	0.39	0.08	2.12	
Day 3	0.79	2.56	23.4	1.03	0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.28	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.0834	1.0785	1.0589	0.8896	1.0939	1.0511	1.0926	0.9294	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.73	2.37	22.10	1.16	0.18	<0.19	<0.18	0.30	
Average	<0.49	1.51	7.91	0.62	<0.32	<0.25	<0.14	<0.88	

North York Shoeless Joe's	Smoking				Non-Smoking				Blank
	North	Central	South	Personal	Upper	West	East	Personal	
Day 1	0.72	0.81	0.88	0.4	0.71	0.55	0.63	1.01	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.0443	1.0267	1.0328	0.9214	1.075	1.0586	1.0781	0.9946	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.69	0.79	0.86	0.39	0.66	0.52	0.58	1.02	
Day 2	0.44	0.71	0.65	0.4	0.57	3.52	0.73	3.54	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.034	1.0309	1.0332	0.8342	1.0632	1.0496	0.9948	0.672	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.43	0.69	0.63	0.48	0.54	3.35	0.73	5.27	
Day 3	0.55	0.62	0.94	0.43	0.38	9.39	0.61	0.69	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.0498	1.0583	1.0354	0.9716	1.0403	1.0816	1.084	1.0251	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.52	0.59	0.91	0.44	0.37	8.68	0.56	0.67	
Average	0.55	0.69	0.80	0.44	0.52	4.18	0.63	2.32	

Yorkdale Food Court	Non-Smoking			Blank
	West	Central	East	
Day 1	0.33	0.31	0.36	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.2121	1.2266	1.2554	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.27	0.25	0.29	
Day 2	0.36	0.31	0.33	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.1584	1.203	1.1913	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.31	0.26	0.28	
Day 3	0.34	0.21	0.26	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.1945	1.2182	1.204	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.28	0.17	0.22	
Average	0.29	0.23	0.26	

Fluorescing Particulate Matter

Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking				Non-Smoking				
	West	Central	East	Personal	West	Central	East	Personal	
Day 1	2.77	2.07	1.47	2.39	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	Blank
Volume (m3)	1.158	1.1097	1.1307	1.0973	1.1466	1.1489	1.1352	0.615	0.02
Concentration (ug/m3)	2.39	1.87	1.30	2.18	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.08	
Day 2	1.56	0.19	3.08	4.63	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.7	<0.02
Volume (m3)	1.145	1.1525	1.1785	1.1324	1.168	1.1307	1.1767	0.8689	
Concentration (ug/m3)	1.34	0.17	2.62	4.09	0.09	0.06	0.10	0.81	
Day 3	0.57	3.87	2.87	5.18	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.18	0.02
Volume (m3)	1.0283	1.0335	1.0325	1.0381	1.0494	1.0502	1.0404	0.9946	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.55	3.74	2.78	4.99	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.18	
Average	1.43	1.93	2.23	3.75	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.36	

Spirits Bar and Grill	Smoking				Non-Smoking				
	West	Central	East	Personal	West	Central	East	Personal	
Day 1	0.05	0.08	0.17	0.06	0.03	0.02	<0.02	0.02	Blank
Volume (m3)	1.1643	1.1475	1.1589	0.8948	1.1218	1.1475	1.1541	0.926	<0.02
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.04	0.07	0.15	0.07	0.03	0.02	<0.02	0.02	
Day 2	0.27	0.18	0.58	0.24	0.18	0.15	0.03	0.87	<0.02
Volume (m3)	1.1125	1.0867	1.1044	1.0529	1.1119	1.0804	1.1088	0.9848	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.24	0.17	0.53	0.23	0.16	0.14	0.03	0.88	
Day 3	0.28	0.94	9.12	0.38	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.11	<0.02
Volume (m3)	1.0834	1.0785	1.0589	0.8896	1.0939	1.0511	1.0926	0.9294	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.26	0.87	8.61	0.43	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.12	
Average	0.18	0.37	3.09	0.24	0.09	0.06	<0.04	0.34	

North York Shoeless Joe's	Smoking				Non-Smoking				
	North	Central	South	Personal	Upper	West	East	Personal	
Day 1	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.07	0.18	0.12	0.14	0.25	Blank
Volume (m3)	1.0443	1.0267	1.0328	0.9214	1.075	1.0586	1.0781	0.9946	<0.02
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.18	0.20	0.24	0.07	0.17	0.11	0.13	0.25	
Day 2	0.12	0.19	0.17	0.09	0.1	1.08	0.2	1.13	<0.02
Volume (m3)	1.034	1.0309	1.0332	0.8342	1.0632	1.0496	0.9948	0.672	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.12	0.18	0.16	0.11	0.09	1.03	0.20	1.68	
Day 3	0.18	0.09	0.31	0.13	0.12	3.57	0.2	0.22	<0.02
Volume (m3)	1.0498	1.0583	1.0354	0.9716	1.0403	1.0816	1.084	1.0251	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.17	0.09	0.30	0.13	0.12	3.30	0.18	0.21	
Average	0.16	0.16	0.24	0.10	0.13	1.48	0.17	0.72	

Yorkdale Food Court	Non-Smoking			
	West	Central	East	
Day 1	0.05	0.06	0.05	Blank
Volume (m3)	1.2121	1.2266	1.2554	<0.02
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.04	0.05	0.04	
Day 2	0.06	0.05	0.06	<0.02
Volume (m3)	1.1584	1.203	1.1913	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.05	0.04	0.05	
Day 3	0.05	<0.02	0.02	<0.02
Volume (m3)	1.1945	1.2182	1.204	
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.04	<0.02	0.02	
Average	0.04	<0.04	0.04	

Solanesol

Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking				Non-Smoking			
	West	Central	East	Personal	West	Central	East	Personal
Day 1	0.73	0.52	0.23	0.71	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.158	1.1097	1.1307	1.0973	1.1466	1.1489	1.1352	0.615
Concentration (ug/m3)	0.63	0.47	0.20	0.65	<0.17	<0.17	<0.17	<0.33
Day 2	1.28	<0.2	2.36	2.29	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.33
Volume (m3)	1.145	1.1525	1.1785	1.1324	1.168	1.1307	1.1767	0.8689
Concentration (ug/m3)	1.12	<0.17	2.00	2.02	<0.17	<0.17	<0.17	0.38
Day 3	<0.2	1.71	1.56	2.01	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.0283	1.0335	1.0325	1.0381	1.0494	1.0502	1.0404	0.9946
Concentration (ug/m3)	<0.19	1.65	1.51	1.94	<0.19	<0.19	<0.19	<0.20
Average	<0.65	<0.76	1.24	1.54	<0.18	<0.18	<0.18	<0.30

Blank
<0.2

<0.2

<0.2

Spirits Bar and Grill	Smoking				Non-Smoking			
	West	Central	East	Personal	West	Central	East	Personal
Day 1	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.1643	1.1475	1.1589	0.8948	1.1218	1.1475	1.1541	0.926
Concentration (ug/m3)	<0.17	<0.17	<0.17	<0.22	<0.18	<0.17	<0.17	<0.22
Day 2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.28
Volume (m3)	1.1125	1.0867	1.1044	1.0529	1.1119	1.0804	1.1088	0.9848
Concentration (ug/m3)	<0.18	<0.18	<0.18	<0.19	<0.18	<0.19	<0.18	0.28
Day 3	<0.2	<0.2	3.07	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.0834	1.0785	1.0589	0.8896	1.0939	1.0511	1.0926	0.9294
Concentration (ug/m3)	<0.18	<0.19	2.90	<0.22	<0.18	<0.19	<0.18	<0.22
Average	<0.18	<0.18	<1.08	<0.21	<0.18	<0.18	<0.18	<0.24

Blank
<0.2

<0.2

<0.2

North York Shoeless Joe's	Smoking				Non-Smoking			
	North	Central	South	Personal	Upper	West	East	Personal
Day 1	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.0443	1.0267	1.0328	0.9214	1.075	1.0586	1.0781	0.9946
Concentration (ug/m3)	<0.19	<0.19	<0.19	<0.22	<0.19	<0.19	<0.19	<0.2
Day 2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.37	<0.2	0.42
Volume (m3)	1.034	1.0309	1.0332	0.8342	1.0632	1.0496	0.9948	0.672
Concentration (ug/m3)	<0.19	<0.19	<0.19	<0.24	<0.19	0.35	<0.20	0.63
Day 3	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	1.77	<0.2	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.0498	1.0583	1.0354	0.9716	1.0403	1.0816	1.084	1.0251
Concentration (ug/m3)	<0.19	<0.19	<0.19	<0.21	<0.19	1.64	<0.18	<0.20
Average	<0.19	<0.19	<0.19	<0.22	<0.19	<0.73	<0.19	<0.34

Blank
<0.2

<0.2

<0.2

Yorkdale Food Court	Non-Smoking		
	West	Central	East
Day 1	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.2121	1.2266	1.2554
Concentration (ug/m3)	<0.17	<0.16	<0.16
Day 2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.1584	1.203	1.1913
Concentration (ug/m3)	<0.17	<0.17	<0.17
Day 3	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Volume (m3)	1.1945	1.2182	1.204
Concentration (ug/m3)	<0.17	<0.16	<0.17
Average	<0.17	<0.17	<0.17

Blank
<0.2

<0.2

<0.2

Respirable Suspended Particulate

Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking			Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
<i>Day 1</i>	0.288	1.331	0.023	0.017	0.348	0.008
<i>Day 2</i>	0.610	2.345	0.043	0.065	0.834	0.031
<i>Day 3</i>	0.768	2.567	0.166	0.036	0.061	0.031
Average	0.555	2.081	0.077	0.039	0.414	0.023

Spirits Bar and Grill	Smoking			Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
<i>Day 1</i>	0.491	2.593	0.054	0.047	0.080	0.032
<i>Day 2</i>	0.729	2.070	0.191	0.112	0.243	0.085
<i>Day 3</i>	1.315	2.595	0.447	0.093	0.147	0.058
Average	0.845	2.419	0.231	0.084	0.157	0.058

North York Shoeless Joe's	Smoking			Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
<i>Day 1</i>	0.392	1.312	0.071	0.333	0.641	0.080
<i>Day 2</i>	0.349	1.736	0.072	0.305	0.833	0.040
<i>Day 3</i>	0.910	2.040	0.392	0.591	0.981	0.221
Average	0.550	1.696	0.178	0.410	0.818	0.114

Yorkdale Food Court	Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
<i>Day 1</i>	0.092	0.214	0.029
<i>Day 2</i>	0.204	0.523	0.016
<i>Day 3</i>	0.255	0.581	0.005
Average	0.184	0.439	0.017

Carbon Dioxide

Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking			Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
<u>Day 1</u>	536	693	436	459	532	425
<u>Day 2</u>	635	827	459	484	579	440
<u>Day 3</u>	564	887	459	530	689	430
Average	578	802	451	491	600	432

Spirits Bar and Grill	Smoking			Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
<u>Day 1</u>	565	976	446	732	1078	482
<u>Day 2</u>	566	728	475	645	1394	452
<u>Day 3</u>	638	949	552	554	565	542
Average	590	884	491	644	1012	492

North York Shoeless Joe's	Smoking			Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
<u>Day 1</u>	706	1034	481	706	987	471
<u>Day 2</u>	642	899	451	699	974	433
<u>Day 3</u>	966	1704	618	1091	1770	607
Average	771	1212	517	832	1244	504

Yorkdale Food Court	Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
<u>Day 1</u>	763	1033	601
<u>Day 2</u>	742	1155	445
<u>Day 3</u>	933	1264	446
Average	813	1151	497

Temperature

	Smoking			Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's						
<i>Day 1</i>	24.6	26.6	22.8	25.1	26.3	24.4
<i>Day 2</i>	24.1	26.2	20.7	26.0	26.9	24.4
<i>Day 3</i>	24.1	26.2	20.7	25.1	26.7	23.7
Average	24.3	26.3	21.4	25.4	26.6	24.2

	Smoking			Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Spirits Bar and Grill						
<i>Day 1</i>	22.9	23.5	19.1	22.9	23.3	22.4
<i>Day 2</i>	22.3	24.7	18.7	26.0	26.7	16.8
<i>Day 3</i>	20.6	22.5	15.3	22.3	22.4	22.3
Average	21.9	23.6	17.7	23.7	24.1	20.5

	Smoking			Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
North York Shoeless Joe's						
<i>Day 1</i>	21.1	22.1	18.2	21.7	23.4	18.5
<i>Day 2</i>	22.0	25.8	20.2	24.7	27.5	21.5
<i>Day 3</i>	21.2	23.1	20.1	23.2	28.2	20.7
Average	21.4	23.7	19.5	23.2	26.4	20.2

	Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Yorkdale Food Court			
<i>Day 1</i>	23.1	23.5	21.3
<i>Day 2</i>	23.0	23.3	18.8
<i>Day 3</i>	23.2	23.7	21.5
Average	23.1	23.5	20.5

Relative Humidity

Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking			Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
<u>Day 1</u>	18.6	20.6	17.3	15.8	16.8	14.8
<u>Day 2</u>	22.8	24.8	20.1	18.5	20.3	17.3
<u>Day 3</u>	22.9	26.7	20.1	18.5	21.7	17.3
Average	21.4	24.0	19.2	17.6	19.6	16.5

Spirits Bar and Grill	Smoking			Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
<u>Day 1</u>	21.3	26.0	19.7	26.3	29.3	23.8
<u>Day 2</u>	25.7	29.1	22.8	26.6	71.5	22.9
<u>Day 3</u>	31.5	63.1	28.6	28.1	28.4	27.9
Average	26.2	39.4	23.7	27.0	43.1	24.9

North York Shoeless Joe's	Smoking			Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
<u>Day 1</u>	30.6	36.8	25.7	26.6	29.2	24.0
<u>Day 2</u>	28.0	32.1	22.6	23.8	27.3	20.2
<u>Day 3</u>	30.2	37.9	25.8	27.2	34.9	22.9
Average	29.6	35.6	24.7	25.9	30.5	22.4

Yorkdale Food Court	Non-Smoking		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
<u>Day 1</u>	21.8	24.7	20.7
<u>Day 2</u>	30.5	36.6	26.8
<u>Day 3</u>	24.6	27.3	21.3
Average	25.6	29.5	22.9

Cigarettes

	Total Cigarettes			
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Average
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	175	142	146	154
Spirits Bar and Grill	102	138	363	201
North York Shoeless Joe's	194	172	450	272

	Cigarettes/Hour		
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	22.58	19.59	20.14
Spirits Bar and Grill	13.60	18.40	51.86
North York Shoeless Joe's	26.76	24.57	62.07

	Approx Cigarettes/Person		
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	3.41	1.67	1.63
Spirits Bar and Grill	1.56	1.68	3.14
North York Shoeless Joe's	1.88	1.77	1.97

Average Patron Count

	Non-Smoking			Smoking		
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	4.8	2.2	17.8	6.6	11.7	12.4
Spirits Bar and Grill	16.5	13.2	9.2	8.7	10.9	16.5
North York Shoeless Joe's	10.9	11.2	42.4	14.2	13.9	31.6
Yorkdale Food Court	123.1	142.5	253.3	n/a	n/a	n/a

APPENDIX 2
ANOVA Tables

Question 1: Smoking vs Non-smoking

Nicotine (log)

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
ESTABLISHMENT	6.904	2	3.452	165.827	5.08E-22
AREA	20.731	1	20.731	995.922	2.75E-33
ESTABLISHMENT * AREA	6.801	2	3.400	163.355	6.91E-22
Error	0.978	47	0.021		

Removed 1 outlier which allowed compliance with assumptions

3-Ethenylpyridine

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
ESTABLISHMENT	9.503	2	4.752	8.088	9.39E-04
AREA	29.075	1	29.075	49.493	6.50E-09
ESTABLISHMENT * AREA	3.954	2	1.977	3.365	0.043
Error	28.198	48	0.587		

Test violates assumption of homogeneity of variance

Ultra Violet Absorbing Particulate Matter (log)

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
ESTABLISHMENT	3.139	2	1.570	24.307	6.95E-08
AREA	3.979	1	3.979	61.629	5.70E-10
ESTABLISHMENT * AREA	3.116	2	1.558	24.128	7.58E-08
Error	2.906	45	0.065		

Removed 3 outliers which improved compliance with assumptions
Test still violates assumption of homogeneity of variance

Fluorescing Particulate Matter (log)

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
ESTABLISHMENT	1.465	2	0.733	3.991	0.025
AREA	6.398	1	6.398	34.849	3.52E-07
ESTABLISHMENT * AREA	5.462	2	2.731	14.876	9.39E-06
Error	8.812	48	0.184		

Test violates assumption of homogeneity of variance (very close)

Solanesol

	Smoking	Non-Smoking
Mean	0.883	0.18
SD	0.746	
Upper Limit (95% C.I.)	1.371	
Lower Limit (95% C.I.)	0.396	

Non-smoking value not included in range of Smoking Area, therefore significantly different (p<0.05).

Respirable Suspended Particulate (log)

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
ESTABLISHMENT	0.824	2	0.412	8.336	0.005
AREA	2.592	1	2.592	52.437	1.03E-05
ESTABLISHMENT * AREA	0.985	2	0.493	9.967	0.003
Error	0.593	12	0.049		

Carbon Dioxide (log)

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
ESTABLISHMENT	0.088	2	0.044	9.539	0.003
AREA	1.18E-05	1	1.18E-05	0.003	0.961
ESTABLISHMENT * AREA	0.011	2	0.005	1.163	0.345
Error	0.056	12	0.005		

Nicotine - Establishment by Area

ESTABLISHMENT	AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking	1.149	0.048	1.052	1.246
Spirits Bar and Grill		1.201	0.048	1.104	1.298
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		1.181	0.048	1.084	1.277
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Non-Smoking	-0.595	0.048	-0.691	-0.498
Spirits Bar and Grill		-0.583	0.048	-0.680	-0.487
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		0.953	0.051	0.850	1.055

3-Ethenylpyridine - Establishment by Area

ESTABLISHMENT	AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking	2.094	0.255	1.580	2.608
Spirits Bar and Grill		2.430	0.255	1.916	2.944
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		2.706	0.255	2.192	3.220
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Non-Smoking	0.753	0.255	0.239	1.267
Spirits Bar and Grill		0.246	0.255	-0.268	0.759
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		1.829	0.255	1.315	2.343

Ultra Violet Absorbing Particulate Matter - Establishment by Area

ESTABLISHMENT	AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking	0.755	0.090	0.574	0.935
Spirits Bar and Grill		-0.191	0.090	-0.372	-0.010
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		-0.180	0.085	-0.351	-0.009
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Non-Smoking	-0.434	0.085	-0.604	-0.263
Spirits Bar and Grill		-0.704	0.085	-0.875	-0.533
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		-0.158	0.090	-0.339	0.023

Fluorescing Particulate Matter - Establishment by Area

ESTABLISHMENT	AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking	0.144	0.143	-0.143	0.431
Spirits Bar and Grill		-0.527	0.143	-0.814	-0.240
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		-0.762	0.143	-1.049	-0.475
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Non-Smoking	-1.239	0.143	-1.527	-0.952
Spirits Bar and Grill		-1.363	0.143	-1.650	-1.076
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		-0.608	0.143	-0.895	-0.321

One-sample t-test

Test Value = 0.18					
t	df	Sig. (2-tail)	Mean Diff	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
2.989	8	0.017	0.703	0.161	1.246

Respirable Suspended Particulate - Establishment by Area

ESTABLISHMENT	AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking	-0.290	0.128	-0.570	-0.010
Spirits Bar and Grill		-0.109	0.128	-0.389	0.171
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		-0.302	0.128	-0.581	-0.022
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Non-Smoking	-1.467	0.128	-1.746	-1.187
Spirits Bar and Grill		-1.103	0.128	-1.383	-0.824
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		-0.407	0.128	-0.687	-0.128

Carbon Dioxide - Establishment by Area

ESTABLISHMENT	AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking	2.761	0.039	2.675	2.847
Spirits Bar and Grill		2.770	0.039	2.684	2.856
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		2.880	0.039	2.795	2.966
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Non-Smoking	2.690	0.039	2.605	2.776
Spirits Bar and Grill		2.806	0.039	2.720	2.892
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		2.910	0.039	2.825	2.996

Smoking vs Non-smoking

Nicotine (log)

Woodbridge Shoeless Joes

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AREA	13.682	1	13.682	1277.582	1.08E-16
Error	0.171	16	0.011		
Total	15.235	18			

AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Smoking	1.149	0.034	1.076	1.222
Non-smoking	-0.595	0.034	-0.668	-0.522

Spirits Bar and Grill

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AREA	14.33216199	1	14.332	628.865	2.85E-14
Error	0.364648462	16	0.023		
Total	16.41383702	18			

AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Smoking	1.201	0.050	1.094	1.308
Non-smoking	-0.583	0.050	-0.690	-0.477

Yorkdale Shoeless Joes

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AREA	0.220	1	0.220	7.458	0.015
Error	0.442	15	0.029		
Total	20.247	17			

AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Smoking	1.181	0.057	1.059	1.303
Non-smoking	0.953	0.061	0.823	1.082

Removed 1 outlier which resulted in compliance with assumptions

3-Ethenylpyridine

Woodbridge Shoeless Joes

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AREA	8.095	1	8.095	16.512	9.03E-04
Error	7.844	16	0.490		
Total	52.413	18			

AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Smoking	2.094	0.233	1.599	2.589
Non-smoking	0.753	0.233	0.258	1.248

Spirits Bar and Grill (log)

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AREA	4.697	1	4.697	101.707	2.44E-08
Error	0.739	16	0.046		
Total	5.881	18			

AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Smoking	0.354	0.072	0.202	0.505
Non-smoking	-0.668	0.072	-0.820	-0.516

Yorkdale Shoeless Joes

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AREA	3.461	1	3.461	4.147	0.059
Error	13.354	16	0.835		
Total	109.363	18			

AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Smoking	2.706	0.305	2.060	3.352
Non-smoking	1.829	0.305	1.183	2.475

Ultra Violet Absorbing Particulate Matter (log)

Woodbridge Shoeless Joes

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AREA	5.980	1	5.980	170.016	1.38E-09
Error	0.528	15	0.035		
Total	6.775	17			

AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Smoking	0.755	0.066	0.613	0.896
Non-smoking	-0.434	0.063	-0.567	-0.301

Removed 1 outlier which resulted in compliance with assumptions

Spirits Bar and Grill

T-test (equal variances not assumed)

t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval on Difference		AREA	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
					Lower	Upper					
2.975	9.740	0.014	0.683	0.230	0.170	1.197	Smoking	9	-0.021	0.654	0.218
							Non-smoking	9	-0.704	0.217	0.072

Yorkdale Shoeless Joes

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AREA	0.023	1	0.023	2.202	0.160
Error	0.143	14	0.010		
Total	0.893	16			

AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Smoking	-0.180	0.034	-0.252	-0.108
Non-smoking	-0.256	0.038	-0.338	-0.174

Removed 2 outliers to establish homogeneity of variance

Question 2a: Smoking Personal vs Smoking Area

Nicotine (log)

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
ESTABLISHMENT	0.008	2	0.004	0.153	0.859
AREA	0.009	1	0.009	0.327	0.572
ESTABLISHMENT * AREA	0.040	2	0.020	0.767	0.473
Error	0.789	30	0.026		

3-Ethenylpyridine

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
ESTABLISHMENT	1.285	2	0.642	0.780	0.468
AREA	0.346	1	0.346	0.420	0.522
ESTABLISHMENT * AREA	0.263	2	0.131	0.159	0.853
Error	24.713	30	0.824		

Test violates assumption of homogeneity of variance

Ultra Violet Absorbing Particulate Matter (log)

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
ESTABLISHMENT	7.887	2	3.943	48.453	8.09E-10
AREA	0.002	1	0.002	0.024	0.878
ESTABLISHMENT * AREA	0.287	2	0.144	1.765	0.190
Error	2.279	28	0.081		

Removed 2 outliers which improved compliance with assumptions
Test still violates assumption of homogeneity of variance

Fluorescing Particulate Matter (log)

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
ESTABLISHMENT	7.993	2	3.997	34.381	2.22E-08
AREA	0.016	1	0.016	0.136	0.715
ESTABLISHMENT * AREA	0.486	2	0.243	2.089	0.142
Error	3.371	29	0.116		

Solanesol

Woodbridge only

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AREA	0.956	1	0.956	1.848	0.204
Error	5.173	10	0.517		

Removed 1 outlier which resulted in compliance with assumptions

Nicotine - Establishment by Area

ESTABLISHMENT	AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking	1.149	0.054	1.039	1.259
Spirits Bar and Grill		1.201	0.054	1.091	1.312
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		1.181	0.054	1.070	1.291
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Personal	1.216	0.094	1.025	1.408
Spirits Bar and Grill		1.082	0.094	0.891	1.274
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		1.125	0.094	0.934	1.316

3-Ethenylpyridine - Establishment by Area

ESTABLISHMENT	AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking	2.094	0.303	1.476	2.712
Spirits Bar and Grill		2.430	0.303	1.812	3.048
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		2.706	0.303	2.088	3.324
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Personal	2.101	0.524	1.031	3.171
Spirits Bar and Grill		1.955	0.524	0.885	3.025
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		2.495	0.524	1.425	3.565

Ultra Violet Absorbing Particulate Matter - Establishment by Area

ESTABLISHMENT	AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking	0.755	0.101	0.548	0.961
Spirits Bar and Grill		-0.191	0.101	-0.398	0.015
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		-0.180	0.095	-0.375	0.015
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Personal	1.032	0.165	0.695	1.369
Spirits Bar and Grill		-0.339	0.165	-0.676	-0.001
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		-0.362	0.165	-0.699	-0.024

Fluorescing Particulate Matter - Establishment by Area

ESTABLISHMENT	AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Smoking	0.144	0.114	-0.089	0.376
Spirits Bar and Grill		-0.710	0.121	-0.957	-0.463
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		-0.762	0.114	-0.994	-0.529
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Personal	0.549	0.197	0.147	0.952
Spirits Bar and Grill		-0.728	0.197	-1.131	-0.326
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		-1.003	0.197	-1.406	-0.601

AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Smoking	0.883	0.240	0.349	1.417
Personal	1.535	0.415	0.610	2.460

Question 2b: Non-smoking Personal vs Non-smoking Area

Nicotine - Establishment by Area

Nicotine (log)

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
ESTABLISHMENT	5.209	2	2.604	76.729	2.62E-12
AREA	3.173	1	3.173	93.485	1.41E-10
ESTABLISHMENT * AREA	2.119	2	1.059	31.216	5.87E-08
Error	0.984	29	0.034		

Removed 1 outlier which improved compliance with assumptions
 Test still violates assumption of homogeneity of variance

Woodbridge Shoeless Joes

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AREA	2.699	1	2.699	576.912	3.56E-10
Error	0.047	10	0.005		
Total	3.981	12			

Spirits Bar and Grill

T-test (equal variances not assumed)

t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval on the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
-4.086	2.170	0.048	-1.084	0.265	-2.143	-0.024

Yorkdale Shoeless Joes

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AREA	0.027	1	0.027	0.741	0.412
Error	0.329	9	0.037		
Total	9.713	11			

3-Ethenylpyridine (log)

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
ESTABLISHMENT	2.294	2	1.147	10.102	4.42E-04
AREA	0.088	1	0.088	0.776	0.386
ESTABLISHMENT * AREA	0.260	2	0.130	1.144	0.332
Error	3.406	30	0.114		

Test violates assumption of homogeneity of variance

Ultra Violet Absorbing Particulate Matter (log)

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
ESTABLISHMENT	1.455	2	0.727	6.334	0.005
AREA	0.884	1	0.884	7.701	0.009
ESTABLISHMENT * AREA	0.067	2	0.034	0.292	0.749
Error					

Test violates assumptions of homogeneity of variance and normality

Fluorescing Particulate Matter (log)

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
ESTABLISHMENT	1.989	2	0.995	5.150	0.012
AREA	1.345	1	1.345	6.962	0.013
ESTABLISHMENT * AREA	0.132	2	0.066	0.341	0.714
Error	5.794	30	0.193		

Test violates assumption of normality

ESTABLISHMENT	AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Non-smoking	-0.595	0.061	-0.720	-0.469
Spirits Bar and Grill		-0.583	0.061	-0.709	-0.458
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		0.953	0.065	0.819	1.086
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Personal	0.500	0.106	0.283	0.718
Spirits Bar and Grill		0.500	0.106	0.283	0.718
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		0.841	0.106	0.624	1.059

AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Smoking	-0.595	0.023	-0.646	-0.544
Non-smoking	0.500	0.039	0.412	0.588

AREA	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Personal	3	0.500	0.450	0.260

AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Smoking	0.953	0.068	0.800	1.106
Non-smoking	0.841	0.110	0.592	1.091

3-Ethenylpyridine - Establishment by Area

ESTABLISHMENT	AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Non-smoking	-0.385	0.112	-0.615	-0.156
Spirits Bar and Grill		-0.668	0.112	-0.897	-0.439
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		0.195	0.112	-0.034	0.425
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Personal	-0.405	0.195	-0.803	-0.008
Spirits Bar and Grill		-0.276	0.195	-0.674	0.121
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		0.167	0.195	-0.231	0.564

Ultra Violet Absorbing Particulate Matter - Establishment by Area

ESTABLISHMENT	AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Non-smoking	-0.434	0.113	-0.664	-0.203
Spirits Bar and Grill		-0.704	0.113	-0.935	-0.473
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		-0.036	0.113	-0.267	0.194
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Personal	0.010	0.196	-0.389	0.410
Spirits Bar and Grill		-0.284	0.196	-0.684	0.116
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		0.185	0.196	-0.214	0.585

Fluorescing Particulate Matter - Establishment by Area

ESTABLISHMENT	AREA	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Non-smoking	-1.239	0.146	-1.539	-0.940
Spirits Bar and Grill		-1.363	0.146	-1.662	-1.064
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		-0.608	0.146	-0.907	-0.309
Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's	Personal	-0.642	0.254	-1.160	-0.124
Spirits Bar and Grill		-0.882	0.254	-1.400	-0.364
Yorkdale Shoeless Joe's		-0.347	0.254	-0.866	0.171

Question 3: Non-smoking Areas vs Yorkdale Food Court

Nicotine (log)

	Non-Smoking	Yorkdale Food Court
Mean	-0.589	-1.398
SD	0.121	
Upper Limit (95% C.I.)	-0.533	
Lower Limit (95% C.I.)	-0.645	

Yorkdale Food Court non-smoking value not included in range of Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's and Spirits Bar and Grill non-smoking area, therefore significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

One-sample t-test

Test Value = -1.398					
t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval on Difference	
				Lower	Upper
28.433	17	8.94E-16	0.809	0.749	0.869

3-Ethenylpyridine

	Non-Smoking	Yorkdale Food Court
Mean	0.499	<0.09
SD	0.623	
Upper Limit (95% C.I.)	0.787	
Lower Limit (95% C.I.)	0.212	

Yorkdale Food Court non-smoking value not included in range of Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's and Spirits Bar and Grill non-smoking area, therefore significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

One-sample t-test

Test Value = 0.09					
t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval on Difference	
				Lower	Upper
-6.328	17	7.56E-06	-0.617	-0.822	-0.411

Ultra Violet Absorbing Particulate Matter (log)

	Non-Smoking	Yorkdale Food Court
Mean	-0.569	-0.593
SD	0.219	0.078
Upper Limit (95% C.I.)	-0.468	n=9
Lower Limit (95% C.I.)	-0.670	

Yorkdale Food Court non-smoking values are included in range of Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's and Spirits Bar and Grill non-smoking area.

T-test (equal variances not assumed)

df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval on Difference	
				Lower	Upper
23.490	0.685	0.024	0.058	-0.096	0.143

Fluorescing Particulate Matter (log)

	Non-Smoking	Yorkdale Food Court
Mean	-1.301	-1.435
SD	0.284	0.178
Upper Limit (95% C.I.)	-1.170	n=9
Lower Limit (95% C.I.)	-1.432	

Yorkdale Food Court non-smoking values are at the limit of the range of Woodbridge Shoeless Joe's and Spirits Bar and Grill non-smoking area.

T-test (equal variances not assumed)

df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval on Difference	
				Lower	Upper
23.420	0.148	0.134	0.090	-0.051	0.319

Respirable Suspended Particulate (log)

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AREA	0.524	1	0.524	6.598	0.037
Error	0.556	7	0.079		
Total	12.259	9			

	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
AREA				
Non-smoking	-1.285	0.115	-1.557	-1.013
Yorkdale Food Court	-0.773	0.163	-1.158	-0.389

Carbon Dioxide (log)

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AREA	0.051	1	0.051	10.105	0.016
Error	0.035	7	0.005		
Total	70.710	9			

	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
AREA				
Non-smoking	2.748	0.029	2.680	2.817
Yorkdale Food Court	2.908	0.041	2.811	3.004

Lies, Damned Lies and Statistics

– Sir Winston Churchill's reaction to conflicting data

The Impact of Smoking Bans on Eating and Drinking Establishments

“Our results and those of previous studies indicate that communities considering implementing smoke-free bylaws need not be concerned that bars and restaurants will be adversely affected.”

Ontario Tobacco Research Unit; Toronto, June 2003

“Research confirms the negative economic impact of the smoking ban on Dublin pubs with average sales down 16% and employment levels cut by 14%.”

Licensed Vintners Association; Dublin, Ireland, July 2004

Introduction

With the possible exception of smoking itself, nothing seems as controversial as research into the impact of smoking bans on the hospitality industry. Anti-smoking advocates have sponsored numerous studies concluding that smoking bans don't hurt the industry. Studies funded by the industry reach a different conclusion, indicating that sales are down and

employment off. Meanwhile, the media are able to produce anecdotal stories supporting one side or the other, depending on the editor's angle.

So what's the correct answer? It all depends on the methodology. When the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association (CRFA) analyzed the same data used in the Ontario Tobacco Research Unit (OTRU) study quoted above, it reached quite a different conclusion...that a smoking ban in the City of Ottawa had a measurable negative impact on the city's drinking establishments.



**Canadian Restaurant
and Foodservices
Association**

Association canadienne
des restaurateurs et des
services alimentaires

A Diverse Industry

"We went non-smoking in 1993. We may have lost a few heavy smokers but we gained all the non smokers who enjoyed eating in a smoke-free environment."

Restaurant; Kamloops, British Columbia

"Our sales are down 70% from December 2002 to December 2003 and I've reduced employees from 30 to 6."

Sports Bar; Chatham, Ontario

"It was the best thing that could have happened. The reduced cost of cleaning and better use of space have been positive impacts."

Golf Club; Toronto, Ontario

"We have lost 14.75% of our sales in the first year and laid off 8 employees."

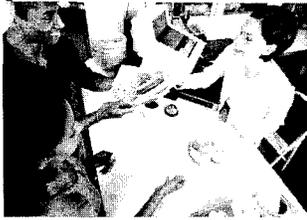
Pub; Ottawa, Ontario

Although eating and drinking establishments represent a huge proportion of Canada's economy with \$46 billion in annual sales and more than 1,000,000 employees, it is a very diverse collection of businesses with dramatic differences in concepts, clientele and food and beverage offerings. The industry's only common denominator is the service of food and/or beverages to the public at a retail level.

This wide diversity helps explain the apparent conflict among studies which seek to analyze the impact of smoking bans on an industry-wide basis. The impact isn't uniform. If one simply contrasts the two extremes within the industry...fast food restaurants versus pubs, for instance...it is only logical to expect that a smoking ban would have significantly different effects on the two sectors because their customer base is different, the duration of visitation is different and the environment is different.

In fact, the food and beverage service industry must be viewed in a continuum ranging from limited-service establishments offering convenience foods and non-alcoholic beverages for basic sustenance, to drinking establishments in which alcoholic beverages dominate sales and the product offered is socialization and entertainment. And between these two extremes are a wide variety of concepts, many of which blur the lines by marrying two or more concepts like a restaurant with a substantial bar business.

The Continuum of Eating and Drinking Establishments



**LIMITED SERVICE
EATING
ESTABLISHMENTS**



**FULL SERVICE
EATING ESTAB.
ESTABLISHMENTS**



**EATING &
DRINKING
ESTABLISHMENTS**



**DRINKING &
ENTERTAINMENT
ESTABLISHMENTS**

Product:			
Food/Sustenance	Food with Service	Food & Drink	Drinking, Socializing, Entertainment
Examples:			
Fast Food Cafeteria Coffee Shops	Restaurant without bar/ lounge	Liquor-licensed restaurant with bar/ lounge	Bars, Legions Lounges, Nightclubs, Pool Halls
Clientele:			
Virtually all consumers	Families	Primarily adult	Adult
Duration of Visitation:			
Brief	Moderate	Moderate to Lengthy	Lengthy

Smoking Bans and Drinking Establishments

"This examination of Wisconsin restaurants and bars indicates that smoking bans exert effects on profits that vary by establishment, and that bars are more likely to experience losses than restaurants."

Dunham & Marlow; New York, 2003

Research on the impact of smoking bans in both Canada and the United States has consistently failed to isolate the experience of establishments in which the predominant activity is drinking as opposed to eating.

The Conference Board of Canada's research, "The Economics of Smoke-Free Restaurants" (1996), explicitly excluded bars, pubs and taverns in its case study of restaurants that went smoke-free voluntarily. Of the 16 restaurants in the case study, 13 successfully converted to smoke-free status while three converted back to establishments that permit smoking.

KPMG's research, "Economic Impact Analysis of the Smoke Free By Laws on the Hospitality Industry in Ottawa" (2002) encompassed both bars and restaurants. Though it concluded that it was impossible based on the survey results to provide an estimate of the financial health of the bar and pub industry as a whole, it did acknowledge that, "The smoking restrictions may have contributed to changing consumer preferences and pressures on bars in some niches."

In the United States, many more studies have been undertaken. Glantz and Smith (1994, 1997), Bartosch and Pope (1990), Sciacca and Ratliff (1998) and Goldstein and Sobel (1998) are frequently cited as

evidence that smoking bans don't impact negatively on industry sales, but all of these studies are either limited to restaurants or lump drinking establishments in with the much larger restaurant sector.

One U.S. exception is the work of Dunham and Marlow (2000, 2003) who have studied the impact of smoking laws on bars and taverns as compared to restaurants. Their 2000 study, "Smoking Laws and their Differential Effects on Restaurants, Bars and Taverns," reported evidence indicating that bars are more than twice as likely to experience revenue drops as restaurants. Their follow-up study, "The Economic Incidence of Smoking Laws," concluded that smoking bans do not impose identical economic effects across establishments and that bars are much more likely to experience profit losses than restaurants.

One of the few studies that restricted its analysis to drinking establishments was undertaken among Dublin pubs in July 2004 by the marketing research company Behaviour and Attitudes, in an effort to measure the impact of the first two months of Ireland's smoking ban. That study was based on a survey of 277 pubs - approximately half the Dublin trade - and concluded that pub sales were down 16% on average while pub employment was down 14% since the ban took effect.

The Ottawa Smoking Ban Re-visited

Sales at Ottawa bars, taverns and other drinking establishments were 10% lower than they would have been without the smoking ban."

Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association; Toronto, August 2004

On August 1st 2001, the City of Ottawa implemented a smoking ban in eating and drinking establishments. The impact of this ban was analyzed the following year by the Ontario Tobacco Research Unit (OTRU) with funding from the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care.

The OTRU study based its analysis on monthly taxable sales of (1) licensed restaurants, including bars, (2) unlicensed restaurants excluding take-outs, franchises, coffee and ice cream shops, and (3) goods and services subject to retail sales tax using data obtained from the Ontario Ministry of Finance for the period March 1998 to June 2002. As outcome measures, the OTRU used the ratio of licensed restaurant and bar sales to retail sales minus all restaurant and bar sales as well as the ratio of unlicensed restaurant sales to retail sales minus all restaurant and bar sales. The study concluded that there was no evidence that the Ottawa smoking ban adversely affected restaurant and bar sales.

In the summer of 2004, the Research Department of the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association obtained the same data from the Ontario Ministry of Finance. It undertook a similar analysis but, unlike the OTRU study, the sales of bars, taverns and other drinking establishments were separated from those of licensed restaurants. CRFA found that

the Ontario Ministry of Finance data for the first eight months of the Ottawa smoking ban, compared to the same eight months a year earlier, revealed that sales in drinking establishments had dropped 5.8%. When the growth of the Ottawa economy was factored in, using the same retail sales benchmark as in the OTRU study, it was concluded that sales in Ottawa bars, taverns and drinking establishments were 10% lower than they would have been without the smoking ban. (see Appendix for CRFA's methodology).

It is clear that the OTRU study suffers from its implicit assumption that liquor licensed establishments are homogeneous and that any impact of a smoking ban would be apparent by measuring the sales of all establishments that sell liquor. Within this category, however, there is a wide range of establishment types ranging from family-style restaurants, like Swiss Chalet - which has a very small proportion of beverage alcohol sales - to bars, pubs, taverns, nightclubs and pool halls in which beverage alcohol represents the majority of sales. This shortcoming is exacerbated by the fact that the sales of drinking establishments are a relatively small proportion (9%) of the total sales of all liquor-licensed establishments. The result is that the impact of the Ottawa smoking bylaw on drinking establishments was effectively masked in the OTRU study.

Gaming and Smoking Bans

"The ban has caused some smokers to stop gambling. At the casinos of Winnipeg for example, we've had a decline [in revenues] of about \$21 million."

Manitoba Lotteries Corporation; Winnipeg, August 2004

It appears that drinking establishments aren't the only operations that are affected by smoking bans. Establishments that feature gaming - such as bingo halls, casinos and racetracks - have also been reporting a significant decline in revenues following smoking bans.

Like drinking establishments, gaming operations attract an adult clientele with visitations of an extended duration. For whatever reason, both sectors are patronized by a high proportion of smokers. For example, operators of bingo halls estimate that 75% - 80% of their customers smoke as compared to 21% of the adult Canadian population.

Comprehensive research on the impact of smoking bans in the gaming industry hasn't been undertaken, but a variety of reports indicate that this business is subject to the same impacts as drinking establishments:

- Mohawk Raceway slot machines experienced a 14% decline in "net wins" (total revenue less winnings) in the first 7 months of the smoking ban. (Ontario Lottery & Gaming Corporation)
- Brantford's charity casino reported a 20% drop in net wins the first 12 months of that city's smoking ban. (Ontario Lottery & Gaming Corporation)
- Eleven months after Winnipeg's smoking ban was implemented, casinos gave 269 employees severance packages because of the revenue losses created by the city's ban. (Manitoba Lotteries Corporation)

Conclusion

The drop in sales was immediate and real. The smokers that were a fixture in my bar chose to stay home, go elsewhere or spent most of the time outside smoking instead of spending money inside. I heard all the comments by the people who want to ban smoking, about how much better business would be. I am proof that they know nothing about the bar business. Thankfully, the Mayor and Council realized that they made a mistake and changed the bylaw which saved my business."

Lounge and Sports Bar; Kentville, Nova Scotia, November 2002

For certain types of establishments, in certain sectors, the negative impact of a smoking ban is very real and measurable. Research on the issue has produced conflicting conclusions, but the discrepancy lies in the methodology. The eating and drinking industry is huge and diverse encompassing some 63,500 establishments in Canada. An analysis of the industry as a whole, or even liquor-licensed establishments, captures a disparate collection of operations with dramatically different concepts and

customers, with the result that the impact of a smoking ban is hidden in a much larger group where the effects are muted.

It is widely acknowledged that smoking is a highly addictive activity. Logic dictates and research shows that a ban which allows smokers to move the location of their behaviour to other venues, such as private homes will have a negative impact on certain types of eating and drinking establishments that have a substantial smoking clientele.

Appendix: CRFA's Methodology

Using a similar methodology as the OTRU, the ratio of tavern sales to retail sales was generated and an econometric model was then specified for the period March 1998 to May 2002 to determine the full impact of the smoking ban. An intervention dummy variable was included to measure the impact of the smoking ban, which came into effect on August 1, 2001. Other variables were included in the model to capture the economy (the employment rate), seasonal variation, and a spike in sales in April 2000 due to the hockey playoffs. Variables to account for tourism, September 11th, the weather, the trend in sales and population growth were tested in the model, but were not statistically significant.

The model was able to explain 80% of the ratio between drinking places and retail sales.

The estimated coefficient on the variable to capture the impact of the smoking ban was statistically significant and negative - indicating drinking establishment sales were adversely affected by the impact of the smoking bylaw. Based on the model results, while the benchmark retail industry continued to grow, monthly sales at bars, taverns and other drinking places in Ottawa were 10% lower than normal because of the introduction of the smoking bylaw.

References

Bartosch, W. and Pope, G. "The Economic Effect of Smoke-Free Restaurant Policies on Restaurant Businesses in Massachusetts," *Journal of Public Health Management Practice*, 5, 1990, 53-62.

Conference Board of Canada. "The Economics of Smoke-Free Restaurants," March 1996.

Dunham, J. and Marlow, M. "Smoking Laws and Their Differential Effects on Restaurants, Bars, and Taverns," *Contemporary Economic Policy*, 18:3, July 2000, 326-333.

Dunham, J. and Marlow, M. "The Economic Incidence of Smoking Laws," *Applied Economics*, 35, 2003, 1935-1942.

Glantz S. and Smith L. "The Effect of Ordinances Requiring Smoke-Free Restaurants on Restaurant Sales," *American Journal of Public Health*, 84:7, July 1994, 1081-1085.

Glantz S. and Smith L. "The Effect of Ordinances Requiring Smoke-Free Restaurants and Bars on Revenues: A Follow-Up," *American Journal of Public Health*, 87:10, October 1997, 1687-1693.

Globe and Mail. "Sagging Casino Business Prompts Wave of Buyouts," Wednesday August 11, 2004.

Goldstein, A. and Sobel R. "Environmental Tobacco Smoke Regulations Have Not Hurt Restaurant Sales in North Carolina," *North Carolina Medical Journal*, 59:5, September/October 1998, 284-287.

KPMG LLP Chartered Accountants. "Economic Impact Analysis of the Smoke Free By Laws on the Hospitality Industry in Ottawa," 2002.

Licensed Vintners Association. "Independent Research Shows True Impact of Smoking Ban Among Dublin Publicans," July 2004.

Ontario Tobacco Research Unit. "The Economic Impact of a Smoke-Free Bylaw on Restaurant and Bar Sales In Ottawa, Canada," June 2003.

Sciaccia, J. and Ratliff, M. "Prohibiting Smoking in Restaurants: Effects on Restaurant Sales," *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 12:3, September/October 1998, 176-184.

About the CRFA

Incorporated in 1944, CRFA is one of the largest business associations in Canada, representing 17,500 members. CRFA members include restaurants, quick-service establishments, bars, hotels, caterers, institutions and foodservice suppliers.



CRFA's mission is to create a favourable business environment and deliver tangible value to its members in all sectors of Canada's foodservice industry. CRFA provides a variety of services to members including representation to government, research and information, group buying and national trade shows.

For more information contact:

Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association
316 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1W5
Tel: [416] 923-8416 or 1-800-387-5649
E-mail: info@crfa.ca
Website: www.crfa.ca

Smoking Ban

Table of Contents

Background & Objectives	3
Methodology	4
Summary of Findings	5
Detailed Findings	7
Overall Change in Customers	8
Percentage Increase / Decrease in Customers	9
Average Number of Employees	10
Reasons for Decrease in Staffing	11
% Decrease Attributable to Layoffs from Smoking Ban	12
Monthly Alcoholic Beverage Revenue	13
Impact of Smoking Ban on Business	14
Steps Taken to Maintain Business	16

Appendix 17

Demographic Profile

Background & Objectives

- The Vintners' Federation of Ireland was established in 1973 from smaller Associations for the protection and betterment of the livelihood of the individual Publican. The VFI has approximately 6,000 members and is a firmly established strong national Trade Organization. The VFI is responding to the needs of their members on an ongoing basis and it is their objective to continue to upgrade, expand or provide additional services, schemes, information or advice to its members. The VFI exists specifically to represent its members.
- A smoking ban was instituted in New York City in March 2003. The ban prevents smoking indoors in public places. It was extended to the rest of New York state in July 2003.
- At the request of the VFI, ICR (International Communications Research) was commissioned to conduct a study exploring the effects of the smoking ban in New York City and state on staffing in bars, hotel bars, and nightclubs.
 - More specific objectives are to determine:
 - Changes in the numbers of customers seen prior to the ban versus currently
 - Changes in the number of staff employed
 - Changes in monthly revenue from alcohol beverage sales
 - Reasons for a decrease in staff, and what percent can be attributed to the smoking ban, and
 - Effect of the smoking ban on businesses and steps taken to maintain business, if any

Methodology

- Sample Design:
 - 300 CATI (computer-aided telephone interviewing) interviews
 - 240 in 5 county New York City area
 - 60 in adjoining counties
 - Respondent qualifications:
 - Sell alcoholic beverages
 - Owners/managers with responsibility for hiring / staffing
 - The margin of error around a sample of 300 respondents is +/-5.8%. This means that for any given percentage within this report, the true percentage range is within +/-5.8% of that actually reported.
 - ICR obtained a random list of businesses in New York City and the adjacent counties from Donnelly Marketing that were identified as bars, hotels, or nightclubs.
- Data Collection:
 - Interviews were completed between September 17th and October 5th, 2003.
 - In order to determine the effects of the smoking ban, businesses in New York City were asked to provide staffing and revenue levels from six months ago, while establishments in New York state were asked to provide staffing and revenue levels from three months ago.

Summary of Findings

- One-third of all establishments reported a decline in total service-related employees since the smoking ban. On an unaided basis, nearly three-fourths of these businesses attributed their decline to the smoking ban. Just under one-third attributed their declines to a poor economy.
- Among those establishments that reported a decline in their overall service staff since the smoking ban, respondents said that half of those reductions were attributable to the smoking ban.
- On average, establishments reported a 7% decline in waiters and waitresses they employ and an 11% decline in bartenders since the smoking ban went into effect. The number of assistant managers and kitchen staff was unchanged. The net effect is an average 5% decline across all four job types. It must be noted however, that none of these decreases is statistically significant.
- Two-thirds of responding establishments said that they were seeing fewer customers now than when the ban went into effect.
- While only 77 of the 300 establishments included in the survey were able to provide monthly alcoholic beverage sales figures for the month of August and for the month preceding the ban, the 8% decline in sales is similar to the overall decline in staffing.
- When asked to describe how the smoking ban has affected their businesses, more than three-fourths of the bar managers/owners claimed the ban has had a negative effect. Drops in revenue, customer resistance, and a decrease in

customer volume were mentioned most frequently.

Summary of Findings (cont'd.)

- Nearly two-thirds of these establishments have taken some steps to maintain business in light of the smoking ban, including offering food and drink specials, providing entertainment and/or activities, and stepping up their advertising.
- Half of all businesses included in the survey serve food (53%), eight-in-ten are single location establishments rather than part of a chain. Over half (52%) described themselves as bars with another quarter describing themselves as bar/restaurants.

Detailed Findings

Overall Change in Customers

- Overall, two-thirds of surveyed business owners/managers claim to see fewer customers as compared to before the ban went into effect.
 - Significantly more businesses that do not serve food have seen fewer customers (80% vs. 54% that do serve food).
 - The decline in customers is also evident among significantly more bars / nightclubs (76%) than bar / restaurants (58%) and hotel bars (45%).

Percentage Increase / Decrease in Customers

- On average, respondents who claim to be seeing fewer customers say their customer base has declined by about 29%.
 - Those with single locations have seen a significantly larger decrease than those in chains (30% vs. 22%, on average).
 - Those with capacities under 100 also have seen a significantly greater decrease (31% vs. 26%, on average).
 - Bars/nightclubs and bars/restaurants (30% each) have seen significantly larger average decreases than those in hotel bars (18%).
- Conversely, among those who claim to be seeing more customers, the average percent increase is 26%.

Average Number of Employees

Current vs. Previous

- The overall average number of employees has decreased by 5%.
 - Those who claim to be seeing more customers than before claim a greater average increase in number of employees (+14%) than those seeing the same amount (-1%) or fewer (-16%) customers.
- Specific changes noted were declines in waitstaff (-7%) and bartenders (-11%).

Reasons for Decrease in Staffing

- A downturn in business due to the smoking ban is the main reason volunteered as to why staffing has decreased since the ban went into effect (74% mentioning).
 - Significantly more businesses that do not serve food mention the smoking ban (84% vs. 66% that do serve food).
- A downturn in business due to the poor economy is the next top mention, though at only less than half the proportion of the smoking ban (29%).
- Other reasons for a decrease in staff are noted by fewer than one in ten respondents.

% Decrease Attributable to Layoffs from Smoking Ban

- Among respondents who have seen a decrease in staff, one-third attribute 100% of the layoffs to the smoking ban.
- On average, respondents attribute 49% of the decrease in staff to the smoking ban.
 - Not surprisingly, those seeing fewer customers report a greater average decrease in staff due to the smoking ban (55%) than those who report they are seeing the same amount of customers (15% decrease in staff) and more customers (0% decrease in staff).

Monthly Alcoholic Beverage Revenue

Past Feb/May vs. Past Aug

- On average, respondents estimate their alcoholic beverage sales were \$45.0K in Feb/May, versus \$41.3K this past August.
 - Businesses that serve food have higher average alcoholic beverage revenue than those that do not serve food – both currently and in the past.
- It is important to note, however, that the majority of respondents were unable or unwilling to quantify their alcoholic beverage sales.

Impact of Smoking Ban on Business

Negative impact

- Three in four respondents say the smoking ban has had a negative impact on their businesses.
- About half (48%) give general negative statements, citing a drop-off in revenue. About the same amount (46%) claim there is customer resistance, specifically that customers don't come in at all, or at least less often than before.
- Fewer claim that customers are spending less time in their establishments (16%), they are going to other places (13%), and that problems are created by sending customers outside to smoke (7%).

Impact of Smoking Ban on Business

Neutral or Positive impact

- Relatively few respondents claim a neutral impact (23%), with one in ten specifically saying there has been no impact (10%).
- Only 2% claim that the smoking ban has had a positive impact on their businesses.

Steps Taken to Maintain Business

- Over six in ten respondents claim to have taken some type of step(s) to maintain business in light of the smoking ban.
- One in four respondents say they have run specials / promotions to maintain their businesses (24%), specifically running food (13%) and drink (8%) specials.
- Approximately one in five (18%) have made accommodations for smokers and one in eight have implemented entertainment / activities (13%).
- Notably, one-third of respondents say they have not done anything in light of the smoking ban (36%), either because they don't feel they need to or because they feel there is nothing they can do.

Appendix: Firmographic Profile

Firmographic Profile

- Just over half of these businesses serve food. Half are strictly bars. The maximum average occupancy is 160 people. Eight in ten are single location businesses.
- They have been under the current ownership for approximately 11 years and have average annual revenues of \$1.36 million. (Again, the majority did not know or were unwilling to share their annual revenue.)

The economic incidence of smoking laws

JOHN DUNHAM and MICHAEL L. MARLOW*†

John Dunham & Associates, 141 West 28th Street, New York, NY, 10001, USA and

†College of Business, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407, USA

Although laws restricting smoking in restaurants are becoming commonplace, most research has focused on either the health benefits that laws may provide customers and workers or whether laws harm owners. But while smoking laws may directly alter profits, owners may alter prices, output, and other business attributes in ways that affect the welfare of customers and workers. This study examines whether restaurant and bar owners alter prices, entertainment, hours of operation and other business attributes in response to local smoking laws. Substantial support is found for these attribute changes in the Wisconsin hospitality industry. One implication is that an overall assessment of the desirability of smoking laws should consider economic effects imposed on owners, customers and workers, as well as health benefits that follow laws.

I. INTRODUCTION

Laws that ban or restrict smoking in restaurants are becoming more prevalent. Public health groups advocate such laws on the basis of controlling second-hand smoke and/or possible health benefits to non-smoking customers and workers. However, in order to examine the overall impact of smoking restrictions, the economic effects of these policies should also be examined. These laws may directly alter profits and changes in business environments may lead owners to alter prices, output, and other business attributes in ways that affect the welfare of all customers and workers.

An overall assessment of the desirability of smoking laws then should consider all of these effects. While a few studies examine the effects of smoking laws on restaurant owners, there is little research that examines the economic effects imposed on customers and workers. This paper examines the economic effects imposed on owners, customers and workers in roughly 1,000 restaurants and bars in Wisconsin. Wisconsin provides a good case study because its adult smoking rate is 23.7%, which is similar to the median smoking rate of 22.8% for all states.¹ The data

set contains detailed information at the individual business level and provides data on establishments that have been subjected to local smoking laws as well as those that currently operate without them. The analysis therefore examines whether there are significant differences between the actual and predicted effects of laws. This comparison is important for assessing predictions made concerning the extension of laws onto other localities.

The paper begins with a survey of the literature on the economic effects of smoking laws on restaurants and bars. Next, a series of hypotheses on the relationship between smoking laws and owners, customers and employees are developed, followed by the presentation of data and an empirical model. An overall assessment of the evidence concludes the paper.

II. PREVIOUS LITERATURE

Most of the literature in this area addresses whether or not smoking bans lower the revenues (as a proxy for profits) of restaurants and bars. This literature follows one of two directions. One direction focuses on impacts on individual

*Corresponding author. E-mail: mmarlow@calpoly.edu

¹1999 data obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Wisconsin ranks 35th out of 50 states when listed from lowest to highest adult smoking rates.

owners. Dunham and Marlow (2000b) examined the distribution of expected effects of smoking laws on revenues using data from a nationwide survey of 1,300 restaurants and bars. For restaurants, 6% of owners predicted that bans raise revenues, 39% predicted lower revenues, and 55% predicted no changes. For bars and taverns, a ban was predicted to raise revenues by 2% of owners, lower revenues by 83%, and produce no change by 13%. Predictions of gains, losses and no effects on revenues are found to be consistent with how owners allocate seating within their establishments. That is, the lower was seating allocated to non-smoking use, the higher the probability that an owner predicted that a smoking ban lowered revenues. This result indicates that seating allocations are made on the basis of profits, as is consistent with an efficient private accommodation market.

The other research direction aggregates all establishments into one 'community-wide' impact. A number of studies have concluded that businesses do not suffer reduced sales as a result of bans. Glantz and Smith (1994) compare 15 cities with smoking laws with 15 matched control group cities. They conclude: '[L]egislators and government officials can enact such health and safety requirements to protect patrons and employees in restaurants from the toxins in second-hand tobacco smoke without the fear of adverse economic consequences.' In their study of smoking laws in North Carolina, Goldstein and Sobel (1998) conclude: 'Even in the number one tobacco-producing state in the U.S., ETS regulations present no adverse economic impact, and there is no need for exceptions to the ordinances based on such fears.' Sciacca and Ratliff (1998) conclude in their study of Arizona firms that: 'This study seems to indicate that prohibiting smoking in all Flagstaff restaurants has had no effect on total restaurant sales.'

Dunham and Winegarden (1999) examined data from the 1996 survey of restaurant owners discussed above in Dunham and Marlow (2000b) and found that customers patronize hospitality establishments in order to placate three distinct needs: the desire for food, the desire for social companionship and the desire to seek status. Smoking bans appear to positively impact restaurants that supply the first need, while harming those that supply the other two. The authors conclude that the actual impact of the smoking ban on a particular restaurant depends on how that establishment meets the three needs.

The literature review indicates three important research issues that will extend the overall understanding of the welfare effects of smoking laws. First, most studies have only considered the welfare of owners, either individually or collectively, thus missing possible effects imposed on customers and workers. Second, in addition to focusing

on the economic effect on businesses, the existing literature tends to examine revenues, or sales taxes, rather than business profits or consumer costs, thus providing an incomplete measure of economic welfare. Third, studies of individual owners have focused on expected rather than actual effects of laws because of limitations of data collection. Biases that complicate the understanding of the economic effects of smoking laws may arise when expected and actual effects of laws differ. As discussed below, the data examined in this study address these three problem areas.

III. THE EFFECTS OF SMOKING LAWS ON BUSINESSES AND CONSUMERS

Governments have justified the imposition of smoking restrictions by claiming that smoking creates negative externalities and harms the health of non-smokers.² While the issue of externalities is clearly important for public policy, this paper concentrates on the economic effects that smoking laws may exert on owners, customers and workers in the restaurant and bar industries. Examination of economic effects provides another piece to the overall assessment of the desirability of smoking laws.

In the absence of smoking laws, smoking policies are set by owners who determine air space allocation within their establishments. That is, owners decide in which areas smoking will be allowed, as well as whether to invest in smoking patios, partitions that separate smokers from non-smokers, and air filtration. Coase (1960) provides a general framework that may be applied to how private owners allocate their air space in cases where externalities may be present.³

Coase (1960) argued that resources could be allocated efficiently as long as they are privately owned, transferable and transactions costs are trivial. This appears to be the case with air space within private establishments. The space in the restaurant is privately owned and, in effect, owners rent it to customers who value these resources the most. Smokers and non-smokers compete for the scarce resources and owners will allocate space to the demander with the highest bid. The same process is consistent with other allocation decisions of businesses. Department stores allocate space between men's clothing and women's garments, grocery stores allocate space between meats and vegetables, and theatres allocate between comedy and drama. In the case of restaurants, owners determine what smoking policies are consistent with maximum profits by taking into account the competing demands of smoking and non-smoking customers. More air space will be smoke-free as

Gravelle and Zimmerman (1994) argue that passive smoke risk is over-estimated by OSHA.

³ Boyes and Marlow (1996) provide a discussion of how the Coase Theorem may be applied to smoking within restaurants and bars.

non-smokers out-bid smokers, and *vice versa*. Whether owners cater solely to smokers, to nonsmokers, or accommodate both, depends on customer preferences and the marginal costs of accommodation.⁴

The other condition presented by Coase is that transactions costs be trivial. At first glance, it would appear highly unlikely that smoking and non-smoking customers could separately negotiate over the air space because this might mean that policies change by the hour or day, or that customers must declare how they value the air space. However, owners intermediate between smoking and non-smoking customers thus eliminating the need for costly negotiations. Owners have profit incentives to allocate resources efficiently and air space allocation will be efficient when they cannot change smoking policies and raise profits at the same time.

An important implication of the resource allocation process is that owners will not adopt uniform smoking policies when customers exhibit diverse smoking preferences and owners face diverse marginal costs of accommodation. Marginal accommodation costs are likely to differ between establishments because some buildings may be more easily adapted to physical separations and air filtration systems. Moreover, some owners may face customers who believe that separations or air filtration systems are effective in removing smoke and others may have customers who believe that smoking should be forbidden. The basic point remains that a diverse set of smoking policies exists prior to smoking laws because a one-size-fits-all policy is not efficient when customers display diverse smoking preferences and owners face different marginal costs of accommodation.⁵

Smoking laws shift ownership of the air space from business owners to individuals who prefer that government restrictions or bans take place. However, restaurant owners are now forbidden from 'selling' resources to smokers, even if they could out-bid non-smokers. Air space resources are therefore no longer transferable and profits may fall unless business owners somehow fully shift burdens of the law onto customers or workers. Of course, cases may arise where laws are consistent with pre-law policies, but these events may be uncommon in locations where smoking preferences and marginal accommodation costs vary considerably across businesses.

The discussion thus far suggests the hypothesis that smoking laws exert three possible effects on profits, assuming that owners profit-maximized prior to government restrictions. One, profits fall when laws lower demand and/or raise costs. Two, profits increase when laws raise demand and/or lower costs. Three, profits do not change

when laws do not affect demand or costs, or changes in demand are equal and opposite to changes in costs.

Another hypothesis is that bars are more likely to experience profit declines than restaurants. Dunham and Marlow (2000b) report evidence indicating that bars are more than twice as likely to experience revenue drops as restaurants. Unlike patrons in restaurants, bar customers often participate in dining, drinking, listening to music, dancing, and playing pool or darts whereby they roam during visits interacting with other patrons. Bar owners may also find it more costly to separate smokers and nonsmokers because it is too costly to provide separate bands, dance floors, poolrooms, etc., for both smokers and non-smokers.

As discussed above, previous studies do not address whether the economic effects of smoking laws extend well beyond effects on individual owners when burdens are shifted onto their customers and workers. A smoking law may represent a cost for restaurants and bars and, as with any cost, owners have incentives to attempt to shift burdens onto others. Food and drink prices may rise or fall and meal portions, hours of operation, service quality are other attributes that might undergo change. Owners may also shift burdens onto workers through lower compensation or added responsibilities.⁶

It is hypothesized that owners will not follow identical strategies when they attempt to shift burdens onto others. For example, owners with price elastic demands may tend to raise prices less often than owners facing price inelastic demands. Profit changes and the manner and extent to which burdens are shifted onto consumers and workers may be influenced by many factors including: age and size of business, type of business, the percentage of customers who smoke, and the competitive nature and size of local markets.

An important implication of this discussion is that simple observation of sales or profit changes following a smoking law may offer a limited picture of the true welfare effects. Higher profits, for instance, may be consistent with higher prices and lower compensation for workers thus clouding the issue of how desirable a smoking law is for society. Clearly, there are many possible changes when we consider effects imposed on individual owners, customers and workers.

IV. DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY OF SURVEY DATA

A total of 978 owners of restaurants, bars and taverns in Wisconsin were surveyed by ETC Institute of Olathe,

⁴The importance of accommodating nonsmokers is evident in industry trade magazines. See for example, Walter (1994) and Fruchtmann (1992).

⁵See Dunham and Marlow (2000a) and Dunham and Marlow (2003).

⁶Owners may also attempt to shift burdens onto vendors or landlords by lowering payments or rents.

Table 1. *Effects of restrictions on profits (actual and predicted)*

	All restaurants (<i>n</i> = 550)	Restaurants with govt restrictions or bans (<i>n</i> = 172)	Restaurants with no restrictions (<i>n</i> = 378)	All bars (<i>n</i> = 428)
Decrease	54% (296)	38% (66)	61% (148)	81% (345)
Increase	3% (18)	5% (8)	3% (10)	1% (2)
No change	37% (206)	50% (86)	32% (120)	13% (55)
Don't know	5% (30)	7% (12)	5% (18)	6% (26)

Kansas, during February and March 2001.⁷ Of those surveyed, 56% consisted of restaurant owners (550) and 44% consisted of bar and tavern owners (428). This sample represents precision of at least $\pm 3.3\%$ at the 95% level of confidence.

Potential for bias is always a concern with survey data.⁸ Owners may oppose smoking laws for personal reasons and, as a result, exaggerate profit losses and changes in prices, hours of operation and other business attributes. Those who favour laws may also exaggerate profit gains, falsely report no changes in profits, or in other ways indicate incorrect information regarding other issues. With no information on the likelihood of misinformation, it remains unclear whether personal views would over-ride preferences for maximizing the value of firms.

This study is the first to examine both predictions and actual changes regarding profits and other variables. Owners subject to smoking restrictions and bans reported actual effects, while those who were not subject to laws reported predictions. Thirty-one percent of restaurant owners, and virtually no bar owners, were subject to restrictions or bans, thus providing information on actual effects of smoking laws. Information on predictions and actual changes will be compared to determine if significant differences between these two groups exist.

Even without biased responses related to personal views of owners, it is likely that significant differences will exist between responses by those subject to government laws and those who are not. Dunham and Marlow (2000a) support this prediction when they conclude that smoking laws are passed in states with relatively few smokers and therefore businesses subject to such laws are less likely to experience lower profits simply because they service fewer smokers. This prediction is consistent with the survey data examined here because the average percentage of smoking customers is 28% for restaurants with laws and 40% for those

without.⁹ In other words, restaurants located in areas that do not have smoking restrictions service 43% more smoking customers than those in locations with them. As the analysis shows, businesses serving relatively few smokers will experience less harm than businesses serving relatively many.

Responses also support the view that the private market provides a diverse array of smoking policies – thus supporting the prediction that profit changes will not be uniform across establishments. For example, 18% of restaurants, but only 0.2% of bars, provide smoke-free facilities, while 34% of restaurants allow smoking throughout, and 97% of bars allow smoking throughout. On average, 44% of seating in restaurants is non-smoking.¹⁰ For restaurants with smoking restrictions, average non-smoking seating use is 56% and, for those without restrictions, average non-smoking seating is 34%.

V. EFFECTS ON OWNERS

Table 1 displays responses in four categories to the question of how profits would change following a smoking ban: all restaurant owners, restaurant owners currently subject to bans or restrictions, owners not subject to bans or restrictions, and all bar owners. Responses for restaurant owners without any bans or restrictions and for bar owners are predictions of impacts, while responses for those subject to bans or restrictions are actual impacts.

Responses are consistent with previous studies that indicate that smoking bans do not impose identical economic effects across establishments. Profit gains are the least common response, as indicated by 5% or fewer owners, thus indicating that bans provide relatively few economic benefits. Lower profits are indicated by 38% of restaurant owners currently subjected to bans, 61% of restaurant owners

⁷ The survey was funded by Philip Morris Management Corp., however, this was not disclosed to respondents.

⁸ See Berrens *et al.* (1997) and Kerkvliet (1994) for concerns with survey data.

⁹ The difference in means is significant at the .01 level.

¹⁰ In restaurants that restrict smoking to certain areas, 34% allowed smoking in bar areas, 31% in separate smoking areas, 29% in non-smoking sections, 16% in outdoor areas, 14% in separate rooms, and 4% in separately ventilated rooms (multiple responses allowed).

Table 2. Logit estimations of profit reduction

	All restaurants	Restaurants with restrictions or bans	Restaurants without restrictions or bans
constant	0.60 2.47	-0.10 0.20	0.80 2.72
ns _i , non-smoking seating	-0.02* 7.68	-0.01** 2.54	-0.02* 6.76
alcohol _i , % alcohol revenues	0.02* 3.41	0.02*** 1.66	0.01* 2.75
chain _i , chain dummy	-0.21 0.60	-0.20 0.40	-0.29 0.60
age _i , years in business	0.0001 0.02	0.004 0.50	-0.003 0.43
seats _i , number of seats	0.002** 2.44	0.002*** 1.75	0.003*** 1.80
Log likelihood	-276.47	-90.11	-229.50
Observations	496	149	347
Obs. with dep = 0	218	88	130
Obs. with dep = 1	278	61	217

Notes: *t*-statistics below estimated coefficients; *, **, and *** denote significant at 0.01, 0.05, and 0.10 levels, respectively.

with no restrictions, and 81% of bar owners. Responses support the above prediction that owners not subject to laws predict profit losses more often than those currently subject to smoking laws. The higher percentage of bar owners predicting profit losses than restaurant owners is also consistent with Dunham and Marlow (2000b).

A qualitative choice model estimates the probability that a restaurant owner with a given set of attributes reports that bans lower profits. Bar owners are excluded here because a vast majority (81%) of their responses indicated lower profits. The following logit model is estimated and follows the model estimated in Dunham and Marlow (2000b).¹¹

$$\text{profitchange}_i = f(\text{ns}_i, \text{alcohol}_i, \text{chain}_i, \text{age}_i, \text{seats}_i) \quad (1)$$

where ns_i = percentage of seating allocated to non-smoking use, alcohol_i = share of revenues from alcohol, chain_i = 1 if firm is a member of a corporate chain; 0 otherwise, age_i = years owner has been in business, seats_i = number of seats.

The dependent variable profitchange_i = 0 if owner has experienced or expects no change or a rise in profit, and = 1 if profit falls. As discussed above, previous studies of individual owners focused on revenues or sales and, because they do not measure profits, do not provide clear measurement of economic effects on owners.

The percentage of seating allocated to non-smoking use ns_i is expected to exert a negative influence on the probability that profits fall since this variable indicates how many non-smokers are served. Profit losses are predicted to be more likely the lower the share of non-smoking seating.

The share of revenues from alcohol, alcohol_i, is expected to exert a positive influence on the likelihood of profits falling because higher alcohol revenues indicate a more 'bar-like' atmosphere that is more social. As discussed above, bar owners have been found to be much more likely to experience profit reduction thus suggesting that losses are more likely in restaurants that are more 'bar-like' than other restaurants.

Membership in a chain is measured by chain_i and equals 1 if firm is a member of a corporate chain, and equals 0 otherwise. Whether a business is part of a corporate chain is also expected to influence responses if chain members offer greater accommodation of smokers and nonsmokers as an element of overall corporate strategy. This view suggests that chain members are less likely to experience profit reduction with the expected sign on chain_i being negative.

Age of business, age_i, is hypothesized to positively affect probabilities of profit reduction as accommodation costs may be positively related to age of buildings and older firms may accommodate less, given that they tend to cater to more established and stable customer bases than newer businesses.

Number of seats, seats_i, is expected to exert a positive influence when scale economies exist in accommodation when, for instance, it may be cheaper to separate smokers from nonsmokers in larger establishments. Larger restaurants then are predicted to experience profit loss more often because they are more likely to have accommodated relatively more smokers prior to a government ban.

Table 2 displays logit estimations for three samples: all restaurant owners, owners subject to smoking laws (actual

¹¹ Dunham and Marlow (2000b) find non-smoking seating (negative), chain (negative), age (positive) variables exerting significant influences on their logit model of whether or not an owner experiences a fall in revenues.

Table 3. *Attribute changes (observations in parentheses)*

	Restaurants with govt restrictions or bans (<i>n</i> = 172)	Restaurants with no restrictions (<i>n</i> = 378)	All bars (<i>n</i> = 428)
Effects on consumers			
Raise prices	20% (35)	31% (118)	34% (145)
Lower prices	3% (5)	2% (7)	7% (28)
Introduce promotions	22% (37)	31% (116)	35% (151)
More entertainment	2% (4)	7% (25)	19% (79)
Less entertainment	3% (6)	5% (18)	11% (48)
Lengthen hours	3% (6)	4% (15)	4% (19)
Lower hours	7% (12)	21% (78)	29% (124)
Effects on workers			
Lower benefits	7% (12)	17% (65)	16% (68)
Raise responsibilities	9% (16)	14% (52)	10% (42)

changes) and owners not subject to laws (predictions). Estimation supports expectations concerning non-smoking seating, alcohol revenues and number of seats. Higher shares of non-smoking seating lower the probability that owners expect adverse revenue effects while higher revenue shares from alcohol raise the probability. These effects are significant for all three samples, but are weaker in cases of owners subject to laws. As discussed above, profit losses are less likely for owners subject to laws simply because their customers would tend to be more favorable to those restrictions in the first place than communities that have not adopted such laws. Number of seats exerts a positive influence on the likelihood of profit loss in all three estimations. Membership in a corporate chain and age of business exert no significant effects on the probability of profit loss in any of three estimations.

In sum, logit estimations indicate three significant influences on the likelihood that an owner reports lower profits following a smoking ban: shares of seating devoted to non-smoking use, share of revenues from alcohol, and number of seats.

VI. EFFECTS ON CUSTOMERS AND WORKERS

Consumers can also be affected when owners re-arrange their businesses in response to smoking laws. Table 3 displays economic effects stemming from whether owners raise or lower prices, introduce promotions, raise or lower entertainment, and raise or lower hours of operation. Responses are displayed for three groups: restaurant owners subject to smoking laws (actual responses), restaurant owners not subject to laws (predictions), and all bar owners. Twenty percent of restaurant owners subject to bans,

31% of owners without laws, and 34% of bar owners indicate that bans cause price hikes. In contrast, 3% of restaurant owners subject to laws, 2% of owners without laws, and 7% of bar owners indicate that bans cause price reductions.

Twenty-two percent of restaurant owners subject to laws, 31% of restaurant owners without laws, and 35% of bar owners indicate that bans cause them to introduce promotions. Few restaurant owners indicate that bans cause them to raise or lower entertainment; however, bar owners were more likely to indicate entertainment changes.¹² Finally, only 3–4% of all owners indicate that they would stay open longer, but from 7–29% would reduce hours of operation.

Table 3 also displays effects imposed on workers following a smoking ban. Seven percent of owners subject to laws, 17% of owners without laws, and 16% of bar owners indicate that a smoking ban causes them to lower benefits to workers. Nine percent of restaurant owners subject to laws, 14% of restaurant owners not subject to laws, and 10% of bar owners indicate that they have or would raise responsibilities of workers.

An important implication here is that evidence of gains or no change in profits indicate only that laws exert no adverse economic effects on owners, but reveals nothing about attribute changes that influence the welfare of customers and workers. Table 4 summarizes the results of logit estimations where attribute changes are regressed against a variable indicating whether or not an owner experiences a profit reduction. A '+' effect indicates that owners with profit reductions are more likely to undertake a given attribute, while a '-' effect indicates that they are less likely to pursue it. No effects, or blanks in the table, indicate that pursuit of a given attribute is unrelated to whether an owner experiences falling profits.

¹²Nineteen percent would raise entertainment and 11% would lower entertainment.

Table 4. Summary of whether owners with profit losses undertake attribute changes more often than other owners (+ or - effects, when significant)

	Restaurants with govt restrictions or bans (n = 172)	Restaurants with no restrictions (n = 378)	All bars (n = 428)
Effects on consumers			
Raise prices	+*	+*	+*
Lower prices			
Introduce promotions	+*	+*	+*
More entertainment		+**	
Less entertainment	+***	+***	+**
Lengthen hours			
Lower hours	+*	+*	+*
Effects on workers			
Lower benefits	+**	+*	+*
Raise responsibilities		+*	

Notes: *t*-statistics below estimated coefficients; *, **, and *** denote significant at 0.01, 0.05, and 0.10 levels, respectively.

Logit estimations indicate that, for all establishments, profit reductions significantly raise the likelihood that an owner raises prices, introduces promotions, lowers entertainment, and lowers hours of operation. Only restaurant owners not subject to smoking laws indicate that profit reduction raises the likelihood of increasing entertainment. Lower benefits to workers are more likely to arise when establishments suffer profit reductions, but only restaurant owners not subject to smoking laws are more likely to raise responsibilities when profits fall. Probabilities of undertaking price drops and lengthening hours of operation are unrelated to whether or not there is a profit reduction.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

This study is an initial attempt at uncovering the economic effects of smoking laws experienced by owners, customers and workers. While previous research by public health advocates has focused on health benefits enjoyed by non-smoking customers and restaurant workers, a thorough assessment of the effects of smoking laws should also include economic benefits and costs that extend to owners, customers and workers.

This examination of Wisconsin restaurants and bars indicates that smoking bans exert effects on profits that vary by establishment, and that bars are much more likely to experience profit losses than restaurants. Owners not subject to laws more often stated that bans lower profits, but this result is consistent with the view that locations with smoking laws service relatively few smokers. This suggests that predictions of profit loss are likely to be understated when they are projected onto other localities because

locations with laws tend to service relatively fewer smokers than locations without laws.

Economic effects experienced by owners extend beyond those who cater to many smoking customers. In addition to seating devoted to non-smoking use, which measures importance of smoking customers, alcohol sales and size of restaurant influence the probability of lower profits. Owners of larger 'bar-like' restaurants are more likely to experience lower profits than others, holding constant the degree to which they cater to smokers.

Economic effects are also found to extend beyond owners as bans lead to changes in prices, promotions, entertainment, hours of operation, and benefits and responsibilities of workers. Most actions were found to be more likely when establishments experience a profit reduction, and effects are not isolated to smokers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This paper is based in part on a study conducted for Philip Morris Management Corp. The authors thank Jason Enia, Hyeyeon Park, Mike Stojavljevich and Wayne Winegarden for their helpful comments.

REFERENCES

- Berrens, R. P., Bohara, A. K. and Kerkvliet, J. (1997) A randomized response approach to dichotomous choice contingent valuation, *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 79, 252-66.
- Boyes, W. J. and Marlow, M. L. (1996) The public demand for smoking bans, *Public Choice*, 88, 57-67.
- Coase, R. H. (1960) The problem of social cost, *Journal of Law and Economics*, 3, 1-44.
- Dunham, J. and Winegarden, W. (1999) Government regulations and product attributes: the case of smoking bans, presented

- at The 1999 Eastern Economic Association, Boston, Massachusetts. Unpublished manuscript.
- Dunham, J. and Marlow, M. L. (2000a) The effects of smoking laws on seating allocations of restaurants, bars, and taverns, *Economic Inquiry*, **38**, 151–7.
- Dunham, J. and Marlow, M. L. (2000b) Smoking laws and their differential effects on restaurants, bars, and taverns, *Contemporary Economic Policy*, **18**, 326–33.
- Dunham, J. and Marlow, M. L. (2003) The private market for accommodation: determinants of smoking policies in restaurants and bars, *Eastern Economic Journal*, forthcoming in 2004.
- Fruchtman, D. J. (1992) Smoking in restaurants—clearing the air, *Heating/Piping, Air Conditioning*, **64**, 65.
- Glantz, S. A. and Smith, L. R. H. (1994) The effect of ordinances requiring smoke-free restaurants on restaurant sales, *American Journal of Public Health*, **84**, 1081–5.
- Goldstein, A. O. and Sobel, R. A. (1998) Environmental tobacco smoke regulations have not hurt restaurant sales in North Carolina, *North Carolina Medical Journal*, **59**, 284–8.
- Gravelle, J. G. and Zimmerman, D. (1994) Cigarette taxes to fund health care reform: an economic analysis, *CRS Report for Congress*.
- Hyland, A., Cummings, K. M. and Nauenberg, E. (1999) Analysis of taxable sales receipts: was New York city as smoke-free air act bad for business?, *Journal of Public Health Management and Practice*, **5**, 14–21.
- Kerkvliet, J. (1994) Estimating a logit model with randomized data: the case of cocaine use, *Australian Journal of Statistics*, **36**, 178–94.
- Sciacca, J. and Ratliff, M. I. (1998) Prohibiting smoking in restaurants: effects on restaurant sales, *American Journal of Health Promotion*, **12**.
- Walter, K. (1994) Design: no-smoking sections, *Restaurant Business*, **93**, 114.

The Economic Impact of the New York State Smoking Ban on New York's Bars

Prepared for the

New York Nightlife Association

Empire State Restaurant and Tavern Association

This document was prepared on
May 12, 2004

by

REA

Ridgewood Economic Associates, Ltd.

77 Walthery Avenue

Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450

(201) 444-4196 fax (201) 670-4835

About REA and its Founder, Brian O'Connor, Ph.D.

Brian O'Connor, formerly IBM's director of U.S. economics, is credited with creating a database combining elements of macroeconomics, industry and regional forecasting to gauge the impact of the economy on the company's business. He established an internal consulting practice to serve the planning needs of IBM U.S. and many of its key clients.

Brian's doctorate, at the University of Maryland, was in input/output analysis and econometric modeling. He served as technical consultant to the Federal Trade Commission in the late 1960's, where he designed a quantitative system to support the agency's enforcement mission.

Brian came to IBM in 1969 to develop an input/output model for forecasting the industrial composition of the United States. He took over the running of IBM's quarterly econometric model in 1975 and was responsible for all U.S. macroeconomic forecasting: assessing current conditions, evaluating public policy and providing IBM senior management with economic forecasts to run its domestic operations.

For twenty-five years, he has worked with IBM and customer executives to help them assess the impact of economic conditions on their businesses, to anticipate developments in their markets and to track their performance against potential.

In 1993, Brian founded Ridgewood Economic Associates (REA), a consulting firm, dedicated to helping business clients meet the challenge of today's competitive environment. Its primary focus is on the development of economic databases and a system of interlocking forecasting models designed to improve operating and strategic planning systems.

For the last few years, Brian has held the position of Senior Technical Consultant to Texas Perspectives, Inc., an economic consulting firm based in Austin, Texas which specializes in regional economic and public policy analysis.

The Economic Impact of the New York State Smoking Ban on New York's Bars

I. Executive Summary

Since its passage in July 2003, a significant amount of anecdotal evidence has suggested that New York's statewide smoking ban has negatively affected bars, clubs and taverns across New York State. Countless media accounts have described a dramatic drop in customers for bars throughout the state, as well as a steep decline in bar revenue and significant job losses.

To date, the only statistical evidence put forth to gauge the ban's economic impact has analyzed the combined revenue and job totals from both restaurant and bar industries. The following economic study is the first detailed economic analysis focused exclusively on the economic effects of the state smoking ban on New York State's bars. This report measures the direct and indirect economic impact of the New York smoking ban on bars, taverns and clubs*.

The major findings are that the passage of the state smoking ban in 2003 has directly resulted in a dramatic loss in revenue and jobs in New York's bars, taverns and clubs.

Specifically, the following statewide economic losses have occurred in New York's bar and tavern industry as a direct result of the statewide smoking ban:

- 2,000 jobs (10.7% of actual employment)
- \$28.5 million in wages and salary payments
- \$37 million in gross state product

In addition, there are indirect losses to other businesses which supply and service the state's bars and taverns:

- 650 jobs
- \$21.5 million in labor earnings
- \$34.5 million in gross state product

In summary, the enactment of the New York State smoking ban has had a dramatic negative impact on the bar and tavern business and related businesses. The total economic impact is:

- 2650 jobs
- \$50 million in worker earnings
- \$71.5 million in gross state product (output)

**This analysis, defines bars, taverns and clubs using the following North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition: "This industry comprises establishments known as bars, taverns, nightclubs, or drinking places primarily engaged in preparing and serving alcoholic beverages for immediate consumption. These establishments may also provide limited food services."*

Direct Economic Impacts

The main focus of the economic analysis is on industry employment. While industry revenue would be a preferred indicator of industry economic health, these data are normally not available at the regional level on a consistent basis over time. In these instances, economists tend to study industry employment patterns. An industry employment function was estimated separately for the bar/tavern and restaurant industries. A multiple regression approach was used to explain the number of employed workers in each industry as a function of personal income, an industry price factor and proxy variables to capture the impacts of anti-smoking regulations and the transitional recovery from the 2001 attack on the World Trade Center. These functions were estimated at the state level, using a log - log format (see Appendix II for the regression results).

The employment function for the bar/tavern industry exhibited strong statistical properties. The coefficient of the price deflator is negative, reflecting the normal inverse relationship that exists between price and sales volume and, in a derived manner, with employment. Adjusting the estimated price impact from the regression by industry labor productivity, the price elasticity of demand (customer sensitivity to changes in product price) is -1.9. The magnitude of the number puts the elasticity in the elastic zone, indicating a relatively high price sensitivity of bar/tavern patrons to prices. The income elasticity (the responsiveness of product demand to changes in consumer income) derived from the employment function is estimated to be 1.65, indicating that the bar/tavern industry provides products that economists call "normal" goods. These types of products respond positively to income gains. Both elasticities are consistent with the existing body of research literature.

Employment losses from the anti-smoking regulations are estimated by comparing two versions of industry employment predictions. The first estimate of employment comes from the fitted regression with the ban-coverage proxy variable coded to reflect the current status of these regulations. The alternate estimate uses the same regression parameters, but sets the proxy variable to zero to simulate the removal of all anti-smoking rules. The difference between these two estimates indicates that approximately 2,000 jobs (10.7% of actual employment) were lost in New York State last year.

Using data from the New York State Department of Labor, the average wage per employed worker in 2003 was approximately \$14,175 per year. Combining the job loss with the average annual worker compensation estimate, lost wage and salary payments amounted to \$28.5 million in 2003. These 2,000 workers would have added nearly \$37 million to constant-dollar Gross State Product (output) in New York State.

A similar approach was used to calculate loss jobs in the restaurant industry. The price elasticity of restaurant meals is quite similar to the price sensitivity of bar/tavern patrons (-1.8 versus -1.9 for bars). However, in contrast, the income elasticity in this segment of the hospitality industry is significantly greater than for bars/taverns. Based on the fitted regression, the elasticity is approximately 2.1 (versus 1.65 for bars/taverns). This

difference is a major reason why the recent employment pattern in the restaurant industry is substantially stronger than for bars/taverns. The upturn in general economic conditions, combined with the increase in State tourism following 9/11, have added significant income to the local economy. Also, the data analysis suggests that the impact of the anti-smoking regulations is smaller on restaurants than on bars/taverns.

Indirect Economic Impacts

These direct output/employment/earnings effects are only the first wave of economic change. In addition to the direct economic impacts, there are indirect and induced changes to the local economic landscape. A system of regional input/output multipliers was used to assess these total changes. These effects are: (1) the change in output for a given industry needed to meet the initial dollar change in spending by final users (customer purchases at bars/taverns); (2) changes in the output of all industries to meet the direct requirements of a given industry; (3) changes in the output of all industries to meet the changes in production in (2) above; and (4) the regional production required to meet changes in demand by final users created by higher local income generated by the first three effects. These regional impact factors were developed by researchers at the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. These output, employment and earnings multipliers provide the basis for translating the estimated direct impacts on the bar or restaurant industry into total economic change.

The New York State employment multiplier for the bar and tavern industry is 1.33. This factor implies that for each job created in the bar industry, the ultimate change in employment across all industries in New York State is 1.33 jobs. The direct loss of slightly more than 2,000 workers from the 2003 smoking ban regulations means a total reduction in job count of more than 2,650 jobs across the State.

The local regional earnings multiplier is 1.76, indicating a decline of \$1.76 dollars for each dollar lost in the bar/tavern industry. The direct earnings loss of \$28.5 million by workers in the bar/tavern industry would result in a total change of labor earnings of \$50 million. When the indirect impacts are taken into account, the \$37 million loss in gross state product by the bar industry would translate into a total decline in production of slightly more than \$70 million. These losses are occurring in the context of the current weakness in local job markets and the lack of strong growth in the State's economy.

Conclusion

New York State's public smoking ban has resulted in dramatic economic losses in bars and taverns across the state. This reduction translates into a negative overall economic impact in 2003 of more than \$70 million in economic activity, \$50 million in lost wages, and the elimination of more than 2,650 jobs statewide. These dramatic economic losses to the state should be factored into the public policy debate going forward.

II. Background

Overview

Restrictions on the time, place and manner in which public smoking may occur have been increasing over the last several years. While the early focus of anti-smoking initiatives was on consumer education and industry advertising restrictions, over past two decades, smoking opponents have increasingly taken their battle to state and local governments, seeking prohibitions on smoking in a wide variety of public establishments. Advocates of these bans claim to be protecting the nonsmoking public and workers from the adverse health effects of secondhand smoke. Opponents of smoking restrictions dispute the existence and/or severity of these adverse consequences and claim that bans have the unintended consequence of hurting business.

State and Local Smoking Ordinances Nationwide

Nationwide, the number of local communities implementing full or partial bans on smoking in public facilities --including worksites, bars and restaurants -- has increased more than eight-fold over the past two decades. More than 200 U.S. municipalities had local clean indoor air laws in effect during 1985; by April 2004, over 1,700 communities had enacted such laws.¹ Almost one-third of the U.S. population now is subject to some type of smoking restriction, with various combinations of constraints being imposed.

Some smoking laws are less restrictive than others. Many provide for full or partial bans on smoking; some apply only to workplaces, restaurants, or bars, or a combination of these three.

A total of 80 out of 291 municipalities with 100% smoke free provisions apply that restriction to all three target environments - workplaces, restaurants, and bars, more than four times the number of communities with such full-scale bans in effect in the year 2000. Approximately one-third of the U.S. population is estimated to live in areas covered by these ordinances and laws providing for 100% smoke free workplaces, restaurants and bars.

While these 80 municipalities are scattered across 15 states, Massachusetts (with 45 such areas) and California (with 11) account for 70 percent of the total. Eight states have only one municipality within their borders that has this blanket prohibition. The first such comprehensive ban was enacted just over 11 years ago, and the movement did not grow rapidly, reaching a total of just 20 localities over seven years by 2000. Sixty more municipalities have signed on to full-scale bans since then.

¹ See <http://no-smoke.org/lists>. Unless otherwise noted, all data concerning the spread of smoking ban ordinances in the United States are derived from the ANRF surveys reported at this website.

Statewide Bans

While every state except Alabama has some kind of clean indoor air legislation or policy in effect, only a handful have enacted complete smoking bans in workplaces, restaurants, or bars. Proposed anti-smoking regulations failed to pass in at least 21 states during 2003.

As of April 2004, a total of eight states had enacted 100% smoke free bans in workplaces, restaurants, or bars. In most cases, these laws are more stringent than any local ordinances that preceded them, creating potential conflicts between local and state requirements.

California and Utah initiated the process, with laws banning all smoking in restaurants that took effect January 1, 1995. Three years later, California extended this prohibition to all free-standing bars in the state.

At the time it implemented the statewide ban in restaurants, California was at the tail end of a recessionary period, with the economy exhibiting essentially zero growth. Nevertheless, eating establishments that do not serve alcohol had increased sales of about 11.7 percent in the four years leading up to the ban, while restaurants and bars increased sales by just 1.2 percent. Following the ban, taxable sales statewide increased by 31.9 percent in the following five years, but restaurants and bars were well below this figure, and more than a thousand went out of business.²

More than seven years passed before another state, South Dakota, implemented a smoking ban. South Dakota's ban applied only to workplaces, exempting alcohol-serving restaurants and bars. One of the interesting and unanticipated consequences of this legislation was the surge in applications for liquor licenses by restaurants that had previously been dry. The law exempted restaurants that served alcohol, and many business owners felt it necessary to begin serving alcohol so that their patrons could continue to smoke and their revenue streams would be safeguarded.

Delaware's ban was signed into law in November 2001. Delaware's law included a preemption provision under which municipal governments couldn't implement their own anti-smoking policies. Similar preemption laws are included in state laws in 18 other states. The Delaware smoking ban was modified in March 2003. Among other things, the amendment permitted smoking in bars, casinos that install air systems, and nursing homes.

About a year later, Florida banned smoking in workplaces and restaurants. In contrast to most other states where bans have been put into place, the issue was settled by voter referendum (November 2002), rather than enacted as legislation by state lawmakers.

Connecticut banned smoking in restaurants effective October 1, 2003, and extended the

² See <http://www.forces.onz/evidence/files/ban-csr.html>.

ban to bars on April 1, 2004. Workplaces remain free of state restrictions. The ban exempts private clubs and the state's two casinos. While an analysis of the impact of this law has not yet been prepared, some Connecticut bar owners claim to have seen a drop of 60 percent in revenues as smokers flock to places where they can still light up while they drink, and these owners are forming an alliance to fight for repeal of this measure.

Maine implemented full bans on smoking in restaurants and bars at the beginning of 2004, keeping workplaces free of state intervention. Within weeks of the ban's effective date, the Associated Press reported that many restaurant and bar patrons were driving across the border to New Hampshire or Canada in order to avoid standing out in the winter cold if they wished to light up. An unusual degree of opposition has arisen in Maine, with one former state representative going so far as to advise bar owners to file a class-action suit against the measure.

New York Smoking Policy

In August of 2002, New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg signaled his intention to prohibit smoking in establishments that had been exempted from the City's earlier smoking ban enacted in 1995. Free-standing bars, smaller restaurants, pool halls, bingo parlors and bowling alleys were now to be required to implement smoke free policies and environments. Predictably, there was much acrimony in the months that followed, as representatives of the city's 13,000 bars and smaller restaurants that had allowed smoking complained businesses would suffer, while public health advocates pushed the case for protecting the tens of thousands of customers and workers in those establishments from second-hand smoke.

By the end of the year, however, New York City had adopted its new law and businesses had three months to prepare their facilities and clientele for a smoke free environment by the end of March 2003. Many bars and smaller restaurants took advantage of those three months to construct separate smoking areas and install costly ventilation systems that they anticipated would qualify them for exemptions from the ban, as had been negotiated.

However, just days before the New York City ban was scheduled to go into effect, the New York State Legislature approved a statewide smoking ban in workplaces, including bars and restaurants, that was considerably more stringent than the City ordinance and superseded most of the exemptions that had been included in the City version. New York joined just five other states - California, Delaware, Utah, Vermont and Maine - that had implemented smoking bans at that time, and the severity of its provisions was only surpassed by the original Delaware law (which was subsequently weakened with respect to bars).

Comprehensive economic evidence is difficult to assemble with respect to assessing the impact of this new law. In early December of 2003, eight months after the City's ban went into effect, International Communications Research (ICR) released an impact study³ claiming that:

³ Reported at <http://www.bantheban.ori/archives/009491.php>.

- One-third of New York City bars, hotels and nightclubs have reduced staffing by an average of 16 percent since the ban took effect, and three-fourths of them cited the ban as the cause.
- Three-fourths of all affected bars and restaurants have experienced a decline in patronage averaging 30 percent, and almost 80 percent of businesses claim to have been negatively affected by the bans.
- Bars and nightclubs that do not offer food reported a reduction in alcohol sales approaching 20 percent.

But the City and Mayor remain upbeat about the consequences of the ban. One year after the ban went into place, four City departments released a joint report⁴ asserting that:

- Business tax receipts in bars and restaurants had grown almost 9 percent.
- An additional 10,600 jobs had been created in these establishments.
- 150,000 fewer New Yorkers were exposed to second-hand smoke on the job.

Each of these analyses has been subjected to criticism from the opposition, generally either because it is overly anecdotal or overly aggregated.

The Status of the Bar and Restaurant Industries in New York

Historically, the financial performance of eating and drinking establishments has tended to track the overall economy, as economic growth creates disposable income which is spent at New York's bars and restaurants. However, the recent past has seen a deviation from the long-term trend, as bars have reduced payrolls more sharply in the last two years than restaurants and the overall economy.

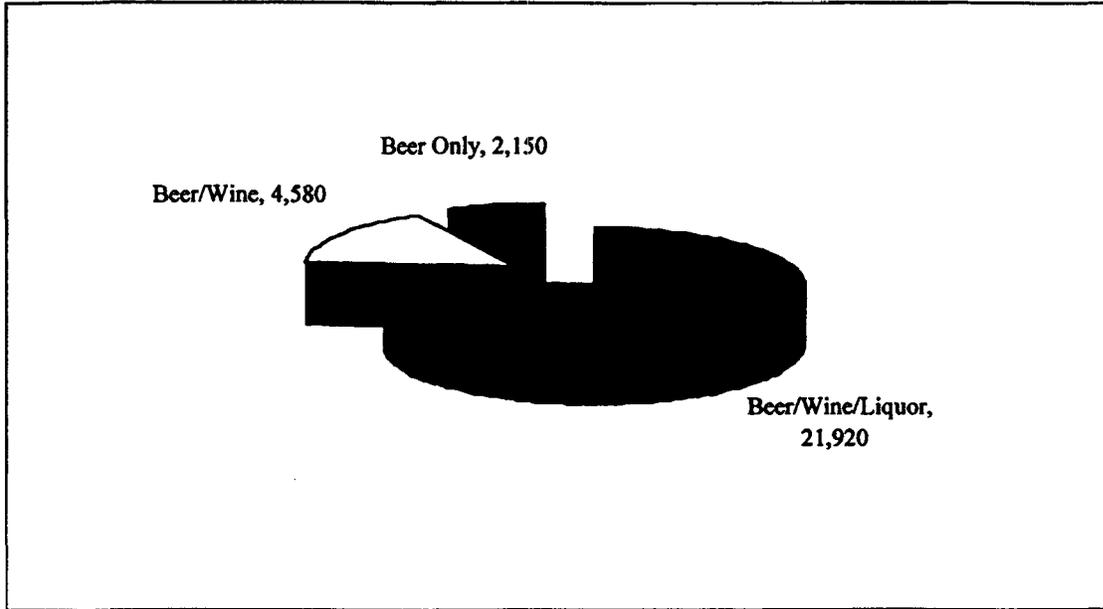
In terms of structure, bars and restaurants are somewhat different, as bars tend to employ far fewer people per establishment. As Figure 1 indicates, nearly 75% of all bars employ less than 5 people, while the comparable figure for restaurants is 41%. Overall, average bar employment across New York is 5 workers, while restaurants average over 15 employees per establishment statewide. Within the alcoholic beverage sector, bars and restaurants account for a rising share of liquor licenses, with the vast majority of those licenses authorizing the sale of beer, wine, and liquor. See Figures 2 and 3 for more details.

⁴ "The State of Smoke-Free New York City: A One-Year Review," New York City department of Finance, New York City Department of Health & Mental Hygiene, New York City Department of Small Business Services, New York City Economic Development Corporation, March 2004.

Figure 1: Distribution of New York Establishments by Number of Employees (2001)

Figure 2: 2004 Bar and Restaurant Share of Total New York state Liquor licenses

Figure3: 2004 Distribution of New York Bar and Restaurant Liquor Licenses by Type



Source: New York State Liquor Authority

Smoking Bans Kill Jobs Facts from the Front Lines

- In Ottawa, 60 bars and pubs out of 210 have closed since the smoking bylaw was implemented there.¹
- Owners and managers of bars in New York say that business is off by as much as 40% and that they have been forced to lay off employees.²
- New York's Empire State Restaurant and Tavern Association has reported that the smoking ban has caused irreparable harm to bar and restaurant owners, some of whom have lost up to 50 % of their business.³
- In B.C., the impact of the 100% smoking bylaw in just 80 days included losses of \$8 million to the hospitality industry, nearly 800 layoffs and the closure of nine businesses. There was also a drop of \$5 million at charitable bingos during the ban.⁴
- The Werx Club (in Hamilton) owner, Damien Dommer says, "This bylaw is just killing us". Revenue at the club has fallen from \$1,500 on the average night to \$150.⁵
- Councillor Jack Roy was advised by regional reps in Niagara region that although business might be slow as first, it would come back stronger than ever. Roy acknowledged that this hasn't been the case.⁶
- Edmonton tavern owner John Laberge said he has lost \$875 a day since smoking was banned.⁷
- David Horton, owner of Tommy Knockers pub in Sudbury, says business is down by 42% and he has had to lay off two people since the bylaw went into effect.⁸
- A New York Post survey found business at New York bars and restaurants has plummeted by as much as 50 percent in the wake of the smoking ban - and the drop has already sparked layoffs and left some establishments on the brink of shutting their doors.⁹

¹ *The Lindsay Daily Post*, July 31, 2003, 14.

² *USA Today*, July 2, 2003, A3.

³ *Associated Press*, September 9, 2003.

⁴ *The Lindsay Daily Post*, July 31, 2003, 14.

⁵ *The Hamilton Spectator*, August 20, 2003, B1.

⁶ *Welland-Port Colbourne Tribune*, July 31, 2003, 14.

⁷ *Edmonton Sun*, June 20, 2003, C11.

⁸ *The Sudbury Star*, June 20, 2003, A1.

⁹ *New York Post*, May 12, 2003.

- Carin Bourque, owner of Pitcher's Bar and Grill in St. Catherines, has seen her business drop by 40% since May 31. Non-smokers aren't going in the bar and the smokers aren't staying as long.¹⁰
- New York community representatives say noise complaints have risen since pub denizens began lighting up on the sidewalk.¹¹
- Richmond Tavern owner, Mark Dencev, says the London smoking bylaw will likely result in a loss of 40-50% of his business.¹²
- Research in Belleville shows that business in some smoke-free restaurants may be experiencing losses as high as 50%.¹³
- Eric Stille, owner of Checkers Diner in Brockville says, "It has nailed me big time and slowed us right down." It's just gone into effect and business is down 15%.¹⁴
- Marty Carroll, manager of Bingo Country in Chatham, says they are seeing a decrease of charity dollars in the vicinity of \$35,000-\$40,000 a month.¹⁵
- Establishments affected by the smoking ban in Chatham-Kent have reported drops in their business in the range of 40%. A number of employees have been laid off and some businesses are cutting hours or staying closed on certain days.¹⁶
- Patrick Dennie says his Kingston Royal Canadian Legion profits are down 25% since May 1 when the ban came into effect.¹⁷
- Legion Halls across Edmonton have reported a 30% drop in food and drink sales since the smoking bylaw was introduced.¹⁸
- Sudbury hotel owner Romano Taus had to lay off 20 employees in the wake of the smoking ban.¹⁹
- The hospitality industry is the largest single industry in Ontario with 32,000 hospitality places. This is an \$8 billion industry.²⁰

¹⁰ *The Standard (St. Catherines)*, August 27, 2003, A3.

¹¹ *USA Today*, July 2, 2003, A3.

¹² *The London Free Press*, July 1, 2003, A3.

¹³ *The Port Hope Evening Guide*, June 28, 2003, 1.

¹⁴ *The Recorder and Times (Brockville)*, August 26, 2003, A1.

¹⁵ *The Chatham Daily News*, August 5, 2003, 1.

¹⁶ *The London Free Press*, August 14, 2003, A2.

¹⁷ *The Kingston Whig-Standard*, September 8, 2003, 3.

¹⁸ *Edmonton Sun*, September 1, 2003, 5.

¹⁹ *Edmonton Sun*, June 20, 2003, C11.

²⁰ *Dunnville Chronicle*, June 18, 2003, 1.

Smoking Bans Kill Jobs Facts from Casinos

- The province's [Manitoba] gambling profits **plummeted by a record \$30 million** in 2003-04. "This would be the first time the corporation has seen a decrease in profits," said Susan Olynik, spokeswoman for Manitoba Lotteries, which runs the two Winnipeg casinos and manages the province's fleet of VLTs. "That was something we did anticipate. **Certainly the smoke bans have had an impact on our revenue.**"¹
- The ban will have a "profound" effect on **Casino Windsor, which has already experienced lower attendance and revenues the last two quarters**, predicted [CRFA] association vice-president Michael Ferrabee.²
- **"There will be closures.** There's no question about it. They cannot survive," said Tom Mullin, vice-president of the Hotels Association of Saskatchewan. Mullin is bracing his members for a provincewide smoking ban, which comes into effect in January. "We estimate the **video lottery terminal revenues in Saskatchewan will fall by about \$20 to \$30 million as a result of the ban,**" he said.³
- Gaming experts are **projecting double-digit decreases in business** if the province's legislation...does not exempt casinos. They say, gamblers from the U.S., who make up at least 80 per cent of Casino Windsor patrons, will be more inclined to take their business to the 3 casinos in Detroit if they're forced to butt out.⁴
- Teresa Roncon of the Ontario Lottery Corporation says the bylaw has slowed business at the Thunder Bay Charity Casino. The city's third-quarter share of **slot machine revenues declined 14 per cent** from the same period last year to 610-thousand dollars. Roncon says **revenue also fell when smoking bans took effect at the Brantford Charity Casino and Sudbury Downs racetrack.**⁵
- Tom Mullin, executive vice- president for the Hotels Association of Saskatchewan, said hotel owners throughout rural Saskatchewan are hurting. He said some owners have **reported revenue losses of up to 35 per cent from VLT revenues and gaming.**⁶
- Casino Regina has also seen a **drop in business** since the ban came in. Max Dressler, the casino's vice-president of gaming operations, says revenues are down a bit... "I'd be foolish to say that smoking does not have an impact," Dressler says. "It hasn't affected our door counts. We have similar door counts, but **people are spending less time and spending less money.**"⁷
- Gambling venues in the Australian state of Victoria report that **business has declined 20 percent, or \$817,000 a day**, since a Sept. 1 smoking ban took effect.⁸

¹ *Winnipeg Sun*, November 4, 2004.

² *The Windsor Star*, February 4, 2005

³ *Canadian Press*, August 29, 2004.

⁴ *The Windsor Star*, November 23, 2004.

⁵ *Canadian Press*, January 21, 2005.

⁶ *Daily Herald* (Prince Albert), January 31, 2005.

⁷ *Edmonton Journal*, January 29, 2005.

⁸ *The Press of Atlantic City*, September 29, 2002.

Smoking Bans Kill Jobs Facts from Bingos

- Terry Jackson, chairman of the charity association for Lakeshore Bingo, said **business is down more than 30 per cent, which means about \$250,000 less** this year for the seven local charities which own the hall and more than 20 community non-profit organizations that benefit from its earnings.¹
- The game [of bingo] has many of the hallmarks of a sunset industry: Revenues are falling – **in 1998, Ontario's bingo halls took in \$1.1 billion, but by last year, the figure had fallen to about \$850 million....**²
- A smoking bylaw passed in Sarnia in the fall has had a similar effect there -- **more than 50 charities** have been left scrambling for alternative ways to secure coveted fundraising dollars due to the temporary closure of a bingo hall. The bylaw is being blamed for a **drop in attendance of up to 50 per cent.**³
- **Bingo halls in Saskatoon lost \$1.2 million in revenue** the first three months after that city's no-smoking bylaw took effect this summer.⁴
- "The first two bingos we had in January were **down about 60 per cent.** We just had one recently and we were **down 45 per cent,**" said Pierre Schweda, fund development manager for the south district of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.⁵
- Gord Currie, manager of Leisure Time Bingo, said the fall-off of business has been devastating. "We're **only operating four days a week** where we used to operate seven. We've gone **from over 70 charities to now we have 14 left.** The charities aren't making a lot of money-if any-some months. Our crowds have dropped drastically. Our **revenue has dropped 70 per cent.**"⁶
- Marty Carroll, manager of Bingo Country in Chatham, says they are seeing a **decrease of charity dollars in the vicinity of \$35,000-\$40,000 a month.**⁷
- Bars, bingo halls and casinos are scheduled to go smoke-free next July [in Edmonton], but the gaming groups want an exemption or an amendment to the law so they can build ventilated smoking rooms... The charities estimate a smoking ban will **cut revenues by \$14 million a year.**⁸
- **With Pot of Gold's closing, the report notes 51 charities that operated bingos there stand to lose.** Those charities shared in roughly \$600,000 in proceeds in

¹ *Northern Daily News*, January 10, 2005.

² *The Globe and Mail*, January 15, 2005.

³ *Northern Daily News*, January 10, 2005.

⁴ *The Daily Telegraph*, November 30, 2004.

⁵ *The Leader Post*, February 2, 2005.

⁶ *The Times Herald* (Moose Jaw), February 7, 2005.

⁷ *The Chatham Daily News*, August 5, 2003.

⁸ *The Edmonton Journal*, September 10, 2004.

Smoking Bans Kill Jobs Facts from Bingos

2001, about \$500,000 in 2002 and, for the first nine months of last year, another \$326,000.⁹

- In B.C., the impact of the 100% smoking bylaw in just 80 days included losses of \$8 million to the hospitality industry, nearly 800 layoffs and the closure of nine businesses. There was also a **drop of \$5 million at charitable bingos** during the ban.¹⁰
- Earlier this month, council agreed to take a second look at the smoking ban's impact, after City of Bridges Bingo Association representative Bob Dybvig told council **300 charities, sports teams, service clubs and bands are losing an estimated \$726,000 in revenue.**¹¹
- "We have **closed due to the fact of sales dropping drastically** due to the non-smoking bylaw," said [Saskatoon Golden Arrow] bingo hall manager Tammy Longworth.¹²
- "The Bingo business is going through some tough times, and with the new antismoking legislation coming in, you will see **a lot more closures**, so we are **not interested in expanding**", says Cam Johnstone, general manager and part owner of Delta Bingos.¹³
- The clientele [of bingo] runs heavily toward elderly women ... and smokers are clearly in the majority. The room is divided into smoking and non-smoking sections by a huge glass wall that runs down the middle: **The smoking side is packed.**¹⁴

⁹ *The London Free Press*, January 12, 2004.

¹⁰ *The Lindsay Daily Post*, July 31, 2003, 14.

¹¹ *The Leader Post*, November 30, 2004.

¹² *The Leader Post*, November 30, 2004.

¹³ *The Globe and Mail*, January 15, 2005.

¹⁴ *The Globe and Mail*, January 15, 2005.

Legislative Assembly of Ontario

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

ASSEMBLÉE LÉGISLATIVE DE L'ONTARIO

Wednesday 15 December 2004 Mercredi 15 décembre 2004

Hon George Smitherman (Minister of Health and Long-Term Care): Today I have the great privilege of tabling a piece of legislation to create the Smoke-Free Ontario Act. This is an enormously proud moment for me and for our government. I say that not because the battle is won; it is not. In the battle against smoking and the deadly effects of tobacco on smokers and non-smokers alike, we still have much to do and a very long way to go. But today represents a crucial turning point.

As you know, during the last election we made a commitment to make Ontarians the healthiest Canadians. We promised the people of Ontario a health care system that does more than just treat illness. In other words, we promised a true health care system instead of a sick care system, and we promised the comprehensive anti-tobacco strategy that is crucial in achieving these goals.

1400

Actions speak louder than words. We are delivering on what we promised. Our strategy is built on three pillars: protection, prevention and cessation. Some parts are already in place. My colleague the Minister of Finance has begun to increase taxes to bring the price of Ontario cigarettes closer to the national average. We've also unveiled stupid.ca, a youth anti-smoking campaign aimed at young people and developed by young people. In the new year, we will be moving forward with a coordinated effort to help Ontarians stop smoking. But the most important element of our anti-tobacco plan, the cornerstone of our strategy, is our commitment to make all workplaces and enclosed public spaces in Ontario 100% smoke-free.

Today I am introducing legislation to do just that. This bill creating the Smoke-Free Ontario Act would, if passed, protect all Ontarians from the deadly effects of cigarette smoke, whether they are in their office, at a restaurant, in the laundry room of their apartment building, on the floor of a factory, in an underground parking garage or at a shopping mall. In other words, unless Ontarians want to be exposed to cigarette smoke,

they won't be. No worker in Ontario, no truck driver, no homecare worker, no blackjack dealer or bartender at a Legion will be compelled to accept deadly second-hand smoke as a condition of their employment.

It is proposed that the bill would come into force on May 31, 2006, and would augment the existing patchwork of municipal bylaws with one province-wide law. I'm proud to say that this is a law with no exceptions, no exemptions. As I've said before, it would apply to Legion halls, it would apply to private clubs, it would apply to bingo halls and to casinos, and it would eliminate so-called designated smoking rooms. One hundred per cent smoke-free means 100% smoke-free, and that's what this legislation would do.

Let me take a moment to tell you what it does not do. It doesn't deal with smoking in the home. I look forward to the day when nobody smokes anywhere in Ontario, but I'm someone who believes that the state has no place in the bedrooms or in the rec rooms of the nation. So we're saying to Ontarians, if you want to smoke at home, we're not going to stop you. We would obviously encourage people with children to step outside to smoke, but we will not legislate on this point either.

We would also permit hotels to set aside a certain number of rooms for guests who smoke, and permit long-term-care homes to allow their residents to smoke in a controlled setting. These are homes, as I've said many times, and we will treat them as such, but we will also ensure that employees are protected from the effects of second-hand smoke.

I also want to emphasize that there would be two instances in which we would regulate smoking in private homes. If you choose to operate a licensed in-home daycare in your home, then you cannot smoke in your home when there are children present. A health care worker, when treating you in your home, has the right to freedom from second-hand smoke. In both instances, we would have measures in place to protect employees who work in these areas.

A second principle that guided us was to not dictate what people can do outdoors. There's been some talk about a nine-metre smoking ban around doorways. That's not something that is in this bill, it's not something we ever had in early drafts of this bill, and it's not something we promised in our platform. It goes without saying, however, that the existing nine-metre ban around hospital doorways would remain in place.

We are also not proposing to ban smoking on outdoor patios. But let me be clear: An outdoor patio must be a true outdoor patio. We will not have the bar and restaurant workers of this province being forced to endanger their health in enclosed spaces filled with cigarette smoke. It's as simple as that. The days of restaurants and bars enclosing

their decks with canvas walls and roofs, masquerading them as patios when in reality they function as smoking rooms, are over.

One of the very few instances where we would prohibit smoking outdoors is for assigned seats at a sporting or entertainment event. As I said earlier, it is our intention that unless Ontarians want to be exposed to cigarette smoke, they won't be, and that includes being stuck beside a smoker at a concert or a baseball game.

There's another component to this bill that deserves particular attention: our retail display ban. We've all walked into convenience stores and seen elaborate countertop displays promoting smoking precisely at the eye level of young children. Does anyone really believe that it is somehow acceptable for cigarettes to be mixed in with Twizzlers and hockey cards for the benefit of young potential consumers? We do not, and we are proposing to ban these countertop displays. Our bill would also ban all displays that permit customers to handle tobacco products before they've been purchased.

We're also proposing to make it tougher for young people to buy cigarettes by requiring retailers to demand ID from anyone -- anyone -- who appears to be under the age of 25. Finally, this legislation would limit the size of behind-the-counter displays of cigarettes to distinguish between a legitimate display and what is effectively a billboard.

This is a bill of which we can all be proud. We've consulted with Ontarians in drafting it. My parliamentary assistant, Peter Fonseca, has done a great job, working closely with stakeholders to ensure that our common objectives were met in a fair and reasonable way.

I should also note that our efforts build on the important work done by others, including former Health Minister Ruth Grier, as well as federal colleagues, particularly Diane Marleau and Allan Rock. I'm proud to be in that kind of company.

This is a fair and balanced piece of legislation, and it helps us toward an absolutely critical goal: healthier Ontarians. Because of that, we intend to be very firm in implementing this new law. We would dedicate the resources necessary to enforce this new proposed legislation when it comes into effect.

I look forward to an opportunity to discuss this bill in greater detail. I look forward to the day when all of us in this chamber can say to the people of this province that Ontario is now smoke-free. We're not there yet, but with the passage of this bill, Ontario would once again be a leader in the battle against tobacco.

Our anti-smoking strategy, taken as a whole, is the toughest, most comprehensive and far-reaching in North America. That is something we should all celebrate, because tobacco is the number one killer in Ontario. It's the number one preventable cause of death, killing more people than AIDS, traffic accidents and alcohol combined. Tobacco kills more than 16,000 Ontarians every year. That's about 44 today, another 44 tomorrow, and on and on and on.

In addition to the human toll, tobacco also takes a horrible economic toll. Ontario spends more than \$1.7 billion a year treating tobacco-related illnesses.

Tobacco destroys lives. It rips families apart. It clogs our hospitals and damages our economy. This government will not stand idly by as this destruction continues. We have an obligation to protect and preserve the health of Ontarians. So I invite all members of this House to look carefully at what's in this bill, to help us fine-tune any details, and to join with us as we work to make Ontario the most smoke-free jurisdiction in North America.

ANTI-TOBACCO LEGISLATION

Mr Howard Hampton (Kenora-Rainy River): My question is for the Premier. Premier, today we saw your anti-smoking strategy and, once again, we see more McGuinty broken promises.

A year and a half ago, during the election, you promised, "We will establish a community transition fund to help farmers move away from growing tobacco," and, "We will help communities move to a sustainable economic base."

Today in the announcement, the much-promised community transition fund isn't there. Where is the money to help tobacco farmers move away from growing tobacco, or is this yet again a McGuinty broken promise?

Hon Dalton McGuinty (Premier, Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): Let me just say how proud I am of this legislation and of the leadership brought to this particular file by the Minister of Health.

In addition to distinguishing ourselves in North America as the leading auto producer in this continent, in addition to distinguishing ourselves as having the most progressive public education system in North America, I can also say that by means of this legislation we will have the most progressive, the most comprehensive anti-smoking legislation designed to protect the health of Ontarians in North America, and I am very, very proud of that.

Mr Hampton: Virtually everyone in Ontario wants to stop smoking. That's not the issue. The issue is about your promise to tobacco farmers, your letter to tobacco farmers where you said there would be a community transition fund that would help them move away from growing tobacco.

Here's another quote, "We will use increased tobacco tax revenue to make smoking cessation medications available to all smokers." Nothing there.

Premier, where is your promised funding for stop-smoking medication so that those who are addicted to smoking can get some help quitting, or is this another McGuinty broken promise?

Hon Mr McGuinty: Listen, I've got to have some sympathy for the member opposite. He is demonstrating a tremendous amount of impatience. He wants more and more of our policies. He wants to embrace them all with open arms, and I look forward to delivering more in time.

This is the beginning of a comprehensive plan that addresses smoking in the province. I know he's anxious for our program which will provide assistance for farmers, and I can tell him, that is coming.

I know he's anxious for our initiative that is specifically related to smoking cessation, and I can tell him again that that, too, is coming. I can tell him that there is much more to come by way of this particular health policy and so many other health policies.

I appreciate his impatience. I appreciate the fact that he wants us to do more for the people of Ontario. I would begin by asking him whether or not he's going to support this bill.

Mr Hampton: Premier, it's about what you say; it's about what you promised. What I want is for you to start keeping a promise for a change.

What's passing strange here is this: You have no money to help farmers move away from growing tobacco, despite the fact that you promised that. You have no funding for those people who are addicted to smoking so that they can access smoking-cessation medications. But you seem to have lots of money for your Liberal friends to design a flashy Web site like stupid.ca.

So on the day when you have no money for smoking cessation medication and you have no money to help farmers move away from growing tobacco, can you tell us how much

money, how much of the public's money, you are giving to your personal image consultant for stupid.ca?

Hon Mr McGuinty: Only the NDP could take the most comprehensive, aggressive, progressive anti-smoking legislation in North America, which is designed to specifically address 16,000 deaths every year --

Interjections.

Hon Mr McGuinty: -- they may think that's a laughing matter -- that cost our health care system \$1.7 billion on an annual basis, and somehow turn that into a bad-news story. Only the NDP could do that.

To repeat, we are not going to announce every single one of our policies today. We have, the last time I checked, until October 4, 2007. We look forward to making further announcements specifically related to assistance for farmers and specifically related to cessation programs.

Mr Robert W. Runciman (Leader of the Opposition): Let me say at the outset that the Ontario Progressive Conservative Party and our leader, John Tory, are supportive of banning smoking in public places. However, we have some serious concerns with this legislation and the motivation behind it. This McGuinty government has demonstrated time and time again that it subscribes to the classic Liberal, big-government-knows-best way of thinking, and today's bill raises more questions than it answers.

How will you enforce your ban? What about compensation for business owners who have spent anywhere from \$15,000 to \$300,000 to comply with local bylaws and create separate ventilated smoking rooms? They say that it won't be until 2010 that they can recoup those investments. And what about actually helping people most addicted stop smoking? Nothing referenced there.

Why are some casinos covered by this and others aren't? The government said there wouldn't be any exceptions to the legislation. What about Legion halls and the veterans who defended this country? They're out of luck and out in the cold because of this legislation. You're also reaching right into people's homes with this bill, those who live in veterans' homes, those who have some space set aside for business purposes.

You say you know best. How will you possibly enforce this? This bill is representative of a government that thinks it knows best. People already know; Dalton McGuinty doesn't.

Mr Toby Barrett (Haldimand-Norfolk-Brant): This government told farmers, told myself, that the promised \$50 million in compensation would be announced when smoke-free Ontario was announced. What happened? Here we are, and I've not heard one word today about compensation for farmers. There are farmers in the gallery who will tell you that they're exhausted. They've worked all their lives. Their equity is being taken away. Some are losing the farm. That means they lose their house; they lose their home. Today's announcement is the final nail in their coffin.

Today's announcement means a number of things beyond the loss of jobs. One that many fail to remember is crime. This legislation will translate into increased smuggling, contraband, counterfeit cigarettes and an underground economy. These guys don't ask young people for ID. It will mean that many of the two million Ontarians who do choose to smoke will be smoking a product that this government and Health Canada has very little knowledge about.

Cheap smokes from offshore countries like China, India and Brazil containing pesticides that are appropriately used in a tropical country will undoubtedly pose more of a risk than the nitrosamine-free tobacco that our Ontario farmers grow. I ask, just how concerned is this government -- and have they thought it through -- with respect to the health of smokers?

Tobacco farmers realize they're being taken out. Minister Smitherman himself has declared war on tobacco, and today does mark the beginning of the end for them. With any war, there are casualties, there are reparations. I ask that you consult, speak to tobacco farmers. They're honest, good people. They just want to make ends meet for their families. They want to pay off their debts. They want to move on. Yes, Minister, you have declared war. You have won; the farmers are beaten. Give them something dignified. I feel they deserve nothing less.

ANTI-TOBACCO LEGISLATION

Ms Shelley Martel (Nickel Belt): In 1994, I was proud to be part of a government that brought in the Tobacco Control Act and put Ontario at the forefront of tobacco strategies, and in the last 10 years we clearly have lost that position. New Democrats want to see us at the forefront again, so we will be looking to this legislation to see if it achieves that end. We will be proposing amendments where they are necessary. For example, in the proposed legislation it's not enough to ban smoking in an in-home regulated child care setting. To allow a provider to smoke five minutes before the

children show up is not going to increase positive air quality or increase their health and safety, so we'll be proposing amendments in that regard.

The point I want to make as well is that the government's legislation was only part of a broader strategy against smoking that it announced in the election campaign. Regrettably, the government has fallen far short of the financial commitments that it made with respect to that strategy. The government promised \$31 million for a mass media campaign for youth, \$46 million for smoking cessation programs, \$50 million for a community transition fund to get farmers to use the land for something else, and \$12.5 million for the legislation. The total commitment that the Liberals promised in the first year was \$140 million. How much is the government actually allocating to its strategy this year? Some \$31 million. It's not as if the government didn't have the revenue, because with the two tax increases alone, the new revenue this year is about \$140 million. So the government had the money to put in place the investments that it promised during the election campaign. It's clear that the \$50 million for farmers is not coming, so the government will leave them high and dry in terms of their livelihood. It's very clear that there has not been an investment made in cessation programs. This government provides a free flu shot. Why are we not paying for people's Zyban or hypnotherapy or patches for those people who really want to quit?

Finally, in terms of consultation, this government said they consulted with everyone. This government was asked by the Royal Canadian Legion to have consultations before the proposed legislation. This government refused to do that. The government could at least have listened to the veterans who made Ontario and Canada what they are now.



Legislative Assembly of Ontario

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO ASSEMBLÉE LÉGISLATIVE DE L'ONTARIO

Wednesday 23 June 2004 Mercredi 23 juin 2004

Mr Toby Barrett (Haldimand-Norfolk-Brant): I believe everyone in this House would agree that given the importance of a strong economy, it's essential that proper research be conducted to ensure that policies will not negatively impact small business as well as the jobs, the livelihood, that go with that.

However, I find it unfortunate that this current Liberal government continues to deny the tourism and hospitality industry the right to be heard on the issue of designated smoking rooms and ventilation. An independent study recently released for the Fair Air Association of Canada clearly found that the majority of people in Ontario favour ventilation solutions such as designated smoking rooms rather than an outright ban on smoking in bars and pubs. Further, the survey found that a smoking ban will not stop people from lighting up; they'll either stay home or they'll go somewhere else.

What's wrong with ventilation? It seems to be the answer in office buildings with respect to the sick building syndrome, with respect to airborne illnesses, issues like the flu, colds, mould and allergies. There are other solutions, but this government chooses to listen only to the antis. It has turned its back on the tourism and hospitality industry. I wonder if the antis, the non-smokers, will frequent restaurants and bars to help the hospitality industry recover from lost revenue. Somehow I doubt that.

FAIR AIR REPORT

www.faac.ca

APRIL 2004 ISSUE 01

The anti-tobacco lobby

The anti-tobacco lobby has done its best to twist the truth of the matter. First, ventilation - both enclosed (DSRs) and unenclosed (DSA) - works. Proper ventilation better protects workers from environmental contaminants, including environmental tobacco smoke (ETS). The Workers Compensation Board of BC - the body responsible for looking out for the health and well-being of all working people in that province - created and endorsed an unenclosed ventilation standard, not a ban, to protect those who work in the hospitality industry. Nova Scotia and Quebec also have ventilation standards for DSRs. Ventilation protects mine workers a kilometer underground from lethal chemicals; surely it can work to clear the air in local pubs.

The anti-tobacco lobby has done a flip-flop on the Toronto DSR situation. Several anti-tobacco lobby groups, including the Ontario Campaign for Action on Tobacco (OCAT) actually endorsed the 1999 bylaw which allows for DSRs. Then, when it seemed politically appropriate to do so, they changed their mind. According to the City of Toronto's own staff, over 90% of DSRs in Toronto are in compliance. (There were only seven DSR related complaints for all of 2002 in a city of over 2.5 million inhabitants.)

The hospitality industry has gone on record in advocating DSR violation fines that are high enough to cover municipal inspection costs and have endorsed stringent by-laws that would shut down non-compliant DSRs. In terms of workers entering DSRs, we believe it should be voluntary to do so and look to British Columbia's legislation limiting worker time in DSRs to 20% of their shift. In short, we want to work with the Province, not against it.

The Fair Air Association of Canada (FAAC), a diverse group of organizations, businesses and individuals committed to the promotion of sound ventilation science and support of the hospitality industry. Our organization is not pro-smoking, we're pro-choice.

Economic impact

Evidence of the negative economic consequences of a ban is overwhelming.

- **FAAC research in Ontario alone shows 76% of licensed establishments believe a ban will have a negative impact on business.**
- **46% believe it will result in layoffs.**
- **Brewers of Ontario numbers show that licensed beer sales - the backbone of pub and bar sales - fall off dramatically after a ban.**
- **In Ottawa, 60 bars and pubs out of 210 have closed since the smoking bylaw was implemented there.**
- **At least one municipal politician has said he was flat out wrong in thinking the bars and pubs would rebound after a ban...they don't.**
- **In B.C., the impact of the 100% smoking bylaw in its short 80 day life included losses of \$8 million to the hospitality industry and nearly 800 layoffs.**
- **Owners and managers of bars in New York say that business is off by as much as 40% and that they have been forced to lay off hundreds of employees.**

And contrary to claims made by the anti-tobacco lobby, people do stay home when bans come into effect. Brewers of Ontario sales figures show a spike in retail beer sales after a ban.



BOTTOM LINE:

people stay at home to drink and smoke - in unventilated environments - when bans come to town.

Consider the Source

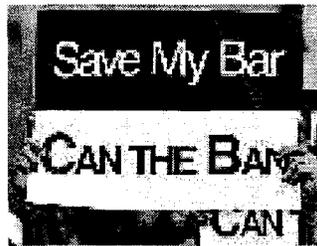
Most of the anti-tobacco rhetoric is based on the work of people like James Repace and Stanton Glantz.

Neither Repace nor Glantz are qualified to make any claims about the effectiveness of ventilation. Repace has no academic or formal qualifications in ventilation, environmental science or epidemiology. Repace's work has never been published by anyone other than his own web site and an Ontario-based anti-tobacco lobby group. Repace even left the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) because he claimed the EPA's own building was poisoning him – a claim later found to be groundless. Glantz has no formal qualifications in ventilation.

The High Cost of Compliance

Smoking ban compliance is an enormous issue that will cost municipalities and the province millions of dollars. Smoking ban compliance was covered in the October 2003 issue of *Journal of Drug Issues* (a peer reviewed journal) wherein it was shown that in just a single, undisclosed California city (California is technically a smoke-free state) only half the bars complied with the smoking ban. This is to say nothing of the fact that all of California – unlike most of Canada – is able to operate year-round patios to cater to smoking clientele.

In New York City, another allegedly smoke-free community, you can find non-compliance in bars and pubs in every borough. Moreover, the number of noise violations has increased dramatically since the ban came into effect as smokers move outside to the street. In 2003 a doorman was actually stabbed by a patron while trying to enforce the ban.



KPMG study

The anti-tobacco lobby - formal or otherwise - makes constant reference to a KPMG study done by the City of Ottawa in the wake of that municipality's misguided smoking ban as 'proof' that bans don't hurt business. Let's look at what the study really says:

According to the conclusion of the report:

"...it is very difficult to isolate any effect the smoke free bylaw may have had on restaurant and bar sales. It appears bars and pubs have experienced a more difficult year than restaurants... we cannot rule out that other factors, including changing customer preferences and the smoke-free bylaw may have impacted establishments in particular niches."

This vague conclusion is far from the 'hard evidence' claimed by the anti-tobacco lobby to justify a 100% smoking ban.

Health

Banning smoking in bars and pubs won't make people quit smoking, it will just encourage them to stay at home and smoke. The Brewers of Ontario's own numbers prove this. Where bans are in place, people stay home and socialize... in unventilated environments.

The constituent parts of ETS are everywhere and caused by many things other than smoking. These same constituents have been detected in 100% smoke free places like the food court at Toronto's Eaton Centre. Banning smoking in bars and pubs will not rid Ontario of ETS constituents.

The most recent study - published in the prestigious *British Medical Journal* - followed 118,000 people over 39 years. It found no statistically significant health risks associated with a life-time of exposure to ETS.

CONCLUSIONS

Fact: there is a 'win-win' solution to the public smoking debate; a solution that creates jobs, protects the livelihood of those who work in the hospitality industry and accommodates both those who wish to avoid tobacco smoke and those who choose to smoke. The solution is ventilation. It is a solution used across Canada including BC, Nova Scotia and Quebec.

Get involved. Get vocal.

Contact us to find out how to make a difference

FAAC - 56 The Esplanade | Suite 204 | Toronto | ON | M5E 1A7
416.214.2737

Additional information about these topics as well as a host of tools and studies can be found at the Fair Air Association of Canada's website:

www.faac.ca

Central Alberta Businesses FOR CHOICE

CABC POSTCARD CAMPAIGN RESULTS AS OF APRIL 13, 2005



IF THEY BAN SMOKING, WHAT'S NEXT?

If you agree that:

- smoking should be allowed in this establishment
- it's up to individual bar and pub owners to decide
- smoking bans cause business failures and job losses
- proper ventilation can provide an enjoyable environment for patrons and staff alike.

I AGREE!

Please complete this card and return to your server or bartender.

Return this card to your server

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ PC _____

Email _____

My Message _____

CABC: Please make my views known to politicians.

Central Alberta Businesses For Choice
Tel: 403-357-0003
fax: 403-887-0522
E-mail: cabcforchoice@telus.com

Artwork provided by PUBCO



Central Alberta Businesses For Choice (CABC) officially launched their Postcard Petition campaign March 10, 2005.

Postcards and posters were distributed to a group of bars and restaurants throughout Red Deer.

Blarney Stone South, Sunshine Family Restaurant, Cheers, East 40th, The Zone, Humpties, Backstreet Bar, Buffalo Hotel, Sam's South, Capri Hotel, Shauneys.

The results were broken down by place of residence.

54% reside in Red Deer

46% from outside communities

45% of comments indicate "Freedom of Choice"

25% of comments indicate "individual establishments to choose"

20% of comments indicate "proper ventilation"

10 % had no comment

City of Residence	Postcards
Red Deer	1247
Penhold	100
Caroline	98
Sylvan Lake	240
Rocky Mountain House	89
Stettler	22
Lacombe	39
Innisfail	57
Olds	38
Blackfalds	31
Others within Central AB	170
Others with in AB	148
Out of Province	17
TOTAL	2296

For further information regarding this initiative, please contact Sheree Davies 403-357-0003.

APRIL 2002
CONNECTIONS OMNIBUS
- Analysis of Findings -

- *A total of 800 random interviews were conducted with heads of households in Alberta between April 18 and April 26, 2002.*
- *The interviews were conducted as part of Criterion's Connections Omnibus survey that includes questions asked on behalf of a number of different organizations.*

Presented to: Canadian Restaurant & Food Services Association
Presented by: Criterion Research Corp. (Alberta)
Date: May 2002

1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Criterion Research Corp. conducted the April 2002 Connections Omnibus Survey with 800 Alberta heads of households between April 18 and April 26, 2002. Connections Omnibus Surveys are conducted on a quarterly basis, each on behalf of several different organizations.

The Canadian Restaurant & Food Services commissioned Criterion to include four questions as part of the April 2002 Connections Omnibus Survey in Alberta that was conducted with a total of 800 respondents.

The survey instrument, including these questions and demographics are included in Appendix A. Computer tables showing all responses to these questions are included in Appendix B.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DATA COLLECTION

A total of 800 telephone interviews were conducted with randomly selected Alberta households from each of Edmonton, Calgary, other cities, and towns and rural areas. Two hundred (200) interviews were conducted in each of these four regions.

Target respondents are heads or joint heads of households with an equal number of males and females interviewed within each region.

2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

Quota sampling was used to achieve 200 interviews in each area:

- Edmonton metropolitan area
- Calgary metropolitan area
- Other cities
- Towns and rural areas.

Quota sampling was also used to ensure an equal number of male and female respondents within each region to ensure accurate representation by gender.



2.3 ANALYSIS

To evaluate differences or similarities in responses between different subsets of the population, the results for each question have been cross-tabulated by the following variables in the computer tables:

- . Region
- . Gender
- . Age of respondent
- . Household size
- . Children in household
- . Education level
- . Employment status
- . Household income

2.4 STATISTICAL RELIABILITY

For a given sample size, it is possible to set what are called confidence bounds or limits around an observed percentage and assert that such limits are correct 95 percent of the time (for example). These confidence limits are valuable indicators of the reliability of observed results. When interpreting data, confidence limits should always be kept in mind because these limits can vary dramatically depending on the sample size. A table of these confidence limits is located in Appendix C. Such tables do not provide any indicator of whether an observed percentage is meaningful, as that depends upon the context and the interpretation that will be made.

Results for a sample size of 800 are accurate to ± 3.5 percentage points, nineteen times out of twenty. Regional findings, based on a sub-sample size of 200 respondents each are accurate to ± 6.9 percentage points, nineteen times out of twenty.



3. ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

The research indicates that the majority of Albertans are non smokers and these respondents are **more likely** than smokers to prefer total smoking ban legislation.

Respondents who indicate they smoke are:

- **more likely** than those non-smokers to suggest that hospitality industry establishments should be able to decide whether or not smoking is allowed in the business;
- **more likely** to prefer legislation that requires the use of proper ventilation technologies in hospitality establishments that allow smoking or no legislation at all;
- **more likely** to agree Alberta municipalities should allow smoking in hospitality industry establishments that have a separated smoking area provided where proper ventilation and air flow keeps smoke away from non-smokers;
- **more likely** to indicate that neither municipal nor provincial government should be able to make legislation to regulate smoking in the hospitality industry and are **less likely** to indicate that both municipal and provincial governments should be able to make this type of legislation.

Findings for the various types of legislation are similar for respondents who eat at a sit down restaurant more than once a week and for those who eat out less than once a week.

3.1 INCIDENCE OF SMOKING (TABLE 1)

3.1.1 Findings Among All Respondents

The majority (70%) of Albertans indicate that they are non-smokers, 17% are regular smokers and 14% are casual smokers.



3.1.2 Findings Across Regions

Findings are consistent among the various regions.

Table 1: Incidence of Smoking (Q. 6)

	Non-Smoker	Casual Smoker	Regular Smoker
Alberta (N=800)	70%	13%	17%
<i>Edmonton (n=200)</i>	70%	16%	14%
<i>Calgary (n=200)</i>	72%	12%	17%
<i>Other Cities (n=200)</i>	72%	10%	18%
<i>Rural (n=200)</i>	66%	14%	20%

Findings are similar for respondents who eat at a sit down restaurant more than once a week and for those who eat out less than once a week.

3.2 FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE IN HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS (TABLE 2)

Respondents were asked how often they frequent sit down restaurants, bars or pubs, and casinos, pool halls or bingo halls.

3.2.1 Findings Among All Respondents

Sit-down Restaurants

More than half (57%) of respondents indicate they frequent a sit down restaurant one to four times per month. Lower proportions either go to a sit down restaurant more than once a week (17%) or less than once a month (16%). Six percent (6%) indicate they do not go to sit down restaurants at all and 3% go every day.

Bars and Pubs

More than half (53%) of respondents indicate they do not frequent bars or pubs at all. Approximately one in five either go to a bar or pub one to four times per month (22%) or less



than once a month (19%). Six percent (6%) indicate they go to a bar or pub more than once a week and 1% go every day. Respondents age 18 to 29 are **more likely** to frequent bars or pubs more often than respondents in older age categories.

Casinos, Pool Halls or Bingo Halls

More than three quarters (76%) of respondents indicate they do not frequent casinos, pool halls and bingo halls at all. Thirteen percent (13%) frequent these establishments less than once a month, 9% go one to four times per month while 1% go more than once a week. No respondents indicate they frequent casinos, pool halls or bingo halls every day.

3.2.2 Findings Across Regions

Edmonton respondents (62%) are **more likely** than Calgary (55%) or other cities (54%) respondents to frequent sit down restaurants one to four times per month.

Calgary respondents have a tendency to frequent bars and pubs more often. Specifically, Calgary respondents are the **most likely** to frequent a bar or pub one to four times per month (32% Calgary vs. 14% to 23%).

Calgary respondents (80%) are **more likely** than respondents residing in other cities (73%) and rural areas (73%) to **not** frequent casinos, pool halls or bingo halls.

Table 2: Incidence of Frequency Of Hospitality Industry Establishments (Q. 1)

	Every Day	More than once a week	1 to 4 times per month	Less than once a month	Not at all
EAT A SIT DOWN RESTAURANTS					
Alberta (N=800)	3%	17%	57%	16%	6%
<i>Edmonton (n=200)</i>	2%	16%	62%	16%	4%
<i>Calgary (n=200)</i>	4%	20%	55%	14%	8%
<i>Other Cities (n=200)</i>	2%	20%	54%	20%	5%
<i>Rural (n=200)</i>	5%	15%	56%	16%	9%



Table 2: Incidence of Frequency Of Hospitality Industry Establishments (Q. 1) (Cont'd.)

	Every Day	More than once a week	1 to 4 times per month	Less than once a month	Not at all
GO TO BARS OR PUBS					
<i>Alberta</i>	1%	6%	22%	19%	53%
<i>Edmonton</i>	-	5%	20%	18%	56%
<i>Calgary</i>	1%	9%	32%	18%	41%
<i>Other Cities</i>	2%	4%	23%	21%	50%
<i>Rural</i>	*	4%	14%	20%	62%
GO TO CASINOS, POOL HALLS OR BINGO HALLS					
<i>Alberta</i>	-	1%	9%	13%	76%
<i>Edmonton</i>	-	1%	10%	12%	76%
<i>Calgary</i>	-	1%	8%	11%	80%
<i>Other Cities</i>	-	2%	9%	16%	73%
<i>Rural</i>	-	2%	10%	15%	73%

Eight in ten(79%) respondents who are non-smokers indicate they **do not** frequent casinos, pool halls or bingo halls compared to a **lower** 70% of those who smoke.

Nearly one in five (19%) non-smokers indicate they eat at sit down restaurants more than once a week compared to a **lower** 13% of smokers.

3.3 OPINIONS REGARDING THE DECISION TO ALLOW SMOKING IN HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS (TABLE 3)

Respondents were informed about municipal governments in Alberta implementing or considering legislation to regulate smoking in hospitality industry establishments including restaurants, bars, casinos, bingo halls and pool halls. They were then asked for their opinion about whether hospitality industry establishments should be able to decide for themselves if smoking is allowed in their business or not.



3.3.1 Findings Among All Respondents

The majority (61%) indicate that the decision to allow smoking within in a hospitality establishment should be the responsibility of the business itself. Thirty-five percent (35%) indicate that the business should not be able to decide, 2% indicate it depends and 2% do not know.

3.3.2 Findings Across Regions

Towns or rural (68%) and other cities (64%) respondents are **more likely** than Edmonton (58%) and Calgary (58%) respondents to indicate that hospitality businesses should be able to decide whether or not their establishment allows smoking.

Table 3 Decision to Allow Smoking in Hospitality Industry Establishments (Q. 2)

	Should be Able to Decide	Should NOT be Able to Decide	"Depends"	"Don't Know"
HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY SHOULD BE ABLE TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT SMOKING IS ALLOWED IN THEIR ESTABLISHMENT				
Alberta (N=800)	61%	35%	2%	2%
Edmonton (n=200)	58%	40%	2%	1%
Calgary (n=200)	58%	39%	3%	*
Other Cities (n=200)	64%	34%	1%	1%
Rural (n=200)	68%	26%	2%	6%

Respondents who smoke (84%) are **more likely** than those who do not (51%) to indicate that hospitality industry establishments should be able to decide whether or not smoking is allowed in the business.

Findings are similar for respondents who eat at a sit down restaurant more than once a week and for those who eat out less than once a week.



3.4 RESPONSIBILITY FOR REGULATION SMOKING IN HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS (TABLE 4)

Respondents were read a series of possible scenarios regarding who should be able to regulate smoking in hospitality industry establishments.

3.4.1 Findings Among All Respondents

Less than half (40%) of Alberta respondents indicate that both municipal and provincial governments should be able to make legislation to regulate smoking in hospitality industry establishments and 31% indicate that neither provincial nor municipal government should be allowed to make this type of legislation. Twelve percent (12%) mention only provincial government should be allowed to make this type of legislation and 11% mention municipal government.

3.4.2 Findings Across Regions

Rural respondents are the **least likely** to indicate that both municipal and provincial governments should be able to make legislation to regulate smoking in the hospitality industry (32% rural vs. 40 % to 47% other regions).

Rural (41%) and other cities (36%) respondents are **more likely** than Edmonton (27%) and Calgary (24%) respondents to indicate that neither municipal or provincial governments should be able to make legislation to regulate smoking in the hospitality industry.

Calgary (14%) and Edmonton (14%) respondents are **more likely** than rural (6%) respondents to indicate responsibility of smoking legislation should be placed on municipal government.

Those residing in Edmonton (14%) are **more likely** than other cities respondents (7%) to mention only the provincial government should be able to make legislation to regulate smoking in the hospitality industry.

Table 4: Responsibility for Smoking Regulation in Hospitality Industry Establishments (Q. 3)

	Only Municipal Gov't	Only Provincial Gov't	Both Municipal & Provincial	Neither Provincial nor Municipal	"Depends"	"Don't Know"
Alberta (N=800)	11%	12%	40%	31%	2%	3%
<i>Edmonton (n=200)</i>	14%	14%	40%	27%	2%	2%
<i>Calgary (n=200)</i>	14%	10%	47%	24%	2%	4%
<i>Other Cities (n=200)</i>	9%	7%	44%	36%	-	4%
<i>Rural (n=200)</i>	6%	14%	32%	41%	2%	4%

Respondents who indicate they are smokers are **more likely** than non-smokers to indicate that neither municipal nor provincial government should be able to make legislation to regulate smoking in the hospitality industry (55% smokers vs. 20% non-smokers) and are **less likely** to indicate that both municipal and provincial governments should be able to make this type of legislation (19% vs. 50%).

Findings are similar for respondents who eat at a sit down restaurant more than once a week and for those who eat out less than once a week.

3.5 PREFERENCE OF SMOKING LEGISLATIONS (TABLE 5)

Respondents were read a series of scenarios regarding smoking regulation and were asked to indicate which one they prefer; a total smoking ban in hospitality industry establishments, legislation that requires the use of proper ventilation technologies in hospitality establishments that allow smoking, legislation that allows hospitality industry to choose between allowing smoking or allowing children in the establishment or no legislation on smoking in hospitality industry establishments.

3.5.1 Findings Among All Respondents

Nearly four in ten (37%) respondents prefer a legislation that that requires the use of proper ventilation technologies in hospitality establishments that allow smoking, 32% prefer a total smoking ban. Lower proportions prefer legislation that allows hospitality industry to choose between allowing smoking or allowing children in the establishment (18%), where as 8% prefer no legislation at all.



3.5.2 Findings Across Regions

Calgary respondents (37%) are **more likely** than other cities (30%) and rural (27%) respondents to prefer a total smoking ban in hospitality industry establishments.

Rural respondents are the **most likely** to indicate they prefer legislation that requires the use of proper ventilation technologies in hospitality establishments that allow smoking (44% vs. 30% to 38%). Additionally, Edmonton (38%) respondents are **more likely** than Calgary (31%) and other cities (30%) respondents to prefer this scenario.

Calgary respondents (22%) are **more likely** than rural respondents (14%) to prefer legislation that allows hospitality industry to choose between allowing smoking or allowing children in the establishment.

Respondents from other cities (14%) are **more likely** than rural (7%) and Edmonton (6%) respondents to prefer no legislation on smoking in hospitality industry establishments.

Table 5: Preference of Smoking Legislations (Q. 3)

	Total Ban in Hospitality Establishments	Proper Ventilation Legislation	Legislation to decide Between Smoking and Children	No legislation	"Depends"	"Don't Know"	None of these
Alberta (N=800)	32%	37%	18%	8%	2%	2%	1%
Edmonton (n=200)	32%	38%	19%	6%	2%	2%	2%
Calgary (n=200)	37%	31%	22%	9%	1%	-	*
Other Cities (n=200)	30%	30%	20%	14%	4%	1%	1%
Rural (n=200)	27%	44%	14%	7%	4%	4%	2%

Non-smokers are **more likely** than smokers to prefer a total smoking ban (43% non-smokers vs. 7% smokers), where as smokers are **more likely** to prefer legislation that requires the use of proper ventilation technologies in hospitality establishments that allow smoking (56% smokers vs. 29% non-smokers) or no legislation at all (14% smokers vs. 5% non smokers).

Findings are similar for respondents who eat at a sit down restaurant more than once a week and for those who eat out less than once a week.



3.6 SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN ALBERTA OF (TABLE 6)

Respondents were informed of the law recently passed by the British Columbia government that allows for establishments to have a separated smoking area provided where proper ventilation and air flow keeps smoke away from non-smoker. Respondents were then asked if Alberta municipalities should allow smoking in hospitality industry establishments meeting these conditions.

3.6.1 Findings Among All Respondents

Two thirds (67%) of respondents agree Alberta municipalities should allow smoking in hospitality industry establishments that have a separated smoking area provided where proper ventilation and air flow keeps smoke away from non-smokers and 30% disagree. Three percent (3%) do not know.

3.6.2 Findings Across Regions

Respondents residing in Calgary (70%) are **more likely** than those in Edmonton (62%) to agree with the law passed in British Columbia.

Table 6: Agreement with Law Passed in British Columbia (Q. 4)

	Yes (Agree)	No (Disagree)	"Don't Know"
Alberta (N=800)	67%	30%	3%
<i>Edmonton (n=200)</i>	62%	36%	2%
<i>Calgary (n=200)</i>	70%	28%	2%
<i>Other Cities (n=200)</i>	66%	30%	5%
<i>Rural (n=200)</i>	68%	26%	5%

Smokers (83%) are **more likely** non-smokers (60%) to agree Alberta municipalities should allow smoking in hospitality industry establishments that have a separated smoking area provided where proper ventilation and air flow keeps smoke away from non-smokers.

Findings are similar for respondents who eat at a sit down restaurant more than once a week and for those who eat out less than once a week.



3.7 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Table 7 : Demographic Profile

All Respondents	Overall Alberta (N=800)	Edmonton (n=200)	Calgary (n=200)	Other Cities (n=200)	Towns / Rural (n=200)
Gender					
Male	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Female	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Age					
18 to 24	8%	6%	10%	10%	6%
25 to 34	20%	21%	26%	22%	12%
35 to 44	27%	28%	29%	24%	26%
45 to 54	19%	23%	16%	18%	18%
55 to 59	8%	10%	6%	7%	10%
60 to 64	4%	4%	2%	3%	6%
65 and over	13%	8%	10%	16%	20%
Number in Household					
1	16%	16%	18%	18%	15%
2	33%	30%	35%	30%	35%
3	19%	18%	18%	18%	20%
4	19%	22%	18%	20%	16%
5	7%	8%	6%	7%	8%
6	3%	3%	2%	6%	4%
7 and more	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Number of Children					
1	14%	12%	16%	16%	14%
2	17%	18%	19%	18%	14%
3	5%	8%	2%	6%	6%
4	2%	2%	1%	4%	4%
5 and more	1%	2%	1%	*	1%
Do not have children	59%	56%	60%	56%	61%
Education Level					
Some high school	12%	8%	5%	18%	24%
Graduated high school	19%	22%	13%	20%	24%
Some post-secondary (excluding University)	16%	12%	20%	19%	16%
Completed post-secondary (excluding University)	20%	24%	14%	18%	20%
Some University	8%	7%	10%	8%	6%
University bachelor degree	16%	18%	26%	8%	6%
University graduate degree	7%	8%	11%	7%	3%



Table 1: Demographic Profile (Cont'd)

All Respondents	Overall Alberta (N=800)	Edmonton (n=200)	Calgary (n=200)	Other Cities (n=200)	Towns / Rural (n=200)
Employment					
Full-time	57%	61%	62%	50%	49%
Part-time	11%	10%	12%	13%	10%
Homemaker	8%	8%	6%	9%	11%
Retired	16%	13%	12%	18%	23%
Unemployed	6%	6%	5%	8%	5%
Occupation (Base: Employed Full Time)	(n=445)	(n=122)	(n=125)	(n=100)	(n=98)**
Business or farm owner	16%	16%	5%	15%	33%
Senior management or senior government official	3%	1%	5%	4%	3%
Professional	22%	24%	34%	11%	9%
Middle manager	10%	10%	14%	10%	4%
Other office worker or clerical	12%	14%	13%	9%	7%
Resource based, such as mining or forestry	6%	2%	2%	14%	13%
Other non-office worker	30%	33%	2%	36%	26%
Household Income	(N=800)	(n=200)	(n=200)	(n=200)	(n=200)
Less than \$20,000	10%	10%	6%	12%	15%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	10%	10%	8%	8%	15%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	11%	8%	15%	10%	11%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	8%	6%	8%	10%	8%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	14%	14%	16%	14%	10%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	12%	16%	12%	12%	10%
\$80,000 to \$99,999	9%	10%	10%	8%	8%
\$100,000 or more	11%	9%	17%	8%	8%
Don't Know / Refused	14%	18%	10%	16%	14%

*Less than 1%

**Caution to be exercised in the interpretation of data due to small sample size



APPENDIX A
Survey Instrument

CRITERION RESEARCH CORP.
CONNECTIONS OMNIBUS APRIL 2002

Hello, my name is _____ and I'm calling from Criterion Research. May I please speak with the head or joint head of the household?

RESPONDENT AVAILABLE: CONTINUE

NOT AVAILABLE: CALLBACK

We are conducting a 15-minute survey on a variety of diverse topics. We are not selling anything and your individual responses will be kept confidential. This survey is registered with the Canadian Survey Research Council. They can be reached at 1-800-554-9996 and will verify that we are conducting this survey.

CONTACT INFORMATION IF REQUESTED:

Please contact Barry Davis of Criterion Research if you have any questions about the survey, at 423-0708 in Edmonton, or 1-877-344-0444 toll-free.

DI. DO NOT ASK. RECORD GENDER. CHECK QUOTAS: 50/50 IN EACH REGION.

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

A. Do you or any member of your family currently work for... READ LIST

	YES	NO
A marketing research company	1	2
A media or advertising company	1	2

Have you or any member of your family ever worked for... READ LIST

	YES	NO
A marketing research company	1	2
A media or advertising company	1	2

TERMINATE IF YES TO ANY IN Q.A

TARGET RESPONDENT



Now onto another topic.

1. In a typical month, how frequently do you go out to... **READ IN ORDER**
IF DON'T KNOW: Please give me your best estimate.

a. Eat at sit-down restaurants ____

- 1 Every day
- 2 More than once a week
- 3 One to four times a month
- 4 Less than once a month
- 5 Not at all

DO NOT READ

- F4 Refused
- F5 Don't know

b. Bars or pubs ____

c. Casinos, pool halls or bingo halls ____

You may have heard about municipal governments in Alberta implementing or considering legislation to regulate smoking in hospitality industry establishments including restaurants, bars, casinos, bingo halls and pool halls.

2. In your opinion, should hospitality industry establishments be able to decide for themselves whether smoking is allowed in their businesses, or not?

- 1 Yes (they should be able to decide)
- 2 No (they should NOT be able to decide)

DO NOT READ

- 3 Depends
- F5 Don't know



3. Which of the following best represents your opinion... READ IN ORDER

- 1 Only municipal governments should be able to make legislation to regulate smoking in hospitality industry establishments
- 2 Only the provincial government should be able to make legislation to regulate smoking in hospitality industry establishments
- 3 Both municipal and provincial governments should be able to make this type of legislation
- 4 Or neither of them should be able to make legislation to regulate smoking in hospitality industry establishments

DO NOT READ

- 4 Depends
- F5 Don't know

4. Still thinking about hospitality industry establishments including restaurants, bars, casinos, bingo halls and pool halls, would you prefer having... ROTATE & READ

- 1 A total ban on smoking in all hospitality industry establishments
- 2 Legislation that requires the use of proper ventilation technologies in hospitality industry establishments that allow smoking
- 3 Legislation that allows hospitality industry establishments with a choice between allowing smoking and allowing children
- 4 No legislation on smoking in hospitality industry establishments

DO NOT READ

- 5 Depends
- 6 None of these
- F4 Refused
- F5 Don't know

5. The British Columbia Government recently passed a law that allows for establishments to have a separated smoking area provided that they have proper ventilation and air flow that keeps smoke away from non-smokers. In addition, workers are only allowed to work in a smoking area on a voluntary basis. Do you agree that Alberta municipalities should allow smoking in hospitality industry establishments meeting these conditions, or not?

- 1 Yes (agree)
- 2 No (disagree)

DO NOT READ

- F4 Refused
- F5 Don't know

6. Would you describe yourself as... READ

- 1 A non smoker
- 2 A casual smoker, or
- 3 A regular smoker

DO NOT READ

- F4 Refused
- F5 Don't know



Now I have some questions that will help us classify the data.

D2. Which of the following age groups are you in. . . READ

- 1 18 - 24 years
- 2 25 - 34
- 3 35 - 44
- 4 45 - 54
- 5 55 - 59
- 6 60 - 64
- 7 65 years and over

DO NOT READ

F4 Refused

D3. Including yourself, how many people are there in your household?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 or more

DO NOT READ

F4 Refused

ASK IF MORE THAN ONE IN QUESTION D3:

D4. How many children under the age of 18 are there in your household?

- 0 None
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 or more

DO NOT READ

F4 Refused

PROGRAMMING CHECK VS. D3



D5. Which category represents the highest level of education you have completed...
READ

- 1 Some high school
 - 2 Graduated high school
 - 3 Some post secondary excluding university
 - 4 Graduated post secondary excluding university
 - 5 Some university
 - 6 University bachelor degree
 - 7 Graduate degree
- DO NOT READ
F4 Refused

D6. Which category best describes your current employment situation...
READ

- 1 Employed full-time
 - 2 Employed part-time
 - 3 Homemaker
 - 4 Retired
 - 5 Unemployed
- DO NOT READ
F4 Refused

GO TO QUESTION D8 IF NOT EMPLOYED FULL-TIME

D7. Which category best describes your current occupation.. READ

- 1 Business or farm owner
 - 2 Senior manager or senior government official
 - 3 Professional, such as a doctor, lawyer, accountant or computer programmer
 - 4 Middle manager
 - 5 Other office worker or clerical
 - 6 Resource based, such as mining or forestry
 - 7 Other non-office worker
- DO NOT READ
F4 Refused



D8. Is your annual household income less than or greater than \$50,000 before taxes?
Is it between... READ 1-4 OR 5-8 AS APPLICABLE

IF LESS THAN \$50,000

- 1 Under \$20,000
- 2 \$20,000 - \$29,999
- 3 \$30,000 - \$39,999
- 4 \$40,000 - \$49,999

IF GREATER THAN \$50,000

- 5 \$50,000 - \$59,999
- 6 \$60,000 - \$79,999
- 7 \$80,000 - \$99,999
- 8 \$100,000 or greater

DO NOT READ

F5 Don't know / Refused

And finally, just in case my supervisor wants to verify this interview, may I have your first name or initials? _____

This completes our survey. Thank you for your time and cooperation!



APPENDIX B
Computer Tables

APPENDIX C
Table of Confidence Bounds

STATISTICAL TOLERANCES
Probability Level: 19 times out of 20

Range of error is:

Where percentage shown is:

With a sample of	2% or 98%	4% or 96%	6% or 94%	8% or 92%	10% or 90%	12% or 88%	15% or 85%	20% or 80%	25% or 75%	30% or 70%	35% or 65%	40% or 60%	45% or 55%	50%
100		3.8	4.7	5.3	5.9	6.4	7.0	7.8	8.5	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.8
150		3.1	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.0
200		2.7	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9
250	1.7	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2
300	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7
400	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9
500	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
600	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0
800	.97	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5
1,000	.87	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
1,200	.79	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
1,500	.71	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
2,000	.61	.86	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2

How to read: If sample is 500 then 4% could be plus or minus 1.7% 19 times out of 20

Canadian Advertising Research Foundation, Media Research Standards Procedures, 1984.



News Release

November 17, 2003
For Immediate Release

City Council out of step with Edmontonians

Over 82% of Edmontonians believe adults should be free to choose the kind of restaurant, bar or gaming facility they visit even if it means they could choose a place that permits smoking. This is just one of the findings contained in a recently conducted survey sponsored by *Edmontonians for Choice*.

“This fact, along with other survey results, supports our organization’s belief that Edmontonians need to be given the opportunity to choice for themselves on key issues affecting our community,” says Ian Taylor, co-chair, *Edmontonians for Choice* and executive director of Alberta Satellite Bingo. “Polling results clearly show that Edmonton’s Mayor and Council are not in step with the majority of Edmontonians”

Although the main subject of our survey concerned Edmonton’s no smoking bylaw, 75% of the survey respondents do not smoke. “It is important to note this fact,” says Taylor. “It clearly shows the issue at hand is greater than the smoking issue. It is an issue of Edmontonians having the right to choose for themselves decisions that affect their personal lifestyle.”

Another survey result noted that over 73% of respondents indicated that business people should be able to choose the kind of restaurant, bar or gaming facility they operate even if it means they could choose to cater to smokers. A similar number, 75%, of Edmontonians believe there definitely should be facilities in Edmonton that cater to smokers providing minors are prohibited.

A majority of Edmontonians—56% also believe private clubs such as the Royal Canadian Legions should be free to choose how they operate and the smoking bylaw should not apply to those facilities.

The survey, which was conducted by Edmonton-based WesTrends Research, interviewed 402 adult residents between September 24 and October 6, 2003. A sample for this size is deemed accurate to within 5%, 19 times out of 20.

“Survey respondents also indicated strong support for allowing establishments that wish to cater to smokers to have designated areas that are separated from other areas by floor to ceiling walls and separate ventilation systems,” says Taylor. “Sixty nine percent of respondents stated that this would be a better approach than an outright ban on smoking.”

When survey respondents were asked to rate Edmonton Mayor Bill Smith and City Council on their approach to handling the smoking issue, 50% of the respondents indicated Council’s performance was poor and very poor. Only 8% felt Council had handled this issue very well.

“What was very revealing for us,” says Taylor “was the response to the follow up question that asked about trust. When asked, “what kind of person would you most trust on the smoking issue?” only 3% of survey respondents mentioned city politicians. The same believability exists among anti-smoking lobby groups—3%. The trust level for business people in the hospitality industry was four times as high at 12%. Highest trust on this issue was given to medical professionals—41%.”

“*Edmontonians for Choice* is very concerned about how our city is being governed by our elected officials,” says Taylor. “We intend to make sure our municipal politicians pay attention to their constituents and not get away with passing policy that does not reflect the wishes of citizens.”

Adds Taylor: “Our concern goes beyond the no smoking issue. *Edmontonians for Choice* is not a pro-smoking group. In fact, most of our members do not smoke and most believe that smoking should be discouraged. We strongly believe, however that there are better ways to handle the smoking issue, without unduly negating an adult’s right to exercise freedom of choice.

Edmontonians for Choice is a coalition of hospitality, charity, business and community groups and individuals dedicated to preserving freedom of choice for Edmontonians.

For more information, contact:

Ian Taylor
Satellite Bingo
413-8820

Johan Berns
President, Edmonton Hotel Association
424-3125

Smoking Bylaw Survey

Percentage of Responses

The following questions deal with choice.

Do you believe that an adult should be free to choose the kind of restaurant, bar, or gaming facility they visit even if it means they could choose a place that permits smoking?

Yes	82%
No	11%
Don't know	7%

Do you believe that business people should be able to choose the kind of restaurant, bar or gaming facility they operate even if it means they could choose to cater to smokers?

Yes	73%
No	19%
Don't know	8%

Should there be restaurants, bars, or gaming facilities in Edmonton where adult smokers can visit providing that minors are prohibited?

Yes	75%
No	18%
Don't know	7%

Should the bylaw banning smoking in Edmonton apply to private clubs and facilities such as Legions?

Yes	32%
No	56%
Don't know	12%

Do you believe there are better ways to address the needs of smokers and non-smokers than an outright ban on smoking in all bars, restaurants and gaming facilities?

Yes	58%
No	25%
Don't know	17%

Some jurisdictions have addressed the smoking issue by requiring establishments wishing to serve smokers to do so in designated smoking areas where minors are prohibited and where areas are separated from other areas by floor to ceiling walls and separate ventilation systems. Do you believe this would be a better approach than an outright ban on smoking?

<i>Yes</i>	70%
<i>No</i>	25%
<i>Don't know</i>	5%

How do you rate the City of Edmonton's Mayor and Council's handling of this issue?

<i>Very good</i>	8%
<i>Good</i>	33%
<i>Poor</i>	26%
<i>Very poor</i>	24%
<i>Don't know</i>	10%

What kind of person would you most trust on this issue?

<i>City Politician</i>	3%
<i>Anti-smoking advocate</i>	3%
<i>Restaurant/bar/gaming owner</i>	11%
<i>Medical professional</i>	41%
<i>Business leader</i>	6%
<i>Interested citizen</i>	24%
<i>Other</i>	12%

Do you smoke cigarettes or use other tobacco products?

<i>Yes</i>	25%
<i>No</i>	75%
<i>NA</i>	0%

Majority of New Brunswick population supports ventilation, not smoking bans

Research shows non-smokers won't pick up sales slack in wake of ban.

Fredericton, N.B. – May 25, 2004 - An independent study conducted for the Fair Air Association of Canada (FAAC) by Northstar Research Partners clearly indicates smoking bans will damage New Brunswick's hospitality industry.

The poll also reveals 50% of New Brunswick residents are in favour of properly ventilated designated smoking areas (DSAs) such as those used across British Columbia and a further 10% are supportive of wide-open, unrestricted smoking in bars. 68% of respondents believe bar owners – not the provincial government – have the right to decide if they want to cater to smoking clientele with the establishment of ventilated designated smoking areas.

“The research supports what the hospitality industry has long known: catering to non-smokers and smokers is equally important for business,” said Karen Bodirsky, CEO of the Fair Air Association. “The poll indicates smokers currently frequent bars and pubs twice as often as non-smokers (31 times a year compared to 13 times a year,)” said Bodirsky. If smoking is banned, 52% of smokers questioned said they will be somewhat or much less likely to go out to bars or pubs.

While anti-tobacco lobbyists argue that non-smokers will increase their visits to bars in the wake of a smoking ban, the New Brunswick research tells a different story. 60% of non-smokers surveyed said a ban will have no impact on the frequency of their visits to bars and pubs.

“Banning smoking in New Brunswick will have a negative impact on the Province's hospitality industry. There is a solution that protects small business, caters to smokers and non-smokers alike and is endorsed by the people of New Brunswick; that solution is ventilation,” added Bodirsky. “It's an open and shut case. If you shut down smoking

you hurt small business. If you open up to ventilation, you open doors for small business across the province.”

The Fair Air Association of Canada is committed to the promotion of sound ventilation science and support of the hospitality industry.

Media Contact:
Karen Bodirsky
416-214-2737
Karen@faac.ca

Study background and methodology:

All interviewing for this study was conducted between April 23rd and 27th, 2004 using a telephone survey methodology. Respondents were called using a random digit dialing technique. The sample was pulled to geographically represent population distribution across New Brunswick. A gender quota was also applied to ensure equal representation of males and females in the sample. In total, 359 interviews were completed. The results of this sample size are accurate within a margin of error of plus or minus 5.2 percentage points, 19 times out of 20 (95% confidence level)

Ventilation explained

The Fair Air Association of Canada (FAAC) believes that well designed, well-ventilated bars and pubs add to the comfort and enjoyment of patrons and staff. While the constituent parts of Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) are found in licensed establishments where smoking is allowed, other elements, including fumes from cooking, can also be significantly reduced, providing clearer air for all.

Negative pressure ventilation can take many forms, including fully-enclosed Designated Smoking Rooms (DSRs) or partially separated Designated Smoking Areas (DSAs). Extensive research and testing has produced systems that use some of the same type of negative air pressure technology used by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, for example. This technology directs the air flow from a non-smoking area to a smoking area and then directly outside.

DSAs have proven extremely effective in British Columbia, for example, where the Province has worked with the hospitality industry to develop ventilation standards to effectively meet the needs of all patrons. DSRs are the norm in several other provinces.

The hospitality industry strongly supports ventilation options – both DSRs and DSAs. They have made these investments because, as hospitality operators, they choose to serve the significant portion of their client base who are smokers.

A typical DSR would include the following features:

- A ventilation system that limits the build-up of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) in the 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 the outside area) to ensure that air within the DSR is not pulled in to the outside space.

There are many solutions to the technical issues of removing pollutants from the air. Ventilation experts are developing new, effective options every day. By developing and implementing efficient ventilation solutions we ensure the comfort and enjoyment of pub and bar patrons and the continued economic success of the hospitality industry.

Ontarians give Premier clear direction on smoking issue: Ventilation is the solution

77% of smokers say a ban will not prompt them to quit, only change location

Toronto - June 1st, 2002. An independent study conducted for the Fair Air Association of Canada (FAAC) sends a clear message to the Province: Ontarians prefer ventilation solutions such as Designated Smoking Rooms (DSRs) to outright smoking bans. The research, conducted by Northstar Research Partners, also shows that 77% of smokers will not quit in the wake of a ban, they will simply move locations.

“The proof is in the numbers: the Liberal Government’s assertions that bans will make people quit smoking are just plain wrong. A complete ban will only hurt the hospitality sector – the Province’s largest industry – and encourage people to smoke in unventilated environments,” noted Karen Bodirsky, CEO of the FAAC. “If the Premier is serious about change and protecting both the hospitality industry and non-smokers he should look to ventilation as it is the solution advocated by the majority of Ontarians as well as the governments of British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia and PEI.”

Other highlights from the study include:

- Over three-quarters of smokers interviewed said that in the wake of a ban, they will arrange more social occasions at private residences rather than in bars and pubs.
- 63% of all Ontarians would prefer to see the establishment of ventilation solutions – like DSRs – or wide-open smoking instead of a ban.
- 69% of respondents believe it is up to bar and pub owners, not the government, to decide if they wish to cater to a smoking clientele with ventilation solutions.
- A majority of respondents believe an outright ban will have a negative impact on the hospitality sector.
- 67% of Ontarians believe there is merit to the establishment of ventilation standards to reduce exposure to tobacco smoke to staff and patrons alike.

The research reveals smokers currently go out to bars and pubs an average of 3.7 times a month, 60% more than non-smokers. With a ban, that number plunges to 1.1 for a 70% drop in frequency. And while anti-tobacco lobbyists argue that non-smokers will increase their visits to bars in the wake of a smoking ban, the research proves this false. Over 60% of non-smokers surveyed said a ban will have no impact on the frequency of their visits to bars and pubs. In other words, non-smokers will not pick up the sales vacuum left after a smoking ban.

“The bottom line is that bans won’t make people quit smoking, they will only hurt Ontario’s small businesses,” note Bodirsky. “The people of Ontario are giving the Premier and his Cabinet a clear message: don’t ban smoking in our bars and pubs, look to solutions like ventilation.”

The Fair Air Association of Canada is committed to the promotion of sound ventilation science and support of the hospitality industry.

Media contact:
Karen Bodirsky
CEO, FAAC
416-214-2737
Karen@faac.ca

Study background and methodology:

All interviewing for this study was conducted between May 14th and 20th, 2004 using a telephone survey methodology. Respondents were called using a random digit dialing technique. The sample was drawn in proportion to population distribution across the province. A gender quota was also applied to ensure equal representation of males and females in the sample. In total, 507 interviews were completed. The results of this sample size are accurate within a margin of error of plus or minus 4.4 percentage points, 19 times out of 20 (95% confidence level)



Hard times ahead for Quebec bars if smoking banned - non-smokers won't pick up sales slack.

70% of population supports ventilation or status quo

Montreal – May 7, 2004 - An independent study conducted for the Fair Air Association of Canada (FAAC) clearly indicates smoking bans will severely damage Quebec's hospitality industry. The research, conducted by Northstar Research Partners, supports what the hospitality industry has long known: smokers are better for business than non-smokers.

The research indicates smokers currently frequent bars and pubs 50% more than non-smokers (28 times a year compared to 18 times a year.) If smoking was banned, the smokers questioned said they would cut their attendance by 65% , down to just over nine visits a year.

While anti-tobacco lobbyists argue that non-smokers will increase their visits to bars in the wake of a smoking ban, the research says differently. Almost 70% of non-smokers surveyed said a ban will have no impact on the frequency of their visits to bars and pubs.

The poll also revealed that almost 70% of Quebecers are in favour of either ventilated smoking areas (VSAs) like those used across British Columbia or wide-open, unrestricted smoking in bars. As well, most respondents (68%) believe bar owners – not the provincial government – have the right to decide if they want to cater to smoking clientele with the establishment of ventilated smoking areas.

“We know that smokers support the hospitality industry more than non-smokers since they go out to bars and restaurants more and spend more when they go out,” noted Karen Bodirsky, CEO of the FAAC. “Banning smoking in Quebec will have a devastating impact on the Province's hospitality industry. There is a solution that protects small business, caters to smokers and non-smokers alike and is endorsed by Quebecers; that solution is ventilation.”

“It’s an open and shut case,” noted Bodirsky. “If you shut down smoking you shut down small business. If you open up to ventilation, you open doors for small business across the province.”

The Fair Air Association of Canada is committed to the promotion of sound ventilation science and support of the hospitality industry.

Media Contact:
Karen Bodirsky
416-214-2737
Karen@faac.ca

Study background and methodology:

All interviewing for this study was conducted between April 23rd and 27th, 2004 using a telephone survey methodology. Respondents were called using a random digit dialing technique. The sample was pulled to geographically represent population distribution across Quebec. A gender quota was also applied to ensure equal representation of males and females in the sample. In total, 519 interviews were completed. The results of this sample size are accurate within a margin of error of plus or minus 4.3 percentage points, 19 times out of 20 (95% confidence level)

**Consultation with City of Toronto
Bar and Restaurant Operators
Analysis of Focus Groups**

Final Report

Prepared for: Toronto Public Health
227 Victoria Street, 5th floor
Toronto, ON
M5B 1W2

Prepared by: Smaller World Communications
116 Westwood Lane
Richmond Hill, ON
L4C 6Y3

December, 1998

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	i
1.0 Background and Purpose	1
2.0 Methodology.....	3
2.1 Recruitment.....	3
2.2 Procedures	4
2.3 Analysis.....	4
2.4 Participants.....	5
3.0 Results	7
3.1 Harmonized Smoking Bylaw.....	7
Benefits	7
Concerns	9
Percentage of Non-Smoking Space.....	13
3.2 Strategies for Moving Towards 100% Smoke-Free	19
Best Strategy to Achieve 100% Smoke-Free.....	19
Concerns About Going 100% Smoke-Free	25
Benefits of 100% Smoke-Free	33
What Would Help to Get to 100% Smoke-Free	35
Designated Smoking Rooms	37
3.3 Distinguishing Between Restaurants and Bars	41
4.0 Key Findings	47
Appendix A Recruitment Script	49
Appendix B: Moderator's Guide	53
Appendix C: Characteristics of Focus Group Participants.....	59

Executive Summary

Following a directive from the new City of Toronto City Council to create a standard smoking bylaw across the whole city and to develop strategies to move towards 100% smoke-free, it was determined that consultation with stakeholder groups was necessary.

Focus groups with restaurant and bar operators was chosen as the method to obtain feedback from this stakeholder group based on advice from the Ontario Restaurant Association (ORA) and Ontario Hotel and Motel Association (OHMA). Smaller World Communications (SWC), an independent research company, was contracted by Toronto Public Health to undertake the focus groups with a random sample of restaurant and bar operators across the new City of Toronto.

The purpose of these focus groups was to solicit the opinions and feedback of restaurant and bar operators on a new standard bylaw and on strategies to move towards 100% smoke-free.

Five focus groups were held in November 1998 in four of the six former municipalities. Each group consisted of between six and ten participants and lasted for one and one half hours.

Transcripts of the focus group discussions were reviewed separately in order to identify emerging themes. Each comment was then read and assigned the appropriate themes. Comments were sorted within each theme and analysed.

It should be noted that the individuals who attended these focus groups may not have been representative of all restaurant and bar operators in the new City of Toronto and therefore the findings may not be generalizable to all members of this group.

Key Findings

- In principle, most restaurant and bar operators support creating a standardized smoking bylaw across the new City of Toronto. This is seen as creating a "level playing field" for all establishments.

- There is also support to extend the bylaw beyond the border of the new City of Toronto and apply the same law across the whole province. There is concern that unless the bylaw is standard across the province, business will still be lost to outlying areas and conventions may be held elsewhere, both resulting in a loss of revenue.
- Imposing any percentage for non-smoking in the new bylaw is viewed as unrealistic. The dominant feeling among operators is that the market should be allowed to dictate this percentage.
- The majority of operators do not feel that 75% non-smoking is a realistic percentage to include in the new standard bylaw. Participants indicated that this percentage is not currently enforced and is therefore not being complied with.
- The consensus across all groups was that the best strategy for the new bylaw is to allow establishments to decide to be either 100% smoking or 100% non-smoking. Signs would be posted clearly at the door, so that patrons could choose whether or not to enter. This would allow the public to make informed decisions about exposing themselves to second hand smoke. Incentives to becoming a non-smoking establishment would help with this.
- Another potential strategy which was well supported, was the potential to limit non-smokers' exposure to ETS through the use of new technology which maintains air quality. This would eliminate the need to specify percentages for smoking and non-smoking, although there is uncertainty that the technology is available at this time.
- Operators feel that the bylaw should be about maintaining air quality. Let owners decide whether to eliminate smoking to achieve this or pay for the appropriate ventilation.
- There is greater support for 100% non-smoking in restaurants than in bars and pubs. Some operators felt it would be feasible to have smoke-free dining rooms and allow smoking in the bar.
- Participants do not support the use of designated smoking rooms in the new bylaw. The costs to build these rooms is prohibitive,

especially for small businesses, and for many adding on to their current location is not possible.

- Operators do not feel they should be responsible for enforcing non-smoking in the new bylaw. This role is seen as creating extra expense and headaches for operators, when the responsibility for enforcement should fall to the government.
- Smoking is more common in bars than restaurants. It is more difficult to designate space for non-smoking in bars, and much more difficult to enforce. Nonetheless is it difficult to make distinctions between the two types of establishment.
- The restaurant and bar operators who attended the focus groups were sympathetic to the health concerns the Public Health Department has about allowing smoking, in fact many of them are non-smokers themselves. But, as part of the "hospitality and service" industry they are required to meet the need of their clients. Their clients are asking them to allow smoking at this time. If their clients didn't want smoking, they would be more than willing to change to non-smoking. If operators were given the option to decide whether to be 100% smoking or 100% non-smoking, they could make this decision based on their clientele. They feel they should be given the choice, as should their patrons.
- It is very important to operators that decision makers listen to and consider their feedback and concerns. A prominent feeling was that the outcomes are pre-determined and their issues, as presented in this report and through other forums, will be disregarded in the new bylaw.

1.0 Background and Purpose

In 1994, the Medical Officers of Health of Toronto's six former municipalities identified the need to develop a strategy to eliminate smoking in public places and workplaces. Since that time there have been a number of public consultations, in the form of public meetings, opinion surveys and focus groups to assess support for smoke-free public places.

In 1998, the six municipalities amalgamated to become the new City of Toronto. The new Toronto City Council has directed that one standard smoking bylaw be implemented across the whole city and that strategies to move towards 100% smoke-free be established. As part of the process of moving towards these two goals, consultation with stakeholder groups in order to determine their opinions was deemed necessary.

Based on advice from the Ontario Restaurant Association (ORA) and Ontario Hotel and Motel Association (OHMA), it was determined that focus groups with restaurant and bar operators would be the preferable method to obtain feedback from these groups. Subsequently, Smaller World Communications (SWC), an independent research company, was contracted by Toronto Public Health to undertake focus groups with restaurant and bar operators in the new City of Toronto.

The purpose of these focus groups was to solicit the opinions and feedback of restaurant and bar operators on a new standard bylaw and on strategies to move towards 100% smoke-free.

The results of this study will be presented in a report to the Board of Health and subsequently to City Council. City Council will be responsible for putting in place the new bylaw.

This report outlines the findings of these focus groups. The information was collected through five focus groups with a random selection of restaurant operators from across the six former municipalities.

2.0 Methodology

Five focus groups were held in November 1998 in four of the six former municipalities. The groups were held in the following locations:

- Metro Hall (2 groups)
- North York Civic Centre (1 group)
- Scarborough Civic Centre (1 group)
- Etobicoke Civic Centre (1 group)

Each group consisted of between six and ten participants and lasted for one and one half hours. Participants were provided with an honorarium to cover the cost of the expenses they incurred in travelling to the consultation and/or due to being away from their business. Staff from the Toronto Public Health Department did not attend any of the consultation groups, nor were they aware of who attended the groups.

2.1 Recruitment

Participants for the groups were recruited from a randomly selected list of restaurant operators. Recruitment was done on a proportionate basis, where the number of participants recruited from each former municipality was based on the number of restaurants and/or bars located in that area. Representation was sought from different types of establishments, sizes of establishments and those establishments with and without liquor licences.

The following establishments were excluded, as the issue of a new smoking bylaw would not be applicable to them:

- take-out only restaurants
- those located in food courts
- institutional food services (i.e. hospital cafeterias)

Participants were given the option of attending any of the five scheduled groups. The groups were held in different municipalities and at different times of the day in order to accommodate as many participants as possible. A copy of the recruitment script can be found in Appendix A.

Fifteen participants were recruited for each focus group, with the anticipation that not all the individuals recruited would be able to attend on the day of the focus group due to the demands of the restaurant industry.

2.2 Procedures

The format of the discussion was informal and all participants were encouraged to provide their comments and opinions. Participants were assured of the confidentiality of their responses. The discussion was recorded onto a laptop computer and also audio taped in order to ensure the accuracy of all information. The Moderator's Guide can be found in Appendix B.

The first portion of the groups focussed on asking participants how they felt about creating a standard smoking bylaw across the new City of Toronto; their concerns, the perceived benefits and what percentage of space should be for non-smoking.

Participants were then informed of the directive given by City Council to develop strategies to achieve 100% smoke-free public places and asked for their opinions on the best strategies, their concerns, perceived benefits and if anything would help them to get to 100% smoke-free. Participants were also asked to comment on the possibility of including designated smoking rooms in the new bylaw.

The last issue addressed in the groups was that of delineating restaurants and bars in the new bylaw. Under the current provincial legislation, bars are considered to be food premises and thus legislation cannot be used to distinguish between restaurants and bars. Participants were asked if they felt that bars and restaurants should have different standards in the new bylaw and how the bylaw could distinguish between them.

2.3 Analysis

The focus group transcripts recorded on the laptop computer were verified using the audio tapes also recorded during the groups. Discussions during the five focus groups were reviewed separately in order to identify emerging themes. Each comment was then read and assigned the appropriate themes. Comments were sorted within each theme and analysed. Comparisons were made across groups to identify common themes.

2.4 Participants

Attendance at the five focus groups ranged from six to ten participants. Please see Appendix C for the characteristics of participants in each of the five groups. Tables 4 through 8 contain the number of individuals recruited for each group, and the number of participants who attended the groups by former municipality, size of restaurants and whether or not they have a liquor license.

Former Municipality

Table 1, below, contains the total number of restaurants in each former municipality, the number of participants recruited from each, and the number of participants who attended from each former municipality. The number of restaurants recruited from each former municipality was intended to be proportional to the total number of restaurants located in that municipality. The only former municipality that was not represented was East York, where no operators were able to be recruited to attend the consultation. Just over one half of all operators who were recruited attended the focus groups.

Table 1. Former municipality of restaurant operators

Former Municipality	# of restaurants	# of participants recruited	# of participants who attended
East York	117 (1.9%)	0 (0%)	0
Etobicoke	657 (10.6%)	10 (13.5%)	4
North York	117 (14.9%)	9 (12.2%)	7
Scarborough	900 (14.5%)	10 (13.5%)	4
Toronto	3366 (54%)	42 (54.1%)	20
York	221 (3.5%)	3 (4.1%)	3
TOTAL	6188	74	38

	(100%)	(100%)	
--	--------	--------	--

Size of Establishment

Individuals were recruited from a range of sizes of establishments. Both very small (25 seats or less), and large (200+ seats) restaurants were represented at the consultation groups, as well as those restaurants with an intermediate number of seats.

Table 2. Number of seats in recruited restaurants

Number of seats	# of individuals recruited	# of individuals who attended
25 seats or less	9	3
Between 26 and 50 seats	20	6
Between 51 and 100 seats	17	14
Between 101 and 200 seats	16	10
Between 201 and 300 seats	8	5
Greater than 300 seats	4	0
TOTAL	74	38

Liquor Licence

The majority of operators recruited were from establishments which had liquor licences (68.9%). Thirty of the 38 participants who attended the groups had a license to sell liquor.

Liquor licence?	# of participants recruited	# of participants who attended
Yes	51 (68.9%)	30
No	23 (31.1%)	8
TOTAL	74 (100%)	38

3.0 Results

3.1 Harmonized Smoking Bylaw

Benefits

Participants in all groups supported the idea of one standard bylaw across the whole city. Harmonizing the bylaw was seen as providing a level playing field for all establishments. Several participants qualified this by saying that they would support it as long as it was reasonable.

"The last time around there was one set of rules in one area and another in another area. It was unfair. In principle, the basis of having one bylaw, I don't have a problem with."

"It would be an even playing field. There are two different bylaws between Victoria park and North York, we ran into that problem."

"The concern is not the bylaw, but that it is standard across metro. When the original bylaw was implemented here, the customers were not staying downtown, they were going home where they could smoke. It wasn't standardized, that is what we have wanted all along."

"In principal I have no problem with one standard bylaw if its reasonable or sensible."

The potential to extend one bylaw across the entire province was also mentioned in all five groups. Participants felt that this would decrease confusion, prevent problems with customers driving to areas with less stringent bylaws and prevent loss of business for operators in Toronto. In two groups, however, it was mentioned that a bylaw that is implemented in Toronto may not be appropriate for all cities in Ontario.

"If it is across the province it would be less confusing."

"If it is not across the province don't do it."

"It should be the same for whole province...If there are different bylaws people may go to Mississauga, not come to Toronto."

"In Ontario there are 400 - 500 municipal governments, potentially 500 municipal governments. It is a hot potato that the provincial government has passed to the municipal government. The government should create one bylaw. At the moment there could be 400 bylaws, this issue makes a lot of sense, it is a provincial issue and be referred back to the provincial government and it is not being addressed. (Consensus)"

"People north of Steeles in the GTA might be affected. I have some issues with that, most of us don't think that the city ends where the municipalities end. The bylaw should be the same across the whole province. (Consensus) Or a municipal area that is logical not [necessarily] by boundaries. What they do in Kenora might not be relevant to what we do here but it sure is in Vaughan." (Consensus).

"I agree that there should be one bylaw, but I don't know about provincial. Thunder Bay there is a different social mix that will be a little different. May not make sense to impose Toronto bylaw there."

Participants in two groups mentioned that in general having some sort of bylaw in place is beneficial in terms of reducing the amount of conflict between smoking and non-smoking patrons in restaurants. Having a bylaw in place gives restaurant operators some sort of guideline to govern smoking.

"I would have concern that at some point, we have always had legislation so we never had to referee between customers. When we didn't have the bylaw then customers would fight with other customers. As long as it is clear that we don't end up in situation where some clients say I'll smoke and others not. I don't want to go to something that works even less."

Concerns

The concerns that surfaced during this discussion were not directly related to harmonizing the bylaw. The concerns were related to having a bylaw at all or standardizing it across establishments. Concerns mentioned by participants included; economic impacts, one bylaw not being appropriate for all businesses, inability to stop smoke from infiltrating the non-smoking sections and enforcement.

Participants across all groups were concerned about the potential financial losses associated with decreasing their ability to accommodate smoking clientele. Further, it was anticipated that loss of conventions will have a larger impact and result in financial losses for other businesses as well.

"To punish the restaurant operator; his hard work, savings put in and business could be wiped away. I have a lot of concerns. I don't want to follow a bylaw that doesn't make sense. I don't think you should single out one industry."

"They can't force a bylaw, most people in the restaurant industry invest their whole life saving to run a restaurant, people will go out of business. If I am losing my business I will let people smoke. They can come and lock my doors. If there is a bylaw or no bylaw I will let people smoke because otherwise I will lose my business."

"I do agree that Ontario and Toronto will suffer if this doesn't happen elsewhere in North America. The city benefits to a huge extent through tourism from conventions and we know in all of our restaurants that when there is a convention in town it improves our business. It is not just our business, it impacts the people that work for us, the TTC, the hotels, the taxis and the stores. Studies have shown the tremendous trickle down effect of tourism. I feel that we care as much about things such as homelessness as anybody else does¹. The way you take people from using social services is by having them employed. Unless cities such as Boston, San Diego, other alternatives that compete with Toronto with

¹

The reference to homelessness by this participant was that many of the jobs in restaurants are entry level that do not require a high level of education or skills. If the bylaw is passed these people will become unemployed.

convention business, are on the same playing field, there will be people that make decisions that smoke. We will not gain business from being smoke free. It is a real negative impact. We have to balance the evils of smoking with the evils of homelessness."

Participants in two groups felt that even if only a small percentage of space is smoking, it would be impossible to stop the smoke from spreading to the non-smoking section.

"I have a 4000 square feet restaurant. I have a smoking section and a non smoking section. Even if you create a non smoking section it doesn't work".

"For night clubs they should leave it to the owner. You can't control how the smoke will travel."

There was concern that the percentage of space for non-smoking will likely increase in the new bylaw, but smokers are the ones who come to their restaurants.

"They want more seating for non smokers but they are not the people that go to restaurants."

"...a large percentage of my clients smoke. I am a non smoker but I choose to work in that environment. I don't see why the city should tell me what to do with my building."

"Sometimes I am short of seats for the smoking section, I have to borrow seats [from the non-smoking section]. Smokers spend more money, they come in have lunch have coffee and relax."

There was also concern that the new bylaw would not take into account different types of businesses, as well as different sizes of businesses.

I find a small bar is very difficult to have a section that is smoking. For a larger bar it is easier. If you say that all bars are equal when they are not equal, some are small some are medium and some are large. It is going to be very difficult to put one bylaw through that addresses all bars by their size. If you asked me to

put a non smoking section in my bar, I don't know where to start in my small bar. Maybe there will be a section for 2 people. I think it is difficult with the various sizes of bars to have a standard bylaw.

In the new bylaw, operators also are concerned about their role in having to enforce non-smoking.

"We object to our having to be the smoke police. We are there to provide a service to our customers, it should not be up to us to discipline customers. We are there to ensure they have a good time. I am a non smoker, but I am here to serve my customers, 85% of my clientele smoke".

"It is not our job to police smoking. It shouldn't be, we have enough to do. There is enough to do in terms of avoiding drugs, intoxication, enforcing the liquor licence, under age drinkers, without enforcing smoking."

Percentage of Non-Smoking Space

Participants in all groups found it difficult to pinpoint a specific percentage that should be designated non-smoking in the standard bylaw. Participants indicated that the percentage of smoking clientele is variable, both throughout the day and across different establishments

"[The percentage of smokers] shifts with the day and time of day. Later diners tend to be smokers and stay longer. To pin down to 25 or 50% [would be difficult]."

"What works for some businesses, won't work for others. To impose a specific percentage means that some restaurants will have a lot of empty seats."

"Smokers will wait hours and hours to sit in smoking. Trying to accommodate clients and uphold the bylaw already makes our customers jump through hoops. It is extremely variable from business to business the percentage of people who want to smoke and during the time of day."

"You cannot control the flow of customers it varies so much one day there will be twenty smokers another day there will be twenty non smokers. The percentage situation won't work, it should go one way or another."

"I think it should be 85% smoking, that is the issue, it has to be flexible. Each place is different, ours is a bar so we need more smoking space, there needs to be more flexibility. You can't just make one rule, it should be up to the operator as to what classification it falls into depending upon the clientele. There should be further, more reasonable classifications."

"No more than 30% smoking for a food restaurant."

A number of operators felt that establishments should be either 100% smoke-free or 100% smoking and operators should be able to choose. There was a feeling that it was futile to have any percentage for smoking because the smoke will travel into the non-smoking section. Having all smoking or non-smoking was also seen as a way to avoid conflict between smokers and non-smokers. If it was clearly indicated outside the establishment, then patrons could choose whether or not they want to

come in. One participant disagreed with this view, and felt that operators should be free to be flexible to accommodate their patrons.

Smoke knows no boundaries, you would have to have completely separate areas. It [percentage non-smoking] is not practical

Whatever percentage you pick, you have 100% smoking. It is impossible to clean the air sufficient enough to keep the smoke out. To put a percentage is boloney, you should make it clear that one is smoking or one none. The patron should be made aware that this is a smoking establishment or a non smoking establishment.

It should be 100 percent one way or the other. If there is a small percentage it gives either side a chance to bicker. Some smoke some don't smoke. All the non smokers spoke up when this law came up it gave them a little bit of power.

When you go to a bar it doesn't make sense to have percentages. It doesn't make sense, if you want to smoke go here if you don't want to smoke go there. It is up to each individual, the government should not make this decision. It should be up to each individual [operator to decide], the clients know the percentage of smoking allowed when they arrive.

If we want to protect our patrons, we need to create a smoke free environment. To say that a bar is a certain percentage, is not realistic, it should be either smoking or smoke free. Percentages don't work...To say that a bar is 20, 30, 40, 50, 70 percent smoke free is ludicrous, you are better off saying this is a smoking bar with a smoking fee or this is a non smoking bar with a licence and the government gives a refund. You make your marketing choice.

"...I have a small restaurant which is mostly a coffee shop. We have a twenty percent smoking area, but my store is very small, when people are smoking others complain. Then smokers demand smoking. The owner should be flexible, I don't think we can have 100 percent either way. If they know it is 100 percent smoke free they will smoke every where. It should be 50- 50. Smokers like to buy coffee only non smokers spend more money and have lunch. I am in the middle. I feel that the owner should be flexible but we can't have one hundred percent from the last bylaw everybody knew that smoking was prohibited and they went straight to

smoking rooms, or they will smoke everywhere. It should be fifty fifty but it should be adapted to by the owner.

One participant suggested that the percentages could vary by the time of day. There could be less space for smoking during the day and more in the evening.

I think it should be a percentage. I think that people should have a choice, there should be smoking allowed 40 percent before nine o'clock then after nine 90 percent smoking

In 4 of the 5 groups, there were participants who felt that designating a percentage of non-smoking space was unnecessary as long as there are mechanisms in place to control the air quality. Participants felt that either their current filtration systems or new technologies were sufficient to maintain air quality. This method would not be cost prohibitive and would allow them to accommodate their clients.

"The percentage of seating is insignificant, what we should be looking at is the air quality"

"There are air quality things that can be done but they are not being listened to by the public health department"

"Air quality issue makes the most sense. In speaking with ORA, they have done a lot of study. Makes more sense in that it enables you to allow what your clientele wants."

"There are methods available through air quality that you don't need to specify seats. The associations have the studies. The technology exists and is not cost prohibitive."

You can create the same clean environment with new technology. There is technology now to create very good air quality, the government could leave us alone and let us manage our business. The technology exists to create air quality on par with any office building. The politicians can walk away, leave them alone, let them manage their businesses themselves.

If we leave things the way they are most places have some form of exhaust. In the last three years I have never had a customer say it is too stuffy or smoky. People accept it. If they don't want to be

there they don't go. If you go it is because you are going to stay and to be with your friends.

Two participants in one group disagreed and said that using their current exhaust systems had not been a successful method of ensuring air quality.

The exhaust system hasn't worked. It can't suck out all the smoke. All the heat goes out of the exhaust. Then your bills keep rising and customers complain that it is hot or too cold. Then we have another problem on our hands. This is not a solution.

When asked how hard it would be to live with 75% non-smoking in the standard bylaw, participants generally felt that although the current bylaw specifies 75%, it is not being complied with and would not be if this was imposed across the new City of Toronto. Seventy-five percent non-smoking is seen as too high and not realistic or necessary to implement.

*It would be impossible to live with 75 percent smoke free.
(Consensus)*

It wouldn't be lived with (75% non-smoking), it would be ignored. We will go through what we went through last year again. I will lead the charge again. It is nuts and it will not work.

It is a bad law (75%) and there is no demand for it.

[75% non-smoking] Hasn't affected business because its not enforced.

75% is high. 65% is better.

If you say 75 percent they have to have separate areas, it is impractical. They should go to pubs and watch the traffic flow.

Only one participant said that they already have 75% non-smoking and that this arrangement works well for their business.

I have twenty five percent smoking and seventy five percent non-smoking and I have no problem.

3.2 Strategies for Moving Towards 100% Smoke-Free

Best Strategy to Achieve 100% Smoke-Free

Participants suggested a number of strategies to implement 100% smoke-free. In all five groups there was consensus among participants that the best strategy is to let the operator decide whether to be 100% smoking or 100% non-smoking. Signs would be posted at the door and then patrons could choose whether or not to go to that establishment.

"There is no way you can run a pub with no smoking. Put up a sign outside - "this is smoking or non-smoking environment". Dining smoke-free, smoking allowed at the bar it solves the problem of customers not knowing."

"It is difficult to make a bar smoke free. You are better off making smoking bars and non smoking bars. Just like you distinguish between restaurants, bars, coffee shop, you should add the distinction of smoking or non smoking."

"Having smoke free bars and smoking bars. It would solve all the problems to let people choose where they want to go. It would stop the headaches for everyone."

"If we post a sign at the entrance the public can choose whether they want to come in or not."

"Every body that walks through the door makes a choice. They are all adults they have to be to walk through the door."

"If there are smokers it is up to them. If you choose to come there it is up to you. If I lose business having it as a smoking establishment then maybe I would move to non smoking."

Another strategy which was well-supported by operators from establishments with both a dining area and bar, was to create smoke-free dining and allow smoking at the bar. This arrangement was perceived to accommodate clients, without operators feeling any adverse economic impacts.

"In our restaurants, clients have made wishes known. Dining areas are non-smoking. Bars are for smoking. That is a market condition created to please customer."

"Eliminating smoking in dining rooms, only allowed in bar. It has created the best of all worlds. Someone in a party - 2 smokers they may have felt that they needed to sit in smoking to accommodate those two people or they might have felt guilty. Perfect situation, smokers get up and go have a cigarette in bar and come back. No one imposed this. It is what our guests want. That is the solution that I'm in favour of. It has not resulted in any decrease in amount of sales. Allows people space to dine where they can be smoke-free. What it doesn't do is create a bar that is smoke free and comes into the issue of free choice."

"The other jurisdictions say that you can only smoke at a bar area in a restaurant. Diners get up go to the bar have their cigarette and go back to the table. Very sensible, you don't need to specify."

In one group, there was a participant who felt there should be a cost to being able to allow smoking in your establishment and the total amount of space for smoking would be fixed. This idea, however, did not receive support from other people in this group.

"When I say 100 percent, I don't think that the operator should have 100 percent choice smoking or non. I think that the restaurants should be 100 smoke free, and that the owner can buy a licence to be smoking and to clearly advertise that we are a smoking establishment. We are a bar or a restaurant make it clear."

"The problems we have are created by the bylaws not the consumers. The Americans have an interesting solution, they gave everyone a right to an amount of pollution. Set up a market for selling the amount of smoking allowed and allow those seats to be

bought and sold...The advantage would be to be non smoking and there would be a cost to be smoking and only a certain amount of smoking would be allowed overall."

"The smoker already pays his taxes. If somebody wants to smoke, in an establishment the licence to smoke for a restaurant operator should not be bought, those taxes have already been paid."

In one group, the idea of gradually reducing the percentage of space for smoking was supported by one participant, however other participants in this and other groups did not feel this strategy would be practical. Another related idea was to allow a flexible time period in which establishments could comply with the bylaw.

"They should do it slowly by cutting the percentage every year by 2 or 3 percent, they cant just wipe out smoking."

"Gradually cutting smoking wouldn't work."

"No. [It would not ease to gradually implement 100% smoke-free?] Other people may not be established enough to survive changing the rules. It is absolutely wrong. If they are going to change the rules, then they should be prepared to compensate them."

"Period of flexible time that people can comply. As building new buildings."

The use of incentives to encourage establishments to become smoke-free was also suggested by participants in three of the five groups.

"Health board should give operators a 10% discount. An incentive to become smoke-free over a period of time."

"Give incentives for restaurants to have non-smoking; flyers, pamphlets. The public should be made aware of where to go."

"They should give non smoking owners an incentive. If I kick out my patrons how can I make money? The incentive should be a certain amount a year, like \$2000 dollars taxes."

"There should be an incentive to helping to keep a smoke free

environment. If they just say no you can't do that - it seems communist."

Allowing smoking only after certain times of day was suggested in one group, however there was disagreement within the group regarding the difficulty in implementing this strategy.

"You can perhaps allow smoking after certain times of the day. Have a time that smoking is allowed and a time that it isn't."

"It would be more trouble [to having smoking allowed after certain times of day] (consensus, all other participants)".

Participants in one group felt it was important for their associations to be consulted in the process of coming up with the new bylaw and strategies for moving towards 100% smoke-free.

"I would encourage you to strongly suggest that the health department get together with the hotel association and the restaurant association and work out sensible guidelines. We do have these group associations and they are not being consulted with or talked with."

Another strategy suggested by participants in one group was to utilize those strategies that have been used in other areas that have gone 100% smoke-free.

"How did they come to that idea, have they done it anywhere else? They should look at the experiences of places that have done this. If they just come up with the idea of 100 percent smoke free out of the blue it is surprising."

Providing education to both operators and the general public was seen as a useful strategy in facilitating the move towards 100% smoke-free by participants in two of the groups.

"The health board should be doing more education."

"They should educate us [operators] on it first. They could send out newsletters, not only to me but to the public. I can't force people not to smoke they have to be educated."

"If the goal is 100 % smoke free, education is the answer, we are not going to stop people from smoking. If they are there people will smoke. They should make them harder to access and choose a law, research it, they are rescinding the law, now spending that money again, and stop changing their minds, put that money into education."

One participant made a suggestion to finance a few establishments to go 100% smoke-free and then monitor the outcomes. The results of this trial could be presented back to operators, who, if the results were favourable, would be more amenable to moving towards 100% smoke-free.

Concerns about Going 100% Smoke-Free

Participants expressed very strong concerns about going 100% smoke-free. There was substantial overlap with their concerns around implementing a new standard bylaw with an increased percentage for non-smoking. Some of the concerns include; loss of revenue, job losses for staff, inability to enforce 100% smoke-free, lack of compliance by smokers and inability to influence the bylaw.

Across all groups, participants expressed concerns around the economic impacts of going 100% smoke-free. There was consensus that a substantial amount of revenue would be lost and many businesses would close as a result. In one group, participants agreed that bars would be more severely impacted than restaurants. A related concern was the loss of jobs that would result from businesses who lose business and/or close.

"[There will be] those who comply and those who don't. Those who comply will go out of business and those who do not won't go out of business."

"Smoking is part of the bar restaurant industry. Our establishment has one floor for bar and cigars we sell quite a few cigars that is a thing that draws clients to our business. Take that away and that's 30% of our business. Take bars and night clubs, people go to bars and night clubs and smoke if they can't smoke they will drink at home. It showed the last time they put this in place that business fell off 50 to 70 percent."

"If a 100% smoke-free bylaw [is implemented] and enforced, I would be out of business in 4 months at the cost of 400 employees. When the last bylaw went through ,I lost 50% of my business."

"The cost of jobs on many levels, it provides an entry level position that doesn't require a lot of schooling. This is one of the few industries in a developed country where we support many people."

"In my experience, two years ago the city of North York put a 100 percent non smoking bylaw in effect for two weeks, within that two weeks I lost 50% of income with the bylaws."

"I don't want to lose business, I have to have a smoking allowance or I will lose my business. My food is good, but people will give up quality of food to have a cigarette."

"Bars would be more affected than restaurants. I would close the place in a month. (Consensus that bars would be more affected)."

"When they were trying to enforce the bylaw, there were a lot more house parties going on. The people that live in the area instead of going out, they were all going to parties. It killed me. People would only get three shifts a week. I was concerned about my staff who lost hours of work."

Enforcement of 100% smoke-free restaurants and bars was also identified across all groups as a major concern. Participants do not feel they will be able to enforce a 100% bylaw, nor do they feel it is their place to play this role.

"Can't enforce bylaw in dance clubs, there is not a hope of compliance."

"Restauranters become the enforcers, it alienates the customer. Look to prohibition".

"In our establishment, eighty five percent of our clients smoke. If you have 75 or 100 percent smoke free, I am not forcing every one of my clients to go outside. Who is going to enforce or monitor the smoking. We have to pay more people to monitor and enforce it."

"I don't think it should be up to us to enforce it. What are we going to have to do carry a shot gun behind the bar. It will cause more problems for us."

"If I tell someone not to smoke they don't have to listen to me...I have told people not to smoke, they don't listen. I will lose business, so I watch them smoke and keep my mouth shut. If the government wants to enforce it, let them."

"Let us enforce it but let us keep the money for the fines. If we have to enforce it in food establishments. I don't think the government can hire enough people [for enforcement]."

"I don't know how they could enforce something like that. Of all the people I told not to smoke, only one person complied. If someone is drinking too much I can cut them off. With cigarettes I can't do that, they bring the cigarettes in with them. It is their right to smoke. I don't know how you could enforce it."

Another concern which was expressed across several groups, was the sense that there is a pre-determined outcome and that the input of the hospitality industry will not be considered. There is also the perception that there is a political agenda that is fuelling the movement towards smoke-free public places and yet politicians do not have a good understanding of the hospitality industry.

"...The whole mission and mandate is that we are being smoke free by year x no matter what, we don't care what you are saying. We feel that our representatives are not being listened to and not being consulted with. This is an attempt to get to people in the industry and skip working with the ORA; associations who have done studies and have facts to back things up."

"Maybe this room is not filled with people because people feel that the government will do whatever it wants."

"Seems to be some kind of an appearance that politicians are looking to establish themselves as crusaders or are enlightened more so than the others, Toronto will lead the way. It is total hypocrisy."

"The politicians should get up from their fancy office take off their fancy clothes, work one shift in a restaurant and see if they can stop people from smoking. Then go back to their fancy office and write a law. They have no clue what is going on out there."

Participants indicated that if 100% smoke-free is implemented again, there will be the same non-compliance, both by restaurant operators and by customers. The need to respect the "rights" of the smoker and the potential consequences of ignoring smokers' rights were also expressed as a concern.

"To even come forward with a done kind of situation will only result in revolt. Only market can decide. To try to force the market will result in the same outcome."

"Bring in the bylaw but expect to have total disrespect. Be very clear on what the consequences will be."

"100 percent smoke free is not on the table. The politicians know that if they try to implement it they will see a big fight."

"[Smokers] believe that they have to smoke and they believe they have rights. By having 100 percent non smoking, they will become militant, they have rights and we can't ignore those rights. I have seen violence result from ignoring their rights. We have to somehow accommodate them."

"How can I tell a lady or gentleman that they don't have a right to smoke. I don't have a right to tell them that."

"We tried the last bylaw when it first came out and it was ignored. When a law is ignored, it is probably a bad law. It didn't work. Your letter says that you want to work towards 100% non smoking. You are starting at 75% non smoking, nobody is adhering to that now. It is a joke. Go back to ground zero. Nobody is going to pay attention to these bylaws because we can't adhere to them."

Participants in one group indicated that they do not feel that they are "public" institutions, as people make the choice to enter their establishments. There was also concern in two groups about creating a competitive advantage if "private" clubs are not regulated by the new bylaws. There is a sense that the hospitality industry is being "targetted".

"The idea that we are public institutions is not true, we are open to the public but they have a freedom to choose whether they want to come in."

"If someone brings up the argument that it is not fair to expose staff, you can make that argument except that if you use that then you have to go into private clubs and tell them they can't expose people. Go into people's homes and tell them they can't expose their staff or their children. Make it a consistent argument not only channelled towards us."

"Private clubs compete with us. Whatever the bylaw is, legions, private clubs, union halls should be included in the bylaw. It should be a fair market place."

In a number of groups, participants indicated that the majority of their clientele are smokers and they would lose substantial business if they were not allowed to accommodate these individuals. Other participants felt that although the majority of patrons are non-smokers, if there is only one smoker in a group, they can influence the decisions of the whole group.

"The majority of guests are non-smokers. A smoker can veto where the group goes. You might have two smokers in a group of six but they won't go to a restaurant if they can't smoke."

"One of our problems is... our client based changed to 90 percent smokers. We were dependant on the smokers. It is dangerous when your basic clientele is smoking, we lose business. It is dangerous to make your establishment non smoking when your clients want smoking."

"My customers will leave. They all smoke. Most of my customers smoke. They are the ones that sit there and have a drink and smoke. It is a family restaurant and it has a bar."

"When people socialize they don't socialize in groups of smokers"

and non smokers, they mix and mingle with everybody. My pub is not made up of only smokers. They choose to come in and enjoy the friendship, to meet their buddies or aunts or uncles, they sit together."

"I recognize the split. We did the research in our neighbourhood. We found out that it was 75 -90 percent of our clientele are smokers."

Participants in four groups mentioned the perceived hypocrisy with allowing them to sell cigarettes to clients but not to let them smoke them within their establishments. While the government is collecting taxes from cigarettes sales, operators will be faced with losses from banning smoking in their establishments.

"The federal government collects millions of billions of dollars in taxes. I have a problem with that. If smoking is bad for you then they shouldn't sell it. Tobacco is a narcotic, there are problems with the data that they are telling us that passive smoke is bad for us... It is a federal problem. If they collect taxes then they are encouraging us to smoke."

"The government doesn't want people to stop smoking because they make too much money. They should stop selling cigarettes."

"Cigarettes are a legal product. Until they stop taxing cigarettes and stop selling them, leave us alone."

For one participant, the location of their business makes it difficult for their clients to go outside to smoke.

"I am inside of a mall. It is hard for clients to go outside."

Another concern expressed by participants in one group is that patrons will go outside to smoke and not come back in to pay their bills and this will result in further economic losses.

"You will have problems with 100 percent smoke free. If people want to have a cigarette they have to go outside. ... They will leave your establishment, and not come back, you lose more money right there."

Benefits of 100% Smoke-Free

There were participants in all groups who could not think of any benefits to becoming 100% smoke-free. For many, the benefits of going smoke-free, would be outweighed by the costs.

"There are no benefits to going smoke-free. Only the market can decide."

"Any social benefit that maybe perceived by this bylaw will be destroyed by the effects of putting it through."

"There are benefits to the politicians, they will feel good about it. To us [there are] zero benefits."

"If there were benefits [restaurants] would already be non smoking."

"No one hates smoking more than us. We smell and can't stand the smell, but it is how we earn a living."

One participant also mentioned that those establishments who have been benefiting from being smoke-free will lose their advantage once all restaurants and bars are required to be smoke-free.

"The benefit is a marketing issue to those that have gone smoke free, now they can appeal to those that want it. They will lose that advantage."

Although none of the participants were in favour of being forced to go 100% smoke-free, there were a few participants who could see some potential benefits.

"It is less problems, fewer ashtrays disappearing."

"It will be a cleaner environment."

"It will provide cleaner air. Places will smell better, it will create savings for carpets. Other than that I don't see a great fluctuation of business. Anything stopping people from doing what they want to do will cause people to lose business."

"If there was no smoking things would be a little cleaner. If I owned a fine dining restaurant I wouldn't want smoke around."

One participant in two of the groups felt that their businesses would not be severely impacted by a 100% smoke-free bylaw, as many of their current patrons do not smoke.

"Most of our clients are over fifty, not many people smoke. Maybe a small percentage. People complain about the smoke. If people complain it is not worth having a smoking section. We are usually packed at lunch."

"We know that people like to go to eat in non smoking places. That is the reality. In my restaurant 70% of people are non smoking, there are a lot of people looking for non smoking areas."

What Would Help to Get to 100% Smoke-Free

Participants in three groups said that the only way to facilitate the process of moving towards smoke-free is to ban smoking or restrict access to cigarettes.

"If you ban smoking that is the only way. Can't have cigarettes available anywhere in the world or there will be a black market."

"We wouldn't have these problems if the tobacco industry wasn't producing tobacco. Focus on the tobacco industry not on restaurant operators."

"... they should ban it, make tobacco illegal like any other drug. The government is being hypocritical."

They will only receive success if they shut off the supply, ninety percent of people will quit.

The government should shut down the tobacco companies... If there were no cigarettes there would be no problem. Everything is money

A number of operators indicated that there was nothing that would help them to get to 100% smoke-free, short of compensating them for their financial losses, or providing them with new non-smoking clientele.

"[It's like saying you're] going to go out and murder 10 people in 10 years, are there any strategies that will make it any better."

"What would help is if the city would backstop any financial losses. Guarantee that business would not suffer. We see it as a non-issue. It is something that is going to cost everybody money."

"They can build us a nice little place where there is all non smokers and give us the key. It will provide a non smoking environment. We wouldn't have to move out of our location. Our location keeps us alive. 90% in that location smoke. We have to change the whole environment. That would be just shutting us down and moving us."

"They could buy my business."

"They should come with us to the bank to pay the overdraft, when we have to ask for an extension."

Having the government take responsibility for enforcement was another method mentioned in one group. Operators felt this could help to ease the additional burden put on them to police smokers in their establishments.

"They should get people enforcing it instead of getting the owners to enforce it, we are stretched to the limit without this coming along. They have to take some responsibility for it. They might make some money. The government should try something instead of putting the responsibility on us. Some restaurants are closing they just can't take any more. We are being charged for so many different things, I wonder how we survive these things. They should start enforcing it themselves. They should hire the people that didn't make it into the police academy give them work to enforce fines. If people see the smoke police they might stop smoking."

Designated Smoking Rooms

There was little support among participants for including designated smoking rooms in the new bylaw. Their main objection to this strategy is the prohibitive cost associated with building the room and the difficulty with adding a room to an existing building. There was also skepticism that the laws may change again in the future after incurring the costs of adding a room. Again it was mentioned that ensuring air quality would negate the need for designated rooms.

"To put in a ventilated smoking room it would shut us down. I couldn't afford to build a separate room."

"It is not easy to put in a new room inside an establishment."

"Depending on the building it would not be practical in some places."

"It is an extra expense to create that isolated section, it wouldn't make it 100 percent smoke free for the other section and there is no guarantee that it will work."

"The expense is too great. I priced it out, the old place would have cost me \$50,000 to implement a separately ventilated room. I have a lot of ventilation throughout, I have made a huge effort. It is rare that I can walk in there and not stay with my smoking allergy."

"Get a guarantee from the government that they will never change the law again. Why would we spend that money? Why would I spend twenty thousand dollars to change a room when the law might change again in three years."

"Rather than making a smokers jail, have air quality measures put in place. Would guarantee those people who want to be in a smoke-free environment. It is simple and straight forward."

Several participants in one group suggested that the government should take some responsibility for subsidizing the cost of building designated smoking rooms. One participant indicated that even if they were subsidized she still might not do it in her establishment.

"If the government wanted to do it they would have to finance 100 percent."

"If the government would help to finance the rooms, maybe 70% then bar owners might accept the idea. Just a ventilated separate room. Have a certain percentage financed."

"I wouldn't do it, my place is small, it would not be practical for me. It is up to the people that walk in the door. It is up to them, they know it is a smoking bar and it is their choice. For the government to tell me that I should have a partition up then they should pay for it. I still don't know if I would do it."

Other problems with designated smoking rooms included; the high concentration of smoke in them, isolating smokers, and the inability to contain smokers in one room in pubs and bars.

"We have implemented several and it has created new problems, the smokers complain about the level of smoke. The amount of smoke in those rooms is like having a fire in there."

"You are isolating people. You are taking away people's choice."

"You treat them like drug addicts, it seems like a crime or something. It is insulting."

"It doesn't make sense in a pub. We could probably do it in my place but the reality is that people move around too much."

"When the door [to the smoking room] opens the smoke will go out [into the non-smoking sections] in large amounts... It will be the difference between sitting in a room with smoking and having someone blowing smoke in your face."

"We have live music. [People in the smoking room wouldn't be able to hear the bands]"

"[Designated smoking rooms] are a red herring to use employees as a pawn. Most employees smoke. If you don't want to work where people smoke you don't get a job there. Still a free enterprise economy."

3.3 Distinguishing Between Restaurants and Bars

In four of the five groups, there were participants who felt that it would be difficult to distinguish between restaurants and bars in the new smoking bylaw. In many establishments that have both a bar and restaurant, it would be too difficult to clearly distinguish between the two areas.

"I don't know how we are going to define a bar and a restaurant. Go back to market place and let market decide."

"There should not be differences. Government should not be involved. The whole process shouldn't be happening."

"You can't define across the board what is a restaurant and what is a bar. Too many differences. In some can clearly see the bar and the dining room and in others you can't."

"Every establishment is different. Bar is at front door, when come in, go through the bar."

"I don't know what is the difference between a restaurant and a bar. I am classified as a restaurant and fast food. Sometimes I get food business. Sometimes I get clients that want a beer and some people want to smoke. How do you classify me?"

"Our restaurant is very diverse. We have an eating lunch section. We have bands at night. We have clients that come in for a drink in the afternoon. We have bar areas and nice seating areas. I have teachers come that come in to smoke at lunch. I don't allow people under nineteen in the evening but during the day I do."

Participants in four of the five groups felt that bars and restaurants should be treated differently in the new bylaw. A number of operators identified the potential to make all dining areas smoke free and bars would continue to allow smoking. Some participants felt that the decisions should be left to the operators to decide and then clearly communicate this to the public. The rationale for this distinction was that many clients prefer smoke-free dining, people tend to spend less time in restaurants than bars and that restaurants close earlier than bars. In bars there is also the problem with patrons moving around, rather than staying seated in one place and it was also perceived to be more difficult to stop smoking in bars. One restaurant operator disagreed with making this distinction, and did not feel that restaurants should be singled out as non-smoking.

"I believe that they can say that restaurants are non-smoking and bars are smoking. Leave to operator to decide and post a sign that says our dining room is smoke-free and can smoke in bar. Then it is up to the operator to decide if they are a restaurant or bar."

"Most people enjoy eating in a smoke free environment because they make more reservations in non-smoking. They eat and then get up and go smoke. Designation between dining room and bar. Where you are eating no smoking. Where not eating can smoke."

"In a bar they stay long hours. In a restaurant they can wait forty five minutes for a cigarette."

"Restaurants usually close sooner than bars. They should be treated differently. Complete smoking in bars and no smoking in restaurants."

"I am against 100 % smoke free... I am not talking about restaurants. There is a distinction between a pub and a restaurant. It is unreasonable to have people spending six hours and to say that they can't smoke. That is wrong. I go along with a bylaw that bans smoking in most restaurants but in a pub environment it is different."

"It is not practical in a bar...They are looking at separating the bars from the restaurants. There is some practicality in going back to that. It is crazy to think of putting non-smoking in bars. We are all considered restaurants now. I have a roof top patio and three floors, people are moving around. It is not practical in a bar or a dance club."

"You can stop smoking in restaurants but not in bars."

"In bars they have a liquor licence and a cigar licence most restaurants don't."

"It should be distinguished and classified between bars, restaurants and coffee shops. I am a smoker, eighty five percent of my staff smokes. Clubs are different than family restaurants."

"But what about my family restaurants? The majority of my customers smoke. I don't think there should be two bylaws. My customers smoke so why should I suffer. My doors would close if there was not smoking allowed."

"There are more restaurants than pubs. Together we are a force. We have to be united. To support each other and let people decide what to do. Let people decide what they want to do. A pub is different than a restaurant. But regardless [of what type of establishment] a 100% smoke free environment doesn't work."

A few participants indicated that if there are different classifications with different standards, establishments will classify themselves in ways that will allow them to provide more space for smoking.

"Everyone will classify themselves as a bar, if we make a different classification."

"How are we going to treat private clubs. We will all become private clubs, everyone who goes there becomes a member of the club. Example Dallas. Everyone will play games to get around it."

"The bar and grills will change to a night club, how do you classify that business. If you don't have a bylaw that specifies,

they will have an advantage of calling themselves one or the other. They should eliminate the unfair advantage of these restaurants.

One way to distinguish between restaurants and bars mentioned in three groups was to base it on what is being sold; food or liquor or the percentages of each that are sold. There was some disagreement among participants around whether this distinction would work, as during certain times of the year or week they sell more food than liquor and vice versa.

"In many establishments the bar area is where you are serving drinks. Define a bar as a facility whose primary purpose is to serve drinks. Can eat in smoke-free environment and then go over to the bar to smoke."

"I don't agree with the grey area with the amount of New York style bar and grills, it is called a bar and a restaurant. There are night clubs that contract food. It should be based on our sales. If sales are 70 percent liquor. I only sell twenty percent food."

"Looking at the revenue of food and liquor] wouldn't work."

"As far as the distinction between restaurants and bars, if you sell more food you are a restaurant. At bars I don't want to eat as much. At bars if they had snacks, that might solve the problem."

"I was thinking that many years ago the liquor board came up with a % of food to liquor requirements, the ratio then was 70 to 30 percent. If you didn't meet that you would get calls from the liquor board saying "It seems you are selling more liquor than food" I wouldn't want to go back to that but maybe that could define it. Yet it is so difficult to make one ruling fit all. Nothing is equal. The % food to liquor requirements were stupid. You make most of your money on liquor anyway."

Two participant suggested the possibility of eliminating smoking only in those places where children are likely to go, however there was not agreement from other participants in the group.

"What about where children go? - It doesn't work. We have to look at donut shops, children with parents".

"For donut shops most kids go there to socialize and that is the only place they can go...they should be non smoking. If there is a choice it would work better."

One participant felt that establishments with liquor licences should be allowed to have smoking and those without liquor licences could be smoke-free.

"Establishments that have seating that provide coffee and sandwiches should be considered coffee shops. Establishments with a liquor licence should be smoking and establishments without a liquor licence should be non-smoking."

4.0 Key Findings

- In principal, most restaurant and bar operators support creating a standardized smoking bylaw across the new City of Toronto. This is seen as creating a "level playing field" for all establishments.
- There is also support to extend the bylaw beyond the border of the new City of Toronto and apply the same law across the whole province. There is concern that unless the bylaw is standard across the province, business will still be lost to outlying areas and conventions may be held elsewhere, both resulting in a loss of revenue.
- Imposing any percentage for non-smoking in the new bylaw is viewed as unrealistic. The dominant feeling among operators is that the market should be allowed to dictate this percentage.
- The majority of operators do not feel that 75% non-smoking is a realistic percentage to include in the new standard bylaw. Participants indicated that this percentage is not currently enforced and is therefore not being complied with.
- The consensus across all groups was that the best strategy for the new bylaw is to allow establishments to decide to be either 100% smoking or 100% non-smoking. Signs would be posted clearly at the door, so that patrons could choose whether or not to enter. This would allow the public to make informed decisions about exposing themselves to second hand smoke. Incentives to becoming a non-smoking establishment would help with this.
- Another potential strategy which was well supported, was the potential to limit non-smokers' exposure to ETS through the use of new technology which maintains air quality. This would eliminate the need to specify percentages for smoking and non-smoking, although there is uncertainty that the technology is available at this time.
- Operators feel that the bylaw should be about maintaining air quality. Let owners decide whether to eliminate smoking to achieve this or pay for the appropriate ventilation.

-
- There is greater support for 100% non-smoking in restaurants than in bars and pubs. Some operators felt it would be feasible to have smoke-free dining rooms and allow smoking in the bar.
 - Participants do not support the use of designated smoking rooms in the new bylaw. The costs to build these rooms is prohibitive, especially for small businesses, and for many adding on to their current location is not possible.
 - Operators do not feel they should be responsible for enforcing non-smoking in the new bylaw. This role is seen as creating extra expense and headaches for operators, when the responsibility for enforcement should fall to the government.
 - Smoking is more common in bars than restaurants. It is more difficult to designate space for non-smoking in bars, and much more difficult to enforce. Nonetheless it is difficult to make distinctions between the two types of establishment.
 - The restaurant and bar operators who attended the focus groups were sympathetic to the health concerns the Public Health Department has about allowing smoking, in fact many of them are non-smokers themselves. But, as part of the "hospitality and service" industry they are required to meet the need of their clients. Their clients are asking them to allow smoking at this time. If their clients didn't want smoking, they would be more than willing to change to non-smoking. If operators were given the option to decide whether to be 100% smoking or 100% non-smoking, they could make this decision based on their clientele. They feel they should be given the choice, as should their patrons.
 - It is very important to operators that decision makers listen to and consider their feedback and concerns. A prominent feeling was that the outcomes are pre-determined and their issues, as presented in this report and through other forums, will be disregarded in the new bylaw.

Appendix A

Recruitment Script

INTRODUCTION

Hello, may I speak to [INSERT NAME OF RESTAURANT OPERATOR FROM SAMPLE SHEET].

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. YES | [CONTINUE] |
| 2. NO, person is not available | [ARRANGE TIME TO CALL BACK] |
| 3. NO, person doesn't work there | [ASK TO SPEAK TO RESTAURANT OPERATOR OR MANAGER] |
| 4. REFUSED | [THANK AND TERMINATE] |

RECRUITMENT START [WHEN RESTAURANT OPERATOR IS REACHED]

Hello, my name is Tracy and I'm calling from Smaller World Communications. We will be conducting a consultation with restaurant operators on behalf of the Toronto Public Health Department. This consultation process is intended to ensure that the new bylaw is sensitive to your issues and concerns. In particular, we would like to ask for your opinions on: what you think the new City of Toronto smoking bylaw should look like; and your input into strategies for moving towards 100% smoke-free. Your feedback will be incorporated in a report to the Board of Health and forwarded to City Council. City Council will then be responsible for putting in place the new smoking bylaw. This will be an opportunity for restaurant operators to provide their opinions and ideas on the new smoking bylaw for the new City of Toronto.

1. Do you have seating in your establishment for clientele?

YES [CONTINUE]
NO [THANK AND TERMINATE]

2. Are you located in a food court or institution?

YES [THANK AND TERMINATE]
NO [CONTINUE]

You would be provided with \$50 to attend a two hour consultation meeting. Are you interested in this opportunity to provide your input on the new smoking bylaw?

1. YES [CONTINUE]
2. NO [THANK AND TERMINATE]

We are holding meetings during the week of November 23th Monday through to

Friday. Which day would be best for you?

Downtown, Metro Hall, 55 John Street, Toronto, Room 302 **Monday** November 23, 2 -4

North York Civic Centre, 5100 Yonge Street, North York, Committee Room 1 **Tuesday** Nov. 24, 2 - 4

Scarborough Civic Centre, 160 Borough Drive, Scarborough, Room M51, 5th floor, **Wednesday** Nov. 25, 2 - 4

Downtown, Metro Hall, 55 John Street, Toronto, Room 302 **Thursday**, Nov. 26, 9 - 11

Etobicoke Civic Centre 399 The West Mall, Etobicoke, **Friday**, Nov. 27, 2 - 4

I will send you a fax confirmation with the date and time of the consultation, as well as directions to the location where it will be held. Someone will also call you the day before to confirm your attendance.

Just before we finish, I'd like to confirm that I have up-to-date information for your establishment.

Name of the establishment:	_____		
Contact Name:	_____		
How many seats does your establishment have?	_____		
Do you have a liquor licence?	YES	NO	REFUSED
Do you have a licence to sell tobacco?	YES	NO	REFUSED
Fax #	_____		
Phone #	_____		
Are you a:	1. Bar	2. Restaurant	3. Coffee Shop

Appendix B
Moderator's Guide

Toronto Public Health Department
CONSULTATION WITH RESTAURANT OPERATORS

Guide for Smoking ByLaw Focus Group

November, 1998

Moderators Guide

Objectives:

- to assess concerns/perceived benefits of harmonizing the current smoking bylaws
- to assess opinion on the best strategy to harmonize the current smoking bylaws
- to assess level of support for various strategies to achieve 100% smoke-free restaurants
- to assess opinion on delineation between restaurants and bars in the harmonized bylaw and the criteria by which this could be done

I. INTRODUCTIONS

Facilitator will introduce herself, explain her role as a researcher hired by the Toronto Public Health Department to coordinate the consultation with restaurant operators. Facilitator will also clarify that the project is being conducted outside of the Public Health Department. Participants will also have an opportunity to introduce themselves before we begin.

II. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Thank-you for agreeing to participate in this focus group. City Council has directed that there must be one uniform smoking bylaw for the new City of Toronto and that strategies to move towards 100% smoke-free must also be established. This consultation process is intended to ensure that the bylaw and implementation schedule is sensitive to your issues and concerns. In particular, we would like to ask for your opinions on:

- a.) details of a new harmonized smoking bylaw
- b.) strategies for moving towards 100% smoke-free

Your opinions and feedback will be provided in the report which the Board

of Health will put forward to City Council. City Council will then be responsible for putting in place the new smoking bylaw.

Your comments are completely confidential. Your name will not be associated with any comments you make during this discussion. This is an opportunity to be heard, I encourage you to speak up. I also encourage you to speak from your own personal views and not from an industry view. There are no right or wrong answers, please feel free to be totally honest.

The format of our discussion is informal. Tracey will be recording the discussion and as you can see there is a tape recorder in the middle of the table that will ensure we record all information correctly. We want everyone to have an opportunity to share their ideas, so as a facilitator, I will sometimes call upon you to share your ideas, or, if you are speaking more than others I may have to interrupt you in order to give other people an opportunity to comment. Please don't be offended. It is not that we don't want to hear what you have to say, it is just that we have only two hours to cover a large topic and want everyone to have equal opportunities to comment. Are there any questions or concerns?

III. FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS**1. Harmonized Smoking Bylaw****40 minutes**

1a.) What concerns do you have about harmonizing the 6 current smoking bylaws?

Probe: *Are there ways the city could alleviate or address your concerns?*

1b.) What are the benefits to having one uniform bylaw?

1c.) In the new harmonized smoking bylaw, what percentage of seating do you think should be allocated as non-smoking?

Probe: *Given that the majority of restaurants across the new City of Toronto are currently required to have at least 75% non-smoking, how difficult would it be to live with 75% non-smoking?*

2. Strategies for Moving Towards 100% Smoke-Free**55 minutes**

2a.) City Council has directed that strategies be developed to achieve 100% smoke-free public places. What do you think is the best strategy to achieve this?

2b.) What are your concerns about going 100% smoke free?

2c.) What are the benefits to being 100% smoke-free?

2d.) What would help you to get to 100% smoke free?

2e.) What do you think of including designated smoking rooms in the bylaw?

**3. Strategies for Delineating Restaurants and Bars
in the New Smoking Bylaw****15 mins**

Under the current act, bars are considered to be food premises and are not different from restaurants in terms of the amount of space required to be allocated to non-smoking. For example, in areas where restaurants are required to have 75% non-smoking, bars are also required to have this amount of space allocated to non-smoking.

3a.) Do you think that bars and restaurants should have different standards in the new bylaw?

Probe: *For example, bars could have more or less time to go smoke-free or have more or less space allocated to non-smoking?*
(Use only if not mentioned)

3b.) What is your opinion on how the bylaw should distinguish between restaurants and bars in the smoking bylaw? Keep in mind that some establishments function as a restaurant during the day, but are a bar in the evening.

Probe: *For example, bars could be defined as those establishments who do not allow individuals under 19 to enter or have a certain percentage of receipts from alcohol.*
(Use only if not mentioned)

Appendix C

Characteristics of Focus Group Participants

Focus Group 1 - Metro Hall 2-4 pm

#	Municipality	# Seats	Liquor licence
1	Toronto	150	Yes
2	Toronto	100	Yes
3	Toronto	65	Yes
4	Toronto	225	Yes
5	Toronto	170	Yes
6	Toronto	200	Yes

Focus Group 2 - North York Civic Centre 2-4 pm

#	Municipality	# of Seats	Liquor licence
1	Toronto	100	No
2	York	250	Yes
3	North York	200	Yes
4	North York	100	Yes
5	North York	50	No
6	North York	95	No
7	North York	36	No
8	North York	20	Yes
9	North York	270	Yes
10	Toronto	150	Yes
11	Toronto	35	No
12	Toronto	80	Yes

Focus Group 3 - Scarborough Civic Centre 2-4 pm

#	Municipality	# of Seats	Liquor licence
1	Scarborough	40	Yes
2	Scarborough	84	Yes
3	Scarborough	20	Yes
4	Scarborough	30	Yes
5	Toronto	60	Yes

Focus Group 4 - Toronto Metro Hall 9 - 11 am

#	Municipality	# of Seats	Liquor licence
1	Toronto	170	Yes
2	York	20	No
3	Toronto	146	Yes
4	Toronto	100	Yes
5	Toronto	72	Yes
6	Toronto	110	Yes
7	Toronto	280	Yes
8	Toronto	51	Yes
9	Toronto	110	Yes

Focus Group 5 - Etobicoke Civic Centre 2 -4 pm

#	Municipality	# of Seats	Liquor licence
1	Etobicoke	300	Yes
2	York	144	Yes
3	Etobicoke	52	Yes
4	Toronto	75	Yes
5	Etobicoke	26	No
6	Etobicoke	72	No

Unobtrusive Observations Of Smoking In Urban California Bars

Source: *Journal of Drug Issues*

Publication date: 2003-10-01

This paper describes initial findings from a project utilizing unobtrusive participant observation to investigate noncompliance with workplace tobacco control regulations within stand-alone bars in one California city. Early findings indicate that half of the bars in the sample fully complied with the law, while other bars could be described as in transition from smoking to nonsmoking, and a minority of bars remained consistently noncompliant. No smoking at all was observed in 50.4% of bars. Of the 49.6% of bars in which smoking was observed at least once, 14.9% were characterized by endemic smoking. Nine percent of smoking bars may have converted from smoking to nonsmoking over the course of the study, and the remaining bars were characterized by incidental smoking (including doorway smoking, lone smokers, and closing time smoking). Implications for enhancing compliance with tobacco control policies are discussed.

INTRODUCTION

This paper describes an ongoing project utilizing participant observation to investigate noncompliance with workplace tobacco control regulations within standalone bars in one California city. Five years after a statewide workplace smoking ban was extended to include bars, lingering pockets of noncompliance in bars were found throughout the city. The researchers sought to identify characteristics of bars and the social dynamics within bars that either supported or presented barriers to the implementation of the smoke-free ordinance. These characteristics might be utilized to leverage increased compliance. Early findings from the observations are highlighted as the type of useful conclusions that systematic unobtrusive bar observations can yield.

TOBACCO CONTROL POLICIES IN CALIFORNIA BARS

California has been in the vanguard of tobacco control policies and environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) prevention efforts. California's tobacco control program has employed social and physical availability reduction strategies to "denormalize" the use of tobacco (Pierce et al., 2000). The prevalence of smoking among adult Californians has been falling from approximately 11% lower than the rest of the U.S. in 1988 to 20% lower in 1996. Significantly, the state's incidence of lung and bronchus cancer is declining at a greater rate than in the rest of the U.S. (Bal, Eloyd, Roeseler, & Shimizu, 2001).

A key legislative aspect of California's extensive tobacco control policy efforts is California Assembly Bill 13. This bill is a workplace smoking ban, which in 1998 was applied to bars statewide (Claiborne, 1998; Leeds, 1998; Glantz, 2000; Magzamen & Glantz, 2001). However, while smoking in bars is prohibited by law, the penalty risked by the smoker is relatively light (a rarely-imposed fine of \$76), and the stakes are low compared to the illegal use of other substances. Public policy analysis has shown that workplace smoking bans contribute to lower overall tobacco consumption (Chaloupka & Wechsler, 1997; Chapman et al, 1999; Jha & Chaloupka, 2000). Bar workers are among the most impacted by tobacco exposure in workplaces with no tobacco ban (Jarvis, Foulds, & Feyerabend, 1992; Kawachi & Colditz, 1999; Maskarinec, Jenkins, Count, & Dindal, 2000). Specific studies of health improvements once workplace smoking bans have been enacted do support the legitimacy of this kind of public health promotion (Eisner, Smith, & Blanieb, 1999; Hammond, 1999).

METHODS

UNOBSTRUSIVE PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION

The present study utilizes participant observation, in combination with data collected in interviews, to identify practices, norms, and beliefs related to tobacco smoking in bars. Pairs of trained researchers conducted hour-long observations in a random sample of bars that serve patrons of a wide variety of ages, ethnicities, and socio-economic backgrounds. The observers entered the bar as patrons and casually interacted with staff and other patrons. They collected data using a structured observation protocol and recorded their findings in a database programmed on handheld computers, as well as provided qualitative records of their observations in the form of brief narratives.

Unlike many fieldworkers conducting participant observation, however, the bar study researchers did not disclose to other patrons and staff members that they were conducting observations (Fernald, 1997). Various other forms of unobtrusive data collection that do not involve covert observations have been used to good effect in public health research. Methods such as archival data analysis and measures of physical traces (Webb, Campbell, Schwarts, & sechrest, 1966) could also be useful in a study of smoking in bars, and some such measures are in fact incorporated in the present study; for example, field workers record physical evidence of smoking such as the presence of ashtrays and cigarette butts inside bars. However, the purpose of the present study is to identify patterns of behavior, norms, and beliefs that may impact the reasons why some bars comply with the nonsmoking ordinance and others do not. Many of these other forms of data analysis rely solely on quantitative data.

Participant observation has the advantage of allowing for the collection of both quantitative and qualitative data. As we will show, this combination can effectively identify patterns of behavior that indicate the norms and beliefs supporting either compliance or noncompliance with the smokefree ordinance. Fieldworkers conducting unobtrusive observations have been able to witness and record not only behaviors related to smoking by staff and patrons, but, moreover, some of the social dynamics that encourage or discourage smoking in bars. The themes raised in the observations have allowed for a sharper focus on salient issues in the currently ongoing interviews with bar staff and patrons. Unobtrusive observation as a form of data collection has been used in several studies of bars, notably the classic ethnographic studies of social relations in bars by Cavan (1966) and Spradley and Mann (1975), as well as studies of barroom drinking patterns (Kessler & Gomberg, 1974; Harford, Feinhandler, O'Leary, & Dorman, 1983), violence and aggression (Graham, La Rocque, Yetman, Ross, & Guistra, 1980; Wells, Graham & West, 1998; Graham & Wells, 2001), and the role of bouncers (Calvey, 2000).

SAMPLE AND DATA COLLECTION

To generate a representative sample of bars to observe, a list of all bars in the city was compiled based on alcohol beverage control (ABC) licenses, as well as bars listed in local newspaper and Internet entertainment guides. Stand-alone bars - those not attached to hotels or restaurants - were selected for the sample, as periodic compliance checks by local health officials had indicated the lowest rates of compliance with the nonsmoking ordinance was in these bars: 50% of standalone bars compared to 96% of all other bars (unpublished county tobacco control compliance report, 2001). An initial field survey was conducted to assess whether bars qualified as stand-alone and to verify addresses and names, as well as to gather background data on safety issues and general demographics of bar patrons. The survey produced a list of 345 stand-alone bars, from which 120 were randomly sampled. During the data collection period four of the sample bars were replaced due to closures, although one reopened and was reincluded, making the final N=121. The observations, which were 45-60 minutes in length, occurred in the evening between 5:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. To date, all but five of the 121 bars have been visited at least once during each of three time periods: "happy hour," 5:00-8:00 p.m.; evening, 8:00-11:00 p.m.; and late night, 11:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m., including at least one weekend evening.

The observations were largely conducted in the fifth year after the implementation of the 1998 extension of the smokefree workplace ordinance to bars, i.e., the period of 2002 and early 2003.

The four sets of observations were intended not to capture time-dependent trends but rather to cover a range of times of day and days of the week, which time periods might contribute to compliance patterns. The research staff hypothesized that, five years after the law became effective, compliance patterns would have stabilized to a large extent, and this assumption seems to have been supported by our observations. Of the 121 bars in which we conducted observations, we have identified 11 possible cases of "conversion," wherein noncompliant bars may have become compliant; these cases may, however, reflect other factors, such as a change of management or ownership, rather than direct responses to the smokefree ordinance. In-depth interviews currently underway with bar staff and patrons indicate that the compliance patterns observed during the study period indeed reflect a stable situation; further interviews are expected to clarify this.

Field staff used three separate instruments to collect both qualitative and quantitative data: a Visor form, a narrative form, and maps. The first instrument was a closed-ended survey programmed onto a handheld computer, a Handspring Visor, which allowed the observers to rapidly log information for each bar on the type and general characteristics, interior and exterior condition, size, seating, ambiance, basic demographic information on staff and patrons, tobacco products sold or visible, and incidences of smoking inside the bar, as well as circumstantial evidence of smoking inside the bar. This instrument was adapted from checklists employed by previous bar studies (Hennessy & Saltz, 1993; Graham, 2001). The data were entered into the Visor and downloaded directly onto a Microsoft Access database remotely. The observers were trained in procedures related to use of the handheld Visor (see Moore, Martin, & Lee, n.d., for further discussion of the use of the Visor).

The two basic levels of analysis for the structured observational data were at the observation level and the bar level. Since observers worked in pairs and a night's observation in a bar produced two records, the first step of data reduction for the structured checklist condensed both observers' data into one observation-level set of variables. The observers' training included four rounds of test observations in bars outside the study area to decrease coding variation and increase interrater reliability. After training, the interrater reliability on the checklist items ranged from .60 on poorly defined variables (such as how busy a bar seemed) to .99 on such items as the presence or absence of a security guard (bouncer) and physical features of the bar; the mean agreement was .86. When observers disagreed about smoking levels, the source of the discrepancy was usually that they were asked to circulate through the bar at different times, thus spotting and recording different transient phenomena. Decision rules were set for the observation-level data reduction of disagreement on such items; for example, if one observer spotted an interior smoker and the other did not, the observation-level assignment was that there was smoking in the bar. An additional form of data reduction was to compare all observations conducted at each bar and to construct bar-level variables for comparison, as will be discussed below.

The narrative form was a written document designed to capture qualitative data from the observations. Observers recorded a brief description of the bar layout, environment, staff, and patrons. They concisely described patron-staff interactions, any smoking-related behaviors they observed, and gave a general summary of the observation. Observers were encouraged to include their subjective impressions, substantiated by concrete details, and to compare observations of the same bar at different time periods or days of the week if they made repeat visits. The narratives have been invaluable in documenting the social dynamics and interrelationships among and between patrons and bar staff, as well as giving detailed accounts of smoking-related behaviors (bumming cigarettes, offering ashtrays, requests to extinguish cigarettes). Often observers recorded overheard conversations related to smoking or the smoke-free ordinance. Observers recorded the narratives as text files and transmitted them electronically to the Prevention Research Center, where they were stored in a database using the qualitative data management software ATLAS.ti (Lewis, 1998). While the observers were encouraged to

express their subjective impressions, a standardized form helped with data storage and retrieval, and the field staff members were trained in utilizing this form.

On the first two observations, each of the team of bar observers produced a diagram mapping the physical space of the bar and functional use of these spaces. These maps served to sharpen observers' awareness of spatial relations as well as provide the research staff with diagrammatic information with which to read and interpret the narrative descriptions. Additionally, spatial relations such as the size and layout of the bar relative to the bartender's sightlines are hypothesized as one possible characteristic supporting either compliance or noncompliance, particularly in regards to the bartender's ability to control the social space. Analyses of the spatial relations data will be presented in future publications.

The observers' training included extensive attention to demeanor. This was particularly important in those cases where observers were assigned to conduct observations in "locals" bars, establishments with a regular and often intimate set of patrons and staff, where observers' presences might more possibly be noticed, or in situations where the observers did not match the bar's demographic (although field staff were selected to match, as much as possible, the ethnically diverse populations that might be expected in the city's bars). The four rounds of test observations allowed field staff ample opportunities to become familiar with different bar settings and to develop techniques for unobtrusively entering, becoming situated, and conducting observations in order to reduce observer bias as far as possible. The trial runs also provided opportunities to refine and standardize the content and formatting of the narrative field notes. As these trial runs were conducted in bars outside the study area, the Visor and narrative data from these preliminary observations were discarded. Weekly staff meetings during the training period provided opportunities for field staff to compare notes on their experiences and strategies for entering bars, selecting seats, interacting with bar staff and taking notes, as well as continual discussion of coding issues and refinement of the data collection instruments. Once the study was well underway, staff meetings were held on a monthly basis to continue these important processes.

Finally, observation staff members were also trained in basic field research ethics and confidentiality. In addition to using number codes to refer to bars in all data collection documents, observers were instructed to delete the names of any bars or individuals from their reports. Since a separate project component involved data collection through interviews using informed consent procedures, observers were instructed not to query bar staff about smoking. Any unsolicited comments related to smoking, however, could be recorded, although again without the individual speakers being identified.

In general, the project's field observers were able to operate with great flexibility and ease in the bars. Field workers reported that they were able to "normalize" their roles to such a degree that their preparations for a night's work did not differ much from planning to go out with a friend on any other night. As of this date, with several hundred observations completed, no field workers have been ejected from bars or been subjected to violence or intimidation of any kind during the course of this research. On the contrary, they have been included in the normal life of bars and have observed many details of social practices and norms related to smoking in bars.

ANALYSIS

Preliminary findings presented here are based on between three and five observations in the 121 bars in the sample. Most bars (N = 117) were visited a total of four times. In the remaining four bars all four observations have not been completed due to closures. Optimally each night's observation in a bar was documented by independent Visor data records and narratives from each of the two observers. In practical terms, however, this was not always the case. Some records were lost due to technical difficulties, data management errors, equipment loss and other circumstances. For a few bars with specialized clientele (including monoethnic Asian or Latino

bars and gay men's bars with overtly sexual atmospheres), consultants were hired to accompany a single trained observer, and these consultants recorded neither Visor nor narrative data.

Given these variations in the number of records per bar, the Visor data were analyzed both per observation (i.e., per night, where Visor data from two or more observers were aggregated into single records) and per bar.

RESULTS

COMPLIANCE

Smoking (including all types) was observed in 33.4% of observations and at least one time in 49.6% of bars. Review and coding of the narrative data allowed for the development of a scale to differentiate degrees of smoking. First, two general types of "smokiness," which the researchers characterized as "incidental" smoking and "endemic" smoking, were identified. Endemic smoking described situations where either the majority of persons smoked, or many individuals smoked continuously and openly:

All interactions were smoking-related. Cigarette packs, ashtrays and lighters graced the entire length of the bar, except for the area in front of my partner and me. I look left, and I look right, and see at least four smokers at any one point. They alternate between smoking, ashing, and drinking. The bartender didn't do anything to facilitate this behavior except allow it. Numerous ashtrays were already present. One of them, by the way, next to us, was filled to the brim. The male using it, sitting alone, was smoking nonstop. Before he left, he finished his pack and bought another from the bartender. Butts were all over the ground, below our feet, and outside the entrance in the planters. Out of 12 patrons, eight were regularly smoking. Not at any point during the evening did anything disrupt this flow of smoking behavior.¹

I spotted at least 10 patrons smoking inside. But I suspect many more patrons who were out of my field of vision were also smoking. At least two male patrons were smoking at the bar in front of all the staff members. The other eight smokers were split up between the two young groups. Patrons would take turns lighting up and would smoke casually together. This group was smoking cigarettes continuously in the open. None of the patrons seemed concerned about being reprimanded or fined.

Incidental smoking, on the other hand, refers to more situational or occasional smoking. This designation included bars where people were observed smoking in or near doorways; seated inside the bar holding a lit cigarette out a window and attempting to blow smoke outside; and lighting a cigarette inside the bar and then taking it outside to complete smoking it. Other situations considered incidental were when only one person smoked inside the bar; when the only smokers smoked surreptitiously (e.g., holding the lit cigarette under the table, or smoking in distant corners of the bar space); and when people smoked at or near closing time. These situations often seemed to be underlain by either misunderstandings about the nonsmoking ordinance or recognition of the law if not full willingness to comply:

The bartender left the area behind the bar and sat down on the chair that props the alternative entrance/exit door. She's smoking in the chair. She then sees a patron approach the bar, stands up, and hands her cigarette to a white male patron, who then finishes the cigarette. After she deals with the patron, she pulls a cigarette out of a pack resting behind the bar, and returns to her seat at the alternative exit/entrance. She lights this cigarette by herself with a lighter. There were six patron smokers. At least four smoked near the entrance.

In the back by the pool table, a man lights up a cigarette on the inside steps that lead to the pseudo patio. He smokes inside, inhales and exhales inside, but ashes his cigarette outside.

I spotted at least one patron who lit his cigarette a foot away from the main door before exiting to smoke his cigarette. Another patron was holding a cigarette in his hand as he walked toward the door to smoke outside.

Towards the end of the observation, the bartender informs us that they will be closing a little before 10:00. He leaves and goes back to his conversation with the three remaining patrons and one of them opens up the front window and smokes inside the bar, but ashes and blows his smoke outside. The bar is closing, and my partner and I are transient patrons who have one drink and are about to be kicked out, so the bartender feels comfortable letting his friend talk and smoke inside. He uses the ashtray on the sill, and keeps it on the sill.

Bars in which smoking was characterized as endemic often also were found to supply smoking paraphernalia. Many endemic smoking bars supplied ashtrays:

Along the northwest and southwest corners of the bar, there were plastic red or white ashtrays that the bartender would clean every so often with a dishrag. At the northwest corner, three to four people smoked at irregular intervals. One of them, the woman with the poodle, dumped her ashes into a large, bowl-shaped ashtray. The others used their regular, plastic ashtrays.

In some bars, ashtrays were visible on or behind the bar upon the observers' entry, while in other bars ashtrays were offered when patrons lit up. In other bars ashtrays were offered to all patrons as a matter of course:

The bartender immediately put an ashtray in front of my partner when she entered, without any kind of notice that she wanted to smoke. At least five people were smoking inside the bar.

When the server brought us to our seats, he had two ashtrays in his hand. But when he saw that ashtrays were already on the table, he took them back to the bar. All the tables had ashtrays with additional trays at the bar.

The server had nonbranded clear glass ashtrays on her drink tray. I presume she handed the ashtrays out to patrons who wanted to smoke.

Ashtrays included those obviously designed as such, as well as makeshift ash containers. These included tin breath mint boxes (which patrons also may carry with them); drink coasters folded by either bar staff or patrons to contain ash; coffee cups; and pieces of foil torn from rolls kept behind the bar and folded into ashtrays for smoking patrons. These makeshift ashtrays are apparently utilized in response to local understandings that ashtrays are "illegal" (health inspectors may cite the presence of ashtrays in their reports as evidence of lack of a good faith effort on the part of the bar to comply with AB 13).

The differentiation between endemic and incidental smoking has been found to be stable over observations overall, so that bars may generally be typified as either endemic or incidental smoking bars. A scale was developed to determine the percent of bars in the sample characterized by either endemic or incidental smoking. Research staff assessed the smoking described in each narrative file and assigned a code of N, E or I (nonsmoking, endemic smoking, or incidental smoking) for each narrative record. These codes were assigned a value of 0.0 for nonsmoking, 0.5 for incidental smoking, and 1.0 for endemic smoking; these scores were then averaged per bar. The results showed that 14.9% of bars were characterized by endemic smoking (i.e., smoking was reported in 100% of observations). Over fifty percent (50.4%) of the sample bars are characterized as nonsmoking (i.e., zero reports of smoking). The remainder includes bars characterized by incidental smoking as well as the possible conversion cases (11 bars or 9% of the sample). In these bars, observations conducted early in the year showed both observers reporting endemic smoking, followed by one or more visits with both observers

recording no smoking (with one case of a bar flip-flopping between endemic smoking to nonsmoking and back to endemic smoking).

THE IMPACT OF THE SMOKEFREEACT IN BARS

The observers' acceptance and inclusion in the everyday life of bars has allowed them to gather vital data not only on naturalistic smoking behaviors but also on the bar patrons' and staff's awareness of and attitudes towards the nonsmoking law as well. Patrons and staff expressed their attitudes about the law in unsolicited or overheard conversations: one mid-20's male patron standing outside the front entrance by a short ashcan full of butts remarked that he felt like a criminal for being sent outside to smoke and the least they could have done was to give the "criminals a bench to sit on."

At another bar, in a conversation with two women, he [bartender] said loudly "I used to be able to smoke back here... in the old days." He had gone outside for smokes twice during the observation.

In many bars where endemic smoking was observed, bar staff and management exhibited an ironic attitude of formal recognition but effective undermining toward the no-smoking law, either through direct action:

A male patron needs an ashtray and approaches the bartender; the bartender says: "There's no smoking in the state of California..." and then pushes a little black ashtray towards him. There are ten [smokers out] of 12 patrons in the bar, and all the smokers had ashtrays in which to ash and extinguish their cigarettes.

Or through indirect means:

Behind the bar there are two signs that at first glance appear to be "no smoking" signs, but on second glance they actually encourage smoking. They read, "No smoking unless it's in an ashtray." The establishment does not want the cigarettes put out on the floor.

In many of the bars characterized by incidental smoking, on the other hand, bar staff appeared to allow smoking by regulars as long as people who were neither clearly nonsmokers nor strangers were present. Senior research staff attempted as far as possible to reduce observer bias by matching the ethnicity, age, and style of dress of the observers to what was known about the bars to which they were assigned, based on the initial field survey and previous bar observations. Given the limited number of staff and the wide range of patrons' types, this was not always possible. On some occasions it appeared that the bartender's efforts to enforce the law might have been for the benefit of the observers, particularly when the observers stood out as unknowns to the bartender:

One of the older male patrons lights a cigarette at the end of the bar. We do not observe a lighter or a pack, just one cigarette. As soon as he lights it, the bartender leaves her conversation with the other two by the jukebox and asks him, in Spanish, to put out the cigarette. He does and resumes his seat at the bar over by the jukebox. There he relights the cigarettes and turns over to us to ask, in English, if we mind if he smokes. We say no, the bartender smiles again and he resumes smoking.

The second we walked in, the bartender put out a cigarette. She was the only one smoking in the bar. A patron bummed a cigarette off of her, and she told the patron to be careful because "we aren't supposed to be smoking."

Bars that actively flaunted the law were relatively few; early results from interviews with bar staff point to the critical role of enforcement in this regard. While the research staff had expected to address this issue through interviews, the field observers were also able to gather some data on the bar staff's knowledge of and impact of enforcement of the law. One bar in the sample had been well known for tolerating and even encouraging smoking. Following enforcement efforts, however, the management began to uphold the nonsmoking law. In unsolicited conversation, a talkative bartender described this process in detail to the field observers:

The bartender was telling us how this bar used to be known as a smoking bar. He said if you asked flight attendants where the smoking bars in San Francisco were, they would recommend this bar. He said that this bar had been getting a lot of notices saying that they were known for their smoking violations. He said they just ignored the notices until one day when someone came in and wrote them a ticket. He said the ticket was \$2,000 and that the fine would double on each subsequent citation; so the next ticket would be \$4,000, then \$8,000, and so on. He said that the citation officers can cite the same bar multiple times in the same day so the bar could end up paying \$20,000 of fines in one day.² So they decided to make it a no-smoking bar.

Observers were also able to capture some snapshots of a bar- going public in a period of transition, conflicted or confused about whether or not smoking was allowed in bars:

There were three people smoking inside tonight. The first was one of the Korean patrons sitting at the bar; she enjoyed at least two cigarettes and used an ashtray on top of the bar. The other two smokers were in the party of five; one of the females was smoking a clove [-flavored cigarette] when she walked inside. She was going to sit down at one of the tables, but when she noticed that two of her male friends were still outside smoking, she walked over to the door and inquired, "What are you guys doing out here?" I had the impression she knew that smoking was acceptable inside and her friends did not have to finish their cigarettes outside. The two men finally entered with one of them still holding his lit cigarette.

Such details convey a situation of flux and lingering ambiguity concerning bar smoking policies. These quotes from the observers' narratives illustrate the complex interaction of bar traditions and a substance use - tobacco smoking - that has only recently been defined as illicit in those spaces.

CONCLUSIONS

The results presented here should be read as preliminary; further analysis may yield more information about characteristics of compliant and noncompliant bars. The foregoing does serve to elucidate the impact of the smoke-free policy on the bar world of this California city. While many bars were found to be noncompliant with the smoking prohibition, the field observers were able to capture nuances of this situation, in particular the distinction between bars that are chronically noncompliant and may be typified as recalcitrant, and those that are incidentally noncompliant, where patrons and staff are making some efforts to comply. Interventions and outreach efforts can be tailored to each type of noncompliant bar in order to better enhance compliance. For example, brief bartender training on the rationale behind the ban and how to uphold it, bolstered by stepped-up enforcement, could improve compliance with the law for many of the bars characterized by incidental smoking, while more intensive measures may be needed for endemic smoking bars.

However, because the observers were instructed to limit their interactions to the minimum acceptable level of sociability and to not elicit information from patrons or staff, the observational data is limited in scope to what observers could see, hear, and infer. Due to this limitation, the researchers are also conducting in- depth interviews with bar managers, bartenders, and patrons to elicit attitudes, opinions, and feelings; to document the history of the transition from smoking to

nonsmoking for individual bars; and to elicit suggestions and recommendations for enhancing compliance from these frontline participants. These interviews are conducted with the explicit informed consent of the respondents and are intended to complement the observational data as well as relieve the observers of any need to interact with other bar goers and staff beyond normal patron behavior.

Another limitation of the present study is that it is being conducted in only one California city, and the observed patterns may reflect socio-political dynamics unique to that community. Further community-level studies of compliance with smoke-free workplace ordinances in bars are needed to assess the generalizability of the findings presented here.

Perhaps the most interesting finding from a policy perspective is the degree to which bar culture has changed in response to the smoke-free bar ordinance. The limited range of things one can do at a bar has expanded to include going out for a smoke-break in most San Francisco bars. Interviews with bartenders, substantiated by the observation data, indicate that San Francisco bar patrons and staff in compliant bars have begun to change the ways in which they think and act in regard to smoking in bars. Bartenders have frequently described this norm change as something that the patrons and staff "just got used to." Although this paper has described both endemic and incidental patterns of smoking in the study's randomly selected establishments, the sheer amount of smoking inside the city's stand-alone bars has diminished dramatically.

UNOBTRUSIVE OBSERVATIONS OF SMOKING IN URBAN CALIFORNIA BARS

JULIET P. LEE, ROLAND S. MOORE, SCOTT E. MARTIN

This paper describes initial findings from a project utilizing unobtrusive participant observation to investigate noncompliance with workplace tobacco control regulations within stand-alone bars in one California city. Early findings indicate that half of the bars in the sample fully complied with the law, while other bars could be described as in transition from smoking to nonsmoking, and a minority of bars remained consistently noncompliant. No smoking at all was observed in 50.4% of bars. Of the 49.6% of bars in which smoking was observed at least once, 14.9% were characterized by endemic smoking. Nine percent of smoking bars may have converted from smoking to nonsmoking over the course of the study, and the remaining bars were characterized by incidental smoking (including doorway smoking, lone smokers, and closing time smoking). Implications for enhancing compliance with tobacco control policies are discussed.

INTRODUCTION

This paper describes an ongoing project utilizing participant observation to investigate noncompliance with workplace tobacco control regulations within stand-alone bars in one California city. Five years after a statewide workplace smoking ban was extended to include bars, lingering pockets of noncompliance in bars were

Juliet P. Lee, Ph.D., is a research anthropologist at the Prevention Research Center in Berkeley, California. Her research interests include access to and use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among Southeast Asian and Latino youth and young adults. Roland S. Moore, Ph.D., is a research anthropologist with the Prevention Research Center. His research projects concern alcohol and tobacco use in relation to employment in various populations including factory workers, military personnel, Greek villagers, and members of a Southwestern tribe. Scott E. Martin is a research associate at the Prevention Research Center. In addition to the present study he researches normative feedback and college student binge drinking and college students' malt liquor consumption.

found throughout the city. The researchers sought to identify characteristics of bars and the social dynamics within bars that either supported or presented barriers to the implementation of the smoke-free ordinance. These characteristics might be utilized to leverage increased compliance. Early findings from the observations are highlighted as the type of useful conclusions that systematic unobtrusive bar observations can yield.

TOBACCO CONTROL POLICIES IN CALIFORNIA BARS

California has been in the vanguard of tobacco control policies and environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) prevention efforts. California's tobacco control program has employed social and physical availability reduction strategies to "denormalize" the use of tobacco (Pierce et al., 2000). The prevalence of smoking among adult Californians has been falling from approximately 11% lower than the rest of the U.S. in 1988 to 20% lower in 1996. Significantly, the state's incidence of lung and bronchus cancer is declining at a greater rate than in the rest of the U.S. (Bal, Lloyd, Roeseler, & Shimizu, 2001).

A key legislative aspect of California's extensive tobacco control policy efforts is California Assembly Bill 13. This bill is a workplace smoking ban, which in 1998 was applied to bars statewide (Claiborne, 1998; Leeds, 1998; Glantz, 2000; Magzamen & Glantz, 2001). However, while smoking in bars is prohibited by law, the penalty risked by the smoker is relatively light (a rarely-imposed fine of \$76), and the stakes are low compared to the illegal use of other substances. Public policy analysis has shown that workplace smoking bans contribute to lower overall tobacco consumption (Chaloupka & Wechsler, 1997; Chapman et al., 1999; Jha & Chaloupka, 2000). Bar workers are among the most impacted by tobacco exposure in workplaces with no tobacco ban (Jarvis, Foulds, & Feyerabend, 1992; Kawachi & Colditz, 1999; Maskarinec, Jenkins, Count, & Dindal, 2000). Specific studies of health improvements once workplace smoking bans have been enacted do support the legitimacy of this kind of public health promotion (Eisner, Smith, & Blanieb, 1999; Hammond, 1999).

METHODS

UNOBTRUSIVE PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION

The present study utilizes participant observation, in combination with data collected in interviews, to identify practices, norms, and beliefs related to tobacco smoking in bars. Pairs of trained researchers conducted hour-long observations in a random sample of bars that serve patrons of a wide variety of ages, ethnicities, and socio-economic backgrounds. The observers entered the bar as patrons and casually interacted with staff and other patrons. They collected data using a structured observation protocol and recorded their findings in a database programmed on

UNOBTRUSIVE

handheld
the form

Unlike
study re
were con
data coll
effect in
of phys
useful in
in the pre
such as
purpose
that may
and othe
quantitat

Partic
quantitat
identify
compliance
conducti
behavior
dynamics
observati
ongoing
of data c
ethnogra
Mann (19
1974; Ha
(Graham,
1998; Gr

SAMPLE AN

To ge
city was
bars listed
- those n
periodic d
of compl
alone bars

UNOBTRUSIVE OBSERVATIONS OF SMOKING IN BARS

handheld computers, as well as provided qualitative records of their observations in the form of brief narratives.

Unlike many fieldworkers conducting participant observation, however, the bar study researchers did not disclose to other patrons and staff members that they were conducting observations (Fernald, 1997). Various other forms of unobtrusive data collection that do not involve covert observations have been used to good effect in public health research. Methods such as archival data analysis and measures of physical traces (Webb, Campbell, Schwarts, & Sechrest, 1966) could also be useful in a study of smoking in bars, and some such measures are in fact incorporated in the present study; for example, field workers record physical evidence of smoking such as the presence of ashtrays and cigarette butts inside bars. However, the purpose of the present study is to identify patterns of behavior, norms, and beliefs that may impact the reasons why some bars comply with the nonsmoking ordinance and others do not. Many of these other forms of data analysis rely solely on quantitative data.

Participant observation has the advantage of allowing for the collection of both quantitative and qualitative data. As we will show, this combination can effectively identify patterns of behavior that indicate the norms and beliefs supporting either compliance or noncompliance with the smokefree ordinance. Fieldworkers conducting unobtrusive observations have been able to witness and record not only behaviors related to smoking by staff and patrons, but, moreover, some of the social dynamics that encourage or discourage smoking in bars. The themes raised in the observations have allowed for a sharper focus on salient issues in the currently ongoing interviews with bar staff and patrons. Unobtrusive observation as a form of data collection has been used in several studies of bars, notably the classic ethnographic studies of social relations in bars by Cavan (1966) and Spradley and Mann (1975), as well as studies of barroom drinking patterns (Kessler & Gornberg, 1974; Harford, Feinhandler, O'Leary, & Dorman, 1983), violence and aggression (Graham, La Rocque, Yetman, Ross, & Guistra, 1980; Wells, Graham & West, 1998; Graham & Wells, 2001), and the role of bouncers (Calvey, 2000).

SAMPLE AND DATA COLLECTION

To generate a representative sample of bars to observe, a list of all bars in the city was compiled based on alcohol beverage control (ABC) licenses, as well as bars listed in local newspaper and Internet entertainment guides. Stand-alone bars – those not attached to hotels or restaurants – were selected for the sample, as periodic compliance checks by local health officials had indicated the lowest rates of compliance with the nonsmoking ordinance was in these bars: 50% of stand-alone bars compared to 96% of all other bars (unpublished county tobacco control

compliance report, 2001). An initial field survey was conducted to assess whether bars qualified as stand-alone and to verify addresses and names, as well as to gather background data on safety issues and general demographics of bar patrons. The survey produced a list of 345 stand-alone bars, from which 120 were randomly sampled. During the data collection period four of the sample bars were replaced due to closures, although one reopened and was reincluded, making the final N=121. The observations, which were 45-60 minutes in length, occurred in the evening between 5:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. To date, all but five of the 121 bars have been visited at least once during each of three time periods: "happy hour," 5:00-8:00 p.m.; evening, 8:00-11:00 p.m.; and late night, 11:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m., including at least one weekend evening.

The observations were largely conducted in the fifth year after the implementation of the 1998 extension of the smokefree workplace ordinance to bars, i.e., the period of 2002 and early 2003. The four sets of observations were intended not to capture time-dependent trends but rather to cover a range of times of day and days of the week, which time periods might contribute to compliance patterns. The research staff hypothesized that, five years after the law became effective, compliance patterns would have stabilized to a large extent, and this assumption seems to have been supported by our observations. Of the 121 bars in which we conducted observations, we have identified 11 possible cases of "conversion," wherein noncompliant bars may have become compliant; these cases may, however, reflect other factors, such as a change of management or ownership, rather than direct responses to the smokefree ordinance. In-depth interviews currently underway with bar staff and patrons indicate that the compliance patterns observed during the study period indeed reflect a stable situation; further interviews are expected to clarify this.

Field staff used three separate instruments to collect both qualitative and quantitative data: a Visor form, a narrative form, and maps. The first instrument was a closed-ended survey programmed onto a handheld computer, a Handspring Visor, which allowed the observers to rapidly log information for each bar on the type and general characteristics, interior and exterior condition, size, seating, ambiance, basic demographic information on staff and patrons, tobacco products sold or visible, and incidences of smoking inside the bar, as well as circumstantial evidence of smoking inside the bar. This instrument was adapted from checklists employed by previous bar studies (Hennessy & Saltz, 1993; Graham, 2001). The data were entered into the Visor and downloaded directly onto a Microsoft Access database remotely. The observers were trained in procedures related to use of the handheld Visor (see Moore, Martin, & Lee, n.d., for further discussion of the use of the Visor).

The type of the observation night's observations for the standard level set of in bars on reliability .60 on possible items as the of the bars levels, the through the phenomenon disagreement and the other in the bar. conducted be discussed

The nature from the observation environment any smoking observation substantiated different times have been among and smoking-related extinguish to smoking files and that they were s ATLAS.ti (subjective in and the field

On the diagram map These maps provide the

UNOBTRUSIVE OBSERVATIONS OF SMOKING IN BARS

The two basic levels of analysis for the structured observational data were at the observation level and the bar level. Since observers worked in pairs and a night's observation in a bar produced two records, the first step of data reduction for the structured checklist condensed both observers' data into one observation-level set of variables. The observers' training included four rounds of test observations in bars outside the study area to decrease coding variation and increase interrater reliability. After training, the interrater reliability on the checklist items ranged from .60 on poorly defined variables (such as how busy a bar seemed) to .99 on such items as the presence or absence of a security guard (bouncer) and physical features of the bar; the mean agreement was .86. When observers disagreed about smoking levels, the source of the discrepancy was usually that they were asked to circulate through the bar at different times, thus spotting and recording different transient phenomena. Decision rules were set for the observation-level data reduction of disagreement on such items; for example, if one observer spotted an interior smoker and the other did not, the observation-level assignment was that there was smoking in the bar. An additional form of data reduction was to compare all observations conducted at each bar and to construct bar-level variables for comparison, as will be discussed below.

The narrative form was a written document designed to capture qualitative data from the observations. Observers recorded a brief description of the bar layout, environment, staff, and patrons. They concisely described patron-staff interactions, any smoking-related behaviors they observed, and gave a general summary of the observation. Observers were encouraged to include their subjective impressions, substantiated by concrete details, and to compare observations of the same bar at different time periods or days of the week if they made repeat visits. The narratives have been invaluable in documenting the social dynamics and interrelationships among and between patrons and bar staff, as well as giving detailed accounts of smoking-related behaviors (bumming cigarettes, offering ashtrays, requests to extinguish cigarettes). Often observers recorded overheard conversations related to smoking or the smoke-free ordinance. Observers recorded the narratives as text files and transmitted them electronically to the Prevention Research Center, where they were stored in a database using the qualitative data management software ATLAS.ti (Lewis, 1998). While the observers were encouraged to express their subjective impressions, a standardized form helped with data storage and retrieval, and the field staff members were trained in utilizing this form.

On the first two observations, each of the team of bar observers produced a diagram mapping the physical space of the bar and functional use of these spaces. These maps served to sharpen observers' awareness of spatial relations as well as provide the research staff with diagrammatic information with which to read and

interpret the narrative descriptions. Additionally, spatial relations such as the size and layout of the bar relative to the bartender's sightlines are hypothesized as one possible characteristic supporting either compliance or noncompliance, particularly in regards to the bartender's ability to control the social space. Analyses of the spatial relations data will be presented in future publications.

The observers' training included extensive attention to demeanor. This was particularly important in those cases where observers were assigned to conduct observations in "locals" bars, establishments with a regular and often intimate set of patrons and staff, where observers' presences might more possibly be noticed, or in situations where the observers did not match the bar's demographic (although field staff were selected to match, as much as possible, the ethnically diverse populations that might be expected in the city's bars). The four rounds of test observations allowed field staff ample opportunities to become familiar with different bar settings and to develop techniques for unobtrusively entering, becoming situated, and conducting observations in order to reduce observer bias as far as possible. The trial runs also provided opportunities to refine and standardize the content and formatting of the narrative field notes. As these trial runs were conducted in bars outside the study area, the Visor and narrative data from these preliminary observations were discarded. Weekly staff meetings during the training period provided opportunities for field staff to compare notes on their experiences and strategies for entering bars, selecting seats, interacting with bar staff and taking notes, as well as continual discussion of coding issues and refinement of the data collection instruments. Once the study was well underway, staff meetings were held on a monthly basis to continue these important processes.

Finally, observation staff members were also trained in basic field research ethics and confidentiality. In addition to using number codes to refer to bars in all data collection documents, observers were instructed to delete the names of any bars or individuals from their reports. Since a separate project component involved data collection through interviews using informed consent procedures, observers were instructed not to query bar staff about smoking. Any unsolicited comments related to smoking, however, could be recorded, although again without the individual speakers being identified.

In general, the project's field observers were able to operate with great flexibility and ease in the bars. Field workers reported that they were able to "normalize" their roles to such a degree that their preparations for a night's work did not differ much from planning to go out with a friend on any other night. As of this date, with several hundred observations completed, no field workers have been ejected from bars or been subjected to violence or intimidation of any kind during the course of this research. On the contrary, they have been included in the normal life of bars

UNOBTRUSIVE

and have
bars.

ANALYSIS

Preliminary
observati
of four t
complete
document
two obser
records w
loss and c
monoethn
atmospher
these cons
Given
analyzed b
observers

RESULTS

COMPLIANCE

Smokin
least one t
for the dev
types of "st
and "ender
where eith
continuous

ALL

and
in f
at f
smo
fac
alre
the
Bel
bart

UNOBTUSIVE OBSERVATIONS OF SMOKING IN BARS

and have observed many details of social practices and norms related to smoking in bars.

ANALYSIS

Preliminary findings presented here are based on between three and five observations in the 121 bars in the sample. Most bars (N = 117) were visited a total of four times. In the remaining four bars all four observations have not been completed due to closures. Optimally each night's observation in a bar was documented by independent Visor data records and narratives from each of the two observers. In practical terms, however, this was not always the case. Some records were lost due to technical difficulties, data management errors, equipment loss and other circumstances. For a few bars with specialized clientele (including monoethnic Asian or Latino bars and gay men's bars with overtly sexual atmospheres), consultants were hired to accompany a single trained observer, and these consultants recorded neither Visor nor narrative data.

Given these variations in the number of records per bar, the Visor data were analyzed both per observation (i.e., per night, where Visor data from two or more observers were aggregated into single records) and per bar.

RESULTS

COMPLIANCE

Smoking (including all types) was observed in 33.4% of observations and at least one time in 49.6% of bars. Review and coding of the narrative data allowed for the development of a scale to differentiate degrees of smoking. First, two general types of "smokiness," which the researchers characterized as "incidental" smoking and "endemic" smoking, were identified. Endemic smoking described situations where either the majority of persons smoked, or many individuals smoked continuously and openly:

All interactions were smoking-related. Cigarette packs, ashtrays and lighters graced the entire length of the bar, except for the area in front of my partner and me. I look left, and I look right, and see at least four smokers at any one point. They alternate between smoking, ashing, and drinking. The bartender didn't do anything to facilitate this behavior except allow it. Numerous ashtrays were already present. One of them, by the way, next to us, was filled to the brim. The male using it, sitting alone, was smoking nonstop. Before he left, he finished his pack and bought another from the bartender. Butts were all over the ground, below our feet, and

outside the entrance in the planters. Out of 12 patrons, eight were regularly smoking. Not at any point during the evening did anything disrupt this flow of smoking behavior.¹

I spotted at least 10 patrons smoking inside. But I suspect many more patrons who were out of my field of vision were also smoking. At least two male patrons were smoking at the bar in front of all the staff members. The other eight smokers were split up between the two young groups. Patrons would take turns lighting up and would smoke casually together. This group was smoking cigarettes continuously in the open. None of the patrons seemed concerned about being reprimanded or fined.

Incidental smoking, on the other hand, refers to more situational or occasional smoking. This designation included bars where people were observed smoking in or near doorways; seated inside the bar holding a lit cigarette out a window and emptying to blow smoke outside; and lighting a cigarette inside the bar and then taking it outside to complete smoking it. Other situations considered incidental were when only one person smoked inside the bar; when the only smokers smoked surreptitiously (e.g., holding the lit cigarette under the table, or smoking in distant corners of the bar space); and when people smoked at or near closing time. These situations often seemed to be underlain by either misunderstandings about the nonsmoking ordinance or recognition of the law if not full willingness to comply:

The bartender left the area behind the bar and sat down on the chair that props the alternative entrance/exit door. She's smoking in the chair. She then sees a patron approach the bar, stands up, and hands her cigarette to a white male patron, who then finishes the cigarette. After she deals with the patron, she pulls a cigarette out of a pack resting behind the bar, and returns to her seat at the alternative exit/entrance. She lights this cigarette by herself with a lighter. There were six patron smokers. At least four smoked near the entrance.

In the back by the pool table, a man lights up a cigarette on the inside steps that lead to the pseudo patio. He smokes inside, inhales and exhales inside, but ashes his cigarette outside.

The two
the observati
night's obser
for the struct
level set of va
in bars outsid
reliability. Af
.60 on poorly
items as the p
of the bar; the
levels, the so
through the b
phenomena.
disagreement
and the other
in the bar. Ar
conducted at
be discussed

The narrat
from the obs
environment,
any smoking-
observation.
substantiated
different time
have been inv
among and be
smoking-relat
extinguish cig
to smoking on
files and trans
they were sto
ATLAS.ti (Le
subjective imp
and the field s

On the fir
diagram mapp
These maps se
provide the re

UNOBTRUSIVE OBSERVATIONS OF SMOKING IN BARS

I spotted at least one patron who lit his cigarette a foot away from the main door before exiting to smoke his cigarette. Another patron was holding a cigarette in his hand as he walked toward the door to smoke outside.

Towards the end of the observation, the bartender informs us that they will be closing a little before 10:00. He leaves and goes back to his conversation with the three remaining patrons and one of them opens up the front window and smokes inside the bar, but ashes and blows his smoke outside. The bar is closing, and my partner and I are transient patrons who have one drink and are about to be kicked out, so the bartender feels comfortable letting his friend talk and smoke inside. He uses the ashtray on the sill, and keeps it on the sill.

Bars in which smoking was characterized as endemic often also were found to supply smoking paraphernalia. Many endemic smoking bars supplied ashtrays:

Along the northwest and southwest corners of the bar, there were plastic red or white ashtrays that the bartender would clean every so often with a dishrag. At the northwest corner, three to four people smoked at irregular intervals. One of them, the woman with the poodle, dumped her ashes into a large, bowl-shaped ashtray. The others used their regular, plastic ashtrays.

In some bars, ashtrays were visible on or behind the bar upon the observers' entry, while in other bars ashtrays were offered when patrons lit up. In other bars ashtrays were offered to all patrons as a matter of course:

The bartender immediately put an ashtray in front of my partner when she entered, without any kind of notice that she wanted to smoke. At least five people were smoking inside the bar.

When the server brought us to our seats, he had two ashtrays in his hand. But when he saw that ashtrays were already on the table, he took them back to the bar. All the tables had ashtrays with additional trays at the bar.

asional
ng in or
ow and
n
al were
moked
distant
These
out the
ply:

LEE, MOORE, MARTIN

The server had nonbranded clear glass ashtrays on her drink tray. I presume she handed the ashtrays out to patrons who wanted to smoke.

Ashtrays included those obviously designed as such, as well as makeshift ash containers. These included tin breath mint boxes (which patrons also may carry with them); drink coasters folded by either bar staff or patrons to contain ash; coffee cups; and pieces of foil torn from rolls kept behind the bar and folded into ashtrays for smoking patrons. These makeshift ashtrays are apparently utilized in response to local understandings that ashtrays are "illegal" (health inspectors may cite the presence of ashtrays in their reports as evidence of lack of a good faith effort on the part of the bar to comply with AB 13).

The differentiation between endemic and incidental smoking has been found to be stable over observations overall, so that bars may generally be typified as either endemic or incidental smoking bars. A scale was developed to determine the percent of bars in the sample characterized by either endemic or incidental smoking. Research staff assessed the smoking described in each narrative file and assigned a code of N, E or I (nonsmoking, endemic smoking, or incidental smoking) for each narrative record. These codes were assigned a value of 0.0 for nonsmoking, 0.5 for incidental smoking, and 1.0 for endemic smoking; these scores were then averaged per bar. The results showed that 14.9 % of bars were characterized by endemic smoking (i.e., smoking was reported in 100% of observations). Over fifty percent (50.4%) of the sample bars are characterized as nonsmoking (i.e., zero reports of smoking). The remainder includes bars characterized by incidental smoking as well as the possible conversion cases (11 bars or 9% of the sample). In these bars, observations conducted early in the year showed both observers reporting endemic smoking, followed by one or more visits with both observers recording no smoking (with one case of a bar flip-flopping between endemic smoking to nonsmoking and back to endemic smoking).

THE IMPACT OF THE SMOKEFREE ACT IN BARS

The observers' acceptance and inclusion in the everyday life of bars has allowed them to gather vital data not only on naturalistic smoking behaviors but also on the bar patrons' and staff's awareness of and attitudes towards the nonsmoking law as well. Patrons and staff expressed their attitudes about the law in unsolicited or overheard conversations: one mid-20's male patron standing outside the front entrance by a short ashcan full of butts remarked that he felt like a criminal for being sent outside to smoke and the least they could have done was to give the "criminals a bench to sit on."

UNOBTRUSIV

At an
used to h
smokes t
In ma
exhibited
the no-st

Or throu

In ma
staff app
clearly n
far as po
dress of
assigned
limited t
possible
law mig
stood ou

UNOBTRUSIVE OBSERVATIONS OF SMOKING IN BARS

At another bar, in a conversation with two women, he [bartender] said loudly "I used to be able to smoke back here... in the old days." He had gone outside for smokes twice during the observation.

In many bars where endemic smoking was observed, bar staff and management exhibited an ironic attitude of formal recognition but effective undermining toward the no-smoking law, either through direct action:

A male patron needs an ashtray and approaches the bartender; the bartender says: "There's no smoking in the state of California..." and then pushes a little black ashtray towards him. There are ten [smokers out] of 12 patrons in the bar, and all the smokers had ashtrays in which to ash and extinguish their cigarettes.

Or through indirect means:

Behind the bar there are two signs that at first glance appear to be "no smoking" signs, but on second glance they actually encourage smoking. They read, "No smoking unless it's in an ashtray." The establishment does not want the cigarettes put out on the floor.

In many of the bars characterized by incidental smoking, on the other hand, bar staff appeared to allow smoking by regulars as long as people who were neither clearly nonsmokers nor strangers were present. Senior research staff attempted as far as possible to reduce observer bias by matching the ethnicity, age, and style of dress of the observers to what was known about the bars to which they were assigned, based on the initial field survey and previous bar observations. Given the limited number of staff and the wide range of patrons' types, this was not always possible. On some occasions it appeared that the bartender's efforts to enforce the law might have been for the benefit of the observers, particularly when the observers stood out as unknowns to the bartender:

One of the older male patrons lights a cigarette at the end of the bar. We do not observe a lighter or a pack, just one cigarette. As soon as he lights it, the bartender leaves her conversation with the other two by the jukebox and asks him, in Spanish, to put out the cigarette. He does and resumes his seat at the bar over by the jukebox. There he relights the cigarettes and turns over to us to ask, in English, if we mind if he smokes. We say no, the bartender smiles again and he resumes smoking.

The second we walked in, the bartender put out a cigarette. She was the only one smoking in the bar. A patron burned a cigarette off of her, and she told the patron to be careful because "we aren't supposed to be smoking."

Bars that actively flaunted the law were relatively few; early results from interviews with bar staff point to the critical role of enforcement in this regard. While the research staff had expected to address this issue through interviews, the field observers were also able to gather some data on the bar staff's knowledge of and impact of enforcement of the law. One bar in the sample had been well known for tolerating and even encouraging smoking. Following enforcement efforts, however, the management began to uphold the nonsmoking law. In unsolicited conversation, a talkative bartender described this process in detail to the field observers:

The bartender was telling us how this bar used to be known as a smoking bar. He said if you asked flight attendants where the smoking bars in San Francisco were, they would recommend this bar. He said that this bar had been getting a lot of notices saying that they were known for their smoking violations. He said they just ignored the notices until one day when someone came in and wrote them a ticket. He said the ticket was \$2,000 and that the fine would double on each subsequent citation; so the next ticket would be \$4,000, then \$8,000, and so on. He said that the citation officers can cite the same bar multiple times in the same day so the bar could end up paying \$20,000 of fines in one day.² So they decided to make it a no-smoking bar.

Observers were also able to capture some snapshots of a bar-going public in a period of transition, conflicted or confused about whether or not smoking was allowed in bars:

There were three people smoking inside tonight. The first was one of the Korean patrons sitting at the bar; she enjoyed at least two cigarettes and used an ashtray on top of the bar. The other two smokers were in the party of five; one of the females was smoking a clove [-flavored cigarette] when she walked inside. She was going to sit down at one of the tables, but when she noticed that two of her male friends were still outside smoking, she walked

UNOBTRUSIVE O

ove
I ha
and
two

Such details
policies. The
of bar tradit
been define

CONCLUSION

The resu
yield more
The forego
bar world o
with the sm
this situati
noncompli
noncompli
Interventio
in order to
rationale be
could impr
incidental
smoking ba

Howeve
the minimu
or staff, the
and infer.
interviews
and feeling
for individ
compliance
the explici
the observ
other bar g

Another
California
to that com

UNOBTRUSIVE OBSERVATIONS OF SMOKING IN BARS

over to the door and inquired, "What are you guys doing out here?" I had the impression she knew that smoking was acceptable inside and her friends did not have to finish their cigarettes outside. The two men finally entered with one of them still holding his lit cigarette.

Such details convey a situation of flux and lingering ambiguity concerning bar smoking policies. These quotes from the observers' narratives illustrate the complex interaction of bar traditions and a substance use – tobacco smoking – that has only recently been defined as illicit in those spaces.

CONCLUSIONS

The results presented here should be read as preliminary; further analysis may yield more information about characteristics of compliant and noncompliant bars. The foregoing does serve to elucidate the impact of the smoke-free policy on the bar world of this California city. While many bars were found to be noncompliant with the smoking prohibition, the field observers were able to capture nuances of this situation, in particular the distinction between bars that are chronically noncompliant and may be typified as recalcitrant, and those that are incidentally noncompliant, where patrons and staff are making some efforts to comply. Interventions and outreach efforts can be tailored to each type of noncompliant bar in order to better enhance compliance. For example, brief bartender training on the rationale behind the ban and how to uphold it, bolstered by stepped-up enforcement, could improve compliance with the law for many of the bars characterized by incidental smoking, while more intensive measures may be needed for endemic smoking bars.

However, because the observers were instructed to limit their interactions to the minimum acceptable level of sociability and to not elicit information from patrons or staff, the observational data is limited in scope to what observers could see, hear, and infer. Due to this limitation, the researchers are also conducting in-depth interviews with bar managers, bartenders, and patrons to elicit attitudes, opinions, and feelings; to document the history of the transition from smoking to nonsmoking for individual bars; and to elicit suggestions and recommendations for enhancing compliance from these frontline participants. These interviews are conducted with the explicit informed consent of the respondents and are intended to complement the observational data as well as relieve the observers of any need to interact with other bar goers and staff beyond normal patron behavior.

Another limitation of the present study is that it is being conducted in only one California city, and the observed patterns may reflect socio-political dynamics unique to that community. Further community-level studies of compliance with smoke-free

LEE, MOORE, MARTIN

workplace ordinances in bars are needed to assess the generalizability of the findings presented here.

Perhaps the most interesting finding from a policy perspective is the degree to which bar culture has changed in response to the smoke-free bar ordinance. The limited range of things one can do at a bar has expanded to include going out for a smoke-break in most San Francisco bars. Interviews with bartenders, substantiated by the observation data, indicate that San Francisco bar patrons and staff in compliant bars have begun to change the ways in which they think and act in regard to smoking in bars. Bartenders have frequently described this norm change as something that the patrons and staff "just got used to." Although this paper has described both endemic and incidental patterns of smoking in the study's randomly selected establishments, the sheer amount of smoking inside the city's stand-alone bars has diminished dramatically.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to acknowledge the work of our eloquent and dedicated staff of field servers, without whom this project would not have been possible. All quotes are drawn from field notes authored by one of the following field observers: Joel Banuelos, Eflen Carrillo, Christina Chin, Sean Finney, Teddy Johnson, Adam Jones, Juliet Lee, Lester Lee, Brian McCall, Roland Moore, Erica Pedersen, Hyde Revilla, and Dawn Weinschrott. Additional bar observers included Donald Daniels, Erin Kim, Yvonne Fong, Bob Siedle-Khan, and Mike Yang. We also wish to thank Alyonik Hrushow, Bob Gordon, and Bridget Freisthler for their support and input. Research for and preparation of this manuscript were supported by Grant No. 10RT-0276 from the University of California Office of the President's Tobacco-Related Disease Research Project.

NOTES

- ¹ All quotes are from observer field notes; see acknowledgements for list of authors.
- ² The fines for being cited by a health inspector range from \$100 to \$500; this bartender may have been referring to complaints filed by the city attorney, which can be more costly.

REFERENCES

Bal, D.G., Lloyd, J.C., Roeseler, A., & Shimizu, R.
 2001 California as a model. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 19(18 Suppl), 69S-73S.

UNOBTAINABLE

Becker, H.S.
 1957 *Par*
Org
 Bourgois, P.
 1995 *In*
Car
 1998 *The*
and
enc
 Bulmer, M.
 1982 *Soc*
pat
 Calvey, D.
 2000 *Ge*
stu
fiel
Yo
 Cavan, S.
 1966 *Lig*
 Chaloupka
 1997 *Pr*
of
 Chapman, S.
 1999 *Th*
in
 89
 Claiborne,
 1998 *U*
in
 12
 Eisner, M.
 1998 *B*
ta
 16
 Fernald, E.
 1997 *P*

UNOBTRUSIVE OBSERVATIONS OF SMOKING IN BARS

- Becker, H.S., & Geer, B.
 1957 Participant observation and interviewing: A comparison. *Human Organization*, 16, 28-32.
- Bourgois, P.
 1995 *In search of respect: Selling crack in El Barrio*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
 1998 The moral economies of homeless heroin addicts: Confronting ethnography and HIV risk and everyday violence in San Francisco shooting encampments. *Substance Use and Misuse*, 33(11), 2323-2351.
- Bulmer, M. (Ed.)
 1982 *Social research ethics: An examination of the merits of covert participant observation*. London: Macmillan.
- Calvey, D.
 2000 Getting on the door and staying there: A covert participant observational study of bouncers. In G. L. Trawick & S. Linkogle, (Eds.), *Danger in the field, risk and ethics in social research* (pp. 43-60). London and New York: Routledge.
- Cavan, S.
 1966 *Liquor license: An ethnography of bar behavior*. Chicago: Aldine.
- Chaloupka, F., & Wechsler, H.
 1997 Price, tobacco control policies, and smoking among young adults. *Journal of Health Economics*, 16(3), 359-73.
- Chapman, S., Borland, R., Scollo, M., Brownson, R. C., Dominello, A., & Woodward, S.
 1999 The impact of smoke-free workplaces on declining cigarette consumption in Australia and the United States. *American Journal of Public Health*, 89, 1018.
- Claiborne, W.
 1998 Unfiltered defiance; with tobacco industry's support, California taverns increasingly allow patrons to violate smoking ban. *Washington Post*, 121(48), A3.
- Eisner, M., Smith, A. , & Blanc, P.
 1998 Bartenders' respiratory health after establishment of smoke-free bars and taverns. *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, 280(22), 1909-1914.
- Fernald, D.
 1997 *Psychology*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

LEE, MOORE, MARTIN

- Glantz, S.A.
2000 Effect of smoke-free bar law on bar revenues in California [letter]. *Tobacco Control*, 9(1), 111-112.
- Graham, K., La Rocque, L., Yetman, R., Ross, J.T., & Guistra, E.
1980 Aggression and barroom environments. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 41(3), 277-292.
- Graham, K., & Wells, S.
2001 Aggression among young adults in the social context of bars. *Addiction Research and Theory*, 9(3), 193-219.
- Hammond, S. K.
1999 Exposure of U.S. workers to environmental tobacco smoke. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 107, Suppl 2(5), 329-40.
- Harford, T.C., Feinhandler, S.J., O'Leary, J., & Dorman, N.
1983 Drinking in bars: An observational study of companion status and drinking behavior. *The International Journal of the Addictions*, 18(7), 937-950.
- Hennessy, M., & Saltz, R.F.
1993 Modeling social influences on public drinking. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 54(2), 139-145.
- Jarvis, M., Foulds, J., & Feyerabend, C.
1992 Exposure to passive smoking among bar staff. *British Journal of Addiction*, 87(1), 111-113.
- Jha, P., & Chaloupka, F.J.
2000 The economics of global tobacco control. *British Medical Journal*, 321, 358-361.
- Kawachi, I., & Colditz, G.A.
1999 Workplace exposure to passive smoking and risk of cardiovascular disease: Summary of epidemiologic studies. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 107 (Suppl. 6), 847-851.
- Kessler, M., & Gomberg, C.
1974 Observations of barroom drinking: Methodology and preliminary results. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 35, 1392-1396.
- Lambert, E.Y., Ashery, R.S., & Needle, R.H. (Eds.)
1995 *Qualitative methods in drug abuse and HIV research*. NIDA Research Monograph 157. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research.
- Leeds, J.
1998 Bar patrons still smoke despite ban. (California). *Los Angeles Times*, 117(46), B1.

UNOBTRUSIVE

- Lewis, R.
1998 A
da
Magzame
2001 T
A
Maskarin
2000 D
at
E
Moore, R.
n.d. H
R
Oldenbur
1989 T
Patton, M
1990 C
C
Pierce, J.
2000 H
J
Spradley
1980 A
Spradley
1975 T
A
Webb, E.
1966.
C
Wells, S.
1998
William
1992

UNOBTRUSIVE OBSERVATIONS OF SMOKING IN BARS

Lewis, R.B.

1998 ATLAS/ti and NUD*IST: A comparative review of two leading qualitative data analysis packages. *Cultural Anthropology Methods*, 10(3), 41-47.

Magzamen, S., & Glantz, S. A.

2001 The new battleground: California's experience with smoke-free bars. *American Journal of Public Health*, 91(2), 245-252.

Maskarinec, M. P., Jenkins, R. A., Count, R. W., & Dindal, A. B.

2000 Determination of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke in restaurant and tavern workers in one US city. *Journal of Exposure Analysis and Environmental Epidemiology*, 10(1), 36-49.

Moore, R.S., Martin, S., & Lee, J.P.

n.d. Handheld computer use in observational research. Berkeley, CA: Prevention Research Center (unpublished m.s.).

Oldenburg, R.

1989 *The great good place*. New York: Paragon House.

Patton, M.Q.

1990 *Qualitative evaluation and research methods* (2nd ed.). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Pierce, J.P., Gilpin, E.A., Emery, S.L., White, M.M., Rosbrook, B., & Berry, C.C.

2000 Has the California tobacco control program reduced smoking? *American Journal of Public Health*, 90, 893-899.

Spradley, J.P.

1980 *Participant observation*. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.

Spradley, J.P., & Mann, B.J.

1975 *The cocktail waitress: Woman's work in a man's world*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Webb, E. J., Campbell, D. T., Schwartz, R. D., & Sechrest, L.

1966. *Unobtrusive measures: Nonreactive research in the social sciences*. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

Wells, S., Graham, K., & West, P.

1998 "The good, the bad, and the ugly": Responses by security staff to aggressive incidents in public drinking settings. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 28(4), 817-836.

Williams, T., Dunlap, E., Johnson, B.D., & Hamid, H.

1992 Personal safety in dangerous places. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 21(3), 343-374.

Risk factors for lung cancer among Canadian women who have never smoked

Jinfu Hu, MD^a, Yang Mao, PhD^{a,*}, Dagny Dryer, MD, FRCPC^c, Kathy White, BA, BEd^b,
The Canadian Cancer Registries Epidemiology Research Group¹

^a Centre for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control, Population and Public Health Branch, Health Canada,
Tunney's Pasture AL0601C1, Ottawa, Ont., Canada K1A 0L2

^b Strategic Policy Directorate, Population and Public Health Branch, Health Canada, Tunney's Pasture AL0601C1, Ottawa, Ont., Canada K1A 0L2

^c Prince Edward Island Cancer Registry and Oncology Clinic, Charlottetown, PEI, Canada

Received 21 December 2001; accepted 12 February 2002

Abstract

Risk factors for lung cancer among women who had never smoked were assessed in a case-control study of 161 newly diagnosed histologically confirmed cases and 483 population controls between 1994 and 1997 in eight Canadian provinces. Measurement included socio-economic status, smoking habits, alcohol use, diet, residential and occupational histories and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS). Dose-response associations were observed for consumption of tea, adjusted odds ratios (ORs) 0.6 (95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.3–0.9) for 1–7 cups per week and 0.4 (95% CI = 0.2–0.7) for ≥ 8 cups per week ($P = 0.0008$), and smoked meat, adjusted ORs 1.3 (95% CI = 0.8–2.3) for 0.5 slice per week and 2.1 (95% CI = 1.1–4.0) for >0.5 slice per week ($P = 0.02$). Regular use of shortening in cooking was also related to lung cancer. Increased ORs with borderline significance were found for total consumption of meat, eggs or French fries and fried potatoes. Passive exposure to ETS at home (or at work) may be associated with lung cancer risk among never-smoker women; the adjusted ORs were 0.7 (95% CI = 0.2–2.3), 1.2 (95% CI = 0.4–3.2), 1.5 (95% CI = 0.5–4.0) for 1–16, 17–30, and 31 or more years of combined residential and/or occupational ETS exposure, respectively, with a similar pattern for smoker-years of ETS exposure. Crown Copyright © 2002 Published by Elsevier Science Ltd. on behalf of International Society for Preventive Oncology. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Risk factors; Lung cancer; Never-smokers; Odds ratio; Diet; Logistic regression

1. Introduction

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer mortality for both males and females in Canada [1]. Cigarette smoking has been identified as a major risk factor in the development of lung cancer [2,3]. However, for lung cancer not attributable to cigarette smoking, other risk factors of public health interest have recently been considered, including exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) [4–8], indoor air pollution

from Chinese-style cooking [9,10], occupational exposures [11], high consumption of saturated fat [12], pre-existing lung diseases [13] and family history of cancer [14–16]. Consumption of vegetables, fruit and β -carotene decrease the risk of lung cancer among non-smokers [12,17–21]. In contrast to the many studies of smoking and lung cancer, only a few comprehensive studies have examined risk factors for lung cancer among non-smokers, and the etiology of lung cancer among non-smokers remains poorly understood [22].

Data from the National Enhanced Cancer Surveillance System (NECSS) are used here to examine the role of alcohol use, tea and coffee drinking, diet, exposure to ETS, and occupational exposure to chemicals on lung cancer risk among never-smoker women in Canada.

2. Methods

The NECSS collected individual data from a population-based sample including 18 types of cancer and 5073 population controls between 1994 and 1997, in the provinces

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +1-613-957-1765; fax: +1-613-941-2057.
E-mail address: yang_mao@hc-sc.gc.ca (Y. Mao).

¹ The Canadian Cancer Registries Epidemiology Research Group comprises a Principal Investigator from each of the Provincial Cancer Registries involved in the National Enhanced Cancer Surveillance System: Bertha Paulse, MSc, BN, Newfoundland Cancer Foundation; Ron Dewar, MA, Nova Scotia Cancer Registry; Dagny Dryer, MD, Prince Edward Island Cancer Registry; Nancy Kreiger, PhD, Cancer Care Ontario; Heather Whittaker, Manitoba Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation; Diane Robson, BA, Saskatchewan Cancer Foundation, Shirley Fincham, PhD, Division of Epidemiology, Prevention and Screening, Alberta Cancer Board; and Nhu Le, PhD, British Columbia Cancer Agency.

of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The overall methodology for the NECSS has been presented elsewhere [23].

2.1. Cases

The incident female cases were identified by the participating Provincial Cancer Registries between 1994 and 1997. Approximately 11% of those diagnosed with lung cancer were not contacted because consent was not allowed by the attending physician. Of 2529 questionnaires sent to patients, 1558 were returned, providing a response rate for patient contact of 61.6%. A total of 1558 female cases with histologically confirmed primary lung cancer newly diagnosed between 1994 and 1997 in eight Canadian provinces were obtained. Of 1558 females with lung cancer, only 161 cases who had never smoked were used in the present study. Among cases, the histologic types included 87 adenocarcinomas, 9 squamous cell carcinomas, 9 small cell carcinomas, 4 large cell carcinomas and 52 cases with other cell types.

2.2. Controls

In the NECSS, population controls were frequency matched to the overall collection of cases for 18 types of cases. A total of 2531 female controls without cancer were selected from a random sample of individuals within a province, with an age/sex distribution similar to that of all cancer cases in the NECSS (i.e. 18 cancer types: liver, testis, pancreas, brain, stomach, bladder, kidney, colon, rectum, prostate, breast, lung, bone, salivary, leukemia, multiple myeloma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and mesothelioma). Provincial Cancer Registries collected information from controls using the same protocol as for the cases. The strategies for population controls varied by province depending on data availability and accessibility. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, age group- and sex-stratified random samples of the province's population were obtained through the Provincial Health Insurance Plans. In Ontario, Ministry of Finance data were used to obtain a stratified random sample. Newfoundland and Alberta used random digit dialing to obtain a population sample.

Of 3980 questionnaires sent to potential controls, 430 questionnaires were returned because of a wrong address; of the remainder, 2531 were completed, representing 63.6% of controls ascertained and 71.3% (2531/3550) of controls contacted. For the present analysis, 483 controls were randomly selected to achieve a one to three case-control ratio frequency matched by 5-year age group and province.

2.3. Data collection

The cancer registries identified most cases within 1–3 months of diagnosis through pathology reports. After obtain-

ing physician consent, questionnaires were mailed to cancer cases and controls by cancer registries. If the questionnaire was not completed and returned, a reminder postcard was sent out after 14 days and a second copy of the questionnaire at 4 weeks; after 6 weeks telephone follow-up was used, if required, to complete the questionnaire. Information was collected on socio-economic status, employment history, residential history, height, weight, smoking history, alcohol use, dietary history, physical activity, and vitamin and mineral supplements. Data concerning family history of cancer were collected in the province of Ontario only. In addition, the NECSS collected histories on lifetime residential and occupational exposure to ETS.

The dietary portion of the questionnaire, which examined eating habits 2 years previous, was based on the Block-NCI health habits and history questionnaire [24] and modified somewhat to reflect the Canadian diet in collaboration with Bureau of Biostatistics and Computer Applications, Food Directorate, Health Canada. A 70-item food frequency questionnaire provided data on Canadian eating patterns and the major source of nutrients in the Canadian diet, as well as the general changes in the individual's diet compared with 20 years ago. For each food item (Appendix A) listed with portion serving size, case and control were asked to describe how often (per day/week/month) on average they ate the amount specified of each item. The food items and food groups were categorized-based on the quartile cut-off points for low to high levels defined by consumption reported by controls (Appendices B and C). An estimate of total weekly caloric intake was calculated for each individual by substituting the number of kilojoules (kJ) for each of the items in the diet questionnaire using Canadian nutrient data [25]. Information on supplementation with Vitamins (multiple, A, β -carotene, B-complex, C, E) and minerals (calcium, iron, zinc, selenium) was also collected, as well as information on alcohol consumption, specifically beer, wine, and liquor.

Residential history included a list of each place in Canada the subject lived for at least 1 year. The first and last year of residence, address, main source of drinking water, and primary types of home heating were indicated for each place the subject lived, starting with the most recent residence and continuing back to childhood. The questionnaire collected information on a lifetime exposure to ETS through the residential and occupational histories: it assessed exposure to ETS according to lifetime exposure in household or work area, number of smokers at home and at work, and duration of exposure in each residence (as child or adult) or workplace. The questionnaire on residential history asked each subject to indicate how many regular smokers usually lived in the home with him/her (none, 1–3 or more, don't know) while living at each residence. In the questionnaire on occupational history, each subject was asked to indicate how many people smoked regularly in his/her immediate work area (none, 1 or 2, 3–5, 6 or more, don't know) during each employment time period (i.e. from first year to last year). A total of years exposed to ETS at the residence and work

area, and total residential and occupational smoker-years exposed to ETS (i.e. number of regular smokers living in the subject's home multiplied by the number of years in that home; number of employees who smoked regularly in the subject's immediate work area multiplied by the number of years at that job) were calculated.

Employment history included the following for each job or occupation that the subject had for at least 12 months in Canada or elsewhere: time period; type of industry, business, or service and company name; main job duties; job location(s); job title; and status (full-, part-time, seasonal, other). In addition, each subject was also asked about exposure at work (or home) to any of 17 specified chemicals (for at least 1 year): asbestos, arsenic salts, chromium salts, cadmium salts, coal tar, soot, pitch, creosote, asphalt, mineral, cutting or lubricating oil, benzene, benzidine, isopropyl oil, dyestuffs, vinyl chloride, pesticides, herbicides, mustard gas, radiation sources, welding, or wood dust, and the duration of exposure in years.

Information concerning occupational history was coded to the 1980 Standard Occupation Classification [26]. The codes were converted to social class defined according to the British Registrar General's Classification [27]. For each

person, the total occupational years and the years within each social class were calculated according to lifetime occupational history. It was possible that a person's job title had changed several times over their lifetime; social class was based on the longest duration working within a particular social class and grouped into six levels: social class I (professional), II (intermediate), III N (skilled non-manual), III M (skilled manual), IV (partly skilled) and V (unskilled) [27]. If a person worked the same number of years in different social classes, the lowest social class was chosen. In this analysis, high (I and II), intermediate (III N and III M) and low (IV and V) social classes were categorized.

The statistical analysis was performed using the analysis package SAS (version 6.12) [28]. Odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were computed. Multivariate analysis was undertaken using unconditional logistic regression after adjusting for 10-year age groups, province (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia), education, and social class. In addition, consumption of foods and food groups was also adjusted for total energy intake.

Table 1
Distribution of cases of lung cancer and controls, non-smoking women, NECSS, Canada, 1994–1997

	Cases		Controls		Adjusted for age and province OR (95% CI)	Test for trend (P-value)
	N	Percent	N	Percent		
Age						
20–29	4	2.5	10	2.1		
30–39	7	4.4	22	4.6		
40–49	10	6.2	31	6.4		
50–59	40	24.8	115	23.8		
60–69	63	39.1	198	41.0		
≥70	37	23.0	107	22.1		
Total	161		483			
Body mass index (kg/m²)						
20–27	101	62.7	281	58.2	1.0 (Reference)	0.37
<20	15	9.3	54	11.2	0.9 (0.4–2.1)	
>27	45	28.0	148	30.6	0.9 (0.6–1.3)	
Family income						
High	18	11.2	63	13.0	1.0 (Reference)	0.16
Upper-middle	36	22.4	100	20.7	1.3 (0.7–2.6)	
Lower-middle	17	10.6	91	18.8	0.7 (0.3–1.6)	
Low	35	21.7	72	14.9	2.0 (1.0–3.9)	
Not reported	55	34.1	157	32.5		
Education						
1–8 years	36	22.4	68	14.1	1.0 (Reference)	0.26
9–13 years	77	47.8	278	57.5	0.5 (0.3–0.9)	
≥14	45	27.9	125	25.9	0.7 (0.4–1.2)	
Not reported	3	1.9	12	2.5		
Social class						
High (I and II)	43	26.7	135	28.0	1.0 (Reference)	0.26
Intermediate (III N and III M)	60	37.3	215	44.5	0.9 (0.6–1.4)	
Low (IV and V)	27	16.8	57	11.8	1.6 (0.9–2.8)	
Not reported	31	19.2	76	15.7		

Table 2

Distribution of cases and controls by frequency of food intake and corresponding ORs^a and 95% CI, NECSS, Canada, 1994–1997

Food or food groups serving per week	Level of consumption among 161 cases and 483 controls				Test for trend (<i>P</i> -value)
	I (Low)	II	III	IV (High)	
Total vegetable, fruit and vegetable juices, fruit juices	42/121	46/121	29/120	42/120	
OR (95% CI)	1	1.1 (0.6–2.1)	1.0 (0.5–1.9)	1.3 (0.6–2.6)	0.63
Total vegetables	40/118	49/133	29/98	41/127	
OR (95% CI)	1	1.3 (0.7–2.4)	1.3 (0.6–2.6)	1.4 (0.7–3.0)	0.37
Total fruit	46/119	34/122	39/120	38/118	
OR (95% CI)	1	0.8 (0.4–1.5)	0.9 (0.5–1.6)	1.1 (0.6–2.0)	0.83
Total juices	24/81	44/113	40/123	33/118	
OR (95% CI)	1	1.2 (0.6–2.3)	1.1 (0.6–2.2)	0.9 (0.4–1.9)	0.72
Yellow-green vegetables	45/128	39/113	34/119	41/119	
OR (95% CI)	1	1.0 (0.6–1.8)	0.9 (0.5–1.7)	1.1 (0.6–2.1)	0.85
Cruciferous vegetables	44/110	50/155	32/101	33/112	
OR (95% CI)	1	0.7 (0.4–1.3)	0.7 (0.4–1.4)	0.8 (0.4–1.4)	0.43
Tomatoes	46/112	33/121	54/158	20/76	
OR (95% CI)	1	0.6 (0.3–1.2)	0.8 (0.5–1.4)	0.7 (0.3–1.4)	0.41
Carrots	70/181	64/195	23/98		
OR (95% CI)	1	1.1 (0.7–1.7)	0.6 (0.3–1.1)		0.21
Cabbage	73/184	45/143	30/111	9/35	
OR (95% CI)	1	0.8 (0.5–1.3)	0.8 (0.5–1.5)	0.8 (0.3–1.9)	0.45
Broccoli	54/152	49/159	44/132	10/30	
OR (95% CI)	1	0.8 (0.5–1.4)	0.9 (0.5–1.6)	0.6 (0.2–1.8)	0.48
Lentils	80/209	43/154	28/105		
OR (95% CI)	1	0.7 (0.4–1.1)	0.7 (0.4–1.3)		0.16
French fries or fried potatoes	59/184	45/165	53/120		
OR (95% CI)	1	0.8 (0.5–1.4)	1.7 (1.0–3.0)		0.05
Total grain products	47/122	48/118	36/124	28/116	
OR (95% CI)	1	1.3 (0.7–2.3)	0.7 (0.3–1.3)	0.8 (0.4–1.7)	0.20
Total meat	39/122	31/123	41/116	48/120	
OR (95% CI)	1	0.9 (0.5–1.7)	1.2 (0.7–2.3)	1.9 (1.0–3.6)	0.04
Fresh red meat	35/109	29/126	43/123	45/106	
OR (95% CI)	1	0.8 (0.4–1.5)	1.4 (0.7–2.6)	1.4 (0.7–2.8)	0.12
Smoked meat	91/316	40/93	23/52		
OR (95% CI)	1	1.3 (0.8–2.3)	2.1 (1.1–4.0)		0.02
Sausage	82/222	50/172	18/56	18–5–00	
OR (95% CI)	1	0.8 (0.5–1.3)	1.2 (0.6–2.3)	0.7 (0.2–2.5)	0.79
Bacon	67/195	50/171	40/105		
OR (95% CI)	1	1.0 (0.6–1.6)	1.5 (0.9–2.5)		0.18
Total milk	41/113	34/117	49/133	34/117	
OR (95% CI)	1	1.1 (0.6–2.1)	0.9 (0.5–1.7)	1.0 (0.5–1.9)	0.77
Cheese	74/183	58/189	23/102		
OR (95% CI)	1	0.9 (0.6–1.5)	0.6 (0.3–1.2)		0.18
Eggs	29/99	38/157	75/194		
OR (95% CI)	1	1.0 (0.5–2.0)	1.8 (1.0–3.3)		0.04
Shortening used in cooking	137/440	24/43			
OR (95% CI)	1	2.4 (1.3–4.4)			
Total energy intake (kJ per week)	43/111	33/111	38/111	30/112	
OR (95% CI)	1	1.1 (0.6–1.9)	1.3 (0.7–2.3)	0.9 (0.5–1.7)	0.26

^a Adjusted for 10-year age groups, province, education, social class and total energy intake.

Note: totals may vary due to missing values.

3. Results

Table 1 shows the distribution of lung cancer cases among never-smoker women and control group according to age, socio-economic status, and body mass index. Cases were more likely to report lower education, family income, and social class. Family income was not reported

in 34.1 and 32.5% of subjects in cases and controls, respectively.

Table 2 shows the adjusted ORs of lung cancer among never-smoker women according to selected foods and food groups. Compared with those did not eat smoked meat, the adjusted ORs were 1.3 (95% CI = 0.8–2.3) for 0.5 slice per week and 2.1 (95% CI = 1.1–4.0) for >0.5 slice per

Table 3
ORs for lung cancer among non-smoking women for alcohol, tea and coffee drinking, NECSS, Canada, 1994–1997

Factors	Cases (N)	Controls (N)	Adjusted OR ^a (95% CI)	Test for trend (P-value)
Total alcohol ^b (servings per week)				
0	86	230	1.0 (Reference)	0.25
1	36	116	0.8 (0.5–1.4)	
>1	35	119	0.8 (0.5–1.2)	
Not reported	4	18		
Beer (bottles or cans per week)				
0	127	375	1.0 (Reference)	0.17
≤0.5	17	39	1.2 (0.6–2.4)	
>0.5	7	42	0.5 (0.2–1.1)	
Not reported	10	27		
Wine (glasses per week)				
0	100	263	1.0 (Reference)	0.10
≤0.5	30	108	0.7 (0.4–1.2)	
>0.5	25	91	0.7 (0.4–1.2)	
Not reported	6	21		
Liquor (shots per week)				
0	116	351	1.0 (Reference)	0.58
≤0.5	17	57	1.1 (0.6–2.1)	
>0.5	21	55	1.1 (0.6–2.1)	
Not reported	7	20		
Tea (cups per week)				
0	39	69	1.0 (Reference)	0.0008
1–7	73	206	0.6 (0.3–0.9)	
>7	41	196	0.4 (0.2–0.7)	
Not reported	8	12		
Coffee (cups per week)				
≤1	43	114	1.0 (Reference)	0.67
2–7	41	133	0.9 (0.5–1.6)	
8–17.5	57	175	0.9 (0.5–1.6)	
>17.5	14	54	0.8 (0.4–1.8)	
Not reported	6	7		

^a Adjusted for 10-year age groups, province, education and social class.

^b Total alcohol included beer, wine and liquor.

week. The test for trend was statistically significant ($P = 0.02$). A significant positive association with lung cancer risk among never-smoker women was also observed for subjects who usually used shortening in cooking (OR = 2.4, 95% CI = 1.3–4.4), compared with subjects who did not. ORs with borderline significance increased with increasing total consumption of meat, eggs, or French fries and fried potatoes; test for trend was significant ($P < 0.05$). There was a non-statistically significant decrease in risk with consumption of carrots, broccoli, or cheese. No association was found between total consumption of vegetables, fruit, juices, whole grain products, milk, or total energy intake and risk of lung cancer among never-smoker women. In addition, no association between vitamin or mineral supplements and lung cancer among never-smoker women was found in this study.

Table 3 shows the relationship between consumption of alcohol, tea, and coffee and lung cancer risk among never-smoker women. A significant inverse association with lung cancer risk was observed for drinking tea; compared with those who did not drink tea, the adjusted ORs

were 0.6 (95% CI = 0.3–0.9) for ≤7 cups per week and 0.4 (95% CI = 0.2–0.7) for >7 cups per week (test for trend = 0.0008). No association was apparent with reported beer, wine, liquor, or total alcohol consumption.

Table 4 shows ORs for occupational exposure to chemicals and lifetime exposure to ETS among never-smoker women. Compared with non-exposure, an elevated lung cancer risk with occupational exposure to asbestos and radiation was observed for lung cancer among never-smoker women, but the risk was not statistically significant. There was only one case exposed for each of benzidine, benzene, welding and coal tar, soot, pitch, creosote, and asphalt, respectively.

For the reported never-smoker women, 71 cases and 293 controls who reported their residential passive smoking exposure history for at least 90% of their lifetimes were chosen in the analyses. An increased risk was observed with increasing total of residential plus occupational years, but this was not statistically significant. Compared with those never exposed to either passive or active smoking,

Table 4
ORs for lung cancer among non-smoking women for occupational exposure to chemicals and exposure to ETS, NECSS, Canada, 1994–1997

Environmental exposure	Cases (N)	Controls (N)	Age and province adjusted OR (95% CI)	Test for trend (P-value)	OR ^a (95% CI)	Test for trend (P-value)
Asbestos	4	6	2.1 (0.6–7.9)		2.3 (0.6–8.6)	
Mineral, cutting or lubricating oil	2	6	1.1 (0.2–5.5)		0.5 (0.1–4.5)	
Pesticides	11	24	1.6 (0.7–3.3)		1.7 (0.7–3.7)	
Herbicides	9	18	1.6 (0.7–3.8)		1.7 (0.7–4.1)	
Radiation sources	6	9	2.0 (0.7–5.9)		2.1 (0.7–6.8)	
Wood dust	8	24	1.0 (0.4–2.3)		0.7 (0.3–1.8)	
Lifetime exposure to passive smoking: total of residential years plus occupational years ^b						
Never regularly exposed	10	56	1.0 (Reference)	0.12	1.0 (Reference)	0.16
1–16	6	40	0.8 (0.3–2.4)		0.7 (0.2–2.3)	
17–30	18	67	1.4 (0.6–3.4)		1.2 (0.4–3.2)	
31–47	16	55	1.6 (0.7–3.9)		1.5 (0.5–4.0)	
≥48	21	75	1.7 (0.7–3.9)		1.5 (0.6–4.1)	
Total residential plus occupational smoker-years exposed ^c						
Never regularly exposed	10	56	1.0 (Reference)	0.04	1.0 (Reference)	0.07
1–26	10	55	1.0 (0.4–2.7)		0.8 (0.3–2.4)	
27–49	10	59	0.9 (0.3–2.3)		0.9 (0.3–2.6)	
50–98	23	66	2.0 (0.8–4.5)		1.7 (0.6–4.4)	
≥99	18	57	1.9 (0.8–4.5)		1.7 (0.6–4.5)	

^a Adjusted for 10-year age group, province, education, social class.

^b Sum of years of residential exposure and years of occupational exposure.

^c Sum over the subject's lifetime of residential exposure (i.e. number of regular smokers living in the subject's home multiplied by the number of years in that home) plus sum over the lifetime occupational exposure (i.e. number of employees who smoked regularly in the subject's immediate work area multiplied by the number of years at that job).

the adjusted ORs were 0.7 (95% CI = 0.2–2.3), 1.2 (95% CI = 0.4–3.2), 1.5 (95% CI = 0.5–4.0) and 1.5 (95% CI = 0.6–4.1) for 1–16, 17–30, 31–47, and 48 or more years of combined residential and/or occupational ETS exposure, respectively (test for trend, $P = 0.16$). The similar pattern was appeared in combined residential and occupational smoker-years of ETS exposure.

Data concerning family history of cancer were available for Ontario subjects only; no increased risk was observed for family history of cancer (adjusted OR = 1.2, 95% CI = 0.6–2.3), and only 2 cases and 11 controls had family history of lung cancer (data not shown).

4. Discussion

Our findings suggest a positive association with consumption of smoked meat. An increased risk was also observed for high total consumption of meat, eggs or French fries, fried potatoes and regular use of shortening in cooking among never-smoker women. Passive exposure to ETS at home or at work area may be associated with an elevated lung cancer risk in never-smoker women. Tea consumption was inversely related to the risk of lung cancer among never-smoker women, with evidence of a dose–response relation both for consumption of smoked meat and tea. Weak protective effects were observed for high consumption of carrots, broccoli, or cheese, but no noteworthy

association was observed with use of vitamin and mineral supplements.

One of the most pronounced associations observed in our study was smoked meat and lung cancer risk. Smoked meat contains nitrosamines [29]; further research is needed to assess exposure to nitrosamines in foods and lung cancer risk among never-smokers.

Increased risk of lung cancer among never-smoker women was associated with foods and food groups that are rich in fat. Our findings indicated an elevation in risk of lung cancer with increased total consumption of meat, eggs, French fries and fried potatoes, and regular use of shortening in cooking. Recent epidemiological evidence of lung cancer, generally, shows increasing risk with consumption of dietary fats [30,31], fatty foods or fried food [32], red meat [33,34] or dairy products [32] and cholesterol intake [35], although no association was found with dietary cholesterol and saturated fat in a cohort study of 51,452 Norwegian men and women [36], or for consumption of red meat or dietary fats in a study of Missouri women [37].

In a case-control study among non-smokers in Greece, risk of lung cancer was not related to consuming diet rich in fats and oils [4]. Alavanja et al. have reported that saturated fat increased risk of lung cancer in lifetime non-smoking women in Missouri; the effect was stronger among cases with adenocarcinoma [12], but in a more recent report, dietary fats were not associated with lung cancer risk among females in the same population after adjusting for potential

confounders and removing dietary data obtained from proxy respondents [37]. Nyberg et al. indicated that increased risk was seen for cultured milk products which could be consistent with dietary fat as a risk factor for lung cancer in never-smokers [20].

Tea consumption in our study showed a strong protective effect against lung cancer with evidence of a dose–response relationship among never-smoker women. In another study in southern India, consumption of tea was associated with increased lung cancer risk [38]. However, no relationship was found between tea drinking and lung cancer risk among all smokers [39] or never-smokers [20] in Sweden. Epidemiologic investigations and laboratory studies report that green and black tea contain several polyphenolic components with chemoprotective activity, antioxidative, and possible antiproliferative effects and may inhibit carcinogenesis in animals [40–44]. However, the relationship between tea consumption and human cancer differs by cancer site in epidemiologic studies [45–47]. Further research is needed to investigate the protective effect against lung cancer among never-smokers by type of tea and cancer histologic type.

We did not observe an overall protective effect of total vegetable or fruit consumption or vitamin and mineral supplements among never-smoker women. The inverse (though non-significant) association of individual food items, i.e. carrots, broccoli, with the risk of lung cancer, provides limited evidence of a role for consumption of vegetables, fruit and vitamin or mineral supplements in the prevention of lung cancer in the never-smoker population.

Although there is evidence of protective role of vegetables and fruit for cancer generally [30,48], there is limited evidence about diet and lung cancer risk in non-smokers, because most studies investigate all lung cancer (i.e. mainly smokers). A protective effect against lung cancer has been suggested for consumption of vegetables and fruit and intake of β -carotene among never-smoker women [4,18–21] and a recent cohort study of Finnish men and women found an inverse relation between Vitamins E, C and β -carotene and lung cancer risk in non-smokers [49]. However, other cohort studies from US found non-significant decreased risks for fruit consumption among never-smokers [50] and no association between Vitamins E, C, carotenoids, or vegetable and fruit intake and lung cancer risk among non-smokers [51]; recently, The Netherlands Cohort Study showed that vegetable and fruit consumption was not inversely associated with lung cancer in never-smokers, and was stronger in current than in former smokers [48].

Our results showed that lifetime exposure to ETS at home (or at work) might have increase the risk of lung cancer among never-smoker women, but this was not statistically significant. Susceptibility for cancer, and specifically lung cancer, results from the combined effect of genetics and environment; the *GSTM1* homozygous null genotype is associated with a statistically significant lung cancer risk in never-smoking women exposure to high levels of ETS [8].

However, risk factors for lung cancer may vary with the histologic type. A higher risk from combined exposure to spousal and workplace ETS has been found for squamous cell carcinoma and small-cell carcinoma [52] and a weak effect of ETS exposure as an adult on the risk of adenocarcinoma of the lung [53]. However, only nine squamous cell and nine small-cell carcinoma cases were involved in the present study, so it is possible that the sample size for these histologic types was too small to detect a moderate association between ETS and lung cancer (i.e. the risks were not statistically significant). Further research is needed to clarify whether ETS plays a role for some histologic types in the development of lung cancer among never-smoker women in this population.

Limitation of this study should be considered. A potential limitation of the present study is the possibility of misclassification of exposure, particularly the quality of collected information about dietary habits as 2 years ago. It is possible that participants to some degree have under- or overestimated their actual food consumption. However, misclassification which is non-differential between cases and controls would bias the OR towards unity in most instances [54]; consequently the actual risk estimates may have been stronger than we have observed. Differential misclassification occurs if there is a difference between cases and controls in giving accurate answers to question on diet. In general, people knew that fresh vegetables and fruit are good for health, but the relationship between dietary factors and lung cancer is not generally known in detail by the population. In order to reduce the risk of misclassification of ETS exposure status, we included only subjects who had lived in Canada and reported their residential passive smoking exposure history for at least 90% of their life in the analyses.

Although the study population has the major advantage of having been conducted on a large population-based sample from eight Canadian provinces, the low case response rate (61.6%) might lend itself to potential selection bias. However, the significant association between socio-economic status and lung cancer risk [55] from NECSS is consistent with results from other studies [56–58]. Thus, we have no reason to believe that use of the data biases our results. In addition, the sample size was small, and did not have the power to adequately assess the risk factors by histological type. Our findings also indicated that tea consumption had a strong protective effect against lung cancer among never-smoker women; however, we did not investigate which kind of the tea subjects used, for example, black or green tea.

5. Conclusions

We found evidence of increased lung cancer risk with high consumption of smoked meat; passive exposure to ETS at home (or at work) may be associated with lung cancer

risk; tea drinking reduced the risk of lung cancer in the never-smoker women. No association was found between alcohol use or occupational exposure to chemicals and lung cancer risk. The power of our study to assess risk, particularly for factors specific to never-smokers, was, however, limited by the small sample size.

The findings support the hypothesis that specific dietary factors play an important role in development of lung cancer among never-smokers and suggest that etiology for lung cancer is different among smokers and never-smokers.

Appendix A. Food groups and items included in the food frequency questionnaire

A.1. Breads and cereals

Bran or granola cereals, shredded wheat or other cold cereal; cooked cereals; white bread or rolls; dark or whole grain bread or rolls; rice; and macaroni, spaghetti or noodles.

A.2. Meat, poultry, fish, eggs and cheese

Chicken or turkey; beef, pork or lamb as a main dish (steak, roast or ham); beef, pork or lamb as a mixed dish (stew or casserole, pasta dish); hamburger; hot dogs; luncheon meats; smoked meat or corned beef; bacon; sausage; liver; fresh, frozen or canned fish; smoked, salted or dried fish; eggs; and cheese other than cottage cheese.

A.3. Sweets

Cake, cookies, doughnuts, pastry, pies, ice cream and chocolate.

A.4. Miscellaneous

Potato chips, peanut butter, nuts, margarine on bread or vegetables, butter on bread or vegetables, mayonnaise or salad dressing on bread or in salads.

A.5. Fruit

Apples or pears, oranges, bananas, cantaloupe or other fruit fresh or canned.

A.6. Vegetables

Tomatoes, carrots, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, spinach or other greens, yellow squash, green beans, corn, peas or any other vegetable; soups with vegetables; baked, boiled or mashed potatoes; French fries or fried potatoes; sweet potatoes; tofu or soybeans; and baked beans or lentils.

A.7. Beverages made with water

Coffee; tea; orange, grapefruit or other fruit juices or drinks from frozen concentrate; drink from powdered drink crystals; and tap or bottled water.

A.8. Other beverages

Whole, 2, 1% and skim milk; fresh, bottled or canned orange, grapefruit or other fruit juices or drinks; tomato or vegetable juices; soft drinks; beer; wine; and liquor.

Appendix B. Food groups

B.1. Total vegetables

Tomatoes, carrots, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, spinach or other greens, yellow squash, green beans, corn, peas or any other vegetable; soups with vegetables; baked, boiled or mashed potatoes; French fries or fried potatoes; sweet potatoes; tofu or soybeans; and baked beans or lentils.

B.2. Yellow vegetables

Tomatoes, carrots, broccoli, spinach, squash and sweet potatoes.

B.3. Cruciferous vegetables

Broccoli and cabbage.

B.4. Total fruit

Apples, pears, oranges, bananas, cantaloupe or other fruit fresh or canned.

B.5. Total grain products

Granola, cooked cereal, cold cereal, white bread, dark bread, rice and pasta.

B.6. Total meat

Beef, pork, hamburger, hotdogs, bacon, sausage, luncheon meat and liver.

B.7. Fresh red meat

Beef, pork and hamburger.

B.8. Total milk

Whole, 2, 1% and skim milk.

Appendix C. Consumption of food and food groups 2 years ago among controls and cases NECSS, Canada, 1994–1997

Food or food group (servings per week)	Level of consumption				Mean consumption	
	I (Low)	II	III	IV (High)	Cases	Controls
Total vegetables, fruit and vegetable juices, fruit juices	≤30.3	30.4–43.9	44–57	>57	46.22	48.29
Total vegetables	≤13.9	13.9–19.4	19.5–26	>26	21.67	21.83
Total fruit	≤7.5	7.6–11.5	11.6–17	>17	13.26	13.63
Total juices (4 oz per week)	≤2.9	3–7.9	8–15	>15	10.76	12.23
Yellow–green vegetables	≤4.5	4.6–8	8.1–12.5	>12.5	10.17	9.93
Cruciferous vegetables	≤0.9	1–2	2.1–6.0	>6	3.14	3.38
Tomatoes	≤0.5	0.6–1	1.1–3	>3	2.67	2.52
Carrots	≤1	1.1–3	>3	NA	2.80	3.09
Cabbage	≤0.5	0.6–1	1.1–3	>3	1.43	1.68
Broccoli	≤0.5	0.6–1	1.1–3	>3	1.74	1.73
Lentils	0	≤0.5	>0.5	NA	0.41	0.60
Total grain products	≤13	13.1–20.4	20.5–28.5	>28.5	19.60	21.86
Total meat	≤3	3.1–5.4	5.5–8.8	>8.8	6.99	6.53
Beef/pork	1	2–3	>3	NA	2.12	1.92
Sausage	0	≤0.5	0.6–1	>1	0.38	0.41
Bacon	0	≤0.5	>0.5	NA	0.64	0.57
Fresh red meat	≤1.9	2–3	3.1–5	>5	4.07	3.89
Smoked meat	0	≤0.5	>0.5	NA	0.61	0.34
French fries or fried potatoes	0	≤0.5	>0.5	NA	0.63	0.60
Hamburger	0	≤0.5	0.6–1	>1	0.71	0.84
Milk	≤0.9	1–6	6.1–12.5	>12.5	7.12	8.21
Cheese	1	2–3	>3	NA	2.47	3.00
Eggs	≤0.5	0.6–1	1.1–3	>3	2.03	1.90
Shortening used in cooking	No	Yes				
Total energy intake (kJ)	≤36467.8	36467.9–45526.1	45626.2–56948.9	>56948.9	44856.08	47559.45

NA: not applicable.

References

- [1] National Cancer Institute of Canada: Canadian Cancer Statistics 2000. Toronto, Canada, 2001.
- [2] Doll R, Hill AB. A study of the aetiology of carcinoma of the lung. *Br Med J* 1952;2:1271–86.
- [3] Parkin DM, Sasco AJ. Lung cancer: worldwide variation in occurrence and proportion attributable to tobacco use. *Lung Cancer* 1993;9:1–16.
- [4] Kalandidi A, Katsouyanni K, Vorpoulou N, et al. Passive smoking and diet in the etiology of lung cancer among non-smokers. *Cancer Causes Control* 1990;1:15–21.
- [5] Tredaniel J, Boffetta P, Saracci R, Hirsch A. Non-smoker lung cancer deaths attributable to exposure to spouse's environmental tobacco smoke. *Int J Epidemiol* 1997;26:939–44.
- [6] Nyberg F, Agrenius V, Svartengren K, et al. Environmental tobacco smoke and lung cancer in non-smokers: does time since exposure play a role? *Epidemiology* 1998;9:301–8.
- [7] Zaridze D, Maximovitch D, Zemlyanaya G, et al. Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and risk of lung cancer in non-smoking women from Moscow, Russia. *Int J Cancer* 1998;30:335–8.
- [8] Bennett WP, Alavanja MC, Blomeke B, et al. Environmental tobacco smoke, genetic susceptibility, and risk of lung cancer in never-smoking women. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1999;91:2009–14.
- [9] Ko YC, Lee CH, Chen MJ. Risk factors for primary lung cancer among non-smoking women in Taiwan. *Int J Epidemiol* 1997;26:24–31.
- [10] Zhong L, Goldberg MS, Gao YT, Jin F. Lung cancer and indoor air pollution arising from Chinese-style cooking among non-smoking women living in Shanghai, China. *Epidemiology* 1999;10:488–94.
- [11] Keller JE, Howe HL. Risk factors for lung cancer among non-smoking Illinois residents. *Environ Res* 1993;60:1–11.
- [12] Alavanja MC, Brown CC, Swanson C, Brownson R. Saturated fat intake and lung cancer risk among non-smoking women in Missouri. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1993;85:1906–16.
- [13] Alavanja MC, Brownson RC, Boice Jr JD, Hock E. Pre-existing lung disease and lung cancer among non-smoking women. *Am J Epidemiol* 1992;136:623–32.
- [14] Schwartz AG, Yang P, Swanson GM. Familial risk of lung cancer among non-smokers and their relatives. *Am J Epidemiol* 1996;144:554–62.
- [15] Brownson RC, Alavanja MC, Caporaso N, et al. Family history of cancer and risk of lung cancer in lifetime non-smokers and long-term ex-smokers. *Int J Epidemiol* 1997;26:256–63.
- [16] Mayne ST, Buencosejo J, Janerich DT. Familial cancer history and lung cancer risk in United States non-smoking men and women. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 1999;8:1065–9.
- [17] Koo LC. Dietary habits and lung cancer risk among Chinese females in Hong Kong who never smoked. *Nutr Cancer* 1988;11:155–72.
- [18] Candelora EC, Stockwell HG, Armstrong AW, Pinkham PA. Dietary intake and risk of lung cancer in women who never smoked. *Nutr Cancer* 1992;17:263–70.
- [19] Mayne ST, Janerich DT, Greenwald P, et al. Dietary β -carotene and lung cancer risk in US non-smokers. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1994;86:33–8.
- [20] Nyberg F, Agrenius V, Svartengren K, et al. Dietary factors and risk of lung cancer in never-smokers. *Int J Cancer* 1998;9:430–6.
- [21] Brennan P, Fortes C, Butler J, et al. A multicenter case-control study of diet and lung cancer among non-smokers. *Cancer Causes Control* 2000;11:49–58.

- [22] Brownson RC, Alavanja MCR, Caporaso N, et al. Epidemiology and prevention of lung cancer in non-smokers. *Epidemiol Rev* 1998;20:218–36.
- [23] Johnson KC, Mao Y, Argo J, Dubois S, Semenciw R, Lava J. The Canadian Cancer Registries Epidemiology Research Group, The National Enhanced Cancer Surveillance System: a case-control approach to environment-related cancer surveillance in Canada. *Environmetrics* 1998;9:495–504.
- [24] Block G, Hartman AM, Dresser CM, et al. A data-based approach to diet questionnaire design and testing. *Am J Epidemiol* 1986;124:453–69.
- [25] Health and Welfare Canada. Nutrient value of some common foods. Ottawa: Ministry of Supply and Services Canada, 1988.
- [26] Statistics Canada. Standard Occupational Classification, Statistics Canada, Standards Division, Ottawa, 1980.
- [27] General Register Office. Classification of occupations 1966. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1966.
- [28] The SAS System for Windows Release 6.12, SAS Institute Inc., 1996.
- [29] Sen NP, Seaman S, McPherson M. Further studies on the occurrence of volatile and non-volatile nitrosamines in foods. *IARC Sci Publ* 1980;31:457–65.
- [30] Ziegler RG, Mayne ST, Swanson CA. Nutrition and lung cancer. *Cancer Causes Control* 1996;7:157–77.
- [31] Bandera EV, Freudenheim JL, Marshall JR, et al. Diet and alcohol consumption and lung cancer risk in the New York State Cohort (United States). *Cancer Causes Control* 1997;8:828–40.
- [32] De Stefani E, Fontham ET, Chen V, et al. Fatty foods and the risk of lung cancer: a case-control study from Uruguay. *Int J Cancer* 1997;71:760–6.
- [33] Sinha R, Kulldorff M, Curtin J, et al. Fried, well-done red meat and risk of lung cancer in women (United States). *Cancer Causes Control* 1998;9:621–30.
- [34] Breslow RA, Graubard BI, Sinha R, Subar AF. Diet and lung cancer mortality: a 1987 National Health Interview Survey cohort study. *Cancer Cause Control* 2000;11:419–31.
- [35] Jain M, Burch JD, Howe GR, Risch HA, Miller AB. Dietary factors and risk of lung cancer: results from a case-control study. Toronto, 1981–1985. *Int J Cancer* 1990;45:287–93.
- [36] Veierod MB, Laake P, Thelle DS. Dietary fat intake and risk of lung cancer: a prospective study of 51,452 Norwegian men and women. *Eur J Cancer Prev* 1997;6:540–9.
- [37] Swanson CA, Brown CC, Sinha R, et al. Dietary fats and lung cancer risk among women: the Missouri Women's Health Study (United States). *Cancer Causes Control* 1997;8:883–93.
- [38] Sankaranarayanan R, Varghese C, Duffy SW, et al. A case-control study of diet and lung cancer in Kerala, south India. *Int J Cancer* 1994;58:644–9.
- [39] Axelsson G, Liljeqvist T, Andersson L, Bergman B, Rylander R. Dietary factors and lung cancer among men in west Sweden. *Int J Epidemiol* 1996;25:32–9.
- [40] Yang CS, Wang ZY. Tea and cancer. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1993;85:1038–49.
- [41] Yang GY, Wang ZY, Kim S, et al. Characterization of early pulmonary hyperproliferation and tumour progression and their inhibition by black tea in a 4-(methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanone-induced lung tumorigenesis model with A/J mice. *Cancer Res* 1997;57:1889–94.
- [42] Shi ST, Wang ZY, Smith TJ, et al. Effects of green tea and black tea on 4-(methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanone bioactivation. DNA methylation, and lung tumorigenesis in A/J mice. *Cancer Res* 1994;54:4641–7.
- [43] Ho CT, Che CW, Wanasundara UN, et al. Natural antioxidants from tea. In: Shahidi F, editor. *Natural antioxidants: chemistry, health effects, and applications*. Champaign (IL): American Oil Chemists Society Press, 1997. p. 213–23.
- [44] Katiyar SK, Mukhtar H. Tea in chemoprevention of cancer: epidemiologic and experimental studies. *Int J Oncol* 1996;8:221–8.
- [45] Heilbrun LK, Nomura A, Stemmermann GN. Black tea consumption and cancer risk: a prospective study. *Br J Cancer* 1986;54:677–83.
- [46] Zheng W, Doyle TJ, Kushi LH, et al. Tea consumption and cancer incidence in a prospective cohort study of post-menopausal women. *Am J Epidemiol* 1996;144:175–82.
- [47] La Vecchia C, Negri E, Franceschi S, D'Avanzo B, Boyle P, et al. Tea consumption and cancer risk. *Nutr Cancer* 1992;17:27–31.
- [48] Voorrips LE, Goldbohm RA, Verhoeven DT, et al. Vegetable and fruit consumption and lung cancer risk in The Netherlands Cohort Study on diet and cancer. *Cancer Causes Control* 2000;11:101–15.
- [49] Knekt P, Jarvinen R, Seppanen R, et al. Dietary flavonoids and the risk of lung cancer and other malignant neoplasms. *Am J Epidemiol* 1997;146:223–30.
- [50] Fraser GE, Beeson WL, Phillips RL. Diet and lung cancer in California seventh-day adventists. *Am J Epidemiol* 1991;133:683–93.
- [51] Yong LC, Brown CC, Schatzkin A, et al. Intake of Vitamins E, C, and A and risk of lung cancer: the NHANES 1 epidemiologic follow-up study. *Am J Epidemiol* 1997;146:231–43.
- [52] Boffetta P, Agudo A, Ahrens W, et al. Multicenter case-control study of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and lung cancer in Europe. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1998;90:1440–50.
- [53] Boffetta P, Ahrens W, Nyberg F, et al. Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and risk of adenocarcinoma of the lung. *Int J Cancer* 1999;83:635–9.
- [54] Copeland KT, Checkoway H, McMichale AJ, Holbrook RH. Bias due to misclassification in the estimation of relative risk. *Am J Epidemiol* 1977;105:488–95.
- [55] Mao Y, Hu J, Ugnat AM, et al. Socio-economic status and lung cancer risk in Canada. *Int J Epidemiol* 2001;30:809–17.
- [56] Hein HO, Suadicani P, Gyntelberg F. Lung cancer risk and social class: the Copenhagen male study 17-year follow-up. *Dan Med Bull* 1992;39:173–6.
- [57] Van Loon AJM, Goldbohm RA, Van den Brandt PA. Lung cancer: is there an association with socio-economic status in The Netherlands? *J Epidemiol Community Health* 1995;49:65–9.
- [58] Van Loon AJM, Goldbohm RA, Kant IJ, et al. Socio-economic status and lung cancer incidence in men in The Netherlands: is there a role for occupational exposure? *J Epidemiol Community Health* 1997;51:24–9.

Paper

Environmental tobacco smoke and tobacco related mortality in a prospective study of Californians, 1960-98

James E Enstrom, *researcher*¹, Geoffrey C Kabat, *associate professor*²

▶ Abstract

Objective To measure the relation between environmental tobacco smoke, as estimated by smoking in spouses, and long term mortality from tobacco related disease.

Design Prospective cohort study covering 39 years.

Setting Adult population of California, United States.

Participants 118 094 adults enrolled in late 1959 in the American Cancer Society cancer prevention study (CPS I), who were followed until 1998. Particular focus is on the 35 561 never smokers who had a spouse in the study with known smoking habits.

Main outcome measures Relative risks and 95% confidence intervals for deaths from coronary heart disease, lung cancer, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease related to smoking in spouses and active cigarette smoking.

Results For participants followed from 1960 until 1998 the age adjusted relative risk (95% confidence interval) for never smokers married to ever smokers compared with never smokers married to never smokers was 0.94 (0.85 to 1.05) for coronary heart disease, 0.75 (0.42 to 1.35) for lung cancer, and 1.27 (0.78 to 2.08) for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease among 9619 men, and 1.01 (0.94 to 1.08), 0.99 (0.72 to 1.37), and 1.13 (0.80 to 1.58), respectively, among 25 942 women. No significant associations were found for current or former exposure to environmental tobacco smoke before or after adjusting for seven confounders and before or after excluding participants with pre-existing disease. No significant associations were found during the shorter follow up periods of 1960-5, 1966-72, 1973-85, and 1973-98.

Conclusions The results do not support a causal relation between environmental tobacco smoke and tobacco related mortality, although they do not rule out a small effect. The association between exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and coronary heart disease and lung cancer may be considerably weaker than generally believed.

► Introduction

Several major reviews have determined that exposure to environmental tobacco smoke increases the relative risk of coronary heart disease, based primarily on comparing never smokers married to smokers with never smokers married to never smokers. The American Heart Association, the California Environmental Protection Agency, and the US surgeon general have concluded that the increase in coronary heart disease risk due to environmental tobacco smoke is 30% (relative risk 1.30).¹⁻³ Meta-analyses of epidemiological studies have reported summary relative risks (95% confidence intervals) of 1.30 (1.22 to 1.38), 1.25 (1.17 to 1.32), and 1.25 (1.17 to 1.33) for coronary heart disease⁴⁻⁶ and 1.23 (1.13 to 1.35) and 1.23 (1.13 to 1.34) for lung cancer,^{7,8} similar to the 1.20 found by the California Environmental Protection Agency and the US surgeon general.^{2,3} The US Environmental Protection Agency has classified environmental tobacco smoke as a known human carcinogen.⁷ Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, primarily asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema, has been associated with exposure to environmental tobacco smoke, but the evidence for increased mortality is sparse.^{2,3}

Although these reviews come to similar conclusions, the association between environmental tobacco smoke and tobacco related diseases is still controversial owing to several limitations in the epidemiological studies.⁹⁻¹⁴ Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke is difficult to measure quantitatively and therefore has been approximated by self reported estimates, primarily smoking history in spouses. Confounding by active cigarette smoking is so strong that the association with environmental tobacco smoke can only be evaluated among never smokers. The relation between tobacco related diseases and environmental tobacco smoke may be influenced by misclassification of some smokers as never smokers, misclassification of exposure status to environmental tobacco smoke, and several potential confounders. It is also unclear how the reported increased risk of coronary heart disease due to environmental tobacco smoke could be so close to the increased risk due to active smoking (30% and 70%, respectively), since environmental tobacco smoke is much more dilute than actively inhaled smoke.

Most epidemiological studies have found that environmental tobacco smoke has a positive but not statistically significant relation to coronary heart disease and lung cancer. Meta-analyses have combined these inconclusive results to produce statistically significant summary relative risks.⁴⁻⁸ However, there are problems inherent in using meta-analysis to establish a causal relation.⁹⁻¹⁴ The epidemiological data are subject to the limitations described above. They have not been collected in a standardised way, and some relative risks have been inappropriately combined. Because it is more likely that positive associations get published, unpublished negative results could reduce the summary relative risks. Also, the meta-analyses of coronary heart disease omitted the published negative results from the large American Cancer Society cancer prevention study (CPS I).^{10,11} We have extended the follow up for the California participants in this cohort, analysed the relation between environmental tobacco smoke and tobacco related diseases, and addressed concerns about this study.

► Methods

CPS I is a prospective cohort study begun by the American Cancer Society in October 1959 and described in detail elsewhere.¹⁵⁻¹⁷ A total of 1 078 894 adults from 25 states were enrolled on the basis of a detailed four page questionnaire. In 1961, 1963, 1965, and 1972, surviving cohort members completed brief questionnaires. The American Cancer Society ascertained the vital status and current address for most of the adults up to September 1972 and obtained death certificates for most of those known dead.

Follow up

Long term follow up was undertaken at the University of California at Los Angeles on all 118 094 participants from California. This is described in detail elsewhere and summarised in [table 1](#).¹⁸ The participants were matched several times with the California death file and the social security death index on the basis of their name and other identifying variables.^{18 19} Overall, 79 437 deaths were identified up to 31 December 1998, and the underlying cause was obtained from the California death file and death certificates for 93% (73 876) of these deaths.

**View this
table:
[\[in this
window\]](#)
[\[in a new
window\]](#)**

Table 1 Follow up details of 51 343 men and 66 751 women in California cancer prevention study (CPS I) cohort

Participants were also matched with information given on their California driver's licence, based primarily on name, date of birth, and height. We obtained the address given during the 1990s for 21 897 participants who were not known as dead as of 1999, and these participants were assumed to be alive in 1999. Of the remaining participants in the study's master database, 6845 were withdrawn from further follow up as of September 1972 because their complete name was not retained, and 9915 were lost to follow up as of 1999 because their vital status was unknown.

To assess the current status of surviving cohort members, in mid-1999 we sent out a two page questionnaire on smoking and lifestyle to those participants with an address for 1995 or later on their driver's licence. Overall, 2290 of 5275 men (43.4%) and 4869 of 10 738

women (45.3%) completed the questionnaire. Responses to name, date of birth, and height on the questionnaire confirmed that over 99% of the respondents had been accurately located.

The follow up period was from time of entry to the study (1 January to 31 March 1960) until death, withdrawal (date last known alive), or end of follow up (31 December 1998). The participants were aged 30-96 years at enrolment. We excluded the few person years of observation and the 36 deaths during 1959. The underlying cause of each death was assigned according to the international classification of diseases (seventh, eighth, or ninth revisions). Coronary heart disease was defined as 420 (ICD-7) during 1960-7, 410-4 (ICD-8) during 1968-78, and 410-4 (ICD-9) during 1979-98, lung cancer was defined as 162-3 (ICD-7), 162 (ICD-8), and 162 (ICD-9), and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was defined as 241, 500-2, and 527.1 (ICD-7), 490-3 (ICD-8), and 490-6 (ICD-9). For the analysis of environmental tobacco smoke we selected the 35 561 participants who had never smoked as of 1959 and who had a spouse in the study with known smoking habits.

Statistical analysis

The independent variable used for analysis was exposure to environmental tobacco smoke based on smoking status of the spouse in 1959, 1965, and 1972. Never smokers married to current or former smokers were compared with never smokers married to never smokers. The 1959 never smokers were defined as those who had never smoked any form of tobacco as of 1959. The 1965 never smokers were defined as 1959 never smokers who did not smoke cigarettes as of 1965. The 1972 never smokers were defined as 1959 never smokers who did not smoke cigarettes as of 1965 and 1972. The 1959/1999 never smokers were defined as 1959 never smokers who had never smoked cigarettes as of 1999. Never smokers married to a current smoker were subdivided into categories according to the smoking status of their spouse: 1-9, 10-19, 20, 21-39, ≥ 40 cigarettes consumed per day for men and women, with the addition of pipe or cigar usage for women. Former smokers were considered as an additional category.

We calculated the age adjusted relative risk of death and 95% confidence interval as a function of smoking status of the spouse by using Cox proportional hazards regression.¹⁸
²⁰ A fully adjusted relative risk was calculated by using a model that included age and seven potential confounders at baseline: race (white, non-white), education level (< 12, 12, > 12 years), exercise (none or slight, moderate, heavy), body mass index (< 20, 20-22.99, 23-25.99, 26-29.99, ≥ 30), urbanisation (five population sizes), fruit or fruit juice intake (0-2, 3-4, 5-7 days a week), and health status (good, fair, poor, sick). Analyses were carried out for all participants and for healthy participants (those with no history of cancer, heart disease, or stroke at baseline). The relative risk was also calculated for current cigarette smokers (cigarettes only) as a function of number of cigarettes consumed per day for the entire cohort.¹⁸ For reference, the age adjusted death rate has been calculated by cause of death for all never smokers.¹⁸

► Results

The personal and lifestyle characteristics and follow up status for 1959 never smokers were relatively independent of their spouse's smoking status (tables [2](#) and [3](#)). Also, the baseline characteristics of the 1999 respondents in 1959 were similar to those for all participants in 1959, except for a younger age at enrolment. Although heavily censored by age, the 1999 respondents seemed reasonably representative of survivors. Race, education, exercise, height, weight, and fruit intake had also remained largely unchanged among the 1999 respondents since 1959. The proportion of participants who had withdrawn as of 1972, were lost as of 1999, or had an unknown cause of death was not related to the smoking status of spouses. However, widowhood (widowed as of 1999) increased substantially with the level of smoking in the spouse.

View this table:
[\[in this window\]](#)
[\[in a new window\]](#)

Table 2 Personal and lifestyle characteristics of male 1959 never smokers in California cancer prevention study (CPS I) cohort by smoking status of spouse

View this table:
[\[in this window\]](#)
[\[in a new window\]](#)

Table 3 Personal and lifestyle characteristics of female 1959 never smokers in California cancer prevention study (CPS I) cohort by smoking status of spouse

The smoking status of spouses as of 1959 was related to three self reported measures of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke as of 1999 ([table 4](#)). Particularly for women, there was a clear relation between smoking status of spouses as of 1959 and self reported measures in 1999 of having lived with a smoker, having lived with a smoking spouse, and a positive answer to the question "In your work or daily life, are (were) you regularly exposed to cigarette smoke from others" Also, the percentage of participants currently married as of 1999 declined substantially with the smoking status of the spouse, owing to increased widowhood. Smoking history of the spouse as assessed in 1999 was strongly related to exposure to environmental tobacco smoke as of 1999 for both men and women ([table 5](#)).

View this table: [\[in this window\]](#) [\[in a new window\]](#) **Table 4** Percentage of cohort exposed to three measures of environmental tobacco smoke in 1999 by smoking status of spouse among 1959 never smokers who responded to 1999 follow up questionnaire. Subgroup of 1959 never smokers aged ≥ 50 years at entry (born before 1910) also shown. Values are percentage (number) exposed to environmental tobacco smoke in 1999, except for data on marital status

View this table: [\[in this window\]](#) [\[in a new window\]](#) **Table 5** One measure of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke as of 1999 by smoking history of spouse in 1999 among 1959/1999 never smokers who responded to 1999 follow up questionnaire. Values are percentage (number) exposed to environmental tobacco smoke in 1999

Misclassification of exposure and smoking status

Although there was substantial misclassification of environmental tobacco smoke exposure status from 1959 to 1999, it was less for those never smokers aged 50 or over at enrolment (see [table 4](#)), never smokers defined in 1972 (data not shown), and never smokers defined in 1999 (see [table 5](#)). Misclassification of exposure status produces a measured relative risk that is closer to 1.0 than the true relative risk.^{8 13} The extent of misclassification from 1959 to 1999 could not obscure a true association with a relative risk of about 1.3, if it exists, among women, but it could largely obscure this association among men. However, this level of misclassification, which is based on the changes that occurred over 40 years among the younger than average 1999 respondents, exaggerates the true level of misclassification that occurred among the cohort as a whole, particularly during short follow up periods.

Essentially all 1959 never smokers remained never smokers on the basis of smoking status reported in 1965, 1972, and 1999 ([table 6](#)). Of those who reported a history of smoking in 1999, most had smoked no more than 10 cigarettes per day for a few years, and most had quit smoking before 1960. This indicates only a small degree of misclassification of smoking status. Some bias exists in the misclassification of smoking status among the 1959 never smokers, because the percentage who smoked in the 1965 and 1972 surveys was greatest among those with the highest levels of smoking in spouses. This bias produces a measured relative risk that is greater than the true relative risk, but by a negligible amount for this level of bias.^{8 13}

View this table: [\[in this window\]](#) [\[in a new window\]](#) **Table 6** Percentage of current smokers by cigarettes consumed per day as of 1965, 1972, and 1999, and former smokers by year of cessation as of 1999 among 1959 never smokers by smoking status of spouse. Values are percentages (numbers) of cigarette smokers

Effect of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke

Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke was not significantly associated with the death rate for coronary heart disease, lung cancer, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in men or women (tables 7 and 8). This was true for all 1959 never smokers and 1959 never smokers aged 50 or over at enrolment followed during 1960-98 and for 1972 never smokers followed during 1973-98. The relative risks were slightly reduced after adjustment for seven confounders. Results were essentially unchanged among the healthy participants only (data not shown). The relative risks were consistent with 1.0 for virtually every level of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke, current or former. Only the relative risks for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease suggested an association. An environmental tobacco smoke index based on seven or eight levels of smoking in a spouse yielded a relative risk of about 1.0 for each level of change and no suggestion of a dose-response trend.

View this table: [\[in this window\]](#) [\[in a new window\]](#) **Table 7** Level of smoking in spouse and deaths from selected causes among male never smokers in California cancer prevention study (CPS I) cohort, as of 1959 and 1972. Relative risk (95% confidence interval) comparing individuals with each level of exposure to those without exposure. Proportional hazards linear models adjusted for age and for age and seven confounders. For reference, 1960-98 death rate in deaths per 1000 person years adjusted to 1960 US population for attained ages 35-84 is given¹⁸

View this table: [\[in this window\]](#) [\[in a new window\]](#) **Table 8** Level of smoking in spouse and deaths from selected causes among female never smokers in California cancer prevention study (CPS I) cohort, as of 1959 and 1972. For reference, 1960-98 death rate in deaths per 1000 person years adjusted to 1960 US population for attained ages 35-84 is given¹⁸

[window\]](#)

In addition, analyses for coronary heart disease were performed for three short follow up periods with presumably smaller misclassification errors. All relative risks for coronary heart disease were consistent with 1.0 for the follow up periods of 1960-5, 1966-72, and 1973-85 for never smokers defined as of 1959, 1965, and 1972 ([table 9](#)). In particular, the relative risk for current smoking in a spouse was not increased, and there were no trends based on the environmental tobacco smoke index.

**View this
table:**
[\[in this
window\]](#)
[\[in a new
window\]](#)

Table 9 Level of smoking in spouse and deaths from coronary heart disease among never smokers in California cancer prevention study (CPS I) cohort, as of 1959, 1965, and 1972

As expected, there was a strong, positive dose-response relation between active cigarette smoking and deaths from coronary heart disease, lung cancer, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease during 1960-98 ([table 10¹⁰](#)). These relative risks were consistent with those for the full CPS I cohort until 1972.^{15 17} As it is generally considered that exposure to environmental tobacco smoke is roughly equivalent to smoking one cigarette per day,⁴ we extrapolated the relative risk due to exposure to environmental tobacco smoke from the relative risks for smoking 1-9 cigarettes per day. These extrapolated relative risks were about 1.03 for coronary heart disease and about 1.20 for lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Based on these findings, exposure to environmental tobacco smoke could not plausibly cause a 30% increase in risk of coronary heart disease in this cohort, although a 20% increase in risk of lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease could not be ruled out.

View this table: [\[in this window\]](#) [\[in a new window\]](#) **Table 10** 1960-98 age adjusted relative risk (95% confidence interval) of death for coronary heart disease, lung cancer, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease among cigarette smokers compared with never smokers as function of active smoking status (cigarettes per day) in 1959

► Discussion

On the basis of our findings from the long term follow up of the California cohort of the cancer prevention study (CPS I), the association between exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and coronary heart disease and lung cancer may be considerably weaker than generally believed. Although participants in CPS I are not a representative sample of the US population, never smokers in this cohort had a total death rate that was close to that of US white never smokers.²¹ Furthermore, the relative risks were based on comparisons within the cohort and should be valid. Although the participants' total exposure to smoking in a spouse was affected by the substantial extent of smoking cessation since 1959,¹⁸ this did not affect the relative comparisons. Also, the relative risks during short follow up periods, with limited cessation, were similar to the long term risks.

Strengths of study

CPS I has several important strengths: long established value as a prospective epidemiological study, large size, extensive baseline data on smoking and potential confounders, extensive follow up data, and excellent long term follow up. None of the other cohort studies on environmental tobacco smoke has more strengths, and none has presented as many detailed results. Considering these strengths as a whole, the CPS I cohort is one of the most valuable samples for studying the relation between environmental tobacco smoke and mortality.

Concern has been expressed that smoking status of the spouse as of 1959 does not accurately reflect total exposure to environmental tobacco smoke because there was so much exposure to non-residential environmental tobacco smoke at that time.⁶ The 1999 questionnaire showed that the smoking status of spouses was directly related to a history of total exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. It also showed that the extent of misclassification of exposure was not sufficient to obscure a true association between environmental tobacco smoke and coronary heart disease among women (see tables 4 and 5).

Our methodology and results are fully described because of concern that the earlier analysis of coronary heart disease in CPS I¹⁰ was flawed by author bias owing to funding by the tobacco industry.⁴ Our results for coronary heart disease and lung cancer are consistent with those of most of the other individual studies on environmental tobacco smoke,⁴⁻⁸ including the results for coronary heart disease and lung cancer in the full CPS

I.^{10 16} Moreover, when our results are included in a meta-analysis of all results for coronary heart disease, the summary relative risks for current and ever exposure to environmental tobacco smoke are reduced to about 1.05, indicating a weak relation.

Widowhood was strongly correlated with smoking status of spouses, owing to the reduced survival of smokers. Since widowers have higher death rates than married people,^{22 23} controlling for widowhood would be expected to reduce the relative risks in this and other studies of smoking in spouses. The precise effect of widowhood due to smoking in spouses still needs to be determined, but it may partially explain the positive relative risks found in other cohorts.

▶ Conclusion

The results of the California CPS I cohort do not support a causal relation between exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and tobacco related mortality, although they do not rule out a small effect. Given the limitations of the underlying data in this and the other studies of environmental tobacco smoke and the small size of the risk, it seems premature to conclude that environmental tobacco smoke causes death from coronary heart disease and lung cancer.

What is already known on this topic

Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke is generally believed to increase the risk of coronary heart disease and lung cancer among never smokers by about 25%

This increased risk, based primarily on meta-analysis, is still controversial due to methodological problems

What this study adds

In a large study of Californians followed for 40 years, environmental tobacco smoke was not associated with coronary heart disease or lung cancer mortality at any level of exposure

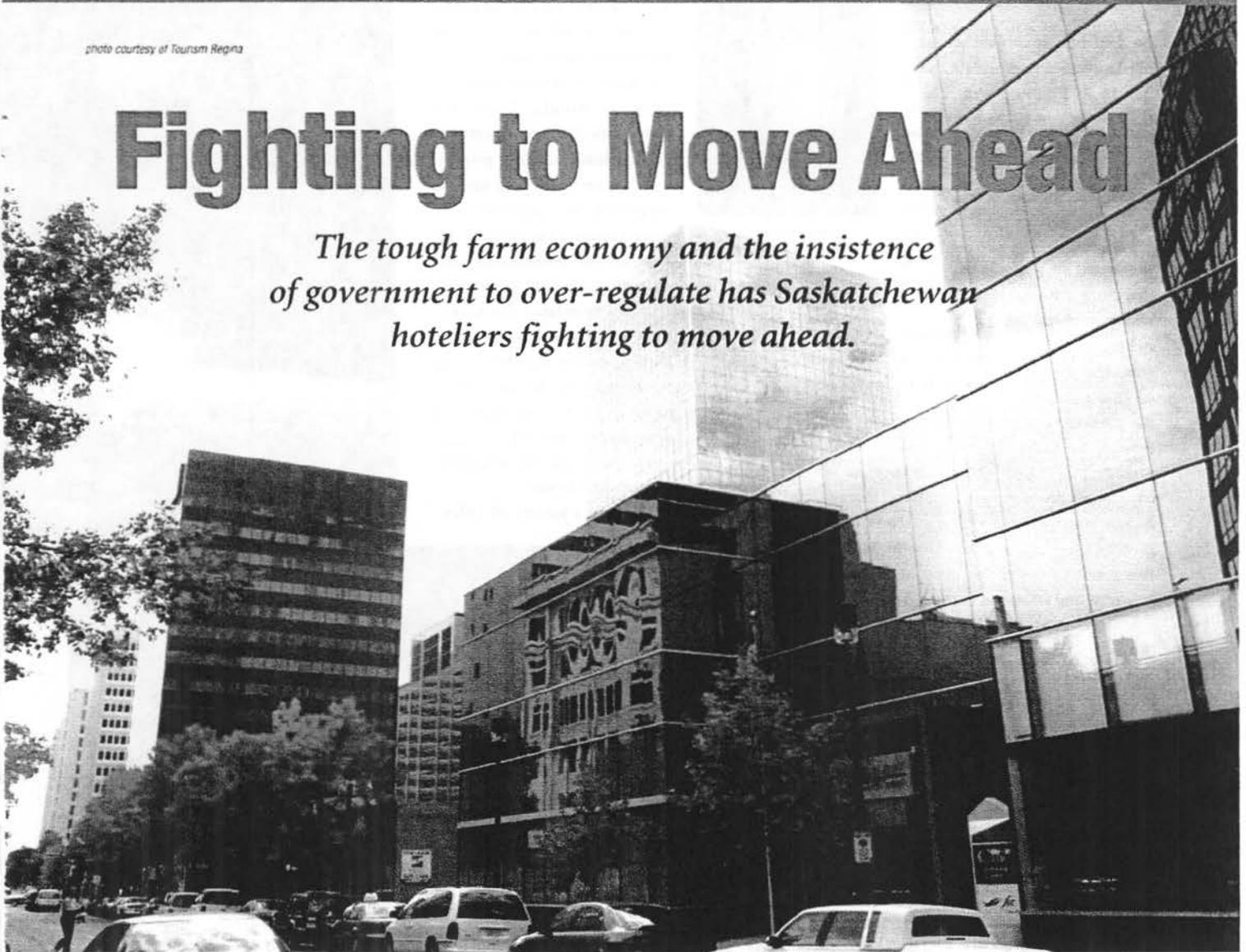
These findings suggest that the effects of environmental tobacco smoke, particularly for coronary heart disease, are considerably smaller than generally believed

Active cigarette smoking was confirmed as a strong, dose related risk factor for coronary heart disease, lung cancer, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

photo courtesy of Tourism Regina

Fighting to Move Ahead

The tough farm economy and the insistence of government to over-regulate has Saskatchewan hoteliers fighting to move ahead.



WHEN TIRES GO ROUND, SO TOO DOES BUSINESS IN SASKATCHEWAN. In this province 70 per cent of the hotel trade is from domestic bookings. Last year, it was this domestic business that helped push average daily rates upward.

However, despite the gains in the daily rate, overall business was flat to declining. Occupancies across the province fell by nearly a full point in 2004 (Oct. to Oct.) to just over 56 per cent province-wide. In the major cities of Regina and Saskatoon, things didn't fare much better with occupancies hitting just above 58 per cent. Fortunately, rates climbed to help offset this decline. Across the province dailies moved ahead by \$2.30 to around \$82.90. In the cities the climb was about 0.20 cents higher with rates there averaging almost \$89.00.

The higher rates and the need for modernization have helped drive a modest growth in properties in the cities. Reports indicate new builds – such as a Sandman and a Holiday Inn going up in the perimeter region of Regina and Saskatoon – has just come off a spike in hotel building.

Regulations Working Against Businesses

"The biggest issue in Saskatchewan hospitality is the smoking ban," says Hotel Association of Saskatchewan (HAS) Executive Vice

President Tom Mullin. The ban came into effect January 1, 2005 and it is expected to cost the province in excess of \$100 million in lost revenue. Already, jurisdictions such as Moose Jaw and Yorkton where smoking bans are already established have watched bar sales decline by 25 per cent.

"We've engineered a campaign to promote ventilated rooms for smokers such as they have in BC. We hope to show people that there is an option available rather than just going for a total ban," says Mullin.

Unfortunately, the separate area idea fell

on deaf ears at cabinet where MLAs decided to maintain the ban in its present form. The only exceptions to the ban will be personal care facilities. Here, the government was able to establish an acceptable air quality standard and set up separate smoking rooms for patients. This move leaves the province's hoteliers asking why this scenario cannot be implemented in bars.

Besides the revenue shortfall, it is expected that hoteliers will have problems with bar patrons who go outside to smoke and cease to be under the control of bar staff. Already, police have noticed an increase in complaints from people reporting disturbances outside bars where patrons have gathered to smoke. According to Mullin this problem opens the door for liability concerns and added insurance costs.

Saskatchewan hoteliers are also feeling the bite from last year's ill considered liquor policy changes. Similar to most provinces Saskatchewan's liquor sales are ruled by a government monopoly. Last year the province removed the volume discount to non-SLGA (Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority) stores, raised the Liquor Consumption Tax to 10 per cent, lengthened SLGA store hours and allowed these government outlets to open Sundays.



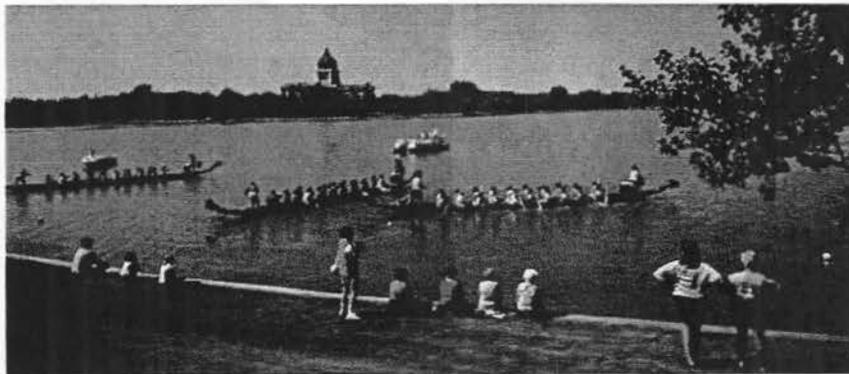
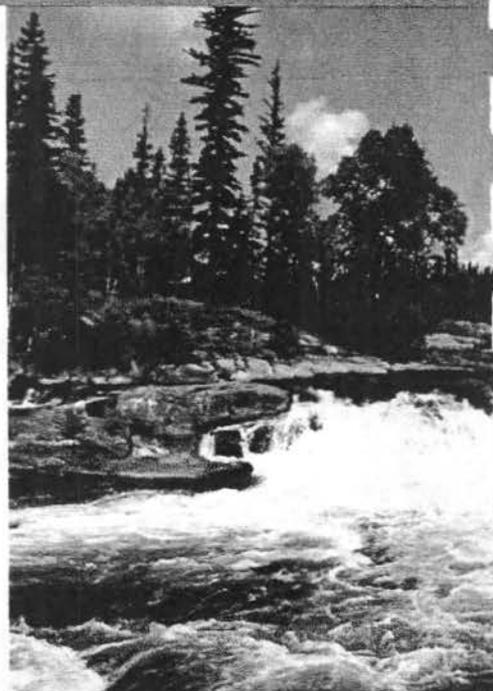
Brian Dionne,
President, HAS.

The result was a massive decline in off-sale revenue from hotel liquor stores.

"In Saskatchewan we have two types of hotels. There are properties that are accommodation dominant and properties that are liquor and gaming dominant. We fought the volume rebate cancellation by showing the minister that two-

thirds of HAS members would be impacted. The government reinstated the schedule in July, but the business has not come back," says Mullin, noting that beer sales market share reversed with 40 per cent of trade now going to HAS properties and SLGA controlling 60 per cent of brew sales. "Two-and-a half years ago the numbers were the exact opposite," he says.

Around the province a variety of differ-



Dragon boat races, Regina.

**Your guest's sleep
is your #1 product...
Your guest's BEST
sleep ever is ours!**



Foamsmiths

Saskatoon, SK
Toll Free: (877) 452-3626
djfoam@sasktel.net

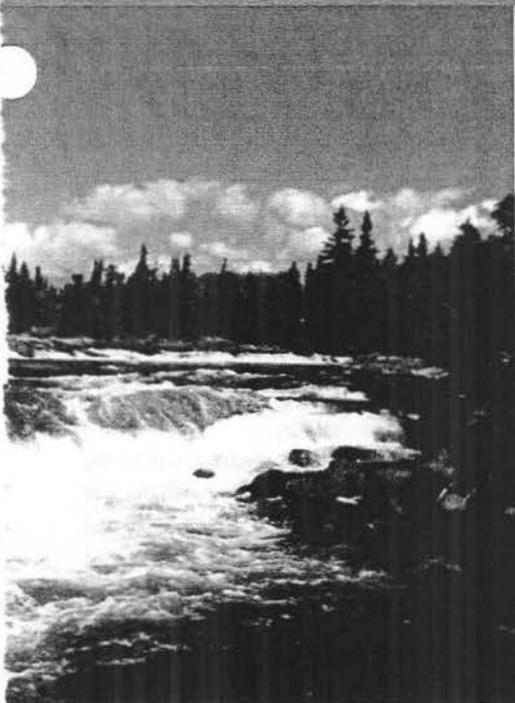
Quality foam mattresses, like no other!
Comfort and durability
no longer an elusive dream!

ent circumstances are impacting hoteliers. Regrettably, most circumstances are tending to make it more difficult to keep the cash register ringing.

Rural Operators Fighting Hard

In Biggar, a west central farming community, Orvil McComb runs the 32-room Westwinds Hotel; a focal point in the town with a restaurant and newly built off-sale liquor, wine and beer outlet

"The early frost really took a toll on crops. Our peas and canola were poor. When farmers don't have any money to spare they don't come in to spend at the hotel. BSE was another blow. The tougher drinking and driving enforcement is also keeping people away from the bar," he says, remarking that in years past he could depend on a regular group of older patrons



Saskatchewan's natural beauty attracts tourism from around the world.

dropping in during the late afternoon. "These people are gone," he says, adding that patrons don't want to chance a steep fine, the loss of driver's licence and the embarrassment of a DUI charge.

Taking the bull by the horns, McComb decided to build a modern cold beer, wine and liquor store. The facility was built at a cost of \$250,000.

"If people are going to stay home I felt this would be the way to go. The revenue is not the same as selling a bottle of spirits by the ounce at the bar, but I believe this is a proactive approach to the situation."

At McComb's outlet he charges mark-ups similar to what one might find in a convenience store.

"We have to pay the same cost at the SLGA as anyone else. There is no wholesale



Tom Mullin, Executive Vice-President, HAS.

price. All we can offer is convenience and hope our customers will support us," he says, adding that is very frustrating to have the government in-your-face in nearly every aspect of your

business and then have them compete with you on a playing field slanted in their favour.

McComb is enjoying a small room busi-

ness from the malt plant in town which brings in foreign trade personnel. He also operates a 150-seat banquet room at the 30-year-old property.

"We are looking hard at diversifying the business to accommodate the changes. We are budgeting for greatly reduced sales in the beverage room once the smoking ban kicks in and expect a 30 per cent decrease

in revenue. Our hope is the off-sale store will pick up some of the slack."

In the south western town of Maple Creek, Sam Boychuk operates the historic Commercial Hotel. This property offers 25 guest rooms, a 96-seat beverage room and a 75-seat restaurant. Like McComb he reports that the hotel business has been a struggle over the past several years. Mercifully, Maple Creek has revenue from gas drilling and exploration, a bright spot on an otherwise cloudy economic horizon.

*Your
Professional
Advantage*

STEC

**SASKATCHEWAN TOURISM
EDUCATION COUNCIL**

A Division of Tourism Saskatchewan

For all your tourism human resource development needs:

- workshops
- resources
- on-line
- certification

TOURISM TRAINING
emerit
DÉVELOPPEMENT DES COMPÉTENCES

Service Best
SASKATCHEWAN

Serve it Right...It's Good Business



Saskatoon's Delta Bessborough – tradition and heritage in a small prairie city.

"Our place was the gathering spot for cattlemen following the Tuesday auction. After the BSE problem there had been no auction for four months prior to the fall calf sales," says Boychuk noting that he has seen a short-fall of \$1200 a week without the auction.

"This summer we lost three months of liquor revenue thanks to the rebate issue.

Now the smoking ban will hit us."

Boychuk reports that a few projects might bode well for his business. Coming this year is a new seniors' residence and he has hopes of selling a few pints and a room or two to the construction crews. As well, drilling crews have been given the go-ahead for work on the ecologically sensitive

Sandhills area. "At this point we are not certain whether they will take advantage of the permission or not," he says.

In the central part of the province in Raymore, a town of 700, forty minutes north of Regina, the challenges are much the same as in other regions, says Brian Dionne, owner of the Raymore Hotel and president of the HAS. He notes that the future of small towns such as his is bleak due to the poor farm economy that has people leaving these communities for larger centres and city jobs.

"If farming turns profitable it will be the grandsons of the current farmers who will step in rather than the sons who have had to look to places like Lloydminster and Weyburn where oil and gas industry is driving a stronger economy," he says.

Like a lot of Saskatchewan hoteliers Dionne suggests it's a waiting game where there are hopes the tide will soon turn for the better.

"Right now the government is too involved in our business. We are too heavily taxed and regulated. The government has to leave us some tools to make a living or we can't survive," he says, concluding that the industry must have a more stable business environment with balance and evenness.

Dionne points out that his hotel is a key community meeting place for more than

You have an option.



"Serving Saskatchewan Natural Gas Users Since 1987"

Saskatchewan
Suite 101, 2366 Avenue C North
Saskatoon, SK S7L 5X5
Phone: (306) 975-9048
Fax: (306) 934-2440

Alberta
Suite 1000, 530-8th Avenue SW
Calgary, AB T2P 3S8
Phone: (403) 213-6030
Fax: (403) 213-6230

British Columbia
200 · 4170 Still Creek Drive
Burnaby, BC V5C 6C6
Phone: (604) 473-7757
Fax: (604) 298-5493

Visit us at: www.cegenenergy.com



The pool at Moose Jaw's renowned Temple Gardens Spa.

50 small towns that comprise Raymore's trading area. Without a hotel and a place to gather the survival of these communities becomes all the more difficult.

"The government has to look at the larger picture. If they make it too hard for us to make a go of it, hotels will close and the viability of many small communities will be put into jeopardy." ●

Oct 08 2004 04:33:00 - Source: HEA [The Canadian Press]

Mba Smoking Miners

WINNIPEG -- Manitoba's new smoking law will not force people working in underground mines to butt out.

The law bans most people from smoking in enclosed public spaces and workplaces.

But there's an exception for miners, who sometimes have to travel a half-hour to the surface in order to go outside.

The law allows miners to smoke if they walk 50 metres away from a work site in the mine.

A union official says the compromise is common-sense.

Les Ellsworth, with the United Steelworkers union in Thompson, says more than half his members smoke.

He says if they all had to step outside to light up, underground production would practically grind to a halt.



Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association

Subscribe to CRFA

Designated smoking rooms a sensible solution for Newfoundland

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 24, 2005

ST. JOHN'S – Newfoundland's hospitality industry is calling on the provincial government to allow designated smoking rooms (DSRs) when it introduces province-wide smoking later this spring. Hospitality operators support stricter controls over smoking in pubs but need time to make the transition to smoke-free operations. Allowing the industry option of installing designated smoking rooms will preserve jobs in Newfoundland and protect employees and non-smoking customers from second-hand smoke.

"Small and medium-sized businesses make up the lion's share of the pub, bar, tave nightclub sector in Newfoundland and Labrador, and it's these small businesses that are hardest hit by a 100% smoking ban," says Luc Erjavec, Vice President, Atlantic Canada Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association (CRFA). "According to the New Brunswick Liquor Corporation, in the first three months of New Brunswick's smoking ban, sales fell 10% while retail sales to customers increased 5%, compared to the previous year. This clearly demonstrates that customers who choose to smoke increasingly purchase liquor and entertain at home instead of going out to local restaurants and

CRFA and other hospitality groups are urging the government to allow operators to permit DSRs in adult-oriented establishments such as pubs, bars, taverns and nightclubs. Proper ventilation options protect employees and non-smoking customers from unwanted second-hand smoke and have proven effective in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and cities like Calgary and Toronto.

"There is a simple way to completely eliminate unwanted exposure to second-hand smoke without forcing small operators to cut jobs or go out of business – and that solution is designated smoking rooms," says Erjavec.

The call for designated smoking rooms is accompanied by an industry publication, *The Facts About Designated Smoking Rooms*, which explains ventilation and filtration systems, DSRs and addresses issues such as occupational exposure limits for employees, cost and enforcement considerations, and myths about designated smoking rooms. The publication is available online at www.crfa.ca/dsrfacts.pdf (PDF).

Newfoundland and Labrador's \$452-million restaurant and foodservice industry is one of the province's largest employers, providing 13,200 jobs in communities across the province.

- 30 -

CONTACT:

[Home](#)
[About Us](#)
[Restaurant & Food Services](#)
[Industry News](#)
[Press Releases](#)
[Member Services](#)
[Contact Us](#)
[Privacy / Legal](#)
[Bookmark CRFA.CA](#)
[Make CRFA.CA your Homepage](#)



Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association

[Subscribe to CRFA](#)

More than 70% of bars and pubs hurt by New Brunswick smoking ban

(December 9, 2004) New Brunswick's smoking ban is having a negative impact on the province's bars, pubs, taverns, legions and nightclubs, with 71% reporting a sharp decline in liquor sales during the first month of the ban, which took effect October 1, 2004.

The result is from a comprehensive survey sent by the Canadian Restaurant and Food Association (CRFA) to liquor-licensed establishments across New Brunswick, including restaurants, bars, pubs, legions, nightclubs, billiard halls, bowling alleys and private clubs. The association received 223 completed surveys evenly split among licensed restaurants, bars and pubs (34.0%), and other licensed establishments (33.5%) including nightclubs, legions, bowling alleys and billiard halls. With a sample of this size, the results are accurate to within ± 7.0 percentage points, 19 times out of 20.

The smoking ban is having a devastating impact on the small businesses that dominate the pub, bar, tavern and nightclub sector of the hospitality industry. Fully 79% of drink establishments report the smoking ban is having an impact and 71% say the impact is negative. Pubs, bars and taverns report an average decline in liquor sales of 23.9% compared to a year earlier, nightclubs a decline of 34.5% and legions a decline of 19.5%.

The frustration felt by many New Brunswick hospitality business owners is highlighted in written comments on many of the completed surveys:

"Had I known that the government was going to cut my business in half, I wouldn't have spent \$45,000 on renovations." (Lounge, Moncton)

"Customers are staying home rather than standing outside." (Pub, Miramichi)

"Many customers now eat and run, leaving to smoke in their vehicles instead of staying to have a second beverage." (Pub, Saint John)

"My restaurant has been non-smoking for three years but less customers are coming to the bar before or after eating." (Restaurant & Bar, Grand Bay)

[Privacy / Legal](#)

[Bookmark CRFA.CA](#)

[Make CRFA.CA your
Homepage](#)

"Where are all the non-smokers who said that they would go out to eat more often if there weren't any smoke?" (Bar & Grill, Campbellton)

"Well ventilated smoking rooms should be allowed." (Bowling Alley, Cap-Pele)

"We have New Brunswick's biggest native reserve 4 kilometres away where smoking is allowed. My liquor sales are down 40%." (Bar, Richibucto)

"I had to hire two more bouncers for cigarette surveillance." (Nightclub, Grand Falls)

"Our business has seriously declined. The smokers say that instead of being forced outdoors they would prefer to drink their beer at home where they can smoke." (Bar, St. Francois)

"Bar sales are suffering the most. Food sales are off and didn't increase as cr suggested." (Restaurant & Bar, Saint John)

"Liquor sales are off 75%. I will be forced to close if smoking ban is not lifted." (Bar, Burnt Church)

"Help!" (Pub, Fredericton)

The survey reveals that the impact of the smoking bans is substantially different for restaurants than it is for pubs, bars, taverns and nightclubs. An even 50.0% of restaurants report no impact from the smoking ban, with many noting they voluntarily stopped their dining rooms before the legislation was introduced. Another 15.2 % of restaurants are positive for business, while 22.7% say it is hurting sales and 12.1% aren't sure if or not the smoking ban is having an impact.

New Brunswick's smoking ban was rushed through the provincial legislature earlier without public hearings. "The industry presented a comprehensive plan that would have protected customers and employees from exposure to second-hand smoke while minimizing impact on small business," says Luc Erjavec, CRFA's Vice President, "but the provincial government chose to ignore a reasonable solution with the result that businesses are suffering and job losses are resulting from this heavy-handed legislation."



Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association

[Subscribe to CRFA](#)

City of St. John's challenges provincial smoking ban

(October 8, 2004) Councillor Art Puddister is leading a group of St. John's city council members in a push for a 100% smoking ban, despite the fact that not a single complaint about smoking in hospitality establishments has been registered at City Hall in the past year. They argue that a ban would eliminate smoking in all public places, including taverns and bars where smoking is now permitted under strict regulation.

Under the province's Smoke Free Environment Act, smoking is only permitted in hospitality establishments when no minors are present. Smoking is banned in all restaurants, bars, and in other adults-only establishments. Within these establishments, smoking is allowed only in a separate and distinct area that takes up no more than 10% of the total occupiable space of the establishment.

CRFA - like 72% of Canadians - believes that smoking regulations should be a provincial, not a municipal, concern. The current provincial regulations allow for bar and nightclub operators to install separately ventilated designated smoking rooms, a sensible solution that allows operators to serve smoking patrons while protecting non-smoking customers and employees from tobacco smoke.

A public hearing has been scheduled for Oct. 14, to seek public input into the proposal that would introduce a 100% smoking ban in St. John's. CRFA encourages hospitality operators in the city to contact their councillors to urge them to support the existing provincial smoking regulations, which are working just fine.

Members seeking more information about this issue are encouraged to contact Luc Javelle, CRFA's Vice President, Atlantic Canada at 1-877-755-1938 ext. 101 or lerjavec@crfa.ca

[Privacy / Legal](#)

[Bookmark CRFA.CA](#)

[Make CRFA.CA your
Homepage](#)



[Return to
Industry Issues](#)



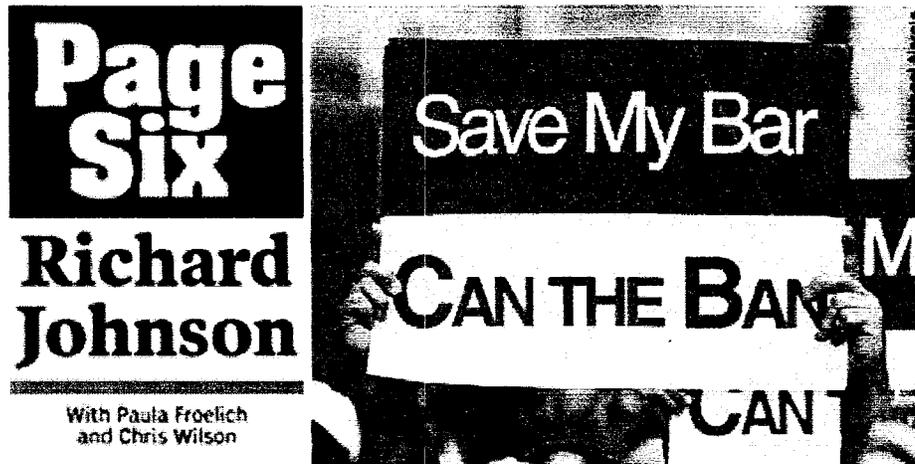
Email this article to:



[Print this
Article](#)

© 2005 Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association
Website design by ACS Web Group and Dakis & Associates

CLUBS BLAME SMOKING BAN FOR STAFF CUTBACKS



**Page
Six**

**Richard
Johnson**

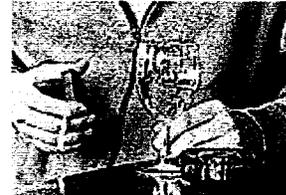
With Paula Froelich
and Chris Wilson

December 10, 2003 -- THE NEW York Nightlife Association is trumpeting a new survey that it says proves Mayor Bloomberg's smoking ban has crippled the city's nightlife industry. The survey, conducted by International Communications Research of 300 bars, hotel lounges and nightclubs, found that 34 percent of bars, hotels and nightclubs have reduced staff by an average 18 percent since the ban took effect, and 74 percent of those establishments blame the layoffs on the ban. The survey also showed that 76 percent of them have lost customers by an average of 30 percent. And 78 percent of businesses reported a negative impact on their businesses. "Before the smoking ban was passed, we told government leaders that bars and nightclubs would take the brunt of the economic fallout," said NYNA president David Rabin. "This survey confirms that devastation. The smoking ban is driving a multibillion-dollar nightlife industry into the ground."

NY smoking ban leads to job losses

Published 16-Oct-2003

Fears that a smoking ban in Britain's pubs would lead to job losses have been confirmed.



According to new research one in 10 jobs in the New York pub and bar sector have been lost since the city introduced its ban on smoking in the workplace in March.

This news follows rising fears of a similar ban in the UK after comments made by European health commissioner David Byrne, who last month reiterated that he was looking to enforce a ban on smoking in public places across Europe.

Nick Bish, chairman of the Charter Group, said: "I think the research results demonstrate the real need for licensees in Ireland, or anywhere that is engaged in the smoking debate, to be really fearful of a ban."

The Charter Group promotes self-regulation on smoking through the use of signage, good ventilation and no-smoking areas where possible.

The Vintners Federation of Ireland, the Irish Hotels Federation and the Licensed Vintners Association commissioned the research to get evidence of the impact of a total smoking ban, which will be introduced in Ireland on January 1.

The research was undertaken by an independent New York research company International Communications Research and was based on a survey of 300 bars, cocktail lounges and hotels in the city.

It showed that two-thirds of all establishments reported a decline in the number of customers since the ban was introduced. Establishments reported an average decline of 17 per cent in the number of waiters and waitresses they employed while there was an 11 per cent drop in the number of bartenders.

The three Irish associations released a joint statement: "The findings of this research provides concrete proof of the negative impact that the smoking ban has had on the hospitality sector in New York. Until now we have been listening to anecdotal evidence from health and City experts talking about business booming. Nothing could be further from the truth.

"Independent research continually shows the Irish public don't want this ban and Irish bar workers don't want this ban. Compromise is the way forward."

Quantum Business Media

Smoking ban hurts tavern
The Daily Press (Timmins)
Tue 20 Jan 2004
Page: 2
Section: City/District
Byline: Gord Young
Source: Osprey News Network; The North Bay Nugget

STURGEON FALLS - A small business owner is pleading for leniency under West Nipissing's smoking ban, claiming the new bylaw threatens her livelihood.

Suzanne Manard, owner of Carl's Restaurant on King Street in Sturgeon Falls, says she has yet to place a beer order this year because her bar crowd is about half of what it was before Jan. 1, when West Nipissing's anti-smoking bylaw came into effect.

"I'm in trouble now . . . and it's only been three weeks," Manard said, noting she's had to lay off a cook and slash the hours of remaining employees. "I've only been in business three years."

Manard, who will voice her concerns tonight at a municipal council meeting, plans to ask for mercy for bar owners like herself, who have been stung with a loss of business.

She's invited a representative of PUBCO -- an Ottawa-based coalition of bar and restaurant owners -- and is counting on other local businesses for support.

The bylaw bans smoking in all public places, including workplaces. Manard said she's seeking a solution for her financial woes, whether it's lifting the ban in the pub area of her restaurant or waiving the restrictions for bars until a provincewide ban is implemented within three years.

Wendy Carew, public health director of the North Bay and District Health Unit, said there's been 100 per cent compliance with the smoking bylaw in West Nipissing since its implementation.

Edition: Final
Story Type: News
Length: 238 words

Sent: Monday, August 30, 2004 5:37 AM

Smoking Losses

REGINA – People who operate casinos, bars and even charity bingos say they're losing millions because of bans on smoking in public places.

Tom Mullin, of the Hotels Association of Saskatchewan, says there will be closure when the province's smoking ban takes effect in January.

He figures video lottery terminal revenues in Saskatchewan will fall by about 20 (m) Million to 30 (m) million dollars as a result of the ban.

Mullin says the problem stems from the fact that a large majority of people who play V-L-Ts also smoke.

The Manitoba Lotteries Corporation says it has seen a 20 (m) million-dollar drop in revenues since Winnipeg put in a smoking ban last September.

In Edmonton, charities are worried about the possible downside of a smoking ban, saying the move may cost them 14 (m) million dollars a year.

Jun 22 2004 19:59:00

**N.B. legions say smoking ban will cost communities \$600,000 in donations
(NB-Smoking-Ban)**

Premier Bernard Lord said recently that anti-smoking legislation would be tabled in the legislature before the end of the current session.

Until then, details of the pending legislation are being kept under wraps.

The premier has only said there are two options: "a full ban, everywhere, all the time, or a full ban everywhere with exceptions for designated smoking areas."

It is unclear whether the pending anti-smoking legislation will include legion bars and bingo halls, but legion officials are expecting their association to suffer as much as any other bar owner or restaurateur.

Driscoll said anti-smoking legislation in Ontario led to a 30 per cent drop in business for bars and most of that business never came back.

He expects the same thing would happen in New Brunswick, leading to a 30 per cent reduction in the funds the legion can donate to community groups.

Driscoll said that will reduce the \$2 million the legion donated last year by \$600,000.

"The baseball team you see being supported, or the hockey or soccer team or other charities that are being supported, that would fall off drastically," he said.

Lord said this month he would like to see a smoking ban in public places by the end of this year.

(New Brunswick Telegraph-Journal)

Jan 07 2004 21:56:00

Winnipeg's smoking ban prompts drop in business at city casinos
(Smoking-Gambling)

WINNIPEG (CP) _ A new smoking ban in Winnipeg appears to be sucking profit out of Manitoba Lotteries Corporation and joy out of gambling for smokers who prefer to puff when they bet.

"It's an absolute case of man's inhumanity to man," said Vic Sorochan, 77, shivering while trying to light a cigarette outside the McPhillips Street Station casino Wednesday.

Sorochan said he and the other mostly elderly smokers braving the cold outside the casino have an addiction. If it's hard for them to get a fix, they're not as likely to come back to the casino.

He compared sending the smokers outside to "kicking a wounded bird."

Winnipeg's tough new ban on smoking in public places took effect in September, and Manitoba Lotteries has already noticed a hit to the bottom line, said spokeswoman Susan Olynik.

Gambling revenue from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1 was down \$7.5 million from the same three-month period a year earlier, Olynik said. The Casinos of Winnipeg were off \$3.5 million or 10.4 per cent over the same period the year before. Revenues from Winnipeg VLTs were down \$4 million or 20.9 per cent from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1 from the same period in 2002.

But Ron Schuler, deputy lotteries critic for the Opposition Conservatives, said the smoking ban shouldn't take all the blame for the losses. He said a climbing Canadian dollar is likely partly responsible for the flagging revenues. Across Canada, expect fewer Americans to come north of the border to gamble, he said.

And more Canadians will head south, especially smoking gamblers from Winnipeg, said George Wiltshire, another gambler who stepped outside the McPhillips casino for a cigarette Wednesday.

"We go to Shooting Star (Casino in Minnesota) more now," said the retired Winnipeg man. "It's not really pleasant here any more."

Schuler said Manitoba Lotteries should look for new business outside the province rather than trying to lure more Manitobans, as it did recently with a direct mail advertising campaign in rural areas.

Schuler accused the government of breaking a promise to promote only the amenities at its casinos and not the games.

The slick flyer brags that the casinos "have the best games going."

Liberal Leader Jon Gerrard said the NDP crossed the line with the latest ad blitz. He said the flyers were wrong and immoral.

Schuler wants to see a sweeping review of gambling in Manitoba. According to a Statistics Canada study published late last year, an estimated 9.4 per cent of Manitobans who gamble have a gambling problem.

It found that 60,000 Manitobans who bought lottery or instant-win tickets, played bingo, visited casinos, plugged coins into VLTs or bet on horse racing in 2002 were addicted to gambling or experienced related difficulties, including financial or social problems, anxiety or depression, or dependence on alcohol.

Gambling put \$265 million into government coffers in 2002, compared to \$225 million six years ago. VLTs bring in the lion's share of revenue, generating \$137 million compared with the Winnipeg casinos, which take in close to \$73 million.

Lotteries Minister Scott Smith said a review is not necessary because the Addictions Foundation of Manitoba looked into problem gambling several years back. Since coming into office, the NDP government has introduced several programs to help problem gamblers, he said.

"Let's face it, in Manitoba well into 90 per cent of people that enjoy gaming use it as recreation," he said.

(Winnipeg Free Press, Winnipeg Sun)



Home Weather Crime Consumer Medical In Touch Sports Jobs Contests Calgary's Own



Search This Site

Search input field with a 'Go' button

SEARS Warehouse Sale advertisement: You can pay in 12 Equal Payments interest free*

DOWNLOAD CFCN@WORK CFCN News and Weather on your Desktop

THE CENTENNIAL SERIES 100 YEARS 100 STORIES

- Home
Weather
Crime Watch
Consumer Watch
Medical Watch
In Touch
Sports
Jobs
Contests
Calgary's Own

TV Listings

Make CFCN.ca Your Homepage

- About CFCN
Anchors
Reporters
History of CFCN
Station Advertising

Smoking ban in Banff

POSTED AT 4:50 PM Sunday, August 01

print this story

E-mail this story

One of the most strict smoking by-laws in Canada is now in effect in Banff. As of Sunday, smokers are no longer allowed to light up in public establishments. It continues to be a controversial issue for one of the biggest tourist destinations in the country.

After 37 years as a smoking restaurant, Banff's "Grizzly House" is packing up the ashtrays. The owners are complying with tough new smoking rules banning smoking in all public establishments. "We're hoping that those smoking customers we had in the past will continue to come here and I actually see it as an opportunity that maybe some non-smoking customers that wouldn't have patronized us in the past, will come by and visit us and give us some business," says General Manager Jeff Hayes.

Reaction from tourists using the "Grizzly House" Banff Avenue patio is mixed. "I'm from Salt Lake City so it's kind of that way everywhere anyway so it's kind of the same old but I think it makes a nicer environment," says Greg. Melissa says, "Dining, I can understand. But the bars and patios I think is a little bit much!"

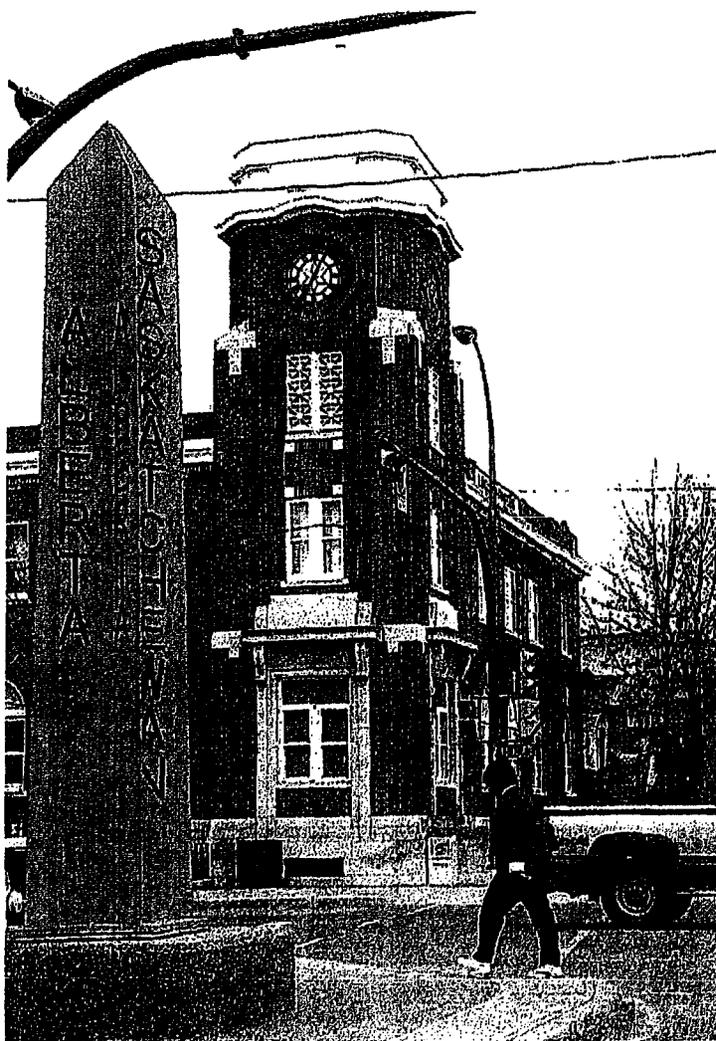
One Banff bar, the "Pump and Tap" is installing a separate "no service" smoking room, but that will have to be dismantled on January first, 2009. Initially, business owners believed the new by-law would really hurt Banff's tourist industry. But tourists seem to be taking the new restrictions in stride.

"I don't have any problems, even being a smoker, with having smoke-free areas, yeah," says Nicola. "Restaurants - I think you shouldn't be able to smoke in them, it does affect other people, I agree with that," says Phillis. And Bob says " It seems like they should make a little spot for us in those restaurants somewhere where we don't have to walk a block to smoke."

Banff's Royal Canadian Legion argued it should be exempt because it is a private club. The argument wasn't accepted. Usually 15 to 20 customers would visit the Legion on a Sunday afternoon. But this Sunday, the Legion is empty, and bartender Spencer Murray has little to do. Murray expects the new rules will but business by 15 percent. "Some of our veterans have smoked since the war and well, they are not going to come in here now, because they can't smoke," he says.

Like it or not, Banff businesses have little choice but to accept the new smoking ban. They're just hoping it will have little effect on the mountain destination's lucrative tourist industry.





THE JOURNAL, FILE

Saskatchewan's smoke ban hard on border town's bars

Owners on Sask. side cry foul as competition across street still wide open

SUSAN RUTTAN
Journal Health Writer
EDMONTON

Some bar owners in Lloydminster are upset because the city's new smoking ban applies only on one side of the border.

On Jan. 1, the Saskatchewan government's new Tobacco Control Act came into effect, banning smoking in public places across the province.

In Lloydminster, a city of 21,000 divided by the Alberta-Saskatchewan border, the new law applies only on the Saskatchewan side of the border.

"I'm right on the border," said Vivian Hallwachs, owner of the Saskatchewan-side Scores Sports Bar. "We have six bars across the street from me. It's pretty easy for customers just to go across the street and drink and gamble."

Seann Brennan, owner of Cheers Restaurant and Lounge, is in the same situation.

"It's going to affect me drastically," he said Tuesday. "If the ban was right across the board, then at least everyone would be in the same boat."

As things stand, bars and restaurants on the Alberta side of the main street don't have to abide by the ban

Hallwachs said almost all of her customers smoke. She and other business owners have pleaded their case with the Saskatchewan government and the city of Lloydminster, but to no avail.

One way to give all bars a level playing field would be imposing a citywide smoking ban, but Hallwachs thinks that won't happen. Last March, smokers made their feelings known by presenting a 1,600-name petition to council opposing a smoking bylaw.

The bar owners' other option was to seek an exemption from the new law from the Saskatchewan government. In the past, the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments have worked out deals when conflicting laws cause Lloydminster problems. Lloydminster businesses, for example, don't have to collect the Saskatchewan provincial sales tax.

However, the Saskatchewan government has refused to waive the smoking ban in Lloydminster.

"There's really nothing we can do except go bankrupt or have the government change their mind and say, we'll try to make things a little fairer in this border city," Hallwachs said. "But the government of Saskatchewan is not really inclined toward business anyway."

Bars on the Saskatchewan side already are bound by that province's drinking age of 19, a year older than in Alberta. But that difference is a minor problem compared to the smoking ban, said Hallwachs.

Roger Brekko, Lloydminster city manager, said city council feels it's in a "darned if you do and darned if you don't" situation on the issue. There's a larger business community on the Alberta side of town, he said, and introducing a smoking bylaw would irritate those business owners.

The problem mainly affects bars, said Brekko. "The restaurants, on their own, have basically gone no-smoking without having to be legislated."

Brennan said eventually all provinces, even Alberta, will probably have public smoking bans.

"But how long is 'eventually' going to be, and how long can a person survive?" he asked.

Alberta is the only province west of Quebec with no provincewide smoking ban in place or promised by the government. The Klein government has repeatedly rejected suggestions that it approve a provincewide public ban.

sruttan@thejournal.camvest.com

Struggling Manitoba Lotteries Corporation offers buyouts to workers
(Lotteries-Buyouts)

WINNIPEG (CP) _ Struggling with a drop in revenue since Winnipeg's new
>smoking ban< started driving patrons from casinos, Manitoba
Lotteries Corp. is offering buyouts to about 2,000 workers.

``What we're offering is one week severance for every 15 weeks of
service to a 26-week maximum,'' spokeswoman Susan Olynik said Tuesday,
adding workers have until the end of next week to decide if they want
to take the offer.

Olynik said there are no layoffs planned, although she couldn't say
what would happen in none of the workers volunteers for severance.

``We'll wait and see what happens,'' she said. ``We've never had
layoffs at the corporation and that's not our intent. It's something
we've decided we won't be doing.''

The corporation has seen a \$20-million drop in revenues since the
>smoking ban< started in September. A provincewide ban to be
implemented later this year is expected to drain at least \$50 million
annually.

Olynik said the buyouts are strictly voluntary, but should help the
corporation make the operation more efficient. They are available to
all employees, from casino staff to head office.

The union representing most of the 2,000 lotteries workers wouldn't
speculate on how many members might take advantage of the package,
which the union approved.

``This is a way of assisting in avoiding people being laid off,'' said
Bill Comestock of the Manitoba Government Employees' Union. ``There may
be individuals interested in retiring and there may be people who see
this as providing university tuition.''

Casino workers were also offered voluntary severance packages in 2001
and 2002. In each year, fewer than 50 people took the corporation up on
it, said Olynik.

``They're going about offering (buyout) packages and at the same time
they're building new casinos,'' said Tory gaming critic Kelvin
Goertzen.

Earlier this month, the Brokenhead First Nation held a ground-breaking
ceremony for its provincially sanctioned casino.

The Conservatives are calling for a moratorium on the expansion of
gambling in the province.

``I don't think there's an overall strategy in lotteries,'' said
Goertzen. ``The NDP is having a difficult time coming to terms with the
(gambling) market being saturated.''

(Winnipeg Free Press)

St. Thomas
Times-Journal

'FLIP-FLOP'; COUNCIL GIVES EXEMPTION TO NEW SMOKING BYLAW

St. Thomas Times-Journal

Tue 15 Jun 2004

Page: 1

Section: News

Byline: BY IAN MCCALLUM, TIMES-JOURNAL STAFF

Ald. Marie Turvey chastised members of St. Thomas council Monday for pulling what she insists is a "flip-flop" on the city's bylaw to regulate smoking in public and work places.

Less than a month after adopting the bylaw, which gives smokers until March 1 of next year to butt out, council approved a motion to amend the legislation to exempt facilities that host charitable gaming events, including bingo halls.

Carried by a 4-3 vote, with Ald. David Warden absent, smoking will be permitted in these facilities provided a designated smoking room (DSR) is no greater than 50 per cent of the total seating area; it is used for seating only and is not a public thoroughfare; it is equipped with a separate ventilation system and is signed as a DSR.

In addition, the DSR must not require the presence of employees nor volunteers while it is in use.

Turvey, Ald. Tom Johnston and Mayor Jeff Kohler voted against the motion with the amendment to the bylaw likely to come before council June 21.

"I thought we were finished with flip-flops," challenged Turvey, who reminded members the bylaw doesn't come into effect until next March.

Council approved the bylaw May 17 and, on a recommendation from Warden, toughened up the legislation by including facilities that host charitable gaming events.

But members agreed to reopen discussions following the receipt of letters from Cathy Walsh, president of St. Thomas Bingo Country Charities Association, and Tony Di Maria, operations manager at Bingo Country.

Walsh expressed concerns that the Bingo-Bingo facility in Central Elgin will open its doors again in August and will not be subject to any smoking regulations.

"This announcement give us reason to be concerned about the ability of our association to raise funds and places our charities in serious jeopardy," wrote Walsh.

Speaking to members, Walsh stressed "it's a very un-level playing field."

"Bingo players are smokers. They will not quit smoking."

Ald. Cliff Barwick sympathized with the facility operators.

"This is not a question about smoking. In the application of the bylaw can't we exercise discretion when the neighbouring jurisdiction has no bylaw?"

Kohler received assurances from Di Maria that with the exemption, no staff members or volunteers would have to work in the DSR while it is in use.

In his letter to council, Di Maria said it was not his intention to ask for a "blanket exemption."

"We request the City of St. Thomas postpone its decision on a full-smoking ban, pending the provincial government's legislation (expected this fall)."

Oct 04 2004

Hoteliers and restaurant owners ignore Manitoba public smoking ban
(Mba-Smoking-Ban)

WINNIPEG (CP) _ A growing number of rural restaurant and bar owners are openly rebelling against the new Manitoba smoking ban in indoor public places.

``To hell with the government, you know? Who are they?'' said Finley Michaud, co-owner of Finley's Restaurant in Selkirk.

Michaud and business partner Leslie Dumas have so far thumbed their noses at the ban, which began Friday, by continuing to allow smoking in half of their restaurant.

``I'd like to see every restaurant, every bar and every other place in Manitoba that serves a cup of coffee put their ashtrays back on the table,'' said Michaud, who said he knows of several other establishments that are allowing smokers to light up.

Despite the apparent number of smoking scofflaws, Healthy Living Minister Jim Rondeau said he believes ``99.9 per cent'' of Manitobans have butted out.

``This small number of people who wish to push are breaking the law,'' Rondeau said. ``Hopefully, they'll be able to comply shortly.''

Jim Drew, manager of the environmental health unit for Manitoba Health, said the province has received four complaints about infractions.

Health inspectors will follow up on those complaints by visiting work sites and educating business owners on the smoking legislation, issuing warnings or writing tickets, he said.

``It's the law and the law's going to be here for a long time.''

A health inspector issued Finley's a warning Monday for allowing smoking.

Michaud said he's not afraid of getting fined. He said customers have told him they would hold a social to raise money to foot his legal expenses.

``Smokers and non-smokers are showing support,'' Michaud said.

Hotelier Robert Jenkinson said smoking enforcement officers have yet to show up at his establishment, despite his very public protest.

``I think they're just going to ignore me,'' said Jenkinson, who owns the Creekside Hideaway in Treherne, about 95 kilometres west of Winnipeg.

His lounge was hopping with smokers on the weekend, said Jenkinson, who added he's willing to go to court to fight the ban.

Tory Leader Stuart Murray said the province went ahead with the ban without ensuring there were enough inspectors to enforce the legislation.

``Clearly, (the provincial government was) unprepared for the date they set themselves,'' said Murray, who supported the crackdown.

Ray Louie, chairman of the Manitoba Restaurant Association, said he won't advise his members one way or another on the ban.

``If they choose not to go with the law, what can we say? We're not an enforcement body for the government,'' Louie said.

(Winnipeg Sun)

FALL-OUT OF SMOKING BAN IS IGNORED

Simcoe Reformer

Wed 15 Sep 2004

Page: 4

Section: Editorial/Opinion

Byline:

Column: Editorial

Source:

Edition: Final

Note: An editorial from the Red Deer Advocate

Length: 602 words

The horrific impact smoking has on people's health is widely recognized. The unhealthy environment imposed by second-hand smoke is also well documented as a hazard to the well-being of non-smokers. A successful, widespread campaign to ban smoking in public places reflects that concern. Smokers must accept the responsibility of butting out in situations that endanger the health of others. Central Alberta communities are now addressing that issue, like many other jurisdictions across Canada where anti-smoking laws are being hotly debated. But there is another side to the debate: the possible financial ramifications on charities and Prairie businesses. It's only fair that these issues also be addressed. Health advocates are applauding the growing movement to smoking bans. But those who operate charity bingos, casinos and bars say they are losing millions because the bans have kept smoking customers away. "There will be closures. There's no question about it. They (hotel operators and charities) cannot survive," said Tom Mullin, vice-president of the Hotels Association of Saskatchewan, which is bracing for a provincewide smoking ban to be imposed in January.

The Manitoba Lotteries Corp. recorded a \$20-million drop in revenues since Winnipeg imposed a smoking ban last September. A provincewide ban to be implemented in that province later this year could see the loss of about \$50 million annually in lottery funds, officials claim.

In Edmonton, charities are concerned that a blanket non-smoking law, to come into effect next July, will cost them \$14 million a year. "It will devastate the charities that work the bingos," said Bill Graham, president of the Alberta Bingo Association. That means the hockey groups, the gymnastic groups, the swim clubs will have to take more money out of their pockets, or fold. One must also question the logistics behind a zero-tolerance non-smoking law. What is wrong with designated smoking areas in public establishments? Done properly, the rest of the public can enjoy a non-smoking environment without worry for their health. It's puzzling that bingo halls and casinos operated in the name of charity groups have been particularly singled out in this drive. Gambling also is addictive and socially harmful to the community. But apparently, in the eyes of some anti-smoking advocates, that's OK as long as you are not smoking while draining your personal financial resources at these functions.

Donna Pasichnik, with the Canadian Cancer Society, is leery of the concerns expressed by the liquor industry and charity groups over the consequences of smoking bans. Pasichnik said studies must be in place before any conclusions can be drawn. Yet without those studies, she concludes: "To suggest that a lack of smoking is solely responsible for VLT revenues going down, or charities going down, I think is a bit simplistic." It is anything but simplistic. The basis of this campaign is also suspect. Is it against the harmful effects of smoking to the general public or a finger-pointing campaign damning those who smoke? Reasoning has been lacking in the debate and compromises must be addressed. Mullin's group in Saskatchewan is lobbying that government to provide designated smoking areas, but the odds of winning appear slim. Saskatchewan Deputy Premier Clay Serby says the NDP government is unlikely to allow such areas. Yet he acknowledges the consequences. There will be an impact here, Serby admits. "I think it is incumbent on governments to examine when there is hardship. And there is hardship here," he said. "We're not diminishing that issue at all." What bunk. Serby's stand clearly demonstrates his government is indeed ignoring the issue. The bottom line is, no matter what laws are in place, they will not stamp out smoking.

City buries the smoking gun

Ron Corbett
The Ottawa Citizen

Friday, September 21, 2001

For several months, opponents of the city of Ottawa's smoking bylaw have alleged the city ignored any fact, argument or statistic that went against the health department's desire for a 100-per-cent ban on smoking in all public places.

They may now have proof.

This week, after repeated requests by the Pub and Bar Coalition of Ontario, and only after being forced by a formal access to information demand, the city health department finally released a copy of a public opinion survey taken last year that measured public support for a 100-per-cent smoking ban.

The survey was conducted last October and November by Opinion Search. It polled 504 people in Ottawa, and is considered accurate within an associated margin of error of 4.4 percentage points. On January 15 of this year, the city held a press conference, to kick off national non-smoking week, and released the results of the survey. Mayor Bob Chiarelli and Dr. Robert Cushman, the chief medical health officer, spoke at the conference; the mayor said it was "time to assist in creating a smoke-free society"; Dr. Cushman said "the best way to protect people from the serious health hazards of second-hand smoke is to make all public places 100-per-cent smoke-free."

After the speeches, the city handed out a press release and a "backgrounder" on the Opinion Search survey. The city said, alternately, that there was "continuing growth in support"; "overwhelming support" and "significant support" for a total ban on smoking in public places. It was this survey, and those assertions, that helped convince city council to unanimously pass a bylaw that banned smoking in public places.

However, what no one was ever told, and what the full survey reveals, is this rather interesting fact: There was far greater support in the city for a limited bylaw.

Or as the survey puts it: "Respondents were asked if they would support a limited, non-smoking bylaw. Support for this bylaw is stronger than for a 100-per-cent smoke-free bylaw at every type of public place presented to the respondents, except the workplace."

Indeed, nearly three-quarters of respondents in the survey supported a limited bylaw – which would allow for separate, ventilated smoking rooms – in restaurants, bars, pubs, casinos, bingo halls and race tracks. This rather significant fact was completely omitted in the backgrounder and the press release, although it was a major component of the survey.

The city didn't stop with simple omissions either. In the press release there was also what seemed to be a rather glaring lie. And it's a big one.

"This new survey," says the City of Ottawa press release, "like numerous surveys done previously, shows that smoke-free bylaws will not hurt business, but will most likely increase patronage if the bylaws are applied fairly across the board."

The press release then gives some statistics from the survey, including the fact that "60 per cent of respondents stated they would frequent restaurants more often if they were 100-per-cent smoke-free, while a third of respondents declared that they would increase their patronage to eight of the 11 types of establishments mentioned in the survey."

Those figures are accurate. But what the city left out, however, was the next sentence from the survey: "Unfortunately, it is not possible to measure the net positive effect or negative effect that the elimination of

smoking would have on patronage to these types of establishments, as the respondents were not asked their current frequency of visiting these public places."

Stop and reflect on that one for a minute. The survey says you can make no conclusions on the effect the bylaw will have on patronage, because the right questions were not asked. The city then sends out a press release saying a total ban on smoking will be good for business.

"This survey, when you read it all the way through, is just amazing," says PUBCO spokesman Edgar Mitchell. "It clearly shows that more people supported a limited bylaw than a total ban, but the city just swept that under the carpet. Totally ignored it. The survey states you can't really say how it will affect business, and the city ignores that too."

Anyway, once again the truth is a little different from what was commonly believed. And at city hall today, some councillors should be asking pointed questions of the mayor and the chief medical officer of health, not the least of which should be, what is our legal exposure on all this?

Or put another way, if a business goes bankrupt in the next few months, and can show the ban on smoking was a contributing factor, and it can further be shown that the city misled, misrepresented or outright lied about the public support for the bylaw and its economic impact, then what should the damages be?



Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association

[Subscribe to CRFA](#)

Pub and bar owners fear Ontario smoking ban

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Dec. 15, 2004

TORONTO -- Ontario legislation that will ban smoking and outlaw designated smoking areas in hospitality establishments couldn't come at a worse time. Pubs, bars and nightclubs in the province are reeling from four consecutive years of falling sales, with revenues down 20% for the average operator in the first quarter of 2004 compared to the same period in 2000.

In addition, Ontario's tourism and hospitality industry continues to struggle in the wake of 9/11, SARS and the rising Canadian dollar. The number of international visitors to the province is down by 2.2 million -- or 28.6% -- in the third quarter of 2004 compared to the same period in 2000.

"We all want to see an end to smoking, but until that happens bar and pub owners are looking for a reasonable and responsible option of designated smoking rooms. DSRs protect non-smokers and employees from second-hand smoke while allowing owners to deal with a busy night," says Douglas Needham, President of the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association (CRFA).

Smoking bans have the greatest impact on adult-oriented establishments such as pubs, taverns, nightclubs and legions, according to research by the CRFA. A recent survey in Brunswick found that sales plummeted by an average of 24% in the first month of a 2004 provincial smoking ban, compared to a year earlier, for 71% of liquor-licensed establishments.

"Smoking in dining rooms isn't the issue," says Terry Mundell, President of the Ontario Restaurant, Hotel and Motel Association (ORHMA). "Most of our members have voluntarily made their establishments smoke-free in their eating areas. But the bar business still has a high proportion of patrons who smoke. Asking these operations to go cold turkey will have a devastating impact on small businesses."

More than 700 businesses in Ontario -- primarily independent, adult-oriented hospitality establishments such as pubs, bars and nightclubs -- have built designated smoking areas (DSRs), which are currently allowed under many municipal bylaws. The cost of installing a DSR ranges from \$15,000 to \$300,000.

"These small business owners invested in DSRs in good faith to comply with one level of government. Now they are being told by another level of government that their investment is worthless," says Needham. "They deserve a reasonable time period to recoup their investment."

The ORHMA and CRFA are urging the Ontario government to take a serious look at the Columbia model for its smoking legislation, and to address the issue of the substan-

[Privacy / Legal](#)

[Bookmark CRFA.CA](#)

[Make CRFA.CA your Homepage](#)

investment by Ontario businesses in DSRs.

Provincial regulations in British Columbia, developed by the Workers' Compensation cooperation with the hospitality industry, allow for designated smoking rooms with flow requirements and employee exposure limits. As a result of this regulation, 92% hospitality establishments went smoke-free, and only a small minority of adult-oriented establishments chose to make the investment in a DSR.

The hospitality industry in Ontario is a \$21-billion business employing 491,000 people made up of 25,000 establishments of which 60% are small independent businesses

- 30 -

CONTACT:

To arrange an interview with Douglas Needham, Terry Mundell or hospitality operator Jill Holroyd at (416) 923-8416, ext. 4217 or (416) 738-7134
Ron Reaman at (416) 964-6444 or (416) 893-1267



[Return to
Industry Issues](#)



Email this article to:



[Print this
Article](#)

© 2005 Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association
Website design by ACS Web Group and Dakis & Associates

More than 70% of bars and pubs hurt by New Brunswick smoking ban

Canada News-Wire - 12.09.2004

FREDERICTON, NB, Dec. 9 /CNW/ - New Brunswick's smoking ban is having a negative impact on the province's bars, pubs, taverns, legions and nightclubs, with 71% reporting a sharp decline in liquor sales during the first month of the ban, which took effect October 1, 2004.

The result is from a comprehensive survey sent by the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association (CRFA) to liquor-licensed establishments across New Brunswick, including restaurants, bars, pubs, legions, nightclubs, billiard halls, bowling alleys and private clubs. The association received 223 completed surveys evenly split among licensed restaurants (32.5%), pubs and bars (34.0%), and other licensed establishments (33.5%) including nightclubs, legions, bowling alleys and billiard halls. With a sample of this size, the results are considered accurate to within (+/-) 7.0 percentage points, 19 times out of 20.

The smoking ban is having a devastating impact on the small businesses that dominate the pub, bar, tavern and nightclub sector of the hospitality industry. Fully 79% of drinking establishments report the smoking ban is having an impact and 71% say the impact is negative. Pubs, bars and taverns report an average decline in liquor sales of 23.9% in October compared to a year earlier, nightclubs a decline of 34.5% and legions a decline of 18.8%.

The frustration felt by many New Brunswick hospitality business owners is highlighted by written comments on many of the completed surveys:

"Had I known that the government was going to cut my business in half, I wouldn't have spent \$45,000 on renovations." (Lounge, Moncton)

"Customers are staying home rather than standing outside." (Pub, Miramichi)

"Many customers now eat and run, leaving to smoke in their vehicles instead of staying to have a second beverage." (Pub, Saint John)

"My restaurant has been non-smoking for three years but less customers are coming to the bar before or after eating." (Restaurant & Bar, Grand Bay)

"Where are all the non-smokers who said that they would go out to eat more often if there weren't any smoke?" (Bar & Grill, Campbellton)

"Well ventilated smoking rooms should be allowed." (Bowling Alley, Cap-Pele)

"We have New Brunswick 's biggest native reserve 4 kilometres away where smoking is allowed. My liquor sales are down 40%." (Bar, Richibucto)

"I had to hire two more bouncers for cigarette surveillance." (Nightclub, Grand Falls)

"Our business has seriously declined. The smokers say that instead of being forced outdoors they would prefer to drink their beer at home where they can smoke." (Bar, St. Francois)

"Bar sales are suffering the most. Food sales are off and didn't increase as critics suggested." (Restaurant & Bar, Saint John)

"Liquor sales are off 75%. I will be forced to close if smoking ban is not lifted."(Bar, Burnt Church)

"Help!"

The Observer

Smoking ban hits business: Many Seeing Business Fall Off Following New Bylaw

The Observer (Sarnia)
Mon 08 Nov 2004
Page: A1 / Front
Section: News
Byline: Cathy Dobson
Source: The Observer

Early signs are mounting that warn the new no-smoking bylaw is taking a toll on local business.

Bingo proceeds are down, casino attendance is down and numerous pub owners report a whopping 15 to 25 per cent decrease over last fall.

Thirsty's Roadhouse on Exmouth Street is possibly the bylaw's first casualty, with owner Terri Kavanaugh announcing she has it listed on the market for \$129,000.

She had hoped that the gradual switch to 100 per cent no-smoking over the last several years would soften the blow, but she's been hit hard since the bylaw kicked in Sept. 4.

Sales dropped 20 per cent in September and 25 per cent in October compared to the same months last year.

"The bylaw came along and boom," she said. "I was optimistic at first but as it turns out, non-smokers are just not supporting my kind of business."

Kavanaugh believes that converting from a bar and grill to a steak and rib house would save her restaurant, but she says she's too discouraged to make the change. "After 15 years, I'm getting out," she said.

Across town at Boomerang's Bar and Grill on Confederation, co-owner Steve Sparks has also lost a lot of business.

"We used to get a lot of blue collar workers in here who smoke. Now they're gone and the non-smokers never showed up," he said. Business at Boomerang's is down between 15 and 20 per cent.

"I can't sustain this long," Sparks said.

He believes the no-smoking bylaw is contributing to his losses but also blames other factors like a slowdown in the economy, tradespeople out of work and a number of new restaurant openings lately.

"I just hope the Christmas season brings everybody back out," said Sparks.

Both he and Kavanaugh wanted to add smoking patios but the plazas where they rent space wouldn't allow it.

Many local restaurant and bar owners who have the space for one, hope that building heated and licensed patios will stabilize their business.

"Without a patio, I've got a disadvantage," said John Stathis, owner of Cravin's Chill and Grill on Exmouth.

He intends to spend about \$4,000 and open a small patio at the front of his restaurant within the next few months.

Business has been down about 15 per cent this fall at Cravin's. Stathis agrees with Sparks that a slower economy is having an impact, but notes that business markedly dropped after Sept. 4. "It was just brutal for us," he said.

Lambton County's building department must approve all **smoking** patio designs before they're built. So far, about 30 have been given the go-ahead, said Jim Kutyba, Lambton's general manager of infrastructure and development.

Most are for restaurants and bars in Sarnia. The legion in Corunna has also been granted approval, as have a number of bars in Forest and Petrolia, as well as offices at industries such as Dow, Suncor and Clean Harbors.

Approval is granted only if the patio walls are 35 per cent open and the heating system is not hooked up to the main building.

Stokes Bay Bar and Grill on Harbour Road was one of the first in Sarnia to open a **smoking** patio last week. Owners Michelle and Jim Stokley spent \$30,000 on a large patio overlooking the bay. It has full bar and food service, TVs, a pool table and heaters, according to Michelle Stokley.

"Our sales really haven't changed," she said. "Everyone was so worried about business dropping but I think all we have to do is accommodate our customers who smoke."

CLUBS BLAME SMOKING BAN FOR STAFF CUTBACKS

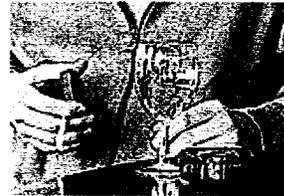


December 10, 2003 -- THE NEW YORK Nightlife Association is trumpeting a new survey that it says proves Mayor Bloomberg's smoking ban has crippled the city's nightlife industry. The survey, conducted by International Communications Research of 300 bars, hotel lounges and nightclubs, found that 34 percent of bars, hotels and nightclubs have reduced staff by an average 18 percent since the ban took effect, and 74 percent of those establishments blame the layoffs on the ban. The survey also showed that 76 per cent of them have lost customers by an average of 30 percent. And 78 percent of businesses reported a negative impact on their businesses. "Before the smoking ban was passed, we told government leaders that bars and nightclubs would take the brunt of the economic fallout," said NYNA president David Rabin. "This survey confirms that devastation. The smoking ban is driving a multibillion-dollar nightlife industry into the ground."

NY smoking ban leads to job losses

Published 16-Oct-2003

Fears that a smoking ban in Britain's pubs would lead to job losses have been confirmed.



According to new research one in 10 jobs in the New York pub and bar sector have been lost since the city introduced its ban on smoking in the workplace in March.

This news follows rising fears of a similar ban in the UK after comments made by European health commissioner David Byrne, who last month reiterated that he was looking to enforce a ban on smoking in public places across Europe.

Nick Bish, chairman of the Charter Group, said: "I think the research results demonstrate the real need for licensees in Ireland, or anywhere that is engaged in the smoking debate, to be really fearful of a ban."

The Charter Group promotes self-regulation on smoking through the use of signage, good ventilation and no-smoking areas where possible.

The Vintners Federation of Ireland, the Irish Hotels Federation and the Licensed Vintners Association commissioned the research to get evidence of the impact of a total smoking ban, which will be introduced in Ireland on January 1.

The research was undertaken by an independent New York research company International Communications Research and was based on a survey of 300 bars, cocktail lounges and hotels in the city.

It showed that two-thirds of all establishments reported a decline in the number of customers since the ban was introduced. Establishments reported an average decline of 17 per cent in the number of waiters and waitresses they employed while there was an 11 per cent drop in the number of bartenders.

The three Irish associations released a joint statement: "The findings of this research provides concrete proof of the negative impact that the smoking ban has had on the hospitality sector in New York. Until now we have been listening to anecdotal evidence from health and City experts talking about business booming. Nothing could be further from the truth.

"Independent research continually shows the Irish public don't want this ban and Irish bar workers don't want this ban. Compromise is the way forward."

Quantum Business Media

- Carin Bourque, owner of Pitcher's Bar and Grill in St. Catherines, has seen her business drop by 40% since May 31. Non-smokers aren't going in the bar and the smokers aren't staying as long.¹⁰
- New York community representatives say noise complaints have risen since pub denizens began lighting up on the sidewalk.¹¹
- Richmond Tavern owner, Mark Dencev, says the London smoking bylaw will likely result in a loss of 40-50% of his business.¹²
- Research in Belleville shows that business in some smoke-free restaurants may be experiencing losses as high as 50%.¹³
- Eric Stille, owner of Checkers Diner in Brockville says, "It has nailed me big time and slowed us right down." It's just gone into effect and business is down 15%.¹⁴
- Marty Carroll, manager of Bingo Country in Chatham, says they are seeing a decrease of charity dollars in the vicinity of \$35,000-\$40,000 a month.¹⁵
- Establishments affected by the smoking ban in Chatham-Kent have reported drops in their business in the range of 40%. A number of employees have been laid off and some businesses are cutting hours or staying closed on certain days.¹⁶
- Patrick Dennie says his Kingston Royal Canadian Legion profits are down 25% since May 1 when the ban came into effect.¹⁷
- Legion Halls across Edmonton have reported a 30% drop in food and drink sales since the smoking bylaw was introduced.¹⁸
- Sudbury hotel owner Romano Taus had to lay off 20 employees in the wake of the smoking ban.¹⁹
- The hospitality industry is the largest single industry in Ontario with 32,000 hospitality places. This is an \$8 billion industry.²⁰

¹⁰ *The Standard (St. Catherines)*, August 27, 2003, A3.

¹¹ *USA Today*, July 2, 2003, A3.

¹² *The London Free Press*, July 1, 2003, A3.

¹³ *The Port Hope Evening Guide*, June 28, 2003, 1.

¹⁴ *The Recorder and Times (Brockville)*, August 26, 2003, A1.

¹⁵ *The Chatham Daily News*, August 5, 2003, 1.

¹⁶ *The London Free Press*, August 14, 2003, A2.

¹⁷ *The Kingston Whig-Standard*, September 8, 2003, 3.

¹⁸ *Edmonton Sun*, September 1, 2003, 5.

¹⁹ *Edmonton Sun*, June 20, 2003, C11.

²⁰ *Dunville Chronicle*, June 18, 2003, 1.

Jun 22 2004 19:59:00

N.B. legions say smoking ban will cost communities \$600,000 in donations
(NB-Smoking-Ban)

Premier Bernard Lord said recently that anti-smoking legislation would be tabled in the legislature before the end of the current session.

Until then, details of the pending legislation are being kept under wraps.

The premier has only said there are two options: "a full ban, everywhere, all the time, or a full ban everywhere with exceptions for designated smoking areas."

It is unclear whether the pending anti-smoking legislation will include legion bars and bingo halls, but legion officials are expecting their association to suffer as much as any other bar owner or restaurateur.

Driscoll said anti-smoking legislation in Ontario led to a 30 per cent drop in business for bars and most of that business never came back.

He expects the same thing would happen in New Brunswick, leading to a 30 per cent reduction in the funds the legion can donate to community groups.

Driscoll said that will reduce the \$2 million the legion donated last year by \$600,000.

"The baseball team you see being supported, or the hockey or soccer team or other charities that are being supported, that would fall off drastically," he said.

Lord said this month he would like to see a smoking ban in public places by the end of this year.

(New Brunswick Telegraph-Journal)

Sent: Monday, August 30, 2004 5:37 AM

Smoking Losses

REGINA – People who operate casinos, bars and even charity bingos say they're losing millions because of bans on smoking in public places.

Tom Mullin, of the Hotels Association of Saskatchewan, says there will be closure when the province's smoking ban takes effect in January.

He figures video lottery terminal revenues in Saskatchewan will fall by about 20 (m) Million to 30 (m) million dollars as a result of the ban.

Mullin says the problem stems from the fact that a large majority of people who play V-L-Ts also smoke.

The Manitoba Lotteries Corporation says it has seen a 20 (m) million-dollar drop in revenues since Winnipeg put in a smoking ban last September.

In Edmonton, charities are worried about the possible downside of a smoking ban, saying the move may cost them 14 (m) million dollars a year.

Jan 07 2004 21:56:00

Winnipeg's smoking ban prompts drop in business at city casinos
(Smoking-Gambling)

WINNIPEG (CP) _ A new smoking ban in Winnipeg appears to be sucking profit out of Manitoba Lotteries Corporation and joy out of gambling for smokers who prefer to puff when they bet.

"It's an absolute case of man's inhumanity to man," said Vic Sorochan, 77, shivering while trying to light a cigarette outside the McPhillips Street Station casino Wednesday.

Sorochan said he and the other mostly elderly smokers braving the cold outside the casino have an addiction. If it's hard for them to get a fix, they're not as likely to come back to the casino.

He compared sending the smokers outside to "kicking a wounded bird."

Winnipeg's tough new ban on smoking in public places took effect in September, and Manitoba Lotteries has already noticed a hit to the bottom line, said spokeswoman Susan Olynik.

Gambling revenue from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1 was down \$7.5 million from the same three-month period a year earlier, Olynik said. The Casinos of Winnipeg were off \$3.5 million or 10.4 per cent over the same period the year before. Revenues from Winnipeg VLTs were down \$4 million or 20.9 per cent from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1 from the same period in 2002.

But Ron Schuler, deputy lotteries critic for the Opposition Conservatives, said the smoking ban shouldn't take all the blame for the losses. He said a climbing Canadian dollar is likely partly responsible for the flagging revenues. Across Canada, expect fewer Americans to come north of the border to gamble, he said.

And more Canadians will head south, especially smoking gamblers from Winnipeg, said George Wiltshire, another gambler who stepped outside the McPhillips casino for a cigarette Wednesday.

"We go to Shooting Star (Casino in Minnesota) more now," said the retired Winnipeg man. "It's not really pleasant here any more."

Schuler said Manitoba Lotteries should look for new business outside the province rather than trying to lure more Manitobans, as it did recently with a direct mail advertising campaign in rural areas.

Schuler accused the government of breaking a promise to promote only the amenities at its casinos and not the games.

The slick flyer brags that the casinos "have the best games going."

Liberal Leader Jon Gerrard said the NDP crossed the line with the latest ad blitz. He said the flyers were wrong and immoral.

Schuler wants to see a sweeping review of gambling in Manitoba. According to a Statistics Canada study published late last year, an estimated 9.4 per cent of Manitobans who gamble have a gambling problem.

It found that 60,000 Manitobans who bought lottery or instant-win tickets, played bingo, visited casinos, plugged coins into VLTs or bet on horse racing in 2002 were addicted to gambling or experienced related difficulties, including financial or social problems, anxiety or depression, or dependence on alcohol.

Gambling put \$265 million into government coffers in 2002, compared to \$225 million six years ago. VLTs bring in the lion's share of revenue, generating \$137 million compared with the Winnipeg casinos, which take in close to \$73 million.

Lotteries Minister Scott Smith said a review is not necessary because the Addictions Foundation of Manitoba looked into problem gambling several years back. Since coming into office, the NDP government has introduced several programs to help problem gamblers, he said.

"Let's face it, in Manitoba well into 90 per cent of people that enjoy gaming use it as recreation," he said.

(Winnipeg Free Press, Winnipeg Sun)

St. Thomas
Times-Journal

'FLIP-FLOP'; COUNCIL GIVES EXEMPTION TO NEW SMOKING BYLAW

St. Thomas Times-Journal

Tue 15 Jun 2004

Page: 1

Section: News

Byline: BY IAN MCCALLUM, TIMES-JOURNAL STAFF

Ald. Marie Turvey chastised members of St. Thomas council Monday for pulling what she insists is a "flip-flop" on the city's bylaw to regulate smoking in public and work places.

Less than a month after adopting the bylaw, which gives smokers until March 1 of next year to butt out, council approved a motion to amend the legislation to exempt facilities that host charitable gaming events, including bingo halls.

Carried by a 4-3 vote, with Ald. David Warden absent, smoking will be permitted in these facilities provided a designated smoking room (DSR) is no greater than 50 per cent of the total seating area; it is used for seating only and is not a public thoroughfare; it is equipped with a separate ventilation system and is signed as a DSR.

In addition, the DSR must not require the presence of employees nor volunteers while it is in use.

Turvey, Ald. Tom Johnston and Mayor Jeff Kohler voted against the motion with the amendment to the bylaw likely to come before council June 21.

"I thought we were finished with flip-flops," challenged Turvey, who reminded members the bylaw doesn't come into effect until next March.

Council approved the bylaw May 17 and, on a recommendation from Warden, toughened up the legislation by including facilities that host charitable gaming events.

But members agreed to reopen discussions following the receipt of letters from Cathy Walsh, president of St. Thomas Bingo Country Charities Association, and Tony Di Maria, operations manager at Bingo Country.

Walsh expressed concerns that the Bingo-Bingo facility in Central Elgin will open its doors again in August and will not be subject to any smoking regulations.

"This announcement give us reason to be concerned about the ability of our association to raise funds and places our charities in serious jeopardy," wrote Walsh.

Speaking to members, Walsh stressed "it's a very un-level playing field."

"Bingo players are smokers. They will not quit smoking."

Ald. Cliff Barwick sympathized with the facility operators.

"This is not a question about smoking. In the application of the bylaw can't we exercise discretion when the neighbouring jurisdiction has no bylaw?"

Kohler received assurances from Di Maria that with the exemption, no staff members or volunteers would have to work in the DSR while it is in use.

In his letter to council, Di Maria said it was not his intention to ask for a "blanket exemption."

"We request the City of St. Thomas postpone its decision on a full-smoking ban, pending the provincial government's legislation (expected this fall)."

Fair Air Association of Canada
 Association canadienne Air pour tous



Environmental Smok
 in Toronto Restoran
 [click here to view]

Welcome to the Fair Air Association

- [Facts & Myths](#)
- [FAQ](#)
- [Ventilation](#)
- [Solutions](#)
- [Economic Impact](#)
- [Resources](#)
- [Charitable Gaming](#)
- [Where You Can](#)
- [Smoke](#)
- [Useful Links](#)
- [Feedback](#)
- Get Involved:**
- [Guide to Effect](#)
- [Change](#)
- [Supporting](#)
- [Material](#)
- [Letters](#)
- [Newsletters](#)
- [Screensaver /](#)
- [Wallpaper](#)
- [Privacy Statement](#)

Charitable Gaming

“Without our charity bingos, our community loses so much!”

When municipal or provincial governments contemplate all-out bans on smoking in public places, they often consider including bingo halls within the ban. However, even more than bars and pubs, bingos cater to a clientele that is predominantly made up of people who smoke. Many bingo hall operators estimate that more than 75% of the people who play bingo at their establishment are smokers.

What does a ban on smoking mean to these people? If you’ve ever played bingo, you know that you can’t get up for a 10-minute smoke break outside the hall. If you do, you’ve missed the game and your chance to win. And if bingo players are faced with the twin frustrations of feeling unwelcome and missing the opportunity to win ‘the big one,’ then they’ll do the obvious: they’ll stay at home.

In communities where smoking bans have been imposed on bingo halls, the results have been swift and devastating: the halls close, jobs are lost and desperately needed charity dollars simply don’t materialize.

Bingos across the country generate tens of millions of dollars for charity each year. When governments order bingos best customers to butt out or stay out, then it’s communities that lose.

- [Non-smol Bing casin and coun to dr](#)
- [N.B. smol cost \\$600 dona](#)
- [Regi Loss](#)
- [Bing pizz: puffi says: time: Onta out:](#)
- [Win smol pron busin casin](#)
- [Stru: Man Corp buyo](#)

Jan 03 2005

Alberta businesses may benefit from Saskatchewan smoking ban

LLOYDMINSTER, Sask. (CP) - For addicts in Lloydminster, strict new smoking laws imposed by the province of Saskatchewan will do little to stop them from lighting up. Instead, they may drive across town - to the Alberta side - where smoking indoors isn't prohibited.

"It's really unfair that you can smoke in the rest of Lloydminster," said Jacqueline Arriagada of the Golden Star Family Restaurant, located in the town of about 21,000 that straddles the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary.

The Tobacco Control Amendment Act, which came into effect on Jan. 1, prohibits smoking in all enclosed public places in Saskatchewan, including restaurants, bingo halls, taxis, clubs and casinos.

Though it's too early to tell, Arriagada said she's worried customers who smoke will head to another Chinese buffet on the Alberta side of the city.

But Spiro Kokomas from Spiro's Steak and Pizza said he thinks most smokers are willing to put off smoking while eating at a restaurant, just as they refrain from smoking while shopping or doing other activities.

Business at his restaurant on the Saskatchewan side of the city has been booming in the four months since it went smoke-free.

"For every disgruntled smoker who gets upset because he doesn't have the right to smoke, there are non-smokers that were bothered by the smoke," Kokomas said.

The province has given businesses 60 days to comply with the ban.

After that, public health inspectors are responsible for enforcing the law, which carries a penalty of \$5,000 for proprietors.

"We want a period of adjustment, and, fair enough, there will be some adjustment," Premier Lorne Calvert said in a recent interview.

The majority of Saskatchewan businesses have already tossed out ashtrays and are complying with the law, said Calvert.

© Copyright 2003 Red Deer Advocate

Dec 26 2004

Saskatchewan readies for new provincewide smoking ban Jan. 1

REGINA (CP) - Some business owners predict Saskatchewan's new **smoking** law could hurt the province's economy.

But others are welcoming the new legislation that goes into effect Jan. 1.

Niall O'Hanlon, co-owner of O'Hanlon's Pub in Regina, said he plans to embrace the new law and even offer free Nicorette gum to his customers.

"We all know that **smoking** is bad for people, so it has to happen," he said. "It might be bad for business initially, but it's the only way forward. I think it's a good thing."

Although about half of his customers are smokers, O'Hanlon doesn't expect the ban will have a lasting impact on his business.

He said people who wouldn't consider visiting the pub before might choose to come in once it becomes non-**smoking**.

This idea is the key concept behind the Canadian Cancer Society's campaign to encourage patrons to revisit their favourite establishments, arguing these restaurants and bars "are getting even better" because they're going smoke-free.

Such optimism isn't shared by Tom Mullin, executive vice-president of the Hotels Association of Saskatchewan.

The association estimates the ban will cost the province more than \$100 million in the first year.

"It's a pretty grim situation that we're facing," he said. "This is not a business decision that hoteliers and bar owners are making; this is adhering to legislation put down by the government."

Public reaction to the ban has been mixed.

Liana Davis of Regina favours the ban, saying she visits local restaurants about once a week. Although the ban won't prompt her to go more often, it will make her meals more enjoyable as she will no longer have to inhale second-hand smoke.

Stockholm, Sask., resident Diane Meck disagrees.

"Personally, as a smoker, I feel it is infringing on my rights," she said.

It should be up to business owners to decide whether their establishments become non-**smoking**, leaving the public with the choice of where they want to go, Meck said.

She'll visit restaurants and bars less often once the ban is in place.

Jimmy Dean, owner of Holly's Nightclub in Yorkton, understands what Mullin is talking about. Since the city implemented a **smoking** bylaw last July, business has dropped up to 40 per cent, he said.

The Tobacco Control Amendment Act received royal assent last June. The law prohibits **smoking** in all enclosed public places such as restaurants, bars, bingo halls, casinos, bowling alleys, taxis and private clubs.

Municipalities have jurisdiction to restrict **smoking** in outdoor places such as open air sports events and entrances to public buildings.

(Regina Leader-Post)



BREAKING NEWS

Sharon warns settlers against violence



HOME PAGE

CANADA

- Atlantic Ticker
- Western Ticker
- Ont/Que Ticker

WORLD

- LAW & ORDER
- MEDIA NEWS
- POLITICS
- SCIENCE
- SPACE

TECH NEWS

WEIRD NEWS

- WHAM! Gaming
- SPECIALS

- Sun Papers
- Columnists

- CNEWS Forum
- Lotteries
- Today in History
- Weather



poll

A top judge in Ontario prefers that controversial social issues (like same-sex marriages) be handled by elected politicians rather than the courts. Do you agree?

- Yes.
- No.
- Not sure.

SUBMIT

• [Results](#)

Prairies grappling with losses from smoking bans

By JULIAN BRANCH

E-MAIL TO A FRIEND



PRINT PAGE



WRITE CNEWS



REGINA (CP) - Health advocates may be applauding the growing movement to ban smoking in public places, but people who operate casinos, bars and even charity bingos say they're losing millions.

"There will be closures. There's no question about it. They cannot survive," said Tom Mullin, vice-president of the Hotels Association of Saskatchewan.

Mullin is bracing his members for a provincewide smoking ban, which comes into effect in January.

"We estimate the video lottery terminal revenues in Saskatchewan will fall by about \$20 to \$30 million as a result of the ban," he said.

Mullin said the problem stems from the fact that a large majority of people who play VLTs also smoke.

The effect smoking bans can have on businesses have already been seen in other parts of the country.

The Manitoba Lotteries Corp. says it has seen a \$20-million drop in revenues since Winnipeg put in a smoking ban last September. A provincewide ban to be implemented later this year is expected to drain at least \$50 million annually. About 270 workers - about 16 per cent of the corporation's workforce - recently accepted buyouts as a result of the revenue shortfall.

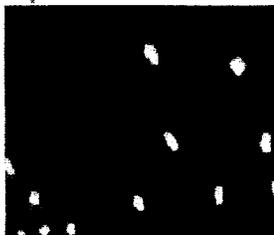
In Edmonton, charities are worried about the possible downside of a smoking ban. By next July, bars, bingo halls, and casinos will have to join restaurants in going smoke-free. The charities estimate the move may cost them \$14 million a year.

"It will devastate the charities that work the bingos," said Bill Graham,



- [Full Story](#)

photo OF THE DAY



president of the Alberta Bingo Associations.

"That means the hockey groups, the gymnastics groups, the swim clubs will have to take more money out of their pockets or fold."

Mullin's group in Saskatchewan is lobbying the provincial government to provide designated smoking areas in bars, but the odds of winning such a concession appear slim.

Deputy premier Clay Serby has already met with Mullin to discuss the situation and another meeting is being planned for next month. Serby said the NDP government is unlikely to allow designated smoking areas, but he doesn't dispute Mullin's grim forecast.

"There will be an impact here on the industry and there will be impact on their bottom line and there will be impact on our bottom line," Serby said.

"I think it's incumbent on governments to examine when there is hardship. And there is hardship here. We're not diminishing that issue at all."

The government is committed to looking at ways to help businesses which may be hurt by the smoking ban.

But while the hospitality industry and charities are bemoaning the loss of dollars, Donna Pasiechnik with the Canadian Cancer Society said jurisdictions that have had smoking bans in place for some time need to be studied before any conclusions can be drawn.

"To suggest that a lack of smoking is solely responsible for VLT revenues going down or charities going down, I think is a bit simplistic," she said.

Pasiechnik acknowledged there is a "temporary transition" when smoking bans are implemented, but business always returns to normal.

"You'll remember when they were talking about banning smoking on airlines and in theatres and people were up in arms that smokers aren't going to fly and nobody will go to movies.

"And now when we think about it, it was a ridiculous argument and it never did happen and life goes on."

SPEAK YOUR MIND in...the CNEWS Forum	travel holidays	2004 REVIEW
tech NEWS	TODAY IN HISTORY	wham! gaming

opinion



Flabby New Year

Most of us use the new year as improve our lives - such as getting losing a few pounds. Sadly, when losing weight, individual resolution has stricken Canada.

Full Column

Columnist ROY CLANCY

Canada

World

St. Albert Gazette

Non-profits fight smoking bylaw: Bingo halls, the casino, non-profits and business lobby council for changes to draft bylaw

St. Albert Gazette

Sat 31 Jan 2004

Page: 1 / Front

Section: News

Byline: Glenna Hanley

Source: The Gazette

The tobacco industry found its way into the city's smoking bylaw debate, coming to the defense of the hospitality industry.

The chief executive officer of the newly-created Toronto-based Fair Air Association of Canada was among 50 speakers to address council over two nights on a draft bylaw that proposes a partial ban in most public places and work places by July 1. A total ban would extend to hotels, restaurants, bars, the city's two bingo halls and casino by June 30, 2005.

Karen Bodirsky of Fair Air said her organization, formed in September, represents the hospitality and ventilation industries and the Canadian Tobacco Manufacturers Association is a member.

Bodirsky provided statistics from other cities, such as New York and Ottawa, where she said bars and lounges closed and profits declined after smoking bylaws were in place. In New York City, when smokers had to stand outside of bars to smoke, it led to "a lot of gang activity on the streets" and "unsavory characters" hanging about, she said.

"You don't see droves of non-smoking customers coming in and taking up the slack ... It's not a short term impact, it's long term impact," said Bodirsky.

Her presentation was countered by heavyweights on the anti-smoking side, when Dr. Gerry Predy, medical officer of health for the Capital Health Authority, Les Hagen of Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), and Lloyd Carr, head of Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission's tobacco reduction unit also showed up.

"Why would someone from Toronto come all the way out here to St. Albert? The tobacco industry wants to protect its sales," said Les Hagen, adding ventilation systems, promoted by Fair Air, is an expensive option that doesn't work. Ventilation only removes the smell of smoke and leaves behind the hundreds of chemicals from cigarettes, he said. "It gives occupants a false sense of security they are protected when they are not."

As for bars and lounges closing, he said Bodirsky's numbers on Ottawa don't account for an annual 20 per cent attrition rate and don't explain how 181 new restaurants and bars opened after the bylaw came into effect two years ago.

Predey also dismissed ventilation as a solution and asked council to consider the city's aging population. "Second-hand smoke can have an impact on people with underlying heart disease and lung disease," he said.

Among 18 or 19 speakers on Wednesday, Predey was the only one for a total ban. All the other speakers -- representing business, bingo halls, the casino, sports and non-profit groups that raise funds through gambling -- either opposed the bylaw completely or wanted it watered down. The Royal Canadian Legion wants an exemption for private clubs and others, like the bingo halls, called for separate smoking areas.

On the second night more bylaw supporters -- 11 out of 20 speakers -- showed up. Freedom of choice was the mantra and business people argued their customers make the choice whether or not to go into a business where smoking is permitted.

But a non-smoking couple, Pat and Dennis LaFleur, said they do not have freedom of choice and can't go to bars and lounges because of smoking. Pat La Fleur said she can't volunteer for her children's sports groups because of smoking at bingo halls.

Mike Mazepa, manager of the St. Albert Inn, said non-smokers didn't support his business when he experimented three years ago with a smoke-free lounge. He gave up after six months. Gold Dust Casino owner Perry McPherson asked if the city was prepared to replace the \$6.5 million generated in the casino and bingo halls for local non-profits. Bingo hall presidents and managers said bingo and smoking go hand-in-hand and they fear at least one hall will close under a complete ban.

But the newly-formed Smoke Free St. Albert's Dr. Barry Barclay said second-hand smoke for employees in these businesses is "a death sentence."

The youngest presenter, Sarah Millard, 13, said her 21-year-old sister has asthma but works in a restaurant "because that's the only job she can find."

Mayor Richard Plain said council will give administration directions for any changes it wants to the draft bylaw on Monday. However, Ald. Neil Korotash is expected to ask for a delay to give members more time to sift through information, studies and reports referred to by speakers.

ghanley@stalbert.greatwest.ca

THEY SAID:

Among the 50 people to address city council this week on the smoking bylaw, 12 were clearly in favour of a smoking ban everywhere except private homes. But another 38 speakers opposed any bylaw or would support a modified version of the draft currently being reviewed.

"I have allergies and when I go to restaurants I deserve clean air to breathe." -- Brittany Yaggey, 13

"It would be the first nail in the coffin." -- Damian Sweeney, Royal Canadian Legion, concerned the ban will negatively impact the Legion's revenues.

"Cigarettes are the only legal product that, if used as intended by the manufacturer, will kill you." -- Lloyd Carr, ADAAC Tobacco Reduction Program

"If they (the provincial government) lose 22 per cent of their bottom line I believe what they will take a look at is regulating casinos and gaming and exempting them from municipalities' regulations, the same as they did for feed lots." -- Perry McPherson, Gold Dust Casino owner/manager

"I guess if we were earning that kind of revenue we wouldn't be trying to pass anything either." -- Ald. Doug Ritzen on the province's \$650 million tobacco tax revenues

"Society is moving to protect the public from second-hand smoke." -- Dr. Gerry Predy, CHA Medical Officer of Health

"Don't follow Edmonton or Capital Health. Let Edmonton come to us for a change." -- Mike Mazepa, St. Albert Inn

"Please, don't let St. Albert become Edmonton's ash tray."-- Dr. Barry Barclay, Smoke Free St. Albert

"I work in the health industry. It takes education and changes in lifestyle. [Smoking] is an addiction and closing the bingo halls won't change it." -- Kimberly Haines, St. Albert Bingo Association president

"If you impact my profit you also impact my ability to support charities." -- Frank Larkee, Boston Pizza owner

"Isn't it a contradiction to support smoking in order to support programs that provide quality of life?" -- Greg Thorsley, St. Albert Community Health Council

"Smoking is the stupidest activity you can legally engage in. It ranks right up there with the gun registry and voting for Paul Martin." -- Jackson McKenzie, singer, opposed to the bylaw

"With air ventilation you have as much chance as having a urine-free swimming pool." -- Dr. Barry Barclay, Smoke Free St. Albert

"Where do we draw the line at being told what you can and cannot do. I think it is right now." -- resident Shawna O'Neil



Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association

Subscribe to CRFA

Bar and restaurant owners left in the dark as Oct. 1 smoking ban looms

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 22, 2004

SAINT JOHN - With just nine days to go before a province-wide smoking ban takes Brunswick's 1,500 bar and restaurant owners have been left in the dark about their responsibilities under the Smoke-free Places Act. The province has yet to develop regulations on signage requirements, staff and owner responsibilities, technical requirements for patios and decks, or who will enforce the ban.

"The government is running full-page ads informing the public about the new smoking ban but they have never, ever contacted the people who will be expected to deal with the consequences of the ban. This ill-planned and rushed implementation of the smoking ban is exactly what our industry feared," says Kim Hunter of the New Brunswick Licensees Association (NBLA).

Hospitality owners require answers to a number of important questions in order to develop house policies and educate their employees so that they are equipped to educate customers. For example:

Who is responsible for enforcing the law?

Are owners and staff expected to police the ban? What happens if a customer refuses to comply with the ban?

What are the signage requirements?

Where can customers and staff legally smoke?

What are the technical requirements for patios and decks?

"Operators are calling me on a daily basis looking for information on their roles and responsibilities under the legislation. If they are not armed with this critical information, the Oct. 1 roll-out will be a fiasco," says Luc Erjavec of the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association (CRFA). "The government has dropped the ball by not communicating with small business owners of New Brunswick who will be most impacted by the smoking ban."

The industry has proposed to Premier Bernard Lord and Health and Wellness Minister Robichaud that the implementation date be delayed to Jan. 1, 2005 to give government time to inform and educate the industry, and allow operators to educate staff, provide regulations and make any necessary physical changes to their buildings.

Privacy / Legal

Bookmark CRFA.CA

Make CRFA.CA your
Homepage

"The government of New Brunswick has rushed to push the smoking ban through and it will be a dismal failure if they do not delay its implementation until such time as the dots are dotted and the t's are crossed," says Hunter.

CRFA and NBLA support reasonable and responsible province-wide smoking laws that designate smoking rooms and limit employee exposure to second-hand smoke, similar legislation operating successfully in British Columbia and other provinces.

- 30 -

CONTACT:

Kim Hunter
Co-Chair of the Smoking Task Force, NBLA
(506) 647-0939

Luc Erjavec
Vice President, Atlantic Canada, CRFA
1-877-755-1938, ext. 101

FRENCH MEDIA CONTACT:

Réal Robichaud, Tourism Industry Association of New Brunswick
(506) 461-3721

 <p>Return to Industry Issues</p>	<p>Email this article to:</p> <input type="text"/> <p><input type="button" value="Send"/></p>	 <p>Print this article</p>
--	--	---

© 2005 Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association
Website design by ACS Web Group and Dakis & Associates



Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association

Submitted by CR

Ontario bar business plummets nearly 18% It's more than the NHL lockout

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOV. 25, 2004

TORONTO – It's been a tale of two sectors for Ontario's foodservice industry in 2004. While most restaurant operators have seen their sales recover this year after a dismal 2003, the same depressing story for tavern, bar and nightclub owners, who are facing their fifth consecutive year of sales losses.

Tavern, bar and nightclub operators in Ontario saw their sales plummet by 17.6% between 1999 and 2003 – a loss in sales of \$106,700 for the average operator. The trend continued through the first quarter of this year with another 7.4% drop. In contrast, first quarter sales for the average restaurant operator increased 7.8%.

The persistent decline in the bar sector is due to a number of factors, ranging from the travel and tourism market, which has yet to recover to pre 9/11 levels, to a short patio season, to smoking bans in a number of Ontario municipalities. Although fourth quarter 2004 sales aren't yet available, it is expected that the NHL lockout has worsened the situation for sports-oriented establishments.

In another indicator of a tough business climate, pre-tax profit margins for bar, tavern and nightclub operators in Ontario have shrunk from 6.5% of operating revenue in 2000 to 3.7% in 2002, the most recent year for which data are available.

The research department of the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association conducted the business analysis using data from Statistics Canada. CRFA is one of Canada's largest business associations with 17,500 members representing restaurants, bars, caterers and other foodservice providers. Canada's \$46-billion foodservice industry employs one million people. In Ontario, foodservice is a \$17-billion industry employing 379,000 people.

- 30 -

CONTACT :

Jill Holroyd, Vice President, Research and Communications
1-800-387-5649, ext. 4217



Return to
Industry Issues



Email this article to:

Send



Print this
Article



Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association

INDUSTRY ISSUES - BY TOPIC - SMOKING

A smoking ban's forgotten victims

The following article appeared in the National Post on Nov. 11, 2004.

By Douglas Needham

TORONTO - Ontario Health Minister George Smitherman's vow to introduce a "100% ban" in all public places and workplaces is causing indigestion among many of the province's hospitality operators, two-thirds of which are small, independent businesses. It does so in the following way.

Ontario's hospitality industry has struggled for the past three years. The impact of 11 terrorist attacks still lingers, and business has not yet returned to the levels of mid-2001. The industry has been hit hard by a series of other shocks, too, including SARS, erratic electricity, the 2003 power blackout, the rising Canadian dollar, BSE (mad cow disease) and a 34% decline in visitors from outside Canada to the province.

On the other side of the ledger, operators are wrestling with skyrocketing costs for essentials as business insurance, energy and food and beverage products.

Now, the threat of a complete ban on smoking in Ontario hospitality establishments has proprietors wondering if this will be the "last call" for their businesses.

The hospitality industry supports consistent, province-wide smoking legislation to replace the confusing array of municipal bylaws. But, as with any issue, the law ought to strike a reasonable balance among various interests; in this case, between the need to improve public health and the economic well-being of a \$21-billion industry and its 491,000 employees.

Health activists are pushing for an outright ban, citing studies that conclude that such a ban won't hurt the hospitality industry. Unfortunately, these studies fail to isolate the effect of smoking bans on establishments such as bars, pubs, taverns, lounges, legions and nightclubs where the predominant activity is drinking and socializing.

Last year, for example, the Ontario Tobacco Research Unit (OTRU) studied Ottawa's bar and night club industry in the eight months following that city's Aug. 1, 2001 smoking ban. Using taxable sales data from the Ontario Ministry of Finance, the OTRU study concluded there was no evidence that the smoking ban had harmed bar and restaurant sales. But when the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association examined the same data and included sales at drinking establishments, it found quite a different result -- sales at Ottawa bars, nightclubs were actually 10% lower than they would have been without the smoking ban.

A more recent study that restricted its analysis to drinking establishments was undertaken among Dublin pubs in July, 2004, by Behaviour and Attitudes, a marketing research firm. Two months into Ireland's smoking ban, the study found that pub sales were down 10% on average while pub employment was off by 14%.

Privacy / Legal

Bookmark CRFA.CA

Make CRFA.CA your
Homepage

The loss of sales is not the only concern for hospitality operators about a smoking ban. They have made capital investments to build designated smoking rooms (DSRs) to comply with municipal smoking bylaws. More than 500 operators have constructed DSRs in their establishments across Ontario. They made these investments relying in good faith on bylaws that did not carry expiry dates, and thus counting on a long-term payback from the considerable capital expenditures of \$15,000 to \$300,000.

Now they're in the untenable position of having made an investment to comply with one set of government regulations and suffering financially to comply with another.

The economic impact, however, is only one aspect of Ontario's smoking debate. The health of employees who are exposed to tobacco smoke in the workplace environment. The province of British Columbia has addressed this issue directly with objective, science-based legislation administered by its Workers' Compensation Board (WCB).

British Columbia tried a province-wide smoking ban in 2000 but in the end replaced it with WCB regulations that set a provincial standard for the construction and operation of designated smoking rooms. These rooms are separate from the rest of the facility and must meet a ventilation standard set by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE). Customers outside the designated smoking room are protected from exposure to tobacco smoke. Employees have the right to refuse to work in the designated smoking room, and those that choose to do so must limit their time there to no more than 20% of their shift.

B.C.'s legislation proved to be a major step toward making the province's hospitality industry smoke-free, since 92% of establishments chose not to make capital investments in designated smoking rooms. In a vast majority of businesses that did install DSRs are pubs, bars, taverns, legions, and nightclubs: adult-oriented establishments that tend to have a significant smoking population.

This is the model Ontario ought to follow -- a science-based solution that protects the health of hospitality employees. Ontario should establish air quality standards and occupational health and safety limits for tobacco smoke in designated smoking rooms, while giving business owners the option of either meeting these standards or banning smoking in their establishments.

Douglas Needham is the president of the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association.

 <p>Return to Industry Issues</p>	<p>Email this article to:</p>  <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Send"/>	 <p>Print this Article</p>
--	--	---

© 2005 Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association
Website design by ACS Web Group and Dakis & Associates

Businesses challenged by higher ed failures



When I moved here almost 20 years ago, higher education was an oxymoron.

The University of Nevada, Las Vegas was known for the

Rebels and not much else and those in the community who cared about the university system saw Jerry Tarkanian as the embodiment of evil, the unfortunate icon who symbolized a commitment to sports over academics.

But that has changed, thanks to a couple of presidents — Bob Maxson and especially Carol Harter — who have had a vision for making UNLV better and improving the reputation of the state's higher ed system. So, too, from all reports, have other heads of state institutions — including ex-Community College of Southern Nevada boss Ron Remington — had a commitment to bringing Nevada from national joke status to respectability.

But now, for all of those in business and elsewhere who believe a quality and vibrant educational apparatus is critical to the state's economic future, the credibility of that apparatus is on the verge of evaporating.

Tark the Shark had nothing on the board of regents, who are more like Pinhead Piranha, mindlessly devouring

SEE Ralston ON PAGE 10

The next issue of **In Business Las Vegas** will be published Jan. 2.

In lieu of the regular newspaper, **In Business** subscribers next week will receive the **2004 In Business Las Vegas Book of Business Lists**.

We wish our readers the happiest of holidays and a peaceful, healthy new year.

Distribution



Jennifer Spink watches as her husband, Peter, plays a slot machine in the Emerald Island casino's nonsmoking area. Peter Spink said the enclosed nonsmoking area is the reason they chose to go to the Henderson casino. STEVE MARCUS / STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Air space

Technical group, casino officials clash over smoking restrictions

By Michelle Swafford / STAFF WRITER

A technical group is proposing rules restricting tobacco smoke that could add burdens to casinos, bars and restaurants where smokers are plentiful.

Casino officials say the rules would not only hurt their industry but also could extinguish smoking indoors entirely.

The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers Inc. wrote the rules, which are often adopted into building codes. ASHRAE writes guidebooks and rules on structural components such as heating, cooling and air ventilation.

If adopted by local governments, the rules would apply to new construction and remodeling projects. It would be up to local building departments to decide whether existing buildings have to comply.

The new requirements would include adding barriers between smoking and nonsmoking areas, posting signs to warn patrons that tobacco smoke may be present in areas where smoking is allowed and increasing ventilation in nonsmoking areas. The requirements are part of an ASHRAE standard that is under continuous review by a committee. Changes are made as new research and technology become available.

Since the new ASHRAE requirements on

indoor air quality were drafted, there has been much debate between the gaming industry and the ASHRAE committee members who wrote the standards. Most of the debate has centered on wording requiring "no airflow" between areas that contain tobacco smoke and areas that do not.

David Butler, ASHRAE committee chairman, said the requirements were not intended to mean zero molecules of tobacco smoke could enter nonsmoking areas.

"We did say no airflow, but we realize that around the corners you're going to have a minor mixing at the boundary area," he said. "They don't have to do anything that would be expensive to modify."

Butler also says that the rules weren't intended to create nonsmoking casinos.

The casino industry sees it differently.

The way the standards are written makes it difficult to create an economical, energy-efficient system in casinos and other places that allow indoor smoking, said Elias Sterling, an air-quality consultant to the American Gaming Association and president of Theodor Sterling Associates Ltd. in Vancouver, British Columbia.

"The air inside Bellagio is better than the air outside," Sterling said. "New properties

SEE Smoking ON PAGE 8

SMOKING

FROM PAGE 1

as a rule are providing better quality air than outside."

The rules governing what should be acceptable when it comes to smoking have been a hot topic for years, said Wayne Mehl, a consultant with the American Gaming Association.

Members of the gaming community and ASHRAE members have been working together to word the rules better so that they will be interpreted as the committee intended. A new draft of the standards will go out for a 30-day public review after ASHRAE meets Jan. 24. Then ASHRAE will vote on whether to adopt the rules.

Whatever ASHRAE approves could have little effect on area casinos because their standards are guidelines — not laws — unless they are adopted into local building codes.

Clark County and Las Vegas often adopt ASHRAE standards into their building codes, but Henderson and North Las Vegas do not.

Clark County Building Official Ron Lynn said his jurisdiction is limited to unincorporated county land including the Strip. Other valley building officials look to Clark County as a guide for their own building codes because it includes a larger area and because it includes the Strip, Lynn said.

Local building officials say they are monitoring the proposed rules, but have not decided if they will adopt them into code if ASHRAE approves them.

Gaming consultant Mehl said although ASHRAE is not a regulatory agency, its rules are often used as the standard, which is why the gaming industry is concerned about what rules get approved.

Part of the gaming industry's concern stems from the belief that changes to building codes that include more stringent rules on smoking are steps toward banning smok-

ing entirely.

Opponents of smoking bans say revenue and sales would drop, but that may not be the case, said Bill Werner, assistant professor of hotel law and labor-management relations at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Several restaurants around the nation that said smoking bans would hurt them found out the bans had little effect on business, he said.

"It's possible it won't hurt casinos," Werner said.

Numerous studies have been done on how smoking bans affect revenue and most of them show little, or no, negative effect. New York, Delaware, Maine, California and Florida have adopted statewide smoking bans in the past eight years with varying exemptions.

Mehl said between 40 percent and 50 percent of casino gamblers smoke and they will play for four or five hours on a slot machine in one sitting. He said smoking gamblers would likely reduce the amount of time they play if they have to go outside to smoke.

A survey done about 10 years ago by the gaming industry estimated the Nevada casino industry would lose \$1 billion in revenue the first year if indoor smoking were outlawed, Mehl said.

It's a particularly significant habit in Nevada as it is one of the states with the largest percentage of smokers.

California was the first state to enact a smoking ban in almost all enclosed work places in 1995, followed by a ban in bars, gaming clubs and bingo halls in 1998. Sales tax revenue increased following the ban, the state reported.

But much of the gaming in California is done on Indian reservations and some allow



Sterling



Emerald Island casino's 2,400-square-foot nonsmoking area is completely enclosed and has a separate ventilation system from the rest of the casino. STEVE MARCUS / STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

smoking since, as sovereign nations, they are exempt from the smoking ban.

Some casino operators actually see a benefit to providing a smoke-free environment. In fact, a handful of casinos have opened nonsmoking rooms voluntarily, including Emerald Island Casino at 120 Market St. in Henderson.

The Emerald Island's nonsmoking room opened May 23 with the new casino, which was formerly Pot o' Gold. The nonsmoking room has 135 slots in an upstairs area of the casino. A separate entrance allows non-smokers to enter and exit without passing smokers. However, there are no restrooms, eating or drinking areas within the nonsmoking room.

"A lot of our local customers now are from other states such as California," co-owner Tim Brooks said. "They're accustomed to having nonsmoking areas. It's really nice for them."

The smoking area at Emerald Island has 240 slots and is still the larger draw, but the nonsmoking room was a marketing tool, Brooks said.

"It still brings bodies in here that wouldn't be here otherwise," he said, referring to the nonsmoking area.

"It would be a disaster if we tried to make the whole casino nonsmoking," he said, adding that the vast majority of his customers smoke.

Bob Shimmin, a regular at Emerald Island, said he and his wife, Frances, like the casino because it offers a nonsmoking area. The former California residents, who now live in Nevada, grew accustomed to being in nonsmoking environments.

Going to other casinos is less enjoyable because of the smoke, said Shimmin, who is a former smoker.

"It really detracts from a place when they're smoking all around you," he said.

Fuming mad in the Big Smoke

Butting into the smoking debate

The toe-tapping strains of the new Shania Twain single and the cheery demeanor of the staff hide it well, but the Black Dog Pub is teetering dangerously on the precipice. A stone's throw from here, you're over the edge--out of Toronto and into Pickering. And after this year--the last before Toronto's sweeping bylaw virtually eliminates smoking in bars--that's precisely where owner Ken Rueter expects to lose most of his regular customers.

That the Black Dog sits so close to a dozen competing bars immune to Toronto law isn't what makes this place unique: restaurateurs all along the city's perimeter are cursed with the same geographic misfortune. What makes the Black Dog exceptional is that even when it's chock full of smokers, it's healthier to breathe here than in entirely nonsmoking restaurants--and the City of Toronto is ham-handedly trying to solve a problem that the canny entrepreneur long ago eliminated himself. "Customers love it," says Rueter, who started the pub a decade ago. "Their wife doesn't know they were here because they don't smell like smoke." After doing some research on how Las Vegas casinos utilized fresh-air ventilation systems to keep guests awake and comfortable, Rueter was inspired to install a device of his own. "Providing a comfortable environment for customers is just good business," he says. "It's like clean bathrooms."

The apparatus uses heat-exchange technology: fresh air is drawn into the nonsmoking room from outside; vents stream it toward the smoking area where more vents suck it outside again. In the winter, incoming air passes by an aluminum wheel warmed by outgoing air, so it isn't murder on the heating bills. To lease the contraption, with installation, says Rueter, costs him about \$350 a month--about the same as the bar tab of one of his regulars. If you pay close attention, you'll notice a faint breeze but although there are no walls separating the smokers from the non-smokers, on both sides of the restaurant the air is noticeably second-hand-smoke free. In fact, according to a study done by researchers from the US Department of Energy and commissioned by the Hotel Association of Canada, the Black Dog's continuously refreshed air was as clean as any nonsmoking bar or restaurant. In fact, it measured five times cleaner than a typical shopping mall food court.

The results were forwarded to City Hall: at one time Toronto Mayor Mel Lastman promised Rueter and others he would revisit the ban--which two years ago eliminated cigarettes from restaurants and bowling alleys and will ban them in all public places by June 2004--if the ventilator proved effective. But it now seems that no one is willing to reopen that can of worms.

Hey, we're only talking about the livelihood of more than 100,000 food service workers in the city. Of course, antismoking activists argue those jobs are safe, since restaurants in other smoke-free municipalities have allegedly seen an increase in business since bans started. That's funny, says Rueter: he reckons that if bar owners figured they'd make money by going smoke-free, they'd have done it already. He tried it in 1996, but lost \$5,000 a week and abandoned the effort after less than a month. In fact, since Ottawa imposed its blanket smoking ban in August 2001, surveys show bar revenues to be down 22% on average and bankruptcies have doubled. In 2000, more than 900 bar workers in BC lost their jobs in the wake of a province wide smoking ban. Then, in 2002 the BC Liberal government softened the law to allow public eateries to allow smoking sections provided the place is adequately ventilated.

That's the kind of reasonable policy Rueter wants to see from Ontario's provincial government: the kind that would save him from making the layoffs he's facing right now. Besides, he figures, just think of all those bar owners renovating and installing fresh air ventilators like his: you might end up with a public policy on smoking that actually creates jobs. Imagine.

Article by Kevin Libin, 03,03, 2003



THE EXAMINER

County considers amending bylaw to allow smoking rooms at legions

The Peterborough Examiner

Thu 07 Oct 2004

Page: A3

Section: City/Ontario

Byline: Elizabeth Bower

Source: The Examiner

County legions may soon be able to allow **smoking** in their club rooms.

County councillors voted yesterday for staff to prepare a bylaw amendment allowing **smoking** in the rooms, which are for legion members and guests only.

The amendment will be debated and voted on at next month's meeting.

Doug Willoughby, executive member of Norwood's Royal Canadian Legion Branch 300, told councillors the loss of revenue since the bylaw took effect in June has been devastating.

Members are taking their dollars to legions outside the county, such as Hastings, that allow **smoking**.

Peterborough county legions, which often fundraise for small communities, face closures, he said.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we are in trouble," Willoughby said.

Asphodel-Norwood Reeve Doug Percy said council didn't intend to hurt legions with an uneven playing field.

"We were under the mistaken impression the City of Peterborough and surrounding counties would follow suit," Percy said.

Douro-Dummer Reeve Eric Batten asked if workers ever entered club rooms.

"Yes, but most workers are members and are totally behind it," Willoughby said.

Douro-Dummer Deputy Reeve J. Murray Jones said his community is "hurting big time."

"The legions can't support the charities, and that hurts us all," Jones said.

North Kawartha Deputy Reeve Warren Smith told council he's an ex-smoker.

"And it almost cost me my life in heart attacks, but I still share these concerns," he said.

Edition: Final

Story Type: News

Length: 227 words

City buries the smoking gun

Ron Corbett
The Ottawa Citizen

Friday, September 21, 2001

For several months, opponents of the city of Ottawa's smoking bylaw have alleged the city ignored any fact, argument or statistic that went against the health department's desire for a 100-per-cent ban on smoking in all public places.

They may now have proof.

This week, after repeated requests by the Pub and Bar Coalition of Ontario, and only after being forced by a formal access to information demand, the city health department finally released a copy of a public opinion survey taken last year that measured public support for a 100-per-cent smoking ban.

The survey was conducted last October and November by Opinion Search. It polled 504 people in Ottawa, and is considered accurate within an associated margin of error of 4.4 percentage points. On January 15 of this year, the city held a press conference, to kick off national non-smoking week, and released the results of the survey. Mayor Bob Chiarelli and Dr. Robert Cushman, the chief medical health officer, spoke at the conference; the mayor said it was "time to assist in creating a smoke-free society"; Dr. Cushman said "the best way to protect people from the serious health hazards of second-hand smoke is to make all public places 100-per-cent smoke-free."

After the speeches, the city handed out a press release and a "backgrounder" on the Opinion Search survey. The city said, alternately, that there was "continuing growth in support"; "overwhelming support" and "significant support" for a total ban on smoking in public places. It was this survey, and those assertions, that helped convince city council to unanimously pass a bylaw that banned smoking in public places.

However, what no one was ever told, and what the full survey reveals, is this rather interesting fact: There was far greater support in the city for a limited bylaw.

Or as the survey puts it: "Respondents were asked if they would support a limited, non-smoking bylaw. Support for this bylaw is stronger than for a 100-per-cent smoke-free bylaw at every type of public place presented to the respondents, except the workplace."

Indeed, nearly three-quarters of respondents in the survey supported a limited bylaw -- which would allow for separate, ventilated smoking rooms -- in restaurants, bars, pubs, casinos, bingo halls and race tracks. This rather significant fact was completely omitted in the backgrounder and the press release, although it was a major component of the survey.

The city didn't stop with simple omissions either. In the press release there was also what seemed to be a rather glaring lie. And it's a big one.

"This new survey," says the City of Ottawa press release, "like numerous surveys done previously, shows that smoke-free bylaws will not hurt business, but will most likely increase patronage if the bylaws are applied fairly across the board."

The press release then gives some statistics from the survey, including the fact that "60 per cent of respondents stated they would frequent restaurants more often if they were 100-per-cent smoke-free, while a third of respondents declared that they would increase their patronage to eight of the 11 types of establishments mentioned in the survey."

Those figures are accurate. But what the city left out, however, was the next sentence from the survey: "Unfortunately, it is not possible to measure the net positive effect or negative effect that the elimination of

smoking would have on patronage to these types of establishments, as the respondents were not asked their current frequency of visiting these public places."

Stop and reflect on that one for a minute. The survey says you can make no conclusions on the effect the bylaw will have on patronage, because the right questions were not asked. The city then sends out a press release saying a total ban on smoking will be good for business.

"This survey, when you read it all the way through, is just amazing," says PUBCO spokesman Edgar Mitchell. "It clearly shows that more people supported a limited bylaw than a total ban, but the city just swept that under the carpet. Totally ignored it. The survey states you can't really say how it will affect business, and the city ignores that too."

Anyway, once again the truth is a little different from what was commonly believed. And at city hall today, some councillors should be asking pointed questions of the mayor and the chief medical officer of health, not the least of which should be, what is our legal exposure on all this?

Or put another way, if a business goes bankrupt in the next few months, and can show the ban on smoking was a contributing factor, and it can further be shown that the city misled, misrepresented or outright lied about the public support for the bylaw and its economic impact, then what should the damages be?

Cafe burned by smoking charge

Rod Nickel

Saskatchewan News Network; CanWest News Service

October 8, 2004

SASKATOON -- A longtime Eastview restaurant is fighting the \$100 fine it received under the city's smoking bylaw, after a table of customers lit up on the patio.

Kelly's Kafe manager Irene Balan says it was unfair of a Saskatoon Health Region inspector to penalize the restaurant, when it did its part by removing ashtrays and posting no smoking signs.

"Why should we get the ticket?" Balan asked. "Do they want to pay for someone to stand on our deck and make sure no one's smoking?"

Balan said the inspector told her someone had reported the illegal puffing, which happened in September. Upon arrival, the inspector counted four people smoking on the patio, but didn't give them tickets, Balan said.

More than three months since the city's smoking bylaw took effect in bars, restaurants, bowling alleys, the Emerald Casino, bingo and billiard halls, Saskatonians have shown high compliance.

"If it's not 100 per cent, it's very close," said Jill Werle, supervisor of the Saskatoon Health Region's tobacco reduction program.

Health inspectors have issued just two tickets, both to proprietors, Werle said. One of the owners paid promptly, while the other -- Kelly's Kafe -- is headed for court.

Werle said inspectors can charge smokers as well as proprietors if people are caught smoking, but adds the customer sometimes disappears when the health inspector shows up.

"Ultimately, the proprietor is still responsible to make sure there's no smoking," she said.

Health inspectors have issued 10 warnings on visits to 1,200 establishments. Some business owners have tried creative responses to the smoking bylaw.

Wayne Gradidge, who owns the Motor'n Bar and Grill in the north industrial area, rented ashtrays for a nickel apiece to customers in July. He says he made \$96 in one month, which would amount to 1,920 rentals.

"Ninety per cent of my customers were willing to take the \$100 ticket," Gradidge said.
"They would take their chances."

© The Leader-Post (Regina) 2004

Gangsters feed on N.Y. smoke tax

G TURF WARS

Mayor's bid
to save lives costs
them instead

STEVEN EDWARDS
in New York

as all being done for good of New Yorkers, would mean residents smoked less and lived longer.

Unless, of course, they happened to be among the victims of a burgeoning turf war bootlegged smokes, young New York men seen murdered recently, or less are recovering from gunshot wounds after separate street battles linked to cigarette smuggling.

The four are all suspected gangsters, so some might surmise that their own

the violence erupted in hoodlums where law-abiding people walk the streets. The death of a child

caught in gangland crossfire last month shows that bullets once fired, can pierce the vest as well as the quality.

beginning of this he marked the 20th anniversary of the repeal of Prohibition's most misguided attempt to abruptly change

people's habits for their own good.

Prohibition. The violence spawned by banning alcohol in the 1920s has become legendary. Prohibition ended up costing society more in death and economic loss than would have been the case had alcohol remained legal.

Similarly, the violence over cigarette smuggling in New York is a direct result of making a popular product artificially scarce.

Last year Mayor Michael Bloomberg and state lawmakers engineered the equivalent of a 75% tax increase on packages of cigarettes sold in the city.

This year, the Mayor extended his anti-smoking crusade by pushing through a city-wide ban on smoking in bars and restaurants.

He claimed the taxes would save "tens of thousands of lives" as more and more smokers kicked the habit; and the numbers of people exposed to second-hand smoke plummeted.

But Mr. Bloomberg's statistics are questionable, especially since the science on the harm done by second-hand smoke is less than solid.

What is certain is that the bar and restaurant ban turned deadly two weeks after it was introduced on March 20.

A business in a Lower Manhattan watering hole was the first victim of nicotine rage. He was stabbed to



Two weeks after New York instituted a ban on smoking in bars and restaurants, a bouncer who asked a man to put out his cigarette was stabbed to death.

death for asking a man to put out his cigarette. "It's so ironic," said the owner of the bar next door. "Something that's supposed to save lives has already taken a life."

Of course, the bouncer's assassin was probably a ticking time bomb who might have interpreted any type of confrontation as provocation.

However, the violence spurred by the tax hikes has created a spike in an

otherwise downward trend in crime figures.

As the city heads toward its lowest murder rate in 40 years, national statistics released this week show New York is the safest large metropolitan area in the country.

But police fear the profits to be made in cigarette smuggling and the ensuing violence will erase any gains. With US\$4 in tax on a pack of cigarettes that would normally cost US\$4,

the stakes are high.

Russian mafia and Chinatown gangs are becoming increasingly involved in the trade, police say.

The smugglers buy low-cost, non-taxed cigarettes in India or in other states and peddle them illegally at five-fold prices, avoiding the city and state tax bite.

And the recent battles between smugglers show how feverishly they defend their turf and deal with the competition.

One of those who died was

chased through a crowd and stabbed to death in broad daylight near Brooklyn's Fulton Mall. He was 19. A 23-year-old shot to death last month had two bullets pumped into his head on a rooftop apartment block in Brooklyn.

The other two men shot in recent months were aged 23 and 34.

To anti-smoking activists, the price is acceptable. They long ago rejected arguments in favour of re-

specting people's right to choose. Some are even calling for a total ban, despite the lessons of Prohibition.

An article that appeared this month in *The Lancet*, a leading medical journal, said making tobacco possession illegal would lead to a drastic fall in the number of smokers.

It might also lead to a drastic rise in the number of victims of cigarette smuggling.

National Post



NY smoking ban leads to job losses

Published 16-Oct-2003

bb

Fears that a smoking ban in Britain's pubs would lead to job losses have been confirmed.

According to new research one in 10 jobs in the New York pub and bar sector have been lost since the city introduced its ban on smoking in the workplace in March.

This news follows rising fears of a similar ban in the UK after comments made by European health commissioner David Byrne, who last month reiterated that he was looking to enforce a ban on smoking in public places across Europe.

Nick Bish, chairman of the Charter Group, said: "I think the research results demonstrate the real need for licensees in Ireland, or anywhere that is engaged in the smoking debate, to be really fearful of a ban."

The Charter Group promotes self-regulation on smoking through the use of signage, good ventilation and no-smoking areas where possible.

The Vintners Federation of Ireland, the Irish Hotels Federation and the Licensed Vintners Association commissioned the research to get evidence of the impact of a total smoking ban, which will be introduced in Ireland on January 1.

The research was undertaken by an independent New York research company International Communications Research and was based on a survey of 300 bars, cocktail lounges and hotels in the city.

It showed that two-thirds of all establishments reported a decline in the number of customers since the ban was introduced. Establishments reported an average decline of 17 per cent in the number of waiters and waitresses they employed while there was an 11 per cent drop in the number of bartenders.

The three Irish associations released a joint statement: "The findings of this research provides concrete proof of the negative impact that the smoking ban has had on the hospitality sector in New York. Until now we have been listening to anecdotal evidence from health and City experts talking about business booming. Nothing could be further from the truth.

"Independent research continually shows the Irish public don't want this ban and Irish bar workers don't want this ban. Compromise is the way forward."

Quantum Business Media

Oswego Daily News

<http://www.oswegodailynews.com/homearticle.asp?id=38969§ion=home&network=oswego>

Health Committee Sets Fee For Smoking Ban Waiver Applications

By Steve Yablonski/Oswego Bureau Chief

01/27/2004

Oswego County taverns and restaurants might get some financial relief from the Clean Indoor Air Act, which bans smoking from nearly all public buildings.

Recently, the county Board of Health approved a policy which would grant waivers to the smoking ban to businesses that apply.

On Monday afternoon, the Oswego County Legislature's Health Committee approved a \$25 application fee, which was below the health department's recommendation of \$100.

The waiver forms are being mailed out today.

According to Kathleen Smith, Oswego County's health commissioner, nearly 60 businesses have already requested the information.

One of the ways a businesses can be eligible for the waiver is if they can prove they have lost 15 percent or more of their revenue due to the smoking ban.

To prove their case, business owners would have to submit sales tax statements that show business trends over three years, comparing the three consecutive months immediately prior to the smoking ban and the same three months after the smoking ban, according to the application.

They also have to devise a plan to limit secondhand smoke to a specific area.

The application also provides for "applicants asserting that other factors exist which would render compliance unreasonable" such as safety or security factors.

"There has been a lot of interest in the waivers since the law went into affect last July," Smith said. "The county waited for the state health department to come up with its set of guidelines to allow waivers before we proceeded."

Oswego County's version is very similar to the state's as well as those created by Onondaga County prior to Dec. 12 when the state issued its guidelines.

A committee will review the waiver applications the county receives; and a public healthy engineer will go out and inspect the businesses, Smith explained.

The committee would recommend to the board of health whether the waiver should be granted.

Legislator Doug Malone moved to have the fee lowered to \$25.

"The state has handed down this stuff, and who has suffered? It's been the bar owners and restaurants. I don't know why we have to punish them more," he said.

"With a shorter staff we're going to add more work and charge less money, it doesn't make any sense," Legislator Barb Brown said.

It's either that or put more bars and restaurants out of business, Malone pointed out.

Legislator Art Ospelt noted if patrons come back because the smoking ban has been waived, it would be a boost to the sales tax.

"I think the Clean Indoor Air Act is a violation of my personal liberty," Legislator Fran Hofer said. "These businesses are struggling to

survive right now and for us to add another \$100 isn't right. Our job is to help prosperity."

He added he felt the county should give everybody a waiver and leave them alone.

"This is a health issue, and it was enacted for the health of workers," Brown pointed out. "We're sitting in a county where the Medicaid bill put us in dire financial straights. We do alcohol rehabilitation, drug rehabilitation and then we have all these people sitting in nursing homes hooked up to oxygen tanks and we want to promote this? I'm sorry; I'm not going to be a hypocrite. I chair the Social Services Committee and we get the bills."

She added that she's heard from some area bar owners who say they're glad people aren't smoking any more "because they don't have to wash the ceiling every day."

She tried to raise the fee to \$150 to help "a staff we're overburdening that we have already cut to the quick," she said. The motion, however, failed to get a second.

"This here is not a health issue. It's a money issue. I run a business and I am fee-ed to death, taxed to death," said Malone, a business owner in Oswego Town.

Hoefer said it is a freedom issue, not a money issue.

"When you restrict freedom, business starts to die and people start to leave," he said. "That's what's happening."

"I've gotten more calls on this than the Saturday closing of the landfill," Ospelt noted.

"This is a very complex thing. It's not just a one aspect situation. We have a number of rights involved here - the rights of the businessmen trying to make a living, we have the rights of people to exercise their own personal judgments in terms of what they're doing. And, we also have the rights of people who are affected by the judgments of the people doing what they choose to do," explained Legislator Jack Proud, committee chair. "We have a complex bundle here."

For more information concerning the waiver process or applications, contact Natalie Roy, county public health sanitarian, at 349-3557.

DIRECTORY of Clean Air SITES



Canadian Restaurant
and Foodservices
Association

Association canadienne
des restaurateurs et des
services alimentaires



ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED GAMING MANAGEMENT COMPANIES OF B.C.

CABARET OWNERS ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

For additional copies, contact any of the hospitality associations above.

INDEX

Introduction	2	Harewood Arms	28
Ventilation Regulation	3	Hitchin Post	29
Adelphi Hotel	5	The Keg	30
Alternate Pub	6	Landlubber Pub	31
Army & Navy Club	7	Looney Tunes.	32
Black Bear Pub	8	The Loose Moose	33
Campbell River Lodge	9	Major League II	34
Casey's	10	Night Riders Cabaret.	35
Ceasar's Inn.	11	Oak & Carriage.	36
Central Station	12	Outrigger Pub & Grill	37
Chillibowl	13	Prince George Hotel Cabaret - Roadhouse	38
Coast Westerly	14	Prince George Hotel Pub/Lounge	39
Coldwater	15	Royal Canadian Legion #148	40
The Columbus Hotel	16	Royal Canadian Legion #137	41
Connections	17	Royal Canadian Legion #141	42
Courtenay Hotel.	18	Royal Canadian Legion #53	43
Cowichan Valley Inn	19	Royal Canadian Legion #16	44
The Croft Hotel	20	Royal Canadian Legion - Williams Lake	45
Eagles	21	Red Bluff Country Pub	46
Friendly Mike's.	22	Rock Cod Pub - Quesnel Hotel	47
The Foundry Pub	23	Rosco's Sports Pub & Grill	48
The Frog & Nightgown	24	Shady Rest Pub	49
Good Time Bingo	25	The Waddling Duck	50
Grasslands Cantina	26	The Wellington Pub.	51
Guliver's	27	Woody's	52

DIRECTORY OF CLEAN AIR SITES – British Columbia

Introduction

In May 2002, the British Columbia government passed a performance-based ventilation regulation to deal with the issue of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) in the hospitality workplace. This new regulation represented a change in policy that simultaneously protected the health of workers while assuring the hospitality industry is able to cater to all its customers – something that is essential in these turbulent economic times.

The BC government recognized that it was of paramount importance to protect hospitality industry workers from ETS.

That is why they thoroughly studied negative pressurization and directional airflow ventilation before offering it as a technical solution. And they realized that technology does work. State-of-the-art ventilation technology, which has proven to be affordable, also means that someone sitting in a smoke-free area does not have to breathe the second hand smoke of others in the same establishment.

Bars, pubs, bingos, nightclubs and restaurants that have invested in this technical solution quickly noticed that the incessant squabbling which had previously surrounded the highly contentious issue abated almost instantly. The days of smoky bars are over -- not because they've gone out of business, but because the government has realized that ventilation technology works.

In addition, this regulation has encouraged many more establishments to go smoke

free; options allow the marketplace to decide and create a true level playing field.

Since this regulation came into force, over a dozen municipalities have rescinded their smoking bans, and replaced them with the province-wide standard as regulated by the BC Workers Compensation Board.

This Directory of Clean Air Sites has been compiled to provide BC operators with access to businesses that have already completed the permitting, building, and ventilation retrofit process. In addition, other hospitality associations in a number of different jurisdictions have been asking for more information about the effectiveness, costs, and ease with which a ventilation solution can be implemented.

The costs of the retrofits, which often include renovations to décor, have been categorized in four broad categories (all in Canadian funds):

- A Under \$5,000
- B \$5,000 - \$10,000
- C \$10,000 - \$20,000
- D Over \$20,000

For further information, or additional copies of this directory, please contact any of the associations listed on the front cover. Multiple copies can be purchased for \$20 apiece.

WHAT DOES THE BC VENTILATION REGULATION SAY?

4.83 (1) In this section: "public entertainment facility" includes a bar, bingo hall, bowling alley, cocktail lounge, restaurant, gambling casino, nightclub or pub; "CFM/person" means cubic feet per minute per person.

(2) In a public entertainment facility, areas that are used by the public are exempt from the requirements of section 4.81 if the employer provides a separate place for smoking in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(3) A separate place for smoking provided under subsection (2) must

(a) for a public entertainment facility other than a bingo hall, not have a floor space that exceeds 45% of the total floor area that is used by the public,

(b) for a bingo hall, not have a floor space that exceeds 65% of the total floor area that is used by the public,

(c) for a public entertainment facility licensed for the service of liquor,

(i) not have a floor space that exceeds 45% of the total floor area licensed for the service of liquor,

(ii) not have more than 2 indoor areas in the one facility, and

(iii) have each indoor area not exceed 80 square metres in size,

(d) be clearly identified by signs or other effective means, and

(e) be a safe outdoor location or a designated room structurally separated from other areas.

(4) A designated room under subsection (3) must be ventilated by

(a) a non-recirculating exhaust ventilation system,

(b) an air cleaning system, or

(c) a combination of a non-recirculating exhaust ventilation system and an air cleaning system

that meets the following requirements:

(d) the flow of air is from non-smoking areas to the designated room;

(e) the air flows in the designated room at a minimum ventilation rate of 35 CFM/person;

(f) the air only discharges in a manner that does not recirculate or transfer it from a designated room to non-smoking areas.

(5) If an air cleaning system is used for the purposes of this section, the employer must ensure that the air cleaning system, at a minimum, meets a standard of 95% operating efficiency at 0.3 micro metre particle size.

(6) For the purposes of this section, a non-recirculating exhaust ventilation system or an air cleaning system must have an inspection and maintenance record that complies with the requirements of this Regulation.

(7) A workstation must not be located in a designated room to which this section applies.

(8) For the purposes of this section, no worker must be required to enter a designated room unless section 4.82 (3) (a) or (b) applies or

(a) the entries are on an intermittent basis to perform the worker's functions,

(b) for the worker's work period in a 24 hour day, the total of all times that worker spends in the designated room to perform the worker's functions do not exceed 20% of that work period, and

(c) the employer allows the worker to choose

(i) never, except as required under section 4.82 (3) (a) or (b), to enter the designated room to perform the worker's functions, or

(ii) for the worker's work period in a 24 hour day, to enter the designated room to perform the worker's functions for a total

of all times spent there that is less than 20% of that work period.

(9) For a public entertainment facility, licensed for the service of liquor, the employer must ensure that the indoor area is adequately inspected to monitor compliance with the Liquor Control and Licensing Act and regulations under that Act.

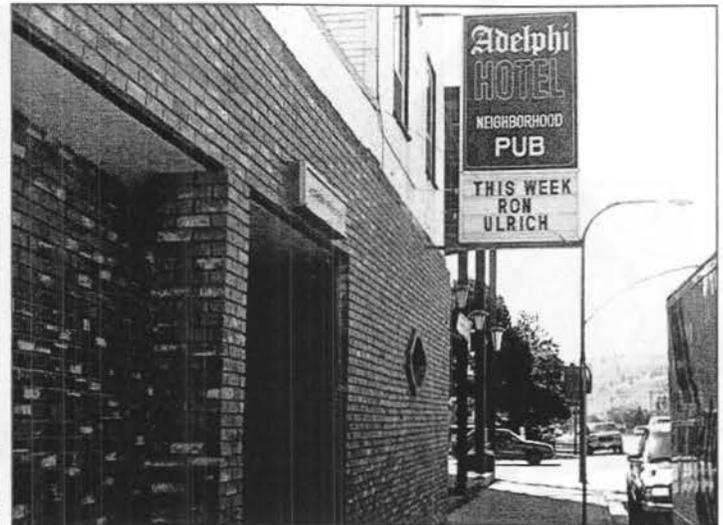
(10) An employer must not take discriminatory action as defined in section 150 of Part 3 of the Workers Compensation Act against a worker who chooses under subsection (8) (c)

(a) never to enter a designated room to perform the worker's functions, or

(b) for the worker's work period in a 24 hour day, to enter a designated room to perform the worker's functions for a total of all times spent there that is less than 20% of that work period.

(11) This section applies despite any other section of this Regulation.

ADELPHI - Merritt



Restaurant/Bar Name

Adelphi Hotel

Street Address

2101 Quilchena

City

Merritt, BC V1K 1B8

Telephone

(250) 378-9905

Contact & Title

Jay Olick - owner/manager

Email

Type of Establishment

Pub, attached to hotel

Smoking Area

10%

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Forced air ventilation, application underway for second smoking area

Adjustments Made

Blocked existing ventilation, installed new ductwork & ventilation, direct air flow (wall installation), 1450 cfm - works well

Air Balancing

Fresh air exchange with heating and cooling systems

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

WCB approved in 2000

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

B

Contractor(s)

Hotel's in-house carpenter & local trades people

Particular Issues

Difficulty with initial development as WCB changed the original criteria along the way, WCB returned to inspect the room twice, the fans had to be replaced twice

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Loss since Jan 2000, lost about 40 regulars, net loss to sales about 15%

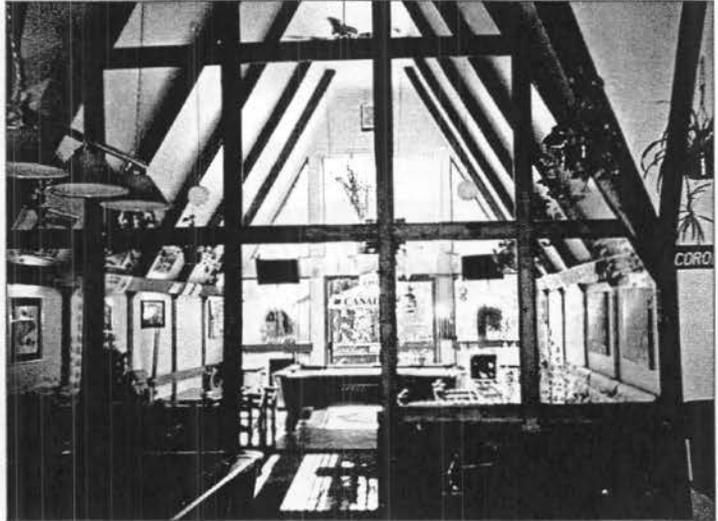
Guest Satisfaction

Non smokers want to sit with smokers so they end up all together anyways, the room is packed, it is impossible - due to new infrastructure for smoking room patrons to enjoy the live entertainment both visually as well as audibly.

Staff Comments

Staff are all smokers, all admit that there is better ventilation

ALTERNATE PUB - Prince George



Restaurant/Bar Name

Street Address

City

Telephone

Contact & Title

Email

Description of Establishment

Area

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Maintenance Costs

Adjustments Made

Air Balancing

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit Wall

Contractor(s)

Particular Issues

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Guest Satisfaction

Staff Comments

The Alternate Pub

6315 Cummings Rd

Prince George, BC V2N 5W3

(250) 963-9840

Al & Arlene Gulevich

alternate@mag-net.com

Quality local pub

30%

Regular ceiling fans

Heating costs

Direct exhaust fans installed - 2500 CFM +

Greenheck Fan Corporation Fans

Good negative air pressure

C

TM Refrigeration

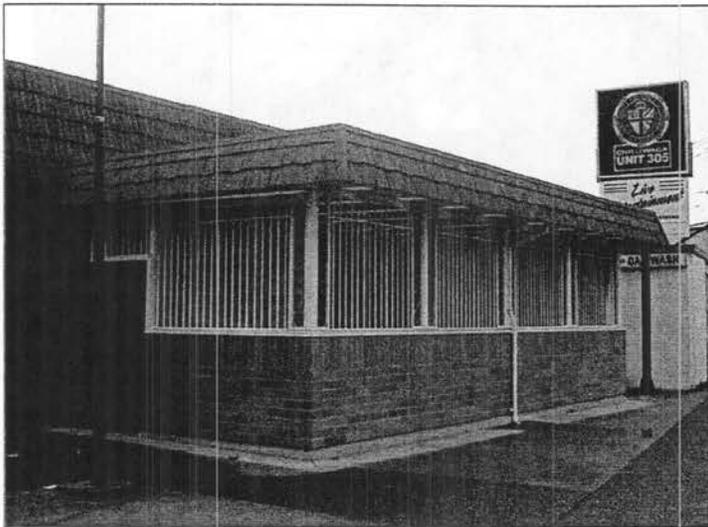
Lack of enforcement by WCB

Down a little at first - has now improved with DSR

Patrons ok with it

Staff like it - take breaks in DSR

ARMY & NAVY CLUB - Chilliwack



Restaurant/Bar Name

Army & Navy Club

Street Address

46268 Yale Road

City

Chilliwack, BC V2B 2P6

Telephone

(604) 792-6370

Contact & Title

Adrian Wick

Email

Description of Establishment

Private Club

Smoking Area

30%

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Exhaust ventilation

Adjustments Made

Built room, fully enclosed with doors, added roof ventilation fan through attic and had air from the patio re-directed accordingly

Air Balancing

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Fully tested by WCB

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

D

Contractor(s)

Chris Watson Plumbing and Heating

Particular Issues

Main obstacle was for licensing approval due to the particular location of the room
Expressed concerns over lack of enforcement by WCB

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Approximately 25% decrease in business

Guest Satisfaction

Seniors are happier, although many regulars no longer patronize the Club

Staff Comments

Acceptable working conditions

BLACK BEAR PUB - Nanaimo



Restaurant/Bar Name

Black Bear Pub

Street Address

6201 Doumont Road

City

Nanaimo, BC V9T 6G7

Telephone

(250) 390-4800

Contact & Title

John Wicks

Email

Description of Establishment

Quality Neighbourhood Pub

Smoking Area

20%

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Heat recovery ventilation

Adjustments Made

Installation of second system: exhaust capacity increased, above roof exhaust, built walls and glassed area, control behind the bar.

Air Balancing

Negative pressure is very evident

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

WCB Approval

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

C

Contractor(s)

Archie Johnston Heating & Plumbing

Particular Issues

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Stable

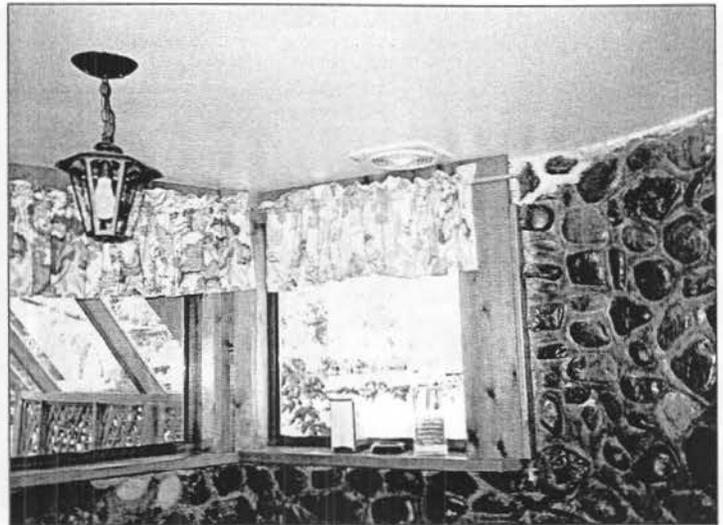
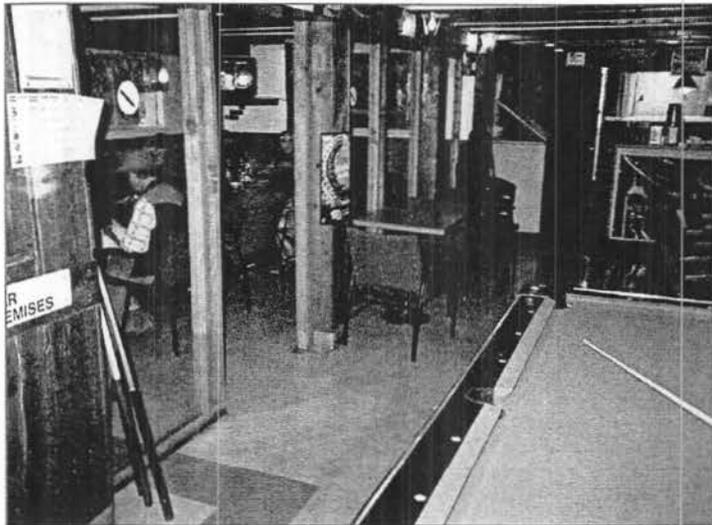
Guest Satisfaction

Patrons are happy

Staff Comments

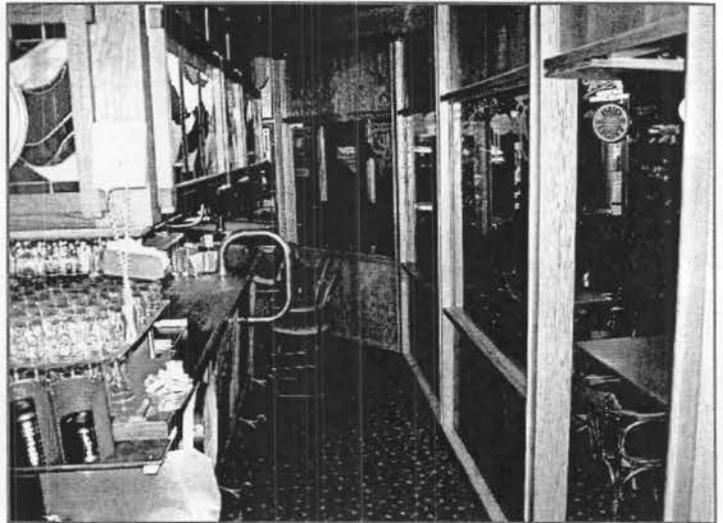
Staff like it

CAMPBELL RIVER LODGE - Campbell River



Restaurant/Bar Name	Campbell River Lodge
Street Address	1760 Island Hwy.
City	Campbell River, BC V9W 2E7
Telephone	(250) 287-7446
Contact & Title	Ted Arbour
Email	crlodge@oberon.ark.com
Description of Establishment	Hotel & Pub
Smoking Area	25%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	None
Maintenance costs	Heating
Adjustments Made	Installed exhaust fans
	Motion sensors
	Walls & fresh air intake
	Good negative Air pressure
Air Balancing	
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	C
Contractor(s)	
Particular Issues	
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Revenues are impacted by lack of WCB enforcement to date
Guest Satisfaction	OK
Staff Comments	OK

CASEY'S - Fort St. John



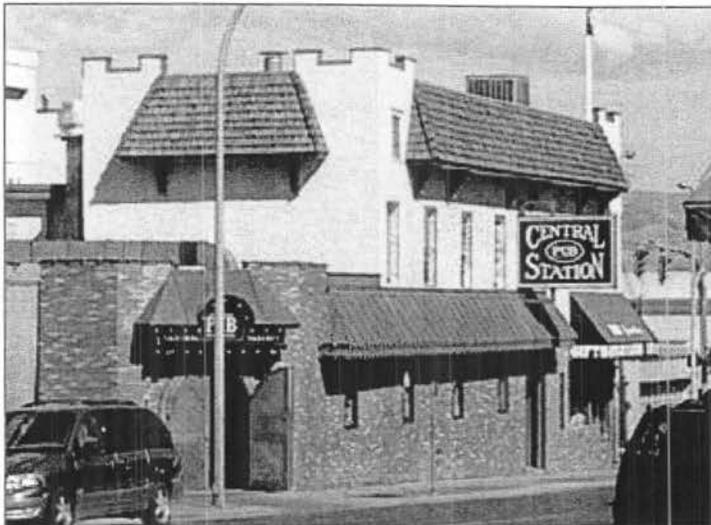
Restaurant/Bar Name	Casey's
Street Address	8163 100 Ave
City	Fort St. John, BC V1J 1W4
Telephone	(250) 787-1661
Contact & Title	Don Jones
Email	
Description of Establishment	Top Quality Pub
Smoking Area	40% DSR
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	
Maintenance	High heating costs expected General cleaning of exhaust covers etc.
Adjustments Made	Major ventilation changes Smoke eaters relocated to enhance air flow New exhaust in the roof Install fresh air intake with heater Excellent air flow into DSR
Air Balancing	
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	Match Test - passed
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	D
Contractor(s)	
Particular Issues	Worried about heating costs
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	No real change
Guest Satisfaction	Patrons like it
Staff Comments	Staff like it, but must smoke outside on breaks

CEASAR'S INN - Williams Lake



Restaurant/Bar Name	Cesar's Inn - Jocky Cadillac Pub
Street Address	55 - 6th Ave
City	Williams Lake, BC V2G 1K8
Telephone	(250) 392-7747 or 4852
Contact & Title	Linda Dube
Email	
Description of Establishment	Quality Pub
Smoking Area	40%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	None
Maintenance Costs	Heating
Adjustments Made	Walls & Ventilation
Air Balancing	1050 CFM
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	Approved by WCB
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	C
Contractor(s)	TM Refrigeration
Particular Issues	Patron education on-going
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Slight decrease in business
Guest Satisfaction	Patrons accommodating - Mostly
Staff Comments	Like it

CENTRAL STATION – Kamloops



Restaurant/Bar Name

Street Address

City

Telephone

Contact & Title

Email

Type of Establishment

Smoking Area

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Adjustments Made

Air Balancing

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

Contractor(s)

Particular Issues

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Guest Satisfaction

Staff Comments

Central Station Pub

126th Fourth Avenue

Kamloops, BC V2C 3N4

(250) 372-3388

Craig Hill

Downtown Pub

25%

Three year old HVAC as per 2000 regulations, fully enclosed room with doors

Second application underway to install direct exhaust
Additional air conduit was installed

D

First smoking room is geographically undesirable due to the infrastructure and subsequent remodeling it is virtually impossible to satisfactorily employ live musicians in the establishment and it is limited in size

The clientele seating is very fractured impairing the social aspect, bar looks empty, smoking room is packed
Splits the bar, which is very inconvenient for the staff who are mostly smokers

CHILLIBOWL - Chilliwack



Restaurant/Bar Name

Chillibowl

Street Address

45916 Wellington Avenue

City

Chilliwack, BC V2P 2C7

Telephone

(604) 795-2637

Contact & Title

Corrine Janveaux - Manager

Email

Description of Establishment

Many senior citizens - retirement homes within walking distance, a lot of bowlers as well

Smoking Area

30%

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Forced air only/broken fan

Adjustments Made

New fan, new ductwork, increased ventilation via direct outflow; created completely enclosed room

Air Balancing:

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

A

Contractor(s)

MJD general contractors

Particular Issues

Drafted the plans in house, was approved without problem, had delays and red tape with keno license for the room

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Stable

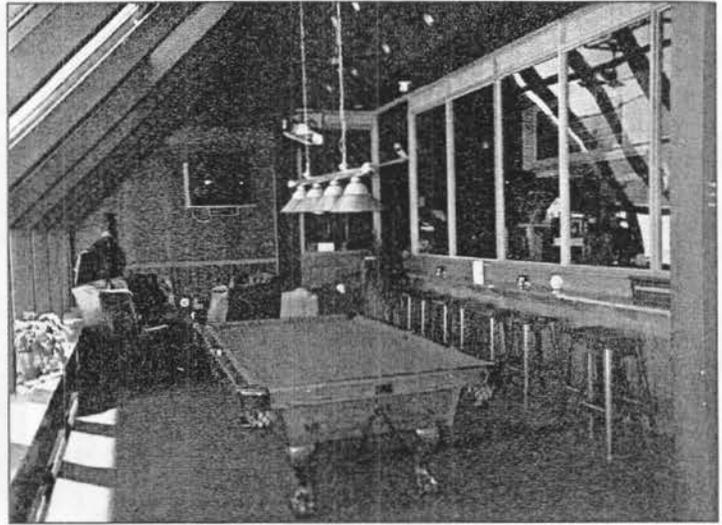
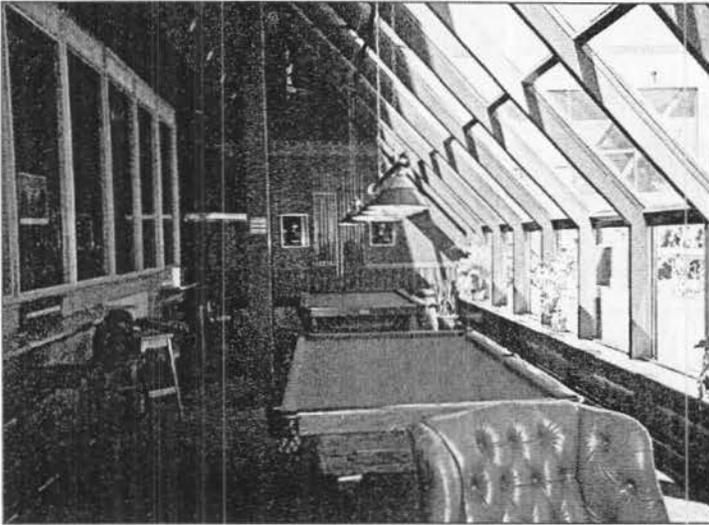
Guest Satisfaction

The most common complaint by patrons is that they can no longer smoke at the bar

Staff Comments

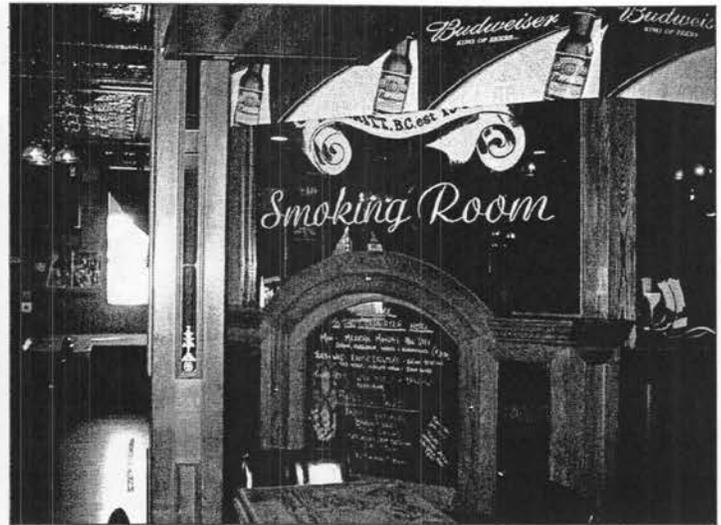
All of the staff members smoke, they are not particularly pleased with the new restrictions

COAST WESTERLY – SNOOKERS LOUNGE – Courtenay



Restaurant/Bar Name	Coast Westerly – Snookers Lounge
Street Address	1590 Cliffe Ave
City	Courtenay, BC V9N 2K4
Telephone	(250) 338-7741 or 6030
Contact & Title	John Lacross
Email	
Description of Establishment	High class hotel lounge
Smoking Area	35%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	None
Maintenance Costs	Heating
Adjustments Made	Installed walls 2 Exhaust fans & Exhaust motion sensors (on/off – 3 speed fans) Fresh air intake into n/smoking Good negative pressure in DSR
Air Balancing	
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	B
Contractor(s)	Comfort Agencies Inc.
Particular Issues	Fan speed can be controlled by the bar
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	
Guest Satisfaction	Patrons love it
Staff Comments	Staff love it

COLDWATER - Merritt



Restaurant/Bar Name
Street Address
City
Telephone
Contact & Title
Email
Type of Establishment

Coldwater Hotel & Pub
1901 Voight Street
Merritt, BC V1K 1B8
(250) 378-2821
Ron - Manager

Smoking Area
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems
Adjustments Made

Prominent historical building (built 1909) in the centre of town
25%
Basic mechanical ventilation
Installed supplementary ventilation, an additional two-speed fan to adjust for increased patron capacity, HVAC ceiling mounted

Air Balancing
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit
Contractor(s)
Particular Issues

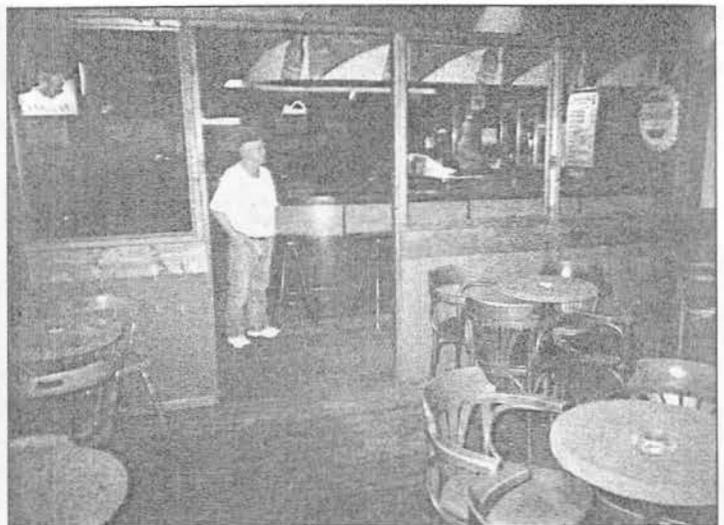
Adjustment of air conditioners and three fans
WCB tested in June 2002
C
Tom Rogers

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers
Guest Satisfaction

No problems with initial approval process, currently waiting for approval of a second smoking room
Notes no current difference
Seem to like the arrangement with the exception of the smoking room dynamics not being within a geographically desirable area in the pub, clients tend to gravitate to the bar area, the smoking area is adjacent to the entertainment area. Visual enjoyment is satisfactory however the acoustics are now poor and will be worse with the installation of the second smoking room. 9 of 10 employees currently smoke, the non-smoker has been employed there for 18 years, no difference to them.

Staff Comments

THE COLUMBUS HOTEL - Prince George



Restaurant/Bar Name	The Columbus Hotel
Street Address	1250 3rd Ave
City	Prince George, BC V2L 3E7
Telephone	(250) 564-5250
Contact & Title	Jim
Email	
Description of Establishment	Town centre bar
Smoking Area	20%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	None
Maintenance Costs	Heating costs
Adjustments Made	Walls & ventilation
Air Balancing	Ventilation not activated
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	Unconfirmed
Contractor(s)	
Particular Issues	
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	
Guest Satisfaction	
Staff Comments	Appreciate clean air

CONNECTIONS - Burnaby



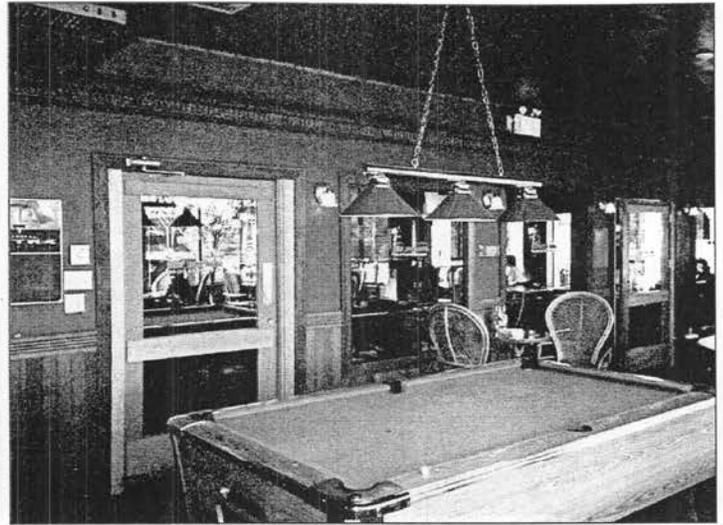
Restaurant/Bar Name	Connections
Street Address	4405 Central Blvd
City	Burnaby, BC V5H 4M3
Telephone	(604) 438-1881 Cell (604) 351-7289
Contact & Title	David Jones - Manager
Email	
Description of Establishment	Holiday Inn restaurant/lounge/cabaret Top quality smoking room
Smoking Area	10-12%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	Standard building code ventilation
Maintenance	
Adjustments Made	Installed HVAC units including ductwork
Air Balancing	3480 CFM - excellent negative pressure
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	Approved by WCB
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	D
Contractor(s)	Available on request
Particular Issues	90% of clients smoke
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Lunch business went down - patio competition
Guest Satisfaction	Guests enjoy using it, particularly because of standup, mingling and caribbean motif
Staff Comments	DSR is patron self serve, no problem with 20% staff entry rule - employees pleased

COURTENAY HOTEL - Courtenay



Restaurant/Bar Name	Courtenay Hotel
Street Address	498 Old Island Hwy
City	Courtenay, BC V9N 3P4
Telephone	(250) 703-2955
Contact & Title	Doug/Cindy McPherson
Email	Courtenayhotel@shaw.ca
Description of Establishment	Heritage Building
Smoking Area	15-20%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	Smoke Eaters (old)
Adjustments Made	Walls & Duct Exhaust - 3 fans @ 420 CFM per unit
Air Balancing	Air Balancing complete
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	Good negative air pressure
Maintenance Costs	Heating Costs
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	A
Contractor(s)	In House
Particular Issues	
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	No real change
Guest Satisfaction	Polled Patrons for 5 days- 90% Smokers N/S love it, Smokers ok with it
Staff Comments	Staff and Owners really like it

COWICHAN VALLEY INN - Duncan



Restaurant/Bar Name

Street Address

City

Telephone

Contact & Title

Email

Description of Establishment

Smoking Area

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Maintenance costs

Adjustments Made

Air Balancing

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

Contractor(s)

Particular Issues

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Guest Satisfaction

Staff Comments

Cowichan Valley Inn - Station Pub

6474 Trans Canada Hwy

Duncan, BC V9L 6C6

(250) 748-2722

Kurt Pyrch - GM

Hotel Pub (Best Western)

30%

Air conditioning

Bi-annual maintenance & cleaning

Air exchangers - exhaust

Fresh air intake

Directional air flow

B-C

West Isle (Duncan) & Lenox (Victoria)

Stayed the same

50/50 N/S & Smokers - All ok with it

Pleased

THE CROFT HOTEL - Prince George



Restaurant/Bar Name

Street Address

City

Telephone

Contact & Title

Email

Description of Establishment

Smoking Area

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Maintenance Costs

Adjustments Made

Air Balancing

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

Contractor(s)

Particular Issues

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Guest Satisfaction

Staff Comments

The Croft Hotel - Lounge

1168 4th Ave

Prince George, BC V2L 5E3

(250) 564-6122

Glen

Local hotel lounge

30%

Standard building code ventilation

Heating costs

Installed full walls

Installed full ventilation/exhaust fans

Installed make up air intakes

Good negative air pressure in DSR

C

TM Refrigeration

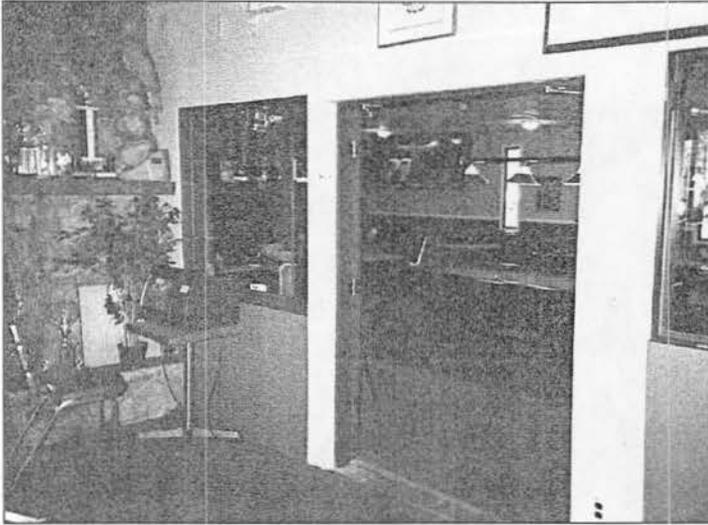
99% of patrons smoke - Education was important

Slight decrease in lunch hour traffic

Patrons ok

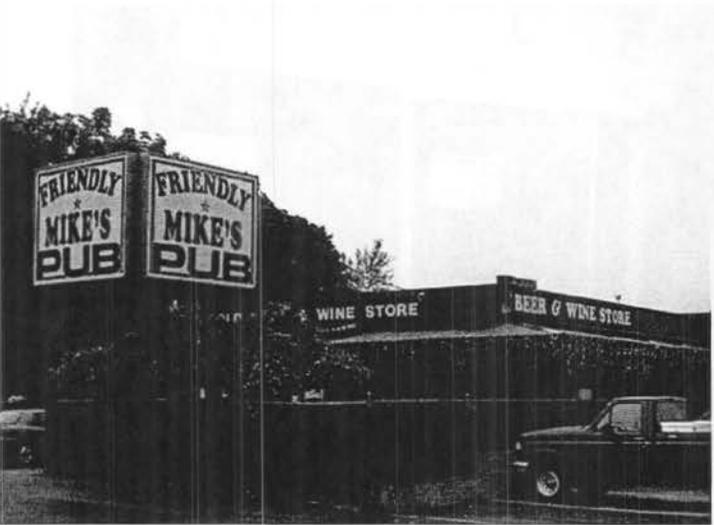
Staff ok

EAGLES - Campbell River



Restaurant/Bar Name	EAGLES - Campbell River
Street Address	1999 14th Avenue
City	Campbell River, BC V9W 5B1
Telephone	(250) 287-4990
Contact & Title	Ken McEachnie - Manager
Email	
Description of Establishment	Private club
Smoking Area	30%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	None
Maintenance Costs	Heating costs
Adjustments Made	Walls & ventilation system
Air Balancing	Negative pressure into DSR
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	WCB has tested
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	Unavailable
Contractor(s)	In house
Particular Issues	
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Slight increase
Guest Satisfaction	Patrons like it - positive comments
Staff Comments	Staff like it

FRIENDLY MIKE'S - Chilliwack



Restaurant/Bar Name
 Street Address
 City
 Telephone
 Contact & Title
 Email

Friendly Mike's
 8247 Young Road South
 Chilliwack, BC V2P 6H7
 (604) 792-7717
 John Toussaint - Manager

Description of Establishment
 Area
 Smoking Area
 Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems
 Maintenance
 Adjustments Made

Working class/seniors (near senior's homes)
 4200 sq. ft.
 15% est.
 Smoke eaters - re-filtering air
 Estimate increase of hydro costs by approx. 15-20%
 Complete new air system; new air conditioner; four high volume fans (800 CFM each); external and extraction system; installed electronic eyes (motion sensors) at each of two door areas to monitor capacity and activate ventilation accordingly (both by volume required and timing - shut off ten minutes after capacity of room is reduced - thus removing human error and labour);

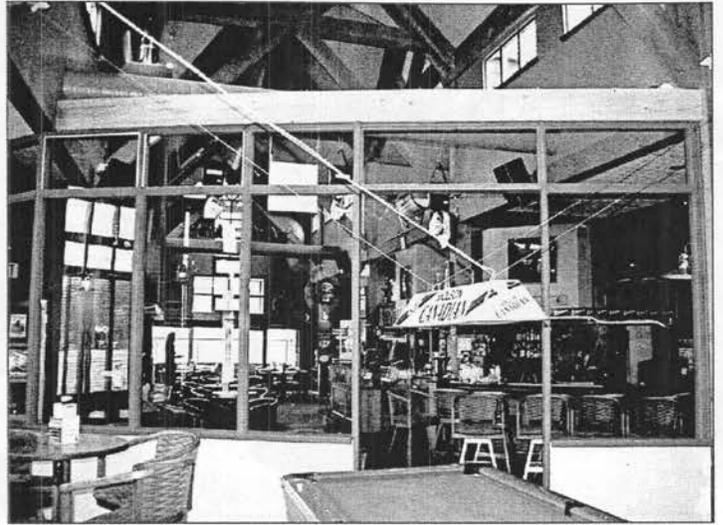
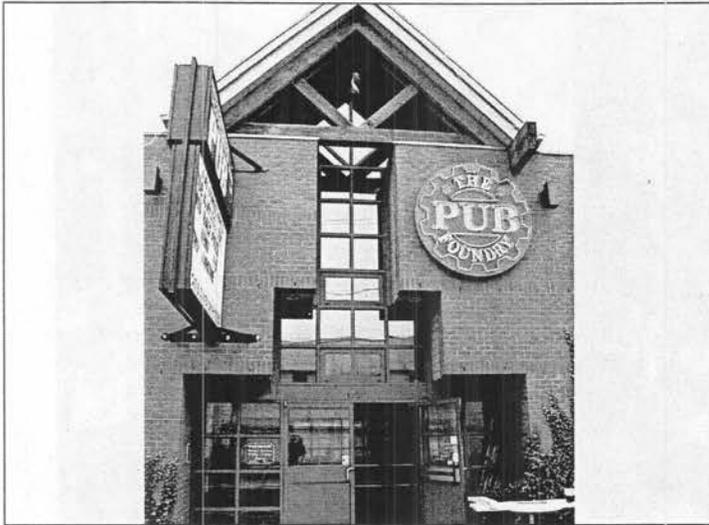
Air Balancing
 Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)
 Cost of Ventilation Retrofit
 Contractor(s)
 Particular Issues

Return air pressurizes through kitchen system
 WCB inspected and passed
 D
 J-I Contracting - general contractor
 Extensive bureaucracy issues including: obtaining license from liquor board; required extensive scaled board drawings; required many licenses for entire improvement - city, fire, liquor board, health dept. took over six months to obtain (was hoping for a one step process designed through city channels
 Positive increase due to senior patronage
 Generally positive (area built both aesthetically and with the feel of being undetached from the non-smoking area)
 Big adjustment; 100% of staff are smokers take frequent smoke breaks hindering both service and employee satisfaction

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers
 Guest Satisfaction:

Staff Comments:

THE FOUNDRY PUB – Nanaimo



Restaurant/Bar Name	The Foundry Pub
Street Address	105 Comox Road
City	Nanaimo, BC V9B 3H9
Telephone	(250) 755-1290
Contact & Title	Terry Mottishaw
Email	
Description of Establishment	Quality Pub & Grill
Smoking Area	25%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	Exhaust
Adjustments Made	Modified intakes, plugged other intakes (N/S), intake exclusive to smoking DSR, walls
Air Balancing	
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit:	A
Contractor(s)	
Particular Issues	
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Somewhat slower
Guest Satisfaction	Patrons like it, but require education
Staff Comments	No commentary

THE FROG & NIGHTGOWN – Port Moody



Restaurant/Bar Name	The Frog & Nightgown
Street Address	1125 Falcon
City	Port Moody, BC V3B 2G2
Telephone	(604) 464-1949 Cell (604) 351-7289
Contact & Title	Brian Canvin – Owner/Manger
Email	brcanvin@shaw.ca
Description of Establishment	Top quality neighborhood pub
Smoking Area	45%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	Ventilation was standard building code with one exhaust
Maintenance	Change air filters 2x month \$120 mth
Adjustments Made	Directional air flow – good negative pressure 2 electrostatic scrubbers & exhausts – 4000 CFM at 0.03 microns at 95% efficiency 2 exhaust fans – 1200 CFM per unit Negative air pressure in DSR
Air Balancing	Very noticeable directional air flow
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	C – Including walls, glass and ventilation
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	In-house & Pacific Clean Air
Contractor(s)	Owner had originally been quoted \$27,000 to \$40,000–
Particular Issues	important to get multiple opinions before completing
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Lunch business is down
Guest Satisfaction	Patrons, including smokers love it
Staff Comments	On Wing night, smoking fills up first. Staff like it

GOOD TIME BINGO - Prince George



Restaurant/Bar Name	Good Time Bingo
Street Address	455 Victoria
City	Prince George, BC V2L 5N2
Telephone	(250) 561-0444
Contact & Title	TM Refrigeration
Email	
Description of Establishment	Quality Bingo hall - Well set up and very well separated DSR
Smoking area	45% +
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	Standard bingo hall exhaust
Maintenance Costs	Heating Costs
Adjustments Made	Installed floor to ceiling walls Installed high volume exhaust fans Installed air intakes
Air Balancing	Negative air pressure an directional air flow into DSR was excellent
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	N.P.
Contractor(s)	TM Refrigeration
Particular Issues	
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Increase
Guest Satisfaction	Patrons like it
Staff Comments	Staff pleased

GRASSLANDS CANTINA - Merritt



Restaurant/Bar Name

Grasslands Cantina (Days Inn)

Street Address

3350 Voight Street

City

Merritt, BC V1K 1C7

Telephone

(250) 378-2292

Contact & Title

Sherry - Manager/ Dave Shanb - owner

Email

Type of Establishment

3 blocks from town centre, pub adjacent to hotel

Smoking Area

25%

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Currently has three HVAC mounted wall and ceiling, 7000 CFM, one although very powerful, is quite noisy, direct exterior exhaust, supplementary ductwork and ventilation

Adjustments Made

Another application is underway - wants to increase size for additional patronage as well as to enclose a very popular area of the bar

Air Balancing

Additional air conditioner/ direct exhaust

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Three years ago WCB; with smoke pencil - was approved B

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

Contractor(s)

The Days Inn - in-house contractor

Particular Issues

Initially just installed the adaptation, application for second area is now within the approval process

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

At first there was an initial decrease, now it is back to no difference in the pre-post smoking area

Guest Satisfaction

Most of the clientele smoke and do not really care about having a designated area, the smoking room is packed

Staff Comments

Staff and owner enjoy the clean area (carpeting and drapery odour diminished), staff would prefer a much larger space for smokers, hard to serve patrons

GULIVER'S - Courtenay



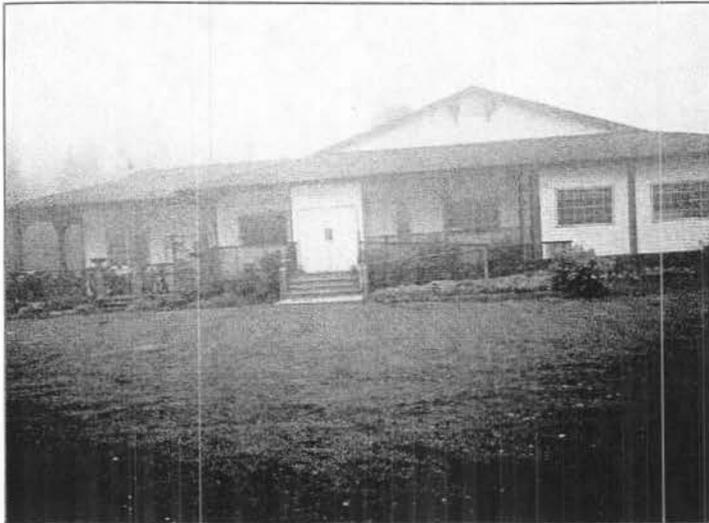
Restaurant/Bar Name	Coast Westerly Hotel Pub - Guliver's
Street Address	1590 Cliffe Ave
City	Courtenay, BC V9N 2K4
Telephone	(250) 338-6030 or 2745
Contact & Title	John Lacross - Manager
Email	
Description of Establishment	Very good quality Hotel Pub
Smoking Area	30%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	Original building code - good building
Maintenance Costs	Heating costs and cleaning exhaust fans
Adjustments Made	Roof exhaust - through dedicated air conditioning ducts Exhaust fans on motion sensors Bar controls fan speeds - 3 settings
Air Balancing	Good negative air pressure in DSR dooway
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	Match test - good
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	B
Contractor(s)	Comfort Air - Richmond Air
Particular Issues	
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Stable
Guest Satisfaction	Patrons love it. A little bit of education was needed.
Staff Comments	Staff love it!

HAREWOOD ARMS - Nanaimo



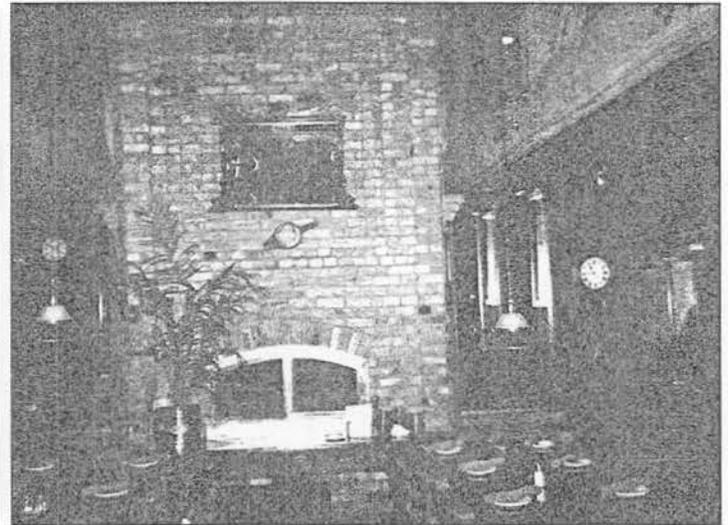
Restaurant/Bar Name	Harewood Arms
Street Address	508 8th Street
City	Nanaimo, BC V9R 1B4
Telephone	(250) 754-2433
Contact & Title	Bill Dempsey - Owner
Email	
Type of Establishment	Urban outskirts of Nanaimo, Working Class Pub
Smoking Area	45%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	
Adjustments Made	Enclosed patio and installed direct exhaust ventilation
Air Balancing	
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	
Contractor(s)	Market Refrigeration
Particular Issues	
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	
Guest Satisfaction	Difficulties with segregation issues
Staff Comments	Don't like empty non-smoking areas

HITCHIN POST - Quesnel



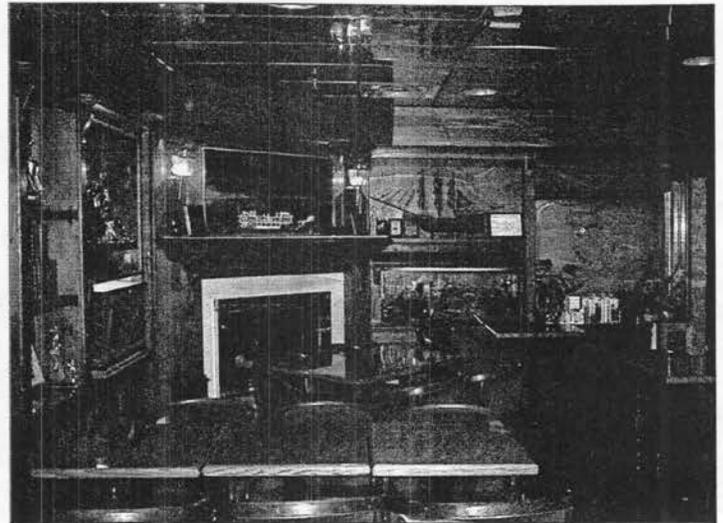
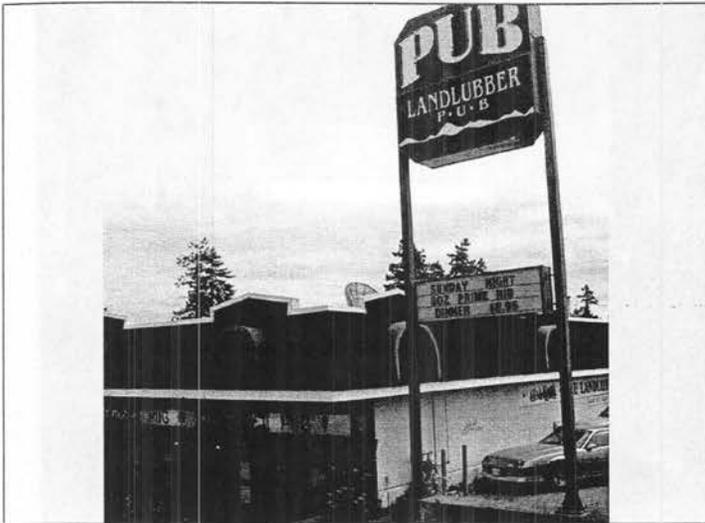
Restaurant/Bar Name	Hitchin Post
Street Address	2901 Pinnacles Rd
City	Quesnel, BC V2J 7G9
Telephone	(250) 249-5758
Contact & Title	Barbara Menard
Email	
Description of Establishment	Quality rural family pub
Smoking Area	45% DSR
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	Main ventilation systems
Maintenance Costs	Heating costs
Adjustments Made	Installed Walls
	Installed exhaust
Air Balancing	Good air balancing
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	A/B
Contractor(s)	TM Refrigeration
Particular Issues	Patron Education - Tough at first
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Stayed the same
Guest Satisfaction	
Staff Comments	Staff like it

THE KEG - Prince George



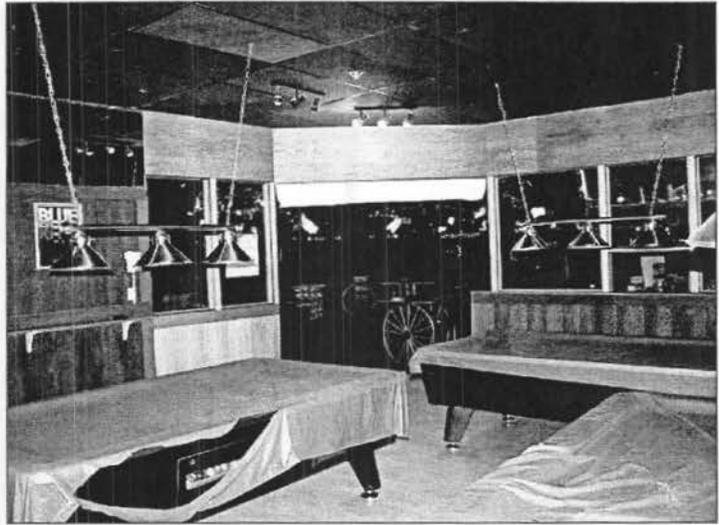
Restaurant/Bar Name	The Keg
Street Address	582 George Street
City	Prince George, BC V2L 1R7
Telephone	(250) 563-1768
Contact & Title	Dirk Robson
Email	PrinceGeorge@kegrestaurant.com
Description of Establishment	Quality Restaurant and Pub
Smoking Area	20 - 25%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	No previous ventilation
Maintenance	Heating Costs
Adjustments Made	Make-up air replaced - New Heat Exchanger Brand new Exhaust unit
Air Balancing	Negative AP in DSR - 70 CFM per person
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	Two entry doors - One closed when room full
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	C
Contractor(s)	TM Refrigeration & NoCap Electric
Particular Issues	
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Business remained consistent
Guest Satisfaction	Patrons like it
Staff Comments	Really pleased

LANDLUBBER PUB - Nanaimo



Restaurant/Bar Name	Landlubber Pub
Street Address	2220 Bowen Road
City	Nanaimo, BC V9S 1H9
Telephone	(250) 758-9400
Contact & Title	Teresa, Manager
Email	
Type of Establishment	Pub within strip mall, central Nanaimo, quality pub
Smoking Area	45%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	Exhaust ventilation fans
Adjustments Made	Enclosed entire section of pub mainly in glass, installed exhaust fans, direct air flow
Air Balancing	
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	N.P.
Contractor(s)	Beaumont Contracting
Particular Issues	Had lost business mainly due to non-compliance of other pubs in the area
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Stable
Guest Satisfaction	Can be difficult to cool rooms
Staff Comments	"A lot nicer to work here"

LOONEY TUNES – Fort St. John



Restaurant/Bar Name	Looney Tunes
Street Address	The Hotel Grand – 9316 107th Avenue
City	Fort St. John, BC V1J 2P3
Telephone	(250) 785-2097
Contact & Title	Dave & Dorothy Budnick – Owners/Managers Cell (250) 262-6143
Email	
Description of Establishment	Cabaret
Smoking Area	15%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	Original Ventilation
Maintenance Costs	Heating Costs
Adjustments Made	Upgrade ventilation & exhaust
Air Balancing	
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	B
Contractor(s)	
Particular Issues	
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	No change
Guest Satisfaction	
Staff Comments	

THE LOOSE MOOSE - Surrey



Restaurant/Bar Name

The Loose Moose

Street Address

14974 104th Ave

City

Surrey, BC V3R 1M9

Telephone

(604) 585-3322

Contact & Title

John Blake - Owner/Manger

Email

Description of Establishment

Good quality pub located in a shopping plaza. The pub offers locals a nice atmosphere to come and have dinner and a beer. Two DSR Rooms.

Smoking Area

45%

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Pre-existing ventilations were standard building cod ventilation

Maintenance Costs

Air filters changed 2x month \$120 per month

Adjustments Made

Directional air flow - create negative pressure in DSR
4 Electrostatic scrubbers/eshhausts - 2000 CFM per unit at 0.03 microns at 95% efficiency. DOP Test - Honeywell
2 scrubbers per room

Air Balancing

Well designed - negative air pressure in DSR

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

C

Contractor(s)

Pacific Clean Air

Particular Issues

Owner had originally been quoted \$27,000 by another firm

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Majority of patrons smoke - education was key

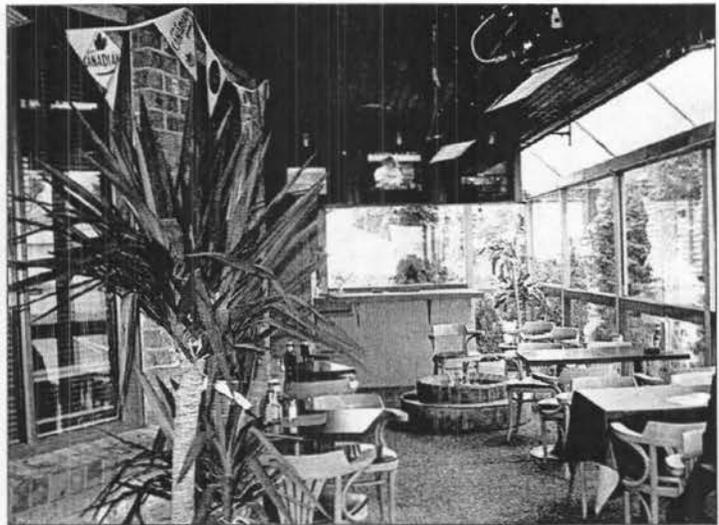
Guest Satisfaction

Patrons like it

Staff Comments

Bartenders are losing tips to floor/DSR rooms

MAJOR LEAGUE II - Chilliwack



Restaurant/Bar Name

Street Address

City

Telephone

Contact & Title

Email

Description of Establishment

Smoking Area

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Maintenance

Adjustments Made

Air Balancing

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

Contractor(s)

Particular Issues

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Guest Satisfaction

Staff Comments

Major League II

45768 Gaetz Street

Chilliwack, BC V2R 1A7

(604) 858-4088

Shelly - Manager

Sports bar; large screen & gambling; local patrons; blue collar

15%

Forced air ventilation

Monthly increase in fuel costs (during summer months thus far) of approximately 30%; may require additional costs to potentially fully enclose over this winter.

Partially (80%) enclosed balcony; added five gas firepits; added heaters;

None - still technically outdoors

Originally inspected by WCB when first smoking regulation was implemented approximately three years ago

C

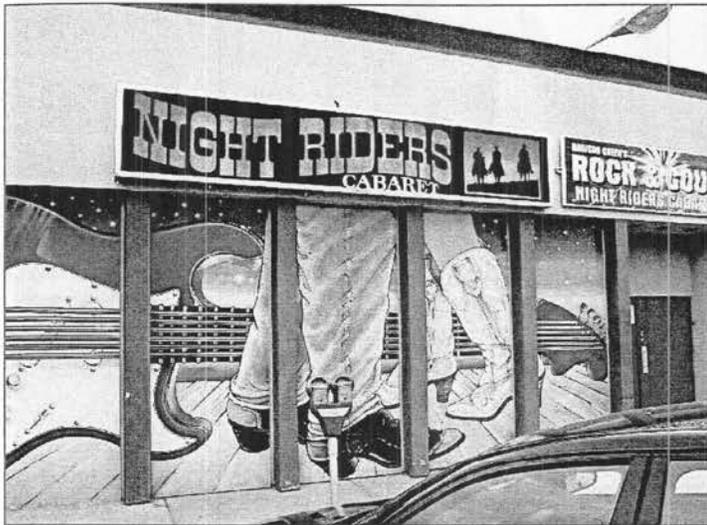
Current patio license limits patrons to 20 seats; difficulties with Lotto BC bureaucracy with regard to addition; lost many "regular" patrons;

Initially gained patrons as they were the only non-smoking bar around and then provided a place to enable smoking clientele; now their business is back to original numbers;

Increased satisfaction

75-85% smoke so they are ambivalent; the remainder and pregnant employee prefer the arrangement

NIGHT RIDERS CABARET – Dawson Creek



Restaurant/Bar Name

Night Riders Cabaret

Street Address

1033 102nd Avenue

City

Dawson Creek, BC V1G 2B9

Telephone

(250) 782-8226

Contact & Title

Wayne Bews - Manager

Email

waynebews@hotmail.com

Description of Establishment

Cabaret

Smoking Area

15%

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

No pre-existing – other than building code

Maintenance Costs

Air filters (quarterly \$50) – Heating costs

Adjustments Made

Built addition for smoking room

Ventilation and exhaust systems & air intakes

Air wall

Auto doors

Negative pressure is excellent

Air Balancing

Approved by WCB

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

D

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

Stan Major Plumbing & Heating

Contractor(s)

Particular Issues

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Slight decrease during summer

Guest Satisfaction

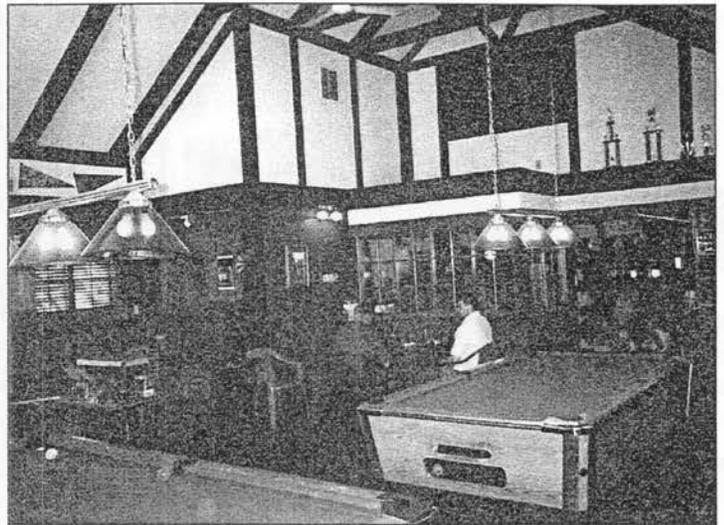
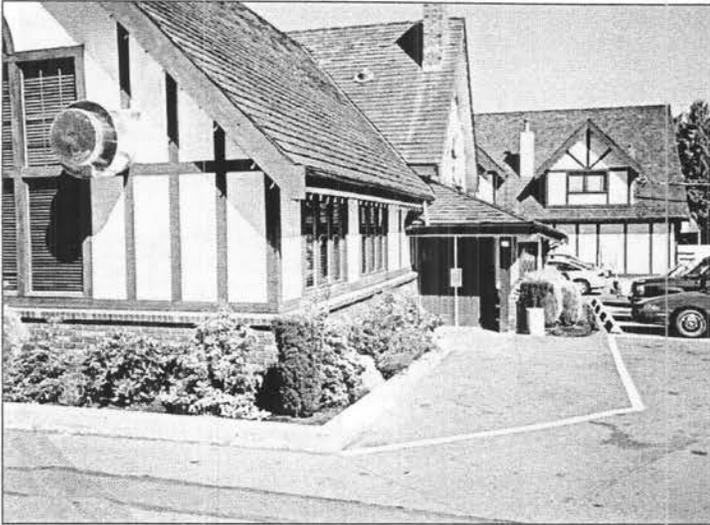
Patrons love it! 9-11PM older country crowd

Change music 11 – 1Pm rock n roll younger crowd

Female staff love it! –no ashtrays, no smelly cloths!

Staff Comments

OAK & CARRIAGE - Duncan



Restaurant/Bar Name	Oak & Carriage
Street Address	3287 Cowichan Lake Rd
City	Duncan, BC V9L 4C1
Telephone	(250) 746-4144
Contact & Title	Bob MacDonald
Email	
Description of Establishment	Quality Pub
Smoking Area	40%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	None
Maintenance	Heating costs
Adjustments Made	Installed high end exhaust fan
Air Balancing	
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	
Contractor(s)	
Particular Issues	
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	No Decrease noticed by staff
Guest Satisfaction	Pleased
Staff Comments	Pleased

OUTRIGGER PUB & GRILL – Fort St. John



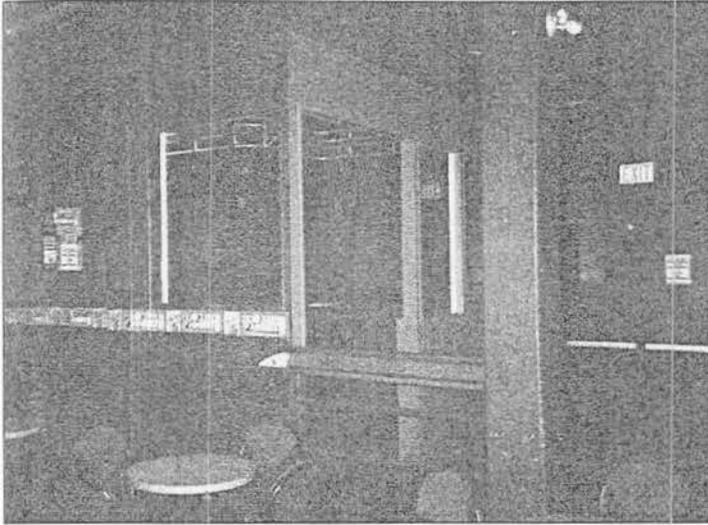
Restaurant/Bar Name	Outrigger Pub & Grill
Street Address	10419 Alaska Road, Box 6786
City	Fort St. John, BC V1J 4J2
Telephone	(250) 785-0964
Contact & Title	Heather Hess or Carol Rhyason
Email	hhess1@telus.net
Description of Establishment	Quality Pub & Grill
Smoking Area	45%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	New air exchanger & ventilation system 2001
Maintenance Costs	Heating
Adjustments Made	Removed DJ Booth, installed walls-safety glass Cut into heat ducts Exhaust fans Use smoke eaters for directional air flow
Air Balancing	Good negative air pressure - 2000 CFM
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	Match Test - OK
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	D
Contractor(s)	Kalmar Construction
Particular Issues	Comedians – Sound travel an issue
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Stable
Guest Satisfaction	Patrons are very pleased
Staff Comments	Positive

PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL CABARET- ROADHOUSE - P. G.



Restaurant/Bar Name	Prince George Hotel Cabaret – Roadhouse
Street Address	487 George Street
City	Prince George, BC V2L 1R5
Telephone	(250) 564-7211
Contact & Title	Ted or Rob
Email	
Description of Establishment	Cabaret
Smoking Area	20%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	None
Maintenance Costs	Heating costs
Adjustments Made	Installed walls & exhaust fans
Air Balancing	
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	A
Contractor(s)	In-house
Particular Issues	Old Building – 99% smoking patrons
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Slight decline
Guest Satisfaction	patron ok with it
Staff Comments	Staff like it

PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL PUB/LOUNGE - Prince George



Restaurant/Bar Name	Prince George Hotel Pub/Lounge
Street Address	487 George Street
City	Prince George, BC
Telephone	(250) 564-7211
Contact & Title	Ted or Rob
Email	
Description of Establishment	Pub Lounge
Smoking Area	25%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	None
Maintenance Costs	Heating costs
Adjustments Made	Walls added & exhaust fans
Air Balancing	
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	A
Contractor(s)	In house
Particular Issues	Old Building - 99% smoking patrons
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Small decrease
Guest Satisfaction	Patrons ok with it
Staff Comments	Staff like it

ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION #148 - Burnaby



Restaurant/Bar Name

Royal Canadian Legion #148

Street Address

4356 Hastings Street

City

Burnaby, BC V5C 2J9

Telephone

(604) 298-6515

Contact & Title

Sam - Manager

Email

Description of Establishment

Private club

Smoking Area

25%

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Direct exhaust ventilation

Adjustments Made

Made in 2000, enclosed small room, installation of additional ventilation systems, direct exhaust, they are currently in the process of developing a second smoking room (approved in August)

Air Balancing

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

Contractor(s)

JJ Contracting

Particular Issues

Difficulty with liquor board, was given conditional approval

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Down approximately 20-25%

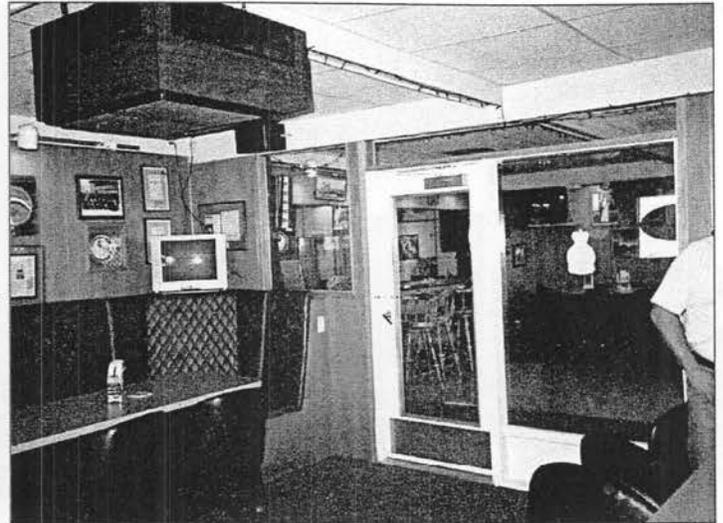
Guest Satisfaction

Unsatisfactory - Doesn't like segregation

Staff Comments

As most of them smoke they find the arrangements inconvenient from both serving and smoke break perspectives

ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION #137 - Campbell River



Restaurant/Bar Name

Street Address

City

Telephone

Contact & Title

Email

Description of Establishment

Smoking Area

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Maintenance

Adjustments Made

Air Balancing

Maintenance

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

Contractor(s)

Particular Issues

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Guest Satisfaction

Staff Comments

RCL # 137 Campbell River

301 - 11th Avenue

Campbell River, BC V9W 4G2

(250) 287-4671

Barry Watson

legion@connected.bc.ca

Relatively new Legion - Quality DSR

40%

Heat Pump

1st DSR built in 2000 - 1 Fan, Smoke Eater

Ducts & high volume furnace fans

2nd Room - 2 fans & air filtration - HEPA & Charcoal

Negative air flow in DSR - Air flow reduced when

No patrons in DSR

1st Room 3000CFM 2nd Room 2x 2500 CFM

Weekly - spray & wash smoke eaters

Bi monthly change of Charcoal filters \$130

Monthly HEPA filter change

B

Bennets Heat & Sheet Metal

Patrons like it. N/S really like it.

Staff are happy with it

ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION #141 - Dawson Creek



Restaurant/Bar Name

Street Address

City

Telephone

Contact & Title

Email

Description of Establishment

Smoking Area

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Maintenance costs

Adjustments Made

Air Balancing

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

Contractor(s)

Particular Issues

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Guest Satisfaction

Staff Comments

RCL # 141 - Dawson Creek

833 102nd Avenue

Dawson Creek, BC V1G 2B4

(250) 782-8928

Lynn or Bud Melin

**Large Hall - Smoking room is inseparate part of building
5%**

Original building ventilation system

Heating costs

Ventilation - made into direct exhaust

Negative air flow

None

Patron education

Patrons are gradually accepting separate room

Staff like it

ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION #53 - Duncan



Restaurant/Bar Name
Street Address
City
Telephone
Contact & Title
Email
Description of Establishment
Smoking Area
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems
Adjustments Made
Air Balancing
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit
Contractor(s)
Particular Issues
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Guest Satisfaction
Staff Comments

Royal Canadian Legion #53
575 Trunk Road
Duncan, BC V9L 2R2
(250) 746-5013
Manager

Legion
25-30%
Exhaust fans
Enclosed room, built new wall
Upgraded existing exhaust, good negative pressure

A

Difficulties with patron & staff education
Initial decrease in revenues uneven business
competition - others allowing smoking)

Staff likes it

ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION #16 - Vancouver



Restaurant/Bar Name

Royal Canadian Legion #16

Street Address

727 East 49th Avenue

City

Vancouver, BC V5W 2H3

Telephone

(604) 327-1518

Contact & Title

Mario - Manager

Email

Description of Establishment

Legion

Smoking Area

10%

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Direct exhaust

Adjustments Made

Totally enclosed room with glass and walls, installed engineered exhaust system, 208 VAC 15 amp exhaust fan and two sets of wall grills

Air Balancing

None

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

WCB approval

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

C

Contractor(s)

Hi-Ball Drywall - General Contractor, Langdale - Hawken Industries - systems

Particular Issues

Difficulties with the liquor control board in terms of wait period for approvals, as well as capacity of the room granted for a smoking room is much too small

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Too early to estimate

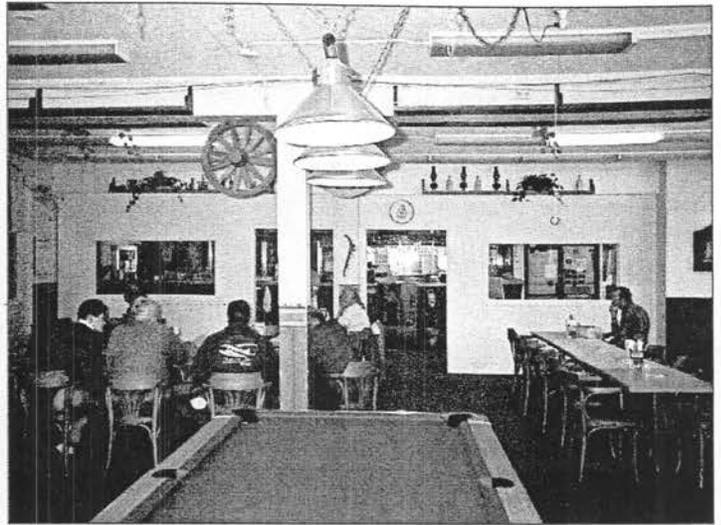
Guest Satisfaction

Room is extremely full of patrons, it is used as a lounge

Staff Comments

Mostly non-smokers, probably for health reasons view as an improvement

ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION – Williams Lake



Restaurant/Bar Name

Street Address

City

Telephone

Contact & Title

Email

Description of Establishment

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Maintenance

Adjustments Made

Air Balancing

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

Contractor(s)

Particular Issues

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Guest Satisfaction

Staff Comments

RCL – Williams Lake

385 Barnard Street

Williams Lake, BC V2G 1G2

(250) 392-7311

Vivian MacNeil - Manager

Older Legion – Small Hall

None

Heating costs

Installed exhaust fan

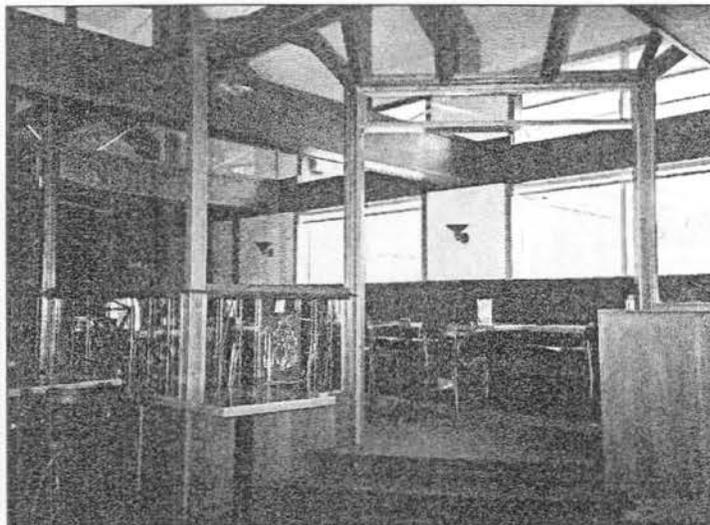
N.P.

In-house

Patrons like it – but find it unnecessary

Staff like it

RED BLUFF COUNTRY PUB - Quesnel



Restaurant/Bar Name	Red Bluff Country Pub
Street Address	1262 Maple Heights Rd
City	Quesnel, BC V2J 3X5
Telephone	(250) 747-1390
Contact & Title	Steve Beird - owner (or Dave & Gale)
Email	
Description of Establishment	Good Quality Pub
Smoking Area	20%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	No prior ventilation in DSR location
Maintenance Costs	Heating costs
Adjustments Made	Walls, floor to ceiling 18ft Heat exchanger
Air Balancing	Good negative pressure - 3000CFM- wide doors
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	D
Contractor(s)	Fireside Heating
Particular Issues	
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Decrease in patronage - was 99% smoking
Guest Satisfaction	Patrons accepting -slowly
Staff Comments	All staff smoke - take breaks in DSR

ROCK COD PUB - QUESNEL HOTEL - Quesnel



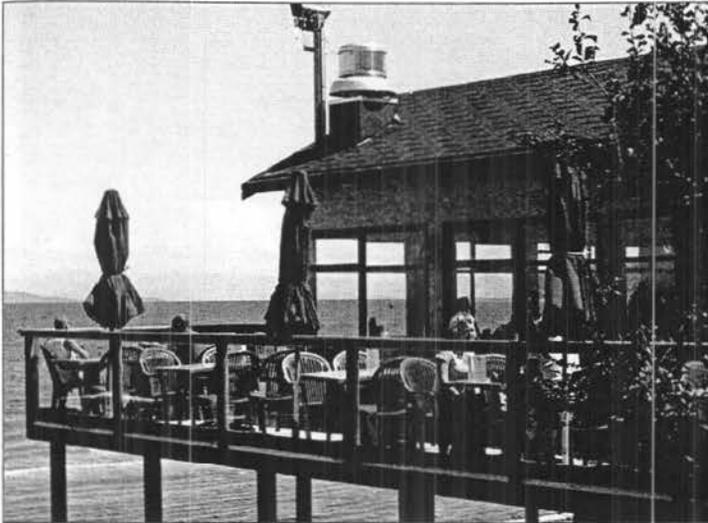
Restaurant/Bar Name	Rock Cod Pub - Quesnel Hotel
Street Address	278 Front Street
City	Quesnel, BC V2J 2K2
Telephone	(250) 992-5814
Contact & Title	Louis Pelletier
Email	None
Description of Establishment	High Quality Pub & Patio
Smoking Area	35%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	Some infrastructure
Maintenance Costs	Heating costs
Adjustments Made	Heat exchanger - 7000 CFM Exhaust Fans Walls & Electrical
Air Balancing	Good negative air pressure
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	D
Contractor(s)	Fireside
Particular Issues	
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	Daytime sales went down Evening stayed the same
Guest Satisfaction	Patrons ok with it
Staff Comments	Staff like it

ROSCO'S SPORTS PUB & GRILL - Fort St. John



Restaurant/Bar Name	Rosco's Sports Pub & Grill
Street Address	Mile 49 - Alaska Hwy, Box 6744
City	Fort St. John, BC V1J 4J2
Telephone	(250) 787-5500
Contact & Title	Anna Edzerza - Manager Jean Deter - Owner
Email	
Description of Establishment	Family Pub & Grill
Smoking Area	40%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	Original building code - Air conditioning
Maintenance Costs	Heating costs
Adjustments Made	Exhaust vents
Air Balancing	DSR negative air flow - ok
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	A/B
Contractor(s)	In house
Particular Issues	Patron education
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	
Guest Satisfaction	Patrons ok with it
Staff Comments	Staff like it - no smell

SHADY REST PUB – Qualicum Beach



Restaurant/Bar Name

Street Address

City

Telephone

Contact & Title

Email

Description of Establishment

Smoking Area

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Adjustments Made

Air Balancing

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

Contractor(s)

Particular Issues

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Guest Satisfaction

Staff Comments

Shady Rest

3109 West Island Highway

Qualicum Beach, BC V9K 2C5

(250) 752-9111

Tom Saunders

shadyrest@shaw.ca

Tourist based bar & restaurant located on the beach, mostly tourist and local patrons, quality establishment 15%

Mixed fresh air and existing at door

C

Qualico Construction

During initial ban, 10-12% drop immediately, with DSA has returned to normal

Have not lost any regular patrons are actually now gaining new ones

Very satisfied

Use the stand-up bar for those who wish to smoke, staff member with asthma can now work within the pub

THE WADDLING DUCK - Prince George



Restaurant/Bar Name	The Waddling Duck
Street Address	1157 5th Ave
City	Prince George, BC V2L 3M1
Telephone	(250) 561-5550
Contact & Title	Kirk
Email	
Description of Establishment	High quality pub restaurant
Smoking Area	15%
Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems	Standard Building code
Maintenance Costs	Heating costs
Adjustments Made	Additional ventilation and exhaust fans Plexi-glass windows Good negative air pressure
Air Balancing	
Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)	
Cost of Ventilation Retrofit	A
Contractor(s)	In-house
Particular Issues	
Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers	
Guest Satisfaction	Patrons like the designated DSR
Staff Comments	Staff like it

THE WELLINGTON PUB - Nanaimo



Restaurant/Bar Name

Wellington Pub

Street Address

3956 Victoria Street

City

Nanaimo, BC V9T 2A2

Telephone

(250) 758-5513

Contact & Title

Ralph

Email

Description of Establishment

Outside city centre, urban off HWY, working class patrons

Smoking Area

Just under 45%

Seats - Nonsmoking

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Exhaust fans

Adjustments Made

Installed three units (extracters) exhaust ventilation

Air Balancing

Tweaking done

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

D

Contractor(s)

Afco

Particular Issues

Segregated patrons and divided couples, ended up with more non-smokers in the smoking room as a result, took two months to get the plans back from Victoria

Increase/Decrease in sales or # of covers

Early sales increased

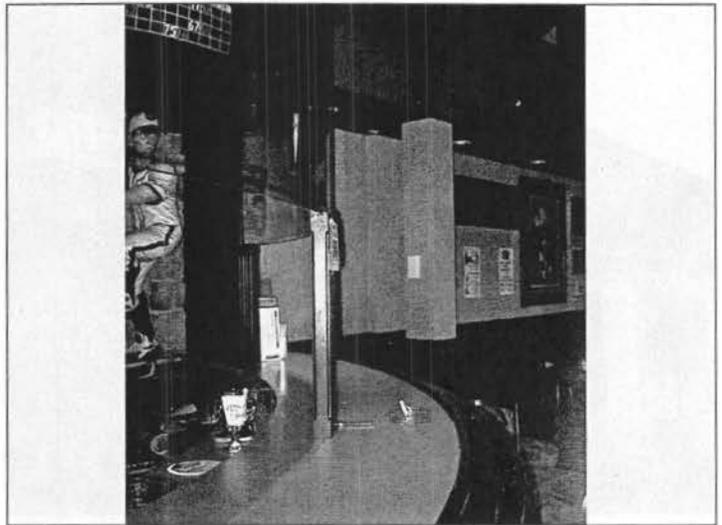
Guest Satisfaction

"Enjoy the split" Think it is good.

Staff Comments

"Works really well" no smoke smell to deal with daily.

WOODY'S - Coquitlam



Restaurant/Bar Name

Street Address

City

Telephone

Contact & Title

Email

Type of Establishment

Smoking Area

Pre-Existing Ventilation Systems

Adjustments Made

Air Balancing

Tests/Verification Carried Out (if any)

Cost of Ventilation Retrofit

Contractor(s)

Particular Issues

Woody's on Brunette

935 Brunette

Coquitlam, BC V3K 1C8

(604) 526-1718

Gordy & Vicky Cartwright - Owners

Top quality neighbourhood pub

45%

6 general exhaust fans, 1 central makeup air unit (w/heating and cooling)

Installed larger exhaust fans in 2 DSA's; added a engineered makeup air unit in kitchen, allowing existing makeup air to meet the new exhaust requirements; Kitchen is self contained unit, both DSA's are negative pressured

Using 2 XL 50 Honeywell DDC controls, which track energy use in pub

D

Sofsystems Consulting Inc. (604.328.9466)

Have built two separate smoking areas, and were able to create a unique system that allows patrons to sit at bar, with directional airflow keeping all smoke within



COUNCIL MEETING OF MAY 24TH , 2005

ATTACHMENT

DOCUMENT STATUS: PUBLIC

**REFERS TO: REPORT PRESENTED AT THE
APRIL 25, 2005 COUNCIL
MEETING REGARDING PUBLIC
CONSULTATION AND
DEVELOPMENT OF A GOLD
STANDARD BYLAW (100% SMOKE
FREE) FOR THE CITY OF RED
DEER**



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

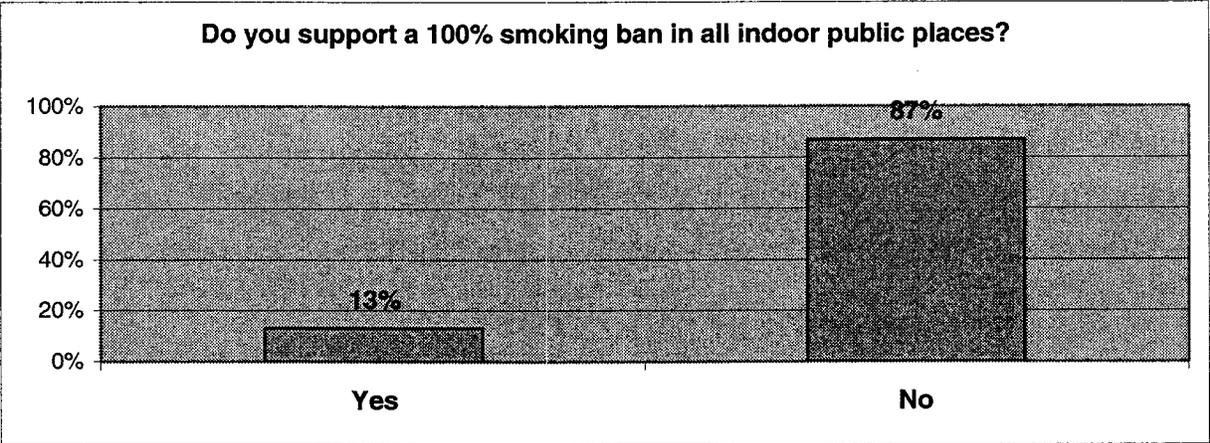
The Inspections and Licensing department, with assistance from consultant Lowell Hodgson and the Communications and Corporate Planning department, undertook a public consultation process to measure the level of support for a 100 per cent smoke free bylaw which would bring Red Deer to a gold standard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

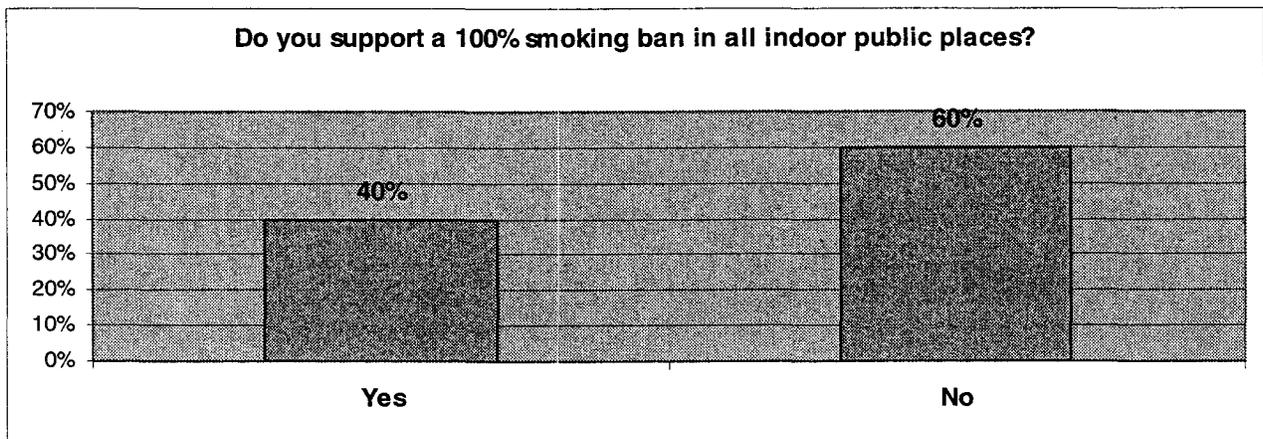
Mail-out Surveys

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.



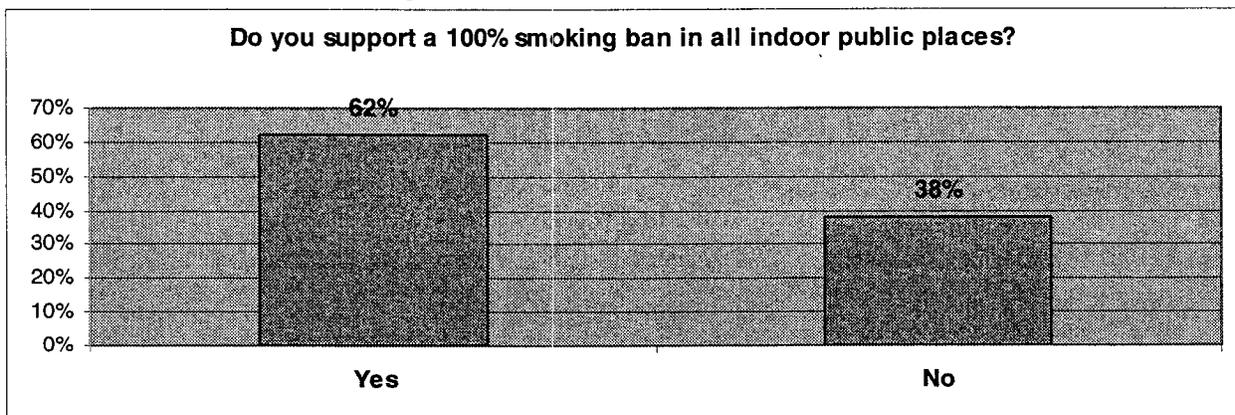
- Appendix 3 provides an executive summary.

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?

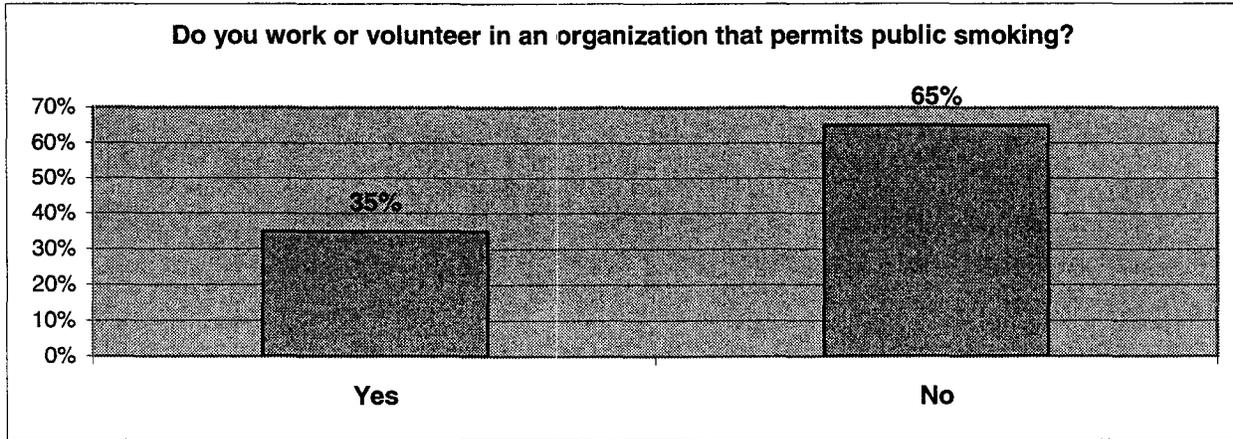
- There were 1,830 responses to the online survey (the highest response rate to a City of Red Deer online survey to date).
- Sixty-two per cent (1,132) indicated their support for a 100 per cent smoking ban in all indoor public places.
- Thirty-eight per cent (698) did not support the proposed smoke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

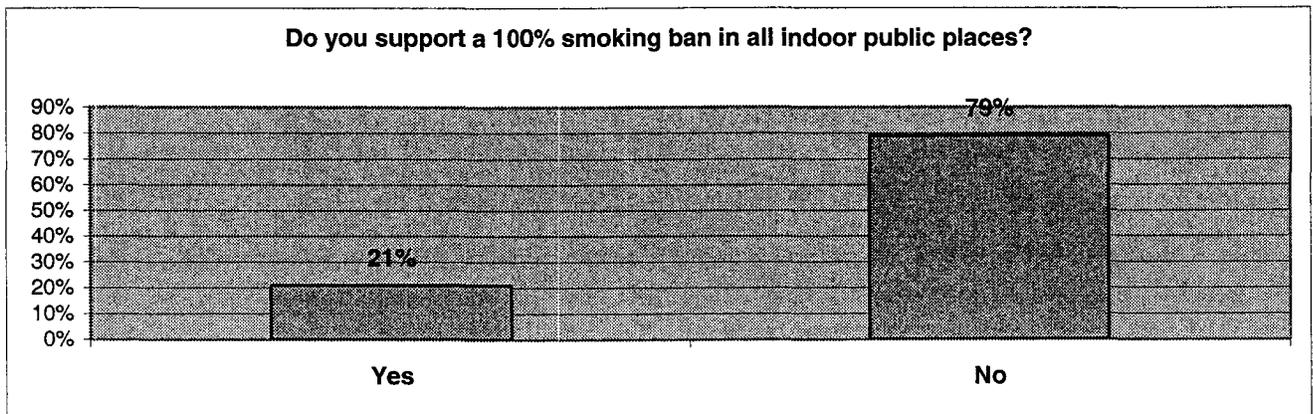


A summary of the feedback from the online survey, along with the graph is attached in Appendix 4.

First Floor City Hall

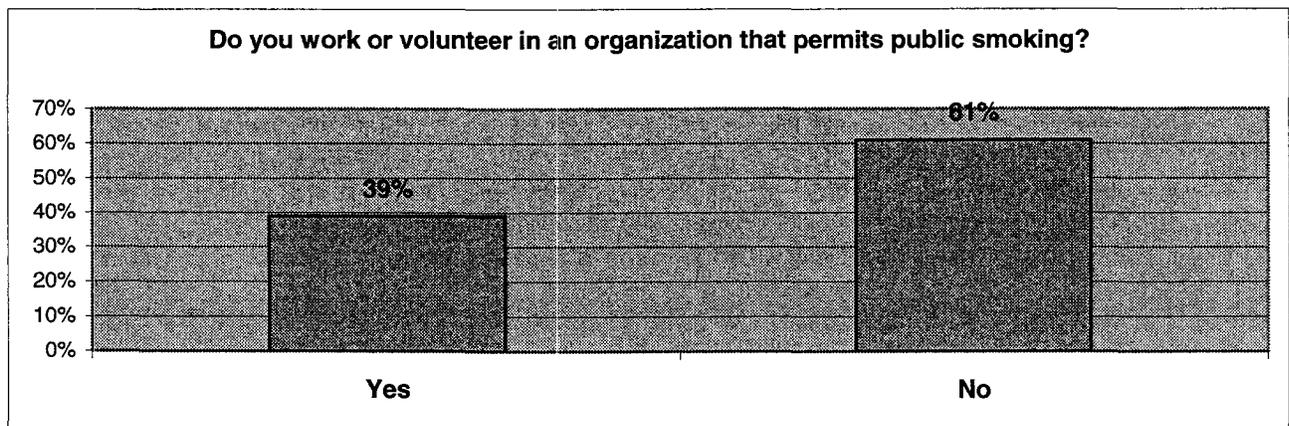
- The City received 19 written surveys from the first floor of City Hall.
- Four (21%) of the surveys indicated support for a 100 per cent smoking ban in all indoor public places.
- Fifteen (79%) surveys were opposed to the proposed smoking ban.

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.

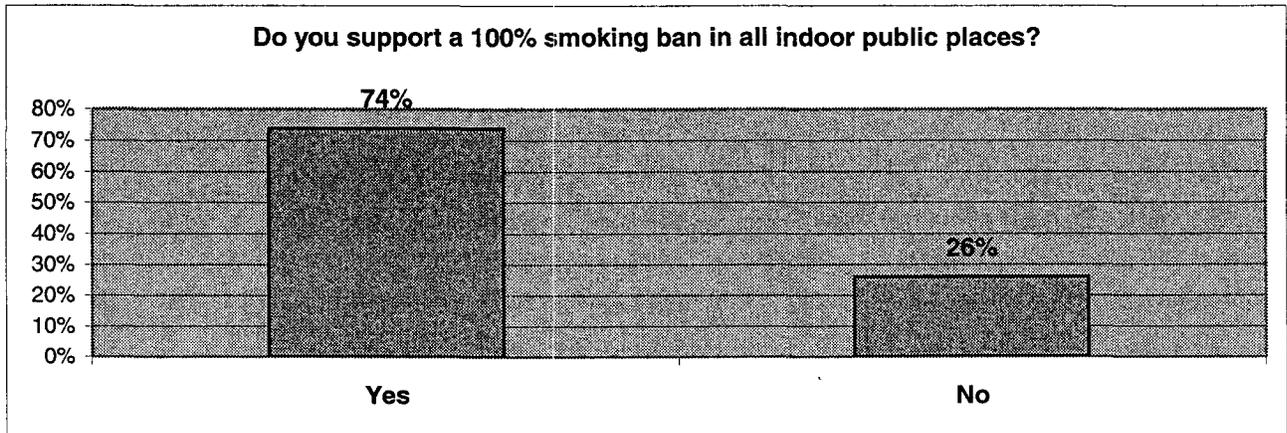


Surveys Provided to the Public

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.

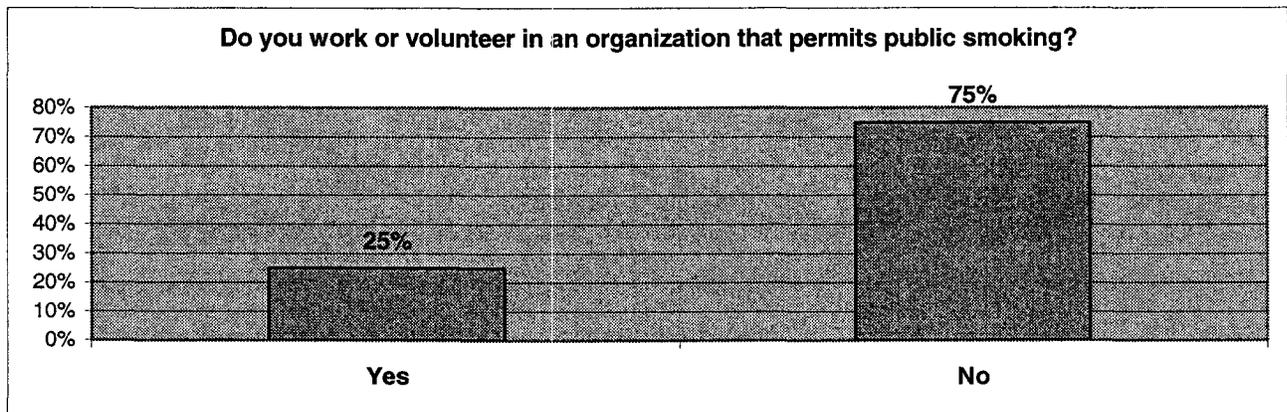
- There were 243 surveys filled in at this time.
- Seventy-four per cent (179) were for in favor of the proposed Smoke Free Bylaw.
- Twenty-six per cent (64) were opposed to the proposed bylaw.

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.



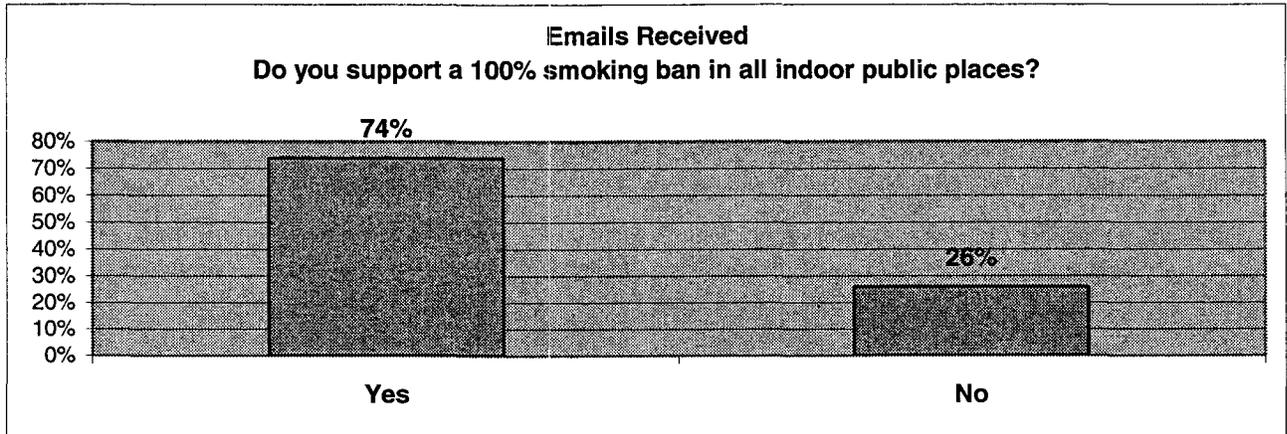
Appendix 5 is a summary of the responses received.

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.

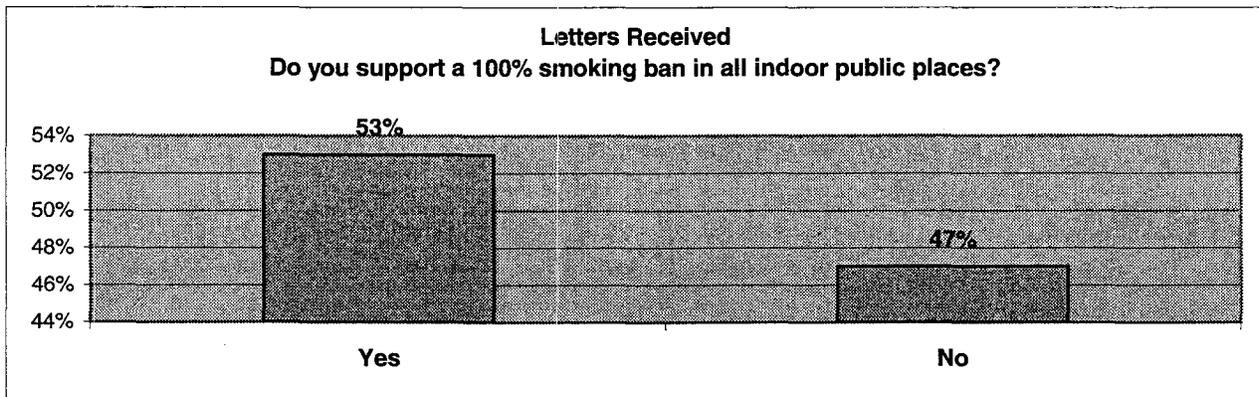


Letters Received

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.



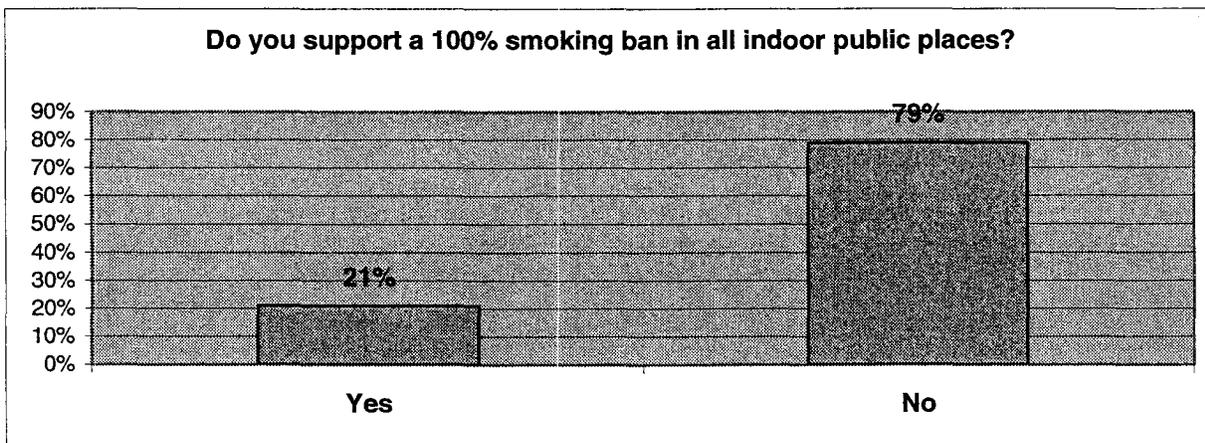
Open House

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.

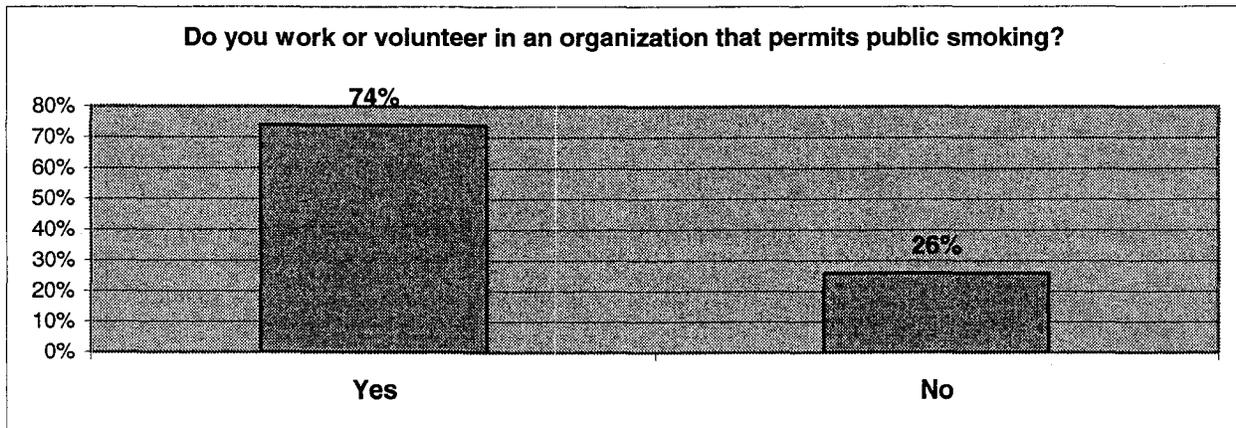
- Fifty-seven surveys were filled in at the open house.
- Twelve (21%) attendees of the open house were in support of the proposed Smoke Free Bylaw.
- Forty-five (79%) attendees were not in support.

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

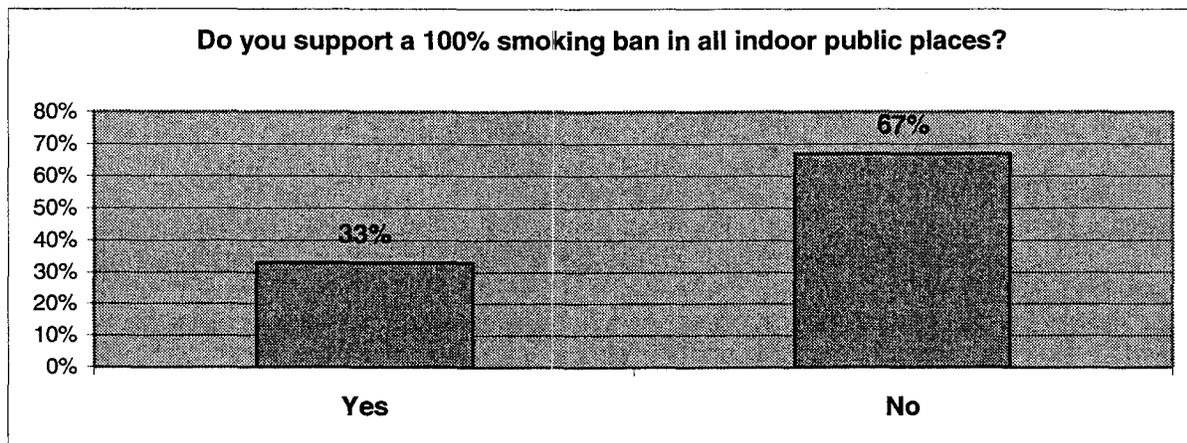
During the open house a proposal was made that The City should visit some of the establishments that would be affected by the proposed bylaw to allow their patrons and staff the opportunity to provide their input.

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:

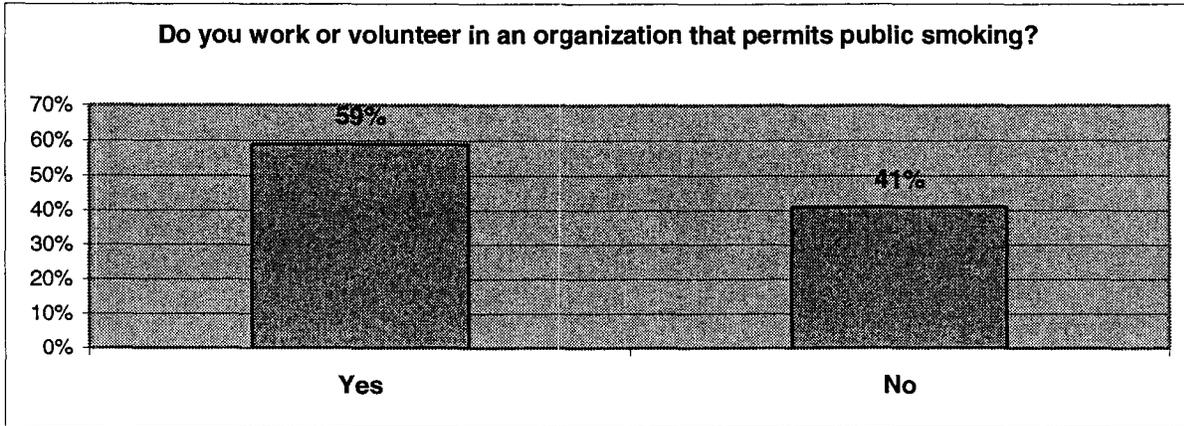
- One hundred sixty one surveys were filled in at this time.
- Fifty-five (33%) were in support of a 100% smoke free Bylaw.
- One hundred and six (67%) were opposed to a 100% smoke free Bylaw.

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.

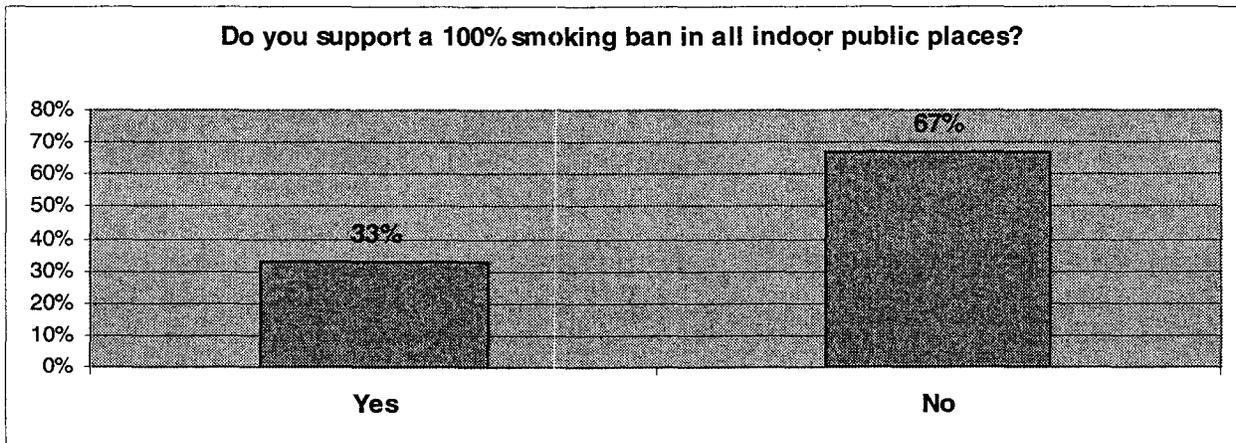
Below is a graph in percentages.



Blarney Stone South:

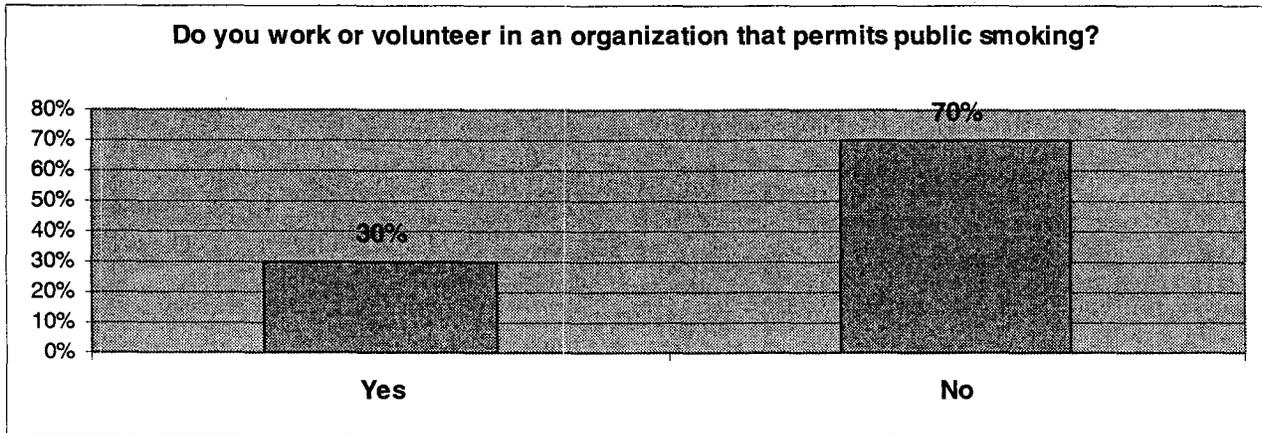
- Thirty surveys were filled in at this time.
- Ten (33%) were in support of a 100% smoke free Bylaw.
- Twenty (67%) were opposed to a 100% smoke free Bylaw.

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.

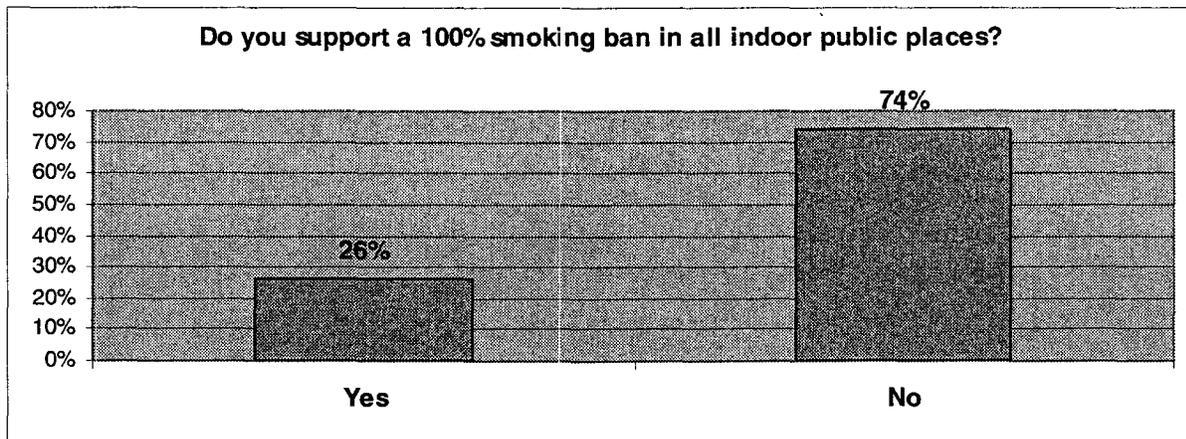
Below is a graph in percentages.



Bellinis and Billy Bobs in the Capri:

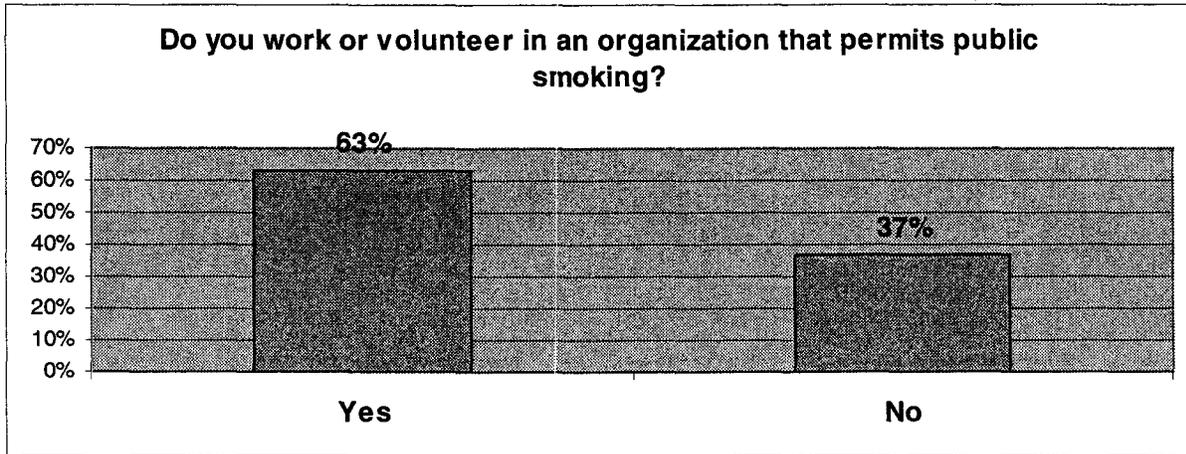
- One hundred twelve surveys were filled in at this time.
- Twenty-nine (26%) were in support of a 100% smoke free Bylaw.
- Eighty-three (74%) were opposed of a 100% smoke free Bylaw.

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.

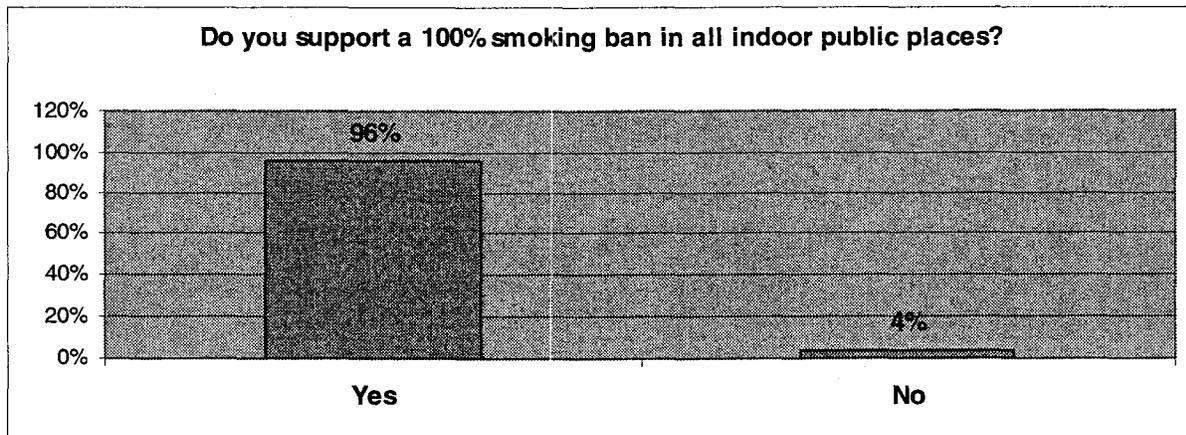


Lowell Hodgson administered the survey at the Collicutt Centre on April 4, 2005 from 6:00pm –7:00pm. As well, he took the survey to Cannery Row Bingo on April 4, 2005 from 12:45pm –1:45pm.

Collicutt Centre:

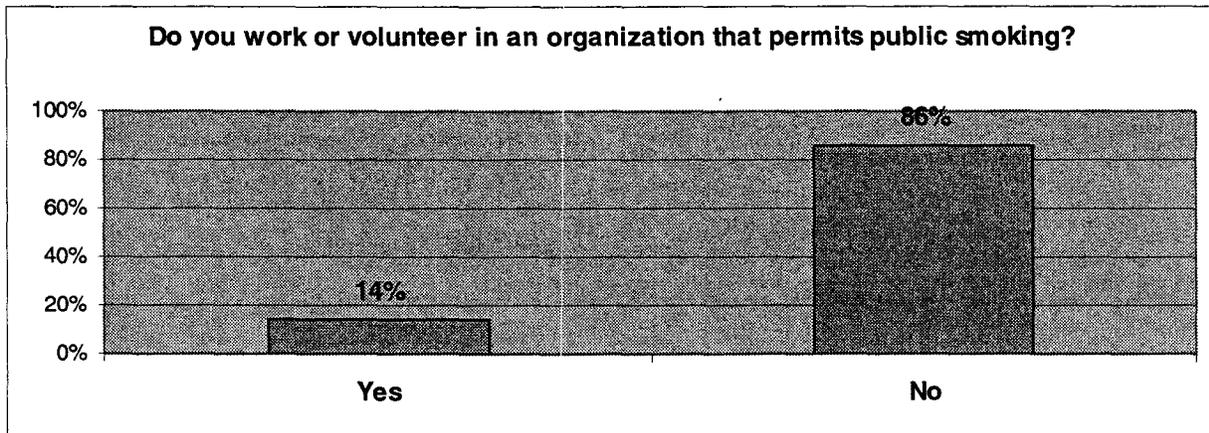
- Ninety surveys were filled in at this time.
- Eighty-six (96%) were for a 100% smoke free Bylaw.
- Four (4%) were against a 100% smoke free Bylaw.

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.

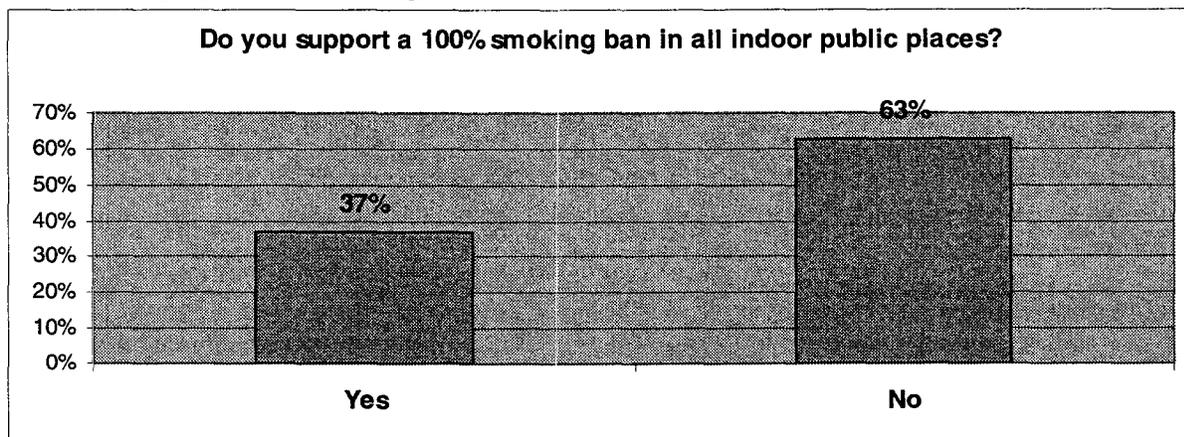
Below is a graph in percentages.



Cannery Row Bingo:

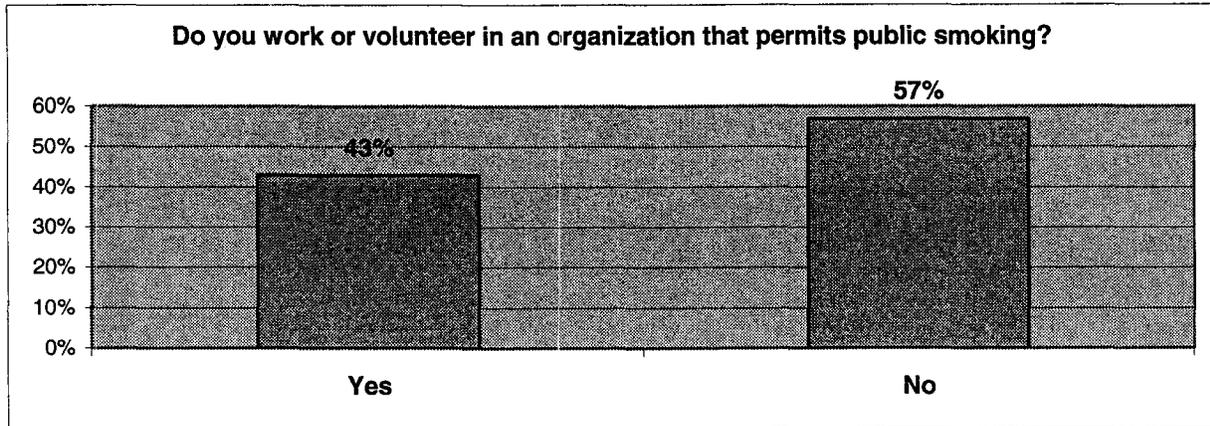
- Sixty-three surveys were filled in at this time.
- Twenty-three (37%) were in support of a 100% smoke free Bylaw.
- Forty (63%) were opposed to a 100% smoke free Bylaw.

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.



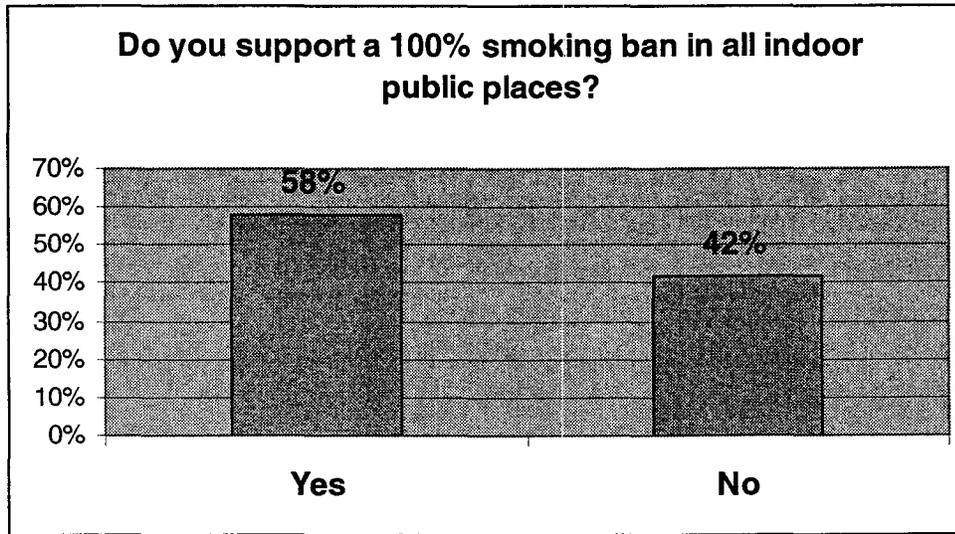
Appendix 7 includes a summary from all six of these establishments.

Total Responses From Public

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

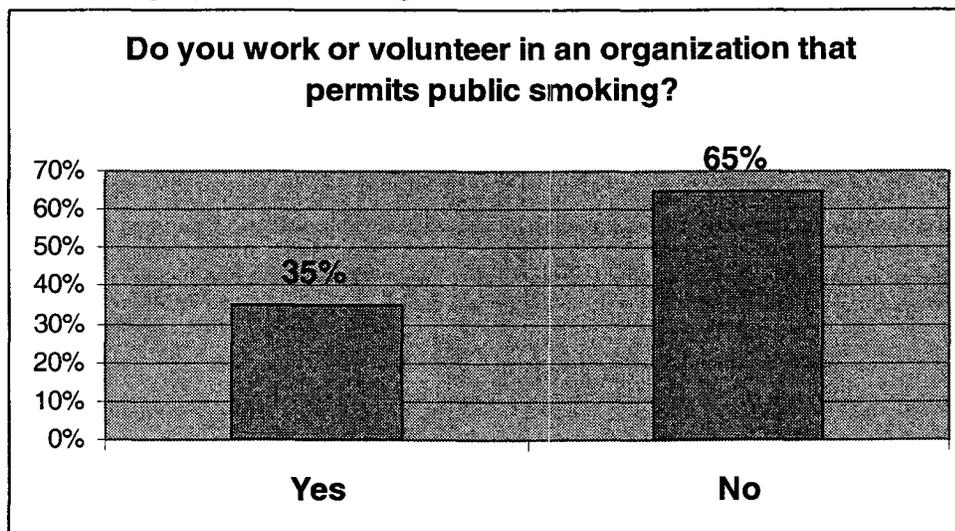
- There was a total of 1,615 (58%) who would support a 100% smoking ban in all indoor public places
- There was a total of 1,179 (42%) that are opposed to a 100% smoking ban in all indoor public places.

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 Centrium 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. Many 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 Centrum 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.

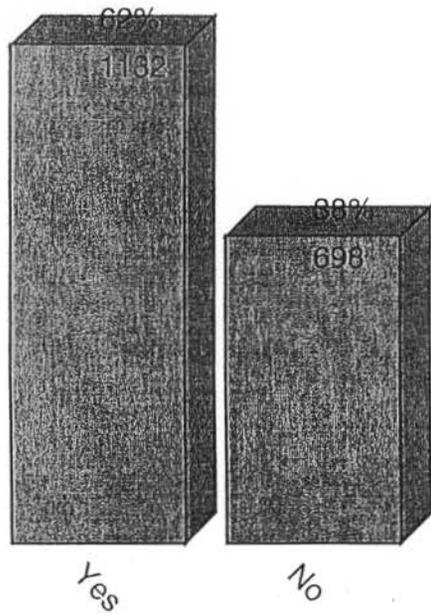
Comments:

- 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.

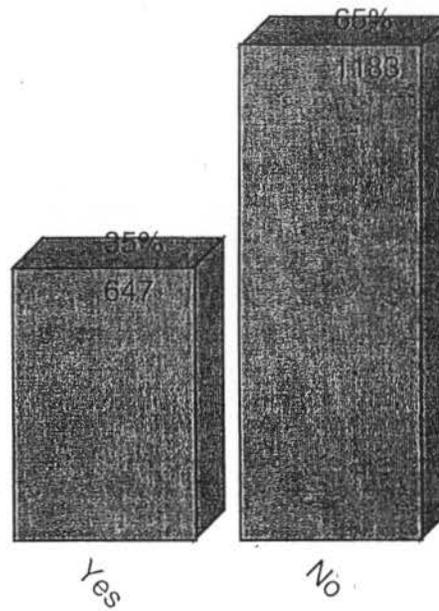
Smoke Free Red Deer Survey

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 currant 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 Canary 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.

19

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.

8

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.

64

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.				
■ 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

67

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	<i>By-law No. 5980-86, Clean Indoor Air and Smoking Regulation Bylaw (as amended by By-law Nos. 7334, 7966, 8846)</i>	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 (as amended by By-law No. 6058-2002)</i>	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 1 January 2000 10 June 2002	<p>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.</p> <p>GOLD Effective 2000, smoking ban extended to bars, bingo halls, casinos. No DSRs.</p> <p>SILVER Effective 2002, DSRs permitted in bars and must conform to WCB regulation.</p>	54,656
North Vancouver (City)	<i>Smoking Regulation Bylaw, 1998, No. 7026</i> (as amended by By-law Nos. 7107, 7317, 7342)	1 July 1998	<p>SILVER Smoking banned in all public places. DSRs permitted only in bars and must conform to WCB regulation.</p>	44,303
North Vancouver (District)	By-law No. 6858, <i>Smoking Regulation Bylaw</i>	31 December 1997 31 December 1999	<p>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.</p> <p>GOLD Effective 1999, smoking ban extended to bars, bingo halls, casinos. No DSRs</p>	82,310

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	<i>Health By-Law No. 6580</i>	25 July 2000	<p>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.</p>	545,671
West Vancouver	<i>Clean Indoor Air and Smoking Regulation Bylaw No. 4021, 1996, Amendment Bylaw No. 4158</i>	<p>6 January 1997</p> <p>1 January 1998</p> <p>1 January 1999</p> <p>1 January 2000</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>BRONZE Effective 1998, in restaurants and bars smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 20% of seating/floor space.</p> <p>BRONZE Effective 1999, in restaurants and bars smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 10% of seating/floor space.</p> <p>SILVER Effective 2000, smoking ban extended to restaurants and bars. DSRs permitted in restaurants and bars occupying maximum 50% of seating/floor space.</p>	41,421
White Rock	<i>White Rock Smoking Regulation Bylaw 1996, No. 1502, Amendment Bylaw, 1997, No. 1539</i>	<p>1996</p> <p>31 December 1999</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>GOLD Effective 1999, smoking ban extended to bars. No DSRs.</p>	18,250

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 1 July 2005	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. GOLD Effective 2005, smoking ban extended to all establishments, including bars, bingos, and casinos. No DSRs.	666,104
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				
<p>The <i>Tobacco Control Amendment Act</i>, which came into force January 1, 2005, assures a Gold standard level of protection in public places across the province.</p> <p>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.</p>				

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
MANITOBA: 1,119,583				
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>				
ONTARIO: 11,410,046				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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% 				
<p>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.</p>				
Township of Adjala-Tosorontio	By-law No. 03-26, <i>A Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces</i>	1 September 2003	<p>SILVER</p> <p>Effective 2003, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Bars exempt.</p>	10,082
		1 May 2005	<p>GOLD</p> <p>Effective 2005, smoking ban extended to bars. No DSRs.</p>	
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	<p>GOLD</p> <p>Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.</p>	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 31 May 2004	<p>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.</p> <p>SILVER Effective 2004, DSRs in bingo halls must meet conditions prescribed in the by-law.</p>	
Municipality of Billings	By-law No. 2003-11, <i>A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking</i>	17 May 2004	<p>GOLD Smoking banned in all public and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.</p>	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	<p>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.</p>	3,969
Brantford	By-law No. 107-2002, <i>The Brantford Clean Air Bylaw</i>	1 June 2002 1 September 2002	<p>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.</p> <p>SILVER Effective September 2002, smoking ban extended to casinos/slots. DSRs permitted.</p>	86,417
Bradford West Gwillimbury	By-law No. 2002-073, <i>Smoke Free Public Places and Workplaces By-law</i>	15 September 2002	<p>TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 2002, smoking banned in public places, including billiard halls and bingo halls. No DSRs. Restaurants, bars, bowling alleys exempt.</p>	22,228

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 1 January 2006	<p>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.</p> <p>SILVER Effective 2006, DSRs permitted only in bingo halls.</p>	150,836
Township of Burpee and Mills	By-law No. 03-15, <i>Smoke-free By-law</i>	7 July 2003	<p>GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned on outdoor patios.</p>	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 1 June 2004	<p>GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos. No DSRs.</p> <p>SILVER One specific bingo hall given allowance for DSR occupying maximum 50% of floor space.</p>	50,595
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	<p>GOLD Smoking banned in all public places and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos. No DSRs.</p>	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	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.	51,013
		1 June 2004	GOLD Effective 2004, smoking ban extended to restaurants and bars. No DSRs.	
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
		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, A <i>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, A <i>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, A <i>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	<p>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.</p> <p>GOLD Effective 2006 smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, slots. No DSRs.</p>	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	<p>GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.</p>	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	<p>SILVER Effective 2003, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Bars exempt.</p> <p>GOLD Effective 2004, smoking ban extended to bars. No DSRs.</p>	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	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.	69,179
		1 June 2004	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.	
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	SILVER Effective 2003, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Bingo halls exempt.	66,646
		1 August 2004	GOLD Effective 2004, smoking ban extended to bingo halls. No DSRs.	
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 1 June 2004 1 June 2010	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. 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. GOLD Effective 2008, smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	938,353

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	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 2002, smoking restricted in restaurants, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys to DSA occupying maximum 50% of floor space.	12,218
		15 January 2003	BRONZE Effective 2003, smoking banned in restaurants. No DSRs.	
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 <i>(New!)</i>	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</i> ; Bylaw 24-99, <i>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 1 June 2004	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. GOLD Effective 2004, smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos and slots. No DSRs.	155,219
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 1 January 2006	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. GOLD Effective 2006, smoking ban extended to bars and bingo halls. No DSRs.	43,686
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, A <i>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 1 June 2001 1 June 2004	<p>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.</p> <p>BRONZE Effective 2001, smoking banned in restaurants and bowling alleys. DSRs permitted in restaurants and bowling alleys occupying maximum 25% of floor space.</p> <p>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.</p>	2,481,494
Wasaga Beach	By-law No. 2003-19, <i>No Smoking Public Places By-law</i>	2 June 2003	<p>GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned in private clubs.</p>	12,419
Waterloo Regional Municipality	By-law No. 96-055, the <i>Smoking By-law</i>	1 November 1996	<p>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.</p>	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

104

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
<p>NEW BRUNSWICK: 729,498</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>				
<p>NOVA SCOTIA: 908,007</p> <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% <p>Note: The <i>Smoke-Free Places Act</i> assures a minimum Bronze Standard of protection in public places across the province.</p>				
<p>County of Antigonish</p>	<p><i>Smoking By-law</i></p>	<p>1 May 2003</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>19,578</p>
<p>Berwick</p>	<p><i>Smoke-free Indoor Public Places By-law</i></p>	<p>1 April 2002</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>2,282</p>

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Cape Breton Regional Municipality	<i>Smoking By-law</i>	18 November 2003	<p>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.</p>	105,968
Halifax Regional Municipality	<i>By-law No. S-203, Smoke Free Places By-law</i>	19 April 2003 1 January 2008	<p>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.</p> <p>SILVER Effective 2008, DSRs no long permitted in bars and casinos. Tobacco bars remain exempt.</p>	359,111
County of Inverness	<i>By-law No. 42, No Smoking By-law</i>	1 January 2003	<p>GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned in private clubs.</p>	19,937
Mulgrave	<i>By-law No. 3S, By-law Respecting Smoking in the Town of Mulgrave</i>	11 August 2003	<p>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.</p>	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
<p>YUKON TERRITORY: 28,674</p> <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% 				
<p>Whitehorse</p>	<p>By-law No. 2003-28, <i>Smoking Bylaw</i></p>	<p>1 January 2004 1 January 2005</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>19,058</p>
<p>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES: 37,360</p> <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>				
<p>NUNAVUT: 26,745</p> <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>				

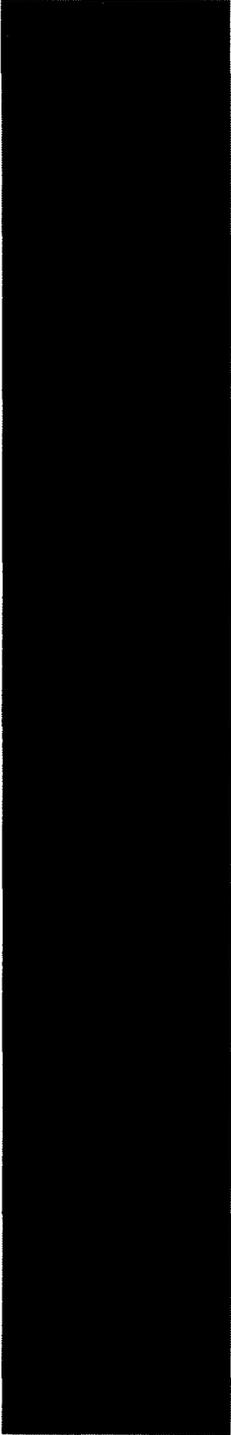


COUNCIL MEETING OF MAY 24TH, 2005

ATTACHMENT

DOCUMENT STATUS: PUBLIC

**REFERS TO: SMOKE FREE BYLAW
DAVID THOMPSON HEALTH
REGION PRESENTATION TO RED
DEER CITY COUNCIL - MAY 24,
2005**



Red Deer Smoking Bylaw

**DTHR Presentation to Red Deer City Council
May 2005**

Presented by:

**Dr. Martin Lavoie Medical Officer of Health
Gail Foreman Tobacco Reduction Specialist**



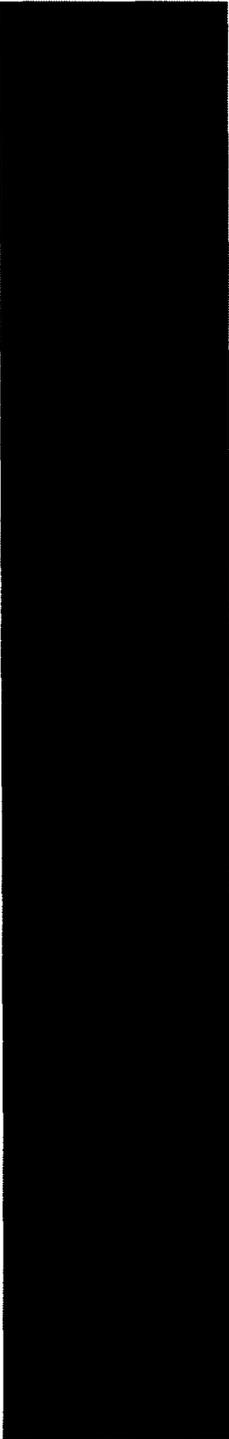
**Scientific Evidence in
Support of
Tobacco-Free Bylaws**

Determinants of Health

Factors that influence health such as:

- social
- economic
- cultural
- physical circumstances

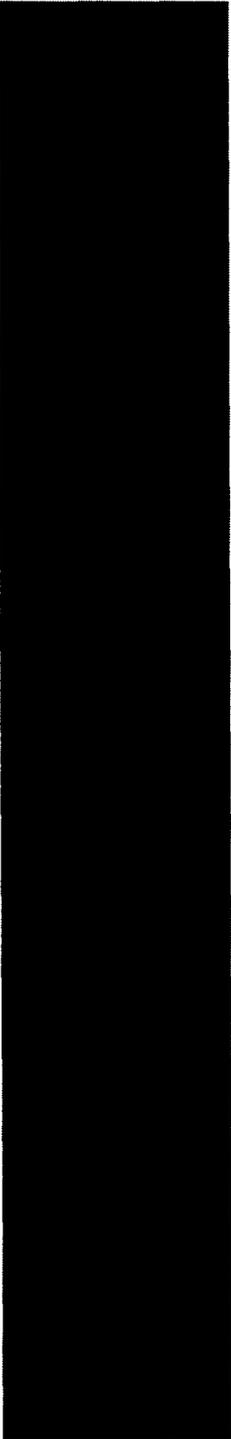
Interactions of these with individuals' biology and behavior are important influences on the health and well-being of entire populations.



Determinants of Health Related to Tobacco Free Bylaws

Protection from the second hand smoke is
a public health concern

Legislating tobacco free spaces is the most significant step that can be taken to *immediately* improve health of entire populations - smokers and non-smokers alike

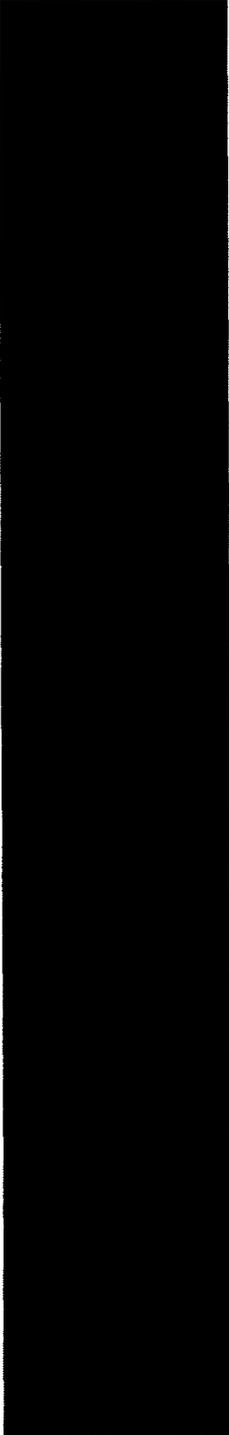


Determinants of Health Related to Tobacco Free Bylaws

Personal Health Practices

Health consequences of tobacco use and SHS exposure are well researched and documented

There is **NO** safe level of exposure to second hand tobacco smoke

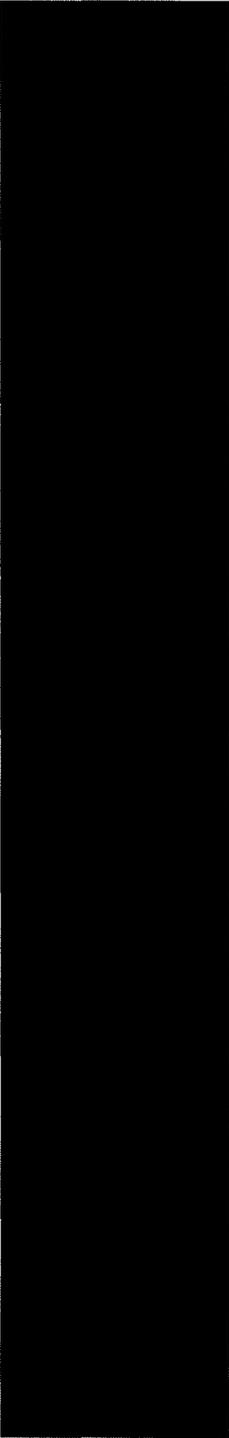


Determinants of Health Related to Tobacco Free Bylaws

Physical Environments

Tobacco free spaces provide support for
quitting or remaining tobacco free

Provide ‘safe’ environments for everyone
non-smokers *and* smokers alike

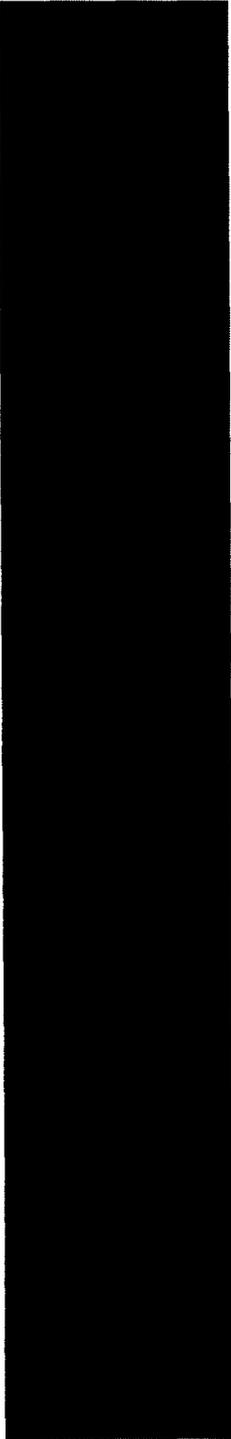


Determinants of Health Related to Tobacco Free Bylaws

Social Influences

Fewer places where tobacco use is permitted reduces the incidence of youth tobacco use

Tobacco free bylaws define the social norm that tobacco use is not accepted as a 'normal' 'inevitable' or 'expected' practice in society

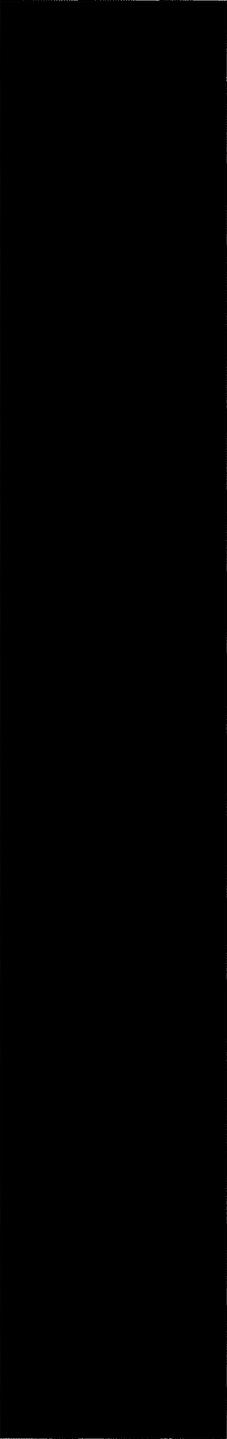


Determinants of Health Related to Tobacco Free Bylaws

Social Influences

Lack of tobacco free policies can represent a power imbalance between employers and staff.

Often it is staff working in unskilled or non-unionized workplaces who are most likely to be unprotected.

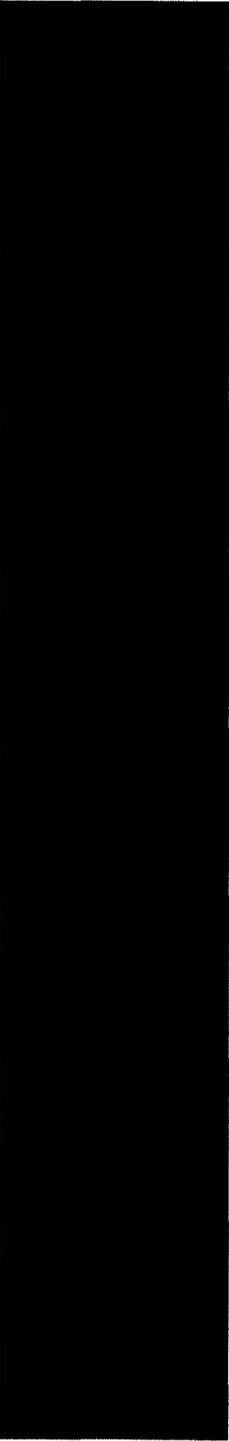


Determinants of Health

Related to Tobacco Free Bylaws

Hospitality workers working in ‘smoking permitted’ workplaces can be exposed to the equivalent of 2 or more packs of cigarettes per 8 hour shift.

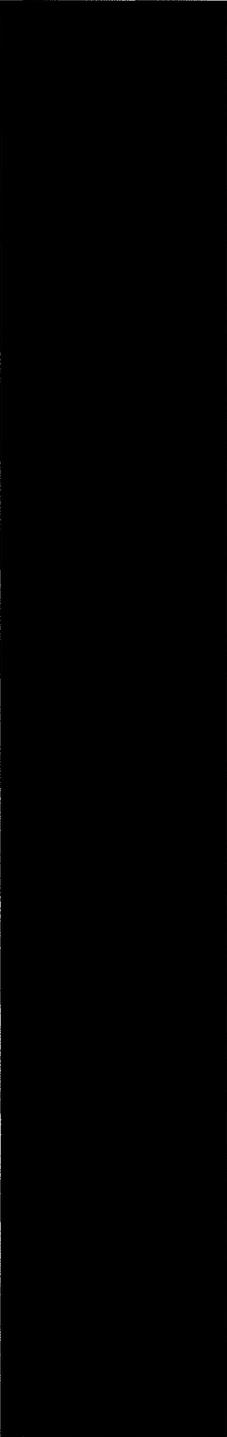
As a result they have twice the rate of lung cancers than those who do not work in smoke-filled environments



Determinants of Health Related to Tobacco Free Bylaws

Economics

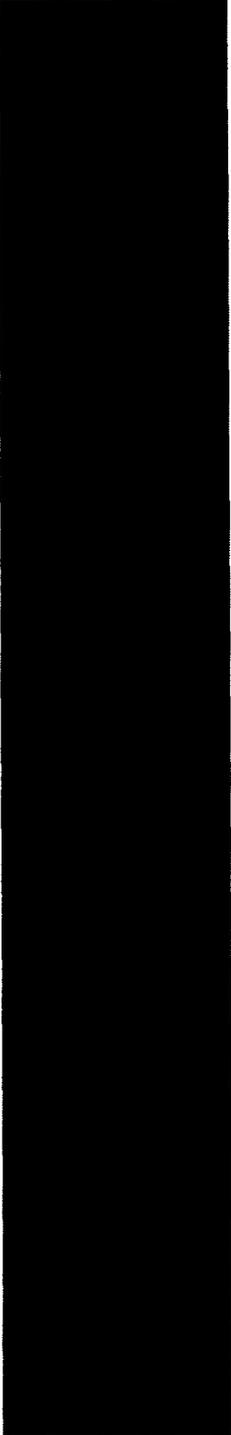
Sound scientific studies have repeatedly shown tobacco free bylaws have either a neutral or slightly positive effect on business over time



Determinants of Health Related to Tobacco Free Bylaws

Economics

The only business hurt in the long term by smoking bylaws is the tobacco industry



Bylaw Categories

Gold Standard

100% smoke/ tobacco free public and workplaces. Includes restaurants, gaming and drinking establishments, without exceptions or exemptions

Key characteristic

Protects *all* citizens and provides a level playing field for *all* businesses

Bylaw Categories

Silver Standard

Prohibits or restricts smoking/ tobacco use in many public places that allow persons under age 18.

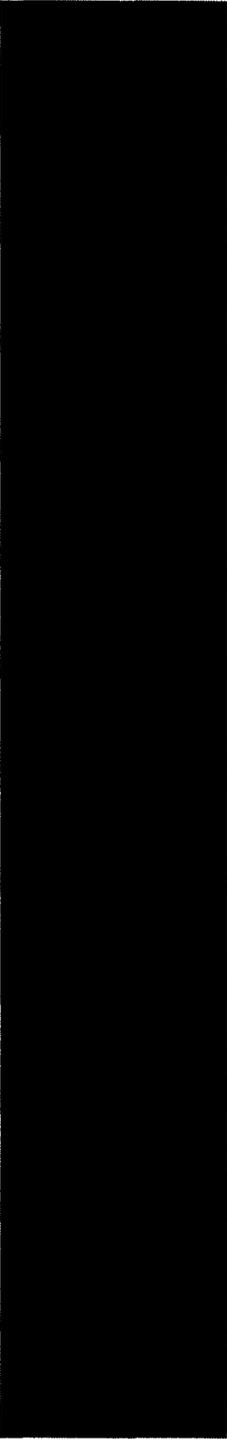
May allow for designated smoking rooms.

Key characteristics

Protects people in places where children are allowed.

Increases operating costs, especially for smaller businesses

Increases enforcement costs for municipalities



Common Misconceptions about Alternatives to Comprehensive Smoking Bylaws

Ventilation Alternatives

Since there is no safe level of exposure to tobacco smoke, no ventilation standards can be set

- **Ventilation systems are designed to reduce odor but cannot eliminate the health risk**
- **Removal of all tobacco smoke constituents is the only way to eliminate the health risk**
- **No system designed today can remove all the fine particles produced by tobacco smoke from the air**
- **Ventilation simply re-circulates tobacco smoke to ensure full and even distribution of tobacco smoke**

***Ventilation systems are costly -
especially to small businesses***

The “Minors” Trap

- Many communities have banned smoking/ tobacco use in all public areas accessible to minors
- Often seen as a less controversial ‘decision’
- The health of adult workers should not be overlooked
- Many hospitality workers really don’t have a choice about where they work
- Should never be considered as the final solution

Designated Smoking Rooms

- **To protect those outside, DSR's must conform to strict ventilation requirements (ASHRAE standard 62)**
- **Staff who work in or maintain DSRs will be exposed to even more tobacco smoke**
- **DSRs are very costly to install and maintain, especially for small businesses**
- **DSRs often suffer from negligence/ lack of maintenance**
- **Add to costs of enforcement**

Costs for Building a DSR

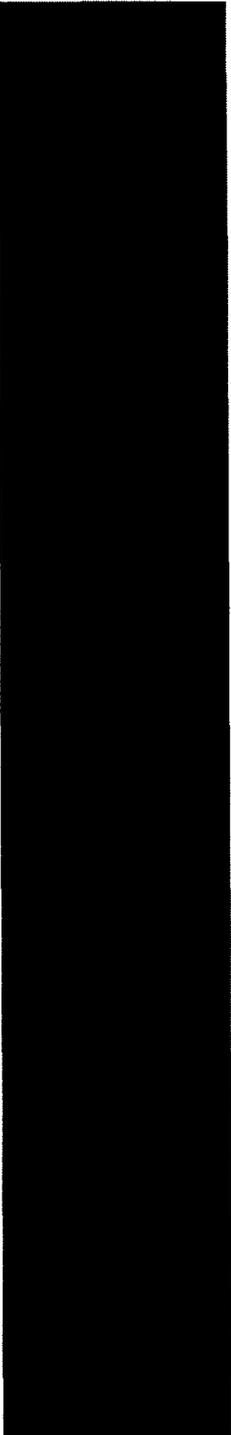
Size	Drawing	Building and installation <small>(varies depending on materials used)</small>	* Air Balance Report	Maintenance <small>(at 4 months)</small>
Small				
Medium				
Large				
.				
.				

“A tobacco ban will cripple our economy.”

There is no *independent and objective* evidence showing that smoking bans will harm business.

Overwhelming scientific evidence using taxable receipts collected globally concludes that smoking bans *do not* negatively affect business over the long term.

Smoking bans lead to major benefits for the economy as a whole in terms of lives saved, productivity gains, reduced sickness/ absences, narrowed inequalities in health and operating costs for business owners



**“Business doesn’t want more
regulation from government.”**

All levels of government acknowledge that
exposure to second hand tobacco smoke is
a serious public health hazard.

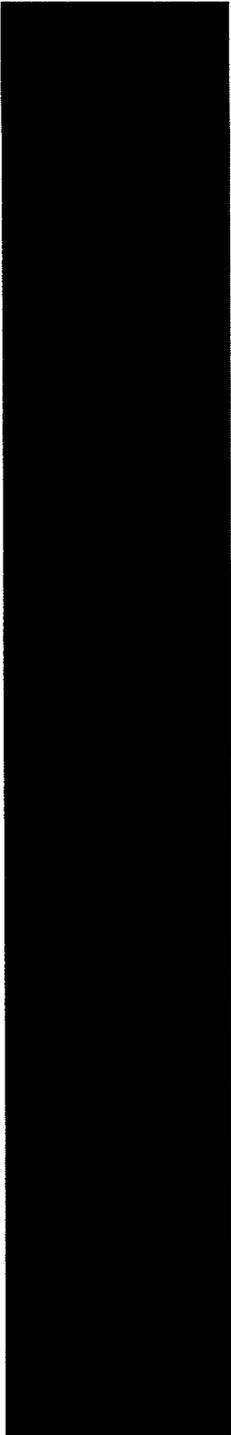
Businesses should not dictate public health
standards.

All businesses should be required to conform to
measures to protect public health and safety

“ But tobacco is a legal product...”

Many legal products are regulated for reasons of public health and safety

Protecting the public from a dangerous substance like secondhand smoke through regulation is appropriate - especially when it is critical that all have equal protection.



“This is a provincial government concern.”

- **Provincial inaction does not justify local inaction.**
- **Municipal governments have the authority and responsibility to pass smoking/ tobacco-free bylaws.**
- **About 1 dozen Alberta communities have decided to improve the quality of life of their residents by passing 100% tobacco-free bylaws.**
- **Municipal governments can act, in many cases, more quickly than the province.**

“The Government has passed a provincial ban!”

- **The provincial government has not committed to province-wide legislation protecting *all* Albertans**
- **The Province has passed Silver Standard legislation**

Allows for more stringent municipal legislation to supercede provincial legislation

- **Therefore, Council has the ability to protect the health of *all* citizens**

“Smokers will just go to neighboring communities.”

- **Has not proven to be the case thus far**
- **Red Deer has a track record of leadership in Central Alberta**
- **Non-smokers who visit from nearby communities to patronize tobacco-free businesses could easily overcome any potential loss in smokers’ patronage**
- **In Alberta, non-smokers outnumber smokers by more than *three to one***

“What about smokers’ rights?”

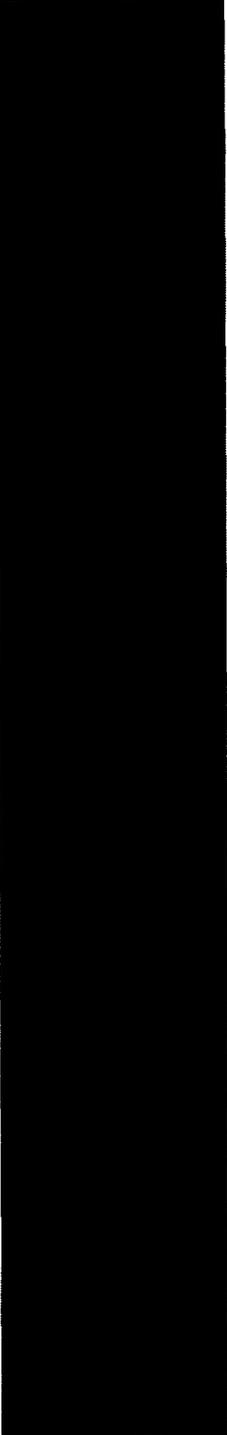
The proposed bylaw is *not* prohibition

- A smoking/ tobacco ban will simply require smokers to refrain from smoking in places where their second hand smoke can harm non-smokers.**
- People do not have the right to harm others in our society.**
- Most smokers do not want to endanger the health of others and will voluntarily comply with the new bylaw.**

“There are worse pollutants in the air (outside) than cigarette smoke inside.”

- **Lung cancer deaths from non-smoking adults exposed to SHS is 57 x higher than the combined cancer risk from ALL hazardous outdoor pollutants. (Repace 1990)**

Lifelong risk from SHS exposure is greater than 100 times higher than the estimated effect of 20 years exposure to asbestos of the sort found in asbestos -containing buildings. (Peto, Doll 1986)



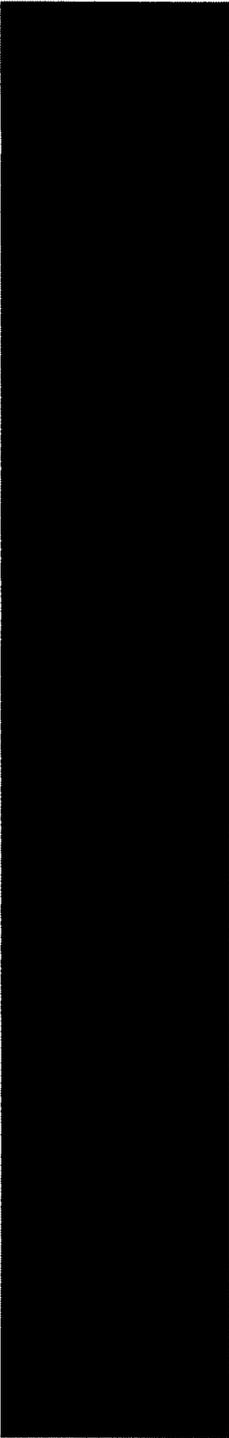
“ If we take away the freedom to smoke in public we will open the door to removing all other freedoms in our society!”

The reality is that by permitting unregulated smoking in public places and workplaces we infringe on the rights of all people to clean air and healthy and safe environments.

Public Support Public Consultation

Good community support demonstrated

- **Not a scientific study**
- **In-person interviews weighted in favor of businesses that allow smoking 14/1**
- **Indicated good support for Gold bylaw**
 - **58% in favor overall**
 - **33% of those polled in smoking allowed establishments favored a complete ban**



Public Support

Good Community support demonstrated

Online Poll Results:

62 % in favor

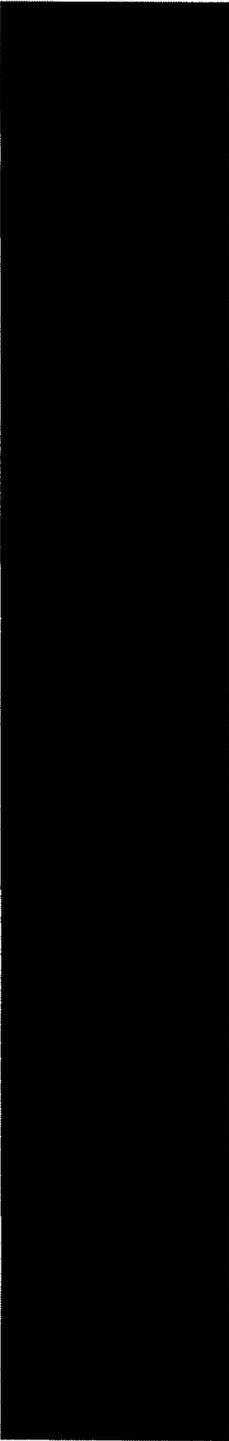
Draft Bylaw - Comments

Comprehensive:

- Will protect people in public and in their workplaces

For Consideration:

- Consider including specified distances from doorways as smoke free zones



Based on evidence, sound science and public support

**DTHR fully supports
implementation of a
Gold Standard Bylaw
in Red Deer**



COUNCIL MEETING OF MAY 24TH , 2005

ATTACHMENT

DOCUMENT STATUS: PUBLIC

**REFERS TO: PUBLIC INPUT
SMOKE FREE BYLAW 3345/2005**

IN FAVOUR

OF

SMOKE FREE BYLAW 3345/2005

From: Brian Mills
Sent: May 18, 2005 1:10 PM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: Smoking by-law

Total ban is good but SHOULD come at the Provincial level. Everyone should be on the same footing!

From: Brad Welygan
Sent: May 18, 2005 1:04 PM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: Smoke Free Bylaw

I really hope that this bylaw will be passed with no smoking allowed in ANY public place, minors allowed or not. Businesses may be worried about loosing customers, but smokers for years have been going outside to smoke in other non-smoking areas. Is the business are worried, think about all the people that refuse to go to there place of business because of the smoke, that might be willing to now go.

Thank you,
Brad Welygan

From: Andre Perreault
Sent: May 18, 2005 1:18 PM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: Feedback on proposed Smoke Free Bylaw

Dear Treena Patenaude,

Smoking is a habit that is not only hazardous to the individual user, but also to everyone that is exposed. For to many years, governments have been able to ignore the negative effects of smoking because of the taxable income that it generates. But how much is a life worth?

Society now has the accredited knowledge that smoking is carcinogenic, and thus it is our responsibility to protect current and future generations from harm. I strongly endorse the City of Red Deer to move to a Gold Standard, banning smoking in all public places, including those where minors are not permitted. The city of Vancouver and Ottawa have already endorsed the Gold standard. All perceived negative effects from this decision were shown to be impulsive and incorrect, and they have been enjoying the rewards ever since.

Perhaps, the City of Red Deer could correspond with the aforementioned cities for insight on how to coordinate such a move. I look forward to seeing the City of Red Deer be a leader on the issue of a Gold Standard smoking-ban in Alberta.

Thank you,

Andre

From: Gabriele Achilles [sales@blackknightinn.ca]
Sent: May 13, 2005 10:35 AM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: Smoking Ban

You have my vote to ban smoking in all public places and work places,
including Restaurants, Bars, etc.

I visit New York frequently and all ALL Rest, Bars etc are non-smoking. If a
City of over 8 Million can do it, why not Red Deer?

This is my personal opinion and does not represent the view of my employer.

Thank you

Gabriele Achilles

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

403-342-8365

-----Original Message-----

From: Foreman, Gail [mailto:GForeman@dthr.ab.ca]
Sent: May 12, 2005 2:56 PM
To: Mayor
Subject: FW: Quebec: Bill 112 introduced to curb smoking, sale of tobacco

For Councils information.
Gail

-----Original Message-----

From: Rob Cunningham [mailto:rcunning@ottawa.cancer.ca]
Sent: Wednesday, May 11, 2005 7:43 AM
To: Rob Cunningham
Subject: Quebec: Bill 112 introduced to curb smoking, sale of tobacco

On Tuesday May 10, 2005, the Quebec Minister of Health and Social Services, Philippe Couillard, introduced Bill 112, An Act to amend the Tobacco Act and other legislative provisions (Loi modifiant la Loi sur le tabac et d'autres dispositions législatives). In introducing the bill, the Minister indicated it was his firm intention to prohibit smoking in restaurants and bars as of January 1, 2006. In answers to questions from journalists, he rejected designated smoking rooms as an option. Explanatory notes included at the beginning of the bill are reproduced below.
In Canada, five provinces and territories currently have legislation to prohibit smoking in all restaurants and bars, with no DSR's allowed:
Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories and Nunavut. In Ontario, Bill 164 awaits Third Reading in the Legislature and would come into force on May 31, 2006. In Newfoundland and Labrador, introduction of a bill is expected soon, and was announced in the recent Throne Speech. Many Canadian municipalities have adopted bylaws. Four countries have nation-wide laws to prohibit smoking in restaurants and bars, with no DSRs allowed:

Ireland, Norway, New Zealand and Bhutan. Eight US states have also adopted such laws, although in a couple a transition period remains: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New York, Rhode Island. Several Australian states have also adopted such legislation.

To view a copy of Bill 112, visit:

English:

<http://www.assnat.qc.ca/eng/37legislature1/Projets-loi/Publics/05-a112.htm> French:

<http://www.assnat.qc.ca/fra/37legislature1/Projets-loi/Publics/05-f112.htm>

To view Quebec's existing Tobacco Act, visit:

English: <http://www.canlii.com/qc/laws/sta/t-0.01/20050211/whole.html>

French: <http://www.canlii.com/qc/legis/loi/t-0.01/20050211/tout.html>

To watch a 34-minute video of the Minister's news conference (Stan Shatenstein indicates that the English part begins just prior to the 25 minute mark):

<http://www.assnat.qc.ca/fra/conf-presse/liste.asp?depuis=2001-05-17>

To view "Rapport sur le mise en oeuvre de la Loi sur le tabac" March 2005 (pdf) but apparently released this week, visit:

<http://publications.msss.gouv.qc.ca/acrobat/f/documentation/2005/05-006-06-MiseOeuv.pdf>

To view the "Rapport de consultation" April 2005 but apparently released this week, visit (regarding consultations commenced in January 2005):

<http://publications.msss.gouv.qc.ca/acrobat/f/documentation/2005/05-006-05-Consult.pdf>

The transcript of the Minister's statement in the National Assembly at First Reading is reproduced below

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This bill amends the Tobacco Act to prohibit smoking in places where smoking was not, until now, prohibited under the Act and to further restrict smoking in the enclosed spaces where it is currently permitted under the Act. More specifically, the bill provides for smoking to be prohibited in enclosed spaces used by private clubs and reserved for members and their guests, in enclosed spaces where the activities held are reserved for persons invited or authorized to attend by the host, in tents, under big tops and in shelters and other similar facilities that are open to the public, on school grounds, and within 9 metres from any exterior door leading to a facility of a health and social services institution, to a building of a general and vocational college or a university or to a facility of a childcare centre. Smoking will no longer be permitted in pubs, taverns, bars and bingo halls, nor will it any longer be possible for smoking areas to be designated in such places as restaurants, the common areas of shopping centres, the gaming areas of state-owned casinos, amusement halls, marine passenger terminals, bus stations and railway passenger stations.

The bill also amends the rules applying to the sale of tobacco. The prohibition to sell tobacco to a minor, formerly applicable only to the operator of a business, will now apply to everyone. The bill specifies that the retail sale of tobacco must take place in a tobacco retail outlet. It strictly prohibits the operator of a place or business from having a tobacco vending machine installed, or leaving or keeping a tobacco vending machine in the place or business. It prohibits the operation of a tobacco retail outlet in such places as the grounds and buildings of a general and vocational college or a university, premises and buildings intended mainly for the presentation of sports, recreational, cultural or artistic activities, and pubs, taverns and bars. The bill furthermore makes it illegal to supply tobacco to a minor on school grounds and within school premises and buildings.

The bill increases the severity of penal provisions, especially those relating to selling tobacco to a minor, and lengthens the period of time for which the sale of tobacco is prohibited at a tobacco retail outlet when the retail outlet operator has been convicted of an offence under such a penal provision.

Lastly, the bill makes a number of consequential amendments to the Tobacco Tax Act and amends the Cities and Towns Act and the Municipal Code of Québec to give local municipalities the power to ban smoking at all or part of an outdoor venue on their territories during a festival, a celebration, a sports, cultural or social activity or any other similar activity intended for the public.

NOTES EXPLICATIVES

Ce projet de loi modifie la Loi sur le tabac afin d'étendre l'interdiction de fumer à certains lieux non visés par la Loi sur le tabac et de restreindre davantage l'usage du tabac dans les lieux fermés actuellement visés par cette loi.

À cet égard, le projet de loi prévoit notamment une interdiction de fumer dans les lieux fermés utilisés par un club privé auxquels seuls les membres et leurs invités ont accès, dans les lieux fermés où se déroulent des activités où seules des personnes invitées ou autorisées par l'hôte peuvent être présentes, dans les tentes, chapiteaux, abris et autres installations semblables qui accueillent le public, sur les terrains des écoles ainsi que dans un rayon de neuf mètres de toute porte extérieure des installations d'un établissement de santé et de services sociaux, des bâtiments d'un collège d'enseignement général et professionnel ou d'une université et des installations d'un centre de la petite enfance. Ce projet de loi supprime la possibilité de fumer dans les brasseries, les tavernes et les bars ainsi que dans les salles de bingo. Il supprime également la possibilité d'aménager des aires où il est permis de fumer, notamment dans les restaurants, les aires communes des centres commerciaux, les aires de jeux d'un casino d'État, les salles de divertissement, les gares maritimes, les gares d'autobus et les gares de trains.

Ce projet de loi modifie par ailleurs les règles applicables à la vente de tabac. À ce titre, le projet de loi prévoit que l'interdiction de vendre du tabac à un mineur s'applique dorénavant à quiconque et non seulement à l'exploitant d'un commerce. Il prévoit que la vente de tabac au détail doit s'effectuer à l'intérieur d'un point de vente

de tabac. Il interdit totalement à l'exploitant d'un lieu ou d'un commerce de faire installer, maintenir ou laisser sur place un appareil distributeur servant à la vente du tabac et interdit l'exploitation d'un point de vente de tabac notamment sur les terrains et dans les bâtiments d'un collège d'enseignement général et professionnel ou d'une université, dans les locaux ou les bâtiments dont la destination principale est de présenter des activités sportives, de loisirs, culturelles ou artistiques et dans les brasseries, les tavernes et les bars. Ce projet de loi prévoit de plus qu'il est interdit de fournir du tabac à un mineur sur les terrains et dans les locaux ou les bâtiments d'une école.

Ce projet de loi augmente notamment la sévérité des dispositions pénales sanctionnant la vente de tabac aux mineurs ainsi que la période d'interdiction de vendre du tabac dans un point de vente de tabac lorsque l'exploitant d'un tel point de vente est déclaré coupable d'une infraction à ces dispositions.

Ce projet de loi apporte enfin certaines modifications de concordance à la Loi concernant l'impôt sur le tabac et modifie la Loi sur les cités et villes et le Code municipal du Québec afin d'accorder aux municipalités locales le pouvoir d'interdire de fumer sur tout ou partie d'un lieu extérieur situé sur leur territoire lorsqu'il s'y déroule un festival, une fête, un événement sportif, culturel ou social ou une autre activité semblable, destiné au public.

May 10, 2005

Statement by Minister at First Reading in National Assembly:

Le Président: À l'article b du feuillet, M. le ministre de la Santé et des Services sociaux propose que l'Assemblée soit saisie du projet de loi n° 112, Loi modifiant la Loi sur le tabac et d'autres dispositions législatives. M. le ministre de la Santé et des Services sociaux.

[...]

M. Couillard: M. le Président, ce projet de loi modifie la Loi sur le tabac afin d'étendre l'interdiction de fumer à certains lieux non visés par la Loi sur le tabac et de restreindre davantage l'usage du tabac dans les lieux fermés actuellement visés par cette loi.

À cet égard, le projet de loi prévoit notamment une interdiction de fumer dans les lieux fermés utilisés par un club privé auxquels seuls les membres et leurs invités ont accès, dans les lieux fermés où se déroulent des activités où seules des personnes invitées ou autorisées par l'hôte peuvent être présentes, dans les tentes, chapiteaux, abris et autres installations semblables

M. Couillard: ...une interdiction de fumer dans les lieux fermés utilisés par un club privé auxquels seuls les membres et leurs invités ont accès, dans les lieux fermés où se déroulent des activités où seules des personnes invitées ou autorisées par l'hôte peuvent être présentes, dans les tentes, chapiteaux, abris et autres installations semblables qui accueillent le public, sur les terrains des écoles ainsi que dans un rayon de 9 m de toute porte extérieure des installations d'un établissement de santé et de services sociaux, des bâtiments d'un collège d'enseignement général et professionnel ou d'une université et des installations d'un centre de la petite enfance. Ce projet de loi supprime la possibilité de fumer dans les brasseries, les tavernes et les bars ainsi que dans les salles de bingo. Il supprime également la possibilité d'aménager des aires où il est permis de fumer, notamment dans les restaurants, les aires communes des centres commerciaux, les aires de jeux d'un casino d'État, les salles de divertissement, les gares maritimes, les gares d'autobus et les gares de trains.

Ce projet de loi modifie par ailleurs les règles applicables à la vente de tabac. À ce titre, le projet de loi prévoit que l'interdiction de vendre du tabac à un mineur s'applique dorénavant à quiconque et non seulement à l'exploitant d'un commerce. Il prévoit que la vente de tabac au détail doit s'effectuer à l'intérieur d'un point de vente de tabac. Il interdit totalement à l'exploitant d'un lieu ou d'un commerce de faire installer, maintenir ou laisser sur place un appareil distributeur servant à la vente de tabac, notamment sur les terrains et dans les bâtiments d'un collège d'enseignement général et professionnel ou d'une université, dans les locaux et les bâtiments dont la destination principale est de présenter des activités sportives, de loisirs, culturelles ou artistiques et dans les brasseries, les tavernes et les bars. Ce projet de loi prévoit de plus qu'il est interdit de fournir du tabac à un mineur sur les terrains et dans les locaux ou les bâtiments d'une école.

Ce projet de loi augmente notamment la sévérité des dispositions pénales sanctionnant la vente de tabac aux mineurs ainsi que la période d'interdiction de vendre du tabac dans un point de vente de tabac lorsque l'exploitant d'un tel point de vente est déclaré coupable d'une infraction à ces dispositions.

Ce projet de loi apporte enfin certaines modifications de concordance à la Loi concernant

l'impôt sur le tabac et modifie la Loi sur les cités et villes et le Code municipal du Québec afin d'accorder aux municipalités locales le pouvoir d'interdire de fumer sur tout ou partie d'un lieu extérieur situé sur leur territoire lorsqu'il s'y déroule un festival, une fête, un événement sportif, culturel ou social ou une autre activité semblable, destiné au public. Merci, M. le Président.

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

-----Original Message-----

From: Foreman, Gail [mailto:GForeman@dthr.ab.ca]
Sent: May 12, 2005 2:57 PM
To: Mayor
Subject: FW: Newfoundland: Bill 20 to ban smoking in public places by July 1, 2005

More related information for Council.
Gail

-----Original Message-----

From: Rob Cunningham [mailto:rcunning@ottawa.cancer.ca]
Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2005 2:43 PM
To: Rob Cunningham
Subject: Newfoundland: Bill 20 to ban smoking in public places by July 1, 2005

More good news. As indicated in the news release below, the Newfoundland and Labrador Government has introduced a bill to prohibit smoking in indoor public places (Bill 20, the Smoke-free Environment Act, 2005). The existing Smoke-free Environment Act already bans smoking in many places, including most restaurants. The amendments will extend the ban to bars and bingo halls (no designated smoking rooms (DSRs) will be permitted), which are not currently covered. Although the bill will come into force on a date to be proclaimed, the Government has announced that the implementation date will be in less than two months, on July 1, 2005.

DSRs will be permitted in long-term care facilities, psychiatric facilities, and generally in workplaces that are not also public places. But in places such as restaurants and bars, no DSRs will be allowed. The bill provides for a mandatory cancellation of a liquor licence for an licensed establishment convicted of an offence under the Smoke-free Environment Act, 2005. This will certainly prompt massive motivation to comply with smoke-free requirements.

The text of the bill is available on the House of Assembly website:

<http://www.hoa.gov.nl.ca/hoa/business/>

Also below: (1) an item from cbc.ca and (2) a news release from the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association

<http://www.releases.gov.nl.ca/releases/2005/health/0512n03.htm>

Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

News release

NLIS 3

May 12, 2005

(Health and Community Services)

Government introduces new smoke-free legislation to protect public health New legislation banning smoking in all indoor public places including bars and bingo halls will give Newfoundlanders and Labradorians greater protection from the devastating health effects of second-hand smoke, acting Health and Community Services Minister Loyola Sullivan announced today.

"The new Smoke-Free Environment Act furthers our commitment to strengthen public health

and build a healthier future for the people of our province. We're confident that a large majority of residents support what we're doing," said Minister Sullivan. "This is not about dollars and cents; it's about exercising common sense. It's an important step for public health and an attack on preventable death and disease."

The proposed legislation entitled the Smoke-Free Environment Act 2005 (Bill 20) would prohibit smoking in all enclosed public places effective July 1, 2005. This would include bingo halls and licensed liquor establishments inclusive of outdoor decks and patios of establishments licensed under the Food and Drug Act and premises licensed under the Liquor Control Act. In addition, the act would cover previously banned areas such as food establishments, health care facilities, hotel/motel common areas, public libraries, recreation centres, transportation terminals, schools, hospitals, day cares and taxis. The proposed act would also prohibit designated smoking rooms and reaffirm penalties between \$50 and \$500 for individuals convicted of smoking in prohibited areas and fines between \$500 and \$5,000 for owners, operators or employers, who permit smoking in his/her establishment. In addition, establishments licensed under the Liquor Control Act can have their liquor licence revoked if convicted in violation of the act.

"We applaud the provincial government for taking this huge step in protecting the people of this province from the devastating effects of second-hand smoke. Each year, over 100 Newfoundlanders and Labradorians die from exposure to cigarette smoke," said Kevin Coady, executive director of the Newfoundland and Labrador Alliance for the Control of Tobacco (ACT). "ACT believes that this legislation will also lead to a reduction in tobacco use by the people of our province. We look forward to working with government to ensure the successful implementation of this progressive legislation."

Dr. Andrew Major, president of the Newfoundland and Labrador Medical Association, congratulated government on legislation that would ban smoking in the province's bars and bingo halls in the coming months.

"The legislation government has put forward today will ensure the health and safety of employees in the hospitality sector and their patrons. Government's commitment to a 100 per cent smoke-free Newfoundland and Labrador will prevent illness and save lives. Scientific and clinical evidence is clear and undisputed - tobacco kills. We must do all we can to help smokers break this extremely addictive habit. We must do all we can to protect people from the dangerous health effects of smoking and second-hand smoke," said Dr. Major.

"The physicians of the province, through the NLMA, will continue to work with government to implement its tobacco reduction strategy and to support public policies that contribute to the health and well-being of all Newfoundlanders and Labradorians," Dr. Major added. A series of public consultations chaired by Ross Wiseman, parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Health and Community Services, were held in February, providing an opportunity for individuals and organizations to comment on the pending legislation.

"Government has received wide-spread support for this initiative from a variety of organizations. One resounding message we heard throughout the consultations period was to proceed with the smoking ban as soon as possible," added Mr. Wiseman.

The smoke-free legislation reflects the growing trend across the country to move toward a healthier, smoke-free society. The provinces of Manitoba, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, along with the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have implemented smoke-free legislation. The Province of Quebec has also recently announced its intention to proceed with similar legislation and Ontario currently has a comprehensive smoking-ban bill before the legislature. Worldwide, countries such as Britain and Iceland have announced plans for smoke-free public places. Ireland is already smoke-free.

Minister Sullivan expressed his thanks for all partners in tobacco control across the province who have played a prominent role in supporting the government in its efforts to bring forth this legislation. The Smoke Free Environment Act 2005 was tabled on May 10, 2005 and must complete second and third reading in the House of Assembly before becoming law.

Media contact: Carolyn Chaplin, Communications (709) 729-1377, 682-5093

Smoking ban legislation unveiled
WebPosted May 12 2005 01:29 PM NDT
cbc.ca

ST. JOHN'S - Operators of bars and bingo halls are being given seven weeks to tell their customers to butt out.

The Williams government unveiled legislation Thursday that will ban smoking in all public indoor spaces.

Bill 20 will prohibit smoking in bars, lounges and bingo halls, among other spaces, by July 1, said acting Health Minister Loyola Sullivan. Three provinces and two territories - Manitoba, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut - have passed similar legislation, with Ontario and Quebec poised to join them.

Fines for ignoring the proposed ban will range from \$50 to \$500 for club patrons, and up to \$5,000 for bar owners.

Operators could also lose their liquor licences.

The province announced in December that it intended to broaden its ban on smoking in public places to include clubs and bingo halls. Bar owners have complained the provincial government has not studied the issue well enough, and have not considered economic impacts, including job losses.

Sullivan said the more important issue for government in drafting Bill 20 was protecting public health.

Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association
Industry concerns "ignored outright" as smoking ban introduced in
Newfoundland

Canada News-Wire

Thu 12 May 2005

Time: 10:15 (Eastern Time)

ST. JOHN'S, May 12 /CNW/ - The government of Newfoundland and Labrador failed to listen to the serious concerns of hospitality operators across the province and instead will introduce heavy-handed legislation that will see smoking banned in all hospitality establishments beginning July 1, 2005. "Like all businesses, hospitality establishments need sufficient time to adjust business plans to meet new regulatory requirements, yet time is the very thing we're being denied," says St. John's pub owner and Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association (CRFA) Director Brenda O'Reilly. "The government seems to have given no thought to the time it will take to pass the legislation, develop the regulations, determine methods of enforcement, establish adequate staffing and educate hospitality operators and the public at large. There is certainly no way this can be properly accomplished in only six weeks."

"We are deeply disappointed that the government has ignored outright our requests for a reasonable transition period," says O'Reilly. "No one expects a smoker to be able to kick the habit overnight, yet the government is intent on forcing business owners to quit 'cold turkey.' There are ways to eliminate unwanted exposure to second-hand smoke-such as designated smoking rooms (DSRs) -- without forcing small operators to cut jobs or go out of business. Unfortunately, this government has chosen to act swiftly instead of responsibly."

Newfoundland and Labrador's \$541-million restaurant and foodservice industry is one of the province's largest employers, providing 14,200 jobs in communities across the province.

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

From: Lyle Goodkey [lbgood@telusplanet.net]

Sent: May 09, 2005 10:22 PM

To: LASMailbox

In response to the proposed smoking Bylaw 100% I am in !00% favor I am a seniors nurse who deals with addictions both smoking and the likes of Bingo GO FOR IT!!!!!! Betty-Jean Goodkey 574 2373

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

May 3, 2005

Dear Mayors Office

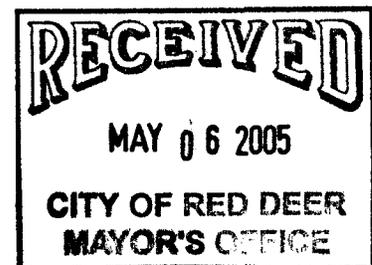
I am ***strongly*** in favor of the proposed smoking bylaw.

I am a non-smoker who has appreciated having more smoke free places to go to since the present bylaw was put in place. However, there are still many places I would like to go to, but don't because of the smoke. Currently, there are some restaurants (e.g. It's All Greek To Me) as well as all clubs that still permit smoking. I should not have to choose to risk my health when I socialize.

I am also concerned about the health and safety of the people who work in those places. This is not a healthy or safe work environment for anyone.

Please vote in support of the proposed bylaw when it comes to Council. Put health first!!

Sincerely,



-----Original Message-----

From: Foreman, Gail [mailto:GForeman@dthr.ab.ca]
Sent: May 05, 2005 8:57 AM
To: Mayor
Subject: Behindthesmokescreen.pdf

<<Behindthesmokescreen.pdf>>
Good morning Morris.



Behindthesmokescr
een.pdf

I would like to share an excellent document from the British Medical Association I received today. It is short and an easy read and answers many of the questions raised at some of the public consultation venues. Hope you will pass this along to Council.

Gail

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]



Behind the smokescreen

April 2005



**THE
MYTHS
AND THE
FACTS**

BMA 

Behind the Smokescreen: the myths and the facts

Produced by:
Public Affairs Division,
British Medical Association

Designed by:
BMA Publications Unit

Contact us:

BMA

BMA House
Tavistock Square
London WC1H 9JP
Tel: 020 7383 6254
Fax: 020 7383 6403
Email: pressoffice@bma.org.uk

BMA Scotland

14 Queen Street
Edinburgh EH2 1LL
Tel: 0131 247 3050
Fax: 0131 247 3051
Email: press.scotland@bma.org.uk

BMA Northern Ireland

Cromac Wood
Ormeau Road
Belfast BT7 2JB
Tel: 028 9026 9672
Fax: 028 9026 9674
Email: info.belfast@bma.org.uk

BMA Wales

Fifth Floor, 2 Caspian Point
Caspian Way
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff CF10 4DQ
Tel: 029 20 47 4611
Fax: 029 20 47 4621
Email: info.cardiff@bma.org.uk

Behind the smokescreen: the myths and the facts

Foreword

**Mr James Johnson,
Chair of Council, British Medical Association**

Second-hand smoke causes illness and death. Throughout the world, governments are taking action to ban smoking in enclosed public places and workplaces. In the UK, smoke-free legislation is progressing at different paces, but the level of protection will depend on where you live. Public support continues to grow despite objections from a vociferous minority including the tobacco industry, the profits of which would be hard hit by such legislation. The tobacco industry has much to lose. Smoke-free public places will cost them an estimated £310 million in lost sales every year in the UK.¹

The medical profession is united in its call for a UK-wide ban on smoking in all enclosed public places and workplaces. Recent research reports that passive smoking kills 30 people each day.² The true cost of delaying legislation is not financial, it is human. Governments must act now.

As doctors we contend with the devastating effects of second-hand smoke on patients on a daily basis. Legislation to ban smoking in all enclosed public places is the single most effective way that a Government could improve the health of its people.

This report provides information to counter arguments made by those who oppose a comprehensive ban on smoking in enclosed public places and workplaces. It seeks to dispel the myths that lie in the way of such legislation. It is time our Governments followed the example of Ireland, Norway and New York and lifted the burden of passive smoking on its citizens.

**Dr Peter Terry,
Chair of Council, BMA Scotland**

I am proud that in Scotland, we are leading the rest of the UK in the smoking debate. This is a tribute to devolution.

Legislation is currently progressing through the Scottish Parliament and I hope that by next spring, all enclosed public places in Scotland will be smoke-free by law.

The myths highlighted in this document are well rehearsed in Scotland but that doesn't make them true.

There is no choice for non-smokers who have to socialise and work in smoke-filled rooms. Piecemeal measures to restrict smoking in public places will fail to protect the health of the people of Scotland. Economic arguments flounder in the face of international experience, and scientific evidence clearly links exposure to passive smoke with potentially disabling illness such as asthma and potentially fatal illnesses such as lung cancer and coronary heart disease.

The time has come to clear the air. Here is the information to counter the arguments made by those who oppose a comprehensive ban on smoking in enclosed public places and workplaces. The evidence is clear, smoke-free public places save lives.

I hope that our politicians continue to demonstrate strong leadership in the face of such opposition and continue to lead the way with progressive legislation that will undoubtedly improve the health of the people of Scotland.

**Dr Tony Calland,
Chair of Council, BMA Wales**

The National Assembly for Wales voted for a ban on smoking in public places as far back as 2003. They then set up a committee to look into the issue, and that committee will present its report to the full Assembly in May. Having weighed up all the evidence, it seems to me inevitable that they will have no option but to support a complete ban in Wales. However, they lack the necessary legal powers to enforce such a ban.

Earlier this year, BMA Cymru Wales asked the Welsh public to sign a country-wide petition calling on the UK government to give the National Assembly the power to exercise a ban. Over 12,000 people signed that petition – which was presented to 10 Downing Street. If the health of the people of Wales is a priority for politicians – then a complete ban on smoking in enclosed public places is the only answer.

**Dr Brian Patterson,
Chair of Council, BMA Northern Ireland**

The Republic of Ireland faced similar arguments to those contained within this publication when considering, and subsequently introducing, a ban on smoking in the workplace. Yet the survey commissioned last year by the Department of Health & Children in the south showed that public support for smoke-free workplaces was unwavering.

The Office of Tobacco Control (OTC) in the Republic of Ireland found, in May of last year, that there was a 97% compliance with smoke-free workplace legislation.

The OTC also published findings on public attitudes and behaviours in respect of the new law. This indicated that the number of non-smokers visiting pubs/bars had increased slightly since the introduction of the new law, while the number of smokers visiting had remained the same.

A survey carried out in 2004 by the Health Promotion Agency in Northern Ireland found that 70% of all respondents thought indoor public places should be smoke-free.

Northern Ireland has just gone through a public consultation on whether or not smoking should be banned in enclosed public places and workplaces. In response to this the BMA, the Royal College of Nursing (RCN) and a range of healthcare organisations, came together and through a six week campaign delivered 35,000 votes, in favour of a ban, to the NI Health Minister, Angela Smith MP.

We urge Government to pay heed to the huge groundswell of support for a ban and take the same bold and brave decision as the Republic of Ireland.

There is no time for prevarication. Every day we delay, people are dying from breathing in second-hand tobacco smoke.

Introduction

The BMA has conducted a review of reasons given for why legislation should not be introduced and this report sets out to challenge them. Four key themes have been identified including: choice; public opinion and enforcement; health and science; and economics. This document considers statements made by opponents to smoke-free legislation and explains why these arguments are not credible.

Choice

Myth: *A smoking ban in enclosed public places is an unwanted infringement of the individual's freedom of choice*

Fact: Approximately 70 per cent of the adult UK population (over 16 years of age) do **not** smoke. Under the current system, non-smokers are denied the freedom to go about their business in smoke-free environments. The failure to deliver smoke-free public places and workplaces puts lives at risk from exposure to the deadly effects of second-hand tobacco smoke. Recent research published in the BMJ reports that passive smoking kills 30 people a day in the UK.²

The BMA does not believe that smoking should be made illegal. Legislation to create smoke-free enclosed public places and workplaces would limit the freedom of smokers to harm the health of those around them. Employees who work in enclosed public places and workplaces currently have no choice but to breathe in other people's smoke.

If all public places and workplaces in the UK were smoke-free, everyone would have the freedom to breathe air free of tobacco smoke. Seven in every 10 UK smokers say they want to choose not to smoke anymore.³ Their addiction makes it hard to give up. Research from other countries that have introduced smoke-free legislation shows that many smokers would be better able to give up, and that young people may be less likely to start smoking.^{1,4} Such a change would prevent several thousand premature deaths each year caused by second-hand smoke.

A survey of 4,000 people carried out for Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) found that 80 per cent supported a law to ensure that all workplaces should be smoke-free.⁵ A clear majority of the British public supports legislation banning smoking in public places and workplaces.

Myth: *A smoking ban in pubs would discriminate against smokers*

Fact: With the proven adverse effects of second-hand smoke, continuing to allow smoking in some enclosed public places and not others discriminates against workers. The traditionally low paid workforce in bars and cafes has no choice but to inhale the smoke of others while carrying out their job. Their health is being put at risk. Those who live and work in our least affluent communities are most likely to be exposed. Passive smoking at work is likely to be responsible for the deaths of more than two employed people, of whom at least one will be in the hospitality industry, every working day in the UK.² Smoke-free legislation would not deny smokers the freedom to smoke in areas that are not enclosed public places and workplaces, but would prevent them from harming the health of non-smokers and workers within these areas, including in pubs.

Public Opinion and Enforcement

Myth: *There is no public support for a ban on smoking in pubs*

Fact: There is a considerable weight of research that has found there to be overwhelming support for a ban on smoking in enclosed public places. A recent survey by the Office of Tobacco Control found extremely high levels of public support for smoke-free legislation in Ireland with 93 per cent supporting the law, including 80 per cent of smokers.⁶ Current levels of support for smoke-free legislation in the UK are very similar to those found in other countries before they introduced legislation. In the UK, current support for restriction in pubs is 56 per cent,⁷ while the support for restrictions prior to legislation in Ireland and Norway was 59 per cent and 63 per cent respectively.^{8,9}

International experience shows that introducing smoke-free legislation makes people more aware of the adverse health impacts of second-hand smoke. Public support invariably increases after legislation is introduced. Smoke-free legislation has been proved to be very popular in a wide variety of jurisdictions.

Myth: *It will be impossible to enforce the smoking ban in pubs*

Fact: Following implementation of legislation in Ireland, 96 per cent of licensed premises complied with the ban while 97 per cent of restaurants and bars in New York are smoke-free following the introduction of legislation.^{6,10} Proposals for partial restrictions in England will be more difficult to enforce than a comprehensive ban, as proposed for Scotland.

Myth: *There should be separate rooms in pubs for smokers*

Fact: Half measures such as designated smoking areas and ventilation do not protect health and are difficult to enforce. Ventilation and air-cleaning systems do not provide effective protection against the health hazards of second-hand smoke.¹¹ With only the particulate matter in smoke visible, ventilation filtration systems can give the non-smoker the impression that they are safe from exposure to second-hand smoke.

In Minnesota and parts of Canada, the hospitality industry complained that partial clean indoor air ordinances created unfair competition, promoted defiance and led to a lack of enforcement.¹² Norway's experience with phased restrictions also proved impossible to enforce.⁹ Other countries experiences have found that smoke-free public places should cover all enclosed public places, including workplaces. It is also important not to accept weak compromises in order to get something rather than nothing. Hoping to revisit and fix a flawed policy later is not the answer.

Health and Science

Myth: *There is only a small chance that a non-smoker could develop cancer as a consequence of passively inhaling cigarette smoke*

Fact: No safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke has been identified, below which no adverse effects are seen.¹³

"An hour a day in a room with a smoker is nearly 100 times more likely to cause lung cancer in a non-smoker than 20 years spent in a building containing asbestos"
*Prof Sir Richard Doll, Regius Professor of Medicine*¹⁴

Non-smokers who work in the smokiest bars are around 20 times more likely to get lung cancer than the average non-smoker.³ The impact of second-hand smoke on the heart can be measured after as little as half an hour of exposure.¹⁵ In addition to cancer and heart disease, exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke causes and aggravates asthma and other respiratory conditions in adults, and is known to cause middle ear and respiratory infections in children.

Myth: *No large and reliable scientific study has concluded that there is any danger to a non-smoker from passively inhaling tobacco smoke*

Fact: It is now widely accepted that second-hand smoke harms health. The International Agency for Research on Cancer reviewed all the available evidence on second-hand smoke and cancer. This independent panel of international scientists from 12 countries, convened by the World Health Organisation, concluded that second-hand smoke is carcinogenic to humans and exposure to other people's smoke increases the risk of lung cancer in non-smokers by 20-30 per cent and coronary heart disease by 25-35 per cent.¹⁶

In 1998, the Scientific Committee on Tobacco and Health (SCOTH) concluded that exposure to second-hand smoke causes lung cancer and heart disease in adult non-smokers, and a variety of conditions including respiratory disease, cot death and middle ear disease in children.¹⁷ In November 2004,

the Committee published an additional report summarising research published since 1998, and concluded that knowledge of the health hazards associated with exposure to passive smoking has been consolidated over the past five years and that recent evidence strengthens earlier estimates of the magnitude of the health risks.¹⁸

Myth: *Banning smoking in pubs (or other enclosed public places) will not encourage more smokers to give up their habit*

Fact: International experience clearly illustrates that comprehensive tobacco control programmes work when supported by national legislation. In the six months before the ban came into force in Ireland, 7000 people gave up smoking through the national Quitline alone.³ A review of smoke-free work places in the USA, Australia, Canada and Germany estimated that bans reduce the prevalence of smoking by 4 per cent and total cigarette consumption per employee by 29 per cent.¹ Smoke-free workplaces and social venues not only deter people from starting to smoke, but also provide support for people who have given up and can prevent them from starting to smoke again.

Myth: *The smoking ban will result in more smokers smoking in the home and will therefore expose more children to the dangers of passive smoking*

Fact: There is **no** evidence to support claims that the smoke-free law in Ireland has resulted in greater exposure to second-hand smoke in the home. Smoke-free laws encourage smokers to quit.³ When fewer adults smoke, children's exposure to second-hand smoke is reduced.¹⁹

International evidence suggests that smoke-free laws result in less exposure in the home. In Australia, the proportion of family homes with smoking restrictions more than doubled after smoke-free workplaces were introduced from 25% to 59%.²⁰ In households where one adult smoked, the proportion with smoking restrictions rose from 17 per cent to 53 per cent; among those where all adults smoked, it increased from 2% to 32% per cent.²⁰

In California, the proportion of children and adolescents living in smoke free homes increased from 38% in 1992, to 82.2% in 1999,²¹ one year after all enclosed public places and workplaces became smoke-free state-wide. Data from Australia shows that current and former smokers who work in smoke-free environments are more likely to have smoke-free homes.²²

Economics

Myth: *A ban on smoking in pubs would have the same impact as similar bans in Europe: thousands of jobs would be lost in the hospitality and brewery industries*

Fact: A report from the Irish Central Statistics Office revealed that in November 2004 (seven months after the ban was introduced) bar sales were down just 2.8 per cent compared with the previous year.²³ The decrease in the year before was 7.1 per cent.²⁴ Scare stories about declining hospitality industry sales should be viewed in the context of the long term trend in Irish bar sales.

In Norway, the number of pubs, bars and restaurants that went bankrupt declined in the seven month period after the smoking ban was implemented in 2004. In 2003, 386 businesses in the sector went bankrupt and in 2004, this declined to 372, including the closure of 338 restaurants and 34 bars.²⁵

A report commissioned by the Chief Medical Officer in England revealed that concern about falling profits is unfounded.²⁶ In other parts of the world where legislation to create smoke-free public places and workplaces has been introduced, profits in the hospitality and leisure industries have risen. Independent economic analyses carried out for the Irish Government and the Scottish Executive drew similar conclusions.^{27, 28}

Myth: *The smoking ban in pubs will lead to a fall in cigarette sales and hospitality profits, both of which will cost the Government billions in lost tax revenue*

Fact: Smoke-free laws do not have a negative impact on hospitality industry profits. As the World Bank has consistently shown, tobacco control policies do not affect Government revenues in the short or medium term. Legislation would lead to a decline in tobacco sales, but the decline would be gradual and could be offset by increases in the duty rate.

In the UK, tobacco consumption has declined sharply over the last three decades, but revenue from tobacco taxes has risen. This can be explained by the decline in tobacco consumption being matched with proportionately greater increases in tobacco duty.²⁹ These increases in tobacco duty have a significant health benefit as high prices are an important factor in reducing tobacco consumption. The ultimate aim of tobacco control policies is to benefit human health, not Government finances. In the long term, the goal is for tobacco consumption to fall to such low levels that tobacco tax would begin to fall.

There is clear evidence that smoke-free public places lead to major benefits for the economy as a whole in terms of lives saved, productivity gains, reduced sickness absences, narrowing inequalities in health, savings on NHS treatment and reduced cleaning and decorating costs.

References

- 1 Fichtenberg CM and Glantz SA. Effect of smoke-free workplaces on smoking behaviour: systematic review. *BMJ* 2002;325:188.
- 2 Jamrozik K. Estimate of deaths attributable to passive smoking among UK adults: database analysis. *BMJ* 2005;330:812.
- 3 BMA Public Affairs Division. *The human cost of tobacco*, London, British Medical Association, 2004.
- 4 Wakefield MA, Chaloupka FJ, Kaufman NJ, Tracy Orleans C, Barker DC, Ruel EE. Effect of restrictions on smoking at home, at school, and in public places on teenage smoking: cross section study. *BMJ* 2000;321:333-7.
- 5 *Strong Support for Workplace smoking law*. 2004. Available at: <http://www.mori.com/polls/2004/ash.shtml>. Accessed April 8, 2005.
- 6 *Smoke-free workplaces in Ireland – A one-year review*. 2005. Available at: http://www.otc.ie/Uploads/1_Year_Report_FA.pdf. Accessed April 12, 2005.
- 7 *Fewer people smoke if children are in the room*. 2004. Available at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/few0704.pdf>. Accessed April 12, 2005.
- 8 *OTC/MRBI survey shows more than two-thirds of public support proposed ban on smoking in pubs & restaurants*. 2005. Available at: <http://www.otc.ie/article.asp?article=45>. Accessed April 12, 2005.
- 9 *Smoke-free Public Places – A Total Ban*. 2003. Available at: <http://www.tobakk.no/english/publicplaces.htm>. Accessed April 5, 2005.
- 10 *The state of smoke-free New York City: A one-year review*. 2004. Available at: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/vpdf/smoke/sfaa-2004report.pdf>. Accessed April 12, 2005.
- 11 World Health Organisation working group. *Policies to reduce exposure to environmental tobacco smoke*. Lisbon, World Health Organisation, 2000.
- 12 Tsoukalas T, Glantz SA. The Duluth clean indoor air ordinance: Problems and success in fighting the tobacco industry at the local level in the 21st century. *American Journal of Public Health* 2003;93:1214-1221.
- 13 Board of Science and Education & Tobacco Control Resource Centre. *Towards smoke-free public places*, London, British Medical Association, 2002.
- 14 Professor Sir Richard Doll, former Regius Professor of Medicine and founding Warden of Green College at the University of Oxford
- 15 Otsuka R, Watanabe H, Hirata K, Tokai K, Muro T, Yoshiyama M et al. Acute effects of passive smoking on the coronary circulation in healthy young adults. *JAMA* 2001;286:436-441.
- 16 WHO International Agency for Research on Cancer. *Monograph on the evaluation of carcinogenic risks to humans, Volume 83: Tobacco smoke and involuntary smoking*, Lyons, World Health Organisation International Agency for Research on Cancer, 2002.
- 17 Scientific Committee on Tobacco and Health. *Report on the Scientific Committee on Tobacco and Health*, HMSO: London, UK Department of Health, 1998.
- 18 Scientific Committee on Tobacco and Health. *Secondhand Smoke: Review of evidence since 1998. Update of evidence on health effects of secondhand smoke*. HMSO: London, UK Department of Health, 2004.
- 19 Jarvis MJ, Goddard E, Higgins V, Feyerabend C, Bryant A, Cook DG. Children's exposure to passive smoking in England since the 1980s: cotinine evidence from population survey. *BMJ* 2000;321:343-5.
- 20 Borland R, Mullins R, Trotter L, White V. Trends in environmental tobacco smoke restrictions in the home in Victoria, Australia. *Tobacco Control* 1999;8:266-71.
- 21 Gilpin EA, Farkas AJ, Emery SL, Ake CF, Pierce JP. Clean indoor air: advances in California, 1990-1999. *American Journal of Public Health* 2002;92(5):785-91.
- 22 Merom D, Rissel C. Factors associated with smoke-free homes in NSW: results from the 1998 NSW Health Survey. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 2001;25(4):339-45.
- 23 Retail sales index. Dublin, Central Statistics Office Ireland, 2004.
- 24 Retail sales index. Dublin, Central Statistics Office Ireland, 2003.
- 25 *Fewer businesses bust after smoking ban*. 2005. Available at: <http://www.altenposten.no/english/local/article959680.ece>. Accessed April 12, 2005.
- 26 *On the state of the public health: Annual report of the Chief Medical Officer 2003*. HMSO: London, UK Department of Health, 2004.
- 27 Durkan J, Macdowell M. *Smoke-free Policies: Market Research and Literature Review on Economic Effects on the Hospitality Sector*. Clane, Office of Tobacco Control, 2003.
- 28 Ludbrook A, Bird S, Van Teijlingen E. 2004. *International Review of the Health and Economic Impact of the Regulation of Smoking in Public Places*. Available at: <http://www.hebs.com/researchcentre/pdf/InternationalReviewFullReport.pdf>. Accessed April, 2005.
- 29 *Curbing the epidemic: governments and the economics of tobacco control: development in practice*, Washington, The World Bank, 1999.

From: RonTaylor [rltay@telus.net]
Sent: May 16, 2005 11:18 AM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: 100% Smoking Ban

I would like to register my support for the 100% smoking ban. Even though this would have an effect on Bingo operators and the charities involved, I feel it is more important to protect the health of individuals.

Ron Taylor
84 Dunham Close
Red Deer, Alberta
T4R 2J2
347-8174
rltay@telus.net

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

-----Original Message-----

From: Terry Wittchen [mailto:wittchen@telusplanet.net]

Sent: April 26, 2005 6:41 PM

To: Morris Flewwelling

Subject: Complete smoking ban

I hope this council understands that a complete smoking ban is coming sooner or later and council can be seen as leaders as opposed to dinosaurs. There are numerous jurisdictions around the world that have adopted a complete smoking ban. Don't let the fear mongers among us sway your decision - businesses will not go broke (read bars and restaurants) if smoking is banned. Twenty years ago, smoking was allowed in virtually every work place - over time this changed and smoking was banned. I don't know of anyone who quit work because smoking was no longer allowed. There may be a short period of protest, but this may be inconsequential when you consider the number of non-smokers that will now patronize these businesses. Over time the protesters will come back, if anything business may be better than ever. Let's hope the councillors of this city have the courage and conviction to honor the wishes of the majority, enact a total smoking ban as soon as possible.

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

April 28/2005

Dear Mayor Flewelling,

Please add my name to those who are strongly in favor of the proposed smoking bylaw.

I am a non-smoker and I very much appreciate having many smoke free places to go to since the present bylaw was put in place. However, there are still many places I would like to see changed to smoke free environments. I am also a health care worker and have seen first hand the devastating effects of tobacco use on individuals and their families.

I also am very concerned about the health and safety of those people who work in environments where smoking is still permitted. This is not a healthy or safe work place for anyone.

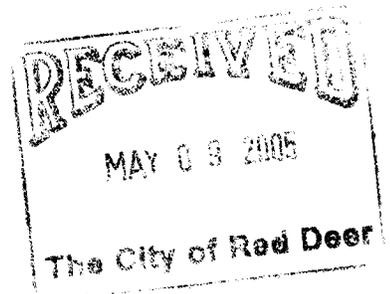
Please vote in support of the proposed bylaw when it comes to Council. Put my health first.

Sincerely,

Jody Todd

Name: Jody Todd

*J. Todd
6 Morris Ave
Red Deer, AB.
T4R 1V6*



Jenean Johnson-Borchuk
9 Malcolm Crescent
Red Deer, AB
T4N 0J9

April 29, 2005

Mayor Flewelling
City of Red Deer
Box 5008
T4N 3T4

Dear Mayor Flewelling,

Please add my name to those who are strongly in favor of the proposed smoking bylaw.

I am a non-smoker who has very much appreciated having more smoke free places to frequent since the enactment of the present bylaw. However, there are still many places I would like to go to socialize without risking my health, but cannot because of the environmental tobacco smoke. I do not presently have a choice if I wish to participate in my chosen past time of competitive pool or to go to a club to dance with friends. All permit smoking. I should not have to choose to risk my health when I socialize or engage in other enjoyable activities.

I also am very concerned about the health and safety of those who work in such establishments. A building filled with environmental tobacco smoke is not a healthy or safe work environment for anyone, regardless of his or her personal smoking status.

Business owners need not concern themselves with potential loss of customers as history has proven that non-smokers who have been reticent to patronize establishments permitting smoking will frequent them more often after the passing of a Gold Standard by-law. Further more, smokers who are initially inclined to stay away from non-smoking establishments will return in relatively short order when not presented with an alternative.

Please vote in support of the proposed bylaw when it comes before Council. Put my health, and the health of other Red Deer citizens, first.

Sincerely,

Jenean Johnson-Borchuk, BSc, AS, RDH

April 25, 2005

Dear Mayor and Councilors of Red Deer:

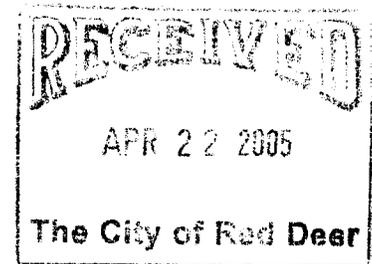
I am getting annoyed at the lack of courage being displayed by the leaders of this fine city we live in. The ongoing issue of whether smoking should be allowed or disallowed in public places has been debated over and over again. Surveys and questionnaires have sent out, filled in, sent back and the results of these have been tabulated showing the result that the majority of people here in Red Deer are in favor of a total ban on smoking in all public places. Why waste more tax dollars on more research and soul searching. Pull up your bootstraps, take the bull by the horn and make a stand that is not only beneficial for our health, but also environmentally as well. Why should a minority, (20% of Canadians are smokers), make the lives of the majority (80% of Canadians are non-smokers) stinky and polluted. Cigarettes and their containers are littered throughout our beautiful city. Let's set the example for Alberta and show the rest of Canada what we're made of and what we stand for.

So at your next council meeting, make it clear (get it, clear air to breathe, no pollution...) Red Deer will be a Smoke Free City.

Yours and our lungs will thank you for it.

Sincerely

Mr. Preuter



April 23rd, 2005.

Treena Patenaude
City of Red Deer Smoking Bylaw Project Leader,
City Mayor and Council,
Red Deer, A.B.

Dear Ms. Patenaude,
And City Council.

This in support for a SMOKE -FREE Alberta.

All Albertans deserve to be fully protected from secondhand smoke at
Work and in public establishments, regardless of their age, occupation or location.

No one has second class lungs.

Solid published evidence shows that smoking bans do not have any net
Economic effect on restaurants, bars or gaming establishments.

Many jurisdictions have successfully implemented 100% smoke- free
Workplace laws including the provinces and territories of Saskatchewan, Manitoba,
North West Territories, Nunavut, and New Brunswick. Legislation is imminent in Ontario
And Newfoundland.

Designated smoking areas or rooms do not adequately protect nonsmokers,
Especially those who are forced to work inside them. Where is freedom of choice there?

Smoke-free workplace legislation will improve the health of Albertans and
Will reduce demands on our healthcare system. Premier Klein recently stated that he
Wants Albertans "to be the healthiest people in Canada". That cannot be accomplished
As long as we do nothing, and let people pollute themselves so severe, they have heart

attacks, strokes, bladder cancers, lung cancers, and a whole list of diseases that are
Directly attributable to smoking.

Would you park your car in your dining room, leave the motor running,
And sit down to a delicious dinner? This is inconceivable. But, the car is only belching
Out Carbon Monoxide.

Yet, we seem to take little notice of a whole room full of smokers clouding
Up a dining room, that is belching out some 4000 hazardous chemicals including Carbon
Monoxide; 50 of which are known to cause cancer. Many of which have no known safe
Level of exposure.

Need we consult the Environmental Act to see where we stand here
On polluting the Environment?

When people try to invoke rights; From the day we are born and
Take our first breath, who has the right to pollute that air, that we may die. So, shouldn't
Rights be established for those who are granted life by the fact that they have clean-fresh
Air to breath at birth? Should not this be our First Right?

Your assistance and vote for a smoke-free Alberta is very much needed
Now.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Carmen W. Wallace

-----Original Message-----

From: Linus [mailto:ljwestberg@shaw.ca]

Sent: April 23, 2005 7:42 PM

To: Mayor

Subject:

With all the talk of a smoking ban, surely you and the council MUST show leadership and ban smoking in all public places. You have over 58 per cent asking for this smoking ban and yet you seem undecided. Last night on Larry King Live, the dangers of smoking was strongly emphasized by people in all walks of life. Smoking is addictive, smoking is a narcotic. Please, show common sense and adhere to the majority.

We are newcomers to this fine friendly city of Red Deer, and we hope you will show the leadership you were elected for.

Linus Westberg,
93 Andrews Close
Red Deer Alberta
phone 343-3250

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

2005-04-25

-----Original Message-----

From: Foreman, Gail [mailto:GForeman@dthr.ab.ca]

Sent: April 19, 2005 10:48 AM

To: Mayor

Subject: FW: front group claims study shows smoking bans devastate bar industry

Hello Morris,

I thought I would pass this information from the Canadian Cancer Society and the Canadian Council for Tobacco Control along to you and City Council re tobacco industry links to coalitions fighting smoking bylaws that have been springing up across Canada. You might be interested to note that Sheree Davies is listed as the contact for Alberta.

Gail

-----Original Message-----

From: Rob Cunningham [mailto:rcunning@ottawa.cancer.ca]

Sent: Tuesday, April 19, 2005 9:27 AM

To: Rob Cunningham

Subject: front group claims study shows smoking bans devastate bar industry

To view the full study, visit:

<http://www.pubcoalition.com/>

The Fair Air Association of Canada is a tobacco industry front group funded by the tobacco industry.

The Pub and Bar Coalitio of Canada has also received tobacco industry funding.

FAIR AIR ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Transmitted by CNW Group on : April 19, 2005 11:00

Government Data Shows Smoking Bans Devastate Bar Industry Reports Leading Economist

TORONTO, April 19 /CNW/ - Confirming the worst fears of Canada's hospitality industry The Fair Air Association of Canada (FAAC) and The Pub and Bar Coalition of Canada (PUBCO) released the most comprehensive economic analysis yet done on the impact of complete smoking bans on bars and pubs.

The economic impact study offers definitive proof that smoking bans, like the McGuinty government Bill 164, will lead to widespread devastation throughout one of Canada's largest employment sectors - the hospitality industry - in communities across the Province.

The study shows smoking bans in several Ontario cities have had a real and dramatic impact on revenue. Bar and pub sales were reduced: 23.5% in

2005-05-17

Ottawa, 18.7% in London, 24.3% in Kingston and 20.4% in Kitchener.

The study was conducted by Michael Evans, Ph. D., one of North America's leading economists and a former advisor to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), NASA, U.S. Senate Finance Committee and the U.S. Treasury. Dr. Evans was also a Professor of Economics at the Kellogg Graduate School of Management. The world-renowned economist used Ontario Ministry of Finance sales and tax receipts data between 2000 and 2003 to ensure the veracity of his report. The study has been verified by Wade Cook, Ph. D, Associate Dean of Research, Schulich School of Business.

Prof. Evans concluded, "Government data clearly demonstrates smoking bans materially reduce sales in bars and nightclubs. The evidence is quite clear. To suggest that smoking bans don't have a dramatic negative impact on bar sales would be an opinion - not fact."

"While we do agree that smoking has health risks associated with it, we believe that adults should be free to exercise their choice to smoke so long as there are separate, properly ventilated rooms," said Karen Bodirsky, CEO of the FAAC. "The Province's hospitality industry and its 491,000 employees need amendments to Bill 164 for the provision of separate ventilated smoking rooms," added Edgar Mitchell, Chair of PUBCO.

The results not only bring grim news to bars and pubs but also to community organizations. "This study shows the devastating impact the government's legislation will have on bars but other sectors are threatened too. A province-wide ban will have a negative impact on Legion Halls and charity bingos when the ban is fully in place," stated Bodirsky.

Bodirsky and Mitchell also called on the McGuinty government to conduct an economic impact study of their own and release the results publicly of the economic effects of a full smoking ban on Ontario's hospitality industry before the government passes and implements Bill 164.

The study results echoed reports from other jurisdictions facing smoking bans.

"We know a smoking ban will have a devastating impact on Newfoundland and Labrador's hospitality industry. Ontario's economic impact study is further proof of why the government of Newfoundland and Labrador should choose ventilation over outright bans," noted Marcel Etheridge, President of the Beverage Industry Association of Newfoundland. "The same 18 to 25% drop in business that was seen in Ontario's smoke-free communities will be seen in communities across Newfoundland and Labrador and will have the same results: lay offs and business closures."

"There is no doubt that people are losing businesses that were popular local spots in Saskatchewan communities for 20 years or more. Once the provincial smoking ban came in, business dried up and the lay offs started. It's a very tough thing for our local hotel owners to do because they've known these people for years and still see them every day in the community," said Tom Mullin, President & CEO, Hotels Association of Saskatchewan.

Sheree Davies, Chair of Central Alberta Businesses for Choice stated that "The smoking ban will really have an effect in my surrounding communities. The old spots many of the locals meet at to chat will no longer be around. It's really sad to think about the nature of our local communities changing so dramatically."

The Fair Air Association of Canada (FAAC) is a diverse group of organizations, businesses and individuals committed to the promotion of sound ventilation science and support of the hospitality industry. Find out more about the FAAC and ventilation solutions at www.faac.ca or call 416-214-2737 / 416-648-4325.

Founded in 2001, the Pub and Bar Coalition is a not-for-profit organization committed to effectively representing and protecting the interests of licensees in Ontario when issues arrive that could affect their livelihoods. To find out more about PUBCO, go to www.pubcoalition.com or call 1-613-321-0603 or 1-866-314-2179.

-30-

/For further information: please contact: Karen Bodirsky, CEO, Fair Air Association of Canada, (416) 214-2737, (416) 648-4325; Regional Media Contacts: Newfoundland: Wade Gravelle, Vice President, West Side Charlie's, Cell: (709) 682-1601; Gerry Connolly, Atlantic Star Satellite Bingo Hall, Cell: (709) 682-7397; Marcel Ethridge, President, Beverage Industry Association of Newfoundland, Cell: (709) 727-6999; Manitoba: Jim Baker, President & CEO, Manitoba Hotel Association, (204) 942-0671; Saskatchewan: Tom Mullin, President & CEO, Hotels Association of Saskatchewan, (306) 522-1664; Alberta: Sheree Davies, Chair, Central Alberta Businesses for Choice, (403) 357-0003; British Columbia: Doug Grant, General Manager, The Royal Canadian Legion, Esquimalt Dockyard Branch No. 172, (250) 386-7635; Quebec: Mr. Renaud Poulin, Corporation des propriétaires de bars, brasseries et tavernes du Québec (CPBBT), (450) 692-8443, cell. (514) 928-4757/

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

2005-05-17

OPPOSED

TO

SMOKE FREE BYLAW 3345/2005

ALL SEASONS BINGO ASSOCIATION

5239 53 Avenue, Red Deer, Alberta, T4N 5K1

May 16, 2005

Mayor & City Council
c/o Legislative & Administrative Services
P. O. Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta, T4N 3T4

Dear Council Members;

This letter is in response to the proposed bylaw amendment for a 100% smoking ban in the city of Red Deer. Our Association is opposed to any changes to the current smoking bylaw as it will directly affect the fund raising capabilities of our members through bingo.

All Seasons Bingo Association is comprised of 51 not-for-profit groups; our membership includes schools, youth groups, service groups, charities and community associations. The groups rely on the financial assistance that bingo provides for the operation of their programs and services. The profit back to the groups last year from bingo operations at our hall was in excess of 1.3 million dollars. These funds go directly back into the community supporting such groups as Canadian Diabetes, the Red Cross, and the Museum Society; Scouting, swimming clubs, Band societies, and 4 – H. Schools with a bingo license include Lindsay Thurber High School (supporting both the football team and the athletics department), Eastview School, Aspen Heights, Glendale and G. H. Dawe Parent Groups and the River Glen Band Society.

Bingo funds from our Association has supported this community with substantial yearly payments made to the city for rental of the swimming pool and the ice arena; it has provided this city with a speedskating track and a racetrack for B.M.X. bikes. Bingo assisted the families of Jamie Sale, Jeremy Witherspoon, Steven Elm and Deidre Dionne – World Class Athletes and Olympic Stars – with registration fees and coaching costs.

The negative impact a 100% smoking ban has had in other provinces and jurisdictions has been dramatic with an almost instant loss in players and bingo revenue; substantial loss to the groups' profit share, and a number of bingo halls forced to close. Bingo Halls do not recover.

This bylaw amendment should be defeated. At the very least, it should be tabled until the consequences of the 100% smoking ban effective in Edmonton July 1st can be studied and assessed. Designated Smoking Rooms should be investigated further. Bingo Halls providing operating funds to charities and not-for-profit groups should be exempt from any bylaw that supports a 100% smoking ban.

Thank you for your assistance and support in this matter.

Yours truly,

Patti Dyck

Patti Dyck,
Manager

MEMBERS - ALL SEASONS BINGO ASSOCIATION

SCHOOL GROUPS:

**Aspen Heights Parent Support Group
Dawe School Parent Association
Eastview Community School
Glendale School Parent Association
Innisfail Parent Support Group
Lindsay Thurber Booster Club
Normandeau School Parent Council
Penhold School Parents Council
River Glen Band Society**

YOUTH GROUPS:

**Boys & Girls Club
24th Scouts Parent Association
Morrisroe Assoc.of Parents (18th Scouts)
Red Deer Junior Forest Wardens
Red Deer Youth Bowling Council
Thundering Horses Hoofbeat 4-H Club**

COMMUNITY GROUPS:

**Canadian Diabetes Association
Canadian Red Cross Association
Central Alberta Women's Emergency Shelter
Friends of Sunnybrook Farm Society
Dutch Canadian Club
Kinette Club of Red Deer
Medicine River Wildlife Rehabilitation Centre
Parkland Community Living & Support Society
Parkland Humane S.P.C.A.
Pines Community Association
Piper Creek Optimist Club
Red Deer & District Alzheimer's Association
Red Deer & District Museum Society
Red Deer Fish & Game Association
Red Deer Optimist Club
Stephan G. Stephansson Icelandic Soc.
Wild Rose Optimist Club**

SPORTS GROUPS:

**Alberta Five Pin Bowling Association
Alberta Baton Twirling Association
Canadian Ski Patrol
Catalina Swim Club
Central Alberta Freestyle Ski Club
Central Alberta Ringette Association
Innisfail Dolphins Swim Club
Irish Dance Association
Lacombe Figure Skating Club
Red Deer B.M.X. Club
Red Deer Boxing Club
Red Deer Central Lions Speedskating Club
Red Deer City Soccer Club
Red Deer Gymnastics Club
Red Deer Highland Games Association
Red Deer Royals Community Band
Red Deer Skating Club
Red Deer Synchronized Swimming Club
Red Deer Track & Field Association**

From: Doug Jacobson [djacob53@telus.net]
Sent: May 10, 2005 10:57 PM
To: LASMailbox
Cc: derek.michnik@rbc.com
Subject: smoking ban

A complete smoking ban on bingos is just silly. Where is the city going to come up with the dollars to replace those spent by charitable organizations and other special needs groups to pay for the necessary items that are supported by Service Clubs and other organizations?

Let business run their own business. If people are offended by smoking in Bingo Halls, I am sure that a completely non-smoking hall will arise and meet those needs. Having worked many bingos on behalf of the Service Club I belong to, I know for a fact that people go to play bingo and enjoy themselves. To say to someone that their payment to participate is only acceptable in a non-smoking environment will mean that people will no longer go and play. That translates to fewer dollars to go to very worthwhile causes in the City.

Do you want to bear the responsibility of kneeling to a small group of "do gooders" that cannot see the forest for the trees that block their view?

People that are smokers are the backbone of the funds raised. Go to a bingo hall. See how many people sit in the smoke free section in comparison. Make your decision to cut the throat out of the people that work tirelessly to support special needs and good causes in the City.

Then after that, remove yourself from participation in any event either located in a site sponsored and supported by organizations that receive funding because of bingos, do not go to any facility paid for by organizations that receive funds from bingos, and cast a stone at anyone that does utilize these facilities.

Does the Children's Library ring a bell? How about the support that is provided to the Women's Outreach Center. Do you have any idea about the Piper Creek Optimist Field at the Red Deer College? I could go on but if you have not got the point by now, it would be an exercise in futility.

Piper Creek Optimist Club of Red Deer is fast approaching the \$1,000,000 mark in returning raised funds to the City. As the sole supporters of the Dare Program in the school system, which I sincerely hope you are aware of, we gain a significant percentage of our funds from bingos. To eliminate this fund raising by such a blatant passage of legislation would be close to criminal.

Remember that the monies raised are put to good use for our key objectives. Having a motto of "Friends of Youth" you can imagine the impact that the proposed legislation would have on our ability to meet our objectives.

Sincerely,

Doug Jacobson
173 Ireland Crescent
Red Deer, AB

357-5005

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

From: lloyd dickson [llisa@telusplanet.net]
Sent: May 10, 2005 9:54 PM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: Smoking Bylaw

THE PROPOSED BYLAW DOES NOT STOP PEOPLE SMOKING.

The new Provincial law is very similar to the current City bylaw. LEAVE well enough alone it is working. Work with the Province to set up a good education program helping people to STOP smoking - period. Children are more exposed to smoking at home that in public buildings.

Is the City prepared to pick up the revenue short fall that will occur if smoking is banned in casinos and bingo halls????
Lloyd Dickson
47 Rutherford Close
Red Deer.

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]



Mr & Mrs R. Tarasoff
130 Rupert Cres.
Red Deer, AB T4P 2Z1

MAY 3, 2005
Ph. 403) 341-3574

Attention: Mayor & City Council,

We are against the smoking ban and would like our letter to be read, on May 24th.

The government of Alberta has passed the bill to allow smoking in adult only DSR's. For you, MR Mayor and Council to undermine this bill is not right. You are getting paid to uphold these laws!

Example: Sunshine Restaurant, the staff choices to work there. The customers, choice to go there. Ventilation is adequate. Children are not allowed. For a lot of people, places like this is all they have to look forward. It's a great meeting place for friends. I see people in wheelchairs greeting other people and who otherwise wouldn't have anywhere to go!

For a handful of people, who probably don't even go to these places, to take this away from us, is NOT RIGHT!

You, the government - don't mind selling this product to us, so don't blame us for using it. STOP TREATING US LIKE A CRIMINAL.

Thank you,
MRS Annette Tarasoff

Hand delivered,
Apr. 27/05

April 26/05

Dear Mr. Mayor Morris Flewelling,

Hello, I have already sent you a copy of a letter I wrote the newspaper. I really wanted to set up a petition against a 100% smoking ban, however, I work 6 out of 7 days a week for myself. I clean houses during the day and I work for two high end businesses on some week nights and also on Sundays. I enjoy going to bingo and the casinos downtown with my girlfriends when I have time and money. I am the major money earner in my family since my husband fell off a ladder Oct 10/03 working for a very reputable business in Red Deer. We have spent almost \$7000⁰⁰ fighting V.C.B. and still have nothing paid back since May 104. We own our property and are trying to make ends meet. We both smoke; my husband for 40 years+ and myself for 20 yrs. Quitting is not an option. The circumstances under which I started are very

bad. Something very traumatic happened to me when I was 16 yrs old. We both have some family and friends in B.C. We have seen first hand what happens to an economy when smoking is banned 100%. I have friends who lost their jobs and others say how bad the bar/restaurant economy has become. Both my mother and my beloved Uncle, whom I grew up with, died of alcohol related diseases. They both smoked but alcohol killed them. I must say, I am very angry against City hall and whomever is pushing the 100% smoking ban. In the little time I have off, I enjoy going to bingo. If this smoking ban comes into effect, I'll never go to bingo, a casino, a bar or restaurant ever again in Red Deer. My friends will not go either, however they will not write you.

Can you consider the fact that Mayor Neil Sankar made this city what it is and it's economy is booming - only to have it destroyed by one "100% Smoking Ban Bylaw" come in. What is the bylaw as it is now hurting? Smokers and non-smokers have a choice on where to go. All bingo halls and casinos have non-smoking

areas and rooms. People have a choice whether to have children in a restaurant or have smoking Bars go hand in hand with drinking & smoking. A couple years ago, do you remember Central Alberta had the highest rate of alcohol sales of anywhere else in the province? AADAC at that time blamed that point on passers through Red Deer. I read the article in the Red Deer Advocate on the region. People went to war for freedom and the right for free speech. Now you'll take the right away from those who fought for us. Smokers have rights too. We have rights to frequent the places we want to. All of the rooms and designated areas are in place. We have the right to choose the restaurants we can smoke in at the present time. Non smokers have the upper hand, they have had areas built for them. More restaurants and coffee shops cater to them than smokers. Have you listened to or heard any of the argument to leave the bylaw as it is? The coalition for business and choice want the bylaw to stand as is. Before you and city hall make up ~~their~~ minds, please do some research

on how devastating a 100% smoking ban can be on our city. B.C.'s ban only hurt them horribly. That's only one more thing to hurt it's economy. Bingo's and casinos in Red Deer have already voiced their opinion. Smokers keep them going. Charities will hurt badly if this 100% ban goes through. Who will contribute then? The non smokers? Very doubtful. If anything bingo's and casinos will go down so far, only but to close. My friends and I will not be going and supporting them, who else will stop going? Maybe instead of going out to bars or restaurants, smokers will just stay home. I for one will be.

As you are a new Mayor, don't you feel you've been targeted by non smoking groups to death? Please do the research, weigh the options and leave the bylaw as it is. People have choice now. If you change the bylaw to 100% no smoking, all of the smokers of Red Deer become 2nd class citizens with no rights and no choice. Hopefully, in that scenario, we choose to stay home, we choose not to support charities and then everyone will see how much our city and society's economy relies on smokers and their money.

I really hope you keep your mind open and weigh all the options. The bylaw as it is needs no changing. Both groups have places and choices now, if you decide otherwise only the non smokers have rights. This is the year 2005, we should have democracy, why didn't Red Deer vote on the issue? You seem to be a Mayor on the side of business. Please do what is best for business, not just an uptight group of non smokers.

Sincerely submitted,

P.S. April 27/05 Update on the Provincial Gov't.
Today I heard on the radio that Ralph Klein has amended the law to go through for smoking in the province. He changed the reading of the law to allow smoking in bars, bingo halls and casinos, places where children are not allowed within the premises.

Thankyou.



COUNCIL MEETING OF MAY 24TH , 2005

ATTACHMENT

DOCUMENT STATUS: PUBLIC

**REFERS TO: CITY OF RED DEER
2004 ANNUAL REPORT**



THE CITY OF

Red Deer



ANNUAL REPORT 2004

The Corporation of The City of Red Deer
Alberta, Canada

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION	
City Council, Directors and Department Heads	1
Organization Chart	2
City Profile	3
Report from the Director of Corporate Services	5
FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Management Report	11
Auditors' Report	12
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	15
Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities	16
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Financial Position	18
Schedule of Operating Fund Activities	19
Schedule of Capital Fund Activities	20
Schedule of Reserves	21
Schedule of Equity in Capital Assets	22
Schedule of Property Taxes Levied	23
Schedule of Government Transfers	24
Schedule of Consolidated Other Revenue	25
Schedule of Consolidated Sale of Goods & Services	25
Schedule of Consolidated Expenditures by Object	26
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	27
SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
OPERATING DETAIL - GENERAL FUNDS	
Schedule A – General	54
Schedule B – General Tax & Other Revenue Details	56
OPERATING DETAIL - UTILITY FUNDS	
Schedule C – Parking	59
Schedule D – Equipment	60
Schedule E – Water	61
Schedule F – Wastewater	62
Schedule G - Solid Waste Collection	63
Schedule H - Solid Waste Disposal	64
Schedule I – Recycling	65
Schedule J – Subdivisions	66
Schedule K - Electric Light & Power	67
Schedule L - Internal Charges & Transfers	68
STATISTICAL INFORMATION	
Tax and Other Statistics	72

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

CITY COUNCIL

MAYOR M. FLEWWELLING

Councillor J. Dawson
Councillor B. Hughes
Councillor C. Jefferies
Councillor L. Mulder

Councillor L. Pimm
Councillor T. Veer
Councillor L. Watkinson-Zimmer
Councillor F. Wong

CITY MANAGER

N. Van Wyk

CORPORATE SERVICES DIRECTOR

R. Burkard

Treasury Services Manager

G. Mullin

Assessment & Tax Manager

R. Risling

Information Technology Manager

D. Newton

Legislative & Administrative Manager

K. Kloss

COMMUNITY SERVICES DIRECTOR

C. Jensen

Social Planning Manager

S. Cameron

Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager

G. Scott

Transit Manager

K. Joll

Officer in Charge

(R.C.M.P.) - City Detachment

Supt. J. Steele

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DIRECTOR

B. Jeffers

Engineering Manager

T. Warder

Public Works Manager

P. Goranson

Fire Chief/Emergency Services Manager

J. MacDonald

Electric Light & Power Manager

A. Roth

Land & Economic Development Manager

H. Thompson

Inspections & Licensing Manager

P. Meyette

Personnel Manager

G. Howell

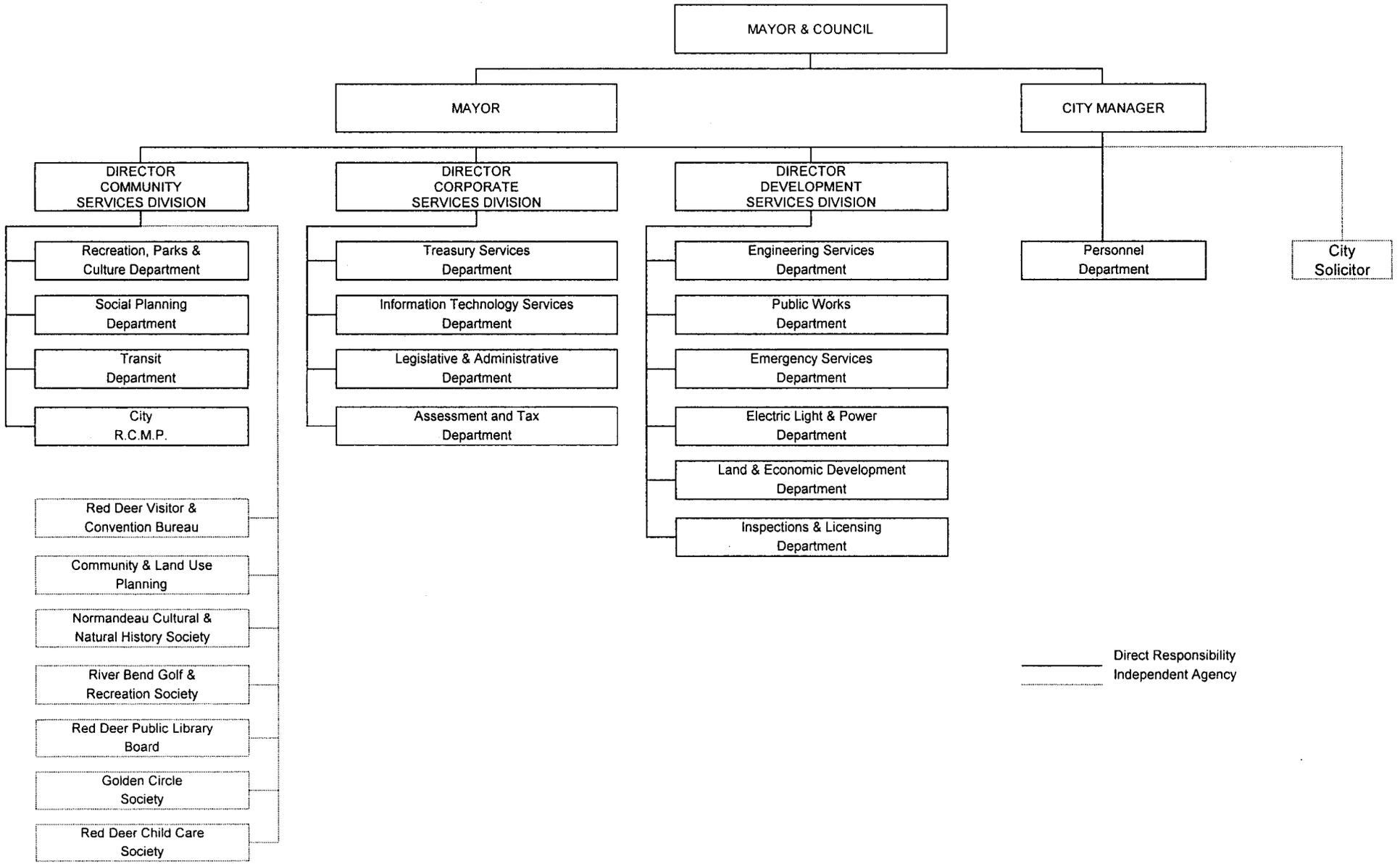
City Solicitor

Chapman Riebeek

City Auditor

Collins Barrow Red Deer LLP

THE CITY OF RED DEER ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



_____ Direct Responsibility
 - - - - - Independent Agency

CITY PROFILE

The City of Red Deer is a thriving, modern city of over 75,000 people located between Calgary and Edmonton. The City provides its citizens with a wide range of services, some funded primarily by property taxes, and others operating as self funding utilities.

GENERAL OPERATIONS - The City's GENERAL OPERATIONS, funded primarily through property taxes include:

COMMUNITY SERVICES - The Community Services Division co-ordinates the delivery of recreation, culture, parks, transit, and social services in Red Deer through the Recreation, Parks & Culture, Transit, and Social Planning departments. Services include development and maintenance of the city's extensive parks and open space system, playground and rink maintenance, operation of the city's two cemeteries, operation of a wide variety of recreational and cultural activities and facilities, and the co-ordination of day care, special transportation, and family and community support services. Transit offers fixed transit routes throughout the City, an after hours Dial-A-Bus system, and some charter services. The Community Services Division is also responsible for policing and planning, as follows:

POLICE SERVICES - The RCMP, under contract to The City, provides police services including general investigation, traffic, community policing and victim services. The City provides a building, furnishings, and a number of municipal employees to support the RCMP in providing these police services.

PLANNING SERVICES - Planning services are provided by Parkland Community Planning Services.

CORPORATE SERVICES - The Corporate Services Division provides financial and information services to The City, through the Information Technology, Treasury Services and City Clerk's departments. Services include administering and co-ordinating City budgets, the City's insurance program, risk management, long term borrowing, accounting, accounts payable and receivable, purchasing and stores, information systems operations and support, assessing and levying property and business taxes, and many other financial and administrative services.

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES - The Development Services Division includes the Engineering, Public Works, Land & Economic Development, Inspections & Licensing, Emergency Services, and Electric Light & Power departments. In addition to providing engineering services, roadway and bridge maintenance, sidewalk repair, and meter maintenance, the division is also responsible for the operation of the water, wastewater, solid waste utilities and recycling program, and the operation of The City's Equipment Pool and Electric Utility. Emergency Services provides a number of services including Fire Suppression, Emergency Medical Services and Fire Prevention. The department operates out of four fire stations located in the city.

OTHER - The City also has a Personnel department which provides service to all departments. Legal services are provided to The City by a local law firm.

SELF FUNDING UTILITIES - The City operates a number of self funding utilities.

WATER UTILITY - The City obtains water from the Red Deer River, and provides water treatment and distribution through a water treatment plant to a system of water reservoirs, booster stations and a water distribution system. Services include water main maintenance, hydrant and valve inspection, hydrant and valve repair, and water meter maintenance. The utility is funded primarily through utility charges to customers.

WASTEWATER UTILITY - The City provides a wastewater collection and treatment system through a series of wastewater lines and mains, and the operation of a wastewater treatment plant. The utility is funded through utility charges to customers.

PARKING UTILITY - The City provides parking in the downtown area, through on-street metered parking, and metered and spittered off street parking lots in a number of locations. The parking utility is administered by the Inspections and Licensing Department, and is funded primarily through fines and parking revenues.

SUBDIVISIONS - The City's Subdivision Fund provides extension of major services to new areas of the city, and recovers such costs through charges to developers connecting to these services. The City is also involved in the development and marketing of commercial, industrial and residential land in Red Deer. The Land & Economic Development Department is responsible for the co-ordination of the City's land development activities. Funding of the Subdivision Fund is primarily through the sale of commercial, industrial and residential land.

EQUIPMENT POOL - City equipment, such as trucks, sweepers, buses and graders are the responsibility of The City's Equipment Pool. Operating and maintenance costs are charged to the equipment pool, with such costs being recovered through user fees charged to departments using the equipment. These user fees include a surcharge to help provide for the eventual replacement of the equipment. These funds are held in an equipment replacement reserve.

SOLID WASTE UTILITY - The City provides solid waste collection recycling, and landfill operation within the solid waste utility. These services are largely carried out by contracts to the private sector. The City also has a household hazardous waste site at the landfill site that is available year round. The solid waste utility is funded through user fees.

ELECTRIC UTILITY - The City is an entitled electric distribution system which is subject to the obligations and entitlements set out in of the Electric Utilities Act of the Province of Alberta. The utility is not a retailer of electricity and only distributes electricity to the citizens of Red Deer through its distribution and transmission system comprised of substations, transformers, and overhead and underground distribution lines. This utility is operated by the Electric Light & Power department as a self supporting utility with funding provided through distribution service rates regulated by City Council and charged to customers.



REPORT FROM THE DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES
For the year ended December 31, 2004

INTRODUCTION

I am pleased to submit The City of Red Deer's Consolidated Annual Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 in accordance with Section 276 of the Municipal Government Act of the Province of Alberta.

The preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements and related information in the Annual Report is the responsibility of the Management of The City of Red Deer. The statements have been prepared in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting standards for municipalities as established by the Public Sector Accounting Board and are consistent with other information presented in the Annual Report. The accounting firm of Collins Barrow Red Deer LLP has been appointed auditors by City Council, and is responsible to report directly to Council with their audit results.

The 2004 financial statements of The City of Red Deer have been prepared on a fund basis, consisting of an Operating Fund, Reserve Fund, and Capital Fund. These funds are briefly explained below.

Operating Fund – Day-to-day operating costs and revenues are recorded in the Operating Fund which has been divided into General Municipal Operations funded primarily by Taxation and the Self-Supported and Utility Operations funded primarily through user charges. Details of these funds are set out in Schedules A to K of this Annual Report. The specific funds are listed below:

**General Municipal Operations
(Funded by Taxation)**

- Police & Protective
- Emergency Services
- Public Transit
- Transportation
- Social Planning
- Community Services
- Recreation, Parks & Culture
- Legislative & Administrative

**Self Supported and Utility
Operations**

- Parking
- Equipment
- Water
- Wastewater
- Solid Waste Collection
- Solid Waste Disposal
- Recycling
- Subdivisions
- Electric Light & Power

Reserve Fund – If operating revenues exceed expenses, the resulting surplus is transferred to the Reserve Fund. Similarly, if additional revenues are required, transfers from the Reserve Fund are available. The Reserve Fund is divided into a number of individual reserve balances, based on their intended use within the overall categories of operating and capital. Details of reserves are set out in Schedule 3 and Note 15 of this Annual Report. Some of the more important reserves are as follows:

Operating Reserves

- Tax Stabilization
- Utility Stabilization
- Various other reserves

Capital Reserves

- Capital Projects
- Equipment Replacement
- Various other reserves

Capital Fund – The revenues and costs associated with building or buying new assets, like roads or recreation facilities, are recorded in the Capital Fund. Sources of revenue include grants from other governments, contributions from customers and developers, etc. A major source of funding for capital projects is two other funds, the Operating Fund and the Reserve Fund.

The results of the Operating Fund, Reserve Fund and Capital Fund have been combined to show the overall financial position and financial activities of The City. These combined results are shown at the beginning of the financial information section of the enclosed Annual Report, and are known as consolidated financial statements.

2004 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

OPERATING FUND

General Operations – The 2004 tax supported surplus transferred to the Tax Stabilization Reserve, was in excess of \$2.0 million, resulting primarily from a record year of building permit fees, and Police staff vacancies.

Electric Utility – The 2004 Electric Light & Power surplus transferred to the E.L.&P. Stabilization Reserve, was \$4.7 million resulting from lower than expected transmission service costs, cost recovery from previous years expenditures resulting from AEUB decisions, and lower than expected costs for deferred industry restructuring.

Detail of tax supported operations for the year is provided in Schedules A and B of the enclosed financial statements, and details on individual utility operations are provided in Schedules C through K. Details of the transfers to reserves are set out in Note 15 of the enclosed financial statements.

CAPITAL FUND

Capital expenditures in 2004 amounted to \$35.6 million. Details by major category are shown on Schedule 2 of this Annual Report. In previous years capital projects were financed without debt, on a pay-as-you-go basis, including transfers from other governments (grants), costs recovered from developers, transfers from reserves and an allocation from the Operating Fund. In 2004 \$12 million was borrowed to finance the continuing expansions of and upgrades to the Water and Wastewater Treatments Plants.

RESERVE FUND

The City maintains a number of reserves. Some reserves have been established to provide for specific purposes, such as the replacement of The City's fleet of vehicles, while others are intended to assist in providing stability to future tax and utility rates.

Most of these reserves are discretionary, which means they can be expended based on Council's decision. There are also non-discretionary reserves that must meet legislative requirements or contractual arrangements.

Greater detail related to these reserves is set out in Schedule 3 and Note 15 of this annual report.

2004 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

VARIANCE ANALYSIS

Budget to Actual

Tax supported operations resulted in a surplus of \$2.05 million that was transferred to the Tax Stabilization Reserve. General municipal operations had a \$0.54 million surplus due to larger than anticipated franchise fee/dividend revenues from the City owned utilities and a contingency for salary expense increases that was not used. The Emergency Services department had a \$0.51 million surplus also due to greater than expected revenues mainly in ambulance services and a small under expenditure in salaries. The Inspections and Licensing department had a \$0.50 million surplus mainly due to permit and licensing revenues being higher than expected. The Police department had a \$0.81 million surplus due to revenues being higher than budgeted and a small under expenditure in the RCMP contract. All other tax supported operations in total had a surplus of \$0.61 million due to under expenditures. Offsetting the transfer to the Tax Stabilization Reserve was a new requirement to record the liability for accumulated sick time and sick bank usage. This reduced the overall transfer by \$0.91 million.

Utility and business enterprise operations resulted in a surplus of \$8.85 million beyond the budgeted surpluses. The Electric Utility surplus was \$4.7 due to revenues being \$0.61 million higher than expected, transmission and load settlement expenditures being \$1.21 million lower than budgeted and small under expenditures in salaries and contracted services. The planned surplus was \$2.6 to allow for depreciation of capital assets. The Water Utility surplus was \$3.7 million due to small variances in revenue, salaries, contracted services and materials and supplies including natural gas costs. The planned surplus was \$2.3 million to allow for depreciation of capital assets. Other utility operations totaled a surplus of \$1.26 million. The Subdivision and Land Bank operations recorded a transfer to the Subdivision Reserve of \$4.2 million.

Actual to Actual

Revenues have increased by \$14.57 million from 2003 to 2004. This is mainly due to a \$6.41 million increase in property tax revenue and a \$5.04 million increase in the sale of goods and services. Property tax revenue increases are a combination of construction growth, inflation growth and an increase in the tax rate. The sale of goods and services increase is due mainly to land sales.

Operating expenditures have increased by \$8.78 million. Salaries, wages and benefit expenditures have increased by \$4.92 million mainly due to the continued staffing strategy in Emergency Services, staffing of the utility billing function, increased maintenance in the Recreation , Parks & Culture Department as well as the addition and/or expansion of transit routes. Contracted Services expenditures have increased by \$1.84 mainly as a result of increased costs in Public Works and Electric, Light and Power. Purchases from Other Governments have increased by \$1.34 million due to increased Policing costs. All other functions resulted in an expenditure increase of \$.68 million.

CONCLUSION

The year 2004 ended with Red Deer maintaining its strong financial and economic position in relation to other cities in the province, across Canada and in the world. This standing was confirmed in recent years by the KPMG survey, which ranked Red Deer as the second best city in Canada's Midwest for having the lowest cost location to conduct business. Overall, Red Deer was the sixth most cost competitive city in Canada out of 39 Canadian communities, and sixth in the world out of the total 121 communities included in the study. Red Deer's cost advantage was 12.3 per cent better than the U.S. average. A recent study prepared by the Canadian Federation of Independent Business shows that the property taxes paid by businesses in Red Deer is lower than the majority of its competitors.

In addition, the City of Edmonton's annual Residential Property Taxes and Utility Charges Survey once again shows Red Deer's combined municipal taxes and utility fees to be the second lowest in the province. As well, Red Deer continues to operate without a business tax, which when combined with the low property taxes and utility fees, makes this city an ideal location to live and operate a business, as pointed out in the KPMG survey.

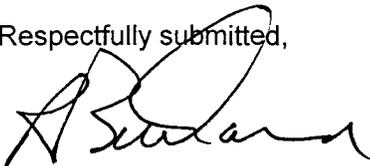
The continued strong growth in Central Alberta is not without its difficulties as additional pressures are continually brought to bear on the infrastructure of the city. As a result, Council continued with the third year of a five-year commitment for a one per cent capital levy to set aside funds for the many critical projects that are advancing more quickly than expected because of this strong growth.

At the end of 2004, The City had \$20.2 million in long-term outstanding debt, which is \$266 per capita. This is the lowest of comparable cities in Alberta. However, projections indicate an expected infrastructure funding shortfall of close to \$70 million over the next 5 years. If this funding shortfall is debt financed, the debt per capita would increase significantly but would still be much less than was the case in 1983, based on projected population growth. As such, this level of debt is manageable but there are significant operating cost implications for the future that need to be considered when making program and service level decisions.

The City continues to advance the position to the Provincial Government that cities need access to new funding sources if they are to maintain the "Alberta Advantage." High growth cities, such as Red Deer cannot meet this continued pressure without a large tax increase or increased use of debt. The Premier has been advised of The City's position regarding the need for broader funding sources that do not impact the property tax base and that have a natural economic growth factor built in. Included in this position was the need for the Province to fund education from general revenues, rather than the municipal property tax base.

In conclusion, Red Deer continues to have a financial and economic edge over most communities, which places it in a strong position for dealing with the significant infrastructure and operating challenges that continued high growth and a changing society are bringing to bear on The City's resources. It is expected that The City will continue to play an important role in dealing with the issue of expanded funding sources with the Provincial Government. As a result, setting budget priorities and strengthening funding sources needs to be a major focus over the next few years.

Respectfully submitted,



Rodney J. Burkard, BA, CA.
Director of Corporate Services

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

MANAGEMENT REPORT

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and all information in this annual report are the responsibility of Management. The financial statements have been prepared by Management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for municipalities and include certain estimates that reflect Management's best judgements. Financial information contained throughout this annual report is consistent with these financial statements.

Management has developed and maintains an extensive system of internal control that provides reasonable assurance that all transactions are accurately recorded, that the financial statements realistically report the City's operating and financial results and that the City's assets are safeguarded. As well, it is the policy of the City to maintain the highest standard of ethics in all its activities. City Council has approved the information contained in the financial statements.

Collins Barrow Red Deer LLP, an independent firm of chartered accountants, was appointed by a vote of City Council to examine the consolidated financial statements and provide an independent professional opinion.



N. Van Wyk
City Manager



R. Burkard
Director of Corporate Services

AUDITORS' REPORT

His Worship the Mayor and Council
The City of Red Deer

We have audited the consolidated statement of financial position of The City of Red Deer as at December 31, 2004 and the consolidated statement of financial activities with change in fund balances and the consolidated statement of changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of The City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The City of Red Deer as at December 31, 2004 and the results of its financial activities and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Collins Barrow
Red Deer LLP

Chartered Accountants

Red Deer, Alberta
April 15, 2005

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE CITY OF RED DEER
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2004

STATEMENT 1

ASSETS	2004	2003 (Restated)
Financial Assets		
Cash and Temporary Investments (Note 3)	\$ 39,807,945	\$ 13,337,723
Accounts Receivable (Note 4)	16,206,817	13,462,698
Land Held For Resale (Note 5)	5,172,456	4,660,891
Long Term Investments (Note 6)	76,082,477	81,657,624
Deferred Expense	465,179	658,245
Loans Receivable (Note 7)	819,060	956,838
	<u>138,553,934</u>	<u>114,734,019</u>
Physical Assets		
Capital Assets (Note 8)	642,278,188	616,705,206
Inventories	2,680,598	2,988,563
	<u>644,958,786</u>	<u>619,693,769</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 783,512,720</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 734,427,788</u></u>
 LIABILITIES AND MUNICIPAL EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Short Term Borrowing	\$ -	\$ 6,093,267
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	13,809,260	14,268,387
Deposits	648,812	497,254
Deferred Revenue (Note 9)	13,547,569	9,366,107
Employee Benefit Obligations (Note 10)	3,858,386	3,711,343
Provision for Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Costs (Note 11)	1,386,491	1,071,137
Long Term Debt (Note 12)	20,226,698	10,872,348
	<u>53,477,216</u>	<u>45,879,843</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>53,477,216</u>	<u>45,879,843</u>
Municipal Equity		
Fund Balances		
Operating Fund - Schedule 1	294,982	546,226
Capital Fund - Schedule 2	26,950,933	1,743,909
Reserves - Schedule 3	80,738,099	80,424,952
	<u>107,984,014</u>	<u>82,715,087</u>
Equity in Capital Assets - Schedule 4	<u>622,051,490</u>	<u>605,832,858</u>
Total Municipal Equity	<u>730,035,504</u>	<u>688,547,945</u>
Total Liabilities and Municipal Equity	<u><u>\$ 783,512,720</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 734,427,788</u></u>

Contingencies - See Note 22

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

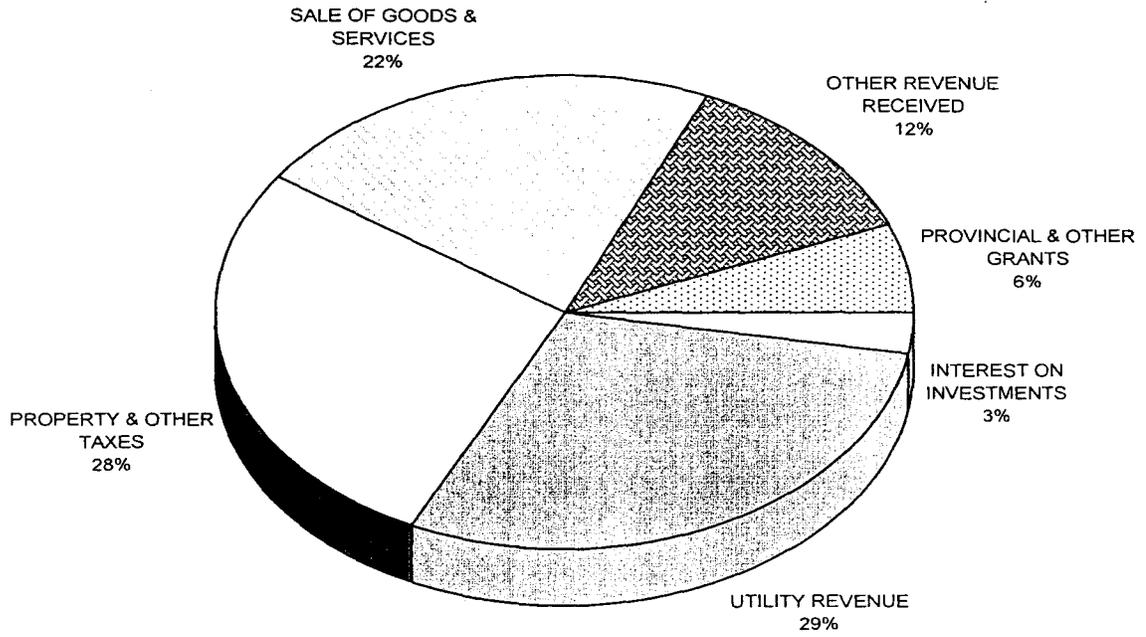
THE CITY OF RED DEER
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

STATEMENT 2

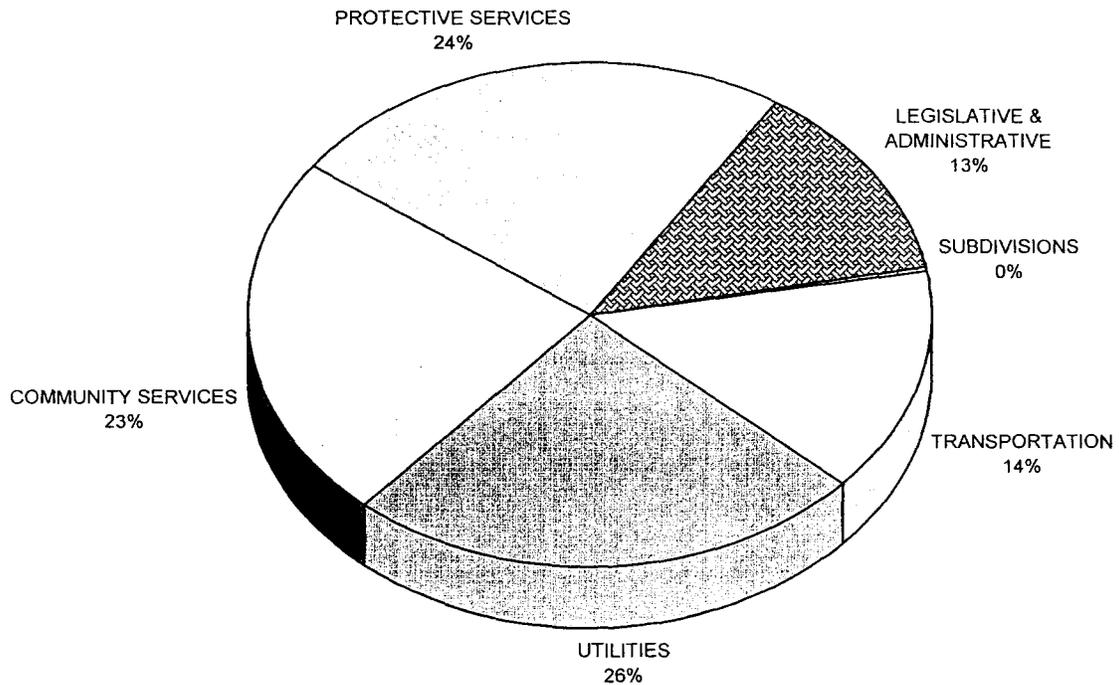
	2004 <u>Budget</u>	2004 <u>Actual</u>	2003 Actual (Restated)
REVENUES			
Property and Other Taxes - Schedule 5	\$ 69,666,346	\$ 70,135,651	\$ 61,753,760
Less: Education Requisitions	26,644,035	26,884,712	24,909,241
Net Municipal Property Taxes	<u>43,022,311</u>	<u>43,250,939</u>	<u>36,844,519</u>
Utility User Fees	44,027,612	45,818,984	43,181,430
Sale of Goods and Services	34,508,955	34,231,148	29,195,668
Government Transfers - Schedule 6	15,441,510	9,618,368	9,123,424
Other Revenues - Schedule 7	16,057,875	19,095,404	18,378,848
Investment Earnings	2,147,050	4,556,727	5,270,910
Total Revenues	<u>155,205,313</u>	<u>156,571,570</u>	<u>141,994,799</u>
EXPENDITURES - Schedule 8			
Operating			
Legislative and Administrative	13,894,782	13,454,313	11,770,903
Police and Other Protective	13,937,060	13,818,218	11,865,622
Fire and Ambulance	11,905,725	11,703,093	10,662,238
Public Transit	3,781,943	3,956,303	3,259,154
Transportation	11,704,914	11,235,556	11,409,158
Social Planning	2,555,703	2,600,239	2,553,187
Community	1,985,327	2,217,755	2,110,522
Recreation Parks and Culture	19,223,683	19,795,489	18,322,240
Parking	611,707	623,770	527,479
Equipment Pool	2,649,632	3,968,034	3,785,403
Water	5,295,689	3,909,687	4,252,161
Wastewater	3,668,479	3,402,653	2,765,384
Solid Waste Collection	3,447,272	3,505,952	3,328,314
Solid Waste Disposal	1,445,859	1,748,077	1,532,889
Recycling	1,051,931	1,111,082	1,038,783
Subdivisions	384,952	191,582	225,135
Electric Light and Power	9,998,659	7,822,922	6,865,373
Total Operating Expenditures	<u>107,543,317</u>	<u>105,064,725</u>	<u>96,273,945</u>
Total Capital Expenditures - Schedule 2	<u>75,713,000</u>	<u>35,592,268</u>	<u>38,422,923</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>183,256,317</u>	<u>140,656,993</u>	<u>134,696,868</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue over Expenditures	(28,051,004)	15,914,577	7,297,931
Add: Capital Debt Issued	7,500,000	12,000,000	69,421
Less: Debt Repayments	<u>(1,736,280)</u>	<u>(2,645,650)</u>	<u>(2,876,208)</u>
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ (22,287,284)</u>	<u>25,268,927</u>	<u>4,491,144</u>
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING OF YEAR		82,715,087	84,968,772
Prior Period Adjustments (Note 2)		-	(6,744,829)
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING OF YEAR (Restated)		<u>82,715,087</u>	<u>78,223,943</u>
FUND BALANCES, END OF YEAR		<u>\$ 107,984,014</u>	<u>\$ 82,715,087</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

OPERATING REVENUE 2004



OPERATING EXPENDITURES 2004



The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

THE CITY OF RED DEER
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

STATEMENT 3

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u> (Restated)
Cash provided by (used for)		
Operating Activities		
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	\$ 15,914,577	\$ 7,297,931
Net Changes in Non-Cash Working Capital		
Receivables	(2,744,119)	5,058,712
Land Held For Resale	(511,565)	405,679
Loans Receivable (excluding Debt Related)	137,778	114,387
Inventories	307,965	256,528
Deferred Expense	193,066	(112,140)
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	(459,127)	3,489,675
Employee Benefit Obligation	147,043	233,945
Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Liability	315,354	275,552
Deposits	151,558	16,517
Deferred Revenue	4,181,462	(3,543,228)
	<u>17,633,992</u>	<u>13,493,558</u>
Investing Activities		
Investments Purchased	(26,866,080)	(77,598,541)
Proceeds on Disposals of Investments	32,441,227	55,944,703
	<u>5,575,147</u>	<u>(21,653,838)</u>
Financing Activities		
Proceeds on advance of long-term debt	12,000,000	69,421
Long-term Debt Repayment	(2,645,650)	(2,876,208)
	<u>9,354,350</u>	<u>(2,806,787)</u>
Change in Cash Position	32,563,489	(10,967,067)
Cash Position, Beginning of Year	7,244,456	18,211,523
Cash Position, End of Year	<u>39,807,945</u>	<u>7,244,456</u>
Cash Comprised of:		
Cash and Temporary Investments	39,807,945	13,337,723
Short Term Borrowing	-	(6,093,267)
	<u>\$ 39,807,945</u>	<u>\$ 7,244,456</u>

Supplemental information on the Statement of Changes in Financial Position - See note 12

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

THE CITY OF RED DEER
SCHEDULE OF OPERATING FUND ACTIVITIES
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

SCHEDULE 1

	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2003 Actual (Restated)
REVENUES			
Net Taxes for General Municipal Purposes - Schedule 5	\$ 43,022,311	\$ 43,250,939	\$ 36,844,519
Utility User Fees	44,027,612	45,818,984	43,181,430
Sale of Goods & Services - Schedule 7	22,890,555	26,568,448	22,118,962
Government Transfers	6,862,950	7,518,006	6,079,619
Other Revenues - Schedule 7	14,733,875	17,539,119	17,735,853
Investment Earnings	2,147,050	4,325,906	5,110,502
Total Revenues	133,684,353	145,021,402	131,070,885
EXPENDITURES			
Legislative & Administrative	13,894,782	13,454,313	11,770,903
Police & Other Protective	13,937,060	13,818,218	11,865,622
Fire & Ambulance	11,905,725	11,703,093	10,662,238
Public Transit	3,781,943	3,956,303	3,259,154
Transportation	11,704,914	11,235,556	11,409,158
Social Planning	2,555,703	2,600,239	2,553,187
Community	1,985,327	2,217,755	2,110,522
Recreation, Parks and Culture	19,223,683	19,795,489	18,322,240
Parking	611,707	623,770	527,479
Equipment Pool	2,649,632	3,968,034	3,785,403
Water	5,295,689	3,909,687	4,252,161
Wastewater	3,668,479	3,402,653	2,765,384
Solid Waste Collection	3,447,272	3,505,952	3,328,314
Solid Waste Disposal	1,445,859	1,748,077	1,532,889
Recycling	1,051,931	1,111,082	1,038,783
Subdivisions	384,952	191,582	225,135
Electric Light & Power	9,998,659	7,822,922	6,865,373
Total Expenditures	107,543,317	105,064,725	96,273,945
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	26,141,036	39,956,677	34,796,940
Less: Debt Repayment - Schedule 4	1,736,280	2,645,650	2,876,208
Transfers to Capital - Schedule 2	18,513,709	32,492,891	27,663,644
OPERATING SURPLUS	5,891,047	4,818,136	4,257,088
Transfers from (to) Reserves - Schedule 3	(5,891,047)	(5,069,380)	(3,674,610)
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$ -	(251,244)	582,478
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR		546,226	900,823
Prior Period Adjustments (Note 2)		-	(937,075)
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR (Restated)		546,226	(36,252)
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR (Note 13)		\$ 294,982	\$ 546,226

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

THE CITY OF RED DEER
SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL FUND ACTIVITIES
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

SCHEDULE 2

	2004 <u>Budget</u>	2004 <u>Actual</u>	2003 Actual (Restated)
REVENUES			
Government Transfers	\$ 8,578,560	\$ 2,100,362	\$ 3,043,805
Return on Investments	-	230,821	160,408
Developer Contributions	11,618,400	7,662,700	7,076,706
Other Revenues - Schedule 7	1,324,000	1,556,285	642,995
	<u>21,520,960</u>	<u>11,550,168</u>	<u>10,923,914</u>
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES			
Subdivision Servicing	13,662,000	10,736,388	9,632,327
Roads and Bridges	20,660,000	7,881,794	10,323,476
Water and Wastewater	19,459,000	5,642,409	7,385,618
Recreation, Culture & Parks Facilities	9,880,000	2,571,407	2,792,763
Electrical Distribution	2,995,000	3,022,596	2,340,423
Equipment Purchases	3,834,000	3,734,758	734,182
Landfill Site	354,000	8,411	1,678,346
Subdivision Land	-	477,940	756,104
Other	4,869,000	1,516,565	2,779,684
	<u>75,713,000</u>	<u>35,592,268</u>	<u>38,422,923</u>
Excess Expenditures over Revenues	<u>(54,192,040)</u>	<u>(24,042,100)</u>	<u>(27,499,009)</u>
CAPITAL FINANCING AND INTERFUND TRANSFERS			
Transfer from Operations - Schedule 1	18,513,709	32,492,891	27,663,644
Transfer from (to) Reserves - Schedule 3	28,178,331	4,756,233	(1,673,624)
Capital Debt Issued - Schedule 4	7,500,000	12,000,000	69,421
	<u>54,192,040</u>	<u>49,249,124</u>	<u>26,059,441</u>
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>25,207,024</u>	<u>(1,439,568)</u>
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR		1,743,909	8,991,231
Prior Period Adjustments (Note 2)		-	(5,807,754)
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR (Restated)		<u>1,743,909</u>	<u>3,183,477</u>
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR (Note 14)		<u>\$ 26,950,933</u>	<u>\$ 1,743,909</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

THE CITY OF RED DEER
SCHEDULE OF RESERVES
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

SCHEDULE 3

	2004 <u>Budget</u>	2004 <u>Actual</u>	2003 <u>Actual</u>
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>\$ 80,424,952</u>	<u>\$ 80,424,952</u>	<u>\$ 75,076,718</u>
Add / (Deduct)			
Net Transfer from Operating Fund - Schedule 1	5,891,047	5,069,380	3,674,610
Net Transfer (to) from Capital Fund - Schedule 2	<u>(28,178,331)</u>	<u>(4,756,233)</u>	<u>1,673,624</u>
CHANGE IN RESERVE BALANCE	<u>(22,287,284)</u>	<u>313,147</u>	<u>5,348,234</u>
BALANCE, END OF YEAR (Note 15)	<u><u>\$ 58,137,668</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 80,738,099</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 80,424,952</u></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

THE CITY OF RED DEER
SCHEDULE OF EQUITY IN CAPITAL ASSETS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

SCHEDULE 4

	2004 <u>Budget</u>	2004 <u>Actual</u>	2003 Actual (Restated)
ACQUISITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS			
Capital Expenditures - Schedule 2	\$ 75,713,000	\$ 35,592,268	\$ 38,422,923
Disposition of Land Held for Resale	-	(477,940)	(756,104)
Capital Assets Acquired by Societies and Boards	-	287,335	130,019
	<u>75,713,000</u>	<u>35,401,663</u>	<u>37,796,838</u>
DISPOSAL OF CAPITAL ASSETS (COST)	-	(2,582,883)	(854,040)
AMORTIZATION OF CAPITAL ASSETS	(6,575,240)	(7,245,798)	(6,367,890)
CAPITAL FINANCING			
Capital debt issued - Schedule 2	(7,500,000)	(12,000,000)	(69,421)
Capital debt repaid from operating fund - Schedule 1	1,736,280	2,645,650	2,876,208
CHANGE IN EQUITY BALANCE	<u>63,374,040</u>	<u>16,218,632</u>	<u>33,381,695</u>
EQUITY BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	578,621,255	605,832,858	578,621,255
Prior Period Adjustments (Note 2)	-	-	(6,170,092)
EQUITY BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR (Restated)	<u>578,621,255</u>	<u>605,832,858</u>	<u>572,451,163</u>
EQUITY BALANCE, END OF YEAR (Note 16)	<u>\$ 641,995,295</u>	<u>\$ 622,051,490</u>	<u>\$ 605,832,858</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

THE CITY OF RED DEER
SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

SCHEDULE 5

	2004 <u>Budget</u>	2004 <u>Actual</u>	2003 <u>Actual</u>
TAXATION			
Real Property Taxes	\$ 66,955,446	\$ 67,403,366	\$ 59,368,961
Grants in Lieu of Taxes			
- Provincial Government	1,568,500	1,568,240	1,452,249
- Federal Government	136,400	136,397	127,041
Local Improvement Levies	330,000	351,769	322,729
Power, Pipelines, Cable TV and Other Taxes	676,000	675,879	482,780
	<u>69,666,346</u>	<u>70,135,651</u>	<u>61,753,760</u>
 LESS: REQUISITIONS (Note 1.a)			
Public Schools	23,289,469	23,531,434	21,930,518
Catholic Schools	3,354,566	3,353,278	2,956,727
Piper Creek Foundation	-	-	21,996
	<u>26,644,035</u>	<u>26,884,712</u>	<u>24,909,241</u>
 NET MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAXES	 <u>\$ 43,022,311</u>	 <u>\$ 43,250,939</u>	 <u>\$ 36,844,519</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

THE CITY OF RED DEER
SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

SCHEDULE 6

	2004 <u>Budget</u>	2004 <u>Actual</u>	2003 Actual (Restated)
FEDERAL TRANSFERS			
Other Grants	<u>\$ 2,175,131</u>	<u>\$ 1,532,507</u>	<u>\$ 952,775</u>
PROVINCIAL TRANSFERS			
Transportation Grants	4,838,140	1,709,666	2,826,452
Capital Infrastructure Grants	1,400,000	567,106	515,509
Debenture Interest Grants	66,476	66,476	87,846
Other Grants	6,816,868	5,655,576	4,348,679
	<u>13,121,484</u>	<u>7,998,824</u>	<u>7,778,486</u>
LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS			
Shared Cost Agreements and Grants	<u>144,895</u>	<u>87,037</u>	<u>392,163</u>
TOTAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS	<u>\$ 15,441,510</u>	<u>\$ 9,618,368</u>	<u>\$ 9,123,424</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

THE CITY OF RED DEER
SCHEDULE OF CONSOLIDATED OTHER REVENUE
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

SCHEDULE 7

	2004 <u>Budget</u>	2004 <u>Actual</u>	2003 Actual (Restated)
OPERATING			
Equipment and Facility Rental	\$ 2,357,217	\$ 2,530,060	\$ 2,648,384
Electrical Transmission Recovery	3,016,300	3,016,300	3,004,000
Franchise Fees	1,414,200	1,505,152	1,391,290
Licenses and Permits	2,235,500	2,622,061	2,568,721
Parking and Traffic Fines	2,528,500	2,891,861	2,594,389
Penalties and Service Charges	631,299	742,306	730,220
Other	2,550,859	4,231,379	4,798,849
	<u>14,733,875</u>	<u>17,539,119</u>	<u>17,735,853</u>
CAPITAL			
Proceeds on Disposal of Capital Assets	131,503	1,503,126	487,925
Other	1,192,497	53,159	155,070
	<u>1,324,000</u>	<u>1,556,285</u>	<u>642,995</u>
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	<u>\$ 16,057,875</u>	<u>\$ 19,095,404</u>	<u>\$ 18,378,848</u>

SCHEDULE OF CONSOLIDATED SALE OF GOODS & SERVICES
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	2004 <u>Budget</u>	2004 <u>Actual</u>	2003 Actual (Restated)
OPERATING			
Land Sales	\$ 14,331,000	\$ 17,455,448	\$ 13,012,873
Transit Revenue	2,249,615	2,388,452	2,255,363
Ambulance Revenue	980,000	1,146,047	1,043,219
User Fees	4,263,432	4,159,408	4,123,003
Other	1,066,508	1,419,093	1,684,504
	<u>\$ 22,890,555</u>	<u>\$ 26,568,448</u>	<u>\$ 22,118,962</u>
TOTAL SALE OF GOODS & SERVICES	<u>\$ 22,890,555</u>	<u>\$ 26,568,448</u>	<u>\$ 22,118,962</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

THE CITY OF RED DEER
SCHEDULE OF CONSOLIDATED EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

SCHEDULE 8

	2004 <u>Budget</u>	2004 <u>Actual</u>	2003 Actual (Restated)
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	\$ 50,328,362	\$ 50,282,579	\$ 45,347,815
Contracted Services	23,693,676	22,025,748	20,182,151
Purchases from Other Governments	9,131,164	8,926,897	7,582,609
Purchases of Materials & Supplies	13,367,191	12,893,336	12,248,413
Purchase of Transmission Access	5,358,000	4,145,306	3,553,731
Contributions to Municipal Agencies	2,915,723	3,176,630	3,240,724
Grants to Organizations	1,125,005	1,242,939	1,163,191
Financial Charges	1,277,851	1,441,005	1,523,123
Other Expenses	346,345	930,285	1,432,188
	<u>107,543,317</u>	<u>105,064,725</u>	<u>96,273,945</u>
Capital Assets Acquired	<u>75,713,000</u>	<u>35,592,268</u>	<u>38,422,923</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 183,256,317</u>	<u>\$ 140,656,993</u>	<u>\$ 134,696,868</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The City of Red Deer
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements of The City of Red Deer are the representations of management prepared in accordance with local government accounting standards established by the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. Significant aspects of the accounting policies of the City of Red Deer are as follows:

a) **Reporting Entity**

The consolidated financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures, changes in fund balances and in financial position of the reporting entity which comprises all the organizations that are accountable for the administration of their financial affairs and resources to the Council and are owned or controlled by the municipality. The entities included are as follows:

City Municipal and Utility Operations

General municipal operations	Subdivision development
Water supply	Equipment pool
Wastewater treatment	Solid waste collection and disposal
Parking services	Electric power distribution

Societies and Boards

Red Deer Public Library	Red Deer Downtown Business Association
River Bend Golf Course	Normandeau Cultural and Natural History Society

The City owns certain assets funded by debenture debt that relate to Boards and Societies that are not considered to be under the City's control. The assets and debenture debt are reflected in the financial statements.

Interdepartmental and organizational transactions and balances are eliminated.

The schedule of taxes levied also includes requisitions for education and other external organizations that are not part of the municipal reporting entity.

b) **Basis of Accounting**

i) **Revenues**

Property taxes, utility user fees, sales of goods and services, and other operating revenues are recognized in the period the transactions or events that give rise to the revenues occur, with the exception of parking fine revenue which is recorded on a cash basis.

Funds from external parties and earnings thereon restricted by agreement or legislation are accounted for as deferred revenue until used for the purpose specified.

Government transfers are recognized in the financial statements as revenues in the period that the events that give rise to the transfer occur, providing the transfers are authorized, the City has met any eligibility criteria, and reasonable estimates of the amounts can be made.

Developer contributions are capital fund revenues received from third parties. Revenue is recognized when the related expenditures have been incurred, with the exception of offsite levies charged to developers under development agreements. Offsite levy revenue is recognized in the capital fund when the development agreement is signed.

The City of Red Deer
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

b) **Basis of Accounting (Continued)**

ii) **Expenditures**

Expenditures are recognized in the period the goods and services are acquired and a liability is incurred or transfers are due.

c) **Measurement Uncertainty**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

There were significant accounting estimates made with regard to the costs and revenues associated with electrical services acquired and provided by the City. These estimates are based on the best information available to the City related to the measurement of electrical consumption by the City and its residents in 2004. Electricity consumption has not been finalized for five months in 2004.

The City has also made significant estimates in calculating its landfill closure and post closure liability. These estimates are based on the best information available to the City regarding the future costs for closure and post closure costs to the City. The calculation of the landfill closure and post closure liability is described in note 1.k and note 11.

d) **Fund Accounting**

Management funds consist of the operating, capital and reserve funds. Transfers between funds are recorded as adjustments to the appropriate equity account. Proceeds from sale of land held for resale are recorded as operating fund revenue.

e) **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash equivalents consist of cash and temporary investments, less any short-term borrowings. Temporary investments are short-term deposits, with original maturities of usually three months or less.

f) **Investments**

Investments are initially recorded at cost. The cost is then adjusted to amortize any premiums or discounts over the term of the respective investments.

g) **Inventories**

Inventories of materials and supplies are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value with cost determined by the average cost method.

Land held for resale is recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs include the acquisition costs of the land and the improvements required to prepare the land for servicing such as clearing, stripping and levelling. Related development costs incurred to provide infrastructure such as water and wastewater services, roads, sidewalks and street lighting are recorded as capital assets under their respective function.

The City of Red Deer
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

h) **Capital Assets**

Capital assets are reported as expenditures in the period they are acquired. Capital assets are capitalized in the capital fund at cost except for donated assets which are reported at estimated fair market value.

Government contributions for the acquisition of capital assets are reported as capital revenue and do not reduce the related capital asset costs.

Capital assets consist of general municipal and utility capital assets recorded at cost. Utility capital assets used in production of a service for resale are amortized at rates designed to amortize the cost of the assets over their useful lives. The amortization as calculated is reported as a reduction of equity in capital assets rather than as a charge to operations. General purpose capital assets, not related to a direct fee for service activity, are not amortized.

Amortization rates, on a straight line basis, are as follows:

Engineering Structures	2% to 5%
Buildings	1% to 2.5%
Equipment	10% to 100%
Mobile Equipment	3.3% to 14.3%

i) **Requisition Over and Under Levies**

Over and under levies arise from the difference between the actual levy made to cover each requisition and the actual amount requisitioned. If the actual levy exceeds the requisition, the over levy is accrued as a liability and property tax revenue reduced. If the levy is less than the requisition amount, the under levy is accrued as a receivable and as property tax revenue. Tax rates are adjusted in the subsequent year for any over or under levies of the prior year.

j) **Local Improvement Charges**

Construction costs associated with local improvement projects are recovered through annual special assessments collectible from property owners for work performed by the City. Taxpayers may elect to pay over a number of years or immediately prepay the outstanding local improvement charges. These amounts are recorded as revenue in the year they are paid.

The City of Red Deer
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

k) Landfill Closure and Post Closure Liability

Pursuant to the Alberta Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, the City is required to fund costs of the closure and the post-closure care for all its active and inactive landfill sites. The City's liability provision provides for the estimated closure and post closure costs of the City's old landfill site that was closed in 2002 and its new waste management facility.

Closure activities include final cover and vegetation costs, and completing facilities for drainage, leachate monitoring, water quality monitoring and monitoring and recovery of gas. Post closure activities include leachate treatment and monitoring, regular inspection and maintenance of the final cover, annual groundwater and surface water monitoring, and biogas monitoring.

The closure and post closure costs are recognized as an accrued liability over the estimated remaining life of the landfill site. The liability is recognized using the net present value of the total estimated closure and post closure costs, and is prorated for the percentage of utilized capacity of each site. The City has calculated the net present value of the estimated closure and post closure costs using an interest rate of 8%.

l) Operating Fund

Operating fund represents the amounts available to offset future operational revenue requirements.

m) Capital Fund

Capital fund represents the amounts available to finance capital assets.

n) Reserve Fund

Reserve fund represents the amounts set aside to finance future operating and capital expenditures. Reserves are established at the discretion of Council. Transfers to and/or from the reserve fund are reflected as an adjustment to the respective fund.

o) Equity in Capital Assets

Equity in capital assets represents the City's net investment in its capital assets after deducting the portion financed by third parties through debenture, bond and mortgage debts, long-term capital borrowings, capitalized leases and other capital liabilities which will be repaid by the City.

The City of Red Deer
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

2. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

Changes in Accounting Policy

a) **Land Held For Resale**

During the year the City changed its accounting policy for accounting for land held for resale. In prior years the City expensed the cost of all land when purchased. The land held for resale inventory was then established by increasing the equity in capital assets. Land sold from land held for resale inventory was then accounted for by reducing land held for resale and equity in capital assets. In accordance with the local government accounting standards established by PSAB, land held for resale is a financial asset. Therefore it should not be expensed in the year of acquisition. The City now records the purchase of land as land held for resale inventory and only expenses it when the land is sold.

As a result of this change in accounting policy, at December 31, 2003, equity in capital assets is reduced by \$4,457,717, the beginning 2003 capital fund balance is increased by \$4,729,125, and subdivision land expenditures are increased by \$271,408.

b) **Land Sales**

During the year the City changed its accounting policy for the recognition of land sale revenues. The City previously recognized revenues on land sale agreements when purchasers exercised their options under the terms of the agreement. However, the risks and rewards of ownership of the land does not transfer from the City to the purchaser until the purchaser has fulfilled their financial obligations under the agreements. The City now does not recognize land sale revenue until the purchaser has fulfilled their financial obligations under the agreements. To match the cost of the land sold to the sale revenue the City is not removing the land from land held for resale inventory until the revenue from the sale is recognized.

As a result of the change in accounting policy for land sale revenue recognition, at December 31, 2003, accounts receivable are decreased by \$4,403,981, deferred revenue is increased by \$2,651,764, beginning 2003 capital fund balance is decreased by \$7,367,917 and land sale revenue is increased by \$312,172. To reflect the cost of land sales being deferred, at December 31, 2003, land held for resale is increased by \$203,174, beginning capital fund balance is increased by \$337,445 and subdivision land expenditures are increased by \$134,271.

c) **Developer Contributions**

During the year the City changed its accounting policy for recording of recreation levies charged under development agreements. Previously recreation levies were recorded as revenue when the development agreement was signed. However, the cost of construction of the related recreation facilities often had not been completed. In accordance with the local government accounting standards established by PSAB, revenues should be recognized in the period the events or transactions that give rise to the revenues occur. As a result, the City has changed its accounting policy to deferring these charges until the matching expenditures have been incurred.

As a result of the change in accounting policy, at December 31, 2003, deferred revenue is increased by \$3,491,562, beginning 2003 capital fund balance is decreased by \$3,506,407 and developer contribution revenue is increased by \$14,845.

The City of Red Deer
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

2. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS (Continued)

Changes in Accounting Policy (Continued)

d) **Employee Benefit Obligations**

During the year the City adopted Public Sector Accounting Board Handbook section 3255 – Post-Employment Benefits, Compensated Absences and Termination Benefits. This section requires the accrual of future employee benefit entitlements employees have earned as a result of their employment. As a result of this change in accounting policy, the City is restating its comparative figures to record sick day entitlements accumulated by City employees.

As a result of the change in accounting policy, at December 31, 2003, employee benefit obligations is increased by \$950,956, the beginning 2003 operating fund balance is decreased by \$937,075 and salaries, wages and benefit expenditures are increased by \$13,881.

Correction of Prior Year

a) **Provincial Urban Transportation Grant**

The Provincial Urban Transportation Grant deferred revenue reported at December 31, 2003 is being increased by \$278,774 and capital government transfer revenue for 2003 is being decreased by the same amount. Some of the expenditures claimed under the Provincial Urban Transportation grant were ineligible for funding under the terms of the grant program because they were funded by another municipality.

b) **Capital Assets**

Included in the reporting entity are the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures of the Red Deer Public Library. For the December 31, 2003 fiscal year the Library restated their financial statements to reflect capital assets on the statement of financial position. The City of Red Deer previously recognized a portion of the equity in the Library's capital assets. However the City's financial statements did not realize the entire equity in capital assets amount. Therefore the City is restating its opening capital assets, long-term debt and equity in capital assets to reflect the equity in the Library's capital assets.

As a result of this change, at December 31, 2003, the cost of capital assets reported are increased by \$2,359,953, accumulated amortization is increased by \$3,820,504, long-term debt is increased by \$126,576, and equity in capital assets is decreased by \$1,587,127. As well as a result of this correction, operating expenditures are decreased by \$36,661, capital debt issued and capital expenditures are each increased by \$69,421 and debt repayments are increased by \$36,661.

c) **Culture Managed Funds**

Long-term investments reported at December 31, 2003 are increased by \$410,875 and operating expenditures are decreased by the same amount. In 2002 the City realized proceeds from the sale of a capital asset. These proceeds were transferred in 2003 to another organization to manage on the City's behalf. The transaction was originally recorded as expenditure in 2003. Since, the ownership of the investment remains with the City should not have expensed the transfer. The 2003 comparative figures have been restated to recognize the asset.

The City of Red Deer
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 December 31, 2004

2. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT (Continued)

Correction of Prior Year (Continued)

d) Operating Expenditures

The City has reclassified certain operating revenues and expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2003. The reclassification is a result of internal expense recoveries reported originally as revenues instead of offsetting the related expenditures. As a result of this correction, at December 31, 2003, utility user fees have been increased by \$3,836, equipment and facility rental revenue has been decreased by \$1,271,606, and operating expenditures have been decreased by \$1,267,770.

The above changes in accounting policy have been applied retroactively. As a result of applying these changes, the 2003 comparative figures have been restated as follows:

	<u>Previously Reported</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Restated Balance</u>
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
Assets			
Financial Assets			
Accounts Receivable	\$ 17,866,679	\$ (4,403,981)	\$ 13,462,698
Land Held For Resale	4,457,717	203,174	4,660,891
Long Term Investments	81,246,749	410,875	81,657,624
Other financial assets	14,952,806	-	14,952,806
	<u>118,523,951</u>	<u>(3,789,932)</u>	<u>114,734,019</u>
Physical Assets			
Capital Assets	618,165,757	(1,460,551)	616,705,206
Inventories	2,988,563	-	2,988,563
	<u>621,154,320</u>	<u>(1,460,551)</u>	<u>619,693,769</u>
Total Assets	<u>739,678,271</u>	<u>(5,250,483)</u>	<u>734,427,788</u>
Liabilities and Municipal Equity			
Liabilities			
Deferred Revenue	2,944,007	6,422,100	9,366,107
Employee Benefit Obligations	-	950,956	950,956
Other Liabilities	24,690,432	-	24,690,432
Long Term Debt	10,745,772	126,576	10,872,348
Total Liabilities	<u>38,380,211</u>	<u>7,499,632</u>	<u>45,879,843</u>
Municipal Equity			
Operating Fund	1,086,307	(540,081)	546,226
Capital Fund	7,909,099	(6,165,190)	1,743,909
Reserves	80,424,952	-	80,424,952
	<u>89,420,358</u>	<u>(6,705,271)</u>	<u>82,715,087</u>
Equity in Capital Assets	611,877,702	(6,044,844)	605,832,858
Total Municipal Equity	<u>701,298,060</u>	<u>(12,750,115)</u>	<u>688,547,945</u>
Total Liabilities and Municipal Equity	<u>\$ 739,678,271</u>	<u>\$ (5,250,483)</u>	<u>\$ 734,427,788</u>

The City of Red Deer
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

2. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT (Continued)

	<u>Previously Reported</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Restated Balance</u>
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES			
Revenues			
Property and Other Taxes	\$ 36,844,519	\$ -	36,844,519
Utility User Fees	43,177,594	3,836	43,181,430
Sales of Goods and Services	28,868,651	327,017	29,195,668
Government Transfers	9,402,198	(278,774)	9,123,424
Other Revenues	19,650,454	(1,271,606)	18,378,848
Investment Earnings	5,270,910	-	5,270,910
	<u>143,214,326</u>	<u>(1,219,527)</u>	<u>141,994,799</u>
Expenditures			
Operating			
Legislative & Administrative	13,755,913	(1,985,010)	11,770,903
Police & Other Protective	11,861,417	4,205	11,865,622
Fire & Ambulance	10,657,179	5,059	10,662,238
Public Transit	3,261,894	(2,740)	3,259,154
Transportation	11,751,255	(342,097)	11,409,158
Social Planning	2,551,438	1,749	2,553,187
Community	1,972,158	138,364	2,110,522
Recreation Parks and Culture	17,080,019	1,242,221	18,322,240
Parking	559,030	(31,551)	527,479
Equipment Pool	3,852,128	(66,725)	3,785,403
Water	4,493,859	(241,698)	4,252,161
Wastewater	2,884,697	(119,313)	2,765,384
Solid Waste Collection	3,328,314	-	3,328,314
Solid Waste Disposal	1,541,924	(9,035)	1,532,889
Recycling	1,038,783	-	1,038,783
Subdivisions	413,626	(188,491)	225,135
Electric Light & Power	6,971,736	(106,363)	6,865,373
	<u>97,975,370</u>	<u>(1,701,425)</u>	<u>96,273,945</u>
Capital Expenditures	37,947,823	475,100	38,422,923
	<u>135,923,193</u>	<u>(1,226,325)</u>	<u>134,696,868</u>
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	7,291,133	6,798	7,297,931
Add: Capital Debt Issued	-	69,421	69,421
Less: Debt Repayments	(2,839,547)	(36,661)	(2,876,208)
Change in Fund Balances	4,451,586	39,558	4,491,144
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	<u>84,968,772</u>	<u>(6,744,829)</u>	<u>78,223,943</u>
Fund Balances, End of Year	<u>\$ 89,420,358</u>	<u>\$ (6,705,271)</u>	<u>\$ 82,715,087</u>

The City of Red Deer
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

2. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT (Continued)

As a result of the above adjustments, beginning fund balances reported at December 31, 2003 are being restated as follows:

Operating	
Record Employee Benefit Obligations	<u>\$ (937,075)</u>
Capital	
Remove Land Held for Resale from Equity in Capital Assets	4,729,125
Record Deferred Land Sale Revenue	(7,367,917)
Record Cost of Land Sales being Deferred	337,445
Record Deferred Recreation Levy Revenue	<u>(3,506,407)</u>
	<u>(5,807,754)</u>
	<u>\$ (6,744,829)</u>

2. CASH AND TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Cash	\$ 9,807,945	\$ 468,603
Temporary Investments (Note 6)	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>12,869,120</u>
	<u>\$ 39,807,945</u>	<u>\$ 13,337,723</u>

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u> (Restated)
General Accounts Receivable	\$ 5,355,741	\$ 4,219,048
Utilities	5,741,784	5,341,907
Taxes & Grants in Lieu of Taxes	1,110,816	1,227,753
Other Governments	837,355	728,920
Interest on Investments	1,307,059	1,254,997
Other	<u>2,128,479</u>	<u>876,331</u>
	16,481,234	13,648,956
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	<u>(274,417)</u>	<u>(186,258)</u>
	<u>\$ 16,206,817</u>	<u>\$ 13,462,698</u>

Included in taxes and grants in lieu of taxes are \$236,606 (2003 - \$322,314) taxes in arrears. The taxes receivable have been pledged to the Bank of Montreal as collateral security for the payment of short-term borrowings and interest thereon. At December 31, 2004 the City of Red Deer did not have any short-term borrowings (2003 - \$6,093,267).

The City of Red Deer
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

5. LAND HELD FOR RESALE

	2004		2003	
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Market Value (Unaudited)</u>	<u>Cost (Restated)</u>	<u>Market Value (Unaudited)</u>
Undeveloped Land				
Residential	\$ 3,823,201	\$ 9,221,140	\$ 4,066,613	\$ 12,536,040
Industrial & Commercial	-	-	-	-
	<u>3,823,201</u>	<u>9,221,140</u>	<u>4,066,613</u>	<u>12,536,040</u>
Developed Land				
Residential	73,461	8,096,400	221,490	7,128,700
Industrial & Commercial	1,275,794	8,888,302	372,788	4,035,321
	<u>1,349,255</u>	<u>16,984,702</u>	<u>594,278</u>	<u>11,164,021</u>
	<u>\$ 5,172,456</u>	<u>\$ 26,205,842</u>	<u>\$ 4,660,891</u>	<u>\$ 23,700,061</u>

Included in developed industrial and commercial land is approximately 70 acres, at a total cost of \$909,895, which is currently being proposed as a possible location for a new Public Works yard. If Council approves the transaction, the land will be removed from land held for resale and recorded as a capital expenditure. The City will then record a capital asset for municipal lands and increase the equity in capital assets.

6. LONG TERM INVESTMENTS

<u>Type of Investment</u>	2004		2003	
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Market Value (Unaudited)</u>	<u>Cost (Restated)</u>	<u>Market Value (Unaudited)</u>
Federal Government	\$ 57,095,746	\$ 59,658,670	\$ 65,154,443	\$ 66,843,880
Canadian Banks	48,111,000	47,956,600	28,000,000	27,946,960
Other	875,731	875,731	1,372,301	961,426
	<u>106,082,477</u>	<u>108,491,001</u>	<u>94,526,744</u>	<u>95,752,266</u>
Less Temporary Investments	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>12,869,120</u>	<u>12,864,047</u>
	<u>\$ 76,082,477</u>	<u>\$ 78,491,001</u>	<u>\$ 81,657,624</u>	<u>\$ 82,888,219</u>

The investments consist of bonds and notes payable. Temporary investments have effective interest rates of 2.20% to 2.75% (2003 – 3.45% to 4.05%) and mature in less than one year. Long-term investments have effective interest rates of 2.95% to 6.25% (2003 - 2.95% to 6.25%) and mature in periods from June 28, 2005 to June 1, 2019.

The City of Red Deer
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

7. LOANS RECEIVABLE

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Red Deer Minor Hockey	\$ 150,402	\$ 259,500
Red Deer Gymnastics Club	450,458	471,480
Central Alberta Theatre	<u>218,200</u>	<u>225,858</u>
Total	<u>\$ 819,060</u>	<u>\$ 956,838</u>

Principal amounts due are as follows:

2005	\$ 80,640
2006	85,633
2007	79,590
2008	35,869
2009	38,105
Thereafter	499,223
	<u>\$ 819,060</u>

The City of Red Deer has undertaken a partnership agreement with Red Deer Minor Hockey and the Red Deer Gymnastics Club for space in the Collicutt Leisure Centre. The amount of the capital contribution plus interest at 6.0% is recoverable from the Red Deer Minor Hockey and Red Deer Gymnastics Club.

The City of Red Deer provided a loan to the Central Alberta Theatre for the expansion of the Memorial Centre. The loan plus interest at 6.5% is recoverable from the Central Alberta Theatre.

The City of Red Deer
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

8. CAPITAL ASSETS

	2004 <u>Cost</u>	2004 Accumulated <u>Amortization</u>	2004 Net Book <u>Value</u>
Engineering Structure	\$ 528,632,472	\$ 67,848,389	\$ 460,784,083
Buildings	108,778,217	18,827,820	89,950,397
Machinery and Equipment	90,520,546	28,509,472	62,011,074
Land	29,362,515	-	29,362,515
Artwork	170,119	-	170,119
Total Capital Assets	<u>\$ 757,463,869</u>	<u>\$ 115,185,681</u>	<u>\$ 642,278,188</u>

	2003 <u>Cost</u> <u>(Restated)</u>	2003 Accumulated <u>Amortization</u> <u>(Restated)</u>	2003 Net Book <u>Value</u> <u>(Restated)</u>
Engineering Structure	\$ 502,632,925	\$ 63,944,938	\$ 438,687,987
Buildings	106,528,806	17,787,074	88,741,732
Machinery and Equipment	83,919,331	22,999,981	60,919,350
Land	28,186,018	-	28,186,018
Artwork	170,119	-	170,119
Total Capital Assets	<u>\$ 721,437,199</u>	<u>\$ 104,731,993</u>	<u>\$ 616,705,206</u>

9. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred Revenue consists of funds received that relate to future periods, as follows:

	<u>2004</u>	2003 <u>(Restated)</u>
Provincial Urban Transportation	\$ 5,356,201	\$ 2,204,408
Deferred Recreation Charges	3,357,600	3,491,562
Deferred Land Sales	2,219,049	2,651,764
Other Deferred Government Transfers	840,760	-
Federal Provincial Infrastructure	-	47,385
Deferred Developer Contributions	294,983	-
Other	1,478,976	970,988
	<u>\$ 13,547,569</u>	<u>\$ 9,366,107</u>

The City of Red Deer
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

10. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	<u>2004</u>	2003 <u>(Restated)</u>
Vacation, Overtime and Earned Days Off	\$ 2,881,602	\$ 2,760,387
Employment Benefits	<u>976,784</u>	<u>950,956</u>
	<u>\$ 3,858,386</u>	<u>\$ 3,711,343</u>

Vacation, Overtime and Earned Days Off

The liability is comprised of vacation, overtime and earned days off that employees are deferring to future years. Employees are entitled to these benefits within the next fiscal year.

Employment Benefits

Employees accumulate sick day entitlements up to maximums set in the various union agreements. Employees are also eligible for sick plan benefits for short-term disability. The liability is recorded on an accrual basis based on the most recent five-year average usage of sick time and sick plan benefits.

11. LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POST CLOSURE LIABILITY

The old landfill site reached its full capacity and was permanently closed in 2002. Post closure costs for the site include regular inspection of the cover layer, annual landfill gas monitoring, and annual groundwater and surface water monitoring. A study of the potential biogas recovery/mitigation from the old landfill was completed in 2004. It is estimated that post closure care will be required for a period of 40 years from closure of the site.

The new waste management facility commenced its operations in 2001 and is expected to provide capacity until 2041. Closure activities will be on going as the landfill reaches final design elevation. Post closure care activities will involve leachate treatment and cover maintenance. Monitoring and analysis costs remain consistent throughout the life of the waste management facility because regardless of the number of active and inactive cells, the same number of wells will be monitored. The total estimated closure and post closure costs are based upon an independent study conducted in 2004. Further work on biogas recovery/mitigation for the new site will be carried out in 2006. Management estimates that Phase 1 of the new site has approximately 2,142 thousand cubic meters of landfill capacity remaining which is projected to last until 2018. It is estimated that post closure care should be required for a period of 40 years from closure of waste management facility.

The City of Red Deer
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

11. LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POST CLOSURE LIABILITY (Continued)

The following summarizes the total net present value for the estimated costs of closure and post-closure care:

	Old Site	New Site Phase 1	Total
Estimated Closure Costs	\$ -	\$ 1,021,411	\$ 1,021,411
Estimated Post-Closure Costs	1,100,966	1,203,126	2,304,092
Total Estimated Costs	<u>1,100,966</u>	<u>2,224,537</u>	3,325,503
Liability accrued to December 31, 2004	1,069,745	316,746	1,386,491
Closure / Post-Closure Disbursements to December 31, 2004	31,221	60,366	91,587
Balance of Estimated Costs to Accrue	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,847,425</u>	\$ 1,847,425

The City has not designated assets for settling closure and post closure liabilities.

12. LONG TERM DEBT

Long Term Debt consists of debentures payable primarily to the Alberta Capital Finance Authority (ACFA), a loan payable to Canada Mortgage and Housing (CMHC) for the construction of public housing units, obligations under capital leases of the Red Deer Public Library, and an agreement to reimburse a developer for trunk servicing costs.

Debentures are payable in annual amounts to the year 2024 (2003 – 2009). Interest rates on these debentures range from 4.55% to 11.50% (2003 – 4.75% to 12.00%). The Province of Alberta provides an interest subsidy grant on debenture issues as follows:

<u>Debenture Issue</u>	<u>Subsidized Rate</u>
April 1, 1980 - March 31, 1981	9%
April 1, 1981 - March 31, 1982	11%

Debentures approved after March 31, 1983 are not eligible for subsidy. Effective May 1993 the Interest Subsidy Grant was reduced by 40%.

The loan payable to CMHC was issued January 1, 1972 for a term of 50 years at an interest rate of 8.25%, with an annual repayment of interest and principal of \$26,925.

The obligations under capital leases of the Red Deer Public Library are payable in total monthly instalments of \$5,578 at interest rates of 8.25% to 13.1%, and become due from 2005 to 2007.

The agreement to reimburse a developer for trunk servicing costs was entered into in 1998 for a period of ten years at 0% interest, with annual payments of \$152,976.

The current portion of long-term debt amounts to \$3,528,790 (2003 - \$2,608,998)

The City of Red Deer
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

12. LONG TERM DEBT (Continued)

Principal and interest amounts due are as follows:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2005	3,528,790	1,460,479	4,989,269
2006	3,720,605	1,105,262	4,825,867
2007	2,110,989	732,232	2,843,221
2008	1,096,057	551,542	1,647,599
2009	787,745	489,780	1,277,525
Thereafter	<u>8,982,512</u>	<u>3,289,008</u>	<u>12,271,520</u>
	<u>\$ 20,226,698</u>	<u>\$ 7,628,303</u>	<u>\$ 27,855,001</u>

Details of long-term debt by function are as follows:

<u>Function</u>	Outstanding Beginning of Year (Restated)	2004 Advances	2004 Repayment	Outstanding End of Year
General Administrative	\$ 78,821	\$ -	\$ 13,986	\$ 64,835
Roads, Walks and Lighting	4,711,105	-	1,126,617	3,584,488
Airport	4,309	-	901	3,408
Water Supply	-	4,500,000	-	4,500,000
Wastewater	3,570,317	7,500,000	937,094	10,133,223
Public Housing	250,946	-	5,795	245,151
Subdivisions	1,486,198	-	419,797	1,066,401
Recreation	770,652	-	141,460	629,192
	<u>\$ 10,872,348</u>	<u>\$ 12,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,645,650</u>	<u>\$ 20,226,698</u>

Interest on long-term debt amounted to \$1,249,127 (2003 - \$1,360,980).

The City's total cash payments for interest in 2004 were \$1,151,280 (2003 - \$1,465,946).

The City of Red Deer
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

12. LONG TERM DEBT (Continued)

Debt Limits

Section 276(2) of the Municipal Government Act requires that debt and debt limits as defined by Alberta Regulation 255/2000 for The City of Red Deer be disclosed as follows:

	<u>2004</u>	2003 (Restated)
Total Debt Limit	\$ 231,769,404	\$ 209,889,438
Total Debt	<u>20,226,698</u>	<u>10,872,348</u>
Debt Limit Available	<u>211,542,706</u>	<u>199,017,090</u>
Service on Debt Limit	\$ 38,628,234	\$ 34,981,573
Service on Debt	<u>4,989,269</u>	<u>4,041,487</u>
Service on Debt Limit Available	<u>\$ 33,638,965</u>	<u>\$ 30,940,086</u>

The debt limit is calculated at 1.5 times revenue of the municipality (as defined by Alberta Regulation 255/00) and the debt service limit is calculated at 0.25 times such revenue. Incurring debt beyond these limitations requires approval by the Minister of Municipal Affairs. These thresholds are guidelines used by Alberta Municipal Affairs to identify municipalities that could be at financial risk if further debt is acquired. The calculation taken alone does not represent the financial sustainability of the municipality. Rather, the financial statements must be interpreted as a whole.

13. OPERATING FUND

The Operating Fund Balance consists of:

	<u>2004</u>	2003 (Restated)
River Bend Golf and Recreation Society	\$ 71,689	\$ 342,235
Normandeau Cultural and Natural History Society	147,031	214,096
Red Deer Public Library	114,489	436,036
Red Deer Downtown Business Association	(38,227)	93,940
City of Red Deer Culture Managed Fund	-	410,875
Post Employment Benefits	-	(950,956)
	<u>\$ 294,982</u>	<u>\$ 546,226</u>

The City of Red Deer
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

14. CAPITAL FUND

The Capital Fund Balance consists of:

	<u>2004</u>	2003 (Restated)
Financing Available:		
Funds for future construction	\$ 85,956,928	57,369,176
Costs to be Recovered:		
Construction of capital assets	<u>(59,005,995)</u>	<u>(55,625,267)</u>
	<u>\$ 26,950,933</u>	<u>\$ 1,743,909</u>

Capital projects are reported as financing available for future construction if those projects have capital revenues or funds transferred from operations and reserves in excess of the capital expenditures incurred. To the extent that capital projects have capital expenditures in excess of the revenues or transfers required to fund the project, they are reported as costs to be recovered.

15. RESERVES

	Balance Beginning of Year	Net Transfers to (from) Reserves	Balance End of Year
Operating Reserves			
Perpetual Care	\$ 763,142	\$ 35,398	\$ 798,540
Future Expenditures	4,017,009	(1,479,223)	2,537,786
Parking	1,782,473	(30,065)	1,752,408
Landfill Reserves	4,049,757	1,701,024	5,750,781
Power Utility	11,142,009	(7,205,299)	3,936,710
Water Utility	1,911,098	175,317	2,086,415
Wastewater Utility	2,342,203	(363,588)	1,978,615
Solid Waste Utility	643,370	188,977	832,347
Tax Rate Stabilization	<u>5,545,052</u>	<u>(572,202)</u>	<u>4,972,850</u>
Total Operating Reserves	<u>32,196,113</u>	<u>(7,549,661)</u>	<u>24,646,452</u>
Capital Reserves			
Equipment Replacement	5,307,742	1,986,619	7,294,361
Capital Projects	13,763,526	209,908	13,973,434
Subdivision Surplus	28,207,580	4,843,417	33,050,997
Public	<u>949,991</u>	<u>822,864</u>	<u>1,772,855</u>
Total Capital Reserves	<u>48,228,839</u>	<u>7,862,808</u>	<u>56,091,647</u>
Total Reserves	<u>\$ 80,424,952</u>	<u>\$ 313,147</u>	<u>\$ 80,738,099</u>

The City of Red Deer
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

16. EQUITY IN CAPITAL ASSETS

	<u>2004</u>	2003 (Restated)
Capital Assets (Note 8)	\$ 642,278,188	\$ 616,705,206
Long Term Debt (Note 12)	<u>(20,226,698)</u>	<u>(10,872,348)</u>
	<u>\$ 622,051,490</u>	<u>\$ 605,832,858</u>

17. SALARIES AND BENEFITS DISCLOSURE

Disclosure of salaries and benefits for elected municipal officials, the chief administrative officer and designated officers as required by Alberta Regulation 313/2000 is as follows:

	<u>2004</u>			<u>2003</u>		
	No. of Persons	Salary (1)	Benefits & Allowances (2)	Total	No. of Persons	Total
Mayor:	2				1	
G. Surkan		\$ 63,070	\$ 10,759	\$ 73,829		\$ 76,523
M. Flewwelling		10,166	2,763	12,930		-
		<u>73,236</u>	<u>13,523</u>	<u>86,759</u>		<u>76,523</u>
Councillors:	12				8	
J. Dawson		25,210	7,718	32,928		30,835
M. Flewwelling		20,687	5,604	26,290		31,626
V. Higham		20,164	6,784	26,948		28,987
B. Hughes		25,198	5,480	30,678		29,915
C. Jefferies		4,664	1,054	5,718		-
D. Moffat		20,635	4,913	25,548		28,500
L. Mulder		4,364	1,044	5,408		-
L. Pimm		25,385	7,724	33,109		30,877
D. Rowe		20,639	6,800	27,438		31,677
T. Veer		4,289	1,042	5,330		-
L. Watkinson-Zimmer		24,060	7,680	31,740		31,032
F. Wong		4,571	1,262	5,833		-
		<u>199,864</u>	<u>57,104</u>	<u>256,968</u>		<u>243,449</u>
City Manager	1	143,907	25,247	169,155	1	167,726
Designated Officers	4	419,153	65,881	485,034	5	467,516
		<u>\$ 836,160</u>	<u>\$ 161,754</u>	<u>\$ 997,915</u>		<u>\$ 955,214</u>

(1) Salary includes regular base pay, bonuses, overtime, lump sum payments, gross honoraria and any other direct cash remuneration.

(2) Employer's share of all employee benefits and contributions or payments made on behalf of employees including pension, health care, dental coverage, group life insurance, long and short term disability plans, professional memberships, tuition and car allowance.

The City of Red Deer
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

18. LOCAL AUTHORITIES PENSION PLAN

Employees of The City of Red Deer participate in the Local Authorities Pension Plan (LAPP), which is one of the plans covered by the Alberta Public Sector Pension Plans Act. The Plan covers approximately 133,000 employees of approximately 389 non-government employer organizations such as municipalities, hospitals, and schools (non-teachers). Employer and employee contributions and investment earnings of the LAPP Fund finance it.

The City of Red Deer is required to make current service contributions to the Plan of 6.602% of pensionable payroll up to the year's maximum pensionable earnings under the Canada Pension Plan, and 8.477% on pensionable earnings above this amount.

Employees of The City of Red Deer are required to make current service contributions of 5.602% of pensionable salary up to the year's maximum pensionable earnings under the Canada Pension Plan, and 7.477% on pensionable salary above this amount.

Total contributions by The City of Red Deer to the Local Authorities Pension Plan in 2004 were \$2,498,488 (2003 - \$1,939,360). Total contributions by the employees of The City of Red Deer to the Local Authorities Pension Plan in 2004 were \$2,144,762 (2003 - \$1,614,394).

At December 31, 2004, the Plan disclosed an actuarial deficiency of \$1.289 billion.

19. APEX SUPPLEMENTARY PENSION PLAN

The APEX supplementary pension plan, an Alberta Urban Municipality Association (AUMA) sponsored defined benefit pension plan covered under the provisions of the Alberta Employment Pension Plans Act, commenced on January 1, 2003 and provides supplementary pension benefits to a prescribed class of employees (approximately 39 beneficiaries). The plan supplements the Local Authorities Pension Plan.

Contributions are made by the prescribed class of employees and the City. Employees and the City are required to make current service contributions to APEX of 2.5% and 3% respectively of pensionable earnings up to \$91,667 in 2004.

Total current service contributions by the City to APEX in 2004 were \$103,666 (2003 - \$86,445). Total current service contributions by the employees of the City were \$86,388 (2003 - \$72,038).

The cost of post retirement benefits earned by employees is actuarially determined using the projected benefit method prorated on service and management's best estimate of salary and benefit escalation and retirement ages of employees. The costs of post retirement benefits are fully funded.

APEX PLUS supplementary pension plan, a plan sponsored by Alberta Urban Municipality Association (AUMA), commenced on January 1, 2003 and provides supplementary pension benefits to a prescribed class of employees (7 beneficiaries). APEX PLUS supplements APEX and LAPP and is a voluntary, non-contributory defined benefit pension plan. Total current and past service costs to the City were \$10,500 (2003 - \$10,500).

The City of Red Deer
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The City's financial instruments consist of cash and temporary investments, accounts receivables, long term investments, loans receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, employee benefit obligations and long-term debt. It is management's opinion that the City is not exposed to significant price, credit, liquidity or cash flow risks arising from these financial instruments, unless otherwise noted. Unless otherwise noted, the fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value.

Credit Risk

The City is subject to credit risk with respect to general accounts receivable, electrical distribution, other utilities receivable, and other receivables. Credit risk arises from the possibility that individuals and other entities that the City provides services to, may experience financial difficulty and be unable to fulfill their obligations.

Credit risk is minimized as receivables are due from a large and diverse number of individuals and other entities. To mitigate the credit risk on general and other receivables, the City performs credit valuations and consistently reviews its outstanding receivables. To the extent that collection of receivables is doubtful, the financial statements take into account an allowance for doubtful accounts.

The City relies on third party power retailers to collect and remit the distribution tariff charged to City residents and businesses to access the electric distribution system of the City. To reduce the risk of default of funds collected for the City, management requires all retailers to post prudential requirements. These prudential requirements can be letters of credit, a guarantee from a suitable guarantor or a cash deposit. The amount of credit is to be equal to the value of the services provided or 75 days of the estimated value of services which ever is less. These credit requirements are monitored to ensure adequate coverage of the risk exposure.

Included in the City of Red Deer's utility bylaw are provisions to mitigate the credit risk relating to other utilities receivable. If property owners have not fulfilled their obligations for outstanding utility charges, the City may add the outstanding charges to the property tax roll. The Municipal Government Act provides municipalities with a process to recover outstanding property taxes through the seizure and subsequent sale of properties with unpaid property taxes in arrears for more than a year. For other utility customers the City collects a deposit to mitigate the credit risk. Utility receivables are reviewed regularly and to the extent that collection of receivables is doubtful, the financial statements take into account an allowance for doubtful accounts.

21. COMMITMENTS

The City has the following commitments:

Solid Waste Collection and Recyclables Collection Contract – this contract is based on a percentage of the utility billing until October 31, 2008. The estimated annual contract cost is \$4,302,000.

RCMP Contract – The City pays 90% of the operating costs for the RCMP through to March 31, 2012. The estimated annual contract cost is \$10,030,524.

Red Deer Regional Airport Authority – this agreement provides for funding to the Airport Authority to assist with the operation of the airport until 2009. The remaining cost is \$712,000 with a minimum annual payment of \$142,500.

Recreation Levies –\$3,357,600 has been collected which will be spent for recreation related capital projects. There is no fixed timeline for making these expenditures.

Offsite Levies – \$1,495,681 has been collected and will be spent for storm, water, sanitary sewer and roads related capital projects. There is no fixed timeline for making these expenditures.

The City of Red Deer
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

21. COMMITMENTS (Continued)

Development Projects – various roadway and subdivision projects with an estimated total cost of \$6,859,405.

Water Treatment Plant Upgrade – contracts have been entered into by the City totalling \$1,938,266.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade – contracts have been entered into by the City totalling \$7,483,232.

Transit Buses – contracts have been entered into by the City for the purchase of four buses, to be delivered in 2005. The total cost of the buses is \$1,480,000, with a net cost of \$370,000 after the application of provincial grants.

Regional Water Service – an agreement has been entered into to supply water to the County of Red Deer. Under the terms of the agreement, the City will supply 110,000 cubic meters of water per day. Both parties will reassess this volume each year. There is no fixed end date for this agreement.

Regional Water Service – an agreement has been entered into to supply water to the North Red Deer Regional Water Services Commission. Under the terms of the agreement the City will supply 1,116,000 cubic meters of water per year. Both parties will reassess this volume each year. There is no fixed end date for this agreement.

Waste Management Facility – the operation of this facility has been contracted through to December 31, 2007 at an estimated annual cost of \$882,000.

22. CONTINGENCIES

Insurance Agreement

The City was a member of a reciprocal insurance agreement known as the Alberta Local Authorities Reciprocal Insurance Exchange (ALARIE), licensed by the Superintendent of Insurance of Alberta on October 1, 1990 and dissolved on December 31, 2002.

A portion of prior year payments, in excess of the cost of purchasing liability insurance, has been accumulated in a self insurance fund administered by ALARIE. Any balance of the self-insurance fund will be utilized for the settlement of the joint venture claims liability outstanding. If there is a residual balance in the fund, it will be refunded to City once the claims are settled.

Environmental Issues

The City of Red Deer owns properties that have undergone an initial Environmental Site Assessment. The Site Assessment identified environmental contamination. However, additional testing is needed to determine what needs to be done. The extent of the clean-up will be dependent on the future use of the properties. Based on initial reports a liability and corresponding expense in the amount of \$350,000 has been recorded in the statements. Additional costs may be identified as further testing is done, but these costs cannot be determined at this time.

The City of Red Deer has also identified another parcel of land that is contaminated. The cost to clean this site is estimated at \$250,000 to \$450,000. No liability has been recorded in the statements at this time.

The City of Red Deer
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004

22. CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

Linear Assessment

The City uses assessment figures provided by Alberta Municipal Affairs for linear property such as telecommunications systems, pipelines and electrical power systems. Telus Corporation has successfully appealed the assessment amount for 1997. Telus Corporation has, however, unsuccessfully appealed the 1998 – 2003 tax years. Appeals for the 2004 tax year have been filed but not heard.

Based on the success of the appeal for the 1997 tax year and assessment information provided by Alberta Municipal Affairs a liability was previously recorded in the 2003 financial statements for the tax years 1998 to 2003. It is anticipated that the unsuccessful appeal for the 1998 to 2003 tax year will be appealed further. Due to the outcome of the appeal being uncertain, no further adjustment has been made to the liability. No allowance has been made for the 2004 tax year.

Lawsuit

The City of Red Deer has retained a holdback in conjunction with the Wastewater Treatment Plant upgrade to address deficiencies. The contractor has disputed the deficiencies and has filed a lawsuit for the release of the holdbacks plus \$200,000 in damages. The total amount of the holdbacks was \$200,000 and is recorded as a liability in these financial statements. In discussions with the City's insurers it has been determined that this type of loss is not covered. Due to the result of the lawsuit being indeterminable at this point in time, no additional liability has been recorded in these statements.

23. BUDGET

The 2004 budget information is presented for informative purposes only and has not been audited. The 2004 budget was approved by City Council on January 28, 2004.

24. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The presentation of certain amounts of the previous year has been changed to conform to the current year presentation.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Operating Detail - General Funds

GENERAL**STATEMENT OF REVENUE & EXPENDITURE (unaudited)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004**

	<u>Legislative & Administrative</u>	<u>Police & Protective</u>	<u>Emergency Services</u>	<u>Public Transit</u>
REVENUES				
Sales of Goods & Services	\$ 95,600	\$ 85,445	\$ 1,269,766	\$ 2,388,452
Other Revenue from Own Sources	5,154,780	5,077,102	862,627	221
Provincial Government Transfers	18,031	173,177	-	-
Other Government Transfers	103,655	-	-	-
Transfers from Operating (Schedule L)	12,491,775	108,542	146,041	15,709
	<u>17,863,841</u>	<u>5,444,266</u>	<u>2,278,434</u>	<u>2,404,382</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	7,849,986	3,357,429	10,461,523	3,421,622
Contracted Services	3,940,930	1,301,234	600,143	411,577
Purchases from Other Governments	-	8,926,897	-	-
Purchases of Materials & Supplies	949,285	220,257	641,427	123,105
Contribution to Municipal Agencies	-	-	-	-
Grants to Organizations	153,954	12,400	-	-
Financial Charges	152,016	-	-	-
Other	414,302	-	-	-
Transfer to Operating (Schedule L)	470,255	58,774	888,332	2,049,949
Net Transfer to Capital	6,368,654	54,590	31,016	-
	<u>20,299,382</u>	<u>13,931,581</u>	<u>12,622,441</u>	<u>6,006,253</u>
	(2,435,541)	(8,487,315)	(10,344,007)	(3,601,871)
Less: Debt Repayment	<u>13,986</u>	-	-	-
OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT) BEFORE TAXES & OTHER REVENUE	<u>\$ (2,449,527)</u>	<u>\$ (8,487,315)</u>	<u>\$ (10,344,007)</u>	<u>\$ (3,601,871)</u>
TAXES AND OTHER MUNICIPAL REVENUE				
Net Taxes for General Purposes (Schedule B)				
General Municipal Revenue (Schedule B)				
OPERATING DEFICIT				
Net Transfer from Reserves				
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TRANSFERS				

Note: Interfund transactions have not been eliminated.

SCHEDULE A

<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Social Planning</u>	<u>Community Services</u>	<u>Recreation, Parks & Culture</u>	<u>2004 Total</u>	<u>2003 Total (Restated)</u>
\$ 243,488	\$ -	\$ 232,122	\$ 4,159,408	\$ 8,474,281	\$ 8,433,955
621,080	-	172,129	3,001,491	14,889,430	14,041,331
929,073	1,878,050	228,991	701,869	3,929,191	3,642,548
-	74,545	638,304	194,206	1,010,710	752,886
1,469,717	69,012	-	292,621	14,593,417	13,724,599
<u>3,263,358</u>	<u>2,021,607</u>	<u>1,271,546</u>	<u>8,349,595</u>	<u>42,897,029</u>	<u>40,595,319</u>
5,567,819	455,159	500,856	12,158,440	43,772,834	39,183,012
2,634,000	58,309	550,489	3,353,983	12,850,665	11,999,737
70,588	-	-	8,817	9,006,302	7,652,799
2,274,558	5,888	89,724	3,819,113	8,123,357	7,233,049
-	-	-	1,100	1,100	500
821,552	2,080,883	1,054,607	295,073	4,418,469	4,403,416
463,466	-	22,079	116,120	753,681	854,477
(3,923)	-	-	125,836	536,215	807,488
1,567,782	16,549	140,629	1,353,659	6,545,929	5,478,815
(22,089)	-	152,213	702,528	7,286,912	4,545,801
<u>13,373,753</u>	<u>2,616,788</u>	<u>2,510,597</u>	<u>21,934,669</u>	<u>93,295,464</u>	<u>82,159,094</u>
(10,110,395)	(595,181)	(1,239,051)	(13,585,074)	(50,398,435)	(41,563,775)
<u>1,127,519</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,795</u>	<u>141,460</u>	<u>1,288,760</u>	<u>1,262,030</u>
<u><u>\$(11,237,914)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (595,181)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(1,244,846)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(13,726,534)</u></u>	<u><u>(51,687,195)</u></u>	<u><u>(42,825,805)</u></u>
				43,720,163	37,241,320
				5,884,137	5,383,300
				(2,082,895)	(201,185)
				1,831,651	783,663
				<u><u>\$ (251,244)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 582,478</u></u>

Note: Interfund transactions have not been eliminated.

THE CITY OF RED DEER
GENERAL TAX & OTHER REVENUES – DETAILS (unaudited)
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

SCHEDULE B

	2004 <u>Actual</u>	2003 <u>Actual</u>
Net Property Taxes	\$ 42,899,170	\$ 36,521,790
Local Improvement Levies	351,769	322,729
	<u>43,250,939</u>	<u>36,844,519</u>
Transfer of Local Improvement Levies to Utilities	(207,401)	(210,000)
Transfer from City Departments in Lieu of Taxes	676,625	606,801
	<u>676,625</u>	<u>606,801</u>
Net Taxes for General Municipal Purposes	<u>\$ 43,720,163</u>	<u>\$ 37,241,320</u>

GENERAL MUNICIPAL REVENUES

	2004 <u>Actual</u>	2003 <u>Actual</u>
Penalties and Costs on Taxes	\$ 269,415	\$ 257,135
Franchises	1,410,390	1,308,946
Return on Investments	773,177	1,340,055
Other Revenue from Own Sources	1,108,112	967,297
Provincial Unconditional Grants	2,323,043	1,509,867
	<u>2,323,043</u>	<u>1,509,867</u>
General Municipal Revenues	<u>\$ 5,884,137</u>	<u>\$ 5,383,300</u>

Note: Interfund transactions have not been eliminated.

Operating Detail - Utility Funds

THE CITY OF RED DEER

SCHEDULE C

PARKING

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES & TRANSFERS (unaudited)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
REVENUES		
Fees	\$ 350,913	\$ 336,196
Fines	515,551	597,748
Other	3,720	9,768
Transfers from Operating (Schedule L)	<u>187,654</u>	<u>178,644</u>
	<u>1,057,838</u>	<u>1,122,356</u>
 EXPENSES		
Administration	514,485	449,696
Meter & Lot Maintenance	109,658	109,333
Transfers to Operating (Schedule L)	<u>508,442</u>	<u>457,162</u>
	<u>1,132,585</u>	<u>1,016,191</u>
 OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	 (74,747)	 106,165
 NET TRANSFER FROM (TO) RESERVE	 <u>74,747</u>	 <u>(106,165)</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Note: Interfund transactions have not been eliminated.

THE CITY OF RED DEER

SCHEDULE D

EQUIPMENTSTATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES & TRANSFERS (unaudited)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
REVENUES		
Other Rentals & Recoveries	\$ 1,247,384	\$ 915,051
Provincial Grants	203,223	105,755
Other	144,965	99,029
Transfers from Operating (Schedule L)	<u>7,243,670</u>	<u>6,424,182</u>
	<u>8,839,242</u>	<u>7,544,017</u>
EXPENSES		
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	1,207,348	1,132,801
Parts & Supplies	1,405,591	1,226,823
Fuel & Oil	1,024,914	881,220
Radio Rental	148,576	135,468
Insurance	143,402	135,323
Other Operating Costs	377,764	340,495
Transfers to Operating (Schedule L)	1,916,475	1,878,517
Transfer to Capital - Depreciation	2,565,692	1,234,632
Transfer to Capital - Minor Capital	-	500,047
	<u>8,789,762</u>	<u>7,465,326</u>
OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	49,480	78,691
NET TRANSFER FROM (TO) RESERVE	(49,480)	(78,691)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Note: Interfund transactions have not been eliminated.

THE CITY OF RED DEER

SCHEDULE E

WATERSTATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES & TRANSFERS (unaudited)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
REVENUES		
Residential	\$ 5,202,146	\$ 4,864,919
Commercial	4,325,260	4,084,982
Service Connection Fees	58,545	25,965
Penalties & Charges	58,230	29,017
Provincial Grants	-	3,358
Local Improvement Levies	169,609	165,200
Other	217,171	366,504
Transfers from Operating (Schedule L)	858,373	720,675
	<u>10,889,334</u>	<u>10,260,620</u>
EXPENSES		
Administration	250,082	222,260
Purification & Treatment	3,047,331	3,248,398
Distribution	943,451	1,006,920
Pumping	1,133	7,118
Debt Charges	60,036	9,163
Transfers to Operating (Schedule L)	2,474,301	2,140,118
Net Transfer to Capital	4,020,929	8,561,585
	<u>10,797,263</u>	<u>15,195,562</u>
	92,071	(4,934,942)
Less: Debt Repayment	-	367,709
OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	<u>92,071</u>	<u>(5,302,651)</u>
NET TRANSFER FROM (TO) RESERVES	<u>(92,071)</u>	<u>5,302,651</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Note: Interfund transactions have not been eliminated.

THE CITY OF RED DEER

SCHEDULE F

WASTEWATER

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES & TRANSFERS (unaudited)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
REVENUES		
Residential	\$ 4,667,729	\$ 4,308,873
Commercial	3,454,550	3,238,676
Penalties & Charges	-	25,657
Provincial Grants	37,852	47,464
Local Improvement Levies	37,792	44,800
Other	518,653	394,722
Transfers from Operating (Schedule L)	60,076	64,335
	<u>8,776,652</u>	<u>8,124,527</u>
 EXPENSES		
Administration	413,223	290,870
Collection	2,330,721	1,816,285
Treatment and Disposal	337,764	333,823
Debt Charges	459,512	443,720
Transfers to Operating (Schedule L)	1,977,225	1,693,745
Net Transfer to Capital	2,699,000	1,750,062
	<u>8,217,445</u>	<u>6,328,505</u>
	559,207	1,796,022
Less: Debt Repayment	<u>937,094</u>	<u>843,753</u>
OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	(377,887)	952,269
NET TRANSFER FROM (TO) RESERVES	<u>377,887</u>	<u>(952,269)</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Note: Interfund transactions have not been eliminated.

THE CITY OF RED DEER
SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

SCHEDULE G

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES & TRANSFERS (unaudited)
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
REVENUES		
Residential	\$ 1,865,847	\$ 1,769,206
Commercial	2,063,387	2,138,296
Penalties & Charges	-	10,419
Other	53,484	25,152
Transfers from Operating (Schedule L)	126,684	47,042
	<u>4,109,402</u>	<u>3,990,115</u>
 EXPENSES		
Administration	-	50,478
Collection	3,505,952	3,277,837
Transfers to Operating (Schedule L)	623,962	563,170
	<u>4,129,914</u>	<u>3,891,485</u>
 OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	 (20,512)	 98,630
 NET TRANSFER FROM (TO) RESERVES	 <u>20,512</u>	 <u>(98,630)</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Note: Interfund transactions have not been eliminated.

THE CITY OF RED DEER
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

SCHEDULE H

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES & TRANSFERS (unaudited)
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
REVENUES		
Fees	\$ 3,872,411	\$ 4,871,569
Transfer from Operating (Schedule L)	<u>134,956</u>	<u>17,122</u>
	<u>4,007,367</u>	<u>4,888,691</u>
 EXPENSES		
Disposal Costs	1,489,340	1,313,249
Landfill Closure Provision	260,057	227,781
Debt Charges	1,232	894
Transfers to Operating (Schedule L)	543,429	476,113
Transfer to Capital	-	2,997,000
	<u>2,294,058</u>	<u>5,015,037</u>
 OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	 1,713,309	 (126,346)
 NET TRANSFER FROM (TO) RESERVES	 <u>(1,713,309)</u>	 <u>126,346</u>
	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>

Note: Interfund transactions have not been eliminated.

THE CITY OF RED DEER

SCHEDULE I

RECYCLING

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES & TRANSFERS (unaudited)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
REVENUES		
Residential	\$ 869,298	\$ 747,468
Multi-Family Residential	282,401	239,753
Penalties & Charges	-	2,556
Other	201,910	239,122
Transfers from Operating (Schedule L)	55,000	105,000
	<u>1,408,609</u>	<u>1,333,899</u>
EXPENSES		
Recycling Costs	1,111,082	1,038,783
Transfers to Operating (Schedule L)	323,333	279,432
	<u>1,434,415</u>	<u>1,318,215</u>
OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	(25,806)	15,684
NET TRANSFER FROM (TO) RESERVES	25,806	(15,684)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Note: Interfund transactions have not been eliminated.

THE CITY OF RED DEER

SCHEDULE J

SUBDIVISIONS

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES & TRANSFERS (unaudited)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	<u>2004</u>	2003 (Restated)
REVENUES		
Lot Sales	\$ 17,455,448	\$ 13,012,873
Debenture Interest Subsidy	13,987	17,742
Other	<u>70,418</u>	<u>72,232</u>
	<u>17,539,853</u>	<u>13,102,847</u>
 EXPENSES		
Administration	194,922	193,687
Debt Charges	170,970	219,939
Transfers to Operating (Schedule L)	878,192	966,384
Transfer to Capital	<u>15,875,972</u>	<u>11,322,775</u>
	<u>17,120,056</u>	<u>12,702,785</u>
	419,797	400,062
Less: Debt Repayment	<u>419,797</u>	<u>402,717</u>
OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	-	(2,655)
NET TRANSFER FROM (TO) RESERVES	-	2,655
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Note: Interfund transactions have not been eliminated.

THE CITY OF RED DEER
ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER

SCHEDULE K

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES & TRANSFERS (unaudited)
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	<u>2004</u>	2003 (Restated)
REVENUES		
Residential	\$ 7,704,435	\$ 7,367,195
Commercial	11,508,284	11,126,866
Penalties & Charges	277,456	286,070
Transmission Cost Recovery	1,826,300	1,814,000
Customer Valuation Rights	1,190,000	1,190,000
Other	192,770	1,409,583
Transfer from Capital	-	808,154
Transfers from Operating (Schedule L)	(55,580)	6,538
	<u>22,643,665</u>	<u>24,008,406</u>
 EXPENSES		
Transmission Charge	4,145,306	3,553,730
Administration	2,029,848	1,813,915
Customer Billing & Collection	736,925	574,509
Distribution & Maintenance	1,061,176	1,031,954
Transfer in Lieu of Taxes	597,219	536,611
Transfers to Operating (Schedule L)	7,412,962	7,354,681
Transfer to Capital	1,115,105	504,821
	<u>17,098,541</u>	<u>15,370,221</u>
 OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	 5,545,124	 8,638,185
 NET TRANSFER FROM (TO) RESERVES	 (5,545,124)	 (8,638,185)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Note: Interfund transactions have not been eliminated.

CITY OF RED DEER
INTERNAL CHARGES & TRANSFERS (unaudited)
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	<u>GENERAL</u>	<u>PARKING</u>	<u>EQUIPMENT FUND</u>	<u>WATER</u>	<u>WASTE WATER</u>
TRANSFERS FROM OPERATING					
TRANSFERS					
Utilities Administration	\$ 2,298,698	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Tax Relief - Land Bank	660,000	-	-	-	-
Utilities Billing Cost	1,115,524	-	-	-	-
Other	9,832,351	187,654	53,566	647,590	-
	<u>13,906,573</u>	<u>187,654</u>	<u>53,566</u>	<u>647,590</u>	<u>-</u>
INTERNAL COST RECOVERIES					
Equipment Rental	-	-	5,989,742	-	-
Utilities on City Facilities	-	-	-	149,495	56,726
Labour Recharge	182,989	-	1,043,232	-	-
Other	503,855	-	157,130	61,288	3,350
	<u>686,844</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,190,104</u>	<u>210,783</u>	<u>60,076</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 14,593,417</u>	<u>\$ 187,654</u>	<u>\$ 7,243,670</u>	<u>\$ 858,373</u>	<u>\$ 60,076</u>
TRANSFER TO OPERATING					
TRANSFERS					
Utilities Administration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 967,690	\$ 817,901
Tax Relief - Land Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities Billing Cost	-	-	-	453,746	357,807
Other	824,509	483,846	148,306	691,447	579,644
	<u>824,509</u>	<u>483,846</u>	<u>148,306</u>	<u>2,112,883</u>	<u>1,755,352</u>
INTERNAL CHARGES					
Equipment Rental	4,811,101	20,654	527,730	248,194	182,393
Utilities on City Facilities	225,877	-	2,161	1,321	22,634
Labour Recharge	41,237	119	1,178,838	40	-
Other	643,205	3,823	59,440	111,863	16,846
	<u>5,721,420</u>	<u>24,596</u>	<u>1,768,169</u>	<u>361,418</u>	<u>221,873</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 6,545,929</u>	<u>\$ 508,442</u>	<u>\$ 1,916,475</u>	<u>\$ 2,474,301</u>	<u>\$ 1,977,225</u>

SCHEDULE L

<u>SOLID WASTE COLLECTION</u>	<u>SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL</u>	<u>RECYCLING</u>	<u>SUBDIVISIONS</u>	<u>ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,298,698
-	-	-	-	-	660,000
-	-	-	-	-	1,115,524
77,760	-	55,000	-	(55,580)	10,798,341
<u>77,760</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(55,580)</u>	<u>14,872,563</u>
-	-	-	-	-	5,989,742
48,924	-	-	-	-	255,145
-	-	-	-	-	1,226,221
-	134,956	-	-	-	860,579
<u>48,924</u>	<u>134,956</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,331,687</u>
<u>\$ 126,684</u>	<u>\$ 134,956</u>	<u>\$ 55,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (55,580)</u>	<u>\$ 23,204,250</u>
\$ 397,937	\$ -	\$ 115,170	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,298,698
-	-	-	660,000	-	660,000
151,887	-	147,084	-	5,000	1,115,524
67,131	449,622	61,079	217,888	7,274,869	10,798,341
<u>616,955</u>	<u>449,622</u>	<u>323,333</u>	<u>877,888</u>	<u>7,279,869</u>	<u>14,872,563</u>
7,007	65,677	-	-	126,986	5,989,742
-	-	-	-	3,152	255,145
-	5,683	-	304	-	1,226,221
-	22,447	-	-	2,955	860,579
<u>7,007</u>	<u>93,807</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>133,093</u>	<u>8,331,687</u>
<u>\$ 623,962</u>	<u>\$ 543,429</u>	<u>\$ 323,333</u>	<u>\$ 878,192</u>	<u>\$ 7,412,962</u>	<u>\$ 23,204,250</u>

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

TAX AND OTHER STATISTICS
2000 - 2004

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Population	75,923	72,691
Assessed Valuation	\$ 5,325,937,590	\$ 4,874,287,230
Per Capita Assessed Valuation	\$ 70,149	\$ 67,055
Mill Rates (Commercial)		
Municipal	12.2908	11.2580
Education Foundation	6.8766	6.8590
Other	0.3567	0.3675
	<u>19.5241</u>	<u>18.4845</u>
Taxes Paid by the Largest Single Taxpayer	\$ 1,151,116	\$ 993,695
Percent of Taxes	1.66%	1.62%
Property Taxes		
Current Levy	\$ 69,522,847	\$ 61,388,540
Current Collected	\$ 68,469,563	\$ 60,334,925
Percent of Current Levy	98.5%	98.3%
Gross Tax Collections	\$ 69,295,892	\$ 61,217,338
Taxes Outstanding	\$ 1,053,284	\$ 1,053,615
Reserves Balance	\$ 80,738,099	\$ 80,424,952
Long Term Debt		
Tax Supported Long Term Debt	\$ 4,527,074	\$ 5,689,257
Self Supported Long Term Debt	15,699,624	5,056,515
Total Gross Long Term Debt	<u>\$ 20,226,698</u>	<u>\$ 10,745,772</u>
Legal Debt Limit	231,769,404	209,889,438
Tax Supported Debt as a % of Assessment	0.1%	0.1%
Gross Tax Supported Debt per Capita	\$ 60	\$ 78
Total Gross Debt per Capita	\$ 266	\$ 148
Debt Service Costs (Gross)		
Tax Supported Long Term Debt	\$ 1,716,051	\$ 1,818,863
Self Supported Long Term Debt	1,983,032	2,222,624
	<u>\$ 3,699,083</u>	<u>\$ 4,041,487</u>
Operating Debt Costs % of Operating Expenses	3.52%	4.20%

<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
70,593	68,308	65,701
\$ 4,260,102,996	\$ 3,944,145,200	\$ 3,531,178,600
\$ 60,347	\$ 57,741	\$ 53,746
10.739	10.789	10.946
7.010	7.343	9.736
0.373	0.379	0.383
<u>18.122</u>	<u>18.511</u>	<u>21.065</u>
\$ 941,197	\$ 882,567	\$ 1,003,652
1.70%	1.77%	2.00%
\$ 55,442,174	\$ 49,895,155	\$ 50,204,512
\$ 54,369,044	\$ 49,245,016	\$ 49,589,616
98.1%	98.7%	98.8%
\$ 55,180,185	\$ 49,883,763	\$ 50,384,402
\$ 1,175,157	\$ 913,168	\$ 901,776
\$ 75,076,718	\$ 40,387,516	\$ 39,126,242
\$ 6,914,629	\$ 8,074,378	\$ 11,082,224
6,670,690	9,056,209	12,008,701
<u>\$ 13,585,319</u>	<u>\$ 17,130,587</u>	<u>\$ 23,090,925</u>
205,585,368	195,693,541	203,101,187
0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
\$ 98	\$ 118	\$ 169
\$ 192	\$ 251	\$ 351
\$ 1,871,926	\$ 3,947,373	\$ 4,273,329
3,200,786	4,132,270	4,183,875
<u>\$ 5,072,712</u>	<u>\$ 8,079,643</u>	<u>\$ 8,457,204</u>
5.68%	9.62%	8.13%



COUNCIL MEETING OF MAY 24TH, 2005

ATTACHMENT

DOCUMENT STATUS: PUBLIC

**REFERS TO: SMOKE FREE BYLAW
CENTRAL ALBERTA BUSINESSES
FOR CHOICE PRESENTATION TO
RED DEER CITY COUNCIL - MAY
24, 2005**

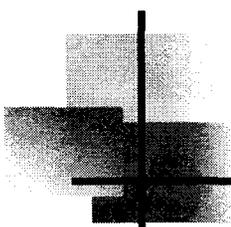
Impacts of a Smoking Ban on the Hospitality Industry

Presentation to Red Deer City Council

Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association
Central Alberta Businesses For Choice
May 24, 2005

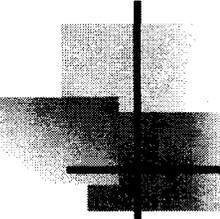
Big Myth #1 – “Only a ban is a level playing field”

- Impacts are as individual as the establishment. The impact on a bistro will be completely different than on a sports bar
- Smoking is a legal activity. Customers will stay home or go elsewhere to smoke



Big Myth #2 – “Business will increase after a smoking ban”

- If operators could increase their sales by banning smoking, wouldn't they have done it already?
- Operators are in the best position to know what is good for their business
- What works for Tim Horton's does not work for a tavern



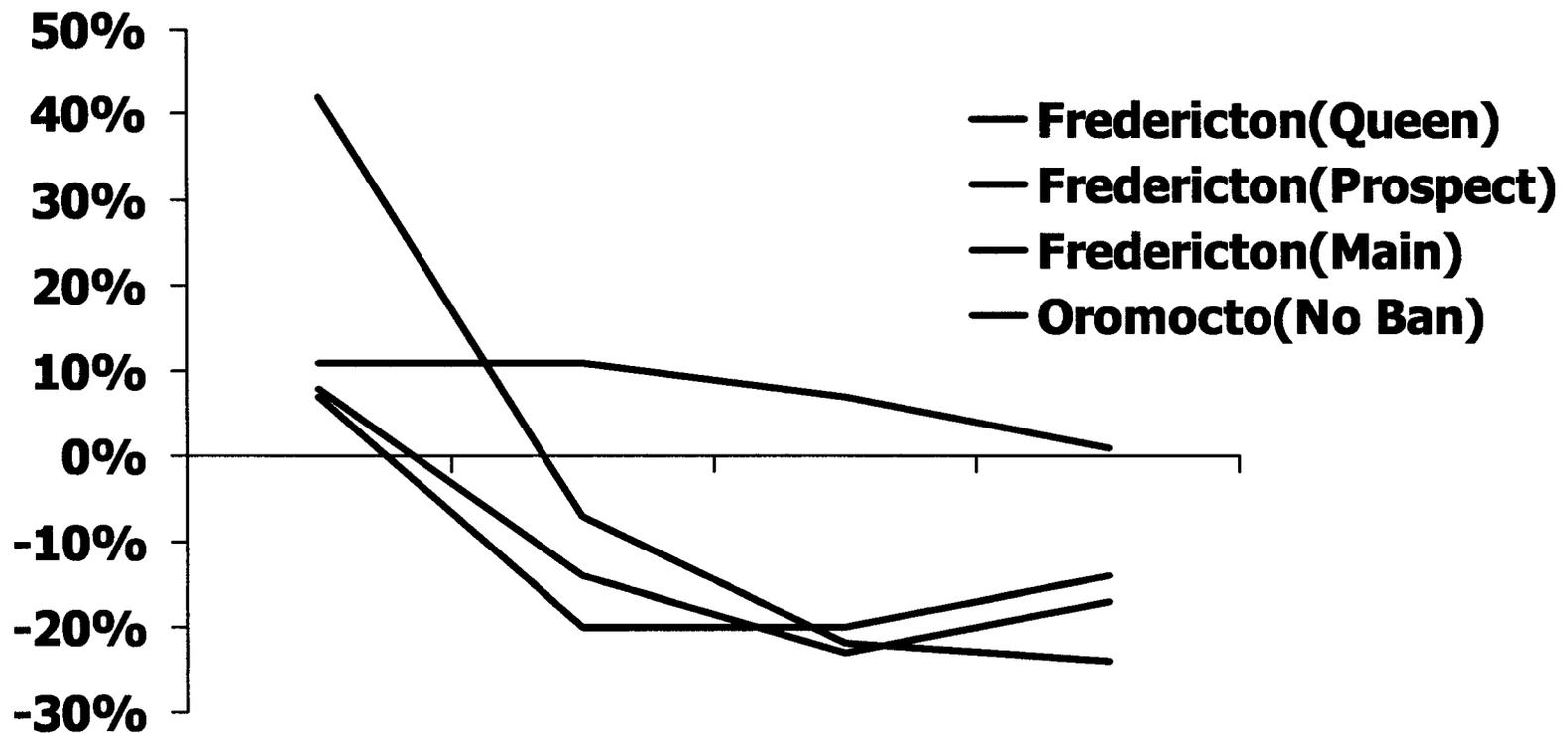
New Brunswick Ban

Only two weeks after the ban many bars already reported lost sales to CRFA

- **One bar reports weekly sales down by over \$20 000**
- **Many establishments have reduced staff and cut hours**
- **Many bar regulars are staying away with few if any new customers**
- **Smaller bars are devastated**
- **Non compliance widespread**
- **Searching for ways to accommodate smokers**

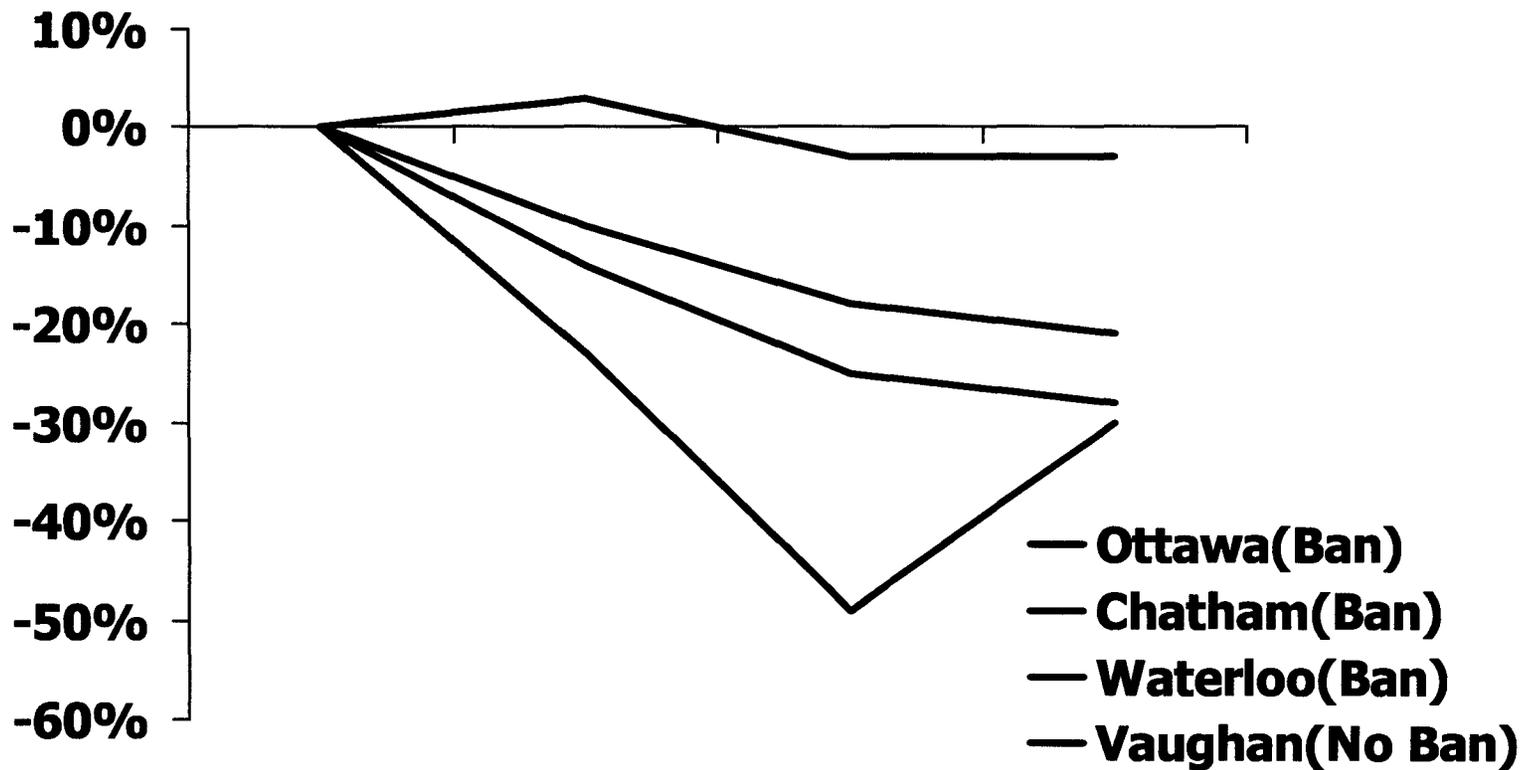
Dooly's Experience - NB

Year-over-Year Impact on Sales

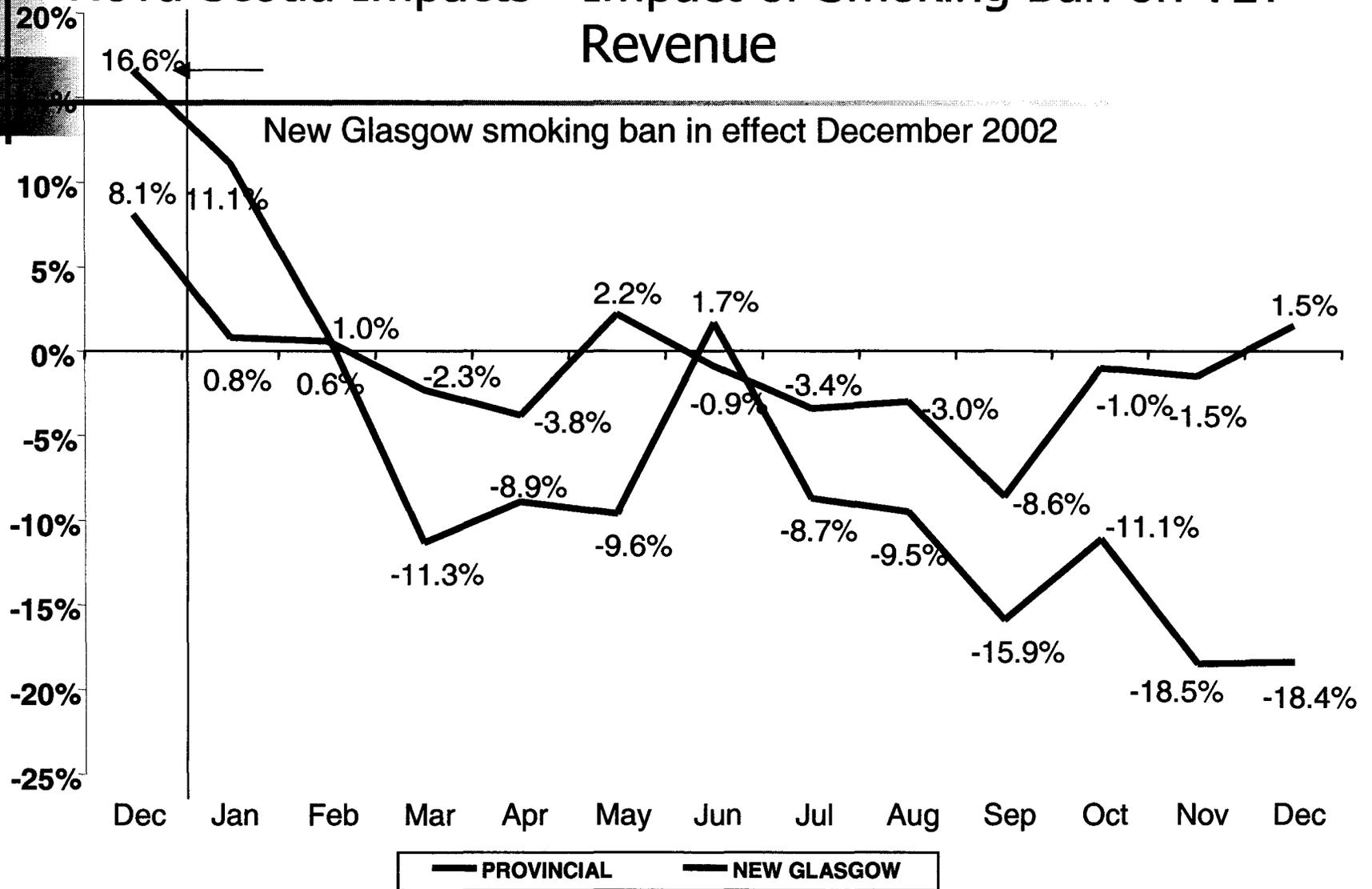


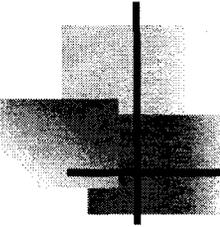
Dooly's Experience - ON

Year-over-Year Impact on Sales



Nova Scotia Impacts - Impact of Smoking Ban on VLT Revenue

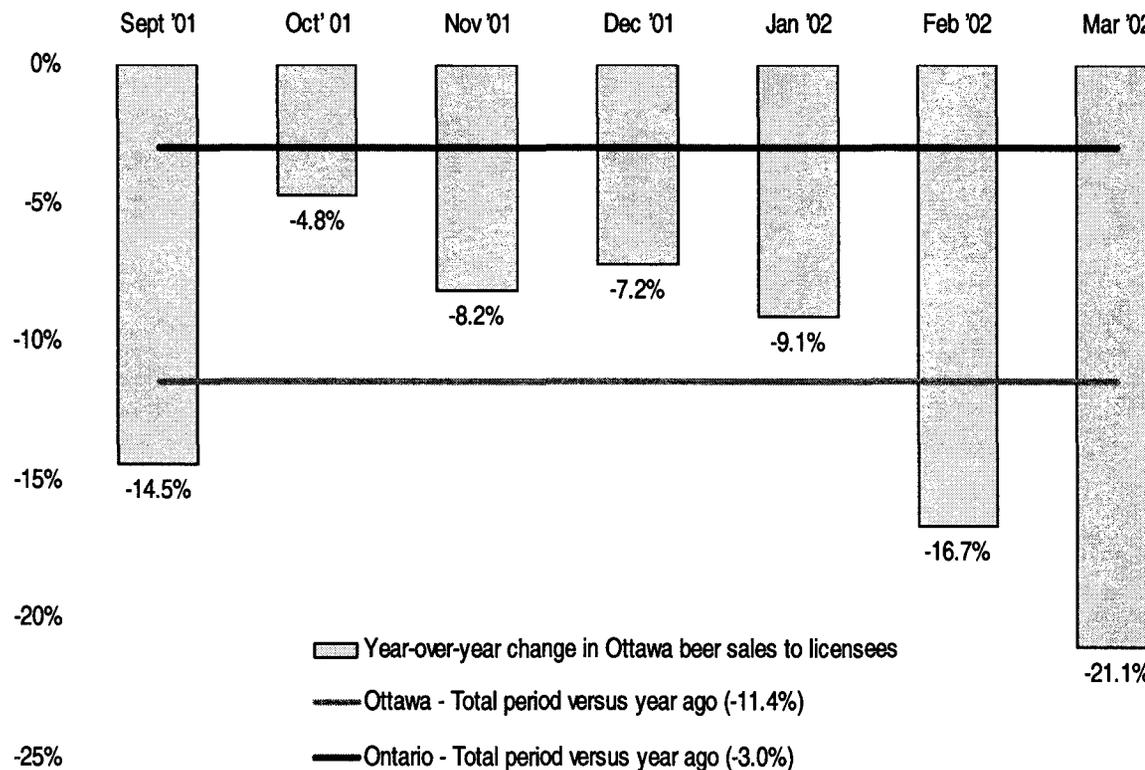




Manitoba

- **Manitoba Lottery Corp. reported VLT revenues down 20% and casino revenue down 11% following Winnipeg's smoking ban**
- **VLT revenues in Brandon dropped 18.2% after that city's ban took effect.**
- **Government predicts a \$50 million drop in gaming revenues due to smoking bans in 2004**
- **August 2004, Winnipeg casino laid off 269 workers because of ban.**

Ottawa Beer Sales Volumes to Licensees



Source: Brewers of Ontario

Economic Impact – BC 80-day Ban

• **11%** - Drop in Liquor sales during Jan/Feb 2000 compared with Jan/Feb 1999. *Source: BC Liquor*

13% - Drop in draft beer sales during Jan/Feb 2000 compared with Jan/Feb 1999, equal to approximately \$3 million dollars. *Source: BC Liquor*

• **940** - Number of layoffs that were directly reported to the Coalition of Hospitality Organizations by individual establishments/unions.

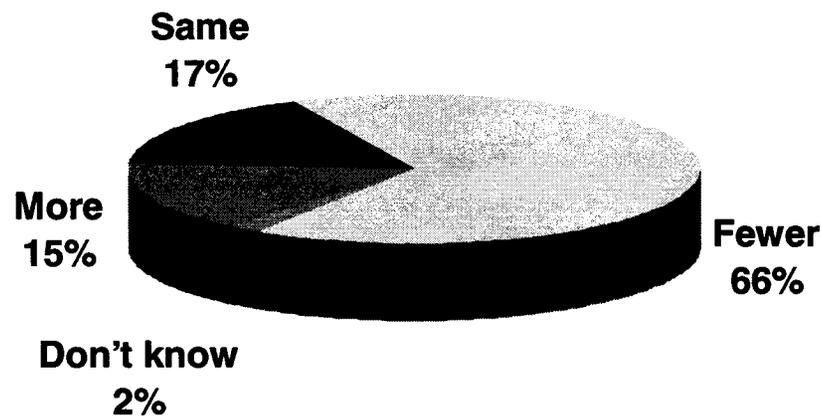
• **67%** - Percentage of laid-off employees who were female.

• **14** - Businesses that closed as a result to the smoking ban.

• **\$20.2 million** – The yearly amount of reduced payroll from the laid off workers

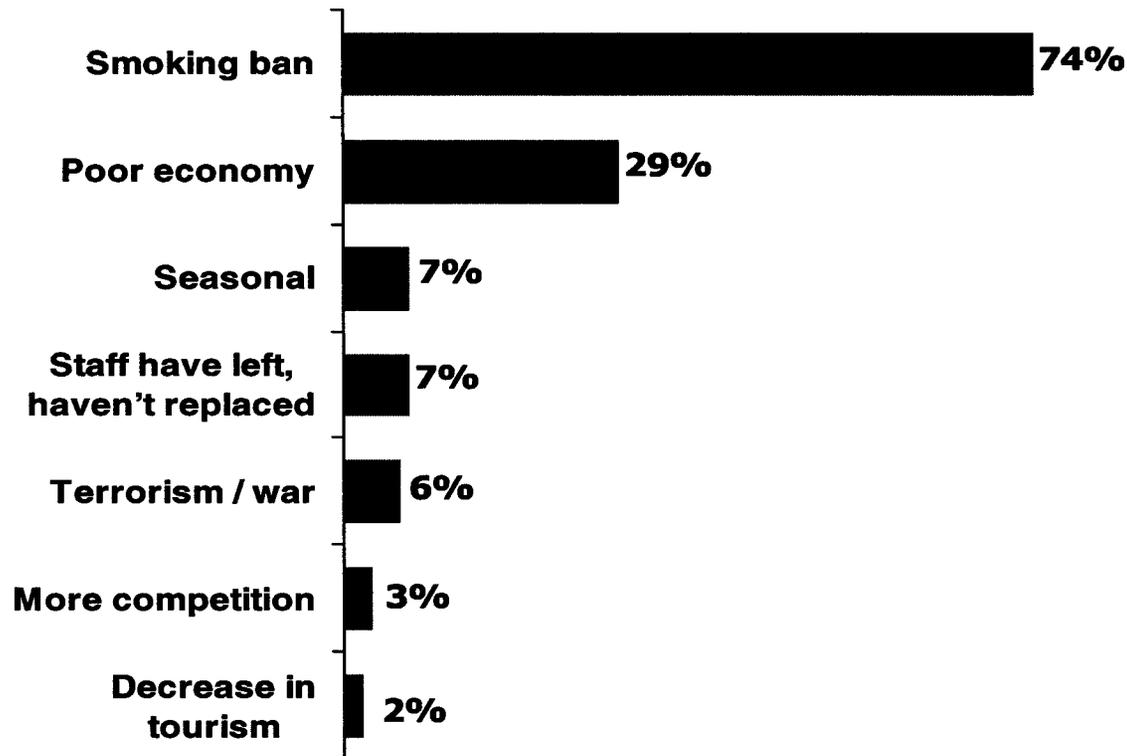
• **15% - 85%** - Drop in sales reported by individual establishments.

Economic Impact – New York



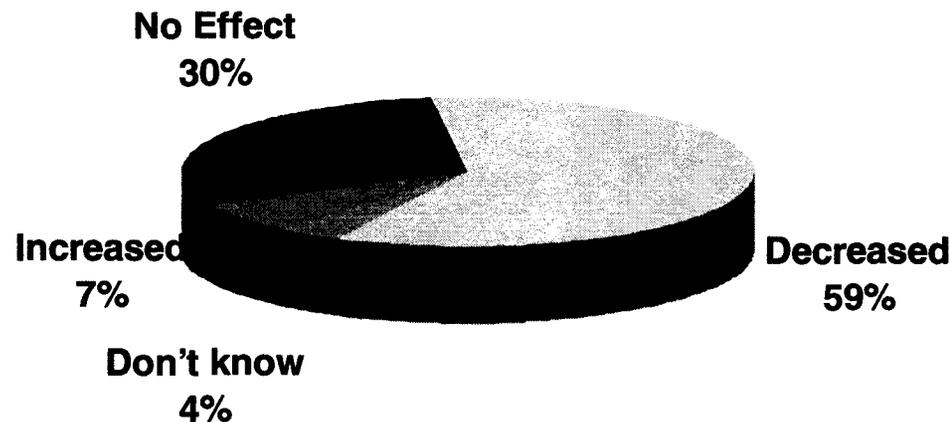
Compared to three months ago, are you seeing more, the same, or fewer customers?(IC Research October 2003)

Economic Impact – New York



What would you say is the reason for a decrease in staffing over the past three months?(IC Research October 2003)

Economic Impact – California



Has your business increased or decreased since the ban on smoking in bars went into effect?(KPMG August 1998)

Economic Impact - Ireland

Licensed Vintners Association Study

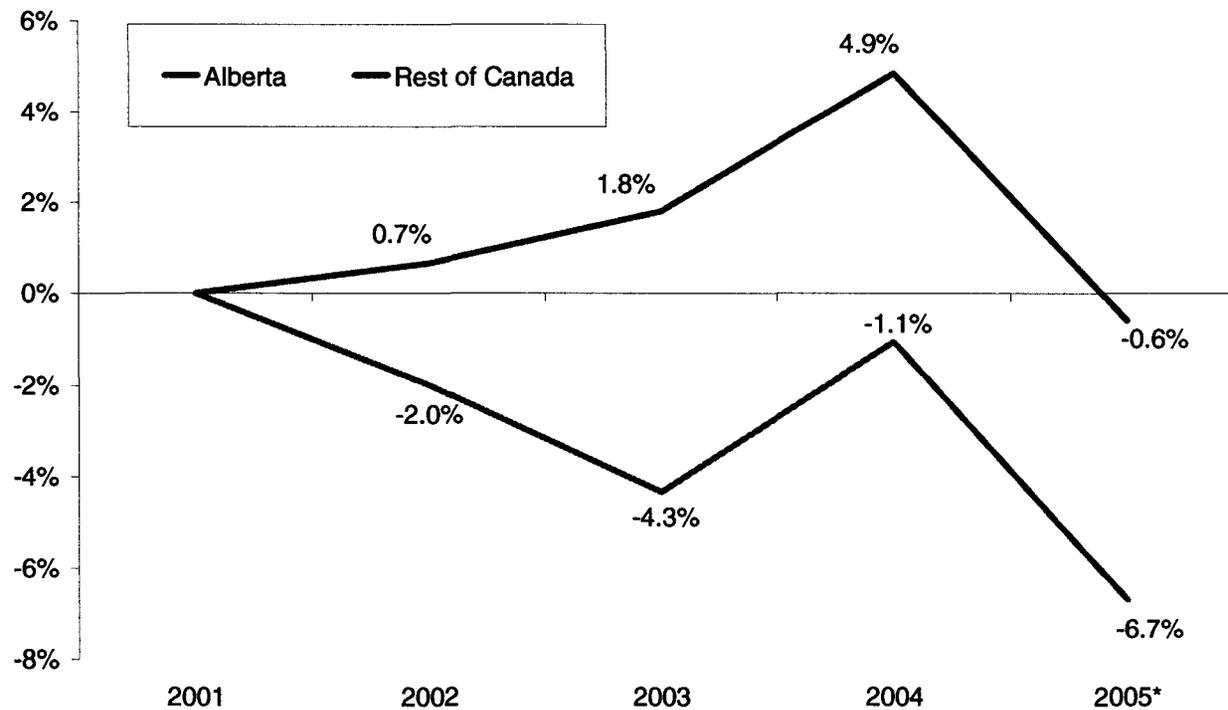
- **Nationwide turnover in pub sales down by 20-30%**
- **7,600 jobs lost in hospitality sector in 2004**
- **170 licences lost in Cork City alone**

Economic Impact - Ontario

- **Bars and pubs sales were reduced: 23.5% in Ottawa, 18.7% in London, 24.3% in Kingston and 20.4% in Kitchener.**

Alberta Tavern Sales

Change in Tavern, Bar and Nightclub Sales Since 2001

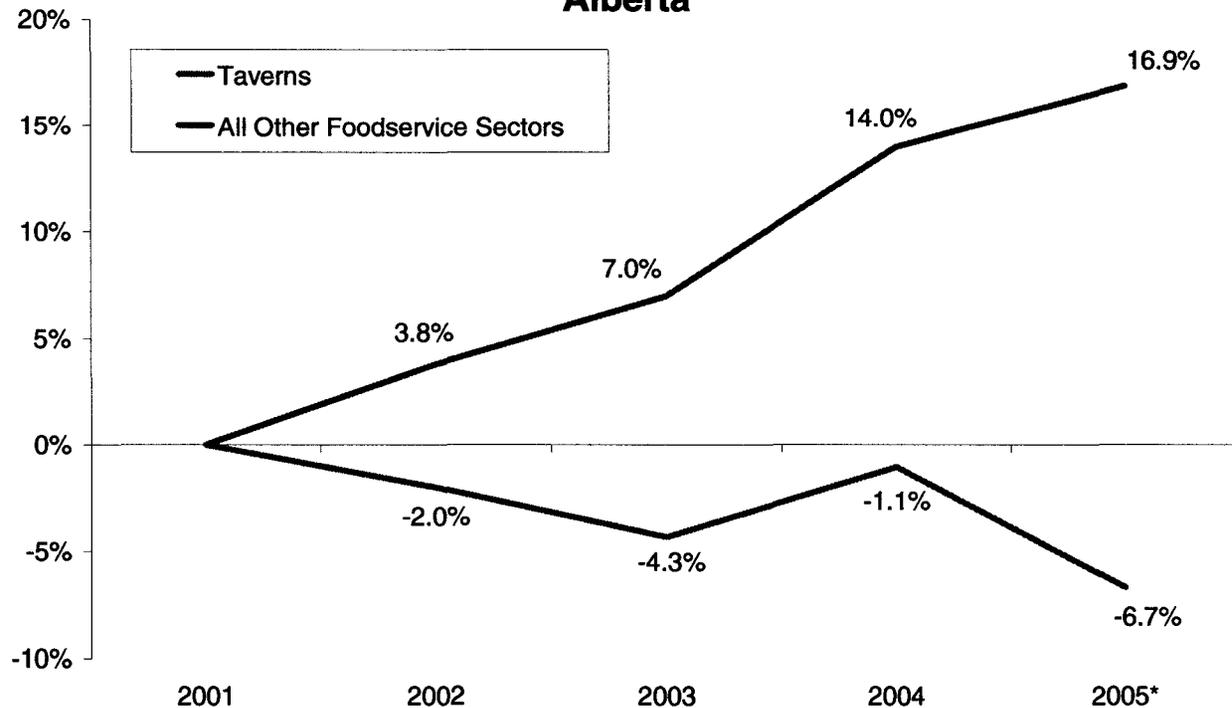


Source: Statistics Canada

* Based on data for the first two months of 2005.

Alberta Food Service Sales

**Change in Commercial Foodservice Sales Since 2001
Alberta**



Source: Statistics Canada

* Based on data for the first two months of 2005.



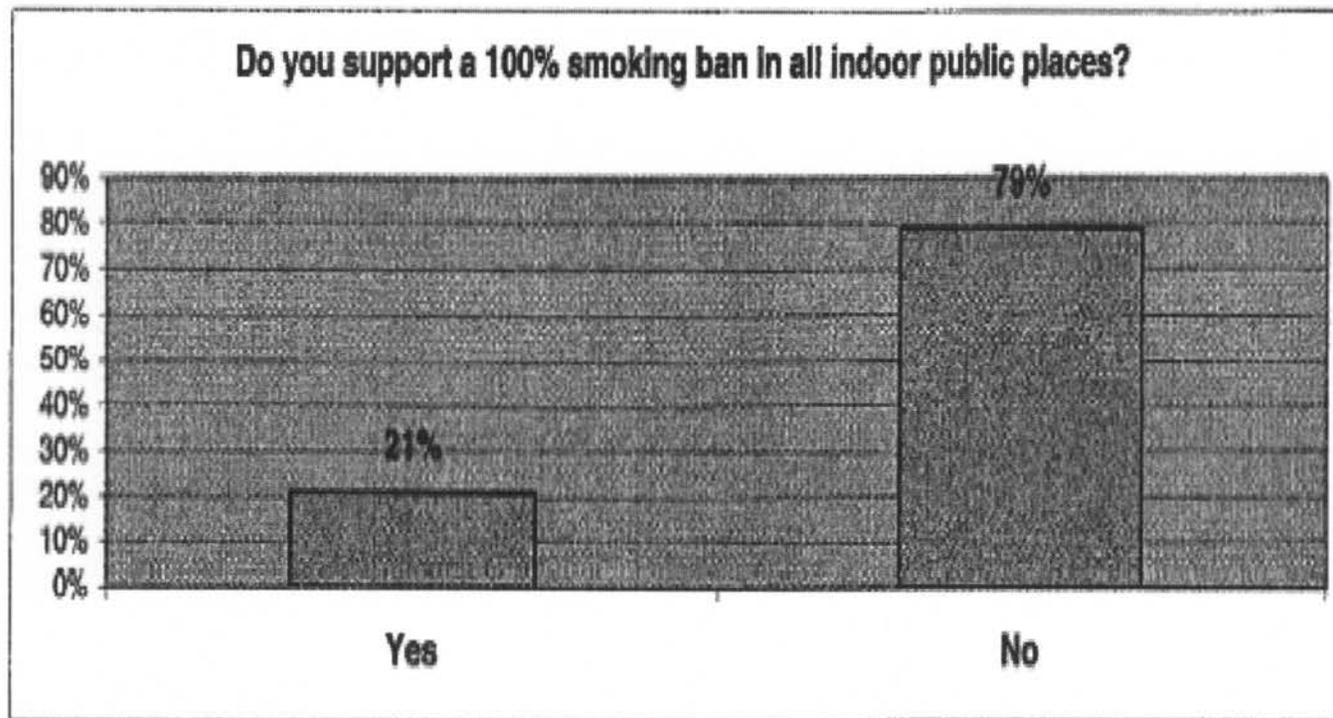
Canadian Restaurant
and Foodservices
Association

Industry Solution

- *Is the status quo and option????*

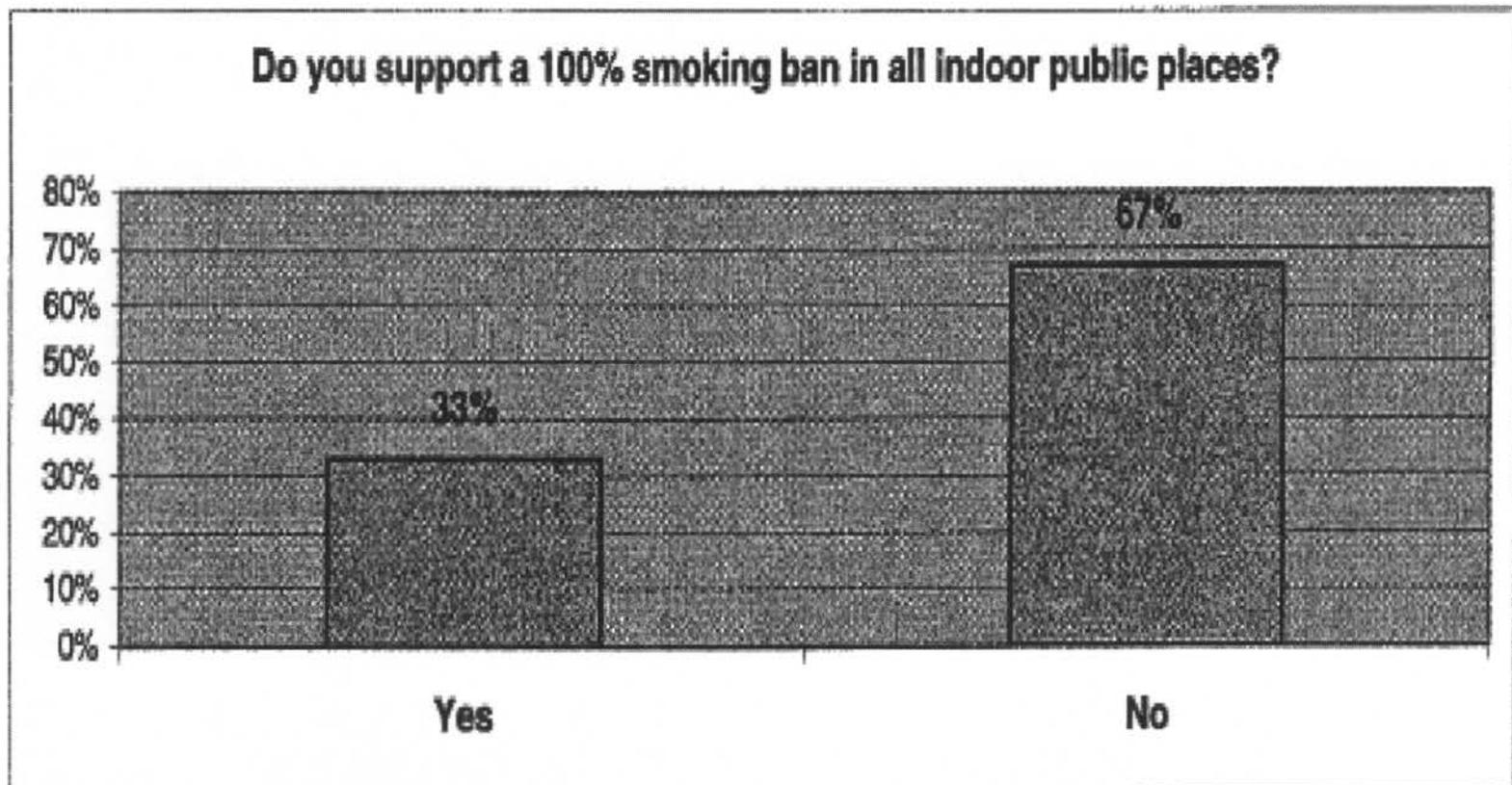
Industry Solutions

April 22, 2005 Open House



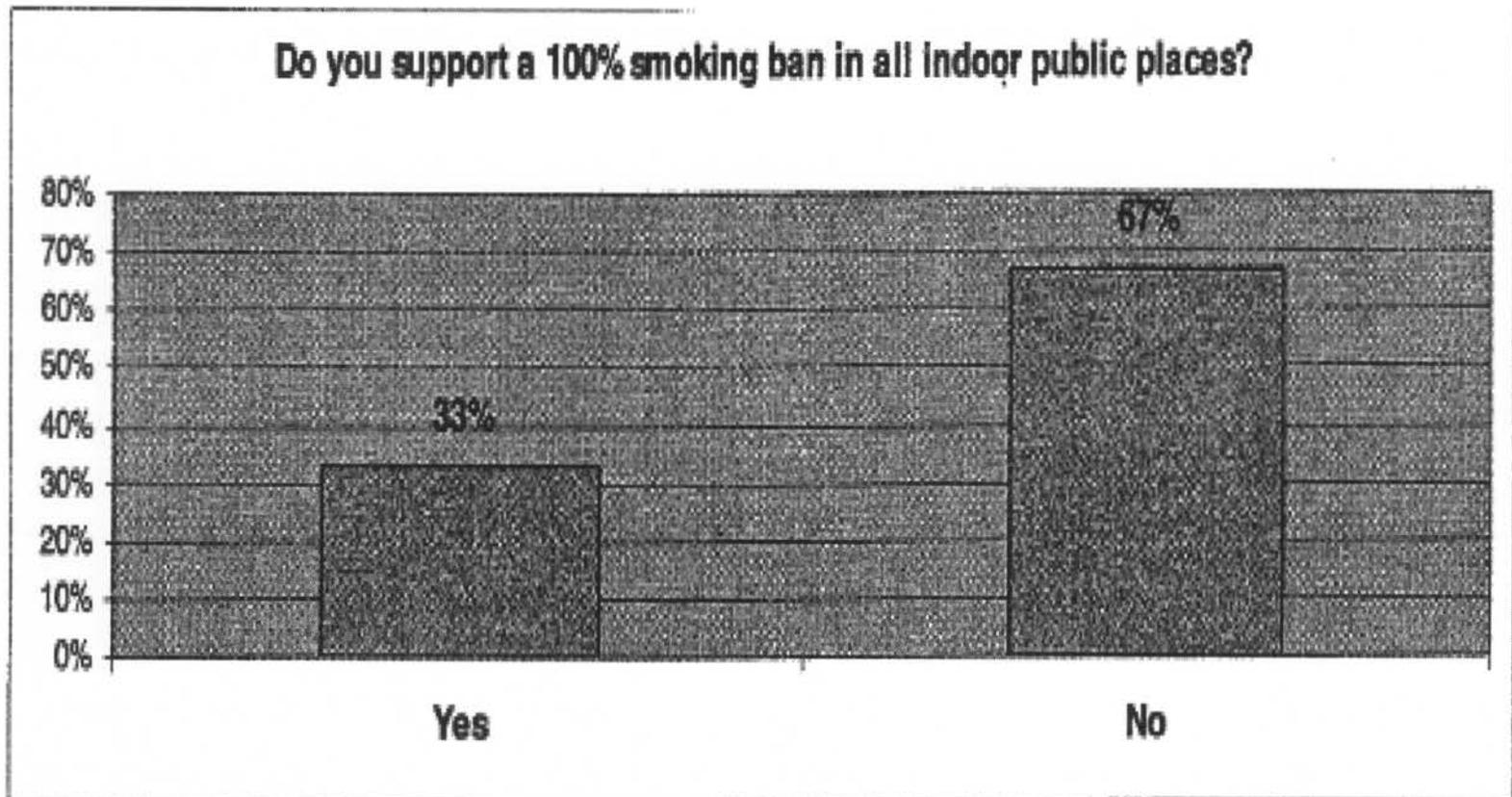
Industry Solutions

JackPot Casino



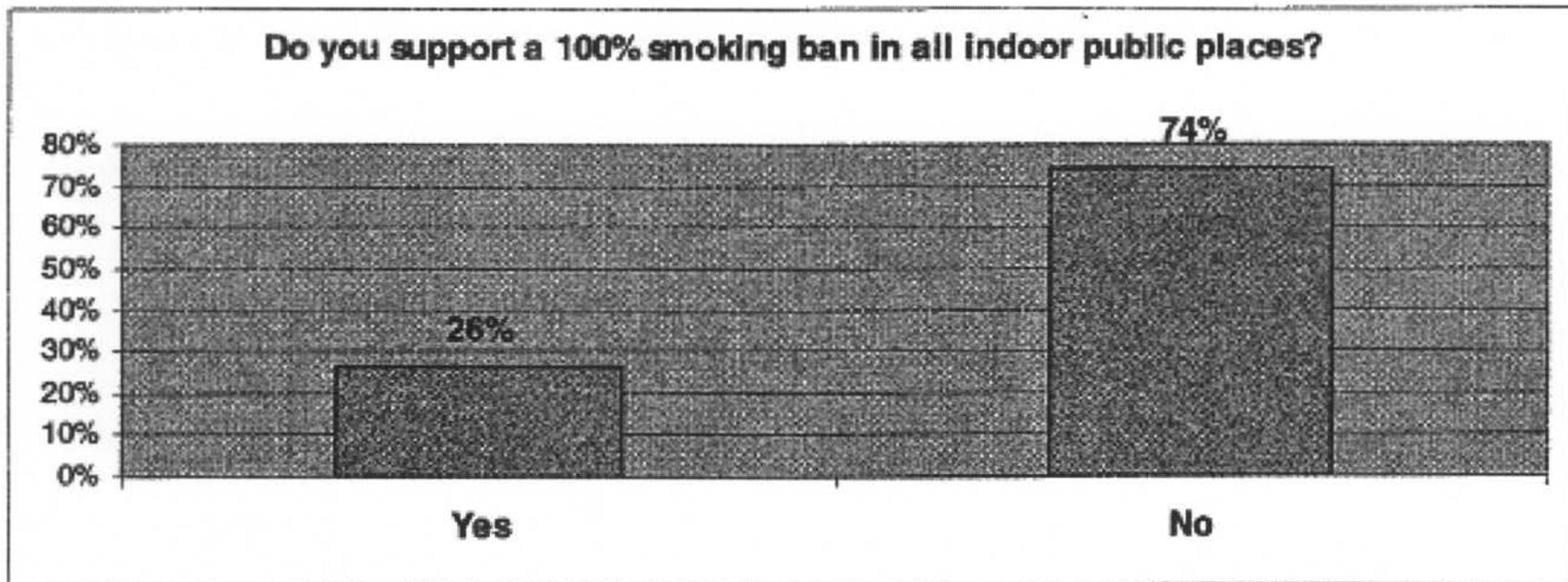
Industry Solutions

Blarney Stone South



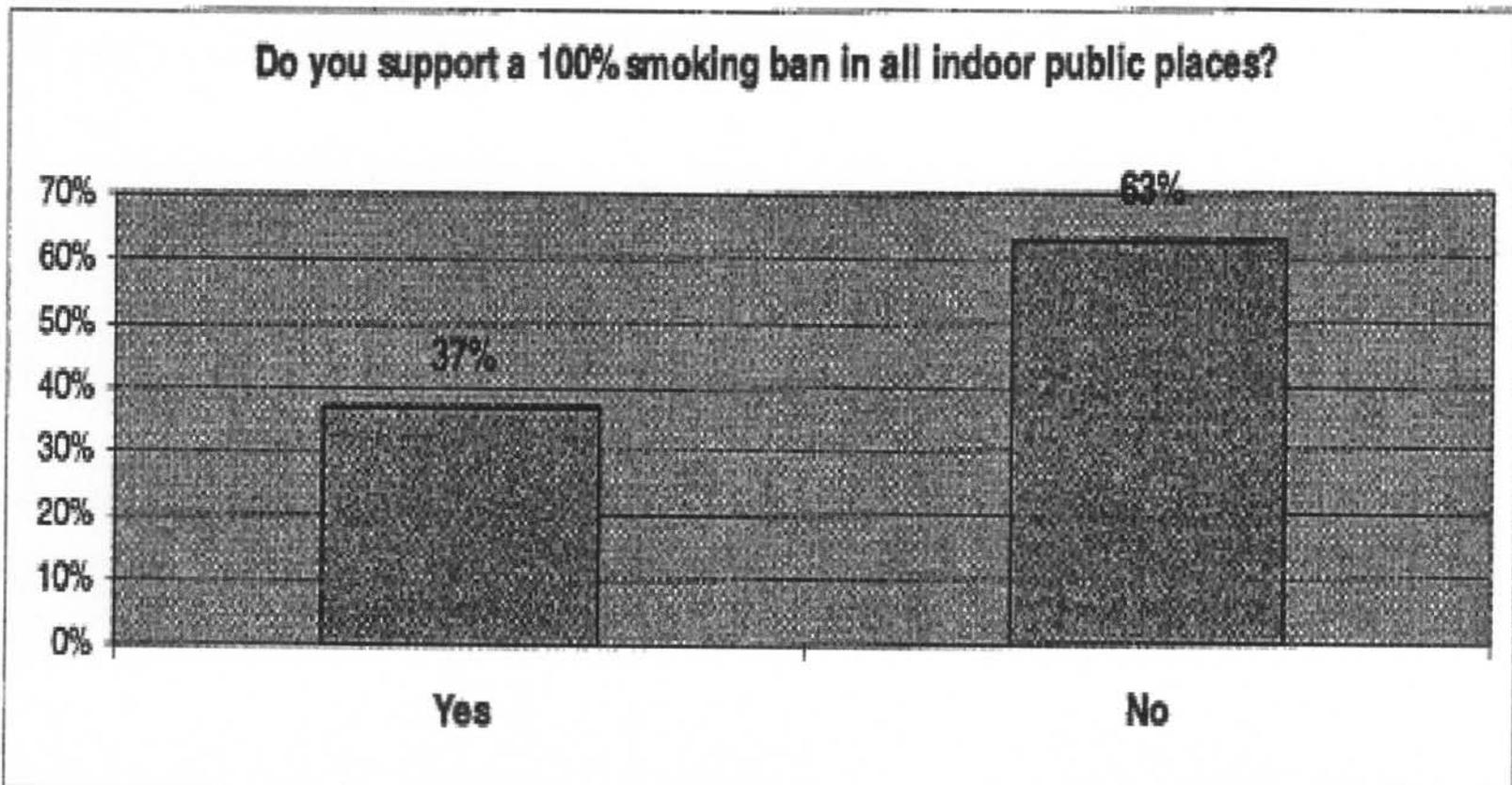
Industry Solutions

Bellini's & Billy Bobs



Industry Solutions

Cannery Row Bingo



CABC Postcard Campaign

2500+ Postcards

**IF THEY BAN SMOKING,
WHAT'S NEXT?**

If you agree that:

- smoking should be allowed in this establishment
- it's up to individual bar and pub owners to decide
- smoking bans cause business failures and job losses
- proper ventilation can provide an enjoyable environment for patrons and staff alike.

I AGREE!

Please complete this card and return to your server or bartender.

Return this card to your server

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ PC _____

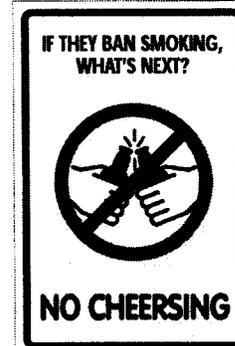
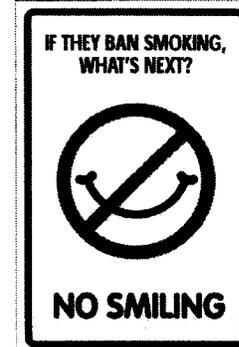
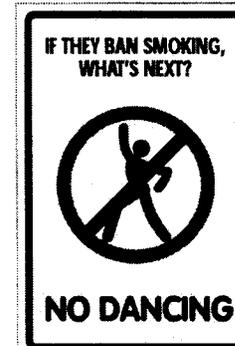
Email _____

My Message _____

CABC: Please make my views known to politicians.

Central Alberta Businesses For Choice
Tel: 403-357-0003
Fax: 403-887-0522
E-mail: cabforchoice@telus.com

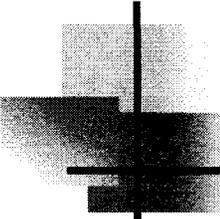
Artwork provided by PUBCO



Industry Solution

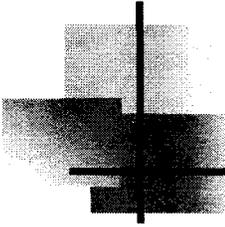
Ban smoking everywhere except in
DESIGNATED SMOKING ROOMS (DSR's)

*DSR - An enclosed room in which
smoking is permitted, where the air is
exhausted directly to the outside.*



Why DSR's Work

- Consistent enforcement province-wide based on engineering certification
- Affordable – generally between \$4-\$20k per establishment. Operator determines if there is a business case.
- Vast majority of establishments will decide to become smoke free
(Generally over 90%)

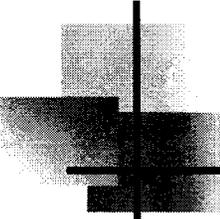


Why DSR's Work

- Completely eliminates unwanted exposure to tobacco smoke
- Allows hospitality operators to accommodate customers
- Industry driven solution
- Can be used in all establishments or workplaces - bars, restaurants, bingos, senior citizen facilities, manufacturing facilities
- Utilized in British Columbia, PEI, Nova Scotia and many jurisdictions in Ontario

DSR Costs Nova Scotia

Party Golf	\$8 000
The Ale House	\$4 000
Big Leagues	\$24 000
Parkside Tavern	\$18 000
Red Pepper Market	\$3 000
Fireside	\$5 500
Economy Shoe Shop	\$2 500
Eastside Billiards	\$35 000
Old Triangle	\$10 000
Old Mill Tavern	\$12 000
Thirsty Duck	\$2 000
Lions Head Tavern	\$40 000
Pilots Pub	\$16 000

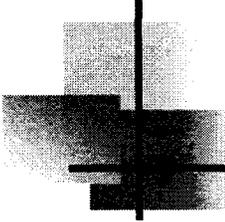


Key Principles

- Air from DSR is exhausted directly outside – no re-circulation of air
- All establishments treated the same – bars, private clubs, legions, charity bingos, restaurants
- Operators can continue to provide service

Employees

- Employees benefit from improved air quality because smoke is confined to DSR.
- Employees can refuse to work in DSR's without fear of reprisal. Legislative provisions in BC, PEI and NS.
- BC limits time spent in DSR's to 20% of shift



Win – Win Solution

Industry – can continue to accommodate all customers.

Government – protects revenues and eliminates unwanted exposure to tobacco smoke.

Public – non- smokers will never be exposed to tobacco smoke.

smokers can continue to practice a legal activity.

Staff – Protects employment opportunities while eliminating un-wanted exposure to secondhand smoke.



COUNCIL MEETING OF MAY 24TH, 2005

ATTACHMENT

DOCUMENT STATUS: PUBLIC

**REFERS TO: SMOKE FREE BYLAW
CENTRAL ALBERTA TOBACCO
REDUCTION ACTION COALITION
PRESENTATION TO RED DEER
CITY COUNCIL - MAY 24, 2005**



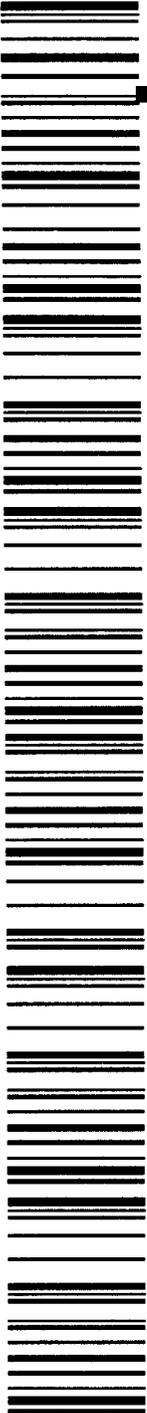
**THE CITY OF RED DEER'S GOLD
STANDARD BYLAW**

Presented by:

**The Central Alberta Tobacco
Reduction Action Coalition**

To

The City of Red Deer



“FRAMING THE ISSUE”

- ◆ Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable illnesses, disability, and premature death in Alberta (3,400 Albertans die each year from tobacco use).¹
- ◆ The cost of tobacco use to Albertans is \$907 million dollars² each year in direct health care costs, property damage, and lost productivity due to death and disease.
- ◆ Many of these costs are attributable to only 20% of the population.³

1. Canadian Cancer Society. Alberta Tobacco Statistics. May 2005. <http://www.cancer.ca>.

2. AADAC Tobacco Basics Handbook. 2004 Edition. pg 34.

3. Statistics Canada. Canadian Tobacco Monitoring Use Survey. 2003. <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hecs-sesc/tobacco/research/ctums/index.html>.



IMPROVING THE BYLAW

- ◆ Current City of Red Deer Smoking Bylaw:
 - **“Silver Standard”** – prohibits or restricts smoking in public places, including restaurants. May allow for designated smoking rooms in some locations. Key Characteristic: protects children and adults in places where minors are allowed.

- ◆ Proposed City of Red Deer Smoking Bylaw:
 - **“Gold Standard”** – 100% smoke free public places and work places, including restaurants, gaming, and drinking establishments. Key Characteristic: protects *all* citizens.



IMPACT

- ◆ The implementation of a Gold Standard Bylaw would affect workplaces & businesses that currently permit smoking.
- ◆ This would include restaurants, bars, taxis and gaming establishments (bingo halls, casinos).



IMPACT

- ◆ Health Impact of the proposed Gold Standard Bylaw:
 - Provides a smoke free environment for non-smokers as there is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke.¹
 - Provides a supportive environment for smokers who are attempting to quit.
 - Provides protection for all citizens - not just minors.
 - Contributes to overall workplace safety.

1. Health Canada. Second Hand Smoke. May 2005. <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hecs-sesc/tobacco/facts/blueribbon/secondHand.html>.



IMPACT

- ◆ Economic Impact of the proposed Gold Standard Bylaw:
 - Neutral or positive impact on businesses.¹
 - Provides a level playing field for all businesses.
 - Reduces overall workplace costs.²

1. AADAC Tobacco Basics Handbook. 2004 Edition. Pg 23-36.

2. Statistics Canada. Consumer price index. 2003. <http://www.cansim2statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE>.



IMPACT



◆ Current Trends:

- Eleven communities in Alberta have improved their smoking bylaws to Gold Standard.
- The time is right:
 - Many provinces and territories, including Manitoba, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nunavut, and the North West Territories have implemented smoking bans. As well, Nations such as Ireland, New Zealand, and Norway have implemented nation-wide smoke free laws.



IMPACT

- ◆ Ability to Influence:
 - Ground swell of community activity has the potential to influence other communities as well as the provincial government.



Making the Change

- ◆ Thank you for your action on proposing the Gold Standard Bylaw.
- ◆ The City of Red Deer public consultation has indicated a desired movement towards a Gold Standard Bylaw: 58% in favor of 100% Smoke Free public places¹.
- ◆ City Staff recommends that “City Council adopts a 100% Smoke Free Bylaw”².

1. Public Consultation and development of a Gold Standard Bylaw (100% Smoke Free) for The City of Red Deer. Pg. 19.

2. Ibid., pg. 25.



Questions & Comments

*“Thank You for Your Leadership in
Building a Healthier Community ”*

C.A.T.R.A.C.
Central Alberta Tobacco
Reduction Action Coalition



COUNCIL MEETING OF MAY 24TH , 2005

ATTACHMENT

DOCUMENT STATUS: PUBLIC

**REFERS TO: ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
RECEIVED FROM THE PUBLIC
REGARDING THE SMOKE FREE
BYLAW**

**COMMENTS RECEIVED
IN FAVOUR OF THE
SMOKE FREE BYLAW**

From: Suzanne Jubb
Sent: May 18, 2005 12:42 PM
To: LASMailbox

I am for the proposed bylaw that suggests that The City of Red Deer move to a Gold Standard, banning smoking in all public places, including those where minors are not permitted.

Suzanne Jubb
Family and Community Programmer
City of Red Deer
Recreation, Parks and Culture Dpt
(403) 309-8409 work
(403) 342-6073 fax
suzanne.jubb@reddeer.ca

Christine Kenzie

From: Gabriele Achilles [sales@blackknightinn.ca]
Sent: May 13, 2005 10:35 AM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: Smoking Ban

You have my vote to ban smoking in all public places and work places, including Restaurants, Bars, etc.

I visit New York frequently and all ALL Rest, Bars etc are non-smoking. If a City of over 8 Million can do it, why not Red Deer?

This is my personal opinion and does not represent the view of my employer.

Thank you

Gabriele Achilles

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

Christine Kenzie

From: John Gelinias
Sent: May 21, 2005 8:47 AM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: Smoking Bylaw,

I wish to speak for the Gold Standard Smoking Bylaw. I can't imagine why anyone would want to allow a known carcinogenic and teratogenic compound(s) into an atmosphere where other people are breathing. Smoking should definitely be banned.

John Gelinias 2577
RDES

**COMMENTS RECEIVED
IN OPPOSITION OF THE
SMOKE FREE BYLAW**

.

From: Ken Cinnamon
Sent: May 18, 2005 6:17 PM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: smoke free bylaw

Hello and good day, I feel a smoking bylaw would be wrong.
If people want to smoke or not should not be the governments right to determine.

Ken Cinnamon

From: Terisa Matejka [tmatejka@vanreal.com]
Sent: May 18, 2005 4:17 PM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: Non Smoking Bylaw

To Whom it may Concern,

I am writing this letter to express concern in regards to effect on charitable gaming if the proposed bylaw is passed. There are a great many organizations in and around Red Deer that rely on Casinos and Bingos to raise money for their organizations. It has been proven over and over again that with a total smoking ban the charitable gaming facilities and organization lose a great deal money.

I really feel that the current bylaw is good enough.

Terisa Matejka
Red Deer Kinettes

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

Christine Kenzie

From: Barrie Schultz [barriejschultz@shaw.ca]
Sent: May 24, 2005 12:01 PM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: Smoking By-law

As a non-smoker, I enjoy a smoke free environment. But this is suppose to be a country of freedoms, not one where every aspect of our lives is governed by a big brother style of government. The Provincial Government already has passed recent legislation dealing with this very issue. The province has decided that the citizens of Alberta are capable of making their own personal decisions, why are we, the citizens of Red Deer trying to overrule the provincial decision. The existing legislation more than looks after the interests of those unable to make intellectual decisions on their own. The rest of us are very capable of deciding if we want to enter a smoking environment or not. If I do not wish to be amounts smokers, I simply go to a non smoking establishment of which there is no shortage. I am very capable of making an informed decision.

As to a smoke free working environment, personal choice is again available. If smoking is permitted in a workplace now, in all probability it was permitted when any employee started at that establishment of their own choice. If they want a smoke free environment, they have the freedom to seek employment in a smoke free work placed. With the ongoing shortage of workers in all fields, it should be difficult to find a position at an establishment that meets your needs. There are many Employers, employees and customers who continue to smoke and have little or no desire to quit and that is their right as the sale and use of tobacco products is legal here and probably most other countries. If the City bans smoking in all public places then you are handing a good portion of the business enjoyed by our resident business to business outside of the City Limits as they will continue to follow provincial legislation and reap the financial windfall you bestow on them. In the mean while local business will endure a reduction in income, which possibly will snowball into the loss of jobs and the infusion of funds into our local economy. The purpose of municipal government is to run the city for the citizens and insure that we maintain the level of services we are willing to pay for. It is no to dictate our ability to live our lives as we see fit as long as we remain within the guidelines already set forth.

Barrie J. Schultz
4644 - 45 St
Red Deer, AB
T4N 1K4

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

RED DEER BINGO ASSOCIATION(1989)
4946 - 53RD AVENUE
RED DEER, ALBERTA
T4N 5J9

FILE COPY

PHONE (403) 347 - 4504

FAX (403) 347- 4595

Red Deer, Alberta
May 23, 2005

Red Deer City Council
Re: Bylaw No. 3286-2001

Mr. Mayor and Councillors:

We, the members of the Red Deer Bingo Association are at odds with the proposed bylaw to prohibit smoking in all establishments within the City of Red Deer.

In 2001, the City put forth a bylaw which took effect on Sept. 18, 2002 stating that no one under the age of 18 years was to be allowed in smoking establishments.

Since the City implemented the bylaw, the Red Deer Bingo Association chose to add a non-smoking area for our patrons at a considerable cost to our organization. These monies that we used came out of the profits of each of the 67 groups we represent.

We find that the City was being misinformed as it has been stated that if the 100% Non-smoking Bylaw takes effect the loss of patrons will be recovered over a period of time. Our Association has attended Gaming Summit meetings for the past five years and at these meetings it has been stated by the Ontario bingo halls who have had the 100% Non-Smoking Bylaw applied that they have never recovered their lost patrons. Between 20-30% of the bingo halls affected in that area have closed their doors giving charities no venue in which to operate.

This took place in Ontario even though their population is in excess of 10 times that of ours. If we put these figures in perspective, can you imagine the effect this bylaw will have on our charitable groups? In a word...deathknell.

We do not understand how the members of our elected city council can make comments concerning the quality of air in our buildings when we would be hard pressed to remember seeing certain elected officials having been on our premises.

We wonder, if the by-law is implemented, how our elected officials are prepared to replace the revenue lost by our bingo groups in this city, which we can estimate at being in excess of \$3 million.

Our taxes keep going up, the cost of operations keep going up, and now you, as a group might take our revenue to the toilet. How can you justify doing this to hard working individual volunteers who work bingos so they don't have to ask the city for handouts.

One important question we, as members of the Red Deer Bingo Association would like answered is if smoking is so bad, why have you as a council not banned cigarette sales outright. Why have you not gone after alcohol sales as well? Isn't that also detrimental to public health?

We do not understand why you want to change a bylaw which seems to be working well in our city.

The bureaucrats who put forward the motion you are discussing are being paid by our member groups in the form of taxes. What gives them the right to put our charitable groups in jeopardy, as well as the revenue of our paid staff. That adds up to a hell of a lot of taxes paid by members of our beloved city.

If this bylaw goes through, are you as a council prepared to help charities a lot more than you are now. Are you prepared to look at taxpayers who have been forced out of jobs some of whom have been in the business for over 20 years by rescinding their taxes as a matter of principle.

Before you vote, think of the consequences, think of the lives you will change.

The Province of Alberta bylaw regarding smoking seems to work well. Why must we as a city go against the norm? If something is working, why must bureaucrats try to fix it?

We challenge all members of City Council, including our Mayor, to attend a bingo function as a volunteer, just to see what our volunteers do on a daily basis, and to ask questions of our volunteer members as well as our patrons.

We await your call!



R.E. Malo,
Manager, Red Deer Bingo Association



Association canadienne
des restaurateurs et
des services alimentaires

701 West Georgia Street
Suite 1500
Vancouver, BC
V7Y 1C6

Tel: (604) 685-9655
Fax: (604) 685-9633
Toll Free: (866) 300-7675
Email: mark@crfa.ca
www.crfa.ca

**Canadian Restaurant
and Foodservices
Association**

May 24, 2005

His Worship Mayor Morris Flewwelling and Red Deer Council:

I am writing to you today with respect to this evening's public hearing dealing with a proposed Red Deer smoking ban bylaw. Unfortunately, I am unable to attend this evening's meeting on behalf of our local members. However, the Canadian Restaurant & Foodservices Association (CRFA) has prepared a power point presentation on the issue and authorizes Ms. Sheree Davies of the Central Alberta Businesses for Choice Coalition to deliver the presentation on our behalf.

I would also like to take this opportunity briefly introduce you to our association to summarize our position on this difficult issue. CRFA is the largest hospitality industry trade association in Alberta and Canada with over 20,000 members nationally and over 3,000 Alberta based members in all sectors of the foodservice and hospitality industry. The smoking issue is a difficult issue for our industry and has been discussed by our Board several times over the past few years. CRFA's Board of Directors developed a position statement on the smoking issue which states that; *“CRFA supports establishing indoor air quality standards throughout the industry that accommodate operators, employees and customers as an alternative to smoking bans.”*

Our association does not defend or promote the use of tobacco. We would not object if the Federal Government chooses to ban the sale and consumption of tobacco. But we do care about laws that restrict the consumption of this product on a selective basis when those restrictions hurt certain segments of our member businesses.

CRFA and its Alberta member businesses want to be part of a long term solution on the smoking issue that balances health issues with a businesses right to serve their customers and an adult individual's right to indulge in their smoking habit in conjunction with food and beverage service. We believe that provinces such as British Columbia have reached the appropriate balance with their province wide ventilated designated smoking room regulations. These regulations provide a long-term solution for those hospitality industry establishments where smokers make up the majority of their customer mix and where those establishments rely on their smoking customers to stay in business.

For some establishments the cost of building a ventilated designated smoking area as a long-term solution on the smoking issue is minimal compared to the cost of losing their smoking customers. For others the investment is not worth it and they may choose instead to be completely non-smoking or accommodate smokers on outdoor patios. The bottom line is that every establishment can make a business decision on whether to build a designated smoking area or not given their particular need to accommodate smoking customers. Also designated smoking areas need not be cost prohibitive. The cost for building a ventilated designated smoking room can be as little as \$10,000-\$20,000.

Next, I think it is important to understand why this is such a difficult issue for our industry. Our industry is a huge and diverse sector of the economy that serves millions of Canadians every day and in every conceivable circumstance. The average Canadian foodservice establishment is a relatively small business with just \$576,000 in revenue per year. And the profits are also small, just 6.6% of sales or an average of \$38,000 per year -- less than the average household income in Canada.

Many hospitality industry operators can't afford to lose even 10% of their customer base without laying off staff and eventually going broke. However, there really is no such thing as an average restaurant or bar. The industry is as diverse as the 30 million Canadians we serve. We don't dictate the habits, lifestyles or beliefs of Canadians, we simply try to accommodate them.

So when it comes to smoking, many of our members are between a rock and hard place, because roughly 20-25% of adult Albertans still smoke. And most of those smokers prefer to exercise their habit in conjunction with food and beverage service. Now I said 'many' of our members because the incidence of smoking and the impact of smoking bylaws is as diverse as the industry itself. Some of our members can live with a total smoking ban. Indeed, many foodservice establishments, especially quick service restaurants, banned smoking long before municipal bylaws restricting smoking existed. Our industry is quick to change to accommodate customer demands.

At the other end of the spectrum, we have bars, pubs, and nightclubs where people go to meet friends and linger for hours. And if they are smokers, they'll eventually want to smoke. If they can't smoke they reduce the length of their stay, which means lower sales, or they go elsewhere, which means no sales at all. That's just simple common sense.

Some anti-smoking health advocates argue that a smoking ban will have no impact on industry sales. Unfortunately, nothing could be further from the truth. These health advocates use misleading and out of context information to try and make their case. If you want health information by all means listen to the health advocates. However, for information on the economic impact of smoking bans you should listen to those small businesses most affected smoking bans. If there were no economic impact I would not be writing to you today. The power point presentation you will see this evening will provide examples of the economic impact felt by members affected by smoking bans across Canada.

We believe that all hospitality industry establishments should have an equal opportunity to accommodate adult smoking customers. However, there is no such thing as a level playing field on this issue as each business in the diverse foodservice and hospitality industry will be impacted differently by smoking regulations depending on their particular customer mix. Smoking regulations should be perceived as fair by all those in the industry in order to achieve a large measure of voluntary compliance.

In conclusion, we hope that Council will adopt a smoking bylaw that balances health issues with a businesses right to serve their customers and an adult individual's right to indulge in their smoking habit in conjunction with food and beverage service. We believe the best way to accomplish this is by implementing a bylaw that includes a ventilated designated smoking room option for hospitality business owners so that they can continue to accommodate their smoking customers.

Should you have any questions with respect to the above or our power point presentation or would like additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark von Schellwitz". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent loop at the end.

Mark von Schellwitz
Vice President, Western Canada

Home > Keeping You Informed > News Releases > Archive > 2005 > May > Council seeks public feedback on proposed Smoke Free Bylaw at May 24 meeting

Council seeks public feedback on proposed Smoke Free Bylaw at May 24 meeting

May 18, 2005

(Red Deer, Alberta) – Members of the public will have the opportunity to share their thoughts on the proposed smoke free bylaw with Red Deer City Council at the upcoming Council meeting.

Stemming from a recommendation made by the Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition, The City began examining a proposed smoke free bylaw in December 2004. Following an extensive public consultation process, a report and draft bylaw were presented to Council on April 25, 2005. At this time, Council decided to table the proposed bylaw for four weeks to allow for direct input from the public.

"While we've already carried out a consultation process with stakeholders, this will give stakeholders and all citizens an opportunity to personally address Council on this subject," said Treena Patenaude, Proposed Smoke Free Bylaw Project Coordinator, The City of Red Deer. "Through our public consultation process we heard a range of responses regarding the proposed bylaw and felt it was important to allow interested parties the opportunity to communicate their feelings on the proposed bylaw directly to Council. We invite anyone interested in this initiative to come to the meeting and share their thoughts on the proposed bylaw."

The proposed bylaw suggests that The City of Red Deer move to a Gold Standard, banning smoking in all public places, including those where minors are not permitted. However, additional options were also presented to Council in response to feedback received during the public consultations.

The Council meeting will take place on Tuesday, May 24 at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers, located on the second floor of City Hall (4914 - 48 Avenue).

Citizens who are unable to attend the Council meeting may also provide their comments to Council through the following ways:

By mail: Legislative & Administrative Services
The City of Red Deer
Box 5008
Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4

By e-mail: legislativeservices@reddeer.ca

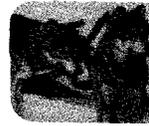
By fax: (403) 346-6195

By dropping off a letter to Legislative & Administrative Services, located on the second floor of City Hall.

-end-

For more information, please contact:

Treena Patenaude
Proposed Smoke Free Bylaw Project Coordinator
The City of Red Deer
(403) 309-8599



Mr & Mrs R. Tarasoff
130 Rupert Cres.
Red Deer, AB T4P 2Z1

MAY 3, 2005
Ph. 403) 341-3574

Attention: Mayor & City Council,

We are against the smoking ban and would like our letter to be read, on May 24th.

The government of Alberta has passed the bill to allow smoking in adult only DSR's. For you, MR Mayor and Council to under mind this bill is not right. You are getting paid to uphold these laws!

Example: Sunshine Resturant, the staff choices to work there. The customers, choice to go there. Ventilation is adequate. Children are not allowed. For alot of people, places like this is all they have to look forward. It's a great meeting place for friends. I see people in wheelchairs greeting other people and who otherwise wouldn't have anywhere to go!

For a handful of people, who probably don't even go to these places, to take this away from us, IS NOT RIGHT!

You, the government - don't mind selling this product to us, so don't blame us for using it. STOP TREATING US LIKE A CRIMINAL.

Thank you,
MRS Annette Tarasoff

Hand delivered,
Apr. 27/05

April 26/05

Lola Hoffman
108 Norby Cres
Red Deer
T4P 2C6
ph# 314 9769

Dear Mr. Mayor Morris Flewelling,

Hello, I have already sent you a copy of a letter I wrote the newspaper. I really wanted to set up a petition against a 100% smoking ban, however, I work 6 out of 7 days a week for myself. I clean houses during the day and I work for two high end businesses on some week-nights and also on Sundays. I enjoy going to bingo and the casinos downtown with my girlfriends when I have time and money. I am the major money earner in my family since my husband fell off a ladder Oct 10/03 working in a very reputable business in Red Deer. We have spent almost \$7000⁰⁰ fighting W.C.B. and still have nothing paid back since May 104. We own our property and are trying to make ends meet. We both smoke; my husband for 40 years+ and myself for 20 yrs. Quitting is not an option. The circumstances under which I started are very

bad. Something very traumatic happened to me when I was 16 yrs old. We both have some family and friends in B.C. We have seen first hand what happens to an economy when smoking is banned 100%. I have friends who lost their jobs and others say how bad the bar/restaurant economy has become. Both my mother and my beloved Uncle, whom I grew up with, died of alcohol related diseases. They both smoked but alcohol killed them. I must say, I am very angry against City hall and whoever is pushing the 100% smoking ban. In the little time I have off, I enjoy going to bingo. If this smoking ban comes into effect, I'll never go to bingo, a casino, a bar or restaurant ever again in Red Deer. My friends will not go either, however they will not write you.

Can you consider the fact that Mayor Gail Suter made this city what it is and its economy is booming - only to have it destroyed by one "100% Smoking Ban Bylaw" come in. What is the bylaw as it is now hurting? Suters and non-smokers have a choice on where to go. All bingo halls and casinos have non-smoking

areas and rooms. People have a choice whether to have children in a restaurant or have smoking. Bars go hand in hand with drinking and smoking. A couple years ago, do you remember Central Alberta had the highest rate of alcohol sales of anywhere else in the province? AAPAC at that time planned that point on passers through Red Deer. I read the article in the Red Deer Advocate on the Region. People went to war for freedoms and the right for free speech. Now you'll take one right away from those who fought for us. Smokers have rights too. We have rights to frequent the places we want to. All of the rooms and designated areas are in place. We have the right to choose the restaurants we can smoke in at the present time. Non smokers have the upper hand, they have had areas built for them. More restaurants and coffee shops cater to them than smokers. Have you listened to or heard any of the argument to leave the bylaw as it is? The coalition for business and choice want the bylaw to stand as is. Before you and city hall make up ~~your~~ minds, please do some research

on how devastating a 100% smoking ban can be on our city. B.C.'s ban only hurt them horribly. That is only one more thing to hurt it's economy. Bingo's and casinos in Red Deer have already voiced their opinion. Smokers keep them going, charities will hurt badly if this 100% ban goes through. Who will contribute then? The non smokers? Very doubtful. If anything bingo's and casinos will go down so far, only but to close. My friends and I will not be going and supporting them, who else will stop going? Maybe instead of going out to bars or restaurants, smokers will just stay home. I for one will be.

As you are a new Mayor, don't you feel you've been targeted by non smoking groups to do this? Please do the research, weigh the options and leave the bylaw as it is. People have choice now. If you change the bylaw to 100% no smoking, all of the smokers of Red Deer become 2nd class citizens with no rights and no choice. Hopefully, in that scenario, we choose to stay home, we choose not to support charities and then everyone will see how much our city and society's economy relies on smokers and their money.

I really hope you keep your mind open and weigh all the options. The bylaw as it is needs not changing. Both groups have places and choices now, if you decide otherwise only the non smokers have rights. This is the year 2005, we should have democracy, why didn't Red Deer vote on the issue? You seem to be a Mayor on the side of business. Please do what is best for business, not just an uptight group of non smokers.

Sincerely submitted,
Lola Hoffman

P.S. April 27/05 Update on the Provincial Gov't.
Today I heard on the radio that Ralph Klein has amended the law to go through for smoking in the province. He changed the reading of the law to allow smoking in bars, bingo halls and casinos, places where children are not allowed within the premises.

Thank you.

Lola Hoffman

*BACKUP -
SMOKING*

Christine Kenzie

From: Canary Row Bingo [allbingo@telusplanet.net]
Sent: May 11, 2005 7:03 PM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: May 24th meeting

My name is Patti Dyck, Manager of Cannery Row Bingo Hall, 5239 53 Avenue, Red Deer, AB T4N 5K1. Contact # is 340-8511 or 350-6813 (voice mail).

I would like to be placed on the agenda for the May 24, 2005 regarding the Proposed Smoking Bylaw as a Representative for the 52 member groups of All Seasons Bingo Association.

Our membership is opposed to the proposed bylaw amendment as it will have a serious negative economic impact on the fundraising dollars generated through bingo for these groups.

Can you please advise what is required to be placed on the agenda as a presenter.
Thank you
Patti Dyck
allbingo@telusplanet.net

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

Christine Kenzie

From: on behalf of LASMailbox
To: Canary Row Bingo
Subject: RE: May 24th meeting

I will note that you would like to make a presentation at the May 24th Council Meeting. The public session will commence at approximately 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers, 2nd Floor of City Hall. Access to City Hall is from the park-side (West) entrance.

Do you have any written material that you would like to present to Council? If you would like this information included with the May 24th Council Agenda materials, I would need to have a copy of it by 4:30 p.m. on Monday, May 16th. Note this material would be made public and given to the media as well.

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Canary Row Bingo [mailto:allbingo@telusplanet.net]
Sent: May 11, 2005 7:03 PM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: May 24th meeting

My name is Patti Dyck, Manager of Cannery Row Bingo Hall, 5239 53 Avenue, Red Deer, AB T4N 5K1. Contact # is 340-8511 or 350-6813 (voice mail).

I would like to be placed on the agenda for the May 24, 2005 regarding the Proposed Smoking Bylaw as a Representative for the 52 member groups of All Seasons Bingo Association.

Our membership is opposed to the proposed bylaw amendment as it will have a serious negative economic impact on the fundraising dollars generated through bingo for these groups.

Can you please advise what is required to be placed on the agenda as a presenter.
Thank you
Patti Dyck
allbingo@telusplanet.net

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

Christine Kenzie

From: on behalf of LASMailbox
To: Kelly Kloss
Subject: FW: May 24 Council meeting



Foreman, Gail.vcf

See email below from Gail Foreman. What time limit is being set?

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Foreman, Gail [mailto:GForeman@dthr.ab.ca]
Sent: May 12, 2005 4:01 PM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: May 24 Council meeting

Hi Kelly,

I have been asked to let you know that 3 teens of the Butt Ugly program wish to be added to the agenda/ list of speakers for the May 24 Council Meeting.

Can you let me know if there will be a time limit for presentations?

Thanks.

Gail Foreman RN BScN
Tobacco Reduction Specialist
David Thompson Health Region
2845 Bremner Avenue,
Red Deer, AB T4R 1S2
Phone 403-341-2145
Fax 403-341-2167
Email gforeman@dthr.ab.ca

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

Christine Kenzie

From: on behalf of LASMailbox
To: Foreman, Gail
Subject: RE: May 24 Council meeting

The time limit for presentations is normally 10 minutes. The stipulation is that different speakers should not get up and say the same thing.

The 3 teens of the Butt Ugly program will be added to the list of speakers for May 24th.

Let me know if you need any additional information.

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Foreman, Gail [mailto:GForeman@dthr.ab.ca]
Sent: May 12, 2005 4:01 PM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: May 24 Council meeting

Hi Kelly,

I have been asked to let you know that 3 teens of the Butt Ugly program wish to be added to the agenda/ list of speakers for the May 24 Council Meeting.

Can you let me know if there will be a time limit for presentations?

Thanks.

Gail Foreman RN BScN
Tobacco Reduction Specialist
David Thompson Health Region
2845 Bremner Avenue,
Red Deer, AB T4R 1S2
Phone 403-341-2145
Fax 403-341-2167
Email gforeman@dthr.ab.ca

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

Christine Kenzie

From: Kelly Kloss
Sent: May 13, 2005 9:05 AM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: RE: May 24 Council meeting

The time limit is normally 10 minutes unless Council decides otherwise. The stipulation here is the different speakers should not get up and say the same thing.

-----Original Message-----

From: Christine Kenzie On Behalf Of LASMailbox
Sent: May 13, 2005 8:27 AM
To: Kelly Kloss
Subject: FW: May 24 Council meeting

See email below from Gail Foreman. What time limit is being set?

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Foreman, Gail [mailto:GForeman@dthr.ab.ca]
Sent: May 12, 2005 4:01 PM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: May 24 Council meeting

Hi Kelly,

I have been asked to let you know that 3 teens of the Butt Ugly program wish to be added to the agenda/ list of speakers for the May 24 Council Meeting.

Can you let me know if there will be a time limit for presentations?

Thanks.

Gail Foreman RN BScN
Tobacco Reduction Specialist
David Thompson Health Region
2845 Bremner Avenue,
Red Deer, AB T4R 1S2
Phone 403-341-2145
Fax 403-341-2167
Email gforeman@dthr.ab.ca

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

Christine Kenzie

*ADVISOR
GAIL
APRIL 26/05*

From: Foreman, Gail [GForeman@dthr.ab.ca]
Sent: April 19, 2005 10:36 AM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: RE: Date confirmation for Bylaw presentation to City Council

Christine, That would be very helpful. I hope the date chosen will coincide with my ability to be present. The 24th would definitely work. I'll keep my fingers crossed!
Gail

-----Original Message-----

From: Christine Kenzie [mailto:Christine.Kenzie@reddeer.ca]
Sent: Tuesday, April 19, 2005 9:11 AM
To: Foreman, Gail
Cc: Kelly Kloss
Subject: RE: Date confirmation for Bylaw presentation to City Council

Gail, I will confirm the date for public input session after the April 25th Council Meeting. Staff are recommending The Smoking Bylaw item be tabled for four weeks to the Tuesday, May 24th Council Meeting. At that time public input will be heard. I will let you know what Council decides on Tuesday, April 26th - or call me that morning - at 342-8201.

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Foreman, Gail [mailto:GForeman@dthr.ab.ca]
Sent: April 19, 2005 8:42 AM
To: LASMailbox
Cc: LASMailbox
Subject: RE: Date confirmation for Bylaw presentation to City Council

Hi Christine,
I received your phone message. Thanks. I must have been unclear about the date I am concerned with for public presentations regarding the smoking bylaw. I have been aware for some time that April 25 was the date that the public consultation report is to be submitted. I would like to know if a date has been set for the issue to be brought before Council when public input will be permitted.
We at DTHR need to schedule our time well in advance. I have a personal issue with timing as well as I will be out of the country after May 27 for 2 weeks and have been appointed one of the presenters to Council.
If it is at all possible to provide me with a confirmed date, I may be able to make alternate arrangements for a presenter if the date that's chosen conflicts with the dates I am scheduled to be away.
Thanks.
Gail Foreman RN BScN
Tobacco Reduction Specialist
David Thompson Health Region
2845 Bremner Avenue,
Red Deer, AB T4R 1S2
Phone 403-341-2145
Fax 403-341-2167
Email gforeman@dthr.ab.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Christine Kenzie [mailto:Christine.Kenzie@reddeer.ca]
Sent: Friday, April 15, 2005 8:13 AM
To: Foreman, Gail
Cc: Kelly Kloss
Subject: RE: Date confirmation for Bylaw presentation to City Council

Kelly Kloss is away until Monday, April 18th. By copy of this email to him, he will respond to your request when he is back.

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Foreman, Gail [mailto:GForeman@dthr.ab.ca]
Sent: April 14, 2005 3:57 PM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: Date confirmation for Bylaw presentation to City Council

Hi Kelly,
I have been asked to follow up on the letter sent by DTHR re our presentation to City Council for the Smoking Bylaw.
It would be very helpful to have the date for the presentation confirmed.
Thanks so much for your assistance in this.

Gail Foreman RN BScN
Tobacco Reduction Specialist
David Thompson Health Region
2845 Bremner Avenue,
Red Deer, AB T4R 1S2
Phone 403-341-2145
Fax 403-341-2167
Email gforeman@dthr.ab.ca

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

[The information contained in this message is confidential and is intended for the addressee only. If you have received this message in error, please notify the sender immediately and delete the message. The unauthorized use, disclosure, copying or alteration of this message is strictly forbidden.]

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

[The information contained in this message is confidential and is intended for the addressee only. If you have received this message in error, please notify the sender immediately and delete the message. The unauthorized use, disclosure, copying or alteration of this message is strictly forbidden.]

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

Christine Kenzie

To: GForman@dthr.ab.ca
Cc: Kelly Kloss
Subject: FW: Date confirmation for Bylaw presentation to City Council

A presentation will be made by City Staff to Council on April 25th regarding the Smoking Bylaw. Council will be given an opportunity to ask questions. No other presentations will be made at that time. The Smoking Bylaw report will be tabled for 4 to 6 weeks to allow an opportunity for all presentations to be made. This is the process that Council normally follows.

If you require any additional information, you may contact Kelly Kloss at 342-8134.

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Christine Kenzie On Behalf Of LASMailbox
Sent: April 15, 2005 8:13 AM
To: 'Foreman, Gail'
Cc: Kelly Kloss
Subject: RE: Date confirmation for Bylaw presentation to City Council

Kelly Kloss is away until Monday, April 18th. By copy of this email to him, he will respond to your request when he is back.

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Foreman, Gail [mailto:GForeman@dthr.ab.ca]
Sent: April 14, 2005 3:57 PM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: Date confirmation for Bylaw presentation to City Council

Hi Kelly,
I have been asked to follow up on the letter sent by DTHR re our presentation to City Council for the Smoking Bylaw.
It would be very helpful to have the date for the presentation confirmed.
Thanks so much for your assistance in this.

Gail Foreman RN BScN
Tobacco Reduction Specialist

David Thompson Health Region
2845 Bremner Avenue,
Red Deer, AB T4R 1S2
Phone 403-341-2145
Fax 403-341-2167
Email gforeman@dthr.ab.ca

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

Christine Kenzie

From: on behalf of LASMailbox
To: Foreman, Gail
Cc: Kelly Kloss
Subject: RE: Date confirmation for Bylaw presentation to City Council

Kelly Kloss is away until Monday, April 18th. By copy of this email to him, he will respond to your request when he is back.

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

-----Original Message-----

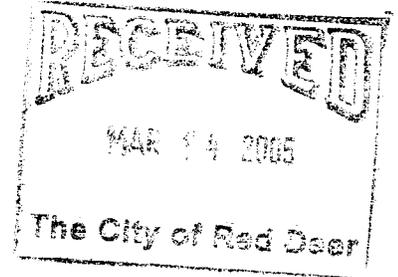
From: Foreman, Gail [mailto:GForeman@dthr.ab.ca]
Sent: April 14, 2005 3:57 PM
To: LASMailbox
Subject: Date confirmation for Bylaw presentation to City Council

Hi Kelly,
I have been asked to follow up on the letter sent by DTHR re our presentation to City Council for the Smoking Bylaw.
It would be very helpful to have the date for the presentation confirmed.
Thanks so much for your assistance in this.

Gail Foreman RN BScN
Tobacco Reduction Specialist
David Thompson Health Region
2845 Bremner Avenue,
Red Deer, AB T4R 1S2
Phone 403-341-2145
Fax 403-341-2167
Email gforeman@dthr.ab.ca

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

March 10, 2005



Kelly Kloss, City Clerk
City of Red Deer
4914-48 Ave
Box 5008
Red Deer AB T4N 3T4

Dear Mr. Kloss:

On behalf of the David Thompson Health Region, this letter is to confirm that representatives from Public Health will be pleased to provide a presentation on your proposed smoking bylaw on Monday, April 25, 2005.

We are pleased by the steps the City of Red Deer has taken toward protecting the health of the population through your current silver standard bylaw. We are encouraged by your review process and trust moving forward to protect all citizens in your community will be done in a timely manner.

On April 25, 2005, we respectfully request that the David Thompson Health Region be the last presenter of the evening. Thank you for considering our request.

Sincerely,

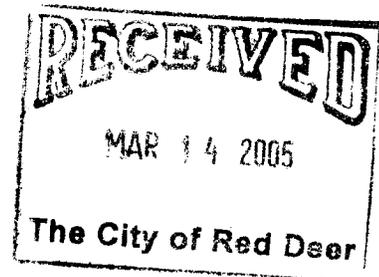
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William Hondas".

William Hondas
Vice President - Public Health

cc John Vogelzang, CEO & President - DTHR
Dr. Martin Lavoie MOH
Barb Olsen Director Health Promotion and Prevention

WH:arb

March 10, 2005



Kelly Kloss, City Clerk
City of Red Deer
4914-48 Ave
Box 5008
Red Deer AB T4N 3T4

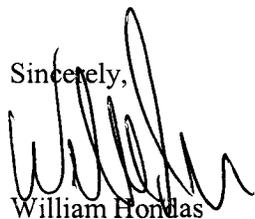
Dear Mr. Kloss:

On behalf of the David Thompson Health Region, this letter is to confirm that representatives from Public Health will be pleased to provide a presentation on your proposed smoking bylaw on Monday, April 25, 2005.

We are pleased by the steps the City of Red Deer has taken toward protecting the health of the population through your current silver standard bylaw. We are encouraged by your review process and trust moving forward to protect all citizens in your community will be done in a timely manner.

On April 25, 2005, we respectfully request that the David Thompson Health Region be the last presenter of the evening. Thank you for considering our request.

Sincerely,



William Hondas

Vice President - Public Health

cc John Vogelzang, CEO & President - DTHR
Dr. Martin Lavoie MOH
Barb Olsen Director Health Promotion and Prevention

WH:arb

Christine Kenzie

From: Nona Housenga
Sent: February 18, 2005 10:38 AM
To: Christine Kenzie
Subject: Item for the April 25 Council Agenda

Hi Christine. Treena would like to put the Proposed Smoking Bylaw on the April 25 Council Agenda. I told her that I thought that it would be okay and told her that I would have you get back to her (8191) when you return on Tuesday. Thanks Christine.

Nona

Copied to: Irene P. Councilors

THE CITY OF RED DEER
Legislative & Administrative Services

RECEIVED	
TIME	4:00
DATE	July 12, 05
BY	<i>[Signature]</i>

AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL CITY COUNCILLORS

RE: SMOKING BY-LAW

It's encouraging that many residents appear so concerned about their health as well as mine. But maybe, all is not what it seems. Possibly, zealots are just more vocal. There seems to be no room to negotiate or compromise with this small, very vocal group who have a "total ban and nothing less" mentality.

Has it been considered where the focus of their narrow-minded bigotry might take them next? Maybe they'll turn their intense, focussed tirade to a total ban on the consumption of alcohol. Oh right - that's already been tried with disastrous results! Maybe the next witch hunt will be the use of vehicles - all of those SUV's and half-tonne dualies clogging our streets. Imagine how clean our air would be without all those huge, dinosaurs spewing their pollutants. Maybe the next purge will focus on obesity. The statistics on obesity in Canada are alarming, to say the least. Just think of the health care dollars being abused in THIS area and the numbers and dollars are increasing daily!

A total ban on smoking creates an environment of "them against us" or "if you're not with us, you're against us". If these phrases sound familiar they should - President Bush used them to condone his War on Iraq. And, like Iraq, smokers are NOT the enemy.

The City of Red Deer's present by-law with regards to smoking is just fine the way it is. **Afterall, smoking is still LEGAL in Alberta and the rest of the country.**

Submitted for consideration by

LILY BRELAND
(403)343-0975



113 66 Lowpratt
Red Deer, AB
March 28, 2005

FILE copied to:
Greenat

Dear Mayor and Council,

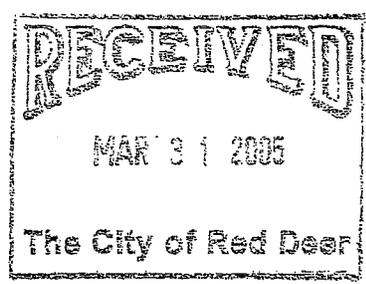
Re: Smoking Ban

I'm in favor of a total ban. If this isn't possible, public places and restaurants for sure. Maybe bars and casinos could be exempt.

Re: ambulance funding - I have contacted Premier Klein and Walter Dierksen to express my views.

Thank you and keep up the good work!

Anne Leung



'Grassroots' anti-smoke ban group lacks backing from charities

EDMONTON (CP) — A group claiming to be a grassroots organization of Alberta charities that formed to fight smoking bans in the province doesn't have the backing of many of the charities it says it supports.

The Charity Defence Fund held its first press conference on Wednesday morning at Palm's bingo hall in Edmonton. Sabine Brasok, the defence fund's spokeswoman, said that if smoking is banned in Alberta's bingo halls, charities will lose up to 70 per cent of their revenue, since bingo revenue will drop drastically.

In her prepared statement, she listed several prominent organizations that received bingo money including the Boys and Girls Club of Edmonton, Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Edmonton and the Canadian Institute for the Blind.

But Jill Didow, a spokeswoman with Boys and Girls Club of Edmonton, said she hadn't heard of the Charity Defence Fund. She said the club receives money from charity bingos, but would try to make up any loss of revenue elsewhere in the event of a smoking ban.

Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Edmonton stopped doing charity bingos in 1998, said spokeswoman Liz O'Neill.

The Canadian Institute for the Blind also doesn't support the defence fund. A spokesperson said the charity would be concerned about losing revenue from bingos (they collect about \$250,000 a year from them in Edmonton) it would hope to make it up in other areas.

Bill 201, proposed by rookie Conservative backbencher Dave Rodney of Calgary, calls for a provincewide ban on smoking in public places and workplaces.

'In our opinion, this is just another front group that has appeared out of thin air to fight smoke-free legislation.'

— Les Hagen, executive director,
Action, on Smoking and Health

Alberta bingo halls are run by associations, which are made up of non-profit groups, explained Robin Keist, of the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission. The association keeps some of the profits to hire employees and run the daily operations of the hall.

At the Edmonton press conference, Brasok said the defence fund had received no money from bingo halls or associations.

Later, however, she said she didn't see a conflict in having the bingo halls provide money for the Charity Defence Fund.

"The bingo hall managers know these charity people by name, sometimes they are friends," she said. "It's a network."

Groups like the Charity Defence Fund need to be clear about who they are getting their money from, said anti-smoking lobbyist Les Hagen, the executive director of Action on Smoking and Health.

They also need to be clear about who they represent.

"In our opinion, this is just another front group that has appeared out of thin air to fight smoke-free legislation," Hagen said.

March 29, 2005

FILE

Re: the new proposal to ban smoking
New Mayor Humbling and council considered
Thank you for asking for public input
into this health issue, as it affects us all.
We would like to see smoking banned in public
places especially eating establishments.

Mylene Sadownik

#114-60 Lawford Ave. Red Deer, AB. T4R 3E9 346-9669

Diana Frankman

61 Aked Ct. Red Deer AB T4R 2J3 347-0076

Helen Prescott

111 Martin Close Red Deer AB T4R 1P6

Nehani Johnson

125 Rupert Cres

T4R-2Y9

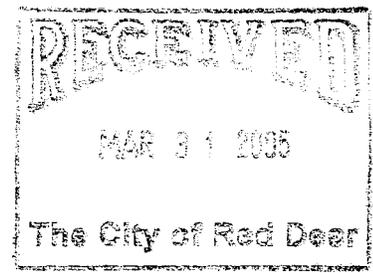
348-5460 / 392-0587

Kolby Kovat ch

4304 - 34 AVE

Leduc AB

T9E 6B2



COPIED TO: MAYOR
COUNCILLORS
CITY MANAGER
TREZNA PATENAUDE
1032 + 411

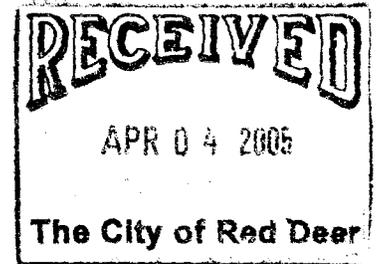
George Jordan
27 Wells Street
Red Deer, AB
T4N 5Y2

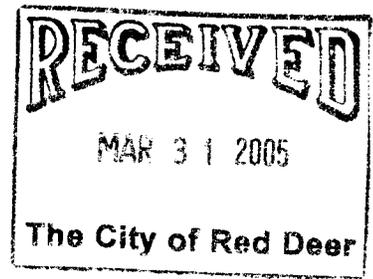
April 1/4/2005

Dear City Mayor and Council,
I think you should ban everything
~~that~~ that makes smoke and nothing
would move, There is a lot of
Pollution flying around that can
give us cancer not just tobacco,
smoking bans and same sex
marriage is plain dictatorship
We fought 2 world wars and
the Korean war against
dictatorship just to have it
here, We donot need it now,

Thankyou
Sincerely

George Jordan
27 Wells Street
Red Deer, AB
T4N 5Y2





CORPORATION
FINANCIAL
INVESTMENTS
REIT
RESIDENTIAL
REVENUE PROPERTIES

COPIED TO: MAYOR
COUNCILLORS
CITY MANAGER
P. PELLETTE, M.P.
+KIC.

March 24, 2005

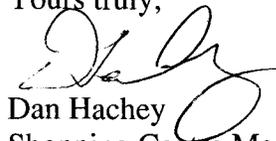
City Council
City of Red Deer
Red Deer, AB

Dear Members of City Council:

It has come to our attention that the recently proposed "complete ban on smoking" bylaw for interior premises is experiencing resistance within the community.

For the record, Red Deer Centre is fully behind and supportive of a complete ban on smoking for interior premises, as well as limitations on smoking near the exterior entrances to buildings.

Yours truly,


Dan Hachey
Shopping Centre Manager
Red Deer Centre

FILE



Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: March 24, 2005
TO: Mayor & Councillors
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: Letter from Central Alberta Businesses for Choice
Smoke Free Bylaw

Attached is a letter from Sheree Davies of the above organization, providing information related to the Smoke Free Bylaw. In her letter she expresses some concern of receiving mixed and incorrect information about their opportunity to make a presentation to Council.

I called Ms. Davies on Thursday, March 24, 2005 to discuss her concerns. I had also talked with Inspections and Licensing to confirm what they had told the public regarding presentations to Council, and although their information was correct, for some reason Ms. Davies interpreted this differently. To clarify this with Ms. Davies, I advised her that the following process would be followed which falls in line with other similar types of issues that Council considers.

- On April 25, 2005 Administration presents a report on the Smoke Free Bylaw to Council. Council members have an opportunity to ask questions. Members of the public can attend the meeting, however will not be invited to speak at this time. Council will table consideration of the report to either the May 24th or June 20th Council meeting to allow the public to read the report and provide feedback through Legislative & Administrative Services at the subsequent meeting Council chooses.
- Members of the public can submit a written presentation and/or make a presentation at the determined Council meeting. Although it is not a public hearing in the legal sense, any member of the public who wishes to address Council at the meeting will have that opportunity.

...2/

Letter from Central Alberta Businesses For Choice
March 24, 2005
Page 2

- Once Council has considered all the information, it will determine what the next steps are.

Ms. Davies indicated to me her satisfaction with this process and thanked me for calling her.

If you have any questions about the process or my response to Ms. Davies, please call me.



Kelly Kloss
Manager

/attach.

- c Norbert Van Wyk, City Manager
Bryon Jeffers, Director of Development Services
Paul Meyeette, Inspections & Licensing Manager
Joyce Boon, Permits & Licensing Supervisor

Central Alberta Businesses FOR CHOICE

Mayor Morris Flewwelling
c/o Legislative & Administrative Services
The City of Red Deer
4914 - 48 Avenue
Red Deer, AB
T4N 3T4

March 24, 2005

Dear Mayor Flewwelling:

During the Open House meeting for Red Deer's proposed Smoke Free Bylaw, your Inspections and Licensing Department led Central Alberta Businesses for Choice (CABC) to believe that there will be a Public Hearing held on the issue.

When we inquired about the opportunity to address council on the proposed bylaw, we were told that we could ask to be put on the agenda; however they believe that we will not be permitted to address council during the May 23 meeting, although the Public will be given an opportunity to make presentations to City Council.

When we contacted the Inspections and Licensing Department about the March 22 "Open House", we had asked what the format would be and if we would be able to make a presentation. We were informed that they were unsure of the format of the meeting at that time. We were also informed that we would not be able to make a presentation.

After attending the Open House, we agree that a presentation by the CABC would not have been in format with the meeting. However, to our surprise, The Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition had information tables set up, where we were not given the choice.

We seem to be receiving very mixed and incorrect information on City policy and procedures. We are very concerned that by not receiving the correct information or being purposely left out, we will miss important deadlines.

Mayor Flewwelling, since we are receiving very unclear information on City policy and procedures, what steps do we need to take to ensure that a Public Hearing will be held and that the CABC will be allowed to be a part of that debate? Since the Licensing Department believes that we will not be able to address council during the May 23 meeting, what is it we need to do to ensure that the CABC and the businesses we represent have a fair and equal opportunity to address council?

Respectfully yours,



Sheree Davies
Spokesperson
Central Alberta Businesses For Choice (CABC)
49 Parkland Drive
Sylvan Lake, AB
T4N 1J3
tel: 403-357-0003
fax: 403-887-0522
cabforchoice@telus.net

There are solutions that will not harm charities and the livelihood of those who work in the hospitality industries. A solution that accommodates both those who wish to avoid tobacco smoke and those who choose to smoke. A win-win solution for all stake holders.

Ms. Treena Patenaude
Project Coordinator
Inspections and Licensing
c/o Legislative & Administrative Services
The City of Red Deer
4914 – 48 Avenue
Red Deer, AB
T4N 3T4

March 23, 2005

Dear Ms. Patenaude:

My name is Sheree Davies. I write today representing Central Alberta Businesses for Choice (CABC). We are a volunteer group of hospitality owners, operators, workers and suppliers. I have made the Hospitality Industry my profession. I consult locally and regionally to clients across a broad spectrum of the Industry which includes Hotels, Restaurants, Bars, and other entertainment oriented establishments. We believe it is important for City Hall and the citizens of Red Deer to be made aware that it is possible to protect the public and workers from second hand smoke without having total smoke bans, which inevitably end up in costly, unproductive fights with hospitality operators and their work force.

I have a deep and abiding respect for the men and women who have chosen this Industry. Employees make or break every good restaurant, bar, or nightclub.

We believe that by working with government not against them, we could achieve a victory for all concerned.

According to your own web page:

"On July 27, 2004, Red Deer City Council was presented with a report from the Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition to move Red Deer to a 100 per cent smoke free community. The report suggested that this move would include a ban on smoking in all public places and work places, including restaurants, bars, night clubs, bingo halls and casinos.

In response to the report, Council agreed to support a public consultation process to investigate the community's standpoint on moving to a 100 per cent smoke free community. A public open house and meeting will be held in March 2005 to provide citizens the opportunity to learn more about the proposed bylaw. A report will be presented back to City Council in June 2005."

But as stated in your letter of March 14th, 2005 "To Whom it May Concern" regarding the proposed Smoke Free Bylaw the above web page information has been ignored. Apparently The City of Red Deer's Inspection & Licensing Department has chosen to author and deliver a report and a draft bylaw to council without proper consultation and consideration. We at CABC believe that your city council deserves a draft bylaw that is based on a full and public consultation process. This is clearly not the case.

British Columbia's hospitality industry had a 100% smoking ban imposed upon them by the Workers Compensation Board of BC on January 1st 2000.

The ban lasted for 80 days until it was thrown out by the BC Supreme Court. In the intervening time, the hospitality worked with the WCB, and the provincial government, to develop a ventilation solution, using designated smoking rooms, that protect workers and the public from ETS period.

Given the option, operators are able to make the business case for whether it is important or not to cater to a smoking clientele. Thousands of operators across the province opted to go smoke free, while others simply decided to use outdoor patios. Thirteen municipalities in and around Vancouver have opted to throw out their 100% ban bylaws, and adopt the provincial solution.

What has happened so far in BC is that approximately 500 establishments have spent about \$12 million to build these rooms. Why? Because in 80 days in the Spring of 2000, during the British Columbia ban, approximately \$100 million was lost, 920 workers were laid off, and 14 businesses went bankrupt. Because in this industry, 5% is the average profit margin. You start messing with the clientele, and the next thing that happens is you can't meet payroll.

Respectfully yours,



Sheree Davies
Spokesperson

Central Alberta Businesses For Choice (CABC)
49 Parkland Drive
Sylvan Lake, AB
T4N 1J3
tel: 403-357-0003
fax: 403-887-0522
cabforchoice@telus.net

enc: facts

cc Mayor Morris Flewwelling
Honourable Bob Mills
Mrs. Mary-Anne Jablonski
Honourable Victor Doerksen
Red Deer City Council

Smoking Bans Kill Jobs Facts from Bars with Economic impact

- Thirsty's Roadhouse on Exmouth Street is possibly the bylaw's first casualty, with owner Terri Kavanaugh announcing she has it listed on the market for \$129,000. **Sales dropped 20 per cent in September and 25 per cent in October** compared to the same months last year.¹⁰
- "It's something else," says the bartender at The Consort Bar inside the prestigious King Edward Hotel. "It's like prohibition. I have never seen anything like it in the 25 years I have been in the business." On a normal night, prior to June 1, it would be nothing ... to bring in **\$6,000 in sales in an evening. This past week, he's had two shifts where sales have been \$100.**¹¹
- Bar and hotel operators in Winnipeg and Brandon have seen their **revenues drop by as much as 20%** since smoking was outlawed indoors.¹²
- "I would say our **business is down 30 to 50 per cent**," said Darryl Fine, owner of the Bovine Sex Club, a dark cave of a bar on Queen St. W.¹³
- Across town at Boomerang's Bar and Grill..., co-owner Steve Sparks has also lost a lot of business....**Business ...is down between 15 and 20 per cent.**¹⁴
- At Nick's Place [Moose Jaw]... "Nobody's coming in. Business is down, the VLTs are down, everything is down over there. **Major losses, I'd say at least 50 per cent.**"¹⁵
- "The hockey [lockout] was the final straw," said Tony Morra, manager of the Originals bar in Toronto. "With the smoking bylaw and the hockey on top of it, it's like a double whammy." Mr. Morra said weeknight sales at his 250-seat bar are **down from \$7,500 on nights when the Leafs were playing last year to \$4,000** in these hockey- and smoke-free days.¹⁶
- Lisa Kwan, owner of the Rainbow Cafe on High Street, said her **business is down 40 per cent** since the bylaw went into effect last year."¹⁷
- Bar owner Patsy Richard of Bas-Caraquet [New Brunswick] says her **profits have dropped by 40 per cent** since the no-smoking law came into effect October 1st.¹⁸
- **Draught beer sales across the country plunged 14%** in October as the NHL hockey lockout and increasingly stringent smoking restrictions encouraged Canadians to stay home.¹⁹

¹⁰ *The Observer (Sarnia)*, November 8, 2004.

¹¹ *The Toronto Sun*, August 19, 2004.

¹² *Winnipeg Sun*, July 28, 2004.

¹³ *The Toronto Star*, July 31, 2004.

¹⁴ *The Observer (Sarnia)*, November 8, 2004.

¹⁵ *The Times Herald (Moose Jaw)*, February 7, 2005.

¹⁶ *The National Post*, December 8, 2004.

¹⁷ *The Times Herald (Moose Jaw)*, February 7, 2005.

¹⁸ *The Canadian Press*, November 19, 2004.

¹⁹ *The National Post*, December 8, 2004.

Smoking Bans Kill Jobs Facts from Bars with Economic impact

- Pubs, bars and nightclubs in the province [Ontario] are reeling from four consecutive years of falling sales, with **revenues down more than 20%** for the average operator in the first quarter of 2004 compared to the same period in 2000 (CRFA).¹
- "It was **immediately a 30% loss** (after the smoking bylaw). Now, with no hockey it will drop down to 40%. The smoking room will help a little but **(the bylaw) is still hurting business -- big,**" said Siva Balakaran, co-owner of a Shoeless Joe's franchise on Eglinton Ave. W.²
- Chippawa restaurant owner Tracy Stamp pleaded on behalf of 40 Niagara Falls businesses to revoke the anti-smoking bylaw, at least temporarily. She said that since the bylaw was enacted close to a year ago, **18 businesses in Niagara Falls have closed while another 25 sustained combined losses of \$900,000.**³
- At the Cameron House... the pain has also been acute. "I've had no choice but to take protective measures to get us through the summer," said Cindy Matthews, one of the Cameron's owners. "I've had to lay people off."⁴
- **Tavern, bar and nightclub operators in Ontario saw their sales plummet ... through the first quarter of this year with another 7.4% drop.** In contrast, first quarter 2004 sales for the average restaurant operator increased 7.8%.⁵
- ... Labatt Brewing Co. Ltd. announced plans in December to **cut 20 per cent of its white-collar work force -- 240 jobs** -- it partly blamed slumping sales at bars and restaurants, which are also suffering the impact of smoking bans.⁶
- The Hotels Association of Saskatchewan calculates the province's smoking ban will **cost more than 100 million dollars** in the first year.⁷
- A recent survey in New Brunswick found that **sales plummeted by an average of 24%** in the first month of an Oct. 1, 2004 provincial smoking ban, compared to a year earlier, for 71% of liquor-licensed establishments.⁸
- ...At the former Bacchus Lounge [Toronto], where co-owner Lisa Sorochan isn't so happy. "We saw the immediate impact of (the smoking ban)," she said. Once filled to capacity on weekends, the bar's business dropped by half.... **The lounge lost hundreds of thousands of dollars and closed a few months ago.**⁹

¹ www.crfa.ca news release, December 15, 2004.

² *The Toronto Sun*, October 3, 2004.

³ *The Review (Niagara Falls)*, April 27, 2004.

⁴ *The Toronto Star*, July 31, 2004.

⁵ www.crfa.ca news release, November 24, 2004.

⁶ *The Globe and Mail*, February 5, 2004.

⁷ *The Canadian Press*, December 15, 2004.

⁸ www.crfa.ca news release, December 15, 2004.

⁹ *The London Free Press*, July 4, 2004.

Smoking Bans Kill Jobs Facts from Casinos

- The province's [Manitoba] gambling profits **plummeted by a record \$30 million** in 2003-04. "This would be the first time the corporation has seen a decrease in profits," said Susan Olynik, spokeswoman for Manitoba Lotteries, which runs the two Winnipeg casinos and manages the province's fleet of VLTs. "That was something we did anticipate. **Certainly the smoke bans have had an impact on our revenue.**"¹
- The ban will have a "profound" effect on **Casino Windsor, which has already experienced lower attendance and revenues the last two quarters**, predicted [CRFA] association vice-president Michael Ferrabee.²
- **"There will be closures.** There's no question about it. They cannot survive," said Tom Mullin, vice-president of the Hotels Association of Saskatchewan. Mullin is bracing his members for a provincewide smoking ban, which comes into effect in January. "We estimate the **video lottery terminal revenues in Saskatchewan will fall by about \$20 to \$30 million as a result of the ban,**" he said.³
- Gaming experts are **projecting double-digit decreases in business** if the province's legislation...does not exempt casinos. They say, gamblers from the U.S., who make up at least 80 per cent of Casino Windsor patrons, will be more inclined to take their business to the 3 casinos in Detroit if they're forced to butt out.⁴
- Teresa Roncon of the Ontario Lottery Corporation says the bylaw has slowed business at the Thunder Bay Charity Casino. The city's third-quarter share of **slot machine revenues declined 14 per cent** from the same period last year to 610-thousand dollars. Roncon says **revenue also fell when smoking bans took effect at the Brantford Charity Casino and Sudbury Downs racetrack.**⁵
- Tom Mullin, executive vice- president for the Hotels Association of Saskatchewan, said hotel owners throughout rural Saskatchewan are hurting. He said some owners have **reported revenue losses of up to 35 per cent from VLT revenues and gaming.**⁶
- Casino Regina has also seen a **drop in business** since the ban came in. Max Dressler, the casino's vice-president of gaming operations, says revenues are down a bit... "I'd be foolish to say that smoking does not have an impact," Dressler says. "It hasn't affected our door counts. We have similar door counts, but **people are spending less time and spending less money.**"⁷
- Gambling venues in the Australian state of Victoria report that **business has declined 20 percent, or \$817,000 a day**, since a Sept. 1 smoking ban took effect.⁸

¹ *Winnipeg Sun*, November 4, 2004.

² *The Windsor Star*, February 4, 2005

³ *Canadian Press*, August 29, 2004.

⁴ *The Windsor Star*, November 23, 2004.

⁵ *Canadian Press*, January 21, 2005.

⁶ *Daily Herald* (Prince Albert), January 31, 2005.

⁷ *Edmonton Journal*, January 29, 2005.

⁸ *The Press of Atlantic City*, September 29, 2002.

Smoking Bans Kill Jobs Facts from Bingos

- Terry Jackson, chairman of the charity association for Lakeshore Bingo, said **business is down more than 30 per cent, which means about \$250,000 less** this year for the seven local charities which own the hall and more than 20 community non-profit organizations that benefit from its earnings.¹
- The game [of bingo] has many of the hallmarks of a sunset industry: Revenues are falling – in 1998, Ontario's bingo halls took in **\$1.1 billion, but by last year, the figure had fallen to about \$850 million....**²
- A smoking bylaw passed in Samia in the fall has had a similar effect there -- **more than 50 charities** have been left scrambling for alternative ways to secure coveted fundraising dollars due to the temporary closure of a bingo hall. The bylaw is being blamed for a **drop in attendance of up to 50 per cent.**³
- **Bingo halls in Saskatoon lost \$1.2 million in revenue** the first three months after that city's no-smoking bylaw took effect this summer.⁴
- "The first two bingos we had in January were **down about 60 per cent.** We just had one recently and we were **down 45 per cent,**" said Pierre Schweda, fund development manager for the south district of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.⁵
- Gord Currie, manager of Leisure Time Bingo, said the fall-off of business has been devastating. "We're **only operating four days a week** where we used to operate seven. We've gone **from over 70 charities to now we have 14 left.** The charities aren't making a lot of money-if any-some months. Our crowds have dropped drastically. Our **revenue has dropped 70 per cent.**"⁶
- Marty Carroll, manager of Bingo Country in Chatham, says they are seeing a **decrease of charity dollars in the vicinity of \$35,000-\$40,000 a month.**⁷
- Bars, bingo halls and casinos are scheduled to go smoke-free next July [in Edmonton], but the gaming groups want an exemption or an amendment to the law so they can build ventilated smoking rooms... The charities estimate a smoking ban will **cut revenues by \$14 million a year.**⁸
- **With Pot of Gold's closing, the report notes 51 charities that operated bingos there stand to lose.** Those charities shared in roughly \$600,000 in proceeds in

¹ *Northern Daily News*, January 10, 2005.

² *The Globe and Mail*, January 15, 2005.

³ *Northern Daily News*, January 10, 2005.

⁴ *The Daily Telegraph*, November 30, 2004.

⁵ *The Leader Post*, February 2, 2005.

⁶ *The Times Herald* (Moose Jaw), February 7, 2005.

⁷ *The Chatham Daily News*, August 5, 2003.

⁸ *The Edmonton Journal*, September 10, 2004.

Smoking Bans Kill Jobs Facts from Bingos

2001, about \$500,000 in 2002 and, for the first nine months of last year, another \$326,000.⁹

- In B.C., the impact of the 100% smoking bylaw in just 80 days included losses of \$8 million to the hospitality industry, nearly 800 layoffs and the closure of nine businesses. There was also a **drop of \$5 million at charitable bingos** during the ban.¹⁰
- Earlier this month, council agreed to take a second look at the smoking ban's impact, after City of Bridges Bingo Association representative Bob Dybvig told council **300 charities, sports teams, service clubs and bands are losing an estimated \$726,000 in revenue.**¹¹
- "We have closed due to the fact of sales dropping drastically due to the non-smoking bylaw," said [Saskatoon Golden Arrow] bingo hall manager Tammy Longworth.¹²
- "The Bingo business is going through some tough times, and with the new antismoking legislation coming in, you will see a **lot more closures**, so we are **not interested in expanding**", says Cam Johnstone, general manager and part owner of Delta Bingos.¹³
- The clientele [of bingo] runs heavily toward elderly women ... and smokers are clearly in the majority. The room is divided into smoking and non-smoking sections by a huge glass wall that runs down the middle: **The smoking side is packed.**¹⁴

⁹ *The London Free Press*, January 12, 2004.

¹⁰ *The Lindsay Daily Post*, July 31, 2003, 14.

¹¹ *The Leader Post*, November 30, 2004.

¹² *The Leader Post*, November 30, 2004.

¹³ *The Globe and Mail*, January 15, 2005.

¹⁴ *The Globe and Mail*, January 15, 2005.

Smoking Bans Kill Jobs Ventilation Facts

Can a ventilation system "eliminate exposure" to ETS?

- You cannot eliminate exposure to ETS in the outdoors. You cannot eliminate exposure to ETS even if you ban smoking. ETS components are everywhere. They are in food courts and on the street.
- The fact is, there is no medical consensus on what is a safe or unsafe level of exposure. And there is no benefit for any medical or health organization to conduct such research. Because, as we all know, smoking is bad, and people shouldn't smoke. But they do.
- An extensive risk assessment was conducted on levels of exposure of hospitality workers. And that risk assessment concluded that through ventilation solutions, worker's exposure could be limited to between 2 - 6 cigarettes per year.

What about the cost of compliance? Won't it cost the municipality a lot to enforce a ventilation solution?

- The hospitality industry believes that fines for violations should be high enough to cover the cost of enforcement.

What about reports of poorly maintained ventilation solutions?

- Like all technology, ventilation systems need ongoing maintenance. Again, if proprietors are found to be negligent in their maintenance, they should be fined and the fines should be sufficient to offset the cost of enforcing any ventilation by-law.

How does ventilation work?

- There are several types of ventilation. Generally speaking, we endorse the standard established by the Province of British Columbia and its Workers Compensation Board (WCB). Ventilation works when negative air pressure in a smoking area is achieved. When more air is drawn out of a smoking room - direct to outdoors - than is supplied to it, negative air pressure is achieved.
- Similar ventilation technology has been accepted by governments around Canada. British Columbia, Quebec and Nova Scotia all have ventilation standards. If a mine shaft can be ventilated a kilometre underground, a smoking area can be ventilated.

What about the cost of ventilation? Doesn't it create an un-level playing field?

- The cost of a ventilation solution begins at \$10,000. According to those who have installed ventilation solutions, the cost of installation and maintenance is covered by the monthly bar tab of three regulars.
- In terms of a level playing field, some establishments have parking and walk-by traffic, others don't. Some have better menus than others. This creates an un-level playing field. Does a municipality want to regulate these issues? We believe that it is up to the individual bar owners to decide if they want to permit smoking or not. Some bars may wish to go smoke free and cater to a smoke-free clientele and we fully support their right to do that.

Smoking Bans Kill Jobs Ventilation Facts

Ventilation is the best option for everyone and for every issue

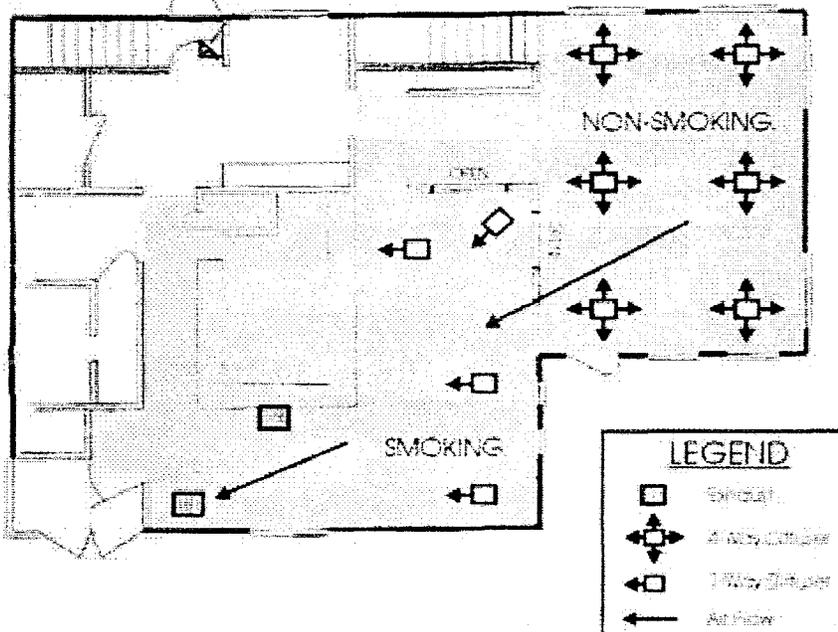
- Ventilation is about filling a room with fresh, clean air
- Ventilation is about removing contaminants from a room
- Ventilation is based on simple mechanics. 100% fresh air is forced in to a room and 100% is drawn out
- Ventilation can be installed in any room to any standard to remove any contaminant
- Ventilation technology is used to keep mines and hazardous materials laboratories safe. It also works in bars, restaurants, pubs and hotels
- The Black Dog ventilation solution has been proven to work. It has been peer reviewed by world-renowned scientists
- More ventilation pilot studies will further prove ventilation to be the best solution for all involved

Ventilation is a fair and workable solution designed
to respect those who choose not to smoke

A typical DSR would include the following features:

- A ventilation system that limits the build-up of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) in the 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 the outside area) to ensure that air within the DSR is not pulled in to the outside space.

A typical ventilation solution



There are many solutions to the technical issues of removing pollutants from the air. Ventilation experts are developing new, effective options every day. By developing and implementing efficient ventilation solutions we ensure the comfort and enjoyment of pub and bar patrons and the continued economic success of the hospitality industry.

March 14, 2005

To: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Manager

Re: Proposed Smoke Free Bylaw

Red Deer citizens and business owners are invited to attend the Open House on the proposed Smoke Free Bylaw.

When: Tuesday, March 22, 2005
4:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Where: Festival Hall
4214 – 58 Street

The Open House will allow The City of Red Deer Inspections and Licensing Department to bring everyone up to date on the next steps in the process for presenting a Smoke Free bylaw to City Council.

Attendees are invited to drop in between 4:00 and 8:00 p.m. to talk with City staff and view information related to this initiative.

Following the Open House, The City of Red Deer Inspections and Licensing Department will be taking a report and draft bylaw to City Council on Monday, April 25, 2005 for their consideration. A recommendation will be made at that time that the report and draft bylaw be tabled for four weeks to allow Council time to review the report and also allow time for any interested parties to make written submissions to City Council on this very important issue.

If you are unable to attend, all information presented at the Open House will also be available on The City's Web site at www.reddeer.ca/smoking.

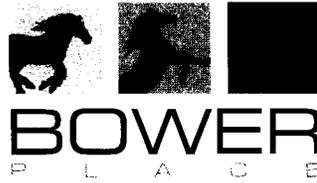
If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me directly.

Sincerely,



Treena Patenaude
Project Coordinator
Inspections and Licensing Department

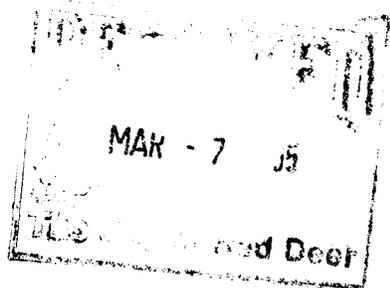
*Copied to:
Greene*



Suite 1000
4900 Molly Banister Drive
Red Deer, Alberta
T4R 1N9
(t) 403.342.5240
(f) 403.341.4646
www.bowerplace.com

March 4, 2005

The City of Red Deer
Box 5008
Red Deer, AB, Canada
T4N 3T4



*MAYOR +
COUNCIL +
CITY MANAGER
COK.*

Attention: City Council

Re: Smoking Bylaw/City of Red Deer

Bower Place Shopping Centre would like to express our interest in a new smoking by-law.

Our company urges the City of Red Deer to propose and implement a bylaw that restricts smoking in any and all inside public facilities and buildings.

We suggest that this is not a rights issue but an issue of health and wellness. We strongly recommend that the City of Red Deer draft, implement and enforce a bylaw that protects the health of all the citizens in our city.

Yours truly,

Gary Seher
Manager
Bower Place Shopping Centre

Cc Lowell Hodgson

**RED DEER****JACKPOT CASINO LTD.**4950 - 47 Avenue, Red Deer, Alberta T4N 6P8
Office (403) 342-5825 Fax (403) 342-5826

JANUARY 7, 2005

The City of Red DeerInspections & Licensing
4914 - 48 Avenue
Box 5008
Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4**VIA BY FAX: 342-8200****Attention: Treena Patenaudee
Project Coordinator**

Dear Ms. Patenaudee:

**RE: POTENTIAL CHANGES TO THE SMOKING BYLAW TO PROHIBIT
SMOKING IN ALL PUBLIC PLACES**

Thank you very much for your letter dated December 16, 2004 regarding your proposed changes in the **Smoking Bylaw** and your **Stakeholder's Questionnaire**.

First off I would like to personally congratulate the new City Council and the new Mayor. Red Deer is an absolutely great city and we are very proud to do business in Red Deer and live in Red Deer. There is no doubt in my mind that the new Council and Mayor will do an outstanding job.

We are in the gaming business — **Jackpot Casino, Downtown, Red Deer**. I myself do not smoke and never have. Nobody in our family smokes and I do feel that smoking is definitely a health hazard. Having said all this I do also feel that smoking is part of our society and is legal. For year's movie stars, athletes ... have all been advertising cigarettes in magazines, movies... It is legal to smoke and the Government makes huge money off the taxes.

I strongly feel that if the Government is going to continue to allow the sale of cigarettes then people should be able to smoke them where they want to.

It is my opinion that the current Bylaw in the City of Red Deer where if there is children allowed in your premise — there is no smoking allowed. It is very easy in today's society to be a follower. Leaders sometimes do not show up. If this

"GO FOR THE GOLD"

Questionnaire is just a formality and Red Deer wants to be a follower and the decision has already been made to follow the other cities then I think it is too bad.

I would like to repeat my stand on this issue. If the Government is going to continue to sell cigarettes and make huge tax dollars on them – I personally feel that the Government is being a hypocrite. I also feel that this becomes a **HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE**. If it is legal to buy them you should be able to smoke them where you want.

Yours truly,



Franklin Daines
Jackpot Casino

CC: Mayor, Morris Flewwelling (342-8365)
Red Deer City Council

INSPECTIONS & LICENSING

Smoke Free Bylaw – Stakeholder Questionnaire

1. Would you support a complete ban on smoking in all public places?

Yes No

2. If you would not support a complete ban on smoking in all public places, what concerns do you have?

REPORTS, STUDIES & STATISTICS HAVE SHOWN THAT 80% OF PEOPLE WHO GO TO CASINOS ARE SMOKERS. WE ARE 18 AND OVER BUSINESS -- NO CHILDREN/ MINORS EVER.

3. Did your business create a smoking room to respond to the current city bylaw, which restricts smoking to areas that are separately vented and not accessible to minors?

Yes No WE ALREADY HAD A SLOT NON-SMOKING SECTION AND A TABLE GAMES NO SMOKING SECTION.

4. Do you have any concerns with patrons smoking just outside the entry doors? (Some municipalities have banned smoking from front entries.)

Yes No

5. If a smoke free bylaw were presented to City Council, what features would you like to see in the bylaw?

6. Additional Comments: (Attach Sheet if required)

(ATTACHED LETTER)

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: December 7, 2004

TO: Treena Patenaude, Project Coordinator, Inspections & Licensing

FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

SUBJECT: Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition
Request for Changes to the Smoking Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking in All
Public Places

Reference Report:

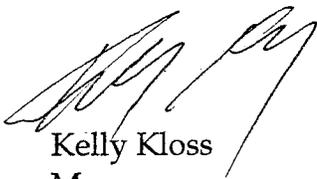
Project Co-ordinator, Inspections & Licensing, dated November 17, 2004

Resolutions:

"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."

Report Back to Council: Yes

A final report is to be brought back to Council in July of 2005.

Comments/Further Action:
Kelly Kloss
Manager

/chk

c Director of Development Services
Inspections & Licensing Manager
Inspections & Licensing Supervisor
K. Benum, Communications & Corporate Planning

**Inspections & Licensing Department**

DATE: November 17, 2004

TO: Kelly Kloss, Legislative and Administrative Services Manager

FROM: Treena Patenaude, Project Co-ordinator

SUBJECT: Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition
Request for Changes to the Smoking Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking in
All Public Places

On July 27, 2004 Red Deer City Council considered a report from the Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition which recommended that the City of Red Deer become a 100 percent smoke-free community. This would include a ban on smoking in all public places and work places, including restaurants, gaming, and drinking establishments.

In response, Council passed the following resolution:

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

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the correspondence from the Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition, dated July 7, 2004 and the report from the Legislative & Administrative Services Manager, dated July 20, 2004, hereby agrees to:

1. Commence consultation with the public as soon as possible on the proposed amendment to Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001.

2. Directs Administration to report back to Council with:
 - (a) a recommended public consultation process, timeline and associated budget.
 - (b) recommended options and costs associated with implementation and enforcement of the proposed Bylaw.

3. Authorize an addition to the 2004 Operating Budget of \$25,000 to cover the costs of research and consultation, with funding to come from the 2004 Operating Surplus.”

Pursuant to the City Council resolution of July 27, 2004 a proposed terms of reference and timeline for public consultation is enclosed. The project will be managed within the \$25,000 budget for research and consultation established by City Council. Recommended options and cost for implementation and enforcement will be determined when the timeline and wording of the bylaw are determined in the spring of 2005.

Recommendation

It is recommended that City Council endorse the terms of reference enclosed.



Treena Patenaude
Project Co-coordinator

Cc Bryon Jeffers, Director of Development Services

Attachments Communication Plan, The City of Red Deer – Smoke Free Bylaw
Smoke Free Red Deer

SMOKE FREE RED DEER

Terms of Reference

The City of Red Deer

This document outlines a process that The City of Red Deer can use as a public consultation framework to explore moving to a smoke free community.

BACKGROUND

On September 18, 2002, Red Deer implemented its current Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001. The intent of this bylaw is to prohibit smoking 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 Smoking Bylaw, a number of local businesses constructed a ventilated smoking section so they could continue to serve their smoking patrons.

On July 27, 2004, Red Deer City Council considered a report from the Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition to move Red Deer to a 100 per cent smoke free community. The report suggested that this move would include a ban on smoking in all public places and work places, including restaurants, gaming and drinking establishments.

In response to the report, Council agreed to:

1. Commence consultation with the public on the proposed amendment to Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001.
2. Direct Administration to report back to Council with:
 - a. A recommended public consultation process, timelines and associated budget.
 - b. Recommend options and costs with implementation and enforcement of the proposed Bylaw.
3. Authorize an addition to the 2004 Operating Budget of \$25,000 to cover necessary costs.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION & RESEARCH PROCESS

It is important that public consultation is supplemented by research. The purpose of public consultation and research is fourfold:

1. To hear citizen and business owner feedback on the potential of The City of Red Deer implementing a ban on smoking in public places.
2. To undertake detailed research that will determine the estimated implications of implementing a 100 per cent ban on smoking in public places in Red Deer, with a comparison to the impacts of this implementation in other communities.
3. To determine leading implementation practises being used in other communities.
4. To recommend how the issues should be addressed and by whom, based on research and best practices and public input, if the smoking bylaw is passed by Council.

OBJECTIVES

- To anticipate stakeholder concerns and address them proactively.
- To educate the public on the possibility of changes to the bylaw.
- To work with local businesses that could be impacted if the bylaw is passed to achieve a working solution for all parties involved.
- To be responsive to the needs of residents and business owners.
- To identify any costs related to implementation and enforcement.

PHASE I

Consult with key stakeholders, including nightclubs, gaming establishments, restaurant and pub/lounge owners to determine their concerns and feedback regarding Red Deer moving forward with a smoke free bylaw.

Purpose:

Undertake detailed research with key stakeholders to obtain an accurate picture of the stakeholder's needs and expectations, to clearly identify what their key issues are and how the issues should be addressed and by whom.

Framework:

Phase one will follow this framework:

- Send letters (by mail or e-mail) to key stakeholders providing an overview of the process and seeking input from them on their concerns (if any).
- Hold focus groups with key stakeholders, including staff in the hospitality industry.
- Analyze the input received in Phase One.
- Undertake interviews and other research methodology with other communities who have implemented the smoke free bylaw.
- Develop a draft of the revised proposed Smoking Bylaw.

Key Stakeholders:

- Westerner
- Bar/Pub/Lounge Owners
- Bingo Halls/Casinos
- Gaming Establishments
- Hospitality Staff
- Industry Stakeholders
 - David Thompson Health Region
 - Canadian Cancer Society
 - Lung Association
 - Heart & Stroke Foundation
 - Cardiac Rehab Program
 - Asthma and Allergy Association
 - Action on Smoking & Health (ASH)

PHASE 2

Gather input from Red Deer residents and business owners to obtain a well defined picture of their needs, concerns and expectations.

Purpose:

Continue research and public consultation to determine public perception on proposed changes to the bylaw.

Framework:

Phase two will follow this framework:

- Host open house(s) to allow stakeholders to express concerns and feedback.
- Develop and distribute surveys to stakeholders.
- Create advertisements and other visual communication media to provide further information, as well as to invite feedback to assist Council in reaching a decision.
- Develop an online section on The City Web site that provides details on the initiative. This section will include an online survey that would allow residents to provide feedback to Council.

Stakeholders:

- Red Deer residents
- Westerner
- Red Deer College / Local high schools
- Health facilities
- Seniors' residences
- Bar/Pub/Lounge Owners
- Restaurant Owners
- Hospitality staff
- County of Red Deer
- Bingo Halls/Casinos
- Adults (specifically age 20 – 24 as the highest prevalence of smokers in Alberta is among 20-24 year olds (30 per cent))
- Industry Stakeholders
 - David Thompson Health Region
 - Canadian Cancer Society
 - Lung Association
 - Heart & Stroke Foundation
 - Cardiac Rehab Program
 - Asthma and Allergy Association
 - Action on Smoking & Health (ASH)

TIMELINES

Phase 1:

Letters to key stakeholders	December 2004
Meetings with key stakeholders	January 2005
Analyze information received	February/March 2005
Draft bylaw	April 2005

Phase 2:

Public Meetings / Public Input Process	May 2005
Finalize draft bylaw and report	June 2005
Present findings to Council	July 2005

Phase 3:

Implementation	To Be Determined
----------------	------------------

It should be noted that these timeframes are very tight and will need dedicated support from a consultant, Inspections & Licensing staff and Communications & Corporate Planning staff.

BUDGET

Existing budget of \$25,000 provided by City Council will be issued for consultant support and any necessary backfilling in Inspections and Licensing and Communications and Corporate Planning. Media relations and Web postings will be provided from within existing Communications and Corporate Planning's budget.

Possible Expenditures:

- Consulting Assistance
- Letters to key stakeholders
 - Postage and Envelopes (three direct mail outs)
- Public consultation with key stakeholders
 - Display boards
- Advertisements
 - Newspaper
 - Radio
 - City Page in the Advocate
- News Releases/Public Service Announcements (no cost)
- Public Meeting/Open House(s)

Resources Required:

The areas that will be primarily impacted by this are Inspections and Licensing and Communications and Corporate Planning.

It is expected that the consultant will take a lead role in the public consultation process and provide support to this bylaw up to and through its implementation. City Staff through Inspections and Licensing (Treena Patenaude) and Communications and

Corporate Planning (Kristin Benum) will guide and support the consultant through the public consultation process.

If the new bylaw is implemented, primary responsibility will fall back to the Inspections and Licensing department to act as the information provider, as well as to work with the RCMP on enforcement.

City Staff:

Treena Patenaude
Kristin Benum

Project Coordinator
Communications
Planning

Inspections and Licensing
Communications & Corporate

Joyce Boon
Judy Olson

Supervisor
Administrative Support

Inspections & Licensing
Inspections & Licensing

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Inspections & Licensing Department.

“Morris Flewwelling”
Mayor

“Norbert Van Wyk”
City Manager

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: July 27, 2004

TO: Colleen Jensen, Community Services Director

FROM: Nona Housenga, Deputy City Clerk

SUBJECT: Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition
Request for Changes to the Smoking Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking in All
Public Places / Question on the 2004 Election Ballot

Reference Report:

Letter from the Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition, dated July 7, 2004 and Legislative & Administrative Services Manager, dated July 20, 2004

Resolutions:

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

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the correspondence from the Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition, dated July 7, 2004 and the report from the Legislative & Administrative Services Manager, dated July 20, 2004, hereby agrees to:

1. Commence consultation with the public as soon as possible on the proposed amendment to Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001.
2. Directs Administration to report back to Council with:
 - (a) a recommended public consultation process, timeline and associated budget.
 - (b) recommended options and costs associated with implementation and enforcement of the proposed Bylaw.

3. Authorize an addition to the 2004 Operating Budget of \$25,000 to cover the costs of research and consultation, with funding to come from the 2004 Operating Surplus.”

Report Back to Council: Yes, as per the above resolution.

Comments/Further Action:

The David Thompson Health Region and the Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition have offered their assistance with the public consultation process.



Nona Housenga
Deputy City Clerk

/chk

- c Director of Development Services
Inspections & Licensing Manager
Supt. J. Steele, RCMP
Treasury Services Manager
Mary Bovair, Financial Analyst

July 27, 2004

Cathy Lavers, Acting Chair
Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition
Canadian Cancer Society – Alberta/N.W.T. Division
4730A Ross Street
Red Deer, AB T4N 1X2

Dear Ms. Lavers:

*Request for Changes to the Smoking Bylaw
Question on the 2004 Municipal Election Ballot*

Thank you for your presentation at the Monday, July 26, 2004 Council Meeting. Council discussed making changes to Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001 and passed the following resolutions:

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

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the correspondence from the Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition, dated July 7, 2004 and the report from the Legislative & Administrative Services Manager, dated July 20, 2004, hereby agrees to:

1. Commence consultation with the public as soon as possible on the proposed amendment to Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001.
2. Directs Administration to report back to Council with:

...2/

Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition

July 27, 2004

Page 2

- (a) a recommended public consultation process, timeline and associated budget.
 - (b) recommended options and costs associated with implementation and enforcement of the proposed Bylaw.
3. Authorize an addition to the 2004 Operating Budget of \$25,000 to cover the costs of research and consultation, with funding to come from the 2004 Operating Surplus."

City Administration will be contacting you in the near future regarding your participation in the process to amend Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001.

Sincerely,



Nona Housenga
Deputy City Clerk

c Community Services Director
Gail Foreman, DTHR

FILE

Christine Kenzie

From: Carrie Thomas [Carrie.Thomas@aadac.gov.ab.ca]
Sent: July 26, 2004 9:10 AM
To: Christine Kenzie
Subject: FW: Presentation



MUNICIPAL
SMOKING BYLAWS.

My apologies yet again.... Thank you for your patience. Carrie

-----Original Message-----

From: Cathy Lavers [mailto:CathyL@cancer.ab.ca]
Sent: Friday, July 23, 2004 12:17 PM
To: Carrie Thomas; Gail Foreman (E-mail)
Subject: Presentation

Hi Ladies,

Attached is the revised presentation.

Gail and I made some changes to the slides, Carrie, so it has to be re-submitted to the city. Do you want me to do this? Also, I tried to reach Linda in time but she was just too quick, so I will print and staple forty copies of the revised handout in time for Monday evening.

<<MUNICIPAL SMOKING BYLAWS.ppt>>

Cathy Lavers
Community Services Developer
Southern Regional Services
Canadian Cancer Society - Alberta/N.W.T. Division
4730A Ross Street, Red Deer, AB T4N 1X2
Direct: (403) 309-5430
Fax: (403) 347-9690

The Canadian Cancer Society reminds you to practice SunSense this summer. Slip! on clothing to protect your skin. Slap! on a hat. Slop! on sunscreen with SPF #15 or greater.

Do you have questions about cancer? Call our Cancer Information Service toll-free at 1-888-939-3333 or visit www.cancer.ca.

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

CATRAC
Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition

July 7, 2004

Mayor Gail Surkan,
City of Red Deer,
2nd Floor,
4914 – 48 Avenue,
Red Deer, AB
T4N 3T4

Dear Mayor Surkan,

The Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition is asking the Red Deer City Council to take action to improve the Red Deer smoking bylaw from its current Silver Standard status (prohibits smoking in all public places where persons under 18 years of age have access, but permits smoking in designated areas and adult only establishments) to Gold Standard (100% smoke free public places and workplaces, including all restaurants, gaming and drinking establishments). We ask that Council put the question to the citizens via plebiscite on the fall election ballot.

This change would affect *all* workplaces/ businesses *that currently permit smoking*, including some restaurants, bars, taxis and gaming establishments (such as bingo halls or casinos).

We suggest possible wording of the question on the plebiscite could be as follows:
"The Council of the City of Red Deer is considering passing a bylaw that will require all workplaces, including restaurants, bars, and gaming establishments (such as bingo halls or casinos), and all public establishments (any establishment to which the public has access), to be completely smoke-free by July 1, 2005."

Do you support or oppose Council passing this bylaw? Support/Oppose
Critique of this wording has been provided by Ipsos-Reid (see attachment in the package of evidence supporting our request), who have found the question to be objective, clear, readable and understandable.

Presently, 77% of Albertans are non-smokers. Many Alberta communities have or are currently moving toward complete smoking bans. As the third largest city in Alberta, Red Deer has been at the forefront of protecting the health of its citizens. An improved smoking bylaw will be necessary to keep pace with other progressive Alberta communities. Several provinces in Canada are moving toward provincial bans, in particular Saskatchewan, Ontario, Nova Scotia and Manitoba. While it would be preferable to have a province-wide ban, the current provincial government has indicated this is a concern they wish to download onto individual municipalities. In addition, many countries have or are contemplating nation-wide bans. Ireland has implemented a complete smoking ban and Scotland and England are contemplating complete bans.

Evidence is mounting that secondhand smoke is even more dangerous to human health than originally believed to be the case. Workers, particularly in the hospitality industry, who are not currently protected in their workplaces, face the greatest risks to their health

by the lack of legislation to protect them. Recent studies have shown that partial smoking bans (permitting smoking in restricted areas) such as in Red Deer, while an improvement over unrestricted smoking, are relatively ineffective in protecting health.

Economic impact studies have provided consistent and credible evidence that smoking bans are neutral or good for business over the long term. Policy developments among various professional groups, in particular the Canadian Public Health Association, Canadian Pediatrics Society and the Canadian Nurses Association have passed resolutions stating they will not hold conventions in cities without complete smoking bans. This could negatively affect cities that are attempting to attract convention business. Businesses who do not ban workplace smoking are increasingly opening themselves up to WCB suits. Provincial jails recently indicated they would become smoke free as the union representing employees threatened to bring a suit to the WCB as an issue of workplace safety on the issue of smoking.

Red Deer has experienced success with the current Silver Standard smoking ban, which protects citizens in places where children have access. The current bylaw has been well received by the citizens of Red Deer with little need for enforcement. It is also apparent the fears of negative impacts on business have not materialized.

These factors seem to indicate the time is right for Red Deer to consider improving our current smoking bylaw. A plebiscite question asking for community input on the fall ballot would represent a minimal risk to Council. The results of such a plebiscite would give incoming Council the information to act appropriately on behalf of the citizens of Red Deer.

We would appreciate the opportunity to make a presentation to Red Deer City Council before the end of July, as the individuals with the background to make our presentation will be away on holiday and unavailable after that time. Please find enclosed a package of background information to support our request. We look forward to hearing from your representative regarding a date for our presentation.

In the meantime, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Cathy Lavers,
Acting Chair, Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Coalition
403-309- 5430

07/07/2004 13:27 7884267872

62

ASH

PAGE 02

IpsosIpsos Reid

July 6, 2004

Les Hagen
Executive Director
Action on Smoking and Health (ASH)
Suite 1101-10080 Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, AB
T5J 1V9

Dear Mr. Hagen:

RE: PLEBISCITE QUESTION

Ipsos-Reid is pleased to assist you in the review of the proposed plebiscite question to be used by eight Alberta municipalities regarding smoke-free workplaces. Ipsos-Reid has conducted extensive polling and qualitative research on tobacco issues that lends insight into developing the most appropriate question for municipalities to use.

Our feedback is based on various studies conducted on behalf of AADAC with respect to the Alberta Tobacco Reduction Strategy Social Marketing Campaign, the Ontario Tobacco Reduction Unit (OTRU) and the Ontario Campaign against Tobacco (OCAT), the Heart and Stroke Foundation of British Columbia, Health Canada (Quit 4 Life Program), Workers' Compensation Boards, and various smoking by-law studies for municipalities in Canada.

We have reviewed the proposed plebiscite question with respect to its clarity, objectivity, vocabulary and readability. The question you propose reads as follows:

"The Council of the Town/City of _____ has been petitioned to pass a bylaw that will require all workplaces and any establishment to which the public has access to be completely smoke-free by July 1, 2005, including restaurants, bars and gaming establishments. Do you want Council to enact this bylaw?"

(Yes/No)

Analysis:

- This question is **objective**. No arguments supporting or opposing the petition are included to sway the electorate. It is a factual approach versus an emotional or argumentative approach.
- The general public, with one exception, will easily understand the **vocabulary** used in this question: everyone will not understand the word "enact".

Action on Smoking and Health (ASH)
July 6, 2004
Page 2

- The **clarity** of the question is quite good. Based on recent research, the public will wonder if workplaces include or exclude restaurants, bars and gaming establishments (bingo halls, casinos, etc.) and including this clarification in the question improves the clarity of the question. Similarly, specifying what public establishments entails will also help the electorate better understand the question. The timeline involved with bylaws is another important point to include in any question pertaining to bylaws. The public will want to know when this would take place if passed. Finally, the actual question uses the word "want" as the vote "verb". An individual may want something to happen, but still may vote against it. The vote question itself needs to be more clear using terms such as support/oppose or vote for/against.
- The question itself is **readable** in a simple and grammatically friendly format. To improve the points of clarity mentioned above and the one vocabulary item mentioned, we recommend consideration be given to the following question modification:

The Council of the Town/City of _____ has been petitioned to pass a bylaw that will require all workplaces, including restaurants, bars and gaming establishments (such as bingo halls or casinos), and all public establishments (anyplace to which the public has access) to be completely smoke-free by July 1, 2005.

Do you support or oppose Council passing this bylaw? Support/Oppose

or

Do you vote for or against this bylaw being passed? For/Against

Should you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

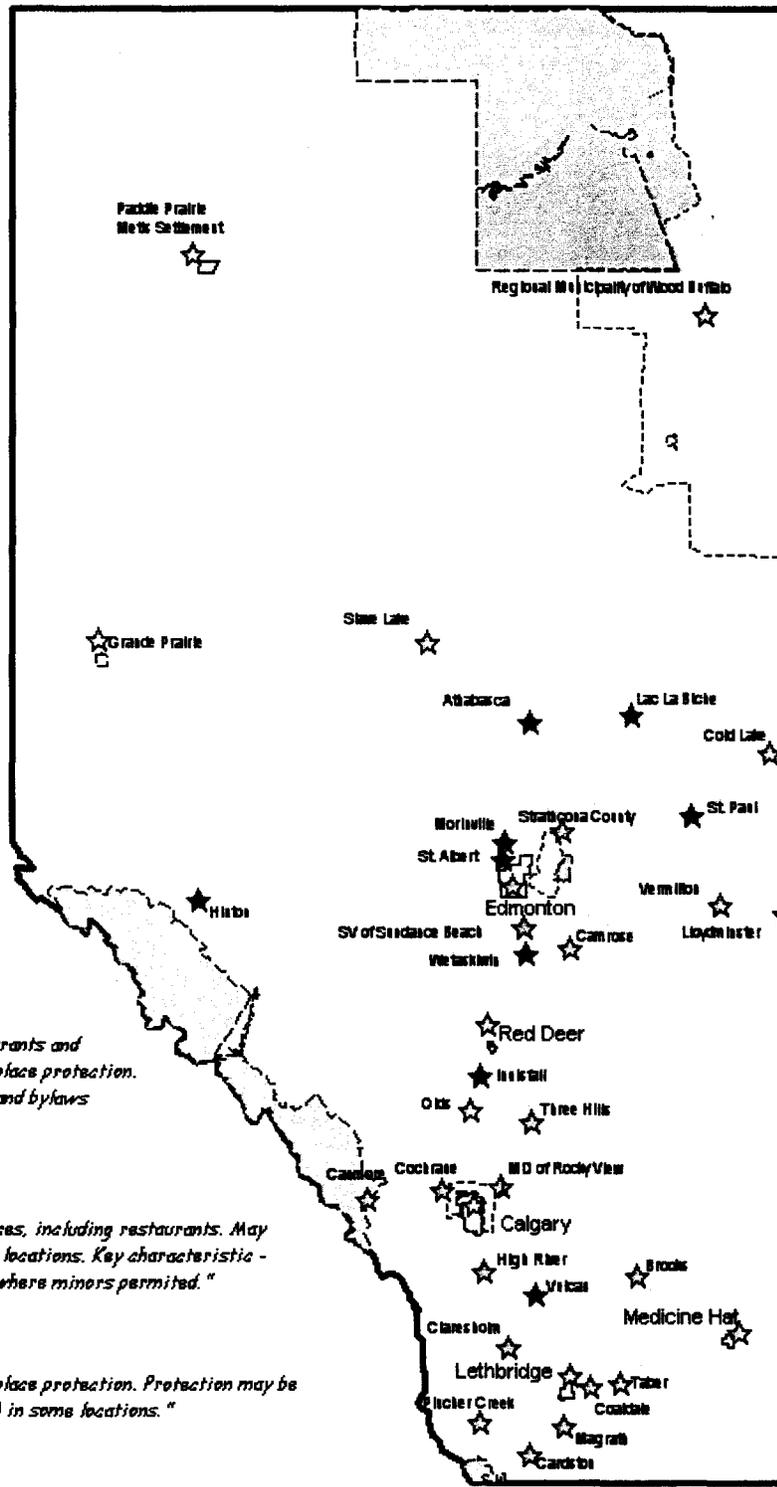


Erin Roulston
Associate Vice President
Ipsos-Reid Corporation
600-635 Eighth Ave. SW
Calgary, AB
T2P 3M3
erin.roulston@ipsos-reid.com

Smoking Bylaws:

Evidence from other Jurisdictions

SMOKING BYLAWS IN ALBERTA 2003



★ **GOLD STANDARD (3)**

"100% smoke-free public places including restaurants and drinking establishments. Offer reasonable workplace protection. Includes bylaws passed but not yet implemented and bylaws currently in effect."

★ **SILVER STANDARD (23)**

"Prohibit or restrict smoking in many public places, including restaurants. May allow designated smoking rooms (DSRs) in some locations. Key characteristic - smoking prohibited in all enclosed public places where minors permitted."

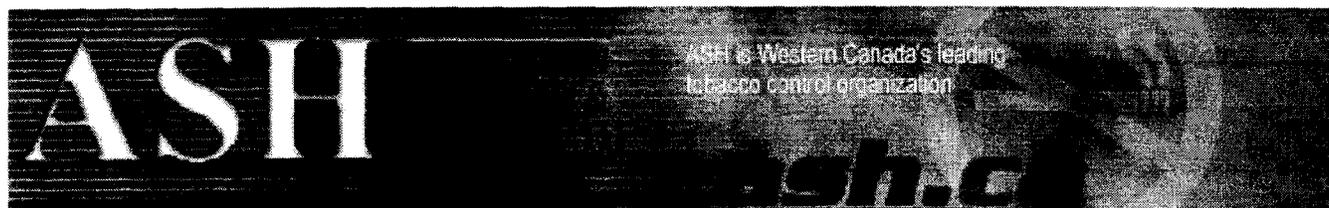
★ **BRONZE STANDARD (11)**

"Bylaws offering some public place and/or workplace protection. Protection may be limited to designated smoking rooms (non-DSRs) in some locations."

■ **National Park Boundaries**

Updated October 7, 2003

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
GO TO [HTTP://WWW.ASH.CA](http://www.ash.ca)



MUNICIPAL SMOKING BYLAWS IN ALBERTA

This report has been modeled after the Ontario Municipal Bylaw Report (OCAT, April 2003)

Disclaimer: Alberta 2003 Municipal Bylaw Inventory, updated October 7, 2003

The information provided in this report has been interpreted by the Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), Building Capacity for Smoke-Free Environments in Alberta project research team from municipal bylaws collected since January 2003. Please note that these by-laws may be amended from time to time. ASH assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained herein. For complete clarification, please refer to the actual bylaw, or speak with the municipal clerk.

The following smoking bylaw analysis is divided into five groups:

- 1. 100% smoke-free public place and workplace bylaws – “Gold” standard**
- 2. Public place and/or workplace smoke-free bylaws – “Silver” standard**
- 3. Bylaws offering some public place and/or workplace protection – “Bronze” standard**
- 4. Smoke-free municipally owned buildings bylaws**
- 5. Municipalities with no smoke-free bylaws**

There are 358 municipalities in Alberta. In this report, municipalities represented in the five groups above include cities, specialized municipalities, municipal districts, towns, villages, summer villages and Metis Settlements. Please refer to the Alberta Municipal Affairs Municipal Officials Directory at website (<http://www3.gov.ab.ca/ma>) to view the complete listing of Alberta municipalities.

Bylaws were examined based on the level of protection offered (e.g., 100% smoke-free, designate smoking rooms (DSRs), smoking in designated areas only with no special ventilation, smoking prohibited where minors permitted and no smoking permitted within 3 metres or more of an entrance or exit to a public premises) in the following 24 categories:

Bars, Lounges and Taverns	Public Transit Vehicles
Educational Facilities	Public Transit Shelters
Elevators, Escalators & Stairways	Public Washrooms
Entranceways	Reception Areas
Hospital & Health Care Facilities	Restaurants

Licensed Gaming Events	Retail Stores
Municipal Offices & Buildings	Shopping Malls
Municipal Vehicles	School Buses
Municipally-owned Facilities	Service Counters & Service Lines
Outdoor Patios	Taxis
Passages, Hallways & Pedways	Workplaces
Places of Public Assembly	Private Social Functions

Selection of categories is limited based on common themes and previous compilations. Note that not all categories apply to all municipalities. For example, smaller municipalities are less likely to have public transit or shopping malls.

Exclusions:

1. Smoking "policies" (as distinct from "bylaws"). This means that some municipalities are placed into group five, despite having a minimal level of protection. Policies will never be stronger than restricting or prohibiting smoking in municipal buildings.
2. Bylaws that have not yet received third and final reading.

I. 100% SMOKE-FREE PUBLIC PLACE AND/OR WORKPLACE BYLAWS

Below is a quick reference list of group ONE smoke-free bylaws. Please note that some bylaws are the county or regional levels.

Bylaws in this grouping are considered "gold standard" because of their comprehensiveness and relatively short implementation period (within 2 years of final reading date). "Gold" standard bylaw must have 100% smoke-free environments in all public places including restaurants and drinking establishments and offer reasonable workplace protection (either 100% smoke-free or designated smoking rooms). Private club exemptions are also permitted. The bylaws in this group include both those that have passed but are not yet implemented, and those that are currently in force. "Gold" standard is assigned based on the final date of implementation.

For more detailed bylaw content for each municipality, please refer to the ASH website at www.ash.ca.

"GOLD" STANDARD

#	Municipality	2002 Population	Implementation Date
1.	City of Edmonton	666,104	July 1, 2003 (100% smoke-free all public places July 1, 2005)
2.	Strathcona County	71,986	May 1, 2003 (100% smoke-free lounges & bingo halls)

			June 1, 2005)
3.	Summer Village of Sundance Beach	37	August 22, 2002

Percentage of Alberta population [1] who live in "Gold" standard municipalities: 25%

II. PUBLIC PLACE AND/OR WORKPLACE SMOKE-FREE BYLAWS

Below is a quick reference list of group TWO smoke-free bylaws. Please note that some bylaws are at the county or regional levels.

Group two consists of smoke-free bylaws that are not as strong as 100% smoking bans, but do prohibit or restrict smoking in many public places, including restaurants. The key characteristic of these bylaws is the prohibition of smoking in all enclosed public places where minors are permitted. Designated smoking rooms are allowed for bars, restaurants, and workplaces provided minors are not permitted to enter.

For more detailed bylaw content for each municipality, please refer to the ASH website at www.ash.ca.

"SILVER" STANDARD

#	Municipality	2002 Population	Implementation Date
1.	Town of Brooks	11,604	January 2, 2002
2.	City of Calgary	904,987	March 1, 2003 (Gold - January 1, 2008)
3.	City of Camrose	15,253	July 1, 2003
4.	Town of Canmore	10,792	January 1, 2002
5.	Town of Cardston	3,475	June 1, 2002 SPECIAL MENTION - Although the Town of Cardston does not specifically address smoking in the workplace, it does ban smoking in all public places.
6.	Town of Claresholm	3,622	February 10, 2003
7.	Town of Coaldale	6,008	September 1, 2002
8.	Town of Cochrane	12,074	October 1, 2000
9.	City of Cold Lake	11,595	2002
10.	City of Grande Prairie	36,983	April 1, 2003
11.	City of Lethbridge	72,717	January 1, 2000
12.	Town of High River	9,345	February 1, 1995 (100% smoke-free public places where minors permitted - January 1, 2004)
13.	Town of Magrath	1,993	May 12, 1998
14.	City of Medicine Hat	51,249	July 1, 2002
15.	Town of Olds	6,607	January 1, 2002

16.	Paddle Prairie Metis Settlement	581	January 27, 2003
17.	Town of Pincher Creek	3,666	January 1, 2000
18.	City of Red Deer	70,593	September 17, 2001
19.	Municipal District of Rocky View	30,688	September 16, 1997
20.	Town of Taber	7,671	July 1, 2000
21.	Town of Three Hills	3,541	June 30, 2002
22.	Town of Vermilion	4,435	January 1, 2003
23.	Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo	58,317	November 29, 2003

Percentage of Alberta population who live in "Silver" standard municipalities: 45%

III. BYLAWS OFFERING SOME PUBLIC PLACE AND/OR WORKPLACE PROTECTION

Below is a quick reference list of group THREE smoke-free bylaws. Please note that some bylaws are at the county or regional levels.

Bylaws falling into this group do offer public place and/or workplace protection, but it is considered weaker than in the "gold" and "silver" groupings. While many provide 100% smoke-free environments for locations such as service lines, reception areas and public access routes (e.g., elevators, stairways, passages and hallways), protection may be limited to designated smoking areas (non-DSRs) in other locations. This category does not include any bylaws that have banned smoking in restaurants.

For more detailed bylaw content for each municipality, please refer to the ASH website at www.ash.ca.

"BRONZE" STANDARD

#	Municipality	2002 Population	Implementation (month/day/year)
1.	Town of Athabasca	2,415	December 18, 2001
2.	Town of Hinton	9,405	July 1, 1998
3.	Town of Innisfail	6,928	November 13, 1995
4.	Town of Lac La Biche	2,776	March 11, 1986
5.	City of Lloydminster	13,148	September 8, 1987
6.	Town of Morinville	6,540	June 23, 1998
7.	City of St. Albert	53,081	September 1, 1990
8.	Town of St. Paul	5,061	March 27, 2000
9.	Town of Slave Lake	6,600	July 2003

10.	Town of Vulcan	1,762	August 1, 2002
11.	City of Wetaskiwin	11,154	June 13, 1994

Percentage of Alberta population who live in "Bronze" standard municipalities: 4%

IV. SMOKE-FREE MUNICIPALLY OWNED BUILDINGS BYLAWS

Below is a quick reference list of group FOUR smoke-free bylaws. Please note that some bylaws are at the county or regional levels.

Municipalities that fall into this category do not have public place and/or workplace bylaws, but have bylaws that prohibit or restrict smoking in one or more municipal buildings. Municipal buildings covered include administration offices/buildings, civic centres, community centres, libraries, recreational complexes, Town Halls and other municipally owned or operated facilities. Some smoke-free bylaws in this category prohibit smoking in all municipal buildings, whereas some only prohibit smoking in particular buildings, or rooms. A number of municipalities in this category prohibit smoking in municipally owned or leased vehicles and equipment.

For more detailed bylaw content for each municipality, please refer to the ASH website at www.ash.ca.

#	Municipality	#	Municipality
1.	Town of Barrhead (Jan 13, 1997)	21.	Town of Killam (Feb 1, 1995)
2.	Town of Bashaw (Apr 6, 2000)	22.	City of Leduc (May 27, 2002)
3.	Town of Beaumont (Nov 26, 2002)	23.	Town of Manning (Feb 23, 2000)
4.	Town of Black Diamond (Apr 6, 1994)	24.	Town of Mayerthorpe (Oct 13, 1997)
5.	Town of Bonnyville (Aug 12, 1986)	25.	Town of Millet (May 22, 2002)
6.	Village of Boyle (Nov 21, 2001)	26.	Village of Munson (May 1, 1997)
7.	Town of Bruderheim (Jan 1, 2004)	27.	Town of Nanton (Aug 24, 1998)
8.	Town of Calmar (1995)	28.	Town of Okotoks (Sept 8, 1992)
9.	Municipality of Crowsnest Pass (May 1, 1998)	29.	Town of Peace River (Jun 9, 1997)
10.	Town of Devon (Nov 22, 1993)	30.	Town of Redcliff (Feb 1, 2002)
11.	Town of Didsbury (Dec 7, 1993)	31.	Town of Spirit River (Nov 18, 2002)
12.	Town of Drumheller (Oct 1, 1996)	32.	City of Spruce Grove (Sept 2, 1991)
13.	Town of Edson (Oct 17, 2000)	33.	Starland County (Apr 14, 1987)
14.	Town of Elk Point (Nov 14, 2000)	34.	Town of Strathmore (Feb 3, 1999)
15.	Fishing Lake Metis Settlement (July 7, 1993)	35.	Town of Valleyview (Apr 24, 1996)
16.	Flagstaff County (2000)	36.	Village of Wabamun (June 2, 1997)
17.	City of Fort Saskatchewan (May 1, 1991)	37.	Town of Wembley (Jan 1, 1997)
18.	Town of Hardisty (Nov 22, 2002)	38.	Wheatland County (Jan 19, 1993)
19.	Town of High Level (Jan 13, 2003)	39.	Summer Village of White Gull (Jan 21, 1995)
20.	Summer Village of Itaska Beach (Mar 20, 1997)	40.	Town of Whitecourt (July 22, 2002)

V. MUNICIPALITIES WITH NO SMOKE-FREE BYLAWS

Below is a quick reference list of group FIVE smoke-free bylaws.

This group includes those municipalities that do not have public place and/or workplace or municip building smoke-free bylaws or *from whom ASH has not yet received confirmation of bylaw status (indicated with an asterisk*)*.

Acadia, M.D. of	Banff, Town of	Betula Beach, Summer Village of
Acme, Village of	Barnwell, Village of	Big Lakes, M.D. of
Airdrie, City of	Barons, Village of	Big Valley, Village of
Alberta Beach, Village of	Barrhead, County of	Bighorn, M.D. of
Alix, Village of	Bassano, Town of	Birch Cove, Summer Village of
Alliance, Village of	Bawlf, Village of	Birch Hills County
Amisk, Village of	Beaver County	Birchcliff, Summer Village of
Andrew, Village of	Beaverlodge, Town of	Bittern Lake, Village of
Argentia Beach, Summer Village of	Beiseker, Village of	Blackfalds, Town of
Arrowwood, Village of	Bentley, Town of	Bon Accord, Town of
Athabasca, County of	Berwyn, Village of	Bondiss, Summer Village of
Bonnyville Beach, Summer Village of	Drayton Valley, Town of	Hughenden, Village of
Bonnyville, M.D. of	Duchess, Village of	Hussar, Village of
Botha, Village of	East Prairie Metis Settlement	Hythe, Village of
Bow Island, Town of	Eckville, Town of	Innisfree, Village of
Bowden, Town of	Edberg, Village of	Irma, Village of
Brazeau County	Edgerton, Village of	Irricana, Village of
Breton, Village of	Elizabeth Metis Settlement	Island Lake South, Summer Village of
Buffalo Lake Metis Settlement	Elnora, Village of	Island Lake, Summer Village of
Burdett, Village of	Empress, Village of	Jarvis Bay, Summer Village of
Burnstick Lake, Summer Village of	Fairview, M.D. of	Jasper, Municipality of
Camrose, County of	Fairview, Town of	Kapasiwin, Summer Village of
Carbon, Village of	Falher, Town of	Kikino Metis Settlement
Cardston County	Ferintosh, Village of	Kinuso, Village of
Carmangay, Village of	Foothills, M.D. of	Kitscoty, Village of
Caroline, Village of	Foremost, Village of	Kneehill County
Carstairs, Town of	Forestburg, Village of	Lac Ste. Anne County
Castle Island, Summer	Fort Macleod, Town of	Lacombe County

Village of		
Castor, Town of	Forty Mile, County of	Lacombe, Town of
Cereal, Village of	Fox Creek, Town of	Lakeland County
Champion, Village of	Gadsby, Village of	Lakeview, Summer Village of
Chauvin, Village of	Galahad, Village of	Lamont County
Chestermere, Town of	Ghost Lake, Summer Village of	Lamont, Town of
Chipman, Village of	Gibbons, Town of	Larkspur, Summer Village of
Clear Hills, M.D. of	Gift Lake Metis Settlement	Leduc County
Clearwater County	Girouxville, Village of	Legal, Town of
Clive, Village of	Glendon, Village of	Lesser Slave River, M.D. of
Clyde, Village of	Glenwood, Village of	Lethbridge, County of
Coalhurst, Town of	Golden Days, Summer Village of	Linden, Village of
Cochrane, Town of	Grande Cache, Town of	Lomond, Village of
Consort, Village of	Grande Prairie, County of	Longview, Village of
Coronation, Town of	Grandview, Summer Village of	Lougheed, Village of
Coutts, Village of	Granum, Town of	Mackenzie No. 23, M.D. of
Cowley, Village of	Greenview, M.D. of	Ma-Me-O Beach, Summer Village of
Cremona, Village of	Grimshaw, Town of	Mannville, Village of
Crossfield, Town of	Gull Lake, Summer Village of	Marwayne, Village of
Crystal Springs, Summer Village of	Half Moon Bay, Summer Village of	McLennan, Town of
Cypress County	Halkirk, Village of	Mewatha Beach, Summer Village of
Czar, Village of	Hanna, Town of	Milk River, Town of
Daysland, Town of	Hay Lakes, Village of	Milo, Village of
Delburne, Village of	Heisler, Village of	Minburn, County of
Delia, Village of	High Prairie, Town of	Minburn, Village of
Derwent, Village of	Hill Spring, Village of	Mirror, Village of
Dewberry, Village of	Hines Creek, Village of	Morrin, Village of
Donalda, Village of	Holden, Village of	Mountain View County
Donnelly, Village of	Horseshoe Bay, Summer Village of	Mundare, Town of
Myrnam, Village of	Saddle Hills County	Veteran, Village of
Nakamun Park, Summer Village of	Sandy Beach, Summer Village of	Viking, Town of
Nampa, Village of	Sangudo, Village of	Vilna, Village of
New Norway, Village of	Seba Beach, Summer Village of	Vulcan County
New Sarepta, Village of	Sedgewick, Town of	Wainwright, M.D. of

Newell, County of	Sexsmith, Town of	Wainwright, Town of
Nobleford, Village of	Silver Beach, Summer Village of	Waiparous, Summer Village of
Norglenwold, Summer Village of	Silver Sands, Summer Village of	Warburg, Village of
Norris Beach, Summer Village of	Smoky Lake County	Warner, County of
Northern Lights, M.D. of	Smoky Lake, Town of	Warner, Village of
Northern Sunrise County	Smoky River, M.D. of	Waskatenau, Village of
Onoway, Village of	South Baptiste, Summer Village of	West Baptiste, Summer Village of
Opportunity, M.D. of	South View, Summer Village of	West Cove, Summer Village of
Oyen, Town of	Spirit River, M.D. of	Westlock County
Paintearth, County of	Spring Lake, Village of	Westlock, Town of
Paradise Valley, Village of	St. Paul, County of	Wetaskiwin, County of
Parkland Beach, Summer Village of	Standard, Village of	Whispering Hills, Summer Village of
Parkland County	Stavely, Town of	White Sands, Summer Village of
Peace, M.D. of	Stettler, County of	Willingdon, Village of
Peavine Metis Settlement	Stettler, Town of	Willow Creek, M.D. of
Pelican Narrows, Summer Village of	Stirling, Village of	Woodlands County
Penhold, Town of	Stony Plain, Town of	Yellowhead County
Picture Butte, Town of	Strome, Village of	Yellowstone, Summer Village of
Pincher Creek, M.D. of	Sturgeon County	Youngstown, Village of
Point Alison, Summer Village of	Sunbreaker Cove, Summer Village of	
Ponoka County	Sundre, Town of	
Ponoka, Town of	Sunrise Beach, Summer Village of	
Poplar Bay, Summer Village of	Sunset Beach, Summer Village of	
Provost, M.D. of	Sunset Point, Summer Village of	
Provost, Town of	Swan Hills, Town of	
Rainbow Lake, Town of	Sylvan Lake, Town of	
Ranchland, M.D. of	Taber, M.D. of	
Raymond, Town of	Thorhild, County of	
Red Deer County	Thorhild, Village of	
Redwater, Town of	Thorsby, Village of	
Redwood Meadows, Townsite of	Tilley, Village of	
Rimbey, Town of	Tofield, Town of	
Rochon Sands, Summer Village of	Trochu, Town of	

Rocky Mountain House, Town of	Turner Valley, Town of	
Rockyford, Village of	Two Hills, County of	
Rosalind, Village of	Two Hills, Town of	
Rosemary, Village of	Val Quentin, Summer Village of	
Ross Haven, Summer Village of	Vauxhall, Town of	
Rycroft, Village of	Vegreville, Town of	
Ryley, Village of	Vermilion River, County of	

[1] "Total Alberta population" based on populations of cities, specialized municipalities, municipal districts, towns, villages, summer villages and Metis settlements in the year 2002 was 2,986,764 (Alberta Municipal Affairs Population Report, 2002).

Alberta municipalities that are petitioning for smoking bylaw plebiscites:

1. High Level
2. Peace River
3. Jasper
- 4. Stettler**
5. Wainright
- 6. Drumheller**
- 7. Hanna**
- 8. Olds**
9. Airdre

Alberta municipalities that are holding non-binding smoking bylaw plebiscites:

- 1. Rocky Mountain House**

* Bolded items are within David Thompson Health Region boundaries

Foreman, Gail

From: Rob Cunningham [rcunning@ottawa.cancer.ca]
Sent: Tuesday, July 06, 2004 3:00 PM
To: Rob Cunningham
Subject: Man, Sask, NB adopt smoke-free legislation

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick have each recently adopted province-wide smoke-free legislation that includes a ban on smoking in restaurants and bars.

In Manitoba, Bill 21, the Non-smokers Health Protection Act (Various Acts Amended), received Third Reading and Royal Assent on June 10, 2004. The bill, introduced by Health Minister Jim Rondeau, had unanimous support in the Legislative Assembly. The legislation comes into force on October 1, 2004. The bill had received First Reading on March 2, 2004. A government news release is reproduced below. A copy of the Bill as adopted can be found as follows:

<http://web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/statutes/2004/c01704e.php>

In Saskatchewan, Bill 54, The Tobacco Control Amendment Act, 2004, received Third Reading and Royal Assent on June 17, 2004. The bill, introduced by Health Minister John Nilson, had overwhelming support in the Legislative Assembly, with the vote 49-5 in favour. Five members of the Saskatchewan Party voted against, and two other Saskatchewan Party MLA's abstained. The bill had received First Reading on May 12, 2004. The bill will come into force on January 1, 2005. There had been a plan to defer passage of the bill until the Legislative Assembly returned in November, 2004, but a campaign by the health community resulted in passage before summer. See some news releases below.

A pdf version of the bill can be found as follows:

<http://www.legassembly.sk.ca/bills/PDFs/bill-54.pdf>

To view a photo of smiling MLA's on the steps of the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly following passage, visit

http://www.cancer.ca/ccs/internet/mediareleaselist/0,,3702_434513_229316862_langId-en.html

In New Brunswick, Bill 75, the Smoke-free Places Act, received First Reading on Thursday June 24, 2004, Third Reading on Tuesday June 29, 2004 and Royal Assent on Wednesday June 30, 2004. The bill, introduced by Health Minister Elvy Robichaud, had all party support in the Legislative Assembly, and it has been indicated that the vote in favour was unanimous. Clearly the bill received speedy approval. Opponents of the bill were critical, and among other things published a full page newspaper ad on June 30. New Brunswick previously had no province-wide smoke-free legislation. A copy of the bill can be found as follows:

<http://www.gnb.ca/legis/bill/pdf/55/1/Bill-75.pdf>

Congratulations to all of those involved for these very important victories. The momentum for smoke-free legislation in Canada is excellent and accelerating. There are now five provinces and territories which have adopted legislation to ban smoking 100% in restaurants and bars. Here are the implementation dates:

Northwest Territories, May 1, 2004
 Nunavut, May 1, 2004
 Manitoba, October 1, 2004
 New Brunswick, October 1, 2004
 Saskatchewan, January 1, 2005

Note that implementation periods following passage are about 3-6 months.

In Ontario, the Minister of Health has said that the government will bring forward a bill in the autumn of 2004. In Nova Scotia, the Premier has said that the government supports 100% smoke-free legislation, but has not committed to an implementation date. And many municipalities have adopted their own bylaws.

In the US, there are now seven states that have adopted legislation to ban smoking in restaurants and bars: California, New York, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Ireland (effective March 29, 2004), Norway (June 1, 2004) and New Zealand (Dec. 10, 2004) have adopted nation-wide laws banning smoking in restaurants and bars.

Note that the Manitoba law contains an exemption for premises on First Nations reserves, which is a shortcoming in an otherwise excellent law. No other provincial smoking law in Canada contains such an exemption, including the recently adopted legislation in Saskatchewan and New Brunswick. From a constitutional perspective, it is clear that a provincial law of general application such as a workplace/public place smoking ban can apply on reserves.

In Saskatchewan, the legislation only applies to public places, which is unfortunate. It would have been better for the legislation to apply to all workplaces, including workplaces such as restaurants and bars which are also public places. No other provincial legislation is restricted to public places the way Saskatchewan's legislation does. A process is under way in Saskatchewan looking at revisions to occupational health and safety regulations to cover other workplaces, with a date to make submissions to the Ministry of Labour already passed.

NEWS RELEASE

June 17th, 2004

SUMA Welcomes New Tobacco Control Act

Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA) President Don Schlosser is welcoming new legislation that will ban smoking in public places by January 1st, 2005.

Schlosser is applauding both the government and the opposition for the timely passage of the legislation, which was first announced just hours after delegates to the 2004 SUMA Convention approved a resolution calling for a province-wide ban on smoking in public places.

"When we heard that this legislation may be put off until the fall, we did all that we could to convince our MLA's not to delay. I'm glad to see they responded to similar calls from SUMA, the health sector, and the public and will be passing the legislation before the spring session ends this week."

Schlosser says the issue has almost unanimous support from SUMA members, whose cities, towns and villages collectively represent 80 percent of the population.

"Some communities have already taken the lead on this with their own by-laws, but I think everyone agrees it will work better on a province-wide basis. SUMA recognized that, and has been lobbying for this legislation. I know there is some opposition to this in some quarters but at the end of the day it is a health issue. In my mind, you would be hard pressed to find anything that justifies exposing the non-smoking majority to such a proven health hazard like second-hand smoke."

For more information or to schedule an interview call:

Andrew Rathwell
 Manager, Communication Services
 (306) 535-0066

For immediate release

June 17, 2004

Health charities thank MLAs

Smoking legislation shows that political system works

Saskatchewan's largest health charities reacted positively to the passing of the Tobacco Control Act Amendment Act today by thanking MLAs from both parties.

"This legislation is proof that Saskatchewan politicians really do want to make a difference," said Dolores Herring, President of the Canadian Cancer Society in Saskatchewan. "Children today and for generations to come will benefit from a safer environment and lower smoking rates. Sometimes it is easy to be cynical about politics, but Saskatchewan politicians have shown today that our system can work. Smoke free public places bring lower smoking rates and that means fewer cancers."

Brian Graham, CEO and President of the Lung Association of Saskatchewan agrees. "This is the most far-reaching piece of public health legislation that we have seen in decades."

"Health has been a recurring theme in this session, and it is particularly fitting that it closed with passage of this vital health legislation," says Noreen Johns, President of the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Saskatchewan. "This Act will prevent heart disease and stroke, it will save lives, and it will result in enormous savings in terms of health care dollars."

The Act will come into effect on January 1, 2005, and will make all indoor public places in the province smoke-free.

The Canadian Cancer Society and the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Saskatchewan are preparing for a rapid increase in calls to the Smokers' Helpline. The helpline offers free, confidential telephone access to a trained quit specialist. The service helps smokers prepare a structured "Quit Plan", answers questions about quitting and refers participants to services in local communities. The smokers helpline number is 1 877 513-5333.

Media Contacts:

Donna Pasielnyk, Canadian Cancer Society, 790-9871, Cell 533-5288

Paul Van Loon, Lung Association of Saskatchewan 306-343-9511

Rhae Ann Bromley Heart and Stroke Foundation of Saskatchewan 306-693-0350, Cell 631-8559

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: June 17, 2004

Coalition Applauds MLA Decision!

Regina - The Saskatchewan Coalition for Tobacco Reduction applauds the decision of MLAs who today voted for legislation to protect Saskatchewan people from second-hand smoke in public places.

"The Tobacco Control Amendment Act will protect the health of this and future generations," said President, June Blau. "As well as protecting the public and workers from the health hazards of second-hand smoke it will result in fewer Saskatchewan children and youth beginning to smoke."

Lynn Greaves, Advocacy Chair from the Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region, agrees. "Saskatchewan people have spoken clearly and smoke-free public places is an idea whose time has come," she said. "We want to thank all MLAs for supporting the Bill. It will mean less illness due to second-hand smoke, lower smoking rates, fewer deaths and reduced health care costs."

Five Saskatchewan communities representing a third of Saskatchewan's population have already passed smoke-free bylaws. The City of Moose Jaw passed the first bylaw in October, 2003, followed by the Cities of Saskatoon, Humboldt, Yorkton and Prince Albert.

Over 1,600 Saskatchewan residents die each year from tobacco-related diseases. This includes deaths due to second-hand smoke. The Saskatchewan Coalition for Tobacco Reduction is made up of 15 Saskatchewan health organizations.

-30-

For more information please contact:
Lynn Greaves, SCTR, (306) 766-7903 Cell 529-2766

Government of Saskatchewan
News Release
June 9, 2004
Health - 351

GOVERNMENT REMAINS FIRM ON THE TOBACCO CONTROL AMENDMENT ACT, 2004
Health Minister John Nilson confirmed again today that the Government of Saskatchewan plans to have Saskatchewan smoke-free by January 1st, 2005.

"Tobacco use is the leading cause of disease and premature death in Canada," Nilson said. "We want to pass this bill as soon as possible to ensure the smoke-free public place provision comes into force in the new year."

Nilson said that the Official Opposition wants The Tobacco Control Amendment Act, 2004 to be directed to policy field committee hearings throughout the fall.

"We are prepared to pass the tobacco legislation in this spring session, but we respect the Opposition's request to hold further public hearings on this matter, which means passage of the bill in the fall session," Nilson said.

"If the Opposition changes their position, the government is ready to pass The Tobacco Control Amendment Act immediately, in the remaining days of this sitting of the Legislature."

The Tobacco Control Amendment Act, 2004 prohibits smoking in all public places including restaurants, bars, bingo halls, casinos, bowling alleys and private clubs, effective January 1st, 2005.

Other amendments include giving municipalities the jurisdiction to enact bylaws to restrict smoking in outdoor places such as open-air sports events and entrances to public buildings, and a ban on the sale of tobacco products in youth-frequented establishments such as amusement parks, theatres and arcades.

"Becoming a smoke-free province is not an attack on businesses or communities. It is an attack on preventable death and disease," Nilson said. "We want to ensure that we can provide this excellent support for Saskatchewan people who are taking responsibility for protecting their own health and the health of their families and communities."

-30-

For More Information, Contact:
Mark Rathwell Health Regina Phone: (306) 787-4083

Government of Saskatchewan
May 12, 2004

May 12, 2004

Health - 259

GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES 100 PER CENT SMOKE-FREE PUBLIC PLACES

New legislation means that Saskatchewan people will soon be protected from the devastating health effects of second-hand smoke.

Today, Health Minister John Nilson will introduce The Tobacco Control Amendment Act, 2004 which prohibits smoking in all public places including restaurants, bars, bingo halls, casinos, bowling alleys and private clubs, effective January 1st, 2005.

Other amendments include giving municipalities the jurisdiction to enact bylaws to restrict smoking in outdoor places such as open air sports events and entrances to public buildings, and a ban on the sale of tobacco products in youth-frequented establishments such as amusement parks, theatres and arcades.

"The Tobacco Control Amendment Act, 2004 strengthens certain sections of the Act, clarifies the intent of some provisions of the Act, and adds regulation authority in a number of areas," Nilson said. "All of the amendments further our commitment to protecting the health of Saskatchewan people, reducing tobacco use in this province, and stopping preventable disease. They also reflect our government priority of building safe and healthy lives, families, neighbourhoods and communities across the province."

The smoke-free public place amendment is part of a growing trend across the country to move toward a healthier, smoke-free society. For example, Manitoba recently introduced The Non-Smokers Health Protection Amendment Act which prohibits smoking in enclosed public places and indoor workplaces. Prince Edward Island has implemented smoke-free public place and workplace legislation. Ontario has announced plans for a smoking ban within the next two years. And last November, Nunavut Legislative Assembly gave Royal Assent to a Tobacco Control Act which prohibits smoking in all workplaces.

Saskatchewan municipalities are also showing leadership in this area. Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Prince Albert and Humboldt have enacted municipal bylaws that prohibit smoking in public places.

"Tobacco use is the leading cause of disease and premature death in Canada," Nilson said. "Becoming a smoke-free province is an important public health step, and not an attack on businesses or communities. It is an attack on preventable death and disease. It is also an excellent support for Saskatchewan people who are taking responsibility for protecting their own health and the health of their families and communities."

-30-

For More Information, Contact:

Mark Rathwell Health Regina Phone: (306) 787-4083

Manitoba Health
News Release

March 02, 2004

BILL 21 WOULD SET STAGE FOR FIRST EVER PROVINCIAL SMOKING BAN

Province of Manitoba Poised To Set Standard for Nation: Rondeau
Healthy Living Minister Jim Rondeau today introduced Bill 21, the Non-Smokers Health Protection Amendment Act, which would make Manitoba the first province in Canada to adopt a provincewide smoking ban as of Oct. 1. The bill reflects extensive consultations held throughout the province last year and the consensus reached that action needs to be taken to reduce

exposure to second-hand smoke.

"Bill 21 follows the unanimous recommendations of the All-Party Committee on Environmental Tobacco Smoke," Rondeau said. "It reflects the views of most Manitobans at public hearings that they should be protected from the harmful effects of second-hand smoke."

The legislation applies to enclosed public places and indoor workplaces as recommended by the all-party committee, the minister said.

Thirteen hearings were held in 12 communities last year and included representation from health care professionals, business organizations, municipal officials, community organizations and private citizens.

The committee also met with Wally-Fox Decent, chair of the Advisory Council on Workplace Safety and Health, to discuss his committee's recommendation to ban smoking in Manitoba workplaces.

Rondeau said the experiences of smoking bans in Winnipeg and Brandon have also helped in developing the proposed provincial legislation.

"Officials in Thompson hope to have a ban by spring, meaning 70 per cent of Manitoba will be smoke free," Rondeau said. "Our October deadline will give businesses in other jurisdictions time to adjust to the change."

Fines under Bill 21 would follow those set under the existing Non-Smoking Protection Act.

Rondeau said the province remains committed to working with business owners to deal with the impact of the smoking ban.

"We take seriously the concerns of the hospitality industry expressed during public hearings and continue to consult with business as we move forward toward our Oct. 1 implementation date," the minister said.

- 30 -

New Brunswick Department of Health and Wellness
Department introduces Smoke-Free Places Act (04/06/24)
NB 730

June 24, 2004

FREDERICTON (CNB) - The Department of Health and Wellness introduced a bill today to create a Smoke-Free Places Act. The bill is aimed at limiting New Brunswickers' exposure to second-hand smoke in workplaces and other public places.

This proposed legislation would ban smoking on school grounds, in retail stores, in community halls and conference centres, in sports arenas, educational buildings, in bars and restaurants and in workplaces.

Designated smoking areas would only be permitted in residential buildings, such as nursing homes and group homes, and not in bars or restaurants. The proposed legislation would be implemented on Oct. 1, 2004, and would replace any existing municipal smoking bylaws.

Business owners, managers, employers and individuals will be fined if they do not comply.

Health and Wellness Minister Elvy Robichaud said the bill is a prime example of one of the key goals of the Provincial Health Plan--to promote the health and well-being of New Brunswickers.

"New Brunswickers admit their health is not as good as it could be," Robichaud said. "By reducing exposure to second-hand smoke, we can help New Brunswickers live longer, healthier lives."

The bill will need to go through first, second and third reading in the Legislative Assembly before becoming law.

04/06/24

MEDIA CONTACT: Krista Petersen, communications, Health and Wellness,
506-453-2536.

New Brunswick Advisory Council on Youth
Advisory Council on Youth supports Smoke Free Places Act (04/06/25)
NB 738

June 25, 2004

FREDERICTON (CNB) - The New Brunswick Advisory Council on Youth today applauded Health and Wellness Minister Elvy Robichaud on the introduction of the "Smoke Free Places Act", which was tabled June 24 in the Legislative Assembly.

The New Brunswick Advisory Council on Youth has been involved in tobacco control efforts for some time with a number of stakeholders, including the

NB Anti Tobacco Coalition, the Canadian Cancer Society, and Health Canada. "The council recognizes the adverse affects caused by second hand smoke, and the tremendous importance of this legislation, and we congratulate the Minister of Health and Wellness, and all stakeholders who have helped make this legislation a reality," Council chair Ryan Sullivan said. "We believe the Smoke Free Places Act is a progressive piece of legislation, which will benefit the lives of all youth in New Brunswick."

Youth are directly affected by the damaging effects of second hand smoke in a number of ways, often with little choice in the matter. By enacting this legislation, the Province of New Brunswick is joining the ranks of other forward-thinking provinces that have done the same, such as Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The benefits of having such legislation are obvious, and well documented, with tremendous economic and health cost savings, amounting to millions of dollars annually.

"It is the position of the Advisory Council on Youth that this legislation will result in a healthier New Brunswick," Sullivan said. "The council looks forward to continuing to work with this, and other healthy lifestyle related issues among the youth of the province."

Youth and the public are encouraged to visit the New Brunswick Advisory Council on Youth website to find out more about its tobacco control activities, including the New Brunswick Youth Anti Tobacco Network. To sign up to receive information and updates surrounding the network and other council initiatives, please contact the New Brunswick Advisory Council on Youth at <<http://www.gnb.ca>>, keyword: Youth, and follow the link to the Youth Anti Tobacco Network, or call 1-888-830-5588.

04/06/25

MEDIA CONTACT: Ivan Corbett, executive director, New Brunswick Advisory Council on Youth, 1-888-830-5588 or 506-453-3271

Public | Home | Latest | Discussions | News | Calendar | Directory | Headlines

UICC GLOBALink

The Online Tobacco Control Community



Scotland: Ministers to ban smoking in pubs

List: GLOBALink N&I - Secondhand Smoke

Date: 05 July 2004

Ministers to ban smoking in pubs - Scotsman

July 4, 2004

MURDO MACLEOD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

SMOKING is to be banned in all of Scotland's 7,500 pubs and bars under government plans to follow the highly tobacco-free zones in Ireland and New York, it emerged last night. Ministers had previously restricted any plans to a smoking ban to restaurants because they feared a massive backlash from drinkers and the tobacco lobby.

But after similar moves in New York and Ireland were met with less resistance than expected and produced evictions of smokers were quitting, Scottish ministers now want a more far-reaching crackdown. Scotland on Sunday can report that deputy health minister Tom McCabe wants to introduce a draft bill by the end of the year that will include the closure of pubs and 2,400 hotel bars in a smoking ban.

First Minister Jack McConnell, who has been sceptical about a ban, has now made it known he is "open to persuasion". Medical professionals and anti-smoking campaigners were last night delighted at the change in thinking at the Scottish Executive, but the tobacco lobby claims the moves are Draconian and are marshalling their forces to oppose them.

Last month, Prime Minister Tony Blair strongly signalled that a ban on smoking in public might be included in the manifesto for the next Westminster election. Any such move would, however, only apply south of the Border. Scottish ministers are eager to move more quickly on the issue because of the nation's high rates of cancer and heart disease. Last week, a medical study suggested that passive smoking might be twice as deadly as previously thought, increasing the risk of a heart attack for non-smokers who live with a smoker.

A source close to McCabe, who is steering the Executive's consultation on a possible smoking ban, said last night: "Although he is waiting for the end of the consultation he is very much of the view that there should be a ban on smoking in pubs and restaurants." A source on the parliament's health committee said: "Tom McCabe is up for a ban. He has been known to us that he is convinced that it will be a good idea. Jack McConnell has been unconvinced in the past but the weight of evidence of public opinion is making him keener on the idea."

Ministers will also meet with officials from the Irish Republic to discuss how the ban on smoking in pubs, introduced there this year, has worked. Landlords fear that a ban would mean lost takings as smokers opt to have their pint and home instead of at the bar. And while taking their drink outside while they smoke might be an option in some parts of Scotland, both Glasgow and Dundee have passed by-laws against drinking alcohol outside, meaning that smokers will have to leave their drinks in the bar while they pop out for a cigarette.

In Ireland, however, there has been hardly any overt opposition to the ban, although the first trading figures from the aftermath of the ban show that takings in bars were down by 3.9% in April, compared with the previous month. Some sources of a ban have claimed that the dip will be temporary, and that bars and restaurants will see their business bounce back.

Last year, New York introduced a smoking ban, leading to claims that smokers would take their trade to nearby bars where smoking was still allowed in bars and eating places. Officials from New York have since claimed that after an initial dip in the hospitality trade has recovered. Crucially, there is evidence that 100,000 smokers have quit since the ban.

Speaking to the Scottish Parliament's health committee, Dr Nancy Miller, assistant commissioner of the New York department of health and mental hygiene's bureau of tobacco control, said: "When we consider the hospitality industry in particular, as opposed to the economy in general, we see that it is doing even better than everyone else, especially since the minimum wage law was implemented."

The British Medical Association, which represents doctors and which last week called on ministers to push through a complete ban on smoking in public places, welcomed the signals from the minister. A spokeswoman for BMA Scotland said: "We believe that there is growing public support for a ban. We would welcome the strong political leadership that the minister would show."

Stewart Maxwell MSP, who introduced a member's bill to ban smoking in restaurants, said last night: "I welcome the fact that the Executive appears to be accepting the argument that smoking needs to be banned in pubs and restaurants. I welcome that Tom McCabe fully accepts the ban should be comprehensive."

Brian Monteith, a Tory MSP who is sceptical of the arguments for a ban, said: "The evidence from New York is the best at present. And no one should base any decisions on the evidence from Ireland. Anecdotal evidence shows that Irish people are heading to Scotland for smoking holidays." Monteith appealed for backers of the bill to allow smoking clubs to continue even if a ban goes ahead.

Simon Clark, the director of the smokers' rights lobby group Forest, said: "This all seems to have an air of déjà vu. The smoking ban in Ireland was forced through by an ambitious minister who wanted to make his name. This is about politics, and the need to be seen to be doing something rather than about health. We believe there should be better facilities for non-smokers. But a ban will be a disaster for the hospitality industry. I don't understand why people are objecting to them turning up for meetings and making their views known."

MSPs who want smoking forbidden suggest the tobacco and hospitality trades are trying to head off a ban by delaying the Scottish Executive's smoking consultation with replies opposing the curb and by filling public meetings with criticism of a clampdown on smoking. Last week's consultation meeting in Dundee was dominated by licensees who spoke out against a smoking ban, and pubs in Glasgow are organising a ballot which has so far come out against prohibition.

<http://news.scotsman.com/index.cfm?id=766292004>

=====

Jacqui Drope
 Editor, GLOBALink News & Information
 UICC
editor@globalink.org

=====

News & Information Set-up:
<http://member.globalink.org/n&i>
 News and Information Archives:
<http://member.globalink.org/news>

=====

Previous message: *UK: Introduce a public smoking ban immediately, do... (02 July 2004)*
Next message: *Malta: Air quality report presented to Health Mini... (05 July 2004)*

Reply to author | Receive by email now ! | List | Menu

Big Apple backs big Scots smoking ban - Scotsman.com

June 28, 2004

IAN SWANSON SCOTTISH POLITICAL EDITOR

NEW York health chiefs will tell MSPs tomorrow they should follow their example and ban smoking in public places.

They will use a transatlantic video link to the Scottish Parliament's health committee to explain how the Big Apple's ban has been good for business, good for jobs and good for taxes.

The MSPs will then be able to quiz Dr Nancy Miller, assistant commissioner at the bureau of tobacco control in New York City's department of health and mental hygiene, on how the ban works. The committee is taking evidence on the Bill introduced by SNP MSP Stewart Maxwell to outlaw smoking where food is served. The Scottish Executive is also conducting a separate consultation on banning smoking in public.

The committee has already received a written submission from Thomas Frieden, New York's tobacco control commissioner, in which he said a ban on smoking in public areas was "one of the most important public health actions Scotland can take".

He said: **"The evidence that second-hand smoke kills is clear and consistent. Even 30 minutes of exposure can increase the risk of a heart attack. Second-hand smoke also increases the risk of lung cancer. Workers in the hospitality industry breathe more second-hand smoke than any other occupational group in the US and, as a result, are more likely to die from lung cancer."**

New York City's Smoke-Free Air Act came into effect on March 30 last year, making virtually all workplaces smoke-free, including restaurants and bars. And the ban was extended statewide by the New York State Clean Indoor Air Act a few months later. Mr Frieden said cinemas, concert halls, museums, airports, train stations, sports stadiums and arenas are already smoke-free and there was no evidence attendance or income had suffered.

He added: **"Economic data for the restaurant and bar industry suggests that the New York City Smoke-Free Air Act did not hurt business and may have even helped the industry overall."** He quoted official figures showing overall employment in New York City's restaurants and bars had increased by around 10,600 jobs. And bars and eateries paid the city 8.7 per cent more in business taxes from April 2003 to January 2004 than in the same period in 2002-3.

"Other research has found that the public strongly supports clear air legislation. Most people, even those who smoke, prefer to breathe clean air. Some public opinion surveys have suggested that many New Yorkers go out more often now that bars and nightclubs have become smoke-free."

Air quality tests had discovered a sixfold decrease in pollution levels, he added.

"Smoke-free workplaces protect employees and the public alike from the dangers of second-hand smoke and ensures everyone has the right to breathe cleaner, safer air."

Mr. Maxwell said he had been in contact with the New York health authorities as part of his research for the Bill but their evidence to the committee had arrived out of the blue. "The New York ban has been in place for well over a year now and the example it has set has been absolutely clear," he said. **"The compliance rates for the smoking ban have been 97-98 per cent. If they can do it in New York, we can do it here."**

The committee was due to hear today from Mr Maxwell, deputy health minister Tom McCabe and the chief medical officer Dr Mac Armstrong.

[http://news.scotsman.com/\[...\]ealth.cfm?id1252004](http://news.scotsman.com/[...]ealth.cfm?id1252004)

Smoking Bylaws:

Health Consequences

Pollutants drop 76 percent in bars and restaurants after smoking ban -

Newsday

June 2, 2004

HARTFORD, Conn. -- A new study on the air quality of bars and restaurants after the state's smoking ban took effect has reached a predictable conclusion _ the air is cleaner after cigarettes were prohibited. Researchers concede the findings are not a surprise, but added that the study is helpful in showing the effects of smoking bans.

"This is real-world data. We went out to actual places where people are working and playing," said Mark Travers, a research affiliate at Roswell Park Cancer Institute in Buffalo, N.Y., which conducted the air survey. The survey shows that airborne particles released by large numbers of burning cigarettes dropped 76 percent within weeks after the ban that began April 1, The Hartford Courant reported.

Researchers took air samples at seven Hartford bars and restaurants that allowed smoking before the ban. Data was collected before the prohibition on March 25 and after on April 23. The establishments tested included Bourbon Street North, Black-Eyed Sally's, Coach's Sports Bar & Grille, On the Rocks, McKinnon's Irish Pub, The Half Door and The Spigot Cafe.

Two other restaurants that had nonsmoking policies in place before April 1 the Sheraton Hartford Hotel bar and restaurant in East Hartford and the Wood-n-Tap Bar and Grill in Hartford also were included for purposes of comparison.

The tiny particles that were measured are deeply inhaled into the lungs and can cause health problems. Travers noted that they also are a marker for the roughly 4,000 hazardous chemicals emitted by smoldering cigarettes. Travers said the only surprise in the study was that the first pre-ban readings were lower than in other cities that were evaluated.

The reason, Travers said, was that the Hartford establishments are larger and have higher ceilings than many of the bars and restaurants tested elsewhere in the country. As a result, a greater volume of air diluted a comparable amount of smoke, he said. The lower baseline average, he said, led to a slightly lower decline in post-ban measures, compared with some other cities. The 76 percent drop in Hartford compares with an 82 percent reduction in a study of seven cities that have enacted smoking bans. A before-and-after study in Delaware found a 90 percent drop.

The EPA has set 65 micrograms per cubic meter as the 24-hour limit for exposure to these particles. The Hartford study found that the average level of such indoor pollution before the ban was 104 micrograms per cubic meter. After the ban, the average level dropped to 25.

[http://www.newsday.com/\[...\]ban0602jun01,0,80651
.story?coll=ny-ap-regional-wire](http://www.newsday.com/[...]ban0602jun01,0,80651.story?coll=ny-ap-regional-wire)

Non-Smoking Areas 'Ineffective' Protection - The Scotsman
February 23, 2004

Stuart Coles, PA News

Designated no smoking areas give little to no protection from the dangers of inhaling tobacco smoke, a new study has claimed. Researchers in Australia concluded such areas in clubs and restaurants at most halve the levels of second-hand smoke inhaled. They say current regulations allowing smoking on premises are "ineffective" in protecting people from passive smoking - a conclusion backed by UK anti-smoking campaigners.

The research carried out in 17 social and gaming clubs in and around Sydney measured the amount of "environmental tobacco smoke" in smoking and non-smoking areas as well as outside. Their findings, published in this month's Tobacco Control journal, showed levels of atmospheric nicotine and particulate matter, a potentially carcinogenic pollutant in smoke, were substantially (53% and 52%) lower in non-smoking areas.

But they also found the levels of reduction varied hugely and having a separate non-smoking room made little difference to the reduction in nicotine and particulate matter. One of the authors, Professor Barbara Stewart of Sydney Public Health Unit, said: "Non-smoking areas may provide some reduction in the level of exposure of individuals to environmental tobacco smoke. However, reduction may be marginal or trivial.

"Accordingly, such areas cannot be characterised as 'smoke free' and patrons occupying these areas do not achieve the protection they would experience were smoking not to occur on the premises." The research was partly sponsored by the Cancer Trust New South Wales.

Campaigners Action of Smoking and Health UK (ASH) say employees are also at risk and recently wrote to all large hospitality firms warning them they could be sued over the effects of passive smoking. Ian Willmore of ASH said: "This research confirms what we really knew, that designated smoking areas do not protect the public from second-hand smoke and of course, still leave employees exposed. "This is further proof of the need for clear legislation preventing smoking in the workplace and in public places."

[http://news.scotsman.com/\[...\]/latest.cfm?id%64815](http://news.scotsman.com/[...]/latest.cfm?id%64815)
<<http://news.scotsman.com/latest.cfm?id%64815>>

Public | Home | Latest | Discussions | News | Calendar | Directory | Headlines

UICC GLOBALink

The Online Tobacco Control Community



US: Study: Air In Denver Bars Worse Than Outside Air

List: GLOBALink N&I - Secondhand Smoke

Date: 30 June 2004

Study: Air In Denver Bars Worse Than Outside Air - The Denver Channel

Air In Denver Smoking Bars Worse Than City's Brown Cloud

June 29, 2004

DENVER -- A sample of Denver smoking bars found that the indoor air in most was worse than the city's brown air that drifted over the metro area during the huge Hayman Fire, a new report said.

Seventeen of 19 smoking bars sampled had more than 50 micrograms of fine particulates per cubic meter of air to the report released Monday by Denver Environmental Health. When the 24-hour average of outdoor air surpa level, Denver considers it a brown cloud day.

"It's further proof that environmental tobacco smoke is bad for you," said City Councilman Doug Linkhart, who s long believed that secondhand smoke is the worst environmental problem facing Denver.

One bar had 440 micrograms of fine particulates per cubic meter of air when several patrons were smoking, and a rate of 300 mg/cubic meter, and a third was at about 240 mg/cubic meter, the study said.

Those readings surpassed the one-year average of 200 mg/cubic meter recorded when the Hayman wildfire, the worst in history, began June 9, 2002, the report said. (However, readings on Denver-area air monitors climbed e 472-487 mg/cubic meter that afternoon, the highest level ever in decades of air monitoring, according to the sta Pollution Control Division.)

Chemistry professor Larry Anderson of the University of Colorado at Denver conducted the study requested by The study looked at 22 bars, including three where there was no smoking. The nonsmoking bars all had air well "brown cloud" standard.

Despite the study's findings, City Council President Elbra Wedgeworth said she was reluctant to support a smok could hurt bar and restaurant owners. She said she supported a regional ban, so smokers would not be tempte Denver for suburban bars where they could still puff.

Peter Meersman, president and CEO of the Colorado Restaurant Association, said group members prefer to de themselves whether to allow smoking, without the government doing it for them.

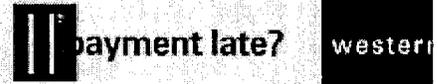
He said demand for smoke-free establishments is growing. "Just 10 years ago, the number of nonsmoking rest probably 20 to 30 percent," Meersman said. "Now it's approaching 70 percent that are completely nonsmoking."

Andrew Harper said he quit bar tending six months ago, partly because of the air he breathed at work. "It's ridic one should be subjected to that," said Harper, a member of BREATH -- Bar and Restaurant Employees Against Hazards. "Bar workers are really the last unprotected population."

<http://www.thedenverchannel.com/weather/3472364/detail.html>

=====

Jacqui Drope



About Reuters | Products & Services | Customer 2

Change Edition Quote Symbol Lookup Search News Login/Reg

Jump to Channel: YOU ARE HERE: Home > News > Health > Article

Passive Smoking Heart Risk Double Earlier Estimates

Tue Jun 29, 2004 07:07 PM ET

Printer Friendly | Email Article | Reprints | RSS

Top News

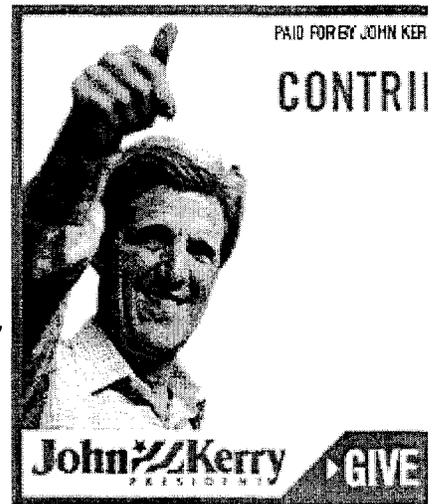
- ▶ Kerry Selects Edwards as Running Mate
- ▶ Kidnapped U.S. Marine Freed in Iraq, Brother Says
- ▶ Car Bomb Kills at Least Six People North of Baghdad

MORE

By Patricia Reaney

LONDON (Reuters) - Passive smoking may be much more dangerous than scientists had thought, researchers said on Wednesday in new study that is likely to boost demand for a ban on smoking in public places.

Earlier research into the effects of second-hand smoke had focused on non-smokers living with smokers. Scientists in Britain studied exposure to passive smoke by measuring a breakdown product of tobacco smoke called cotinine in the blood of non-smokers.



They found high concentrations of blood cotinine levels were associated with a 50-60 percent higher risk of coronary heart disease (CHD).

Previous studies had estimated the raised risk of heart disease from passive smoking in non-smokers at 25 to 30 percent.

"We've studied only people who are non-smokers and seen how their levels of cotinine, which reflect the amount of passive smoke they have been exposed to, and then related it to their subsequent heart disease risk," Professor Peter Whincup, of St George's Hospital Medical School in London, said in an interview.

"People who were non-smokers but had relatively high levels of cotinine had a heart disease risk of about 50 percent higher than those people who were exposed to low levels," he added in an interview.

Whincup, who reported the findings on BMJ Online First, said the research provides further evidence that passive smoking has adverse effects which may have been underestimated in the past.

Supporters of a ban on smoking in the workplace, bars and restaurants described the findings as further evidence for such legislation.

"The need for a ban on smoking in public places in the UK has never been better illustrated than by this potentially preventable disease. We have known for some time that passive smoking was strongly associated with increased risk of coronary heart disease."

this study strengthens the evidence considerably," Dr Tim Bowker, of the British Heart Foundation which partly funded said in a statement.

"The evidence is now compelling. The government should not delay any further in introducing legislation to protect no this unnecessary risk," he added.

Ireland recently became the first country to introduce a national ban on smoking in public places. New York and parts have taken similar measures.

© Reuters 2004. All Rights Reserved.

More Health

- ▶ Early Vitamin Use Linked to Asthma, U.S. Study Finds
- ▶ Parents Fail to Limit Exposure to TV Violence-Study
- ▶ Study: Overweight Children Risk Iron Deficiency
- ▶ Study Finds Cough Drugs No Better Than Sugar Syrup
- ▶ U.S. Study Examines Why Some Children Not Vaccinated

MORE →

Reuters.com [Help & Info.](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Feedback](#) | [Advertise](#) | [Disclaimer](#) | [Copyright](#) | [Privacy](#) | [Corrections](#) | [Partner Newspapers](#)

Public Being Mislead on Ventilation Safety - Canada NewsWire
January 20, 2004

Designated smoking rooms do not protect from exposure to second hand smoke

TORONTO - Tests conducted in the designated smoking rooms of bars located in both Toronto and Ottawa have revealed that ventilation systems do not remove the hazard of second-hand smoke from the air. "Contrary to ongoing claims made by segments of the hospitality industry, ventilation systems are not a remedy for exposure to second hand smoke", said James Repace one of North America's leading experts on the hazard, exposure, dose, risk, and control of second-hand smoke.

Mr. Repace is in Toronto to announce the findings of his study. "There is no such thing as a safe level of second-hand smoke. There is only one way to eliminate smoke from indoor air and that is to remove the source. The only way to remove the source and, at the same time, create an equal playing field throughout the hospitality industry is to implement 100% smoke free bylaws and/or legislation throughout the province. How can you compromise on public and work-place health and safety?"

Demonstrating a unified front on the issue between advocates of tobacco control, the scientific community and representatives of the hospitality industry, Mr. Repace was joined by Michael Perley, Director of the Ontario Campaign for Action on Tobacco (OCAT), Eugene Haslam, owner of Zaphod Beeblebrox, a live music venue and dance club in Ottawa's Byward Market, and Donna Hilsinger, owner of Algoma's Water Tower Inn, Sault Ste. Marie.

"I am a smoker and while that is my choice, I do not want to look back in the years to come, with regret that I exposed my staff and patrons to a known hazard that could result in their ill health", Haslam said. "Clearly, ventilation systems do not work" he continued. "While Mr. Repace's study offers support to this fact, you need only use your nose to tell you the truth. Attempts by segments of this industry to suggest otherwise are simply misleading."

"Smoke-free bylaws and/or legislation are designed for a single purpose - to protect non-smokers from the known hazards of exposure to second-hand smoke," said Perley. "The issue goes beyond a simple matter of individual choice. Exposure to second-hand smoke is matter of public health," he continued.

"The tobacco industry has a long history of supporting ineffective alternatives to 100% smoke-free indoor spaces, like ventilation. It is unfortunate that some hospitality groups, which promote ventilation, feel the need to ally themselves financially with the tobacco industry. The tobacco industry has one objective - profit. It is not interested in employee or public health. You cannot compromise health and safety," Perley concluded.

Contact:
Michael Perley, Director
Ontario Campaign for Action on Tobacco
(416) 340-2992, <http://www.ocat.org>

[http://www.newswire.ca/\[...\]ry2004/20/c1221.html](http://www.newswire.ca/[...]ry2004/20/c1221.html)

Smoking Bylaws:

Economic Impact

Media Clipping

Saturday, October 13, 2001

from The Halifax Daily News (<http://www.hfxnews.southam.ca/>)

Cigarette ban good for business - study

GPI Atlantic says bars, restaurants will profit from law

By Peter McLaughlin - The Daily News

Snuffing out smoking in public places will not only save lives and help turn people off cigarettes, it will even put cash in the registers of Nova Scotia's smoky bars and restaurants according to a new study.

Outlawing smoking in public places will cut tobacco use by 20 per cent and save almost \$200 million a year in health-care costs and productivity losses, study authors at research group GPI Atlantic reported yesterday.

The study on the impact of smoke-free legislation on businesses is the first of its kind in Canada. It comes on the heels of the province's promise Thursday to introduce legislation next spring prohibiting smoking in workplaces and public places.

The findings bolster the case for banning smoking in restaurants, hotels and bars – something the hospitality industry says it will fight.

GPI Atlantic director Ron Colman said the research shows overwhelmingly that limiting second-hand smoke in the workplace is not just healthier – it's good for business.

"We've known smoke bans would save lives and save the health-care system money. It will be good for the economy as a whole, but now we know there's no adverse impact on restaurants, bars and hotels," he said.

Colman analysed restaurant, bar, hotel and tourism receipts before and after smoke-free legislation came into effect in parts of the U.S. and Canada. He found sales decrease in the first two months of smoke-free policies, but rose over the long term.

In many cases, businesses made more money, attracting non-smokers who had previously avoided bars and restaurants.

"It's good news, I think, to know there's no conflict in protecting the health of Nova Scotians and business interests," said Colman.

But many bar and restaurant owners yesterday weren't buying that argument.

"In certain types of establishments, a smoke ban will be devastating," said Luc Erjavic vice-president of the Canadian Restaurant and Food Services Association.

He said a compromise should be worked out, perhaps with a focus on improving ventilation in businesses and setting air quality standards.

Colman said improved ventilation won't work. The technology has not been developed to remove the most dangerous toxins associated with second-hand smoke.

The American Society for Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers, which sets industry standards for indoor air quality, has said there is no acceptable level for second-hand smoke.

Health Minister Jamie Muir said he will consult with the industry before tabling legislation but it will not be watered down.

"The legislation that will be introduced will have teeth," he said.

Copyright © 2001, The Daily News
All Rights Reserved

Back to:
[Media Clippings](#)
[GPIAtlantic Home](#)

**ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF SMOKE-FREE ORDINANCES
IN THE HOSPITALITY SECTOR
(November 1999 – Workers' Compensation Board)**

Reference	Design	Findings
1. Stanwick, Thompson et. al. "The Response of Winnipeg Retail Shops and Restaurants to a Bylaw Regulating Smoking in Public Places". CJPH. 1988; 79: 226-230	Survey done in 1986, of 490 shops and 161 restaurants, 3 years after a clean indoor air bylaw.	Less than 2% of merchants felt the bylaw had an adverse effect on business.
2. Taylor Consulting Group, for the City of San Luis Obispo January 1993. "A Study of the Economic Impacts on San Luis Obispo Restaurants and Bars"	In August 1990 the City adopted one of the strictest smoking ordinances in the US, in which smoking was banned in all restaurants and bars. The study evaluated sales tax revenues of eating and drinking establishments over the period April 1985 to January 1992. In addition, a survey of preferences of 227 patrons was conducted.	Sales tax data show no measurable impact on restaurant and bar sales. Patron survey data show non-smokers are more likely to frequent establishments (16%) and smokers less likely (12%). The ban appeared to have no significant impact on tourism.
3. Schofield, Considine et al. "Smoking Control in Restaurants: The Effectiveness of Self-Regulation in Australia". AJP. 1993; 83:1284-1288	Opinion survey in 2 cities in New South Wales of restaurateurs' and customers' preferences for and attitudes to smoke-free areas. 352 owners and 1,327 customers participated.	89.2% of customers preferred smoke-free areas (in total or in part). Owners underestimated customer preference for smoke-free areas by 55%. Owner reasons for non provision of smoke-free areas were: lack of space, (47%), difficulty enforcing (21%), fear of loss of business (19%).
4. Sciacca and Eckrem. "Effects of a City Ordinance Regulating Smoking in Restaurants and Retail Stores". Journal of Community Health. 1993; 18(3): 175-182	In Flagstaff Ariz, a study of 61 randomly selected restaurants and retail stores to determine perceptions of ordinance effect on business. 87% of respondents were business owners or managers. Gross sales data collected 12 months before and after the ordinance for 2 categories of retail store.	Large majority believed the ordinance had no effect on business. Gross sales increased an average of 16-26% per store during the year following prohibition in retail stores.

Reference	Design	Findings
<p>5. Maroney, Sherwood and Stubblebine. "The Impact of Tobacco Control Ordinances on Restaurant Revenues in California", Claremont Institute for Economic Policy Studies. January 1994</p>	<p>Study of taxable restaurant sales data from 1986 to the third quarter of 1992 for 19 cities with ordinances requiring at least half of seating for non-smoking. Study also examined sales tax data for the area within a 15 mile radius of the ordinance city.</p>	<p>Results showed changes in restaurant sales could not be attributed to smoking ordinances. Also, shifts in restaurant patronage between ordinance cities and surrounding areas could not be attributed to smoking restrictions.</p>
<p>6. Glantz and Smith, "The Effect of Ordinances Requiring Smoke-Free Restaurants on Restaurant Sales". (Am. Journal Public Health. 1994; 84:1081-1085)</p>	<p>Evaluation of effect of smoke-free ordinances on restaurant revenues in the first 15 cities to pass ordinances.</p>	<p>Ordinances have no adverse effect on restaurant revenues. (Note: in 1997 M.K. Evans, who has worked for the National Smokers' Alliance, did an unpublished review of Glantz' findings, noting an error in effective dates of ordinances (because of lobbying). Glantz & Smith issued an erratum in AJPH 87(10); 1997: 1729-1730 in which the corrections were inserted, which did not change the conclusions).</p>
<p>7. No Smoking Bylaw Survey by Angus Reid for Metropolitan Board of Health of Greater Vancouver, May 1995</p>	<p>Random telephone survey of 5,699 respondents in the lower mainland and capital health region.</p>	<p>70% of adults usually request no smoking areas in restaurants/bars. Majority of frequent and occasional patrons report bylaws would make no difference or would slightly increase patronage. 22% of patrons of food establishments advise they would go more often if smoking were not allowed, 13% less often. Majority of drinking and gaming establishment customers indicate bylaw would have no effect on patronage. Two thirds of the minority who report less interest in frequenting a no smoking establishment would not travel more than 30 minutes for a smoking establishment.</p>
<p>8. Dr. Robert Allen, Department of Economics, UBC "The Economic Effects of a Ban on Smoking in Eating and Drinking Establishments, November, 1995, in response to the hospitality industry report "The Hospitality Sector and a Vancouver Smoking Ban" of September 1995</p>	<p>Dr. Allen's study is a critique of a report prepared by CCG Consulting for the Lower Mainland Hospitality Industry Group, which had argued that bans on smoking would result in reduced sales and employment.</p>	<p>Allen concludes that the Hospitality Report is seriously flawed and its conclusions cannot be taken seriously. The survey data used were "wildly inconsistent" with StatsCan data, the report ignored ways in which a ban would increase sales, and the methods used to estimate the effect of a ban were biased to overstating employment decline.</p>

Reference	Design	Findings
9. Hwang, Toblas, Kohout et al. "Assessment of the Impact of a 100% Smoke-Free Ordinance on Restaurant Sales, West Lake Hills, Texas, 1992-1994". MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 1995; 44:370-372	Evaluation of impact of no smoking ordinances in a suburb of Austin on state sales tax data for a panel of restaurants in the 1½-year periods prior to and following the introduction of ordinances.	Regression analysis showed total sales of restaurants did not decrease after introduction of ordinances.
10. Gallup Survey on California's Law for a Smoke-Free Workplace, March 1996	In February/March 1996 a random statewide telephone survey was conducted with sample size of 1,283.	59% were just as likely to go to a restaurant with no smoking, 34% were more likely, 7% less likely. In bars/taverns that <u>permit smoking</u> , 36% were less like to go to the establishment, 11% were more likely and 53% said it would make no difference or didn't know. Three quarters of respondents who stay in hotels said they always or sometimes requested a non-smoking room.
11. Conference Board of Canada "The Economics of Smoke-Free Restaurants". 1996	Case study of 16 smoke-free restaurants with a validation study of a further 50.	Approximately 75% of case study restaurants and more than half of validation restaurants did not experience adverse economic effect.
12. Glantz and Smith. "The Effect of Ordinances Requiring Smoke-Free Restaurants and Bars on Revenues: A Follow-up". AJPH. 1997; 87:1687-1693	Follow-up to the Glantz and Smith study of 1994 in which 3 more years of data are included on the restaurants in the 15 cities, and data is analyzed for the first 5 cities and 2 counties to require bars to be smoke free.	Analysis of bar sales showed no significant effects of smoke free ordinances on bar sales as a fraction of total retail sales, on the ratio between bar sales in ordinance and comparison cities, or on the fraction of all eating and drinking place revenues reported by establishment that sell liquor. The restaurants' data confirmed the results of the 1994 study.
13. Biener and Siegel "Behaviour Intentions of the Public after Bans on Smoking in Restaurants and Bars". AJPH. 1997; 87:2042-2044	Public opinion survey of 2,356 adults in Massachusetts on the question of how no-smoking ordinances in bars and restaurants would affect the frequency of future use of these establishments.	Approximately 2/3 of respondents reported their patronage would not change. Of those predicting a change the proportion predicting increased use was almost 4 times greater than those predicting decreased use.

69

Reference	Design	Findings
14. Sciacca. "A Mandatory Smoking Ban in Restaurants: Concerns vs. Experience". Journal of Community Health. 1996; 21(2): 133-150	Assessed concerns of restaurateurs in 34 randomly selected restaurants about a city ordinance that prohibited smoking, before its enactment and 15 months after.	Almost 30% were concerned the ordinance would be difficult to enforce but 94% found it was easy. Almost 90% found that the ordinance had no effect or a positive effect on employees. Most reported the ordinance had no effect or had a positive effect on business.
15. Corsun, Young and Enz. "Should New York City restaurateurs lighten up? Effects of the City's Smoke-Free-Air Act". Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Admin. Quarterly. 1996; 37(2): 25-33	Study of legislation effects in New York City. Analysis of eating out patterns of smokers and non-smokers.	While smokers dine out less; non-smokers dine out more. New York City restaurants not negatively affected.
16. M.K. Evans. "Review of Cornell Study on Smoking Ban in New York City" Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Admin Quarterly. 1996; 37(5): 8-9	Review of Corsun, Young and Enz article, as commissioned by the National Smokers' Alliance.	Concludes findings of Corsun et. al. are invalid for reasons including incompleteness of survey, amount spent per meal by non-smokers did not increase, rigorous enforcement would result in decline of sales.
17. Enz, Corsun and Young "The Politics of Smoking: Findings or Agendas". Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Association Quarterly. 1996; 37(6) 8-12	Response to the Evans critique.	Rebut Evans and stand by their findings.
18. Tobacco Use in BC. Angus Reid Survey for the Heart and Stroke Foundation of BC, 1997	Random telephone interviews with 18,030 respondent's province-wide in BC. Approximately 1,000 respondents in each of 18 health regions.	Study did not examine consumer preference for non-smoking establishments. However the survey showed 86% wanted non-smokers to have a smoke-free environment at work, and 72% supported a bylaw barring smoking in indoor public places.

100

Reference	Design	Findings
19. Goldstein and Sobel, "Environmental tobacco smoke regulations have not hurt restaurant sales". North Carolina Medical Journal. 1998; 59(5): 284-287	Ordinances in a number of state counties provided protection from ETS until recently.	Researchers conclude that even in the #1 tobacco state ETS requirements present no adverse economic impact.
20. Survey of attitudes to second-hand smoke by Angus Reid for the Heart and Stroke Foundation of BC, August, 1998	Random telephone survey of approximately 600 residents province-wide.	Survey did not review consumer preferences but did show: 89% of smokers and 93% of non-smokers believe non-smokers should be provided with a smoke-free workplace. Also 74% of respondents, including 51% of smokers, support making all workplaces smoke-free.
21. The Impact of California's Smoking Ban on Bars, Taverns and Night Clubs. The American Beverage Institute, August 1998 (The ABI is a coalition of restaurants and on-premise retailers)	Phone interviews with owner/operators of 300 out of more than 7000 establishments in California, conducted over a 4 day period in early March 1998. Thirteen questions were reported of which seven focus solely on negative effects.	The ABI advises that 59% of those surveyed stated they experienced a decrease in business. The document, which was referenced in a report from Shook, Hardy and Bacon in May, 1998, was not printed until August, 1998. The results are at variance with reports of the Board of Equalization, which examined actual revenues over the study period. (see item 22).
22. Board of Equalization Report State of California. "Comparison of 1 st Quarter 1997 and 1 st Quarter 1998 Taxable Sales of Selected Eating and Drinking Places with General On-Sale Licenses", September, 1998	Comparison of revenues state-wide for 6,211 single location accounts with a general on-sale liquor license for the 1 st quarter in 1997 and 1998, before and after the state ban on smoking in bars was brought into effect.	Aggregate sales increase of .12% in the quarter following introduction of the ban.
23. Sciacca and Ratcliffe, "Prohibiting Smoking in Restaurants: Effects on Restaurant Sales". Am. Journal of Health Promotion. 1998; 12(3): 176-184	Purpose was to assess the impact of prohibiting smoking in restaurants in Flagstaff, Arizona. Retail sales data was collected for 3-5 years before enactment and 1.5 years after. Data in Flagstaff was compared with other areas.	All analyses produced the same conclusion. Prohibiting smoking did not affect restaurant sales.

Reference	Design	Findings
<p>24. Glantz and Charlesworth "Tourism and Hotel Revenues Before and After Passage of Smoke-Free Restaurant Ordinances". JAMA. May, 1999; 191:11-1918</p>	<p>Determine changes in hotel revenue and international tourism in three states (California, Utah and Vermont) and six cities (Boulder, Flagstaff, Los Angeles, Mesa, New York, San Francisco), before and after passage of smoke-free restaurant ordinances.</p>	<p>Smoke-free ordinances do not appear to adversely affect tourist business and may actually increase it.</p>
<p>25. Hyland, Cummings and Nauenberg, "Analysis of Taxable Sales Receipts: was New York City's Smoke-Free Air Act bad for restaurant business?", Journal of Public Health Management and Practice. 1999; 5(1): 14-21</p>	<p>Analysis to determine if the New York City Smoke-Free Air Act had an adverse effect on taxable effect on taxable sales receipts from the city's restaurant and hotel business.</p>	<p>Real taxable sales from eating and drinking places and hotels in New York City increased by 2.1% and 36.9% respectively compared with levels two years before the smoke-free law took effect. In the same period sales in the rest of the state experienced a 3.8% decrease and a 2.4% increase respectively.</p>
<p>26. Hyland and Cummings, "Restaurant Employment before and after the New York City Smoke-Free Air Act". Journal of Public Health Management and Practice. 1999; 5(1) 22-27</p>	<p>Analysis of restaurant jobs two years before and two years after the New York City Smoke-Free Air Act took effect.</p>	<p>Between April '93 and April '97 New York City restaurant jobs increased 18% compared to a 5% increase elsewhere in the state.</p>
<p>27. Hyland and Cummins, "Consumer Response to the New York City Smoke-Free Air Act," Journal of Public Health Management and Practice. 1999; 5 (1); 28-36</p>	<p>Cross sectional phone survey of 1002 adult patrons of restaurants in Nov-Dec 1996, 18 months after the NYC Smoke-Free Air Act took effect.</p>	<p>Seventy-eight percent of the survey population stated they dined out as frequently as they did before the law took effect. Eighty-five percent supported the new law and authors conclude implementation proceeded smoothly.</p>

Reference	Design	Findings
28. Hyland and Cummings, "Restaurateur Reports of Economic Impact of New York City Smoke-Free Air Act". Journal of Public Health Management and Practice. 1999; 5(1): 37-42	Cross sectional phone survey of 434 owners/managers of restaurants to determine restaurateur reports of change in business following New York City Smoke-Free Air Act.	No evidence to suggest the smoke-free law had a detrimental effect on business.
29. Bartosch and Pope, "The Economic Effect of Smoke-Free Restaurant Policies on Restaurant Businesses in Massachusetts". Journal of Public Health Management and Practice. 1999; 5(1): 53-62	Pre and post quasi-experimental design with regression analysis. Compared meals tax data before and after smoke free policies for 235 towns, including 32 adopting communities.	Study failed to find a statistically significant effect of local smoke-free policies on restaurant business.
30. Biener and Fitzgerald, "Smoky Bars and Restaurants: Who Avoids Them and Why?" J. of Public Health Management and Practice, 1999, 5 (1): 74-78.	Representative sample of 4,929 Massachusetts adults during 1995-96. Issues included the characteristics of those who avoid smoky environments, and the motivation for avoidance.	Forty-six percent of nonsmokers report past smoke avoidance, as well as 7% of non-smokers. Those most likely to avoid smoke tend to be age 25-44, female, married and with higher education. Education is not a major predictor. Reasons for avoidance included smell in clothing and hair (35%), health concerns such as allergies or being pregnant (32%), physical discomfort such as sneezing, eyes burning (25%).
31. Survey of attitudes of British Columbians. WCB of BC and Clean Air Coalition, July 1999.	Province-wide random telephone survey of 600 adults throughout BC, conducted in early June, 1999	More than 90% believe non-smokers should be provided with a smoke-free work environment. 73% are likely to patronize a public establishment that is entirely smoke-free and 86% are likely to patronize an establishment that is either smoke-free or possesses an outdoor smoke break area or a completely separated smoking area or room.
32. Bar Patrons Study. Angus Reid Group for the Clean Air Coalition, October 13, 1999.	Randomized telephone interviews with BC bar patrons, conducted with 1000 respondents from Sept 16-28, 1999.	Seventy-eight percent either do not smoke (71%) or smoke only occasionally (7%). Ninety-four percent favour a smoke free workplace and 78% say it would make no difference to their stay or the length of stay would increase.
33. Analysis of WCB assessments in food concessions/restaurants and in pubs/bars for Victoria and other areas. WCB,	Analysis of assessable payrolls for each of the two sectors before and after the Victoria ban came into effect in Jan 1, 1999, compared to performance in nearby communities without bans, such as	The assessment performance of pubs and bars in Victoria in 1999 is estimated to be 5% greater than in 1998, while it declined 7% in Nanaimo and remained approximately the same in Duncan. For restaurants and food concessions the assessment performance in 1999 in Victoria is tracking ahead of 1998, and is outstripping performance in locations such as Duncan

Reference	Design	Findings
November 1999.	Duncan and Nanaimo.	and Nanaimo. Hotel occupancy data suggests the increase is not due to the Leonardo exhibit.
34. Analysis of liquor sales data by licensed establishments. LCLB, November 15, 1999.	Analysis of liquor sales in licensed establishments for the first 3 quarters of 1998 and 1999 in the Capital Regional District (CRD) and other regions. The CRD ban on smoking went into effect on January 1, 1999.	In this period sales for neighbourhood & marine pubs in the CRD increased by 4.5%. By comparison, Duncan, Nanaimo and the rest of Vancouver Island showed negative growth of between -3.5 and -5.5%.
35. Board of Equalization (BOE) State of California Report on 4 th quarter and annual sales figures for bars and restaurants, in the years 1996, 1997 and 1998.	The BOE is the official agency in California that collects sales tax data, and issues quarterly and annual reports. The California law came into effect for restaurants in January 1995 and in bars, taverns and gaming clubs in January 1998.	Over the period 1996-1998 taxable sales have increased for all types of eating and drinking establishments. In the period 1996-1997, when the ban was in effect for restaurants and other eating places sales for outlets that did not serve liquor were 6.4% higher in 1997 than in 1996. In 1998, after the ban came into effect in all establishments, sales in stand alone bars and other drinking/eating establishments increased 5.1% over the previous year. In dollar volume, taxable sales in California's beer, wine and liquor serving establishments were \$880 million higher in 1998 than in 1997, an increase that outpaced sales in all retail outlets by 7.7%.



July 16, 2004

VIA FAX (403/342-8200)

Mayor Gail Surkan
City of Red Deer
City Hall
Box 5008, 4914-48 Avenue
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

Dear Your Worship:

The Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition has recently contacted our office in Bower Place. They informed us that they are pressing the City to introduce a plebiscite at the up coming municipal election which will put a question to the voting public to ban smoking in public buildings entirely.

As a company we are very sensitive about becoming involved in local issues. However, in the case of smoking, as an individual and through companies that I have represented, have always taken a very strong anti-smoking stance. My predecessor company, Devan Properties, was the first major shopping centre owner in Canada to enforce a total smoking ban in all our food courts.

I think this matter is of significant importance to everyone in the Red Deer area and particularly the consumers visiting our shopping centre. In my personal life I have joined the Board of an organization called Lung Cancer Canada. This organization is dedicated to providing services to sufferers of lung cancer. This is a very debilitating disease and survival rates from this terrible affliction are negligible.

There is little doubt that many respiratory ailments are caused by direct smoking, as well as non-smokers suffering from second hand smoke. Although I personally support one's right to make individual choices, an individual does not have a right to have their personal habits affect the health of an innocent party.

However, as a shopping centre operator we have an obligation to all our consumers and therefore, as long as permitted we will provide a service to our smoking consumers by providing a separate ventilated smoking room in our facilities.

...2

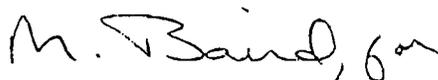
106

-2-

That said and done, speaking only for myself, I strongly support the local initiative in Red Deer that the question of a total smoking ban be placed before the public so that the majority's wishes can prevail.

I trust my opinion in this regard will not cast us in the light of trying to run public policy, but only express our concerns for our customers (guests) well being and long term health.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "M. J. Baird, for".

J. P. van Haastrecht
President

JPVH/mb



Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: July 20, 2004

TO: City Council

FROM: Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

SUBJECT: 2004 Municipal Election
Request for Question on the Ballot
Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition

History

Health Bylaw

At the Council meeting of May 19, 1987 following a request from the Ad Hoc Smoking Committee, Health Bylaw 2934/87 was approved. Council established the Ad Hoc Smoking Committee on December 1, 1986 to develop a bylaw to eliminate or restrict smoking in certain places in order to reduce exposure to the hazard of second hand smoke. A Public Hearing was held prior to Council giving second and third readings to the bylaw. No plebiscite was requested or held.

Smoking Bylaw

Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001, approved on September 17, 2001, repealed Health Bylaw 2934/87 and expanded no smoking restrictions to any indoor place accessible to the public where minors (under the age of 18) are allowed. A motion to consider a plebiscite regarding the Smoking Bylaw was defeated at the Council Meeting of July 30, 2001. A Public Hearing was also held prior to Council giving second and third readings to the bylaw.

Election Process

A municipal election is held every three years in October. For City Council, electors vote for a Mayor and Councillors. For the School Boards, electors vote for either Public or Catholic School Trustee. Based on a long-time practice, the City conducts the election on behalf of the Public and Catholic School Boards based on a cost-sharing arrangement. This serves the community well as it is a one-stop shop for voters and provides cost efficiencies.

Election Question - Smoking Bylaw

Legislation: Vote on a Question

The *Municipal Government Act* allows a Council to submit a question to be voted on by the electors on any matter, which the municipality has jurisdiction. The Act further states that this vote of the electors does not bind Council. Council should approve the actual wording of the question.

Financial Implication

The budget for the 2004 election is \$171,850. Of this amount, the Public and Catholic School Boards pay \$57,638 in accordance with our cost sharing agreement. This cost sharing arrangement is calculated using the number of offices and distribution of votes. For example, based on a 22% voter turnout (2001) and the 2004 election budget, the cost sharing arrangement for four offices: Mayor, Councillors, Public School Trustee and Catholic School Trustee is as follows:

Cost Distribution – Four Offices

<u>Office</u>	<u># of Ballots</u>	<u>% Share</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Mayor	10,873	33.23%	\$57,106
Councillor	10,873	33.23%	\$57,106
Public School Trustee	8,248	25.21%	\$43,323
Catholic School Trustee	2,726	8.33%	\$14,315
Total:	<u>32,720</u>		<u>\$171,850</u>

Should Council decide to add a question to the ballot (also considered an office), this expands the cost share over five offices. The following table shows the cost distribution using the previous numbers over the five offices:

Cost Distribution – Five Offices

<u>Office</u>	<u># of Ballots</u>	<u>% Share</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Mayor	10,873	24.94%	\$42,863
Councillor	10,873	24.94%	\$42,863
Question	10,873	24.94%	\$42,863
Public School Trustee	8,248	18.92%	\$32,515
Catholic School Trustee	2,726	6.25%	\$10,746
Total:	<u>43,593</u>		<u>\$171,850</u>

As shown in the following table, if Council places a question to the elector the City pays a greater portion of the election costs. At the time of the budget deliberations, the additional cost to place a question on the ballot was not included in the budget.

Election Question - Smoking Bylaw

<u>Cost Share</u>	<u>City of Red Deer</u>	<u>School Boards</u>	<u>Total</u>
Without a Question	\$114,212	\$57,638	\$171,850
With a Question	\$128,589	\$43,261	\$171,850
Increase (Reduction)	<u>\$14,377</u>	<u>(\$14,377)</u>	

It should be noted that in some communities, the municipality pays 100% of all election costs including the School Boards' portion. In those communities the cost of placing a question for the elector would be nominal. However this is not the case in Red Deer.

Consultation Process

One of the guiding principles within the Strategic Plan is, "We will communicate clearly in all aspects of our work and consult with others to help us make informed decisions". The plan also talks about learning about the community's priorities, and consulting with appropriate stakeholders.

There are many ways to conduct consultation such as surveys, public meetings or hearings, open houses, task forces, or plebiscites. When the current Smoking Bylaw was being considered, the City, in consultation with the Environmental Advisory Board, conducted the following:

- (a) Held a stakeholders forum
- (b) Held a public forum
- (c) Conducted a citizen survey in partnership with the David Thompson Health Region
- (d) Reviewed bylaws and processes in place in other Canadian municipalities
- (e) Held a public hearing at a Council meeting

As indicated before, a plebiscite was not used as a consultation option in either the previous Health Bylaw or the current Smoking Bylaw. As noted, the purpose of consultation is to learn the community's priorities. There has been much discussion about what is the best form of consultation, as each has its pros and cons. In representative democracy a Council is vested with the power to make decisions on behalf of the community within the limits of the Municipal Government Act. In making these decisions, Red Deer Council normally goes through a consultation process other than a plebiscite. In the last 20 years, Council has held a plebiscite on the following issues:

- 1998: Removal of video lottery terminals from Red Deer.
53% of the 37% who voted said no.
- 1989: Should the Hours of Business Bylaw be repealed?
63% of the 35% who voted said yes.
- 1989: Should Red Deer be declared a nuclear weapons free zone?

Election Question - Smoking Bylaw

76% of the 34% who voted said yes.

- 1983: Does the community support General Disarmament?
70% of the 28% who voted said yes.

In 2001 there was no question put to the electorate. Of the approximately 49,000 eligible voters, only 10,869 (22.1%) came out to vote.

Coalition Request

The Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition is asking Council to place the following question to the electors during the 2004 election:

“The Council of the City of Red Deer is considering passing a bylaw that will require all workplaces, including restaurants, bars, and gaming establishments (such as bingo halls or casinos), and all public establishments (any establishment to which the public has access), to be completely smoked-free by July 1, 2005.

Do you support or oppose Council passing this bylaw?”

In reviewing the proposed question with the City Solicitor, if Council decides to hold a plebiscite a slightly altered wording as noted below, is recommended to provide a greater degree of clarity to the electors.

“The Smoking Bylaw permits smoking in areas where minors (under the age of 18) are not allowed. Should the Bylaw be changed to remove this option and instead to absolutely prohibit smoking in all public areas and businesses, including restaurants, bars, and casinos?

Yes/ No”

To my knowledge, no consultation process has taken place with the Environmental Advisory Board, the community, stakeholders, or the businesses impacted by expanded smoking regulations coming into affect.

Discussion

As outlined, the decision to place a question before the electorate is at the discretion of Council with the results being non-binding. If Council wants to consider increasing the restrictions on smoking within Red Deer, a process of consultation should be established which may or may not include a plebiscite.

Election Question - Smoking Bylaw

In addition, proceeding with greater restrictions will have an impact on enforcement/ bylaw resources. In reviewing this matter, Supt. Steele has indicated the following.

Currently the City's four Bylaw Officers answer the bulk of bylaw calls. Their hours are Monday - Friday 7:00 am to 10:00 pm (summer), 7:00 am - 8:00 pm (winter) and Saturday 8:00 am - 4:30 pm. Bylaw Officers do not work on Sunday. After these hours, police officers will respond to bylaw calls however, responses to calls are based on a priority system. Life threatening, personal injury, public safety, and calls involving criminal behavior are answered first. Calls related to bylaw infractions that do not fall within this priority list routinely fall at the end of the priority list. Most often when police officers are investigating higher priority calls bylaw complaints will not receive attention until a Bylaw Officer returns to shift. That is to say complaints of a Smoking Bylaw infraction will receive attention while Bylaw Officers are on shift, but for those complaints received outside of the regular Bylaw Officers' hours, in all likelihood a response will not occur.

Council's expectation for enforcement of the Smoking Bylaw, will dictate if additional resources are required. The most efficient way to handle bylaw enforcement is through Bylaw Officers. In the past 6 months our Bylaw Officers have responded to two smoking related complaints. They anticipate an initial increase in calls if a total smoking ban is enacted, however, they believe they can handle the situation providing it is within their current hours.

With the expanded smoking restrictions, the complaints of infractions will likely increase after the Bylaw Officers' regular hours. As previously stated a smoking bylaw complaint will not receive attention from police while they are working on higher priority calls. Should Council wish Bylaw Officers to respond to calls of this nature seven days per week during all the hours that public establishments are open, a need for additional Bylaw Officers is projected. An alternative is to re-shift the current officers which will diminish their ability to address the current daytime needs.

Election Question - Smoking Bylaw

Recommendation

That Council:

- (1) Decide if it wishes to consider absolutely prohibiting smoking in all public areas and businesses, including restaurants, bars, and casinos?
- (2) If yes to (1), decide on the method of consultation with the public and stakeholders.
- (3) If Council agrees to put a question to the electorate during the 2004 Election then:
 - a. Approve by no later than August 23, 2004 the wording of the question;
 - b. Approve an amendment to the 2004 Operating Budget to provide for an additional expenditure to the Election budget of \$15,000. (This cost does not include any additional non-legislated advertising to increase the awareness of this issue with the public.)
 - c. Consider during the 2005 budget deliberations any additional staffing requirements needed to enforce the Smoking Bylaw.

Kelly Kloss
Manager

Comments:

As noted by the Administration, there are several decisions that Council has to make. The first is whether we wish to proceed to prohibiting smoking in all public areas including businesses. Currently no discussion has happened with the community about this approach and specifically no discussion with affected businesses. Typically, before moving to a major change to a bylaw, The City would have undertaken such processes. A recent example is the Drinking Establishment Licensing Bylaw. With the election being close at hand, we do not believe there is time to do an adequate job of public consultation. A further concern is that the general public be well informed before a question is put to them. The public consultation process would assist with this.

I recommend that we not go to a plebiscite at this point. If Council wishes to proceed to amend the Smoking Bylaw, I recommend a public consultation process be included as a Business Plan Funding Requirement in the 2005 Budget deliberations. An outcome of the consultation process could be a recommendation of whether this issue should proceed to a plebiscite in the future.

“Colleen Jensen”
Acting City Manager

Prior to consideration of the following item, Councillor Hull indicated a pecuniary interest in the following item as he has a business that could be affected by the topic to be discussed. Councillor Dawson also indicated a pecuniary interest as he is a business owner and deals with businesses that could be affected. Both Councillors Hull and Dawson were excused from Council Chambers at this time, 5:01 p.m.

Council considered a report from the Environmental Advisory Board dated May 24, 2001, **Re: Smoking in Indoor Public Places**. Following discussion the resolutions as set out hereunder were considered by Council.

Moved by Councillor Pimm, seconded by Councillor Moffat

Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered the report from the Environmental Advisory Board dated May 24, 2001, re: Smoking in Indoor Public Places, hereby directs the Administration to prepare a bylaw to ban smoking in all indoor places that are accessible to the public where minors are permitted.

Councillor Hull and Councillor Dawson were not present during the vote.

MOTION CARRIED

Moved by Councillor Pimm, seconded by Councillor Moffat

Whereas exposure to second hand tobacco smoke is a danger to human health; and

Whereas it is desirable that all members of the public have access to as broad a range of community amenities as possible; and

Whereas the presence of second hand smoke effectively prevents some members of the public from accessing indoor places where second hand smoke is present; and

Whereas the general public of the City of Red Deer has indicated a preference for a smoke free environment in places accessible to minors; and

Therefore be it resolved that Council hereby agrees to hold a plebiscite in conjunction with the 2001 Municipal Election asking if the public supports passing a bylaw to ban smoking in all indoor places that are accessible to the public where minors are permitted subject to the plebiscite question being approved by Council.

Prior to voting on the above resolution the following tabling resolution was introduced and passed.

Moved by Councillor Volk, seconded by Councillor Flewwelling

Resolved that the resolution relative to a plebiscite on the regulation of smoking be tabled until such time as a bylaw is drafted respecting the banning of smoking in all indoor places that are accessible to the public where minors are permitted.

Councillor Pimm and Councillor Watkinson-Zimmer registered dissenting votes

Councillor Hull and Councillor Dawson were not present in Council Chambers during the vote.

MOTION TO TABLE CARRIED

Moved by Councillor Flewwelling, seconded by Councillor Watkinson-Zimmer

Whereas, second hand smoke is a health hazard;

Whereas, nicotine is a highly addictive substance;

Whereas, it is desirable that all restrictions on tobacco use be consistent across the province, and

Whereas, the use of tobacco costs Albertans millions of dollars in health care cost annually;

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association request the Province of Alberta to draft appropriate legislation to protect Albertans from the dangers of second hand smoke.

Councillor Hull and Councillor Dawson were not present during the vote

MOTION CARRIED

Councillor Hull and Councillor Dawson returned to Council Chambers at 5:48 p.m.

A report from the Parkland Community Planning Services dated May 24, 2001, **Re: Proposed Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan Amendment – Deer Park Northeast**

- (3) Identification and commitment of potential partners;
- (4) City Administration corresponding with the Province to be submitted with the Alberta Legacies Grant Program application clarifying that the applications for the Golden Circle Expansion and the Greater Downtown Action Plan are complimentary rather than competitive.”

MOTION CARRIED

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Prior to consideration of the proposed Smoking Bylaw, Councillor Dawson and Councillor Hull each claimed a conflict of interest based on their business dealings with clients who may be affected by this proposed bylaw. Councillor Dawson and Councillor Hull retired from Council Chambers.

Consideration was given to the memo from the City Clerk dated July 20, 2001 **re: Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001**. On a Point of Order Councillor Moffat clarified that a municipal council is responsible for the health and wellbeing of the public. Following lengthy discussion Council agreed to consider first reading of the proposed Smoking Bylaw.

BYLAWS

3286/2001

Moved by Councillor Flewwelling, seconded by Councillor Moffat

FIRST READING: That Bylaw 3286/2001 be read a first time
(Smoking Bylaw / Repeal Health Bylaw
2934/87)

Prior to voting on first reading, the following amending motion was introduced.

Moved by Councillor Hughes, seconded by Councillor Pimm

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer hereby agrees to amend Bylaw 3286/2001, the Smoking Bylaw by deleting Section 18 and replacing it with the following Section 18:

This bylaw shall come into force 12 months after the date of third reading.”

Councillor Dawson and Councillor Hull were absent from the vote.

MOTION CARRIED

First reading as amended was subsequently voted on with Councillor Dawson and Councillor Hull being absent.

CARRIED

The following motion was introduced at this time, lifting from the table consideration of a motion regarding the holding a plebiscite.

Moved by Councillor Pimm, seconded by Councillor Flewwelling

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer hereby agrees to lift from the table the resolution relative to a plebiscite on the regulation of smoking respecting the banning of smoking in all indoor places that are accessible to the public where minors are permitted.”

Councillor Dawson and Councillor Hull were absent from the vote.

MOTION CARRIED

Moved by Councillor Pimm, seconded by Councillor Moffat

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer hereby agrees to the following resolution with respect to the Smoking Bylaw:

Whereas exposure to second hand tobacco smoke is a danger to human health; and

Whereas it is desirable that all members of the public have access to as broad a range of community amenities as possible; and

Whereas the presence of second hand smoke effectively prevents some members of the public from accessing indoor places where second hand smoke is present; and

Whereas the general public of the City of Red Deer has indicated a preference for a smoke free environment in places accessible to minors; and

Therefore be it resolved that Council hereby agrees to hold a plebiscite in conjunction with the 2001 Municipal Election asking if the public supports passing a bylaw to ban smoking in all indoor places that are accessible to the public where minors are permitted subject to the plebiscite question being approved by Council.”

Prior to voting on the above motion Council held discussion on the need for a plebiscite. A vote was subsequently recorded on the above motion with Councillor Moffat, Councillor Flewwelling and Councillor Watkinson-Zimmer registering dissenting votes.

Councillor Dawson and Councillor Hull were absent from the vote.

MOTION DEFEATED

The following motion was introduced at this time.

Moved by Councillor Flewwelling, seconded by Councillor Moffat

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer hereby agrees to hold a special Council meeting on Monday, September 17, 2001, commencing at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers, City Hall, for the purpose of:

- 1) Holding a Public Hearing to allow public input on Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001.
- 2) Considering 2nd and 3rd Readings of Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001. “

Councillor Dawson and Councillor Hull were absent from the vote.

MOTION CARRIED

Council recessed for supper at 6:05 p.m. and reconvened at 7:15 p.m.

M I N U T E S

**of the Special Meeting of RED DEER CITY COUNCIL
held on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 2001
in the Council Chambers of City Hall,
commenced at 7:03 p.m.**

PRESENT:

Mayor G. Surkan

Councillor M. Flewwelling

Councillor B. Hughes

Councillor D. Moffat

Councillor L. Pimm

Councillor J. Volk

Councillor L. Watkinson-Zimmer

City Manager, N. Van Wyk

Director of Community Services, C. Jensen

City Clerk, K. Kloss

Deputy City Clerk, J. Graves

City Solicitor, N. Riebeek

Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager, D. Batchelor

ABSENT:

Councillor J. Dawson

Councillor B. Hull

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Council considered a report from the City Clerk dated September 11, 2001, **Re: Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001 – Meeting with the Public**. Mayor Surkan provided some opening remarks and invited the public to provide input with regard to the proposed Smoking Bylaw. The following persons were present in Council Chambers and spoke to Council in support of the proposed bylaw: Ms. Murial Gibson, Canadian Federation of University Women; Ms. Kristie McCue, student at Hunting Hills High School; Ms. Vesna Higham, resident; Ms. Danielle McNeil, resident; Ms. Gail Foreman, David Thompson Health Authority; Mr. Ernest Lamb, resident; and Ms. Patty Lamae, resident. Ms. Patty Dyck of Cannery Row Bingo Hall was in attendance and spoke to Council requesting an exception for Bingo Halls. As no one else indicated desire to speak to this issue, Mayor Surkan thanked the public for their input.

The following resolutions were introduced and passed at this time.

Moved by Councillor Pimm, seconded by Councillor Volk

Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer hereby agrees to amend Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001, prior to consideration of second reading of said Bylaw, with the following amendments:

1. Delete the definition for “Restaurant” and replace it with the following definition:

“Restaurant” means any place of business where food or refreshments are prepared to order and sold for human consumption on the premises and includes a restaurant, lunch counter, cafeteria or food court, but does not include an outdoor dining area or outdoor food stall.

2. Adding a definition for “food court” as follows:

“Food Court” means an eating area providing seating for a food outlet or multiple food outlets, which seating is not controlled by the proprietor of the food outlet or outlets.

3. Adding a definition for “Indoor Place” as follows:

“Indoor Place” means a building or part of a building not otherwise referred to in this bylaw to which persons have legal access and which includes a shopping mall, foyer, entrance way, passage/hallway, and pedway, but does not include a private residence or place of accommodation.

4. Adding a definition for “Retail Shop” as follows:

“Retail Shop” means a building or part of a building, booth, stall or place where goods are exposed or offered for sale by retail, but does not include a place where the only trade or business carried on is that of the sale of tobacco, cigars, or smokers sundries.

5. Delete Section 3.2 and replace with the following:

3 (2) Without limiting the generality of the above, indoor places includes restaurants, food courts, places of employment, retail shops, hospitals and health care facilities, places of public assembly, public washrooms, school buildings, elevators, escalators and stairways.

MOTION CARRIED

Moved by Councillor Pimm, seconded by Councillor Moffat

Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer hereby agrees to amend Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001 by deleting therefrom Section 3 (4).

MOTION CARRIED

BYLAWS

3286/2001

Moved by Councillor Flewwelling, seconded by Councillor Moffat

SECOND READING: That Bylaw 3286/2001 as amended be read a second time (Smoking Bylaw / To Prohibit Smoking in Public Places Accessible to People under 18 Years of Age / Repeal Health Bylaw 2934/87))

CARRIED

THIRD READING: That Bylaw 3286/2001 be read a third time

CARRIED

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 25, 2005

TO: Treena Patenaude, Project Coordinator, Inspections & Licensing
Paul Meyette, Inspections & Licensing Manager

FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

SUBJECT: Changes to the Proposed Smoke Free Bylaw 3345/2005
Additional Public Consultation Information

Reference Report:

Project Coordinator, dated May 16, 2005

Bylaw Readings:

Smoke Free Bylaw 3345/2005 was given first and second readings. As the resolution to proceed to third reading was defeated, third reading of the bylaw will be brought back to the June 20, 2005 Council Meeting.

Report Back to Council: Yes.

This item will be considered by Council at its meeting of June 20, 2005, at 7:00 p.m.



Kelly Kloss
Manager

/chk
attchs.

c Director of Development Services
Community Services Director



Date: May 17, 2005

To: Legislative & Administrative Services

From: Director of Development Services
Fire Chief

Re: Emergency Services Station 5 – Tender Results

In the 2004 Budget, Council directed administration to proceed with the conceptual design (Phase 2B) for Emergency Services Station 5. City administration commissioned Group 2 Architecture to complete this task.

At the December 20th, 2004, meeting of Council, City administration and the consultant Group 2 presented the concept design for the facility. Council, at that point, approved proceeding to the detailed design and tender phase of the project (Phase III).

The total capital budget provided to Council for the project in the 2005 Budget was \$3,438,000. This figure was comprised of:

➤ Station Construction	\$ 2,450,500	
➤ Land and Servicing	\$ 162,250	
TOTAL (Construction)	\$ 2,612,750	(+/-10%)
➤ New engine and firefighting equipment	\$ 585,000	
➤ Thermal Imaging Camera	\$ 30,000	
➤ Ambulance and Medical Equipment	\$ 210,000	
TOTAL (EQUIPMENT)	\$ 825,000	(+/-5%)
TOTAL 2005 BUDGET	\$ 3,437,750	

On Thursday, May 12, 2005 tenders closed for the construction of the facility. We received three bids, all from reputable contractors. The three bids submitted were within \$100,000 of each other. The low tendered price was \$2,047,000 and was submitted by Shunda Consulting and Management Ltd. We are accepting one alternate price quoted to change the wood fence to PVC for an extra cost of \$975. We will also be

Legislative & Administrative Services
May 17, 2005
Page 2

having flagpoles installed at an extra cost of \$4,374. This will bring the **total tender to \$2,052,349**. The comments and recommendations from Group 2 are attached. This figure relates to the Station Construction number of \$2,450,500 shown above and is approximately \$398,000 under budget. As well, the tender contains a \$70,000 contingency amount to accommodate any unforeseen issues that may arise.

Three items were severed from the tender to deal with separately. They included three phase power hook-up from EL&P, the telephone system, and data connectivity. Clarification was required prior to determining the actual cost for providing these services. The addition of these three items to the project cost will still leave us significantly under budget.

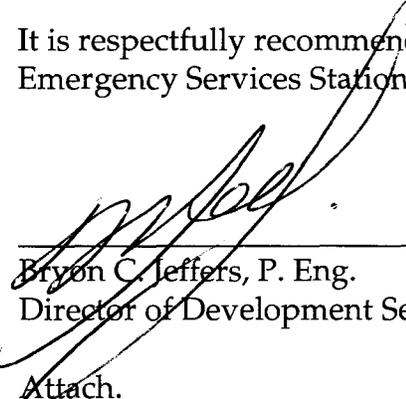
The new engine has been tendered and is also within budget, as is the ambulance. The camera has not been tendered yet, but we are confident that overall we will be within the \$825,000 figure.

The Major Facilities and Construction Template protocol indicate that at this juncture we also provide to Council the projected annual operating costs resulting from this project proceeding. We have attached for Council's information the annual operating cost projections anticipated with the new facility. The five fire-medics approved in the 2005 Budget have already been hired.

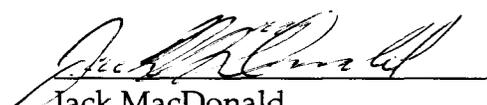
We are pleased to submit this report to Council. We would also like to recognize and thank the time and energy expended by the members of the department. Their input into the project has proved very valuable.

RECOMMENDATION

It is respectfully recommended that Council approve proceeding to construction of Emergency Services Station 5 (Phase III B – Actual Construction).



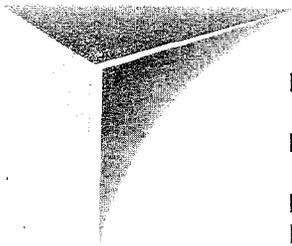
Bryon C. Jeffers, P. Eng.
Director of Development Services



Jack MacDonald
Fire Chief

Attach.

MAY 16 2005



Architecture
Engineering
Interior Design

File No. 04071

May 16, 2005

Mr. Jack MacDonald, Fire Chief/Manager
Emergency Services
City of Red Deer
P.O. Box 5008, 4340 – 32 Street
RED DEER, AB T4N 3T4

Dear Mr. MacDonald:

**RE: NEW EMERGENCY SERVICES STATION NO. 5
Tender Results/Recommendation**

Tenders closed for the above noted project on May 12, 2005. Three (3) general contractors submitted bid forms as summarized on the attached tender summary.

We have reviewed the tenders and find Shunda Consulting and Management Ltd. to be the lowest valid base bid and below our identified Construction Budget of \$2,496,700.00. It is our recommendation to accept the low base bid of \$2,047,000.00 and accept alternate price No. 4 for changing from a wood fence system to a PVC fence and gate system enclosing the patio for \$975.00. We also suggest accepting the separate price No. 1 for flagpoles, concrete base and concrete apron for \$4,374.00.

Some confusion on the part of the bidders existed on the alternate prices. Attached please find a letter from Shunda Consulting and Management Ltd. stating that the epoxy floor coating was included in their bid.

Also enclosed are the original bid documents.

Please advise us once you have received approval from council to accept tender. We will then issue a Letter of Intent on your behalf, to Shunda Consulting and Management Ltd. for a contract price of \$2,052,349.00.

We trust you will find the above satisfactory. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call. Once again, we look forward to the successful completion of this project.

Yours truly,

Group 2 Architecture Engineering Interior Design

David Cheetham, B.Arch.,
Architect, AAA, MRAIC,
LEED™ A.P., REFP
Principal
LP:sa
Enclosures

200 - 4706 48 Avenue
Red Deer, Alberta T4N 6J4
PHONE 403 340 2200
FAX 403 346 6570
general@group2.ab.ca

Principals

*David Cheetham, B.Arch.
Architect, AAA, MRAIC,
LEED™ A.P., REFP

Craig Webber, B.Comm., M.Arch.
Architect, AAA, MRAIC

*Ronald G. Morrison
Sr. Architectural Tech.

*Patrick W. Romerman
B.Sc., P.Eng., MCSCE

*Nancy Vruwink
Sr. Architectural Tech.

Associates

Connie Casovan
(Business Manager)

Kari Anne Gaume

Raymond Rogers

Art Willard

Monique Dame
Architect, AAA

*denotes
Corporation



Emergency Services

Date: December 15, 2004

To: Kelly Kloss, Manager
Legislative and Administrative Services

From: Jack MacDonald, Fire Chief/Manager
Emergency Services

Re: Concept Design for Station 5

Background

In the 2004 Business Plan and Budget for Emergency Services, Council approved \$100,000 in funding for the Department to proceed to the Detail Design Phase of Station 5, to be located in North Red Deer. This approval aligned with directions contained in The City's **Strategic Plan** and the **Emergency Services Master Plan**. With respect to the Strategic Plan, Emergency Services' goal is *"To provide our citizens with a safe and healthy living environment..."* and the first strategy is to *"Monitor changing emergency response needs and determine appropriate levels of service as our city grows."*

The Emergency Services Master Plan presented to City Council in January 1998 noted that *'...response time to the northern portion of The City and some sections of the East Hill will continue to exceed 8 minutes.'* With respect to response times *"Planning must take place to ensure response times are met, including provision of equivalent levels of service to the extent possible to all areas of the City as identified by citizens in the public survey."* As a result, Station 4 in Deer Park was built in 1998.

Emergency Services was also directed to *"Continue to monitor the frequency of calls and response times for all neighbourhoods in the City to ensure continued effective risk management"* and to *"Conduct another Station Location Study within the next three to five years to assess changing conditions and needs as the City continues to expand."* Dillon Consulting Ltd. was retained to conduct this analysis in 2001 and reported their findings in two stages to City Council in 2002.

The first presentation in February of 2002 outlined various service standard models, and Council adopted the following travel time targets as a planning guideline for Fire and EMS responses:

- 1st arriving vehicle within 4 minutes 90% of the time
- 2nd arriving vehicle within 6 minutes 75% of the time
- 3rd arriving vehicle within 8 minutes 75 % of the time

Emergency Services

The second phase of the study was presented to Council in July of 2002. It examined the current situation in the city and made recommendations designed to enable Emergency Services to achieve the travel time targets previously approved. A number of options were presented, and Council adopted a strategy to achieve these benchmarks.

Most immediately, Administration was directed to “...include in their business plans for Council budget consideration to increase staff by a minimum of 5 per year until 2007.” This has been approved in the three previous budget years, and will again be a request in 2005.

Secondly, Administration was directed to “prepare a plan for the opening of Station No. 5 no later than 2005.” As mentioned earlier, the request for the funds to develop Detail Design Plans was approved during the January 2004 budget deliberations.

Process to Date

An internal committee was struck to review our four stations and compile a needs list for the fifth station. A number of meetings in the first quarter of the year resulted in a list being drafted for Development Services Director, Bryon Jeffers, to use as the framework for the Terms of Reference. We received four excellent proposals from architectural firms by mid-July, and after a number of evaluation meetings Group 2 of Red Deer was selected.

On August 23, 2004 Mr. Dave Cheetham, Mr. Will Woodward, and Mr. Lee Phillips of Group 2 met with our committee and the process to determine a suitable, functional station that would meet the current and future needs of the citizens of Red Deer and the Emergency Services Department commenced. Tonight’s presentation is the culmination of another eight meetings filled with productive discussions, numerous drafts and redrafts, and a sense by everyone that their interests and concerns have been heard.

In January of 2004, during the budget process, Council approved administration’s proceeding with work on Station #5 up to and including the Detailed Design Phase. The budget figure for this exercise was \$100,000. The rationale for this action was that for the 2005 Budget presentation, Emergency Services would have a reasonably defined estimate of costs for the new station to insert in the Capital Plan for Council’s consideration.

City Council adopted the **Major Facilities Planning and Construction Template** in April of 2004. Although Council approval through the design phase had already been received for this project, and it commenced prior to the template being adopted, we consider it critically important that this project align itself with this template as adopted by Council. We have considered the project activities leading up to this presentation and related these to the major elements of the template.

Emergency Services

In reviewing the Major Facilities Planning and Construction Template, we believe that the **Phase I – Idea Generation** component was completed in the Emergency Services Master Plan, a document presented to, and accepted by Council. **Phase IIA – Planning – Needs Assessment**, was carried out through the Dillon Report, again presented to and accepted by Council. As this project began prior to the development of the template, the process that got us to this point is not exactly as per the template, however we believe that the intent of the template has been met.

Accepting this analysis, we are now at the **Phase II –Concept Design** juncture in the template. SMT will be reviewing the Concept Design on Friday, December 17, and their recommendation will be available for the December 20th Council meeting. The next step is presentation of the concept to Council, which will be occurring on December 20. At this point Council will provide direction as to whether the project is a “go” or “no go”. If the direction of Council is to proceed, we will continue to **Phase III – Construction**, the Detailed Design and Construction Phase of the project. The template contemplates proceeding through the design and tendering activity and bringing the project back to Council with the results of the tender. Administration will also provide information and estimates relating to start-up costs and ongoing annual operating costs. Council considers the project and provides direction as to “go or “no go”. Construction does not begin until the “go” decision is rendered.

It is important to note that we will not be able to simply build another Station 4 and place it on the new site in Johnstone Crossing. While we used much of what worked well in Station 4 for the living areas, lack of space issues for the entire Department caused us to look at adding additional apparatus bay space to accommodate vehicle and equipment storage issues. We are also attempting to keep our options open for the implications of the eventual relocation of Station 3 to the south and east of its current location in Mountview. As directed by City Council, this will likely require us to move our mechanical branch, and much of its work is concentrated in the north end. The additional bays give us that option in the future, although we will be able to put vehicles in them immediately.

Therefore, a somewhat larger building coupled with the rising cost of construction in Red Deer’s rapidly growing economy has the initial cost range for Station 5 higher than the cost of building Station 4 in 1997. However, it is in line with the cost of other stations being built in Alberta by other departments. The conceptual price ranges for the various elements of the project are:

1.	Construction of station -	\$2,450,500
2.	Land and servicing -	<u>162,250</u>
	Construction costs -	\$2,612,750 (+/- 10%)

Emergency Services

3.	New Engine and firefighting equipment -	585,000
4.	Thermal Imaging Camera -	30,000
5.	New Ambulance and medical equipment -	<u>210,000</u>
	Associated capital costs -	\$825,000 (+/- 5%)
	Total -	\$3,437,750

In keeping with the Environmental Discussion Paper, the Terms of Reference requested the consultant investigate environmentally friendly options for the facility. Group 2 has identified several “green” possibilities for the station, and will be bringing these forward in their presentation.

Phase II-B dictates that we also provide to Council preliminary annual operating costs for the new facility. These costs are provided below:

1. General station operation and maintenance - \$64,000.
2. Fleet costs for the equipment specified above - \$56,000.
3. Wage costs – to hire 5 Fire Medics in 2005 - \$330,133. These costs are already considered in another part of the budget (5 fire-medics per year for five years), and 2005 will be the fourth year of this initiative. The 15 Fire Medics already hired so far (2002, 2003, and 2004 - \$1,137,769), and the 5 to be hired in 2005 will total \$1,467,902 in operating costs to ultimately staff the station.

Therefore, the preliminary estimate of ongoing, hard operating costs for Station 5 is \$120,000 (1 + 2 above) plus \$1,467,902 in staffing costs for a total of \$1,587,902.

Recommendations

That Council for The City of Red Deer:

- Approve the Concept Design as presented.
- Direct Administration to proceed to Phase III – Construction.
- Direct Administration to bring back to Council for the 2005 budget deliberations any updated capital cost estimates determined as a result of the Detail Design Process.

Bryon Jeffers, Director

Jack MacDonald, Fire Chief

Comments:

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

"Larry Pimm"
Deputy Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 25, 2005
TO: Byron Jeffers, Director of Development Services
Jack MacDonald, Fire Chief
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: Emergency Services Station 5 – Tender Results

Reference Report:

Director of Development Services, dated May 17, 2005

Resolutions:

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Director of Development Services, dated May 17, 2005 re: Emergency Services Station 5 – Tender Results, approves proceeding to Phase IIIB – Actual Construction, of the Emergency Services Station 5.”

Report Back to Council: No



Kelly Kloss
Manager

/chk



Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 16, 2005
TO: City Council
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)

History:

At the Monday, April 25, 2005 Council meeting, Council gave first reading to Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/K-2005

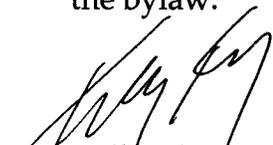
Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/K-2005 provides for changes to sign regulations in the Land Use Bylaw after a review that resulted from applications to the Inspections & Licensing Department requesting enhanced signage for public service sites, greater sign area for real estate signage and additional rooftop 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.

Public Consultation Process

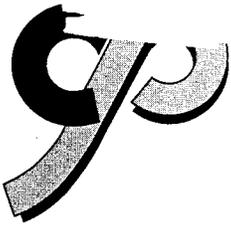
A Public Hearing has been advertised for Tuesday, May 24, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers during Council's regular meeting.

Recommendations

That following the Public Hearing, Council proceed with second and third readings of the bylaw.



Kelly Kloss
Manager



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,



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.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Morris Flewwelling'.

Mayor Morris Flewwelling, Chair
Municipal Planning Commission

**LUB AMENDMENT 3156/K-2005
SIGN REGULATIONS**

DESCRIPTION: Changes to sign regulations (public service sites, real estate, fascia, rooftop).

FIRST READING: April 25, 2005

FIRST PUBLICATION: May 6, 2005

SECOND PUBLICATION: May 13, 2005

PUBLIC HEARING & SECOND READING: May 24, 2005

THIRD READING: May 24, 2005

LETTERS REQUIRED TO PROPERTY OWNERS: YES NO

DEPOSIT? YES \$ _____ NO BY: City

ACTUAL COST OF ADVERTISING:

\$ 130.⁶⁶ X 2 TOTAL: \$ 261.³²

MAP PREPARATION: \$ _____

TOTAL COST: \$ 261.³²

LESS DEPOSIT RECEIVED. \$ _____

AMOUNT OWING / (REFUND): \$ _____

INVOICE NO.: _____

(Account No. 180.5901)



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:

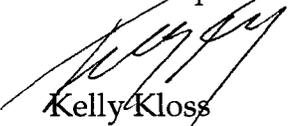
Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/K-2005 was given first reading. A copy of the bylaw is attached.

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 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 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

FILE COPY



Council Decision – May 24, 2005

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 25, 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 and Rooftop Signs)

Reference Report:

Parkland Community Planning Services, dated April 4, 2005

Bylaw Readings:

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

Report Back to Council: No

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 amend the Land Use Bylaw and distribute copies in due course.

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

Kelly Kloss
Manager
/attach.
/chk

c Director of Development Services
Land & Economic Development Manager
Inspections & Licensing Manager
City Assessor
T. Edwards, Clerk Steno

Item No. 2

**Legislative & Administrative Services**

DATE: May 16, 2005
TO: City Council
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
Melcor Developments Ltd.

History

At the Monday, April 25, 2005 Council meeting, Council gave first reading to Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/L-2005.

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.

Public Consultation Process

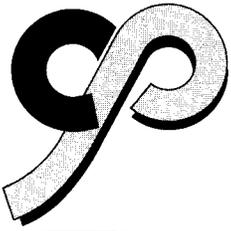
A Public Hearing has been advertised for Tuesday, May 24, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers during Council's regular meeting.

Recommendations

That following the Public Hearing, Council proceed with second and third readings of the bylaw.



Kelly Kloss
Manager



**PARKLAND
COMMUNITY
PLANNING
SERVICES**

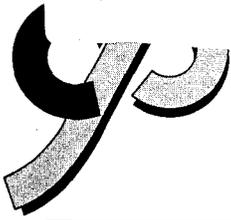
23

Suite 404, 4808 Ross Street
Red Deer, Alberta T4N 1X5
Phone: (403) 343-3394
FAX: (403) 346-1570
e-mail: pcps@pcps.ab.ca

DATE: May 3, 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.

Please note that the above-described lands will now be referred to as Phase 3 only. I apologize for any inconvenience that this may have caused.

Martin Kvapil



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.

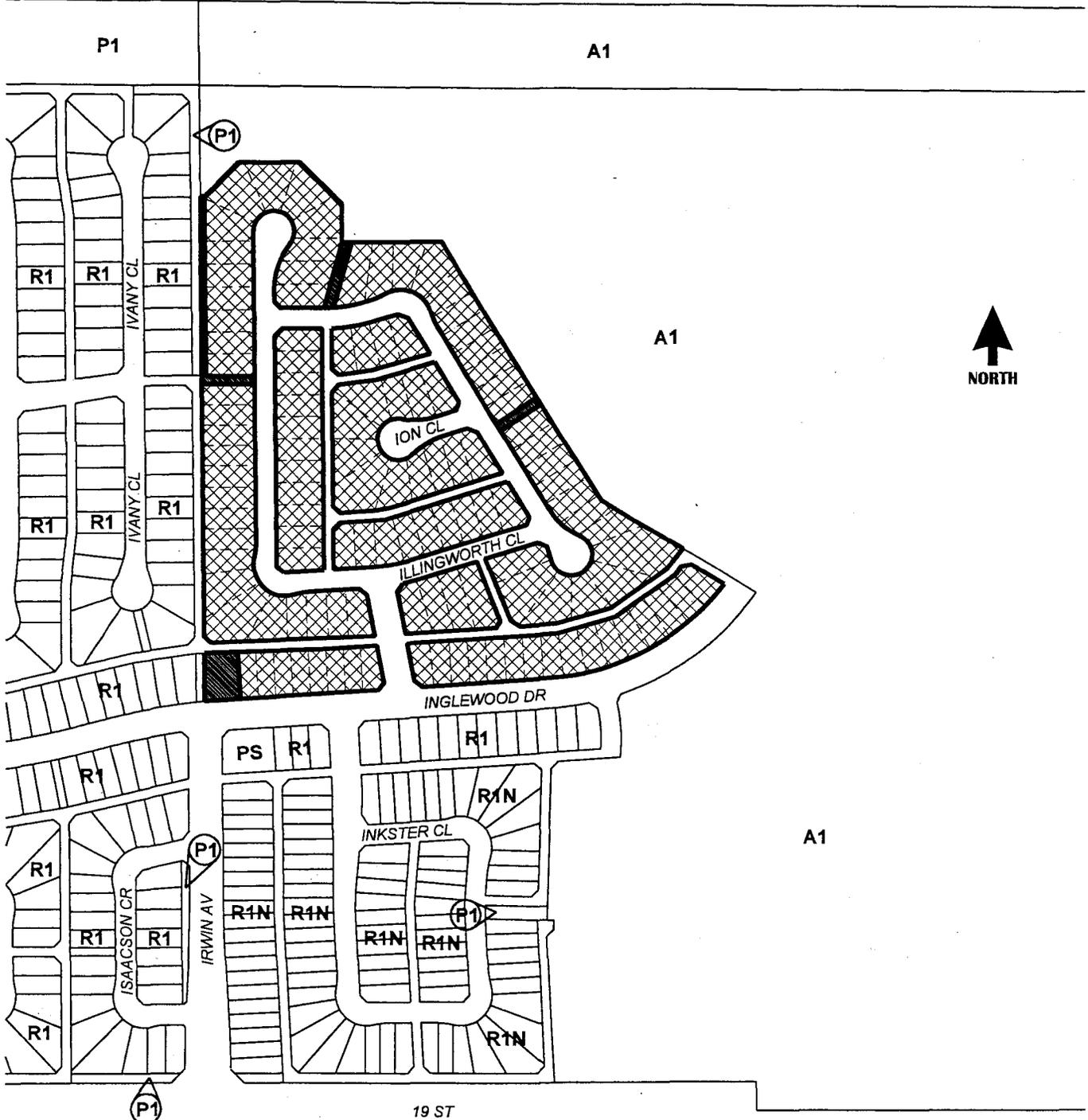
Martin Kvapil

Attachment

The City of Red Deer PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT



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

**LUB AMENDMENT 3156/L-2005
INGLEWOOD EAST - PHASE 3 & 4**

DESCRIPTION: Redesignation from A1 to R1 Residential Low Density and P1 Parks & Recreation.

FIRST READING: April 25, 2005

FIRST PUBLICATION: May 6, 2005

SECOND PUBLICATION: May 13, 2005

PUBLIC HEARING & SECOND READING: May 24, 2005

THIRD READING: May 24, 2005

LETTERS REQUIRED TO PROPERTY OWNERS: YES NO

DEPOSIT? YES \$ 400.- NO BY: Melcar

ACTUAL COST OF ADVERTISING:
\$ 312.80 X 2 TOTAL: \$ 625.60

MAP PREPARATION: \$ -

TOTAL COST: \$ 625.60

LESS DEPOSIT RECEIVED: \$ (400.-)

AMOUNT OWING/ (REFUND): \$ 225.60

INVOICE NO.: B 611613602 164612

(Account No. 180.5901)



THE CITY OF RED DEER
Legislative & Administrative Services Department Payment Receipt

05 | 02 | 05
Year Month Day

Name: MCL - 2005-01-01 Reference: LD 112788 - 3100 4/2005

ITEM	Account Number (Business Unit.Object.Subsidiary)	Subledger	T	Asset ID No.	Amount
L.U.B. Advert	180-59.5901				400.00
D.A.B. Fee	54.5722				
D.A.B. Advert	54.5901				
TOTAL					400.00

GST. REGISTRATION # R119311785



NOT VALID UNLESS MACHINE PRINTED HERE

REMITTANCE ADVICE

DATE	PAYEE	AMOUNT	PAGE			
4 5 2005	CITY OF RED DEER	400.00	1			
	BANK LD Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce		NUMBER 112788			
DOCUMENT DATE	DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT AMOUNT	BALANCE	GROSS AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	NET PAYMENT
4 5 2005	ING.EAST3/X	400.00		400.00	0.00	400.00
	<u>Advertising</u>					
		400.00		400.00	0.00	400.00

DETACH THIS PORTION BEFORE DEPOSITING

Mailed Out
May 3/05

May 3, 2005

«Prime_Owner_Name»
«Owner_Address_1»
«Owner_Address_2»
«Owner_Address_3»
«Owner_Address_4»

Dear Sir/Madam:

**Re: Rezoning Inglewood East Phases 3 & 4
Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/L-2005**

Council of the City of Red Deer is considering a change to the Land Use Bylaw that controls the use and development of land and buildings in the city. As a property owner in the Inglewood East area you have an opportunity to ask questions about the intended use and to let Council know your views.

City Council proposes to pass **Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/L-2005** which provides for the rezoning of approximately 9.445 hectares (23.34 acres) of land from A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District. The development of Phases 3 & 4 in Inglewood East will create 119 low density residential lots, 2 municipal reserve lots and 1 public utility lot. The proposed bylaw may be inspected by the public at Legislative & Administrative Services, 2nd Floor of City Hall during regular office hours or for more details, contact the city planners at Parkland Community Planning Services 343-3394.

City Council will hear from any person claiming to be affected by the proposed bylaw at a Public Hearing on **Tuesday, May 24, 2005** at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers, 2nd floor of City Hall. If you want your letter or petition included on the Council agenda you must submit it to the Manager, Legislative & Administrative Services by **Tuesday, May 17, 2005**. Otherwise, you may submit your letter or petition at the Council meeting or you can simply tell Council your views at the Public Hearing. Any submission will be public information. If you have any questions regarding the use of this information, please contact Legislative & Administrative Services at 342-8132.

Yours truly,



Kelly Kloss
Manager, Legislative & Administrative Services
/te
encl.

Prime Owner Name
OASIS MANAGEMENT LTD
ARON MAXSON & LYNN JACOBS
JOHN MOSSE YOUNG
INGLEWOOD COMMUNITIES INC
SETH ANDERS

Owner Address 1
5913 50 AVE
120 INGLEWOOD DR
5239 76 ST
900-10310 JASPER AVE
PO BOX 399

Owner Address 2
RED DEER, AB T4N 4C4
RED DEER, AB T4R 3N1
RED DEER, AB T4P 2J4
EDMONTON, AB T5J 1Y8
RED DEER, AB T4N 5E9

Owner Address 3

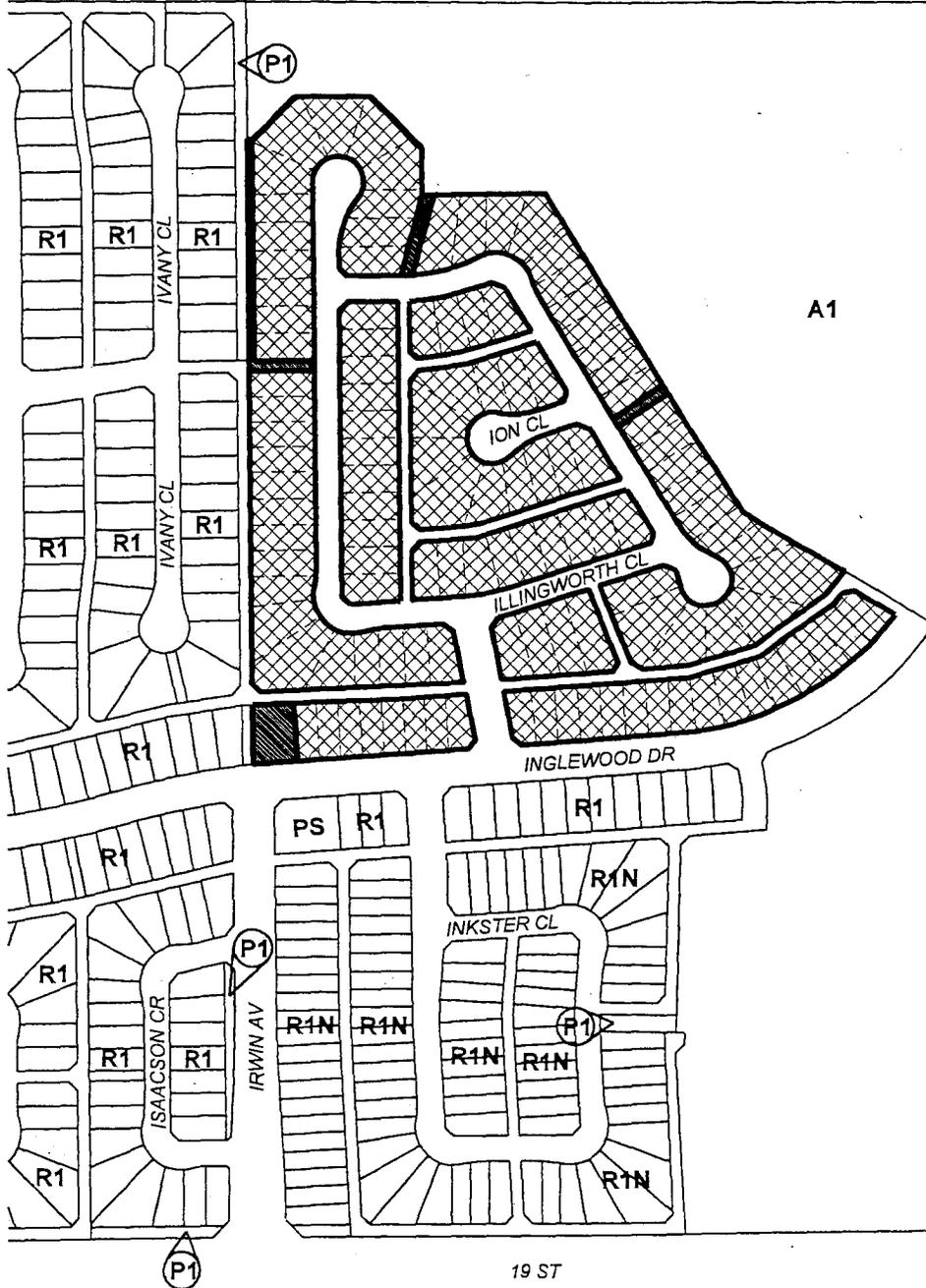
Owner Address 4

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

22 ST

P1

A1



AFFECTED DISTRICTS:

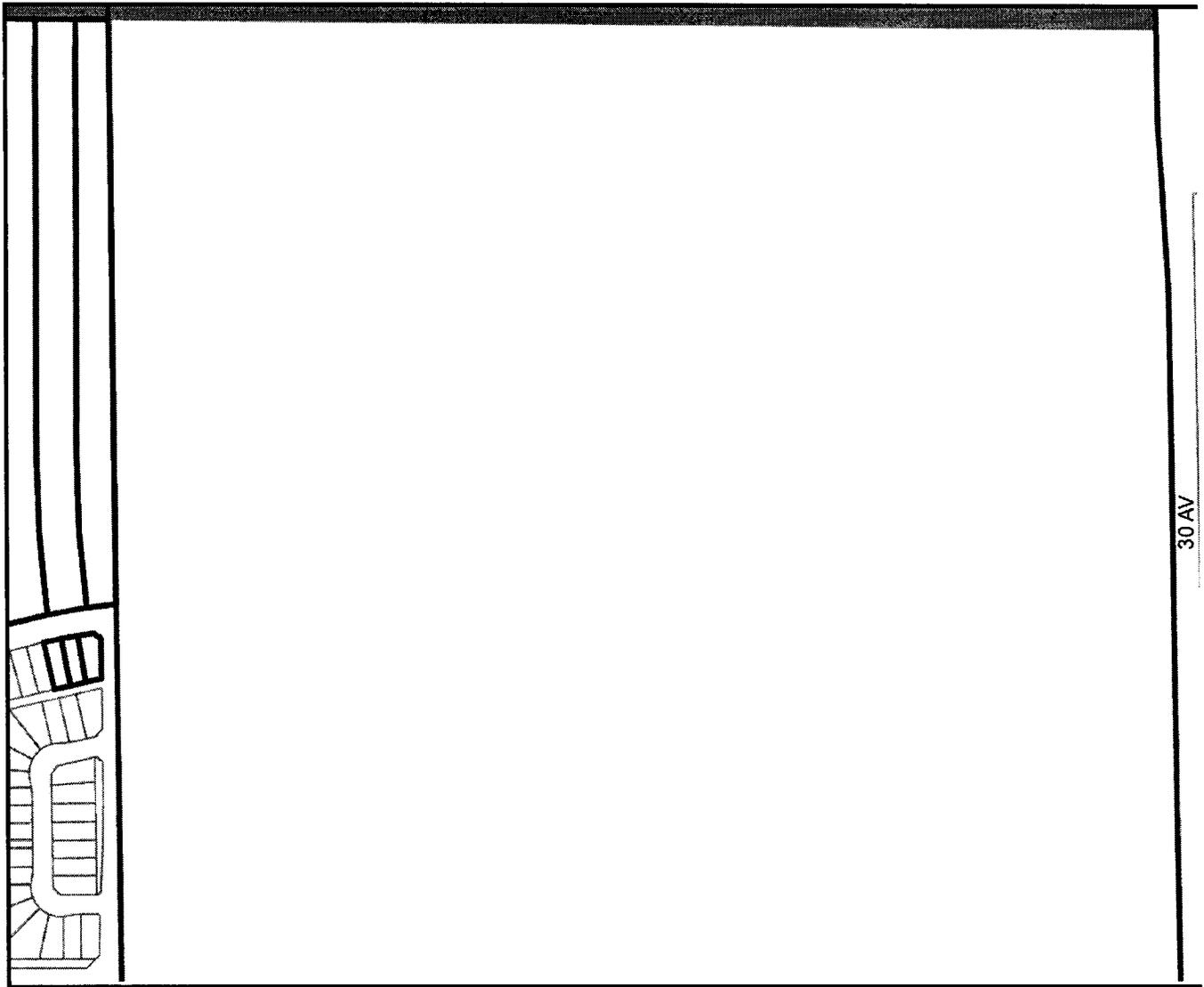
- A1 - Future Urban Development
- R1 - Residential (Low Density)
- P1 - Parks and Recreation

Change from :

A1 to R1

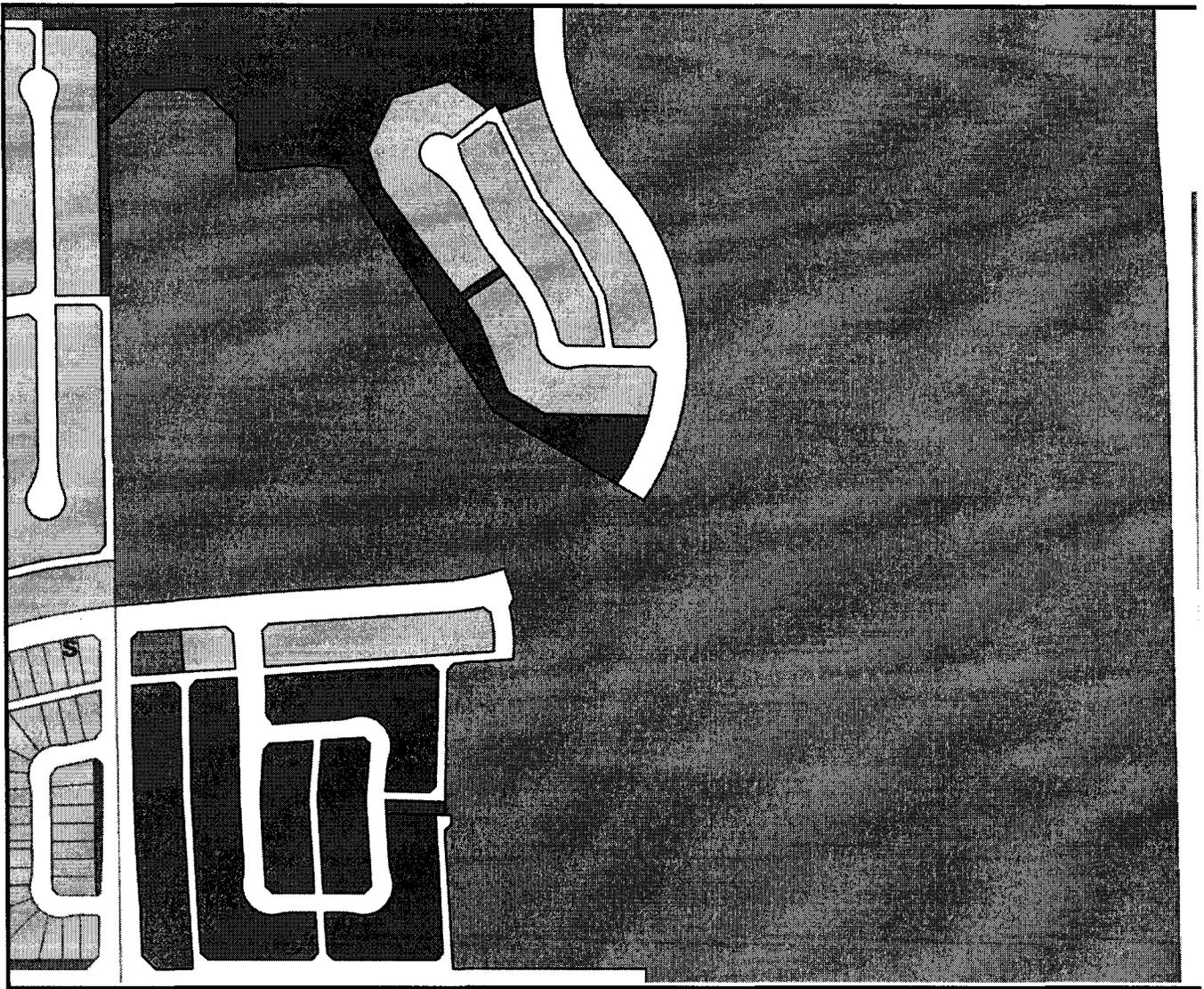
A1 to P1

MAP No. 9 / 2005
 BYLAW No. 3156 / L - 2005



LUB Amendment 3156/L-2005

2005/04/29



LUB Amendment 3156/L-2005

2005/04/29

Mailed Out
May 3/05

**INGLEWOOD EAST Phases 3 & 4
Land Use Bylaw Amendment**

City Council proposes to pass **Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/L-2005**, which provides for the rezoning of approximately 9.445 hectares (23.34 acres) of land from A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District. The development of Phases 3 & 4 in Inglewood East will create 119 low density residential lots, 2 municipal reserve lots and 1 public utility lot. The proposed bylaw may be inspected by the public at Legislative & Administrative Services, 2nd Floor of City Hall during regular office hours or for more details, contact the city planners at Parkland Community Planning Services 343-3394.

"Map"

City Council will hear from any person claiming to be affected by the proposed bylaws at a Public Hearing on **Tuesday, May 24, 2005** at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers, 2nd floor of City Hall. If you want your letter or petition included on the Council agenda you must submit it to the Manager, Legislative & Administrative Services by **Tuesday, May 17, 2005**. Otherwise, you may submit your letter or petition at the Council meeting or you can simply tell Council your views at the Public Hearing. Any submission will be public information. If you have any questions regarding the use of this information please contact the Manager, Legislative & Administrative Services at 342-8132.

(Publication Dates: May 6 & 13, 2005)



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

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

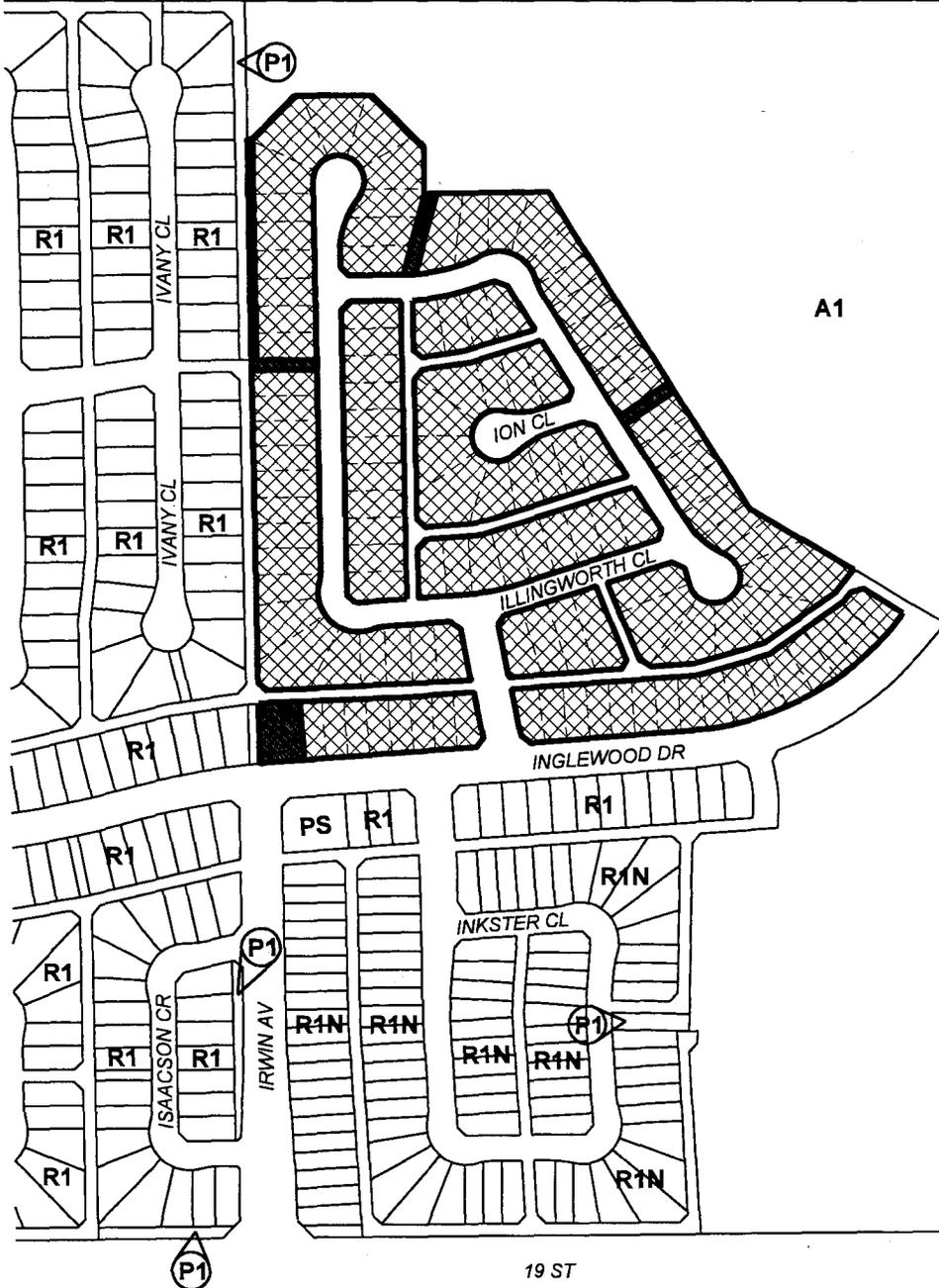
CITY CLERK

The City of Red Deer PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT

22 ST

P1

A1



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 COPY

LEGISLATIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

May 25, 2005

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

Dear Mr. Pelletier:

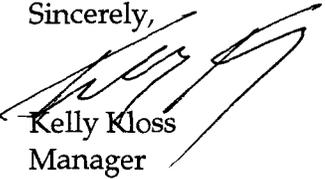
***Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/L-2005
Inglewood East – Phase 3
Melcor Developments Ltd.***

At the City of Red Deer's Council meeting held May 24, 2005, a Public Hearing was held with respect to *Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/L-2005*. Following the Public Hearing, *Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/L-2005* was given second and third readings, a copy of which 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 Phase 3 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.

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

Sincerely,


Kelly Kloss
Manager

/attach.

c Parkland Community Planning Services

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 25, 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
Melcor Developments Ltd.

Reference Report:

Parkland Community Planning Services, dated May 3, 2005 and April 8, 2005

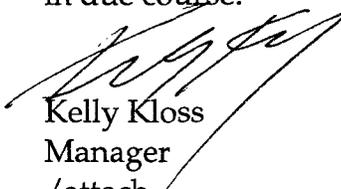
Bylaw Readings:

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

Report Back to Council: No

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 Phase 3 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 amend the Land Use Bylaw and distribute copies in due course.


Kelly Kloss

Manager

/attach.

/chk

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



Director of Corporate Services

Date: May 17, 2005
To: City Clerk
From: Director of Corporate Services
Subject: 2004 Annual Report

Enclosed with the Council agenda, is the 2004 audited Annual Report.

Each year the Annual Report is presented to Council for information, and approval to make the report available to the public.

Grant Stange of the City's audit firm of Collins Barrow will present the report and answer any questions.

Requested Action

Acceptance of The City's 2004 audited Annual Report for publication.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rodney J. Burkard".

Rodney J. Burkard, BA, CA
Director of Corporate Services

Attach.



DATE: May 17, 2005
TO: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
FROM: Audit Committee
RE: **2004 Annual Report**

On April 27, 2005 the Audit Committee gave consideration to a report from Collins Barrow Re: City of Red Deer 2004 Annual Report. Following discussion the motion as shown below was introduced and passed.

“Resolved, that the Audit Committee accept the Report to the Audit Committee dated December 31, 2004 regarding the 2004 Annual Audit as presented by Collins Barrow and recommend this report be forwarded for the consideration of City Council.”

This is provided for Council’s information and consideration.

Mayor Morris Flewwelling, Chair
Audit Committee

Comments:

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

"Larry Pimm"
Deputy Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager

- (3) The liability may be enforced by action by
- (a) the municipality,
 - (b) an elector or taxpayer of the municipality, or
 - (c) a person who holds a security under a borrowing made by the municipality.

1994 cM-26.1 s275

Expense allowance

275.1(1) In this section, “remuneration” includes salaries, indemnities, honorariums and allowances.

(2) One third of the remuneration paid in 1999 and later years by a municipality to a councillor is deemed to be an allowance for expenses that are incidental to the discharge of the councillor’s duties.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a councillor’s remuneration paid in a year if there is in force during all or any part of that year a bylaw or resolution of council establishing that a portion other than 1/3 of the councillor’s remuneration is an allowance for expenses that are incidental to the discharge of the councillor’s duties.

1999 c32 s14

Annual Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report**Annual financial statements**

276(1) Each municipality must prepare annual financial statements of the municipality for the immediately preceding year in accordance with

- (a) the generally accepted accounting principles for municipal governments recommended from time to time by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, and
 - (b) any modification of the principles or any supplementary accounting standards or principles established by the Minister by regulation.
- (2) The municipality’s financial statements must include
- (a) the municipality’s debt limit, and
 - (b) the amount of the municipality’s debt as defined in the regulations under section 271.

(3) Each municipality must make its financial statements, or a summary of them, and the auditor’s report of the financial statements available to the public in the manner the council considers appropriate by May 1 of the year following the year for which the financial statements have been prepared.

1994 cM-26.1 s276

Financial information return

277(1) Each municipality must prepare a financial information return respecting the financial affairs of the municipality for the immediately preceding calendar year.

(2) The Minister may establish requirements respecting the financial information return, including requirements respecting the accounting principles and standards to be used in preparing the return.

1994 cM-26.1 s277;1995 c24 s34

Returns and reports to Minister

278 Each municipality must submit

- (a) its financial information return and the auditor's report on the financial information return, and
- (b) its financial statements and the auditor's report on the financial statements

to the Minister by May 1 of the year following the year for which the financial information return and statements have been prepared.

1994 cM-26.1 s278

Financial statements for controlled corporations

279 Each controlled corporation must prepare annual financial statements in accordance with

- (a) the requirements of the legislation under which the corporation was formed, and
- (b) if there are no requirements, the generally accepted accounting principles recommended from time to time by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

1994 cM-26.1 s279

Auditors

280(1) Each council must appoint one or more auditors for the municipality.

(2) Each council must appoint one or more auditors for each of its controlled corporations if there is no statutory requirement for an audit of the accounts of the controlled corporation.

(3) A council may not appoint a councillor, an employee of the municipality or an employee of one of its controlled corporations to be an auditor.

(4) The council of the City of Edmonton or of the City of Calgary may, on the approval of the Minister, appoint by bylaw an employee of the municipality to be the auditor for the municipality if the person is a chartered accountant, certified management accountant or certified general accountant and reports directly to the council.

1994 cM-26.1 s280;1996 c30 s17

Auditor's reports

281(1) The auditor for the municipality must report to the council on the annual financial statements and financial information return of the municipality.

(2) The reports on the annual financial statements and financial information return must be in accordance with

- (a) the form and the reporting standards recommended from time to time by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, and
- (b) any modification of the form or standards or any supplementary form or standard established by the Minister by regulation.

(3) The auditor must separately report to the council any improper or unauthorized transaction or non-compliance with this or another enactment or a bylaw that is noted during the course of an audit.

- (4) The council or the Minister may require any further examination and report from the auditor.

1994 cM-26.1 s281

Auditor appointed by Minister

282(1) The Minister may appoint one or more auditors to audit the books and accounts of a municipality if the Minister considers the audit to be needed or

- (a) on the request of the council,
 - (b) on the request of not fewer than 1/3 of the councillors on the council, or
 - (c) on receiving a sufficient petition from the electors of the municipality requesting the appointment of an auditor.
- (2) The municipality is liable to the Minister for the costs of the audit as determined by the Minister.
- (3) The auditor must submit the auditor's report to the Minister and to council.

1994 cM-26.1 s282

Access to information by auditors

283(1) An auditor appointed by the council or the Minister is at all reasonable times and for any purpose related to an audit entitled to access to

- (a) the records of the municipality, and
 - (b) data processing equipment owned or leased by the municipality.
- (2) A councillor, chief administrative officer, designated officer, employee or agent of, or a consultant to, a municipality must give the auditor any information, reports or explanations the auditor considers necessary.
- (3) An auditor who receives information from a person whose right to disclose that information is restricted by law holds that information under the same restrictions respecting disclosure that govern the person from whom the information was obtained.

1994 cM-26.1 s283

Part 9 Assessment of Property

Interpretation provisions for Parts 9 to 12

284(1) In this Part and Parts 10, 11 and 12,

- (a) "assessed person" means a person who is named on an assessment roll in accordance with section 304;
- (b) "assessed property" means property in respect of which an assessment has been prepared or adopted;
- (c) "assessment" means a value of property determined in accordance with this Part and the regulations;
- (d) "assessor" means a person who has the qualifications set out in the regulations and

FILE COPY

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 25, 2005
TO: Rodney Burkard, Director of Corporate Services
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: 2004 Annual Report

Reference Report:

Director of Corporate Services, dated May 17, 2005

Resolutions:

"Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Director of Corporate Services, dated May 17, 2005, re: 2004 Annual Report, hereby agrees to receive and approve for publication the 2004 Audited Annual Report as presented to Council on May 24, 2005."

Report Back to Council: No


Kelly Kloss
Manager

/chk

c M. Bovair, Financial Analyst

Item No. 2



Path: paul\memos\2005
 Master File: 4770 Waste Management Master Plan Update

Public Works Department

Date: May 17, 2005
To: Legislative and Administrative Services Manager
From: Public Works Manager
Re: **Waste Management Master Plan**

Introduction

The Waste Management Master Plan (the Master Plan) was first prepared in 1992 and updated in 1998. Previous versions of the Master Plan have resulted in significant waste management program changes including the implementation of the five-unit garbage limit, the development of the interpretive centre at the landfill, and the provision of a year-round household hazardous waste facility. The Executive Summaries from previous Master Plans, containing complete lists of recommendations, are attached.

The current Master Plan identifies ideas to improve on current waste management programs. The Master Plan considers the next five years in detail, while considering the 25-year planning horizon in the evaluation of the waste management ideas.

Following is a brief summary of the Master Plan. The full report is available for review in the Legislative and Administrative Services Department if desired.

Public Input

The public provided ideas to be reviewed for the Master Plan through an online survey posted on The City's website. The Environmental Advisory Board assisted in determining the weighting given to the criteria used to evaluate the program ideas. Once the draft recommendations were completed, feedback was sought from the public through an Open House and from the Environmental Advisory Board. The feedback received was considered and incorporated into the Master Plan.

Update Findings

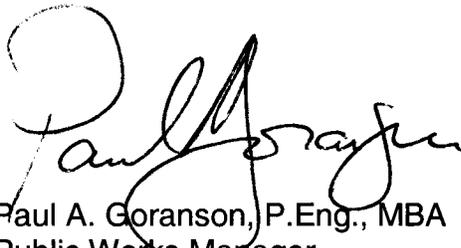
The Master Plan recommends further investigation of nine ideas by the end of 2007 and investigation of the twelve ideas by the end of 2010.

...../2

May. 17, 05
Legislative and Administrative Services Manager
Page 2 of 2

Recommendation

It is respectfully recommended that City Council approve the Waste Management Master Plan as a planning document for the purpose of guiding Waste Management programs over the next five years.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul A. Goranson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "P" and "G".

Paul A. Goranson, P.Eng., MBA
Public Works Manager

TM/blm

c Director of Development Services

Report Summary

In response to the public's increasing concern about the environment, The City of Red Deer developed a Waste Management Master Plan (WMMP) in 1992. The Master Plan provided a framework for waste management activities for the following 25 to 30 years and focused in detail on the first 5 years. A new WMMP was prepared in 1998, using a similar procedure.

The goal of this Waste Management Master Plan is to obtain confirmation by Council of the strategic direction of waste management programs with a focus on the next five years, though the plan will consider the 25 to 30 year planning horizon. The previous master plans were reviewed and the status of the past recommendations determined. Between both plans, 39 recommendations were made and all but one has been implemented. Also, the existing Waste Management Programs were reviewed in detail.

As part of this master plan a standard procedure for evaluating future waste management ideas was developed. Six criteria were selected for the evaluation template and their relative importance was ranked with the assistance of the Environmental Advisory Board (EAB). The criteria are listed in the following table with their relative importance.

Criteria Weightings for Evaluation of Ideas

Criteria	Weighting
Compatibility	7%
Environmental Benefit	27%
Implementation Cost	13%
Implementation Effort	7%
Public Perception	13%
Successful Implementation	33%

Compatibility measures how the project aligns with The City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operation plans. Environmental Benefit measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the idea being implemented. Implementation Cost measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the idea. Implementation Effort measures the relative amount of staff time and resources required to implement the idea, including obtaining approvals, public input, and consulting with stakeholders. Public Perception measures how the typical layperson will likely perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of an idea. Successful Implementation measures whether the idea has been used in Alberta or Canada before and indicates its potential for success.

Sixty-four future waste management ideas were generated and reviewed using the above criteria. The ideas were generated using suggestions submitted by the public and by

reviewing practices used by other municipalities. The ideas were divided into eight general categories covering a wide range of topics, from strategic ideas to educational ideas. Each idea was evaluated using the criteria and given a final score. This score allowed the ideas to be ranked in order of priority for further investigation. Further investigation is required because the ideas need to be considered in the context of whether the idea is already being provided in Central Alberta and whether the idea has public support. Further refinement of the costs is required because the estimates used in this update are accurate within +/- 50%.

Draft recommendations were developed and presented to the public at an open house, as well as to the EAB. Feedback from members of the EAB and the public was considered and incorporated in the WMMP, where appropriate. The level of industry support for an idea was also considered in the final recommendations.

Nine ideas are recommended for further investigation by the end of 2007, as listed below and followed by a more detailed description:

- Lower 5 Unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection
- Recycle E-Waste Materials Not in the ERA Program
- Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting
- Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables
- Make Recycling Directory Available Online and
- Provide Waste Oil Drop-off
- Provide School Recycling Program
- Recycle Wood
- Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility

Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection

This idea involves reducing the 5-unit limit for waste collection to either 3 or 4 units. The benefits of lowering the unit limit include saving landfill space and increasing recycling and composting. Several other municipalities in Alberta have successfully reduced their limits to less than 5-units. Questions are included in The City's annual customer satisfaction survey to gauge resident support for reducing the limit and over the last four years the support for the concept has been fairly evenly split.

Recycle Electronic Waste Materials Not in ERA Program

Electronics Recycling Alberta (ERA) currently has a program to recycle televisions, monitors and computers. The other materials that The City of Red Deer would investigate including are items such as VCRs, DVD players, cell phones, etc. The benefits of this idea are increased recycling and decreased customer confusion around what is acceptable in the program.

Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting

The City currently operates a centralized composting operation at the Waste Management Facility (WMF). This idea involves refocusing The City's efforts to decentralized backyard composting and/or grasscycling. Cost savings could result from encouraging

residents to grasscycle or backyard compost instead of using the centralized composting facility through their participation in the yard waste collection program.

Provide Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables

The City currently operates a drop-off depot for recyclables at 6720 52 Street. This idea would provide a second depot, as a convenience to customers. Significant volumes of recyclables have been collected during a trial program where a drop-off depot was set up within the WMF.

Make Recycling Directory Available Online

Staff in the Waste Management Section use an internally developed database of recycling organizations to answer customer inquiries. This idea would make that database available to residents through The City's website. This idea would require minimal staff time and effort to implement and would encourage residents to recycle.

Provide a Waste Oil Drop-off at WMF

This idea involves designating the WMF as a used oil drop-off depot. It would fit well with the Household Hazardous Waste Drop-off Facility's mandate and would encourage recycling. Two private companies already accept used oil in Red Deer.

Provide School Recycling Program

This idea involves including schools in the recycling program on a similar basis as multifamily units. A successful pilot trial of school recycling was completed in the first six months of 2004. The benefits this idea are increased recycling and the opportunity to educate children about recycling.

Recycle Wood

This idea involves the collection, separation and recycling of wood products from the waste stream. End uses of the recycled materials could include fuel pellets, biomass, bedding, mulch and compost. Currently, The City recycles pallets at the WMF into mulch for the Parks Department. The economics of wood recycling can be tenuous and would have to be investigated further prior to possible implementation.

Provide Non-contaminated Liquid Waste Facility

This idea involves providing a facility at the WMF to accept non-contaminated liquid wastes from car wash sumps, catch basin sumps and hydrovac operations. The business community in Red Deer has expressed significant interest in a facility of this kind. The City has been meeting with a group of interested stakeholders to investigate the feasibility of this idea.

Twelve ideas are recommended to be investigated further by the end of 2010, as listed below and followed by a more detailed description:

- Host Online Swap and Shop Service
- Provide On-street Recycling Containers
- Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer

- Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange
- Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs
- Recycle Printer Cartridges
- Build Interpretive Trail at WMF
- Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes
- Recycle Pesticide Containers
- Support Green Deer Litter Control Program
- Develop Waste Management Mascot
- Recycle Concrete and Asphalt

Host Online Swap and Shop Service

This idea involves the provision of an online swap and shop on The City's website to allow residents to exchange items with other residents, instead of disposing them. Freecycle groups already exist in the Red Deer area that are providing this kind of service. Further study will be required to determine if The City should direct its efforts to supporting one of the existing services or implement its own system.

Provide On-street Recycling Containers

This idea involves the provision of on-street recycling containers at commercial locations throughout the city, in addition to the current curbside recycling program. The benefits of this idea would be increasing recycling and minimizing litter generated by recyclable materials. Significant public education efforts would have to accompany the implementation of this idea.

Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer

This idea involves setting up a second e-waste depot at a location within Red Deer, to complement the one at the WMF. Currently, the volume of e-waste disposed does not warrant a second e-waste location. This idea will be considered as the amount of e-waste disposed grows.

Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange

This idea involves setting up a program where businesses with waste materials are matched with others who may have a use for those waste materials. The City of Calgary currently operates a commercial waste exchange program, which has had a positive impact on the commercial waste stream. This idea may be the next logical step in addressing the commercial waste stream.

Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs

This idea involves making an educational video about The City's waste management programs. It is not always convenient for groups to come to the WMF for a tour, so an educational video would provide another method to educate the public.

Recycle Printer Cartridges

This idea involves designating the WMF as a drop-off location for one of the existing printer cartridge recycling programs. The service is already offered at other locations in Red Deer.

Build Interpretive Trail at WMF

This idea would implement the proposed interpretive trail for the wetland area at the WMF. The trail would be valuable in promoting the wetland and the minimal impact that the WMF has on its surrounding environment.

Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes

This idea would set up a location at the WMF to collect fluorescent tubes for recycling at an established recycling firm. The benefits of this idea would be increased recycling, but the transportation costs would need to be factored in.

Recycle Pesticide Containers

This idea involves providing a pesticide container collection facility at the WMF. Sites currently exist at the Lousana and Kevisville transfer stations in Red Deer County. Further investigation should be conducted with the aid of Red Deer County, as this service would be provided more for rural residents than city residents.

Support Green Deer Litter Control Program

This idea involves supporting the Green Deer litter clean-up program held annually in the spring, beyond the current level of support. The Green Deer program has grown over the last number of years to provide significant spring clean up of litter in many areas of Red Deer. This idea would require little effort to implement and have a potentially significant impact on litter in The City.

Develop a Waste Management Section Mascot

This idea involves creating a mascot as a customer relations and educational tool for the Waste Management Section. Other municipalities in Western Canada have successfully used mascots as part of their educational programs.

Recycle Concrete and Asphalt

This idea involves stockpiling asphalt and concrete at the dry waste disposal facility and crushing it, when needed, to create aggregate for construction projects. Other municipalities in Alberta are making and using recycled aggregate for road construction. Preliminary investigation of this idea indicates that concrete and asphalt recycling could be feasible in Red Deer.

Status of Recommendations from 1992 Master Plan

Table 1 provides an update of the status of the recommendations from the 1992 WMMP. To date, all but one of the recommendations have been completed.

The recommendation that The City of Red Deer continue to work towards the provincial goal of 50% waste diversion was not adopted. The City continues to implement diversion programs, but it was decided adopting the provincial goal was not realistic.

Table 1: Status of Recommendations from 1992 WMMP

Recommendation	Status	Complete
1992 Recommendations – Phase One – Immediate Implementation		
1 Expanded Landfill Capacity – continue process to expand landfill capacity	New Waste Management Facility with 40+ years capacity opened September 2001	Yes
2 Garbage Utility Bylaw – revise the Garbage Utility Bylaw to limit the number of units to five per household per week for residential collection	5 unit limit has been in place since April 1999. Reducing the limit is being evaluated on an ongoing basis. Resident opinion is split on the merit of reducing the limit to less than five units. Reducing the limit to 3 units per week would result in a saving of \$2.28 per year per household.	Yes
3 Dry Waste Disposal Site – apply for approval for the development of a dry waste site	Concrete, rubble and clean fill have been diverted to a Slope Stabilization Project. The Slope Stabilization Project is expected to be complete in 2008 or 2009. The approval for a new Dry Waste Disposal Site has been granted.	Yes
4 Diversion of Waste Tires – request information from the Provincial Government on the legislation which will prohibit the landfilling of tires and the method of enforcement.	Tire Recycling Alberta's program of charging an environmental fee on all new tires and consumer education has been successful in diverting tires from the WMF. The WMF collects tires that are picked up by a recycling company.	Yes
5 Diversion of Large Metal Appliances – ban the disposal of all large metal appliances (white goods) at the landfill.	White goods have been banned from disposal at the WMF. All chloro-fluorocarbons are removed from appliances prior to them being recycled.	Yes

Recommendation	Status	Complete
6 Salvaging – salvaging operations should only be considered on a case by case basis provided they pose no health or safety risks and there is a secure market for the material. The cost of the salvage operation must also be considered.	While scavenging is not permitted at the WMF, salvaging is considered on a case by case basis. Salvaging is the controlled removal of materials from the waste stream that have established markets. Examples of materials salvaged at the WMF include tires, metals, propane cylinders and e-waste.	Yes
7 Promotion and Education – a general promotion and education program should be developed to encourage solid waste reduction, reuse and recycling and proper disposal of hazardous waste.	The interpretive centre at the landfill has helped to promote waste reduction and recycling. Promotional materials on a variety of waste management topics are available from the City. In 2004, an advertising campaign focusing on yard waste and recycling was undertaken.	Yes
8 Environmental Award of Merit – an environmental award of merit program should be established to publicly recognize waste reduction initiatives made by businesses.	The provincial Emerald Award program is an established program which recognizes outstanding environmental achievements for various categories including businesses.	Yes
9 Liquid Waste – efforts to divert liquid waste from the landfill site should continue with the goal of permitting no liquid waste disposal at the site.	The WMF does not accept liquid wastes. The City is currently considering adding a non-contaminated liquid waste facility to operations at the WMF.	Yes
10 Water Treatment Plant Sludge – investigate the alternatives to landfill disposal of an alum calcium carbonate sludge generated by the Water Treatment Plant	Prior to the fall of 1993, the alum calcium carbonate sludge from the Water Treatment Plant was landfilled. Landfarming of the sludge started in the fall of 1993 and continued until water softening was discontinued in October 2002.	Yes
11 Yard Waste Collection – design and conduct a pilot program for the separate collection, public drop-off and composting of yard waste.	Since 1997, door to door yard waste collection has been provided to City residents.	Yes

Recommendation	Status	Complete
12 Landfill Tipping Fee – increase the landfill tipping fee to \$25 per tonne effective March 1, 1993	Tipping fees have increased from \$25 per tonne in 1993 to \$36 per tonne in 2004. The increased tipping fees act as an incentive to divert materials.	Yes
13 Commercial Waste Audits – conduct commercial waste audits to assist businesses in implementing programs for waste reduction and recycling	City staff members have provided business waste audits when requested and when disposal issues warrant.	Yes
14 Diversion of Corrugated Cardboard – identify commercial generators of corrugated cardboard and actively encourage them to implement recycling programs	Contract staff at the WMF redirect residential and commercial customers with significant amounts of corrugated cardboard to recycling bins located in the salvaging area.	Yes
15 Future Use Plan for Old Landfill Site – request that the Regional Planning Commission update the future use plan for the existing sanitary landfill site	A landfill reclamation concept plan outlining the future use of the old landfill was prepared by Parkland Community Planning Commission in November 1999.	Yes
16 City Purchasing Practices – examine City purchasing practices to identify opportunities to increase the purchase of products containing recycled materials	The City’s purchasing policy A5303 includes a statement regarding the purchase of environmentally friendly products.	Yes
17 Hazardous Waste – review ways to facilitate the proper disposal of hazardous wastes by businesses and citizens	City holds an annual two day Household Toxic Waste Roundup in September. The City operates a year round household hazardous waste facility at the WMF to accept small quantities of residential hazardous waste. Commercial waste is redirected to a local contractor for disposal.	Yes

Recommendation	Status	Complete
18 Unsolicited Mail – request that the City Solicitor investigate whether a City Bylaw could be introduced which would reduce the quantity of unsolicited mail to individuals who do not want it.	Consultation with the City Solicitor indicated that a bylaw for this purpose was not feasible. Unsolicited mail can be minimized by using the Do Not Contact Service available through the Canadian Marketing Association’s website.	Yes
19 Federal and Provincial Role – request that the Provincial and Federal governments play a greater role in facilitating waste reduction, particularly in the areas of packaging and stimulating the demand for recycled or reusable products.	The Provincial government has been focused on introducing waste diversion programs to reduce the per capita waste contribution in Alberta. The Federal government is operating the EcoLogo program which provides consumers with information on the environmental friendliness of a product.	Yes
1992 Master Plan Recommendations – Phase Two – Implementation in 1994 –96		
1 Yard Waste Collection – expand yard waste collection to a full scale program, depending on the results of the pilot program and further Council direction.	In 1997, a full scale yard waste collection program was implemented. It continues to be a part of the solid waste collection contract.	Yes
2 Pay By Volume – Reassess the pay by volume concept in 1996 and consider this in tendering for a new garbage collection contract	5 unit limit has been in place since April 1999. Reducing the limit is being evaluated on an ongoing basis. Based on the Waste Management Customer Satisfaction Survey, resident opinion is split on the merit of reducing the limit to less than five units. Reducing the limit to 3 units per week would result in a saving of \$2.28 per year per household.	Yes
3 Landfill Tipping Fees – evaluate the increase in the landfill tipping fee and determine whether further increases would be beneficial in diverting additional quantities of waste.	Landfill tipping fees have continued to increase to offset the increased operation costs for the WMF. Indirectly this may have resulted in diverting additional waste from the WMF.	Yes

Recommendation	Status	Complete
4 Blue Box Versus Drop-off Depot – in early 1996, update the Waste Management Master Plan and review whether the Blue Box Recycling Program should continue or whether a regional drop-off depot should be implemented. The general public should provide their input based on cost versus level of service	Drop-off depots were considered as an alternative to the Blue Box Program in preparation for the Recycling Tender in 1996. This option was not considered further due to lack of support in a public opinion survey and limited cost benefit.	Yes
5 Solid Waste Collection Contract – in 1996, local market conditions should be reviewed to determine whether the City should tender a solid waste collection contract which includes residential waste or residential and commercial waste	In 1996, following consultation with City businesses and waste haulers, the solid waste contract was tendered for the collection of residential and commercial solid waste. In 2003, the contract was tendered for the collection of residential and commercial solid waste again.	Yes
1992 Master Plan Recommendations – Phase Three – Long Term		
1 Waste Management Master Plan Update – revise the Waste Management Master Plan every five years hereafter	Updates have been completed on a 6 year cycle (1998 and 2004)	Yes
2 Provincial 50% Goal – continue to work toward the provincial goal of 50% waste diversion	The City of Red Deer did not adopt the provincial goal. The Provincial government continues to introduce programs like ewaste recycling and landfill prohibitions to aid in reaching the provincial goal.	No

Status of Recommendations from 1998 Master Plan

Table 2 provides an update of the status of the recommendations from the 1998 WMMP. All of the recommendations have been completed.

Table 2: Status of Recommendations from the 1998 WMMP

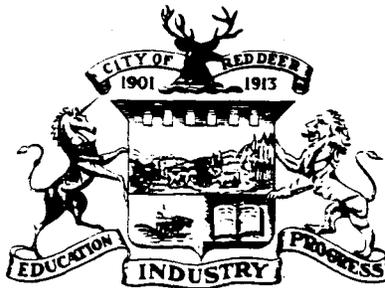
	Recommendation	Status	Complete
1998 Master Plan Recommendations			
5.1	Backyard Composting - That The City promote backyard composting on a voluntary basis through displays and advertising, information sheets on proper backyard composting techniques and school tours and presentations.	The City of Red Deer has promoted backyard composting through a composter subsidization program in concert with the Kerry Wood Nature Centre, distribution of materials on backyard composting techniques at public events and through school tours and presentations.	Yes
5.2.1	Front Street Collection for Door-to-Door Yard Waste Program - That The City monitor the yard waste collection program to determine whether there is a significant problem in the identification of yard waste containers and if so that the City investigate alternatives to make the containers easier to identify.	The yard waste stickers have been redesigned to make them easier for the drivers to see. At public events, members of the public are encouraged to put stickers on both sides of their yard waste containers to help the drivers see the containers.	Yes
5.2.2	Banning Yard Waste from the Landfill - That the Public Works Department continue to promote yard waste diversion on a voluntary basis.	The City continues to promote the yard waste program through a new yard waste advertising campaign initiated in 2004.	Yes
5.3	Pilot Food Waste Collection and Composting Program - That the City investigate the feasibility of conducting a pilot program to add food waste to the yard waste program. That the City contact Olds College on this initiative.	The proximity of the yard waste composting site to residential development precludes the addition of food waste to the yard waste program. The odour potential is significantly increased if food waste is added to the compost	Yes

	Recommendation	Status	Complete
5.4	Volume-Based Garbage Rates - That the City adopt a limit of 5 bags or cans per week for residential garbage collection, in combination with a sticker system for additional bags. That consideration be given to lowering the limit in the future.	5 unit limit has been in place since April 1999. Reducing the limit is being evaluated on an ongoing basis. Based on the Waste Management Customer Satisfaction Survey, resident opinion is split on the merit of reducing the limit to less than five units. Reducing the limit to 3 units per week would result in a saving of \$2.28 per household per year.	Yes
5.5.1	Waste Audits - Conduct commercial waste audits to assist businesses in implementing programs for waste reduction and recycling.	City staff members have provided business waste audits when requested and when disposal issues warrant.	Yes
5.5.2	Corrugated Cardboard - In order to increase the diversion of commercial waste implement the following: contact the Red Deer Chamber of Commerce to see if they would be willing to play a role in promoting waste reduction; make businesses aware of the City's Recycling Market Directory; investigate recycling options for commercial businesses; consider waste generated by multifamily residences as a separate waste stream and investigate opportunities to increase waste diversion from this sector; and identify loads containing corrugated cardboard at the landfill and follow up to inform the generators of possible markets.	The Recycling Market Directory is available on the City's network where it is referenced by staff when businesses and individuals call in with recycling inquiries. The recycling options for commercial businesses are outlined in the Recycling Market Directory. A toter bin service for multifamily residences has been developed to increase the diversion from multifamily residences. Loads containing large amounts of corrugated cardboard are identified by the PDO staff and the customer is encouraged to deposit the cardboard in recycling bins located at the WMF. City staff have also followed up with generators of large volumes of cardboard to inform them of other options for their materials.	Yes

	Recommendation	Status	Complete
5.6	Disposal of Concrete and Rubble - Investigate options for disposal of concrete and rubble for at least two years prior to the filling of the existing site.	Concrete, rubble and clean fill have been diverted to a Slope Stabilization Project. The Slope Stabilization Project is expected to be complete in 2008 or 2009. The approval for a new Dry Waste Disposal Site has been granted.	Yes
5.7	Household Hazardous Waste Disposal and Paint Exchange - That the City continue to provide a Household Toxic Waste Round-Up event once per year and that a permanent depot be considered in conjunction with the new waste management facility in the future.	City holds an annual two day Household Toxic Waste Roundup in September. The City operates a year round household hazardous waste facility at the WMF to accept small quantities of residential hazardous waste. Commercial hazardous waste is redirected to a local contractor for disposal.	Yes
5.8	Automated Residential Waste Collection - Do not consider automated collection at this time.		Yes
5.9	Flat Rate Landfill Fee for Small Vehicles - That The City implement a flat rate fee at the new waste management facility for small vehicles.	A flat rate fee of \$5 has been implemented at the Waste Management Facility for small vehicles.	Yes
5.10	Methane Gas Recovery at the New Landfill - Continue with the design of the new landfill such that methane gas could be recovered in the future if economically viable.	New Waste Management Facility has been designed to allow methane gas collection	Yes

	Recommendation	Status	Complete
5.11	<p>Natural Wetland Area Adjacent to the New Landfill - That the work to incorporate the native wetland area as a significant component of the new waste management facility continue and that consideration be given to the possibility of incorporating an interpretative walking trail through the wetland as a component of the educational program for the new facility.</p>	<p>The native wetland area has been incorporated into the design of the waste management facility. Storm runoff from the non landfill areas of the site is used to supplement the water level in the wetland. An interpretive trail through the wetland is planned. It is currently in the conceptual design stage.</p>	Yes

SOLID WASTE MASTER PLAN



The City of Red Deer
Public Works Department
July 1992

This report is printed on recycled paper.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

In response to the public's increasing concern about the environment, The City of Red Deer has examined a number of waste management issues over the last few years. These issues have been looked at on a case-by-case basis, which has not allowed for the comparison of options or an overall strategy for future waste management. On December 9, 1991, City Council approved a recommendation to prepare a comprehensive Solid Waste Master Plan that researches, investigates and formulates policy on waste management issues in the City of Red Deer.

The Plan provides an assessment of Red Deer's existing waste management system and a preliminary technical analysis of various waste management options.

Some of the basic objectives of the plan are outlined below:

- to assess the current status of Red Deer's existing waste management system.
- to develop a waste management system to reduce our dependence on landfill.
- to examine various waste management options to develop an affordable and sustainable waste management system.
- to develop a system which recognizes the 4R's Hierarchy of Waste Management: **Reduction, Reuse, Recycling and Recovery.**
- to determine what steps The City of Red Deer can take to assist the Province in **meeting its goal of 50 percent waste reduction by the year 2000.**

EXISTING WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The existing waste management system is described in detail in the Master Plan. The following provides a very brief overview of the components of the existing waste management system.

Waste Collection

Residential and commercial waste is collected by Laidlaw Waste Systems Ltd. within the city of Red Deer. The City has an agreement with Laidlaw for waste collection, which will terminate on December 31, 1996. All households and businesses are billed directly for waste collection and disposal by the City.

Waste Disposal

Solid waste is disposed of in a sanitary landfill site which is owned by the City and operated by a private contractor. The City's landfill site also accepts waste from the County of Red Deer, Town of Penhold and the Town of Sylvan Lake.

The existing landfill site is expected to reach capacity by the year 2000, assuming the quantity of waste requiring disposal continues to increase by about 4% per year.

The sources of waste received at the landfill are listed in the following table:

**RED DEER LANDFILL
WASTE SOURCES FOR 1991**

Source	Weight	Per Cent
Residential - Single Family	13,036	17.4
Residential - Multi-Family	5,160	6.9
Residential - Direct Haul	7,414	9.9
Commercial - Front End	15,972	23.3
Commercial - Roll-Off	10,594	14.1
Commercial - Direct Haul	11,519	15.4
Demolition	3,705	5.0
Water Treatment Plant Sludge	5,110	6.8
Liquid	2,226	3.0
Special Waste	181	0.2
TOTAL	74,917	100.0

Recycling

In 1991, a blue box recycling program was implemented for single family dwellings within the City. Effective June 1, 1992, the recycling program was expanded to include all multi-family dwellings. The annual quantity of material expected to be diverted through the expanded program is 1600 tonnes/year at a cost of \$450.00/tonne.

Other Components of the Existing System

The following items are also reviewed in the Master Plan:

- Concrete, Rubble and Clean Fill
- Industrial Waste
- Hazardous Waste
- Liquid Waste
- Biomedical Waste
- Petroleum Contaminated Soil

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF WASTE REDUCTION/RECYCLING OPTIONS

In order to meet the objectives identified earlier, a number of waste reduction and recycling options were reviewed. These options included the following:

- Blue Box and Multi-Family Recycling
- Regional Drop-off Depots
- Mixed Waste Stream Processing
- Composting
- Volume-based Garbage Rates
- Incineration
- Commercial Waste Reduction and Recycling
- Dry Waste Disposal Site

- Tires
- Promotional and Education Programs
- Large Metal Appliances
- Salvaging.

After describing these waste reduction and recycling options, the following criteria were used to evaluate each option:

- Capital Cost
- Operating Cost
- Cost/Tonne
- Waste Diversion
- Markets
- Performance History
- Public Acceptability
- Level of Service
- Applicability to Red Deer
- Public Education Benefit

As a result of the evaluation, incineration and mixed waste processing were recommended to be dropped from further consideration. Incineration is a costly alternative which is often met with substantial opposition from the public. Incineration may be considered again in the future if other projects such as Wainwright's proposed incinerator prove successful.

The processing of mixed waste was also not recommended for further consideration due to high capital and operating costs and a poor track record in the past. As well, there are no local markets for refuse derived fuel (RDF), which is one of the main products of mixed waste processing plants.

The following options, that were rated highly on all or most of the criteria, were, therefore, recommended as base components in all of the systems considered:

BASE COMPONENTS

Dry Waste Disposal Site
Diversion of Tires
Ban of White Goods
Salvaging
Promotion and Education
Environmental Award of Merit
Diversion of Liquid Waste
Investigate Diversion of the Water Treatment Plant Sludge
Office Paper Recycling Depot

A number of other options were recommended for further consideration in an evaluation of various systems, as outlined in the following section.

EVALUATION OF SYSTEMS

The options recommended for further consideration were grouped together into systems for further evaluation. Since different options target different portions of the waste stream, this allowed compatible options to be grouped together. It also allowed three different waste diversion scenarios to be developed. The components of the three systems considered are outlined below:

SYSTEM COMPONENTS

SYSTEM A 10% Diversion	SYSTEM B 20% Diversion	SYSTEM C 50% Diversion
Base Components* Home Composting Waste Audits Cardboard Diversion Blue Box & Multi-Family Recycling	Base Components* Yard Waste Collection Pay by Volume Tipping Fee Increase (\$25/t) Waste Audits Cardboard Diversion Blue Box & Multi-Family Recycling	Base Components* Wet/Dry Processing Tipping Fee Increase (\$75/t) Waste Audits Cardboard Diversion

* Base components were identified in the previous section.

The relative advantages and disadvantages of each system were considered.

SYSTEM A: 10% Diversion was not recommended because the diversion rate does not demonstrate a substantial commitment towards meeting the Provincial goal of 50% diversion.

SYSTEM B: 20% Diversion was recommended as the preferred system because the costs are moderate and programs can be implemented on a pilot scale to verify costs. This system is also flexible and allows for changes such as increasing tipping fees further and banning yard waste and cardboard from landfill in order to achieve greater waste diversion in the future. SYSTEM B also has initiatives for both residential and commercial waste.

SYSTEM B was presented to the general public, interest groups and various agencies as the preferred system. The general public was in support of this system, with the exception of the pay by volume or tag-a-bag option. There was quite a lot of negative feedback indicating concern about increased illegal dumping of waste and illegal use of dumpsters.

Due to the negative reaction received, the final recommendation is SYSTEM B without the Pay-by-Volume option.

Through the public input process, a number of other recommendations were also added on issues such as City purchasing practices, hazardous waste disposal, unsolicited mail and Federal and Provincial roles in waste reduction.

SYSTEM C: 50% Diversion was also not recommended because of the high cost and risk associated with the wet/dry waste collection and processing system which has not yet been implemented on a full scale in North America. This system would also require that tipping fees for the landfill and wet/dry processing centre be set at \$75.00/tonne.

COST SUMMARY FOR RECOMMENDED SYSTEM

Component	Annual Cost	Estimated Diversion (tonnes/year)
Dry Waste Disposal Site	\$ 60,000	4,000
Diversion of Materials:	\$ 20,000	
- diversion of tires		200
- ban of white goods		100
- salvaging		N/A
- Environmental Award of Merit		N/A
- diversion of liquid waste		2,000
- tipping fee increase (\$25/t)		3,000
Promotion & Education	\$ 30,000	100
Yard Waste Collection	\$ 300,000	2,000
Waste Audits	\$ 10,000	500
Voluntary Cardboard Diversion	\$ 5,000	500
Blue Box	\$ 730,000	1,600
TOTALS	\$1,155,000	14,000

Approximate cost/tonne for the recommended system is \$83/tonne.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section provides a summary of the Master Plan recommendations.

Phase One - Immediate Implementation 1992 - 93

1. **Expand Landfill Capacity** - continue process to expand landfill capacity.
2. **Garbage Utility Bylaw** - revise the Garbage Utility Bylaw to limit the number of garbage bags or cans to five per household per week for residential garbage collection once the pilot composting program is in place (present average is 3.3 bags per household per week).
3. **Dry Waste Disposal Site** - apply for approval for the development of a Dry Waste Disposal Site.
4. **Diversion of Waste Tires** - request information from the Provincial Government on the legislation which will prohibit the landfilling of tires and the method of enforcement. The Province should also be asked to clarify whether the City will be expected to provide a collection and transportation service to recycling centres and, if so, how will the City be reimbursed for expenses incurred.
5. **Diversion of Large Metal Appliances** - ban the disposal of all large metal appliances (white goods) at the sanitary landfill.
6. **Salvaging** - salvaging operations should only be considered on a case by case basis, provided they pose no health or safety risks and there is a secure market for the material. The cost of the salvage operation must also be considered.
7. **Promotion and Education** - a general promotion and education program should be developed to encourage solid waste reduction, reuse and recycling and proper disposal of hazardous waste.
8. **Environmental Award of Merit** - an environmental award of merit program should be established to publicly recognize waste reductions initiatives made by businesses.

9. **Liquid Waste** - efforts to divert liquid waste from the landfill site should continue with the goal of permitting no liquid waste disposal at the site.
10. **Water Treatment Plant Sludge** - investigate the alternatives to landfill disposal of an alum calcium carbonate sludge generated by the Water Treatment Plant.
11. **Yard Waste Collection** - design and conduct a pilot program for the separate collection, public drop-off and composting of yard waste. Review the success of the program and report back to Council for future direction.
12. **Landfill Tipping Fee** - increase the landfill tipping fee to \$25.00, effective March 1, 1993.
13. **Commercial Waste Audits** - conduct commercial waste audits to assist businesses in implementing programs for waste reduction and recycling.
14. **Diversion of Corrugated Cardboard** - identify commercial generators of corrugated cardboard and actively encourage them to implement recycling programs.
15. **Future Use Plan for Landfill Site** - request that the Regional Planning Commission update the future use plan for the existing sanitary landfill site.
16. **City Purchasing Practices** - examine City purchasing practices to identify opportunities to increase the purchase of products containing recycled materials.
17. **Hazardous Waste** - review ways to facilitate the proper disposal of hazardous wastes by businesses and citizens.
18. **Unsolicited Mail** - request that the City Solicitor investigate whether a City bylaw could be introduced which would reduce the quantity of unsolicited mail to individuals who do not want it.
19. **Federal and Provincial Role** - request that the Provincial and Federal governments play a greater role in facilitating waste reduction, particularly in the areas of packaging and stimulating the demand for recycled or reusable products.

Phase Two - Implementation in the Years 1994 - 96

- ✓ 1. **Yard Waste Collection** - Expand yard waste collection to a full-scale program, depending on the results of the pilot program and further Council direction.
2. **Pay-by-Volume** - Reassess the pay by volume garbage concept in 1996, and consider this in tendering for a new garbage collection contract.
- ✓ 3. **Landfill Tipping Fees** - evaluate the increase in the landfill tipping fee and determine whether further increases would be beneficial in diverting additional quantities of waste.
2. **Blue Box Versus Drop-Off Depot** - in early 1996, update the Solid Waste Master Plan and review whether the blue box recycling program should continue or whether a regional drop-off depot should be implemented. The general public should provide their input, based on cost versus level of service.
5. **Garbage Collection Contract** - in 1996, local market conditions should be reviewed to determine whether the City should tender a garbage collection contract which includes residential waste only or residential and commercial waste.

Phase Three - Long Term

- ✓ 1. **Solid Waste Master Plan** - revise the solid waste master plan every five years thereafter.
2. **Provincial 50% Goal** - continue to work towards the Provincial goal of 50% waste diversion.

THE CITY OF RED DEER
SOLID WASTE MASTER PLAN UPDATE

June, 1998



The City of Red Deer
Public Works Department



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
THE CITY OF RED DEER
SOLID WASTE MASTER PLAN UPDATE

INTRODUCTION

In the late 1980's and early 1990's the general public was becoming increasingly concerned about environmental issues, particularly waste reduction and recycling. At the same time programs that allowed municipalities to reduce their dependence on landfill disposal, such as Blue Box recycling and composting, were evolving.

In response to these factors, City Council approved a recommendation to prepare a comprehensive Solid Waste Master Plan in 1991. The purpose of the Plan was to research, investigate and formulate policies on waste management issues within the City. This planning process allowed for the comparison of alternatives and the development of an overall waste management strategy rather than examining issues on a case by case basis. In July, 1992, the Master Plan was completed and adopted by City Council.

The majority of the recommendations from the 1992 Master Plan were implemented and the City has been successful in meeting its goal of 20% waste reduction on a per capita basis. Some of the initiatives that were implemented as a result of the Master Plan are outlined below:

- continued investigation and approval of a new waste management facility;
- development of a separate site to accept concrete, rubble and clean fill;
- land application of 5,000 tonnes/year of sludge from the water treatment plant for pH adjustment rather than disposal;
- promotion and advertising programs for waste reduction and recycling;
- yard waste collection and composting; and
- increase in landfill tipping fees to fund the new waste management facility

In order to ensure that the comprehensive approach to waste management planning continued beyond the initial 5 year period, it was recommended that the Solid Waste Master Plan be updated every 5 years. This also allows for the consideration of new markets for recyclable materials, changes in technologies and alternative methods for the delivery of waste management services.

EXISTING WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The existing waste management system is described in detail in the Master Plan Update. Information on waste composition is also included in the document to assist in identifying priority areas for waste reduction and diversion.

CONSIDERATION OF FUTURE WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

One of the goals of the Solid Waste Master Plan update is to determine whether there are areas for improvement and further waste reduction. The report provides a summary of the potential areas for improvement based on past public input, a literature review and a review of practices by other municipalities. The issues were then reviewed by a Focus Group to provide direction on which options should be given further consideration. The general public and local interest groups were also given the opportunity to comment through a questionnaire and written submissions. The input was used in conjunction with practical and technical considerations to make recommendations for the future.

The following provides a brief description of the options and recommendations.

Backyard Composting

Based on comments from the Advisory Committee and a Focus Group, there appears to be limited support for the City to subsidize individual backyard composter units. However, there was considerable support for the City to take an active role in promoting backyard composting. It was felt that it was very important that the public have the information so that they compost properly.

Recommendation: That the City promote backyard composting, on a voluntary basis, through the following:

- *displays and advertising;*
- *information sheets which provide instructions on proper backyard composting techniques and on ways to minimize pests such as mice; and*
- *school tours and presentations.*

Yard Waste Program

i) Front Street Collection for Door-to-Door Yard Waste Program

The operator of the existing program feels that the service could be improved if residents were required to set the yard waste out for collection in the front street, which would separate it from the garbage which is collected in the lane. While this may make it easier for the drivers to differentiate between yard waste and garbage, it may not be convenient for some residents.

Based on the input from the Focus Group, there was no support for switching to front street collection of yard waste. It was felt that the problem could be resolved through an improved sticker or a uniform type of can.

Recommendation: That the City monitor the yard waste collection program to determine whether there is a significant problem in the identification of yard waste containers and, if so, that the City investigate alternatives to make the containers easier to identify.

ii) Banning Yard Waste from the Landfill

The Focus Group also considered the possibility of banning yard waste from the Landfill. This would mean that residents could not put out yard waste mixed with their regular garbage. When this was put forward to the public, only 42 % were in favour of a yard waste ban.

Recommendation: That the Public Works Department continue to promote yard waste diversion on a voluntary basis.

Pilot Food Waste Collection and Composting Program

In order to expand the diversion of organic waste from the landfill, it may be possible to conduct a pilot program to include food waste with the door-to-door yard waste collection program. The Focus Group noted that there may be some potential to work with Olds College on this initiative.

Recommendation: That the City investigate the feasibility of conducting a pilot program to add food waste to the yard waste program. That the City contact Olds College on this initiative.

Volume-Based Garbage Rates

The City of Red Deer currently charges a fixed fee of \$6.33 per household per month for residential garbage collection and disposal, regardless of how much garbage a homeowner throws away. Based on a 1998 survey Red Deer households throw away an average of 2.6 bags of garbage per week, 93 percent set out 5 bags or less..

Some municipalities have set a limit of 5 or 6 bags/week simply to keep the system manageable. While this type of limit provides little incentive for waste reduction, it does prevent residents from setting out large numbers of bags. This helps to prevent disruptions to garbage collection schedules and provides collection of general household refuse and not waste generated from renovations, home businesses, etc.

Through the public consultation process, various local groups supported a bag limit. Based on the questionnaire results, 61% were in favour of a limit of 5 bags or less.

Recommendation: That the City adopt a limit of 5 bags or cans per week for residential garbage collection, in combination with a sticker system for additional bags. That consideration be given to lowering the limit in the future.

Commercial Waste Reduction

Commercial waste represents over 50 percent of the total waste stream. Comments from the public recommended that diversion of commercial waste should be a priority.

Recommendation: In order to increase the diversion of commercial waste implement the following:

- *Conduct commercial waste audits to assist businesses in implementing programs for waste reduction and recycling;*
- *Contact the Red Deer Chamber of Commerce to see if they would be willing to play a role in promoting waste reduction;*
- *Make businesses aware of the City's Recycling Market Directory;*
- *Investigate recycling options for commercial businesses;*
- *Consider waste generated by multi-family residences as a separate waste stream and investigate opportunities to increase waste diversion from this section; and*
- *Identify loads containing corrugated cardboard at the landfill and follow up to inform the generators of possible markets.*

Disposal of Concrete and Rubble

The current disposal location for concrete, asphalt and clean fill is a slope stabilization project near the Wastewater Treatment Plant. This site has a life expectancy of 5 to 7 years.

Recommendation: Investigate options for disposal of concrete and rubble at least two years prior to the filling of the existing site.

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Disposal and Paint Exchange

The City of Red Deer currently provides a household hazardous waste round-up event once per year in the fall. Several participants in the Focus Group and other local groups felt very strongly that the existing Round-Up was not sufficient and that the City should increase the frequency of the Round-Up events or construct a permanent year-round depot. However, based on the questionnaire, 67% of respondents preferred to see the City continue to provide a once/year event.

The new waste management facility is being designed such that a permanent depot could be constructed in the future.

Recommendation: That the City continue to provide a Household Toxic Waste Round-Up event once per year and that a permanent depot be considered in conjunction with the new waste management facility in the future.

Automated Residential Waste Collection

An automated waste collection system involves providing all households with a two-wheeled cart for storing their garbage. On collection day the homeowner wheels the cart to the curb and it is emptied into the garbage collection vehicle using an automated lifting mechanism. Cart rentals range from \$3 to \$4/month.

The Focus Group did not feel that the additional cost for an automated cart service was worth the convenience.

Recommendation: Do not consider automated collection at this time.

Flat Rate Landfill Fee for Small Vehicles

One of the issues regarding the City's new waste management facility is how to improve vehicle traffic in and out of the facility. At the existing landfill there is only one weigh scale that is used for both inbound and outbound traffic. All of the vehicles are weighed in and out to determine the net weight of the load. Customers are charged based on the load weight, with a minimum \$5.00 charge.

One option being considered is to charge a flat rate fee for all small vehicles (half-ton trucks or smaller). Customers would pay a fee in the order of \$8.00/load¹ upon entering the facility. The vehicle would not be weighed on the way out. This is expected to speed up traffic across the scale and reduce waiting times. By improving traffic movement across the scale it will be easier to administer scale transactions and may delay the need to purchase a second scale.

There appeared to be mixed reaction to this issue at the Focus Group and the public. Given the operational benefits, the Public Works Department supports a flat rate fee for small vehicles.

Recommendation: That the City implement a flat rate fee at the new waste management facility for small vehicles.

Methane Gas Recovery at the New Landfill

Through the input process, the Citizens' Action Group on the Environment indicated that they would like to see the City explore the possibility of methane gas recovery at the new landfill. Further study will be required in the future to determine whether it is economically viable to recover methane.

Recommendation: Continue with the design of the new landfill such that methane gas could be recovered in the future, if economically viable.

¹ Further analysis to confirm this estimate

Natural Wetland Area Adjacent to the New Landfill

Also as a result of the input process, City Parks staff, along with the support of the Red Deer River Naturalists, have made a submission regarding the natural wetland area adjacent to the new landfill. They have suggested that an interpretative trail be incorporated into the wetland area as a component of the educational program for the facility.

Recommendation: That the work to incorporate the native wetland area as a significant component of the new Waste Management Facility continue and that consideration be given to the possibility of incorporating an interpretative walking trail through the wetland as a component of the educational program for the new facility.

SUMMARY OF OPTIONS AND ASSOCIATED COSTS

All of the City's waste management programs and services are funded through utility charges and landfill tipping fees. There are no general revenue funds used.

Many of the final recommendations outlined above have no "new" cost implications. Funds for these recommendations have been previously approved and the recommendation is simply a reconfirmation of an existing program or practice.

The recommendations outlined in the following table have not been budgeted for in the past and would require the reallocation of funds or additional funds. These items will come before Council for specific budget approval, either during the annual budgeting process or as a separate item to Council. Acceptance of this Solid Waste Master Plan Update by City Council will provide City Administration with a specific direction for budget preparation.

CONCLUSION

Through the recommended initiatives, the City will continue to move forward on its commitment to waste reduction and recycling. The citizens of Red Deer place a high priority on environmental issues and in particular waste management. The recommended programs will allow the City to continue to meet this priority at a reasonable cost.

**Estimated Costs and Funding Sources for Solid Waste Master Plan Recommendations
Requiring Additional Funds Outside of the Existing Budget**

Recommendation	"One-Time" Capital Cost/Implementation (\$)	Annual Operating Cost (\$/year)	Saving (\$/year)	Source of Funds
1. Backyard Composting Working display at new waste management facility. Ongoing maintenance, promotion and advertising.	3,000	1,500		One-Time - New Landfill Reserve Fund. Annual - Solid Waste Operating Budget.
2. Pilot Food Waste Collection and Composting Program	150,000			Solid Waste Utility
3. Volume Based Garbage Rates Adoption of a limit of 5 bags or cans per week for residential garbage collection.	12,200	4,000		One-Time - Solid Waste Operating Budget. Annual - Solid Waste Operating Budget
4. Investigate Disposal Options for Concrete and Rubble	5,000 to 25,000			One-Time - Solid Waste Operating Budget.
5. Flat Rate Fee for Small Vehicles Savings			3,500	
6. Interpretative Walking Trail at New Waste Management Site Investigate feasibility.	N/A	N/A		No details or cost estimates are available at this time.
TOTAL	170,000 - 190,000	5,500	3,500	

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Public Works Manager.

"Larry Pimm"
Deputy Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager

THE CITY OF RED DEER
WASTE MANAGEMENT MASTER PLAN 2005

DRAFT

Prepared by
The City of Red Deer
Public Works Department

May 17, 2005

DRAFT

Executive Summary

In response to the public's increasing concern about the environment, The City of Red Deer developed a Waste Management Master Plan (WMMP) in 1992. The Master Plan provided a framework for waste management activities for the following 25 to 30 years and focused in detail on the first 5 years. A new Waste Management Master Plan was prepared in 1998, using a similar procedure.

The goal of this Waste Management Master Plan is to obtain confirmation on the strategic direction of waste management programs with a focus on the next five years, though the plan will consider the 25 to 30 year planning horizon.

Six criteria were selected for the evaluation template and their relative importance was ranked as follows:

Criteria Weightings for Evaluation of Ideas

Criteria	Weighting
Compatibility	7%
Environmental Benefit	27%
Implementation Cost	13%
Implementation Effort	7%
Public Perception	13%
Successful Implementation	33%

Compatibility measures how the project aligns with The City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operation plans. Environmental Benefit measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the idea being implemented. Implementation Cost measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the idea. Implementation Effort measures the relative amount of staff time and resources required to implement the idea, including obtaining approvals, public input, and consulting with stakeholders. Public Perception measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of an idea. Successful Implementation measures whether the idea has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success.

Sixty-four future waste management ideas were evaluated using the above criteria. The ideas were generated using suggestions submitted by the public and by reviewing practices used by other municipalities. Input from the Environmental Approval Board (EAB) on the draft recommendations was also considered in determining the final recommendations.

Nine ideas are recommended for further investigation by the end of 2007. The ideas include:

- E.5 Lower 5 Unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection
- C.13 Recycle E-Waste Materials Not in the ERA Program
- F.1 Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting
- C.14 Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables
- D.15 Make Recycling Directory Available Online and
- C.11 Provide Waste Oil Drop-off.
- D.13 Provide School Recycling Program
- C.7 Recycle Wood
- C.1 Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility

Twelve ideas are recommended to be investigated further by the end of 2010. The ideas include:

- D.16 Host Online Swap and Shop Service
- D.12 Provide On-street Recycling Containers
- D.11 Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer
- D.14 Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange
- H.3 Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs
- C.9 Recycle Printer Cartridges
- H.5 Build Interpretive Trail at WMF
- C.10 Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes
- C.4 Recycle Pesticide Containers
- G.1 Support Green Deer Litter Control Program
- H.2 Develop Waste Management Mascot
- C.3 Recycle Concrete and Asphalt

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Goals and Objectives of the Waste Management Master Plan.....	1
1.3 Methodology.....	2
2.0 Status of Previous Recommendations	3
2.1 Status of Recommendations from 1992 Master Plan.....	4
2.2 Status of Recommendations from 1998 Master Plan.....	8
3.0 Existing Waste Management System	12
3.1 Collection Programs.....	12
3.1.1 Waste Collection.....	12
3.1.2 Residential Recycling.....	14
3.1.3 Commercial Recycling.....	15
3.1.4 Yard Waste Collection.....	16
3.2 Diversion Programs.....	16
3.2.1 Composting.....	16
3.2.2 Wood Chipping.....	17
3.2.3 Hazardous Waste.....	17
3.2.4 Liquid Waste.....	18
3.2.5 Petroleum Contaminated Soil.....	18
3.2.6 Salvage Materials.....	19
3.3 Disposal Programs.....	20
3.3.1 Solid Waste Disposal.....	20
3.3.2 Concrete, Rubble and Clean Fill.....	27
3.3.3 Waste Composition and Projection.....	27
3.3.4 Future Waste Disposal Quantities.....	30
3.4 Promotional and Education Programs.....	31
3.4.1 Interpretive Centre.....	31
3.4.2 Public Outreach.....	32
4.0 Evaluation of Future Waste Management Ideas	32
4.1 Waste Management Strategic Ideas.....	35
A.1 Replace Landfilling with Incineration/Cogeneration.....	35
A.2 Expand Current Site.....	35
4.2 Waste Management Facility Operation Ideas.....	36
B.1 Extract and Use Landfill Gas.....	36
B.2 Recirculate Leachate.....	36
B.3 Transport Leachate for Disposal at WWTP.....	36
B.4 Visual Screening of Site.....	37
B.5 Expand Public Drop-off Area.....	37
B.6 Install Biocover at Old Landfill.....	37
B.7 Baling Waste Before Disposal.....	38
B.8 Implement Landfill Yard Waste Prohibition.....	38
B.9 Implement Landfill Old Corrugated Cardboard Prohibition.....	38
B.10 Implement Landfill Drywall Prohibition.....	39

B.11 Implement Landfill Fluorescent Light Tube Prohibition	39
B.12 Reduced Fees for Residential Customers	40
4.3 Waste Management Facility Diversion Ideas	40
C.1 Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility	40
C.2 Provide Dry Waste Disposal Facility	40
C.3 Recycle Concrete and Asphalt	41
C.4 Recycle Pesticide Containers	41
C.5 Recycle Construction and Demolition Wastes	41
C.6 Recycle Drywall	42
C.7 Recycle Wood	42
C.8 Recycle Rechargeable Batteries	42
C.9 Recycle Printer Cartridges	43
C.10 Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes	43
C.11 Provide Waste Oil Drop-off	43
C.12 Change to High Rate Composting Technology	44
C.13 Recycle E-waste Materials Not in the Electronics Recycling Alberta Program.	44
C.14 Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables	44
4.4 Non Waste Management Facility Diversion Ideas	45
D.1 Collect all plastics to recycle numbers 1 and 2	45
D.2 Recycle Number 1 Plastics	45
D.3 Recycle Number 3 Plastics	46
D.4 Recycle Number 4 Plastics	46
D.5 Recycle Number 5 Plastics	47
D.6 Recycle Number 6 Plastics	47
D.7 Recycle Number 7 Plastics	47
D.8 Switch Recycling to a Centralized Depot System	48
D.9 Switch Recycling to a Blue Bag System	48
D.10 Allow E-waste Collection in Blue Box	48
D.11 Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer	49
D.12 Provide On-street Recycling Containers	49
D.13 Provide School Recycling Program	49
D.14 Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange	50
D.15 Make Recycling Directory Available Online	50
D.16 Host Online Swap and Shop Service	50
4.5 Waste Collection Program Ideas	51
E.1 Facilitate On-street Take It or Leave It Event	51
E.2 Provide Bulky Waste Collection	51
E.3 Provide Drive Through Garbage Cans	52
E.4 Provide Rewards for Residents who Set Out Small Waste Amounts	52
E.5 Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection	52
E.6 Subsidize Residential Collection with Increased Commercial Rates	53
E.7 Switch from Private Sector to Public Sector Collection of Waste Materials	53
4.6 Yard Waste Collection Program Ideas	53
F.1 Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting	53
F.2 Expand Composting to Include Organics/Non-recyclable Paper	54

F.3 Accept Biodegradable Plastic Bags for Yard Waste Collection.....	54
4.7 Litter Control Program Ideas	54
G.1 Support Green Deer Litter Control Program.....	54
G.2 Provide Year-round Litter Control.....	55
G.3 Implement Tax for Litter Generating Businesses	55
G.4 Increase Litter Control Education	55
G.5 Increase Enforcement of Fines for Littering	55
4.8 Waste Management Program/Education Ideas	56
H.1 Develop Environmental Awards	56
H.2 Develop Waste Management Section Mascot	56
H.3 Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs	56
H.4 Develop Interperiod Event at Hockey Games.....	57
H.5 Build Interpretive Trail at the WMF	57
5.0 Recommendations and Discussion	60
5.1 Ideas Recommended for Further Investigation by 2007.....	61
E.5 Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection.....	61
C.13 Recycle Electronic Waste Materials Not in ERA Program.....	61
F.1 Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting.....	62
C.14 Provide Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables.....	62
D.15 Make Recycling Directory Available Online.....	62
C.11 Provide a Waste Oil Drop-off at WMF.....	62
D.13 Provide School Recycling Program	62
C.7 Recycle Wood	63
C.1 Provide Non-contaminated Liquid Waste Facility.....	63
5.2 Ideas Recommended for Further Investigation by 2010.....	63
D.16 Host Online Swap and Shop Service	63
D.12 Provide On-street Recycling Containers.....	63
D.11 Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer.....	63
D.14 Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange	64
H.3 Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs	64
C.9 Recycle Printer Cartridges	64
H.5 Build Interpretive Trail at WMF.....	64
C.10 Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes.....	64
C.4 Recycle Pesticide Containers	64
G.1 Support Green Deer Litter Control Program.....	65
H.2 Develop a Waste Management Section Mascot.....	65
C.3 Recycle Concrete and Asphalt	65
6.0 Conclusions.....	65
Appendix I.....	67
Appendix II.....	70
Appendix III.....	135

List of Tables

Table 1: Status of Recommendations from 1992 WMMP.....	4
Table 2: Status of Recommendations from the 1998 WMMP.....	9
Table 3: Materials Collected in Residential Recycling Program.....	15
Table 4: Yard Waste Diversion.....	16
Table 5: Operating Cost per Tonne.....	25
Table 6: Approximate Population of Users with Contracts to Use the WMF	27
Table 7: Approximate Population of Other Current Users of the WMF	28
Table 8: Sources of Solid Waste in 2004.....	28
Table 9: Comparison of Red Deer's Population Growth and Landfill Disposal.....	30
Table 10: Projected Population and Waste Generation	31
Table 11: Criteria Weightings for Evaluation of Ideas	34
Table 12: Future Waste Management Ideas and Their Evaluated Scores	57
Table 13: Ideas Recommended for Further Investigation by 2007.....	60
Table 14: Ideas Recommended for Further Investigation by 2010.....	61

List of Figures

Figure 1: Planning Methodology for Waste Management Master Plan	3
Figure 2: Residential Monthly Waste Collection Fee.....	13
Figure 3: Residential Waste Set Out Rate.....	13
Figure 4: Monthly Recycling Collection Fee.....	14
Figure 5: Blue Box Set Out and Participation Rates.....	14
Figure 6: Drums of Household Hazardous Waste Collected.....	18
Figure 7: Tonnes of Scrap Metal Diverted from Landfill.....	19
Figure 8: The City of Red Deer Landfill Sites.....	22
Figure 9: Landfill Liner Cross-Section	24
Figure 10: Landfill Tipping Fees	26
Figure 11: Monthly Variation in Tonnage Received at the WMF in 2003.....	26
Figure 12: Residential Waste Composition Edmonton, Alberta 2000/2001.....	29

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Since the late 1980's, the general public has become increasingly concerned with environmental issues, particularly waste reduction and recycling. During the same time period, waste management and diversion programs have continued to evolve. In response to these factors, City Council approved a recommendation to prepare a comprehensive Waste Management Master Plan (WMMP). The WMMP researched, investigated and formulated policies on waste management issues within the City. The planning process allowed for the comparison of alternatives and the development of an overall waste management strategy rather than examining issues on a case-by-case basis. The first completed plan was adopted by Council in July 1992. The Master Plan provided a framework for waste management activities over the next 25 to 30 years and focused in detail on the first 5 years. A new Waste Management Master Plan was prepared in 1998.

The majority of the recommendations from the first two WMMPs have been implemented. In order to ensure that the comprehensive approach to waste management planning continues, the WMMP is being updated roughly every six years. The updating of the WMMP allows new technology and information to be considered in planning the direction for waste management in the City of Red Deer.

As with the first two WMMPs, the main focus of the report is the next five years. This WMMP will assess, identify and analyze the City of Red Deer's existing waste management system for potential improvement.

1.2 Goals and Objectives of the Waste Management Master Plan

The goal of this Waste Management Master Plan is to obtain confirmation by Council of the strategic direction of waste management programs with a focus on the next five years though the plan will consider the 25 to 30 year planning horizon.

The objectives of the WMMP include:

- Evaluating whether the previous WMMPs have met their past objectives,
- Documenting the current status of the City of Red Deer's waste management system,
- Determining whether additional diversion programs or modifications to existing waste management programs are required,
- Continuing to provide an affordable and sustainable waste management system using a staged implementation approach that recognizes budget and staffing constraints, and
- Ensuring that the City of Red Deer's waste management system continues to be financed by the users of the system.

1.3 Methodology

Figure 1 provides a schematic outline of the methodology followed. Work on the current WMMP began in mid 2004 with determining the study objectives and reviewing the existing system. As discussed further in Section 4.0, six criteria were selected and ranked according to importance with the assistance of The City of Red Deer's Environmental Advisory Board (EAB). These criteria were then used to evaluate the ideas for future waste management initiatives that had been generated. The ideas were generated using suggestions submitted by the public and by reviewing practices used by other municipalities. A draft report was prepared and the recommendations were submitted to the EAB to obtain the Board's input on the draft recommendations. An open house was held to present the WMMP draft to the public and obtain further input on the recommendations. The feedback obtained was evaluated and considered in the final draft, which was then submitted to Council for approval.

DRAFT

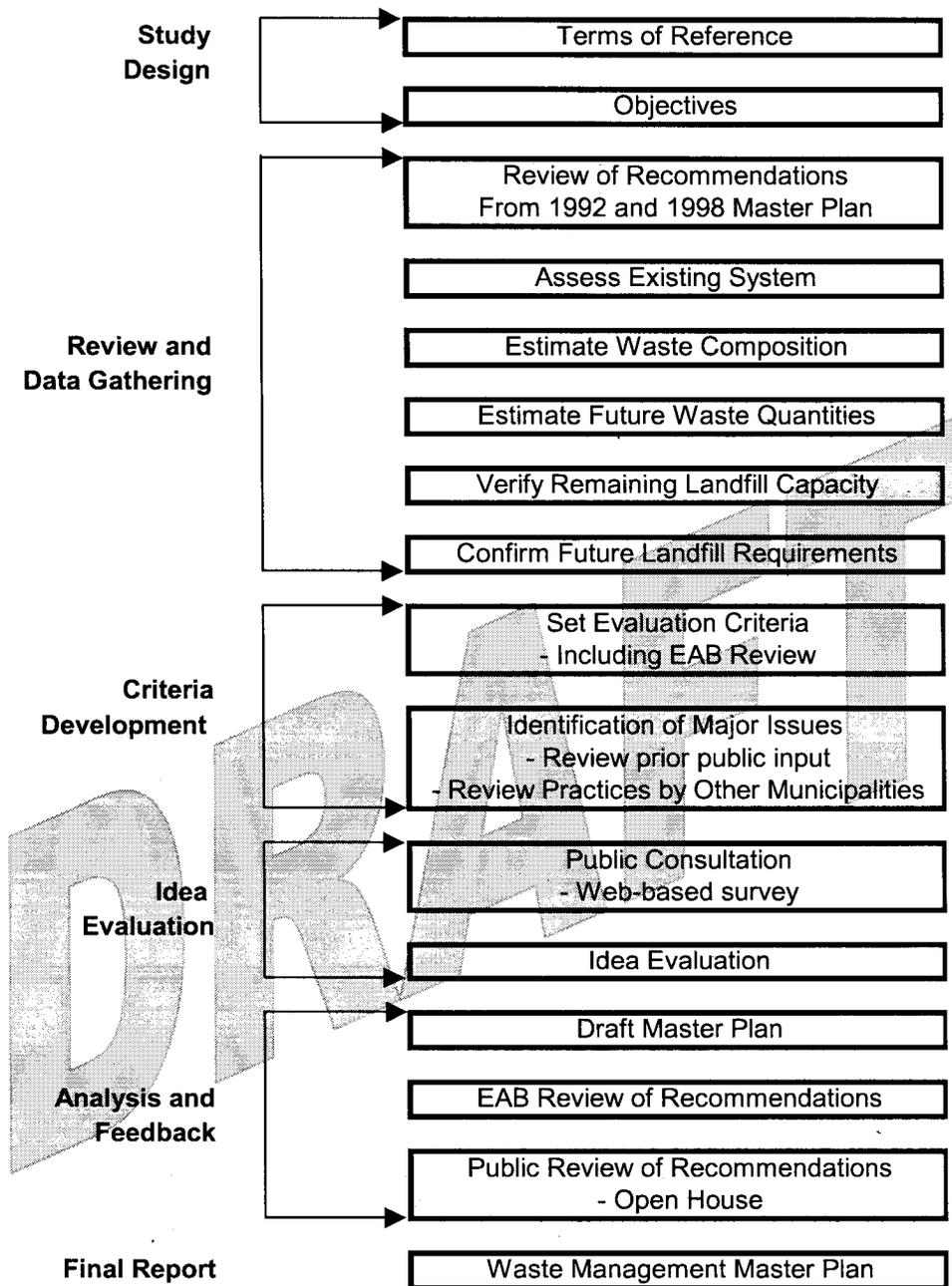


Figure 1: Planning Methodology for Waste Management Master Plan

2.0 Status of Previous Recommendations

The 1992 and 1998 WMMPs made numerous recommendations that have been useful in assisting The City Administration with the environmentally responsible development of waste management programs and projects. The majority of the recommendations have been implemented successfully.

2.1 Status of Recommendations from 1992 Master Plan

Table 1 provides an update of the status of the recommendations from the 1992 WMMP. To date, all but one of the recommendations have been completed.

The recommendation that The City of Red Deer continue to work towards the provincial goal of 50% waste diversion was not adopted. The City continues to implement diversion programs, but it was decided adopting the provincial goal was not realistic.

Table 1: Status of Recommendations from 1992 WMMP

	Recommendation	Status	Complete
1992 Recommendations – Phase One – Immediate Implementation			
1	Expanded Landfill Capacity – continue process to expand landfill capacity	New Waste Management Facility with 40+ years capacity opened September 2001	Yes
2	Garbage Utility Bylaw – revise the Garbage Utility Bylaw to limit the number of units to five per household per week for residential collection	5 unit limit has been in place since April 1999. Reducing the limit is being evaluated on an ongoing basis. Resident opinion is split on the merit of reducing the limit to less than five units. Reducing the limit to 3 units per week would result in a saving of \$2.28 per year per household.	Yes
3	Dry Waste Disposal Site – apply for approval for the development of a dry waste site	Concrete, rubble and clean fill have been diverted to a Slope Stabilization Project. The Slope Stabilization Project is expected to be complete in 2008 or 2009. The approval for a new Dry Waste Disposal Site has been granted.	Yes
4	Diversion of Waste Tires – request information from the Provincial Government on the legislation which will prohibit the landfilling of tires and the method of enforcement.	Tire Recycling Alberta's program of charging an environmental fee on all new tires and consumer education has been successful in diverting tires from the WMF. The WMF collects tires that are picked up by a recycling company.	Yes
5	Diversion of Large Metal Appliances – ban the disposal of all large metal appliances (white goods) at the landfill.	White goods have been banned from disposal at the WMF. All chloro-fluorocarbons are removed from appliances prior to them being recycled.	Yes

	Recommendation	Status	Complete
6	Salvaging – salvaging operations should only be considered on a case by case basis provided they pose no health or safety risks and there is a secure market for the material. The cost of the salvage operation must also be considered.	While scavenging is not permitted at the WMF, salvaging is considered on a case by case basis. Salvaging is the controlled removal of materials from the waste stream that have established markets. Examples of materials salvaged at the WMF include tires, metals, propane cylinders and e-waste.	Yes
7	Promotion and Education – a general promotion and education program should be developed to encourage solid waste reduction, reuse and recycling and proper disposal of hazardous waste.	The interpretive centre at the landfill has helped to promote waste reduction and recycling. Promotional materials on a variety of waste management topics are available from the City. In 2004, an advertising campaign focusing on yard waste and recycling was undertaken.	Yes
8	Environmental Award of Merit – an environmental award of merit program should be established to publicly recognize waste reduction initiatives made by businesses.	The provincial Emerald Award program is an established program which recognizes outstanding environmental achievements for various categories including businesses.	Yes
9	Liquid Waste – efforts to divert liquid waste from the landfill site should continue with the goal of permitting no liquid waste disposal at the site.	The WMF does not accept liquid wastes. The City is currently considering adding a non-contaminated liquid waste facility to operations at the WMF.	Yes
10	Water Treatment Plant Sludge – investigate the alternatives to landfill disposal of an alum calcium carbonate sludge generated by the Water Treatment Plant	Prior to the fall of 1993, the alum calcium carbonate sludge from the Water Treatment Plant was landfilled. Landfarming of the sludge started in the fall of 1993 and continued until water softening was discontinued in October 2002.	Yes
11	Yard Waste Collection – design and conduct a pilot program for the separate collection, public drop-off and composting of yard waste.	Since 1997, door to door yard waste collection has been provided to City residents.	Yes

	Recommendation	Status	Complete
12	Landfill Tipping Fee – increase the landfill tipping fee to \$25 per tonne effective March 1, 1993	Tipping fees have increased from \$25 per tonne in 1993 to \$36 per tonne in 2004. The increased tipping fees act as an incentive to divert materials.	Yes
13	Commercial Waste Audits – conduct commercial waste audits to assist businesses in implementing programs for waste reduction and recycling	City staff members have provided business waste audits when requested and when disposal issues warrant.	Yes
14	Diversion of Corrugated Cardboard – identify commercial generators of corrugated cardboard and actively encourage them to implement recycling programs	Contract staff at the WMF redirect residential and commercial customers with significant amounts of corrugated cardboard to recycling bins located in the salvaging area.	Yes
15	Future Use Plan for Old Landfill Site – request that the Regional Planning Commission update the future use plan for the existing sanitary landfill site	A landfill reclamation concept plan outlining the future use of the old landfill was prepared by Parkland Community Planning Commission in November 1999.	Yes
16	City Purchasing Practices – examine City purchasing practices to identify opportunities to increase the purchase of products containing recycled materials	The City's purchasing policy A5303 includes a statement regarding the purchase of environmentally friendly products.	Yes
17	Hazardous Waste – review ways to facilitate the proper disposal of hazardous wastes by businesses and citizens	City holds an annual two day Household Toxic Waste Roundup in September. The City operates a year round household hazardous waste facility at the WMF to accept small quantities of residential hazardous waste. Commercial waste is redirected to a local contractor for disposal.	Yes

	Recommendation	Status	Complete
18	Unsolicited Mail – request that the City Solicitor investigate whether a City Bylaw could be introduced which would reduce the quantity of unsolicited mail to individuals who do not want it.	Consultation with the City Solicitor indicated that a bylaw for this purpose was not feasible. Unsolicited mail can be minimized by using the Do Not Contact Service available through the Canadian Marketing Association’s website.	Yes
19	Federal and Provincial Role – request that the Provincial and Federal governments play a greater role in facilitating waste reduction, particularly in the areas of packaging and stimulating the demand for recycled or reusable products.	The Provincial government has been focused on introducing waste diversion programs to reduce the per capita waste contribution in Alberta. The Federal government is operating the EcoLogo program which provides consumers with information on the environmental friendliness of a product.	Yes
1992 Master Plan Recommendations – Phase Two – Implementation in 1994 –96			
1	Yard Waste Collection – expand yard waste collection to a full scale program, depending on the results of the pilot program and further Council direction.	In 1997, a full scale yard waste collection program was implemented. It continues to be a part of the solid waste collection contract.	Yes
2	Pay By Volume – Reassess the pay by volume concept in 1996 and consider this in tendering for a new garbage collection contract	5 unit limit has been in place since April 1999. Reducing the limit is being evaluated on an ongoing basis. Based on the Waste Management Customer Satisfaction Survey, resident opinion is split on the merit of reducing the limit to less than five units. Reducing the limit to 3 units per week would result in a saving of \$2.28 per year per household.	Yes
3	Landfill Tipping Fees – evaluate the increase in the landfill tipping fee and determine whether further increases would be beneficial in diverting additional quantities of waste.	Landfill tipping fees have continued to increase to offset the increased operation costs for the WMF. Indirectly this may have resulted in diverting additional waste from the WMF.	Yes

	Recommendation	Status	Complete
4	Blue Box Versus Drop-off Depot – in early 1996, update the Waste Management Master Plan and review whether the Blue Box Recycling Program should continue or whether a regional drop-off depot should be implemented. The general public should provide their input based on cost versus level of service	Drop-off depots were considered as an alternative to the Blue Box Program in preparation for the Recycling Tender in 1996. This option was not considered further due to lack of support in a public opinion survey and limited cost benefit.	Yes
5	Solid Waste Collection Contract – in 1996, local market conditions should be reviewed to determine whether the City should tender a solid waste collection contract which includes residential waste or residential and commercial waste	In 1996, following consultation with City businesses and waste haulers, the solid waste contract was tendered for the collection of residential and commercial solid waste. In 2003, the contract was tendered for the collection of residential and commercial solid waste again.	Yes
1992 Master Plan Recommendations – Phase Three – Long Term			
1	Waste Management Master Plan Update – revise the Waste Management Master Plan every five years hereafter	Updates have been completed on a 6 year cycle (1998 and 2004)	Yes
2	Provincial 50% Goal – continue to work toward the provincial goal of 50% waste diversion	The City of Red Deer did not adopt the provincial goal. The Provincial government continues to introduce programs like ewaste recycling and landfill prohibitions to aid in reaching the provincial goal.	No

2.2 Status of Recommendations from 1998 Master Plan

Table 2 provides an update of the status of the recommendations from the 1998 WMMP. All of the recommendations have been completed.

Table 2: Status of Recommendations from the 1998 WMMP

Recommendation	Status	Complete
1998 Master Plan Recommendations		
5.1 Backyard Composting - That The City promote backyard composting on a voluntary basis through displays and advertising, information sheets on proper backyard composting techniques and school tours and presentations.	The City of Red Deer has promoted backyard composting through a composter subsidization program in concert with the Kerry Wood Nature Centre, distribution of materials on backyard composting techniques at public events and through school tours and presentations.	Yes
5.2.1 Front Street Collection for Door-to-Door Yard Waste Program - That The City monitor the yard waste collection program to determine whether there is a significant problem in the identification of yard waste containers and if so that the City investigate alternatives to make the containers easier to identify.	The yard waste stickers have been redesigned to make them easier for the drivers to see. At public events, members of the public are encouraged to put stickers on both sides of their yard waste containers to help the drivers see the containers.	Yes
5.2.2 Banning Yard Waste from the Landfill - That the Public Works Department continue to promote yard waste diversion on a voluntary basis.	The City continues to promote the yard waste program through a new yard waste advertising campaign initiated in 2004.	Yes
5.3 Pilot Food Waste Collection and Composting Program - That the City investigate the feasibility of conducting a pilot program to add food waste to the yard waste program. That the City contact Olds College on this initiative.	The proximity of the yard waste composting site to residential development precludes the addition of food waste to the yard waste program. The odour potential is significantly increased if food waste is added to the compost	Yes

	Recommendation	Status	Complete
5.4	Volume-Based Garbage Rates - That the City adopt a limit of 5 bags or cans per week for residential garbage collection, in combination with a sticker system for additional bags. That consideration be given to lowering the limit in the future.	5 unit limit has been in place since April 1999. Reducing the limit is being evaluated on an ongoing basis. Based on the Waste Management Customer Satisfaction Survey, resident opinion is split on the merit of reducing the limit to less than five units. Reducing the limit to 3 units per week would result in a saving of \$2.28 per household per year.	Yes
5.5.1	Waste Audits - Conduct commercial waste audits to assist businesses in implementing programs for waste reduction and recycling.	City staff members have provided business waste audits when requested and when disposal issues warrant.	Yes
5.5.2	Corrugated Cardboard - In order to increase the diversion of commercial waste implement the following: contact the Red Deer Chamber of Commerce to see if they would be willing to play a role in promoting waste reduction; make businesses aware of the City's Recycling Market Directory; investigate recycling options for commercial businesses; consider waste generated by multifamily residences as a separate waste stream and investigate opportunities to increase waste diversion from this sector; and identify loads containing corrugated cardboard at the landfill and follow up to inform the generators of possible markets.	The Recycling Market Directory is available on the City's network where it is referenced by staff when businesses and individuals call in with recycling inquiries. The recycling options for commercial businesses are outlined in the Recycling Market Directory. A toter bin service for multifamily residences has been developed to increase the diversion from multifamily residences. Loads containing large amounts of corrugated cardboard are identified by the PDO staff and the customer is encouraged to deposit the cardboard in recycling bins located at the WMF. City staff have also followed up with generators of large volumes of cardboard to inform them of other options for their materials.	Yes

	Recommendation	Status	Complete
5.6	Disposal of Concrete and Rubble - Investigate options for disposal of concrete and rubble for at least two years prior to the filling of the existing site.	Concrete, rubble and clean fill have been diverted to a Slope Stabilization Project. The Slope Stabilization Project is expected to be complete in 2008 or 2009. The approval for a new Dry Waste Disposal Site has been granted.	Yes
5.7	Household Hazardous Waste Disposal and Paint Exchange - That the City continue to provide a Household Toxic Waste Round-Up event once per year and that a permanent depot be considered in conjunction with the new waste management facility in the future.	City holds an annual two day Household Toxic Waste Roundup in September. The City operates a year round household hazardous waste facility at the WMF to accept small quantities of residential hazardous waste. Commercial hazardous waste is redirected to a local contractor for disposal.	Yes
5.8	Automated Residential Waste Collection - Do not consider automated collection at this time.		Yes
5.9	Flat Rate Landfill Fee for Small Vehicles - That The City implement a flat rate fee at the new waste management facility for small vehicles.	A flat rate fee of \$5 has been implemented at the Waste Management Facility for small vehicles.	Yes
5.10	Methane Gas Recovery at the New Landfill - Continue with the design of the new landfill such that methane gas could be recovered in the future if economically viable.	New Waste Management Facility has been designed to allow methane gas collection	Yes

	Recommendation	Status	Complete
5.11	<p>Natural Wetland Area Adjacent to the New Landfill - That the work to incorporate the native wetland area as a significant component of the new waste management facility continue and that consideration be given to the possibility of incorporating an interpretative walking trail through the wetland as a component of the educational program for the new facility.</p>	<p>The native wetland area has been incorporated into the design of the waste management facility. Storm runoff from the non landfill areas of the site is used to supplement the water level in the wetland. An interpretive trail through the wetland is planned. It is currently in the conceptual design stage.</p>	Yes

3.0 Existing Waste Management System

3.1 Collection Programs

3.1.1 Waste Collection

On January 1, 1997 Western Waste Services took over the solid waste and yard waste collection for The City of Red Deer from Laidlaw Waste Systems Ltd. In 1999 Western Waste Services changed their name to Capital Environmental Resource Inc., (Capital). Capital currently holds the contract for the collection of residential solid waste, recycling and yard waste, as well as commercial solid waste and recycling.

3.1.1.1 Residential Waste Collection

Approximately 21,100 households receive individual weekly garbage collection. Units receiving this type of service include all single-family dwelling and some duplexes, fourplexes, townhouses, condominiums and apartments. Residents are charged on their monthly utility bills for the service, and Figure 2 shows historical monthly garbage charges.

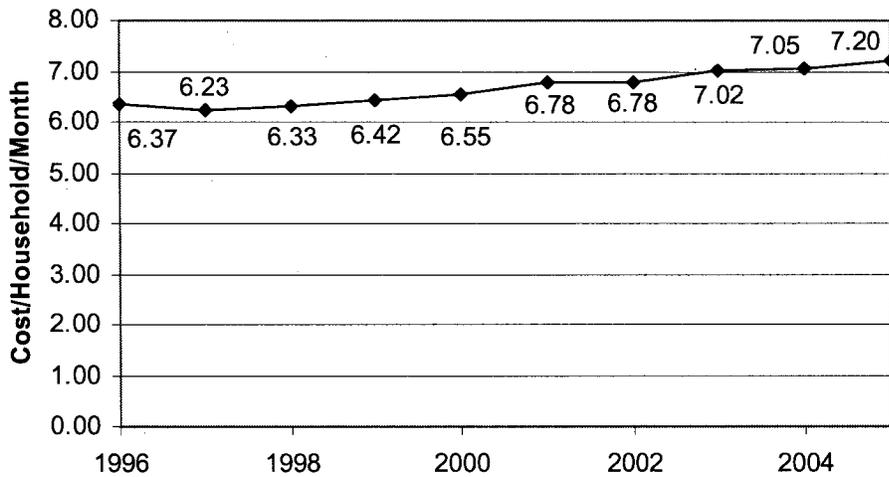


Figure 2: Residential Monthly Waste Collection Fee

On April 19, 1999 a 5-unit collection limit was implemented for single-family dwellings in Red Deer. The implementation was timed to coincide with the commencement of yard waste collection for the summer. Residents have the option of purchasing extra unit stickers at a cost of one dollar to cover those times of year when they may generate more than the 5-unit limit. The unit limit was added to The City of Red Deer's bylaws in 2001. Figure 3 shows historical weekly average set out rates for residential collection.

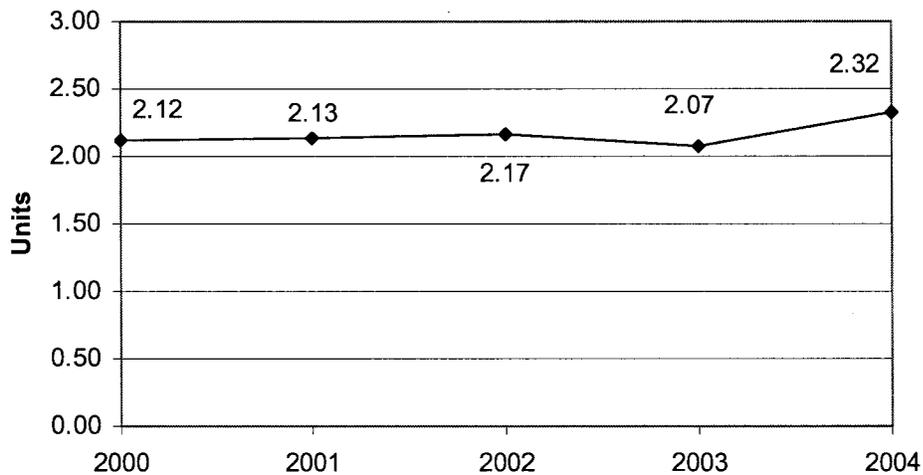


Figure 3: Residential Waste Set Out Rate

3.1.1.2 Commercial Waste Collection

Commercial garbage accounts include commercial establishments, apartments, condominiums, townhouses and fourplexes. Services with bins that are 6 cubic

yards or smaller must be rented from the collection contractor, while large bins may be rented from whichever collector the establishment chooses.

3.1.2 Residential Recycling

The blue box recycling program was launched in May 1991 for approximately 15,000 households, at a fee of \$4.56 per household per month. Since then it has expanded to include 22,700 households at a fee of \$3.59 per household per month. Figure 4 shows historical blue box and apartment toter recycling fees while Figure 5 shows the performance history of the recycling program. The set out rate describes how many homes put their blue box out for collection each week and participation rate is a measure of the number of homes that put out their blue box for pick-up at least once in a six-week period. When the program was introduced in 1991, the initial set out rates were 35% and participation rates were 75%. Since that time, both rates increased and have stabilized over the last five years.

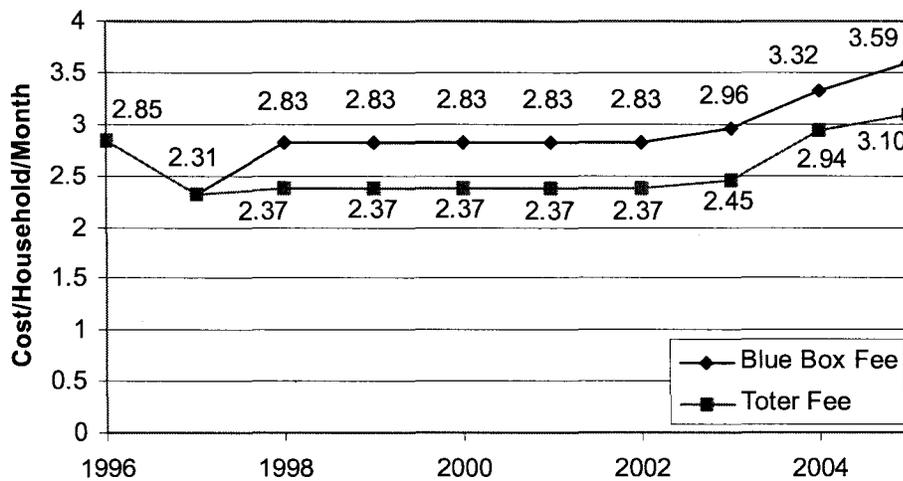


Figure 4: Monthly Recycling Collection Fee

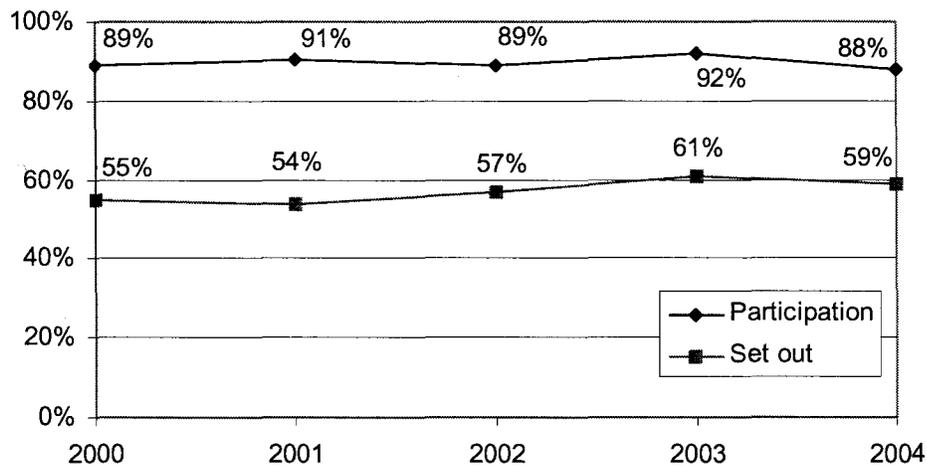


Figure 5: Blue Box Set Out and Participation Rates

The original program was expanded in June 1992 to include approximately 5,000 apartment units, utilizing toters. This expansion of the program allowed for the reduction in the monthly recycling charge. Currently the program includes approximately 8,250 multi-family units at a fee of \$3.10 per dwelling unit per month.

Under a revenue sharing arrangement with the collection contractor, The City receives 60 percent of the revenue from the sale of recyclable materials and the contractor receives the other 40 percent. The City uses its portion of the revenue to offset the costs of the program. Table 3 shows a summary of the amount of materials collected over the past five years and the revenue generated for The City.

Table 3: Materials Collected in Residential Recycling Program

Recyclables (tones)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹
Newspaper/Magazines	1,881	2,168	2,182	2,070	0
Cardboard/Boxboard/ Milk Cartons	775	815	818	842	295
Glass	214	135	153	165	39
Metal	131	135	119	114	104
HDPE Plastic	169	115	136	183	149
Mixed Paper	113			388	2,315
Total	3,282	3,368	3,409	3,762	3,528
Cost Sharing Revenue	\$253,821	\$211,522	\$213,970	\$236,371	\$196,847

¹ The significant change in paper quantities is due to different classifications, by different contractors.

Laidlaw Waste Systems held the contract for recycling collection from 1992-1996, with Waste Management of Canada Inc. (WMI) taking over collection as of January 1, 1997. In June of 1997 WMI became Canadian Waste Services Inc and on November 1, 2003 the contract for recycling collection was awarded to Capital Environmental Resources Inc.

The recycling program has evolved over the years to include more items than when it was initially introduced. Boxboard was added to the program in January 1994 and milk cartons and mixed paper were added in January 1997.

3.1.3 Commercial Recycling

Commercial recycling has been increasing in Red Deer since the early 1990s. The Public Works Department has developed a Recycling Directory for residents and businesses, which is available by telephone inquiry. It contains the names of local businesses, what items they will accept for recycling and whether or not there is a fee involved. The City also operates an office paper drop-off depot for

small businesses. Although the office paper collected at the drop-off is not weighed, it is estimated that ten tonnes of paper were collected and recycled in 2004.

3.1.4 Yard Waste Collection

In April 1997, The City of Red Deer began door-to-door collection of residential yard waste. Collection runs from mid April until the end of October, on the same day as regular garbage and blue box collection. Residents are encouraged to place their yard waste in a container marked with a yard waste sticker, in a paper yard waste bag or bundled with a string. Acceptable yard waste materials include grass clippings, garden wastes, tree trimmings and leaves. Yard waste materials set out in plastic bags are collected as garbage.

Originally, the yard waste stickers were white with black writing but in order to make yard waste more easily identifiable for the collector, the stickers were made larger and bright orange. Also, paper yard waste bags were not originally acceptable, but a pilot study was done in 2001 to assess the feasibility of adding them to the existing system. The paper bags are specially designed for yard waste, as they are large and durable, yet decompose easily in the composting process. Paper yard waste bags were added to the collection program in 2002 to give residents more options for those times of year when they generate more yard waste than their regular yard waste containers can hold. These bags can be purchased at home improvement and department stores in Red Deer. Table 4 shows the amount of yard waste that has been diverted from the landfill in the past 5 years.

Table 4: Yard Waste Diversion

Yard Waste (tonnes)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Residential Door to Door	1,691	1,843	1,688	1,836	2,336
Drop-off Depot	403	999	1,014	927	940
Free Week	99	80	187	291	321
Total	2,193	2,922	2,889	3,054	3,597

3.2 Diversion Programs

3.2.1 Composting

Currently, the yard waste collected from residences in the city is composted at the WMF and the finished compost is available for sale to residents. In 2003, approximately 344 tonnes of finished compost were sold. Residential customers purchased 262 tonnes of compost while 50 tonnes were sold to the Parks Department and the rest to commercial customers. Free yard waste weeks in both the spring and fall have been instituted to encourage people to bring the large amounts of yard waste generated at these times of year to the WMF and minimize the amount landfilled.

The Parks Department has been composting all spent plant material since 1988. The material is windrowed at The City nursery, located just off 40 Avenue north of 67 Street. Approximately 45 tonnes of material were diverted from the landfill in 2003 through this program. This compares to about 30 tonnes of spent plant material in 1998. The finished compost is used as a soil amendment in flower and shrub beds and as top dressing material on sports fields throughout the city.

3.2.2 Wood Chipping

Wood pallets are diverted from the landfill and stored at the WMF until they can be chipped. The Parks Department then uses the wood chips as mulch in City flowerbeds.

The City of Red Deer Emergency Services staff collect Christmas trees every year and deliver them to three locations in the city. Employees of the Parks Department then chip the trees and use the wood chips as mulch in shrub beds and reforestation projects throughout the city.

3.2.3 Hazardous Waste

3.2.3.1 Commercially Generated Hazardous Waste

Commercially generated hazardous waste is not accepted at the WMF. Businesses that generate hazardous waste are responsible for ensuring proper disposal and are redirected to choose a local contractor should they attempt to use the WMF.

3.2.3.2 Biomedical Waste

The David Thompson Health Region (DTHR) covers Central Alberta and all of the communities serviced by Red Deer's WMF fall within this region. DTHR policy number ES-III-20 addresses waste management procedures for all departments and staff in DTHR operated facilities. The policy defines which types of waste are not considered biomedical waste. Non-biomedical waste can be treated by placing the waste in an impervious bag and disposing of it at a landfill. This sort of waste poses no threat to public health when treated in this manner.

Some examples of wastes categorized as biomedical wastes are human tissue, organs, body parts, laboratory cultures and contaminated sharps. These items are stored in labelled containers until collection and transport to Beiseker, for incineration.

3.2.3.3 Pesticide Containers

Pesticide containers are no longer accepted at the WMF. Until October of 1997, triple-rinsed herbicide and pesticide containers were accepted and stored in a locked compound at the landfill, free of charge. Red Deer County ran a program that shredded the containers, then removed them for cleaning and recycling. At

this time, there are no plans to begin accepting herbicide and pesticide containers again.

3.2.3.4 Household Hazardous Waste

A permanent household hazardous waste (HHW) drop-off location was built as a part of the new WMF. Residents can bring household hazardous waste to the WMF year round, free of charge. The City still runs a two day annual Household Toxic Waste Round-up in September. Before the implementation of the permanent HHW drop-off, The City ran two round-ups every year, one in the spring and one in the fall.

The paint exchange is no longer a part of the round-up due to low interest in the event. Figure 6 shows the number of drums of HHW collected for the past 5 years, which has increased dramatically since the establishment of the year round drop-off site in 2001. This indicates that this material was likely being disposed of in the landfill prior to 2002.

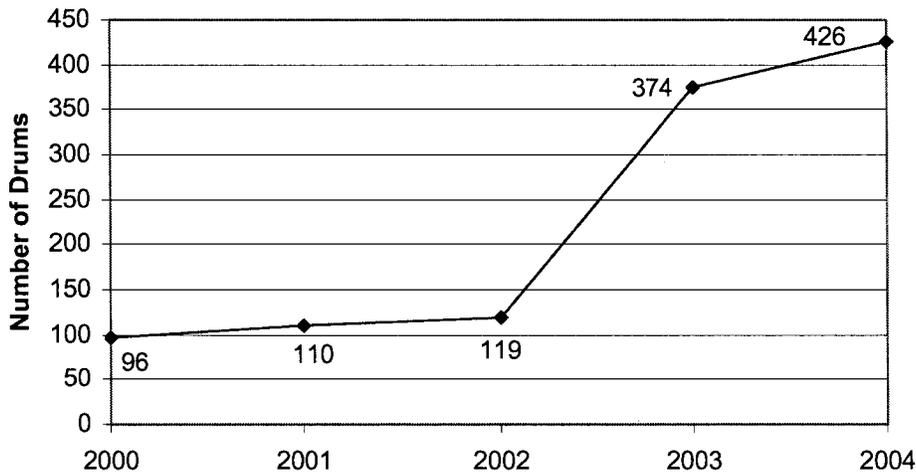


Figure 6: Drums of Household Hazardous Waste Collected

3.2.4 Liquid Waste

Liquid waste is not accepted at the WMF. During the design process for the WMF, a liquid waste treatment facility was considered, but was not implemented. Facilities in Red Deer that generate liquid waste must either ensure that it meets the strict criteria for acceptance at the Wastewater Treatment Plant, or employ private contractors to remove and treat the liquid.

3.2.5 Petroleum Contaminated Soil

Petroleum contaminated soil is not accepted at the WMF. There are a number of environmental firms in Central Alberta that are equipped to deal with contaminated soil.

3.2.6 Salvage Materials

The new WMF is equipped with a salvage pad to facilitate diversion activities. Residents can drop-off tires, electronic waste (e-waste), white goods, scrap metal, recyclables and furniture. The scale operators direct users to the appropriate area for salvageable material drop-off.

3.2.6.1 Tires

In Alberta, a four dollar environmental fee is charged on every tire purchased. The fee goes into a fund operated by Tire Recycling Alberta, a division of Alberta Recycling Management Authority. This fund is used to collect and recycle old tires, keeping them out of Alberta's landfills. People bringing tires to the WMF are directed to deposit them in the tire bins located on the salvage pad. The collection and recycling of the tires brought to the Red Deer WMF is coordinated by Tire Recycling Alberta.

3.2.6.2 Scrap Metal

There is also an area on the salvage pad where scrap metal can be dropped off. White goods, like refrigerators and freezers, are stored in an area separate from the scrap metal until the refrigerant can be safely removed, then they are transferred to the scrap metal pile. Calgary Metals purchases the scrap metal from The City at \$20 per tonne. Calgary Metals is responsible for removing the refrigerant and transporting the metal. Figure 7 shows the amount of scrap metal collected on the salvage pad for the past five years.

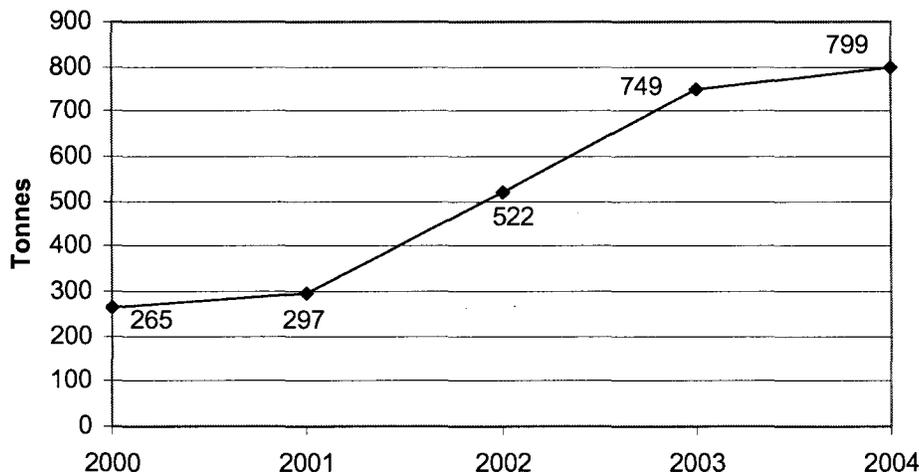


Figure 7: Tonnes of Scrap Metal Diverted from Landfill

3.2.6.3 E-Waste

The City of Red Deer's WMF has been diverting e-waste from entering the landfill since 2002. E-waste is collected on the salvage pad and, once enough has accumulated, it is shipped to a recycler. In 2003, this program diverted 28 tonnes of e-waste from entering the landfill, and this number increased to 73 tonnes in 2004.

In early 2004 the government of Alberta announced that it would be instituting a program, similar to the tire recycle program, for recycling e-waste. This program came into full effect in February 2005 with a fee on electronics at the time of purchase. The fee goes into a fund to finance the collection and recycling of e-waste in Alberta. This program is run by Electronics Recycling Alberta, another division of Alberta Recycling Management Authority. The City of Red Deer has selected HMI Industries as the e-waste processor for the materials collected at the WMF.

3.2.6.4 Take It or Leave It Centre

A relatively new diversion program that has been implemented at the WMF is the “take it or leave it centre”. The take it or leave it centre is a shed on the salvage pad where WMF users can place used, but good condition furniture. The furniture is stored until a “take it” day when residents can come to the WMF and pick up any of the donated furniture. As this is a newly developed program, the WMF has not yet held a “take it” day. Once the program is more established it will be possible to determine modifications that would increase diversion of furniture items from the tipping face.

3.2.6.5 Recycling Bins

In order to further encourage diversion through recycling, The City arranged with the collection contractor to maintain recycling bins, similar to the ones at 6720 52 Ave, on the salvage pad. Everything that is included in the residential recycling program is acceptable.

3.3 Disposal Programs

3.3.1 Solid Waste Disposal

This section provides documentation on the history and cost of The City of Red Deer’s waste management system.

3.3.1.1 History

The City of Red Deer operated an open dump with burning, in the McKenzie Trails area until 1965. The sanitary landfill method of disposal was then implemented at a number of sites throughout Red Deer until June 1972, when the old landfill site began operation. The first site opened June 7, 1965, and consisted of two fill areas located northeast of Lindsay Thurber Composite High School. This landfill was closed on July 17, 1967. From 1967 to 1968 solid waste was landfilled just south of 32nd Street and east of Taylor Drive. From 1968 to 1969 a sanitary landfill was operated near the current site of Montford School. From 1969 to 1970 a landfill located just east of Riverside Drive and south of the wastewater treatment plant was used. Lastly, from 1970 to 1972 Red Deer’s municipal waste was disposed at a landfill located south of 32nd Street and west of Taylor Drive. As well, a dry landfill site was operated near 46th Avenue and 62nd

Street, and a concrete disposal site was situated east of Riverside Drive and south of 77th Street.

The old landfill site, located south of the Delburne Road and west of 40 Avenue in the northwest quarter of section 33-37-27-W4, as shown in Figure 8 began operation in June 1972. A tipping fee was implemented at the new site, based on a cubic yard estimate. In 1977, operation of the landfill was contracted out. Prior to that time, municipal forces operated the landfill. In 1982, a scale was installed at the site and tipping fees were charged on a per tonne basis. Each cell was excavated and filled with layers of garbage to form an initial lift approximately two metres deep. The tipping face was covered with soil at the end of each day to mitigate odour, litter and animal issues. Final cover consisted of 600 mm of compacted clay, to minimize generation of leachate, covered by topsoil that was seeded to hay by a local farmer.

In August 1991 it was estimated that the old site would reach capacity by the year 2000, so The City began the search for a new landfill site. In September 1995 The City of Red Deer received approval for a new waste management facility located immediately east of the old landfill site in section 34-37-27-W4.

DRAFT

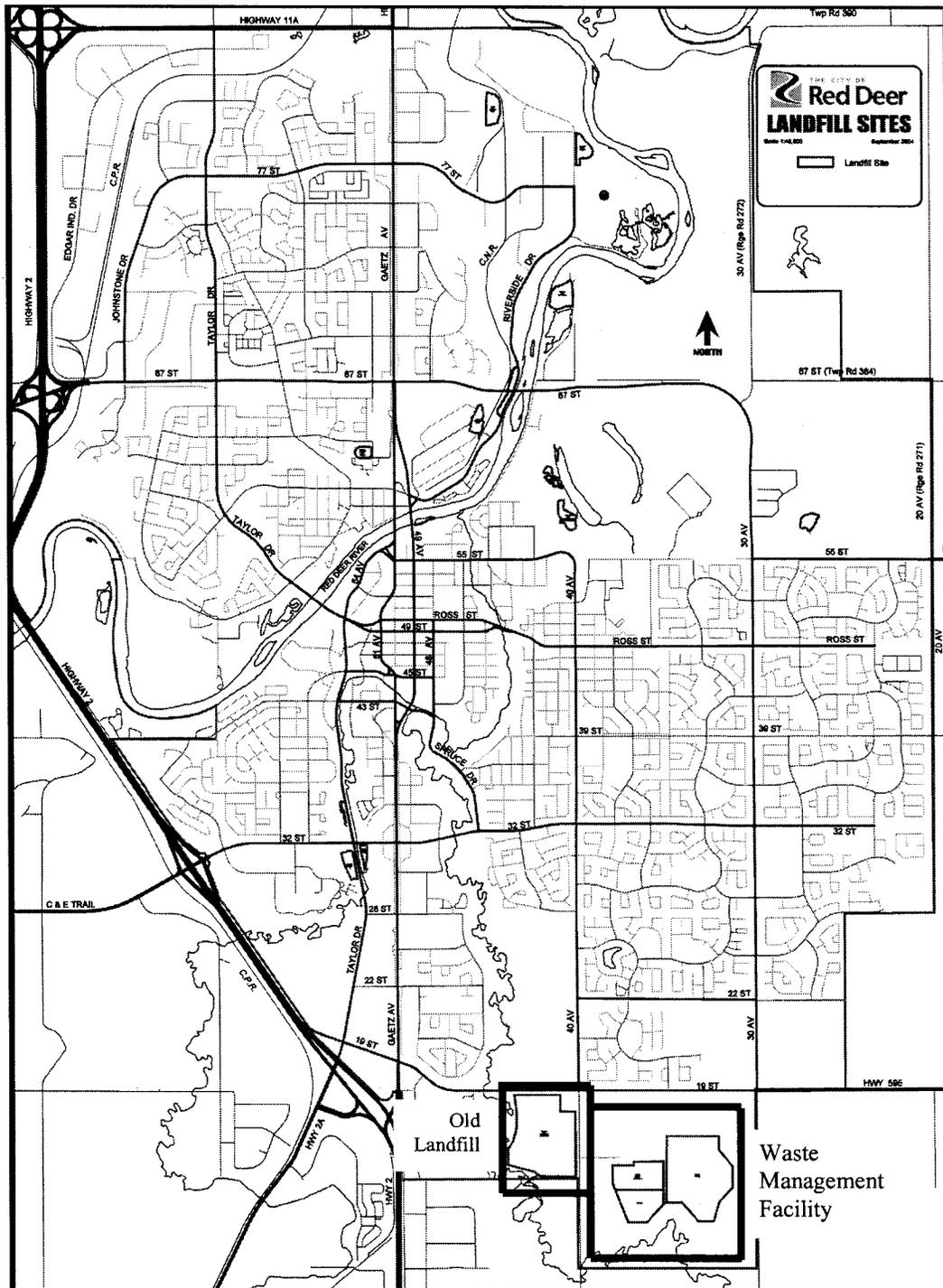


Figure 8: The City of Red Deer Landfill Sites

3.3.1.2 Closure/End Use of the Old Landfill Site

The new waste management facility began accepting solid waste in September 2001. The old landfill site was nearly full and final cover had been applied to most of the site. The remainder of the old site has since been filled and once final cover has been applied to the last area, the site will be officially closed.

The part of the old landfill site that is closed is currently seeded to hay by a local farmer. This was one of the final end uses considered by The City for the site; the other two being recreational use, like baseball diamonds or soccer fields, and as overflow parking for the Westerner Exposition Association (Westerner) facilities. Once the old landfill site is fully closed and when the Westerner needs more parking, a portion of the area will likely be developed as a gravelled parking lot.

The old landfill site is operated as a natural attenuation landfill and as such is subject to annual monitoring to determine if leachate and landfill gas are migrating offsite. Piper Creek flows along the west side of the landfill, as it makes its way north to the Red Deer River. Groundwater and gas monitoring wells have been located along all edges of the landfill site and are sampled on an annual basis to identify possible migration of leachate and landfill gas. Surface water, pore water and soil samples are also taken annually to assess any potential contaminant transport. Contingency plans have been formulated in the event that any monitored parameters exceed specified concentrations. A gas cut off and venting system has been proposed along the northern section of the landfill to mitigate landfill gas migration along the Delburne road. Gas migration along the south section of the landfill has also been identified as a possible concern and a cut off and venting system may be proposed, depending on future monitoring results. A study investigating the possible uses for the landfill gas was completed in 2004. The study concluded that the financial viability of the gas reuse options was dependent on the future value of greenhouse gas emission credits. Further work will include detailed investigation of some of the options proposed.

3.3.1.3 Current Landfill Disposal

On September 1, 1996 the responsibility for the regulation of municipal solid waste changed from the Provincial Board of Health to Alberta Environmental Protection. On September 14, 1995, The City's landfill site was licensed to operate as a Municipal Landfill by the Red Deer Regional Health Unit under the Public Health Act. The approval for the WMF under the Public Health Act expires on September 1, 2006 and The City is currently beginning the process of applying for approval to Alberta Environment under the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act.

The WMF site is owned by The City and is operated by a private company under contract. Maplethorpe Contractors Limited (MCL) has the contract until 2007, with the possibility of two one-year extensions. Under this contract, MCL is responsible for all aspects of the WMF except for the scale shack and the compost pad. The Canadian Corps of Commissionaires supplies commissionaires to weigh incoming and outgoing vehicles, collect disposal fees, and ask customers questions about loads in order to give direction to the appropriate drop-off location. The compost pad is operated under The City's contract with Capital, though Capital sub-contracts the work to K.C. Environmental. Yard waste is deposited on the compost pad and K.C. Environmental is responsible for placing

it in windrows, turning it, shredding it and conducting testing to determine when it has reached finished compost quality.

New cells constructed at the landfill are excavated, and then a composite liner system with a leachate collection system is constructed. Figure 9 is a cross-sectional view of the liner system, though it is not to scale. The liner consists of a 600 mm thick compacted clay layer, covered by a 1.5 mm HDPE synthetic liner. A geotextile covers the synthetic liner to protect it from puncture. A 300 mm granular drainage layer consisting of drainage rock is placed on top of the geotextile, and covered by another geotextile fabric, to keep solid waste from clogging the drainage rock. The leachate collection system consists of 150 mm perforated HDPE lateral collectors and 200 mm perforated HDPE main collectors located within the granular drainage layer and graded to drain into a sump manhole. Once a cell is constructed, an initial layer of waste is placed to protect the liner from winter temperatures.

Daily cover is applied at the end of each day to minimize potential impacts such as odour, litter, infiltration and foraging animals. Soil used for daily cover is taken from dirt hauls to the site and when needed is excavated from the location of the next cell. Final cover will comply with requirements set out by Alberta Environmental Protection and will consist of a 600 mm layer of compacted clay, 350 mm layer of subsoil, 200 mm layer of topsoil and seeding with hardy grasses.

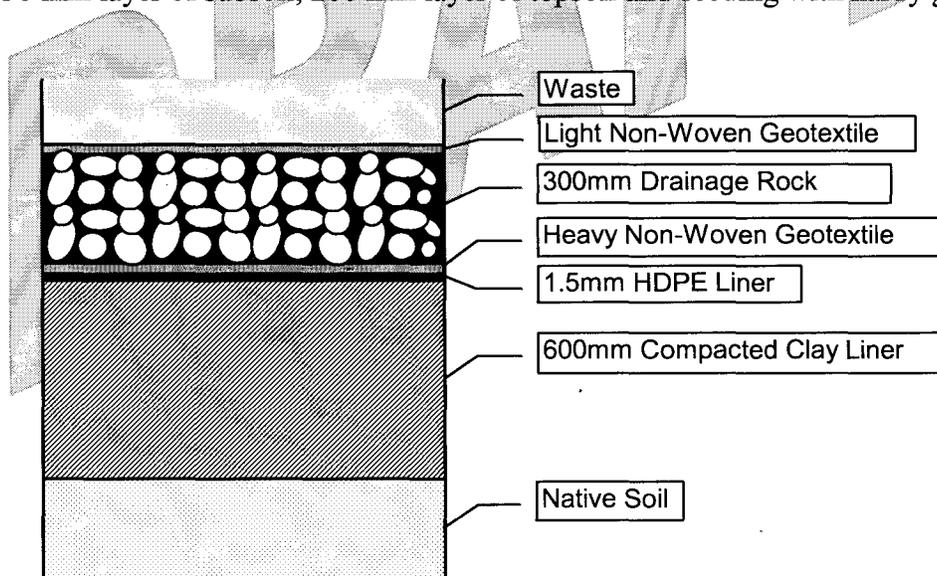


Figure 9: Landfill Liner Cross-Section

Currently, Cell 1 and 2 are in operation, with Cell 3 to be constructed in 2005. Each cell provides capacity for approximately 3 years worth of waste. The landfill's total capacity is estimated to meet The City of Red Deer's waste disposal needs until the year 2041.

3.3.1.4 Landfill Service Area

The City's WMF will only accept waste which originates from within the boundaries of Red Deer, unless the generator has a contract to use the WMF. The City has contracts with the Town of Sylvan Lake, the Town of Penhold and Red Deer County Electoral Districts 2, 5, 6 and 7 allowing use of the WMF.

Following the closure of the Pine Lake landfill the Central Alberta Regional Waste Management Commission (CARWMC) requested to use Red Deer's WMF on a temporary basis until another means of disposing of waste could be found. CARWMC was made up of Red Deer County, the Town of Penhold, the Town of Innisfail, the Town of Bowden, the Village of Delburne and the Village of Elnora. In February 2003 the WMF began accepting waste from all CARWMC members, in addition to the communities with pre-existing agreements. This increased the population outside of Red Deer served by the WMF from approximately 18,500 to 37,500. Starting January 1, 2005, the WMF will no longer accept waste from Town of Innisfail, the Town of Bowden, the Village of Delburne and the Village of Elnora. Red Deer County has negotiated an extension to allow Electoral Districts 1, 3 and 4 to continue using the WMF until January 1, 2006.

The origin of waste received at the WMF is monitored through random load checks and by questioning the drivers.

3.3.1.5 Landfill Operating Costs

Table 5 shows the operating cost for the WMF on a per tonne basis. These costs represent administration and WMF operation costs. The WMF is run solely on the revenue generated from tipping fees. Figure 10 shows the tipping fees charged for disposal at the landfill. Special waste is defined as material that requires special disposal treatment. As seen in Table 5, the operating cost per tonne is lower than the fee charged. The extra revenue generated is used for new cell construction, maintenance and monitoring of the old site and closure and post-closure operations for the new site.

Table 5: Operating Cost per Tonne

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total Tonnes	72,459	75,987	78,028	88,837	105,131
Operating Cost	1,153,810	1,325,825	1,434,049	1,479,584	1,394,696
Cost per Tonne	15.92	17.45	18.38	16.66	13.27

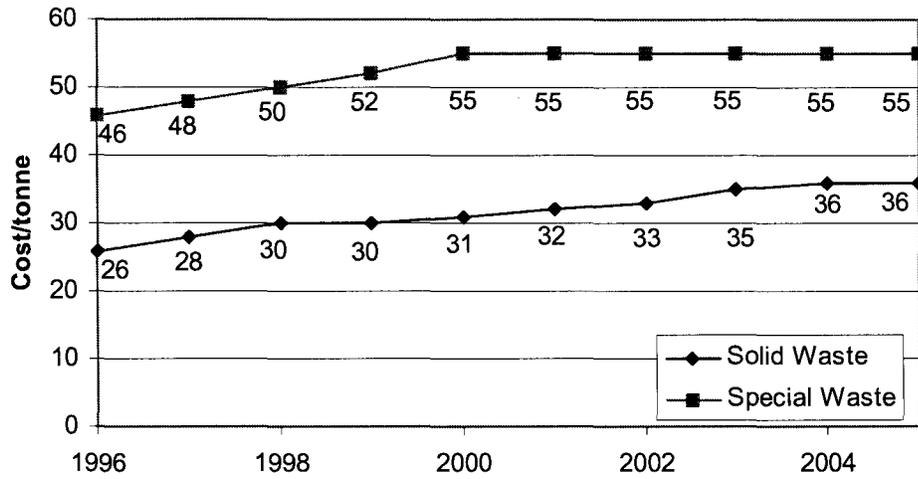


Figure 10: Landfill Tipping Fees

3.3.1.6 Seasonal Variation in Landfill Activity

Both the number of vehicles and the amount of material received at the WMF increase during the spring and summer seasons. The direct hauling from spring-cleaning and household maintenance, increased construction and the significant increase in activity from Sylvan Lake all contribute to this trend. Figure 11 shows the monthly variation in tonnage of all loads hauled to the landfill in 2003. The total amount of material landfilled in 2003 was 88,837 tonnes.

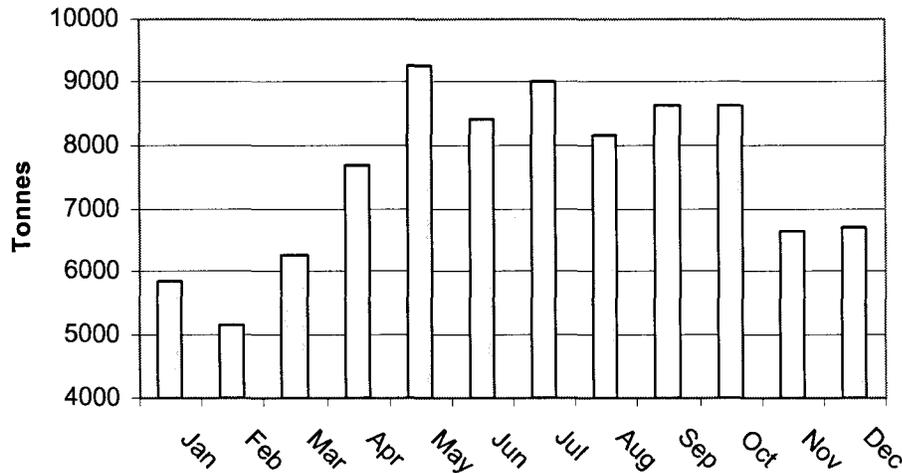


Figure 11: Monthly Variation in Tonnage Received at the WMF in 2003

3.3.2 Concrete, Rubble and Clean Fill

3.3.2.1 Slope Stabilization Project

Since 1994, clean dirt, asphalt and concrete have been diverted to an escarpment near the Wastewater Treatment Plant in order to stabilize the slope. A nominal fee is charged to cover the cost of maintaining the site. Most of the material disposed of at this site is generated by work done by City crews. The site is estimated to have capacity to last until 2008 or 2009 and investigations into locating a new site for this type of material are currently underway.

3.3.2.2 Concrete, Rubble and Clean Fill

Clean fill is utilized as daily cover material at the landfill. Haulers bringing clean fill to the WMF are allowed to drop-off the material free of charge, provided the soil meets the WMF's clean fill standards. The majority of the concrete and rubble waste generated in Red Deer is not disposed of at the landfill because of the high disposal cost.

3.3.3 Waste Composition and Projection

3.3.3.1 Study Area

One of the primary objectives of the Waste Management Master Plan is to continue to develop and implement programs to reduce the quantity of waste being disposed of at the Red Deer Waste Management Facility. In order to maximize the potential for waste diversion, the study area is defined as the service area for the landfill. Table 6 and Table 7 outline populations of the current users of the landfill site.

Table 6: Approximate Population of Users with Contracts to Use the WMF

	Population ¹
City of Red Deer	75,923
County of Red Deer (Electoral Districts 2, 5, 6, 7)	9,320 ²
Town of Sylvan Lake	8,504
Town of Penhold	1,750
Total	95,497

¹ Obtained from the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association website

² Assumed Electoral Districts 2,5,6,&7 account for 50% of the County of Red Deer's population

Table 7: Approximate Population of Other Current Users of the WMF

	Population ¹
County of Red Deer (Electoral Districts 1, 3, 4)	9,320 ²
Town of Innisfail	7,090
Town of Bowden	1,174
Village of Delburne	719
Village of Elnora	273
Total	18,576

¹ Obtained from the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association website

² Assumed Electoral Districts 1,3,&4 account for 50% of the County of Red Deer's population

3.3.3.2 Waste Stream Composition

Knowing the composition of the waste stream plays a role in setting targets for waste reduction and diversion of materials from the landfill. Weigh scale records track the amount of material that has been disposed of in the landfill. This quantitative measurement is a tool in determining the success of the various diversion programs. The weigh scale is calibrated on a regular basis, in accordance with regulations under the Federal Weights and Measures Act. Table 8 lists the quantities of waste disposed at the WMF in 2003, broken into categories.

Table 8: Sources of Solid Waste in 2004

Source	Weight (tonnes)	Per Cent (%)
Commercial Collection Contract ¹	33,403	31.8%
Residential Collection Contract	22,729	21.6%
Roll-off Containers	25,926	24.7%
Direct Haul ²	22,815	21.7%
Special	258	0.2%
Total	105,131	100%

¹ Includes multi-family residential waste collected via The City of Red Deer's Solid Waste Collection Contract.

² Includes all waste delivered by private vehicles from commercial and/or residential sources.

3.3.3.2.1 Residential Waste Composition

The City of Edmonton conducted a detailed waste characterization study in 2000 and 2001 in order to obtain a more accurate estimate of the composition of Edmonton's municipal solid waste (MSW) stream. The City of Calgary conducted a waste composition study in 1998, but since it is less current and was based on a smaller data set than the Edmonton study, Edmonton's data was used as a good approximation of Red Deer's MSW composition. Figure 12

demonstrates the average composition of Edmonton's municipal solid waste, which includes single-family and multi-family dwellings.

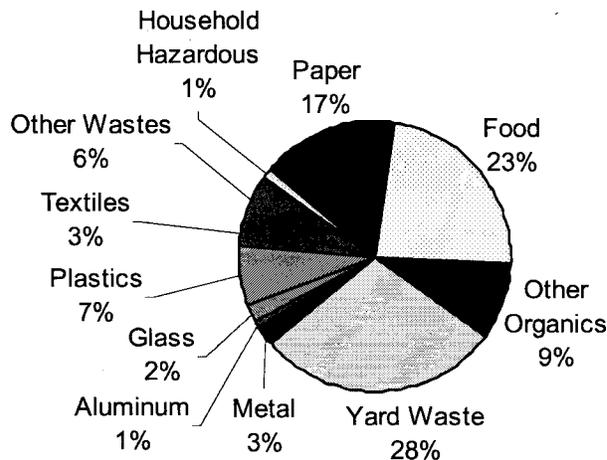


Figure 12: Residential Waste Composition Edmonton, Alberta 2000/2001

The City of Edmonton operates a Co-Composter whose feedstock includes MSW and biosolids. Because of this, there is no attempt to divert organic matter from the waste stream by collecting yard waste separately, as The City of Red Deer does. This means that Red Deer's MSW would likely have a smaller percentage of yard waste than the MSW collected in Edmonton. In 2004 The City of Red Deer diverted 3,597 tonnes of yard waste from the landfill. If the amount of yard waste generated in Red Deer is proportional to the amount generated in Edmonton, then the amount diverted through separate yard waste collection accounts for approximately 55% of the yard waste generated. This supports the value of instituting a landfill ban on yard waste, since voluntary diversion of yard waste has only been successful in diverting just over half of the yard waste generated. If a waste composition study were conducted on Red Deer's MSW it would give a better understanding of the success of the yard waste collection program.

Edmonton conducted a waste composition study in 1993 and the largest difference between that study and the 2000-2001 study was that the amount of paper in the waste stream fell from 30% to 17%. This may suggest that Edmonton's recycling program has been successful in diverting a considerable amount of the paper waste. Edmonton operates a blue bag recycling program that includes door-to-door pick-up and is fairly similar to Red Deer's blue box program.

Organics, which includes food waste, yard waste and other organic wastes, together make up 60% of the waste stream in Edmonton, which demonstrates the importance of diversion programs for these items. The City of Red Deer currently provides information to residents about setting up and operating back yard composters to address these waste streams.

3.3.3.2.2 Commercial Waste Composition

The composition of commercial waste is unique to the business itself, and therefore it is difficult to obtain representative samples for analysis. Commercial waste will also vary depending on the commercial/industrial base of the community. An audit of individual businesses performed by trained municipal staff would determine the components of the waste stream for that company and allow for a plan to reduce the wastes generated.

3.3.4 Future Waste Disposal Quantities

The City of Red Deer projects future waste disposal quantities to be proportional to the projected population growth rate. Table 9 shows the amount of solid waste disposed of at the Red Deer WMF and the population using the WMF for the past 5 years.

Table 9: Comparison of Red Deer's Population Growth and Landfill Disposal

Year	Solid Waste Disposed (tonnes)	Population ¹	Solid Waste per Capita (tonnes/person/yr)
2000	72,459	84,087 ¹	0.86
2001	75,987	86,249 ¹	0.88
2002	78,028	89,135 ²	0.88
2003	88,837	109,667 ^{2,3}	0.81
2004	105,131	114,072 ^{2,3}	0.92

¹ Extrapolated from Federal Census data. Includes The City of Red Deer, Town of Sylvan Lake, Town of Penhold and a portion of the County of Red Deer.

² Population data obtained from the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association website.

³ In 2003 the WMF began accepting waste from the Town of Innisfail, Town of Bowden, Village of Delburne, Village of Elnora and the rest of the County of Red Deer.

Table 10 shows the projected population using the WMF and the projected waste quantities, taking into account the anticipated changes in users. Population growth and waste generation are influenced by a large number of factors, including economic activity and meteorological events, which make accurate estimates difficult. At this rate, it is estimated that the capacity of the current landfill will be reached in 2041.

Table 10: Projected Population and Waste Generation

Year	Population ¹	Waste Disposal ² (tonnes)
2003	109,667	88,837
2004	114,072	105,131
2005 ³	107,227	93,283
2006 ⁴	99,647	86,689
2007	101,341	88,163
2008	103,064	89,661
2009	104,713	91,096
2010	106,597	92,736
2011	108,729	94,590
2016	118,291	102,909
2021	128,062	111,409
2026	138,640	120,612
2031	150,092	130,574

¹ Assumed the same growth rate for the other communities as was calculated for The City of Red Deer.

² Based on 0.87 tonnes of garbage generated per capita per year, as the average of the past 5 years.

³ 2005 population includes all of Red Deer County, Penhold and Sylvan Lake.

⁴ 2006 forward populations includes Red Deer County Electoral Districts 2, 5, 6 and 7, Penhold and Sylvan Lake.

3.4 Promotional and Education Programs

3.4.1 Interpretive Centre

When the land for the new Waste Management Facility was purchased The City also acquired an existing farmhouse. In keeping with The City's commitment to recycling and reuse, the main floor of the farmhouse was converted to an interpretive centre. The basement is used primarily as a storage area and the second floor will be converted to office space in the future, as required.

The Interpretive Centre was designed to fit Alberta Education's grade four curriculum "Waste and Our World" unit and includes hands on displays addressing the operation and design of Red Deer's WMF, waste generation rates, recycling, composting, household hazardous waste, waste minimization, and Red Deer's collection system. In a year, approximately 1500 students, parents and teachers will tour the WMF. The response to the tour and the interpretive centre has been very positive.

3.4.2 Public Outreach

Waste Management has many programs in place to educate the public about the services available to residents. The City's website contains information about residential garbage, blue box and yard waste collection, commercial recycling and household hazardous waste. The City also maintains the "Blue Line" which is a telephone number (340-BLUE) that residents can call with questions about any of the programs. This phone number is listed on the website, on the side of The City's blue boxes and in all publications dealing with waste management.

To further educate the public, The City places inserts in utility bills describing garbage, blue box and yard waste collection and the materials that are acceptable. The City also provides a flyer that is placed in the Welcome Wagon basket delivered to new residents to The City outlining the various waste management programs. Flyers outlining The City's recycling program are available upon request. All of these information flyers refer residents to The City's website or the Blue Line, if they have more questions.

The two free yard waste weeks offered in the spring and fall serve a practical function of accommodating the large volumes of yard waste generated during spring and fall yard clean up. One of the other benefits of the free yard waste weeks is that they help increase awareness about the yard waste program. The City runs advertisements in local papers and on local radio stations to inform residents of the free week and the yard waste collection program. The household toxic waste round-up, held for two days in September each year, serves a similar purpose. The HHW drop-off operates year long, but the round-up provides an opportunity to increase the public's awareness of HHW and their options for dealing with it. These two programs also help get people out to the WMF where they can become more familiar with the various diversion programs.

In 2003, the Communications Section of The City of Red Deer prepared a Marketing Strategy for the Waste Management programs. One of the main goals of the Strategy was to ensure that communications from all departments in The City were being presented with common themes and messages. The Strategy also focused on using media that were most effective for the message being conveyed. The Creative Intelligence Agency was hired to assist in preparing the marketing pieces. In 2004, the marketing focussed on the blue box and yard waste programs and utilized radio, newspapers, and public transit advertisements.

4.0 Evaluation of Future Waste Management Ideas

A standard procedure for evaluating future waste management ideas was developed for this WMMP. This would allow all ideas to be evaluated using the same criteria, increasing the efficiency and consistency of evaluation. After consideration, six criteria were selected for the evaluation template. They were Compatibility, Environmental Benefit, Implementation Cost, Implementation Effort, Public Perception and Successful Implementation.

Compatibility measures how the project aligns with The City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operation plans. The City Strategic Plan is the overriding document, so an idea that was not supported by the Strategic Plan was deemed incompatible. If it did fit the Strategic Plan then its level of compatibility was evaluated based on the amount and magnitude of changes required to update the other plans, should the idea be implemented. Ideas that required no changes to City Planning Documents and aligned well with the Strategic Plan received higher scores, closer to 1.00.

Environmental Benefit measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the idea being implemented. This was determined by rating the potential impacts to air, water, land, resource generation/consumption and energy generation/consumption. A score of 0.50 is a neutral score, while a higher score indicates an environmental benefit and a lower score indicates a negative environmental impact.

Implementation Cost measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the idea. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and lost opportunity costs. Scores were determined based on a 15-year conceptual level (+/- 50%) net present value (NPV) of the idea by considering scaled costs from similar installations. An idea with a NPV less than \$10,000, including ideas that would generate revenue, was given a score of 1.00. If the NPV was between \$10,000 and \$100,000 the score was 0.75, \$100,000 to \$1 million the score was 0.5, \$1 million to \$10 million the score was 0.25 and if the NPV was greater than \$10 million the score was zero.

Implementation Effort measures the relative amount of staff time and resources required to implement the idea, including obtaining approvals, public input, and consulting with stakeholders. Ideas that required small amounts of staff time and resources received higher scores, closer to 1.00.

Public Perception measures how the typical layperson will likely perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of an idea. This criteria also measures the how easily the typical layperson could understand the concepts in the idea. Ideas that would be perceived positively and understood easily by the typical layperson received higher scores, closer to 1.00.

Successful Implementation measures whether the idea has been used in Alberta or Canada before, indicating its potential for success. This criteria also measures the current state of an idea's development. The potential for success and current state of development was determined by examining the number of commercial applications in existence. Ideas with a high potential for success and that were commercially well developed received higher scores, closer to 1.00.

After identifying the six criteria, the Waste Management Section worked with The City of Red Deer's Environmental Advisory Board (EAB) to conduct a pairwise comparison to determine the relative importance of the criteria. Appendix I contains detailed

information on the methods followed to conduct the comparison. The relative importance, expressed as a percentage, is listed in Table 11.

Table 11: Criteria Weightings for Evaluation of Ideas

Criteria	Weighting
Compatibility	7%
Environmental Benefit	27%
Implementation Cost	13%
Implementation Effort	7%
Public Perception	13%
Successful Implementation	33%

Some of the future waste management ideas that are considered were suggestions submitted by the public through an online survey. The other ideas were determined by waste management staff after consulting the internet and trade journals for programs that other municipalities have implemented. The Environmental Discussion Paper (EDP) is a City document that considers waste management issues. The EDP considered the priorities of the Red Deer Environmental Action Plan (REACT) to provide context to the initiatives discussed. Two initiatives the EDP considered relate to waste management programs. They were “Discovering the Value of Waste Through The City’s Eco-centre System” and “Transforming Greenhouse Gas into Renewable Energy”. The programs that would be offered at centralized drop-off locations called eco-centres are either already offered by The City or contemplated in the Waste Management Diversion Ideas section. A system similar to the second initiative is contemplated in idea B.1. Extract and Use Landfill Gas.

The ideas were divided into eight categories. The Waste Management Strategic Ideas category considers ideas that would fundamentally impact how waste is disposed of. The WMF Operations Ideas consider things that could be done to improve the operation of the landfill portion of the site. The WMF Diversion Ideas consider changes that could be made at the WMF to increase the amount of waste material diverted from the waste stream. The Non-WMF Diversion Ideas consider changes that could be made outside the WMF to increase the amount of materials diverted from the waste stream. The Waste Collection Ideas consider changes that could be made to waste collection to improve its effectiveness for residents. The Yard Waste Collection Program Ideas consider changes that could be made to the yard waste and composting programs to increase diversion of organics from the waste stream. The Litter Control Program Ideas consider changes to improve the effectiveness of The City’s litter control efforts. Finally, the Waste Management Program Education Ideas consider activities that would help to promote awareness of waste management programs.

A list of 64 ideas was compiled and each idea was evaluated against the six chosen criteria to determine a score between zero and one in each category. The closer the score

in a category was to 1.00, the better suited the idea was for further investigation. The scores for each criteria were then multiplied by the relative importance weighting shown in Table 11 and added together to get a final score between zero and 100.

A short description of each idea and some of the issues considered in evaluating it follows.

4.1 Waste Management Strategic Ideas

A.1 Replace Landfilling with Incineration/Cogeneration

This idea involves disposing of municipal solid waste using incineration and cogeneration instead of using a landfill. This idea was determined to not be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive. Incineration and cogeneration would have a negative impact on air and water due to emissions, but a very positive impact on land due to saved landfill space. The impacts on resource and energy generation would be positive due to metal recovery and steam and electricity production. The implementation cost was very favourable because the project would generate revenue. However, the level of implementation effort required for this idea would be prohibitive. An incinerator would require an approval from Alberta Environment and a cogeneration facility would require an Industrial Development Permit from the Energy and Utilities Board. Also, an Environmental Impact Assessment and public consultation would need to be conducted. These requirements represent a significant amount of administration time. The public perception of this idea is likely to be neutral since the perceived environmental benefit of energy generation and prolonged landfill life would be positive but the perceived economic benefit would be negative due to the increased cost of disposal. Also, the idea would be difficult for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is likely since the idea has been used in Canada and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for replacing landfilling with incineration/cogeneration is 65.

A.2 Expand Current Site

This idea involves expanding the WMF to obtain additional capacity. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive due to the positive impact of delaying the use of an additional site for landfilling, maximizing the amount of waste placed on the site and the energy generated from increased landfill gas production. The implementation cost for this idea was greater than \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be significant as an approval for expansion, including public consultation would be required. The public perception would be very positive due to minimizing the cost of additional capacity through continuing to use existing infrastructure. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for expanding the current site is 67.

4.2 Waste Management Facility Operation Ideas

B.1 Extract and Use Landfill Gas

This idea involves the collection and use of landfill gas from the old landfill and the WMF as an energy source. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive due to reduced greenhouse gas emissions, reduced potential for impacts on neighbouring properties and energy generation from the landfill gas. The implementation cost for this idea was greater than \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be significant as an approval would be required. The public perception would be positive. The perceived environmental value would be very positive due to energy production and reduced greenhouse gas emissions, but the economic value would be negative due to the cost of mining landfill gas. Also, the idea would be easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for landfill gas extraction and reuse is 69.

B.2 Recirculate Leachate

This idea involves recirculating leachate back on the landfill to reduce its strength and speed up the decomposition of the waste's entombed in the landfill. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The environmental benefit would be positive due to more effective use of landfill space and the potential for energy generation from increased landfill gas generation over a shorter time period. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be significant as an amendment to the operating approval would be required. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of making more efficient use of the landfill. Also, the idea would be easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for leachate recirculation is 74.

B.3 Transport Leachate for Disposal at WWTP

This idea involves the installation of a permanent connection from the existing leachate collection sump to transport the leachate to The City of Red Deer's Waste Water Treatment Plant for treatment. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was negative. Land would be required for the pipeline right-of-way and energy would be consumed in pumping the leachate. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive because of the environmental value of reducing the risk of spills during leachate transportation and the idea would be easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several

commercial applications exist. The weighted score for constructing a permanent leachate pipeline is 70.

B.4 Visual Screening of Site

This idea involves increasing the height of the berms along the north side of the WMF property to eliminate views of the WMF from Delburne Road. This idea is not compatible with The City's Strategic Plan since it does not support the conservation of The City's resources. However, it has no alignment issues with any of the other applicable planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was negative due to the impact of removing land from cultivation, though the idea would have no other environmental impacts. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal, though care would need to be taken to ensure compliance with the Migratory Birds Convention Act and authorization under the Water Act may be required. The public perception would be positive because the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for improving visual screening is 67.

B.5 Expand Public Drop-off Area

This idea involves expanding the current public drop-off facility at the WMF to include additional bins. The consultant deemed that this expansion was not necessary because the facility is not nearing its capacity yet. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was neutral because the project would have no appreciable impacts on the environment. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive because the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand and the perceived environmental and economic values would be neutral. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for expanding the public drop-off is 73.

B.6 Install Biocover at Old Landfill

This idea involves covering the old landfill with a layer of compost for passive methane oxidation. This idea was not recommended by the consultant due to the experimental nature of the technology and the requirement for gas and leachate collection. This idea was determined to not be compatible with The City's Strategic Plan again due to the experimental nature of the technology. The overall environmental benefit was positive due to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. The implementation cost was prohibitively high because it was greater than \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be moderate and an amendment to the existing approval may be required. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Also, the idea would be easy for laypeople to understand. The successful implementation of this idea was neutral because it has

previously been used in Alberta, but the technology is still in the experimental stage. The weighted score for constructing a biocover for the old landfill was 48.

B.7 Baling Waste Before Disposal

This idea involves using a baler to compact waste before placing it in the landfill. This idea was determined to not be compatible because The City's Strategic Plan did not support it, as it is not a well-established technology. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The air and land impacts would be positive due to reduced equipment emissions and saved landfill space. Resource consumption would be positive because of the reduced amount of cover material required. Energy consumption would remain the same since the reduced equipment use would likely be offset by the energy used to operate the baler. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be moderate as an amendment to the operating approval would be required. The public perception would be positive. The environmental value would be positive due to saved landfill space but the economic value would be negative due to increased waste disposal rates. Also, the idea would be easy for laypeople to understand. This idea has not previously been used in Alberta, though it has been used in Canada and in a few commercial applications. The weighted score for baling waste before disposal in the landfill was 53.

B.8 Implement Landfill Yard Waste Prohibition

This idea involves the banning of yard waste from disposal in the landfill. Alberta Environment has suggested this prohibition, though no timetable for implementation has been set. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive due to the positive land impact from saving landfill space and generating compost. The impact on resource generation was also positive due to compost generation. The only negative aspect was the additional energy consumption from the composting equipment. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception of the prohibition would be very positive due to the environmental benefit of compost generated and landfill space saved. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Canada and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for prohibiting yard waste disposal in the landfill is 71.

B.9 Implement Landfill Old Corrugated Cardboard Prohibition

This idea involves the banning of old corrugated cardboard (OCC) from disposal in the landfill. Alberta Environment has suggested this prohibition, though no timetable for implementation has been set. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The land impact, resource generation and energy generation were all positive due to saved landfill space, materials generated and energy saved

by using recycled materials. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of saving landfill space. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Canada and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for prohibiting corrugated cardboard disposal in the landfill is 75.

B.10 Implement Landfill Drywall Prohibition

This idea involves the banning of drywall from disposal in the landfill. Alberta Environment has suggested this prohibition, though no timetable for implementation has been set. This idea is very similar to idea C.6, the major difference being that the regulatory prohibition of drywall disposal would require significant auditing to ensure compliance. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The land impact and resource generation would be positive due to saved landfill space and materials generated, but the air impact would be negative due to increased transportation emissions. Energy consumption would remain the same since the reduced energy for material generation would be offset by the increased energy transportation cost. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be moderate. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of saving landfill space. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Canada and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for prohibiting drywall disposal in the landfill is 68.

B.11 Implement Landfill Fluorescent Light Tube Prohibition

This idea involves the banning of fluorescent tubes from disposal in the landfill. Alberta Environment has suggested this prohibition, though no timetable for implementation has been set. This idea is very similar to idea C.10, the major difference being that the regulatory prohibition of fluorescent tube disposal would require significant auditing to ensure compliance. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The land and resource generation impacts would be positive due to saved landfill space and materials generated, but the air impact would be negative due to increased transportation emissions. Energy consumption would remain the same since the reduced energy for material generation would be offset by the increased transportation energy cost. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of saving landfill space. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. This idea has not been previously instituted in Canada and very few commercial applications exist in North America. The weighted score for prohibiting fluorescent tube disposal in the landfill is 51.

B.12 Reduced Fees for Residential Customers

This idea involves reduced rates for residents dropping off materials at the WMF. This idea was determined to not be compatible because The City's Strategic Plan did not support it and it would require changes to the Utility Bylaw. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The impact to the land is positive due to reduced illegal dumping and resource generation would also be positive. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million, largely due to the cost of decreased revenue from tipping fees. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive. The potential for reduced litter would have positive environmental value, but the economic benefit would be negative due to increased collection rates to subsidize the reduced fees at the WMF. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for reduced tipping fees for resident is 66.

4.3 Waste Management Facility Diversion Ideas

C.1 Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility

This idea involves providing a facility to accept non-contaminated liquid wastes from car wash sumps, catch basin sumps and hydrovac operations at the WMF. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was neutral. The impact to the water and land would be positive due to providing a designated site for disposal of this waste. However, the air and energy consumption impacts will be negative due to emissions from and energy consumed by the equipment required to handle and work the waste. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be moderate as a letter to Alberta Environment indicating the change to facility operations would be required. The public perception would be negative because most residents will not relate to this need and the idea would be difficult for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for providing a non-contaminated liquid waste facility at the WMF is 75.

C.2 Provide Dry Waste Disposal Facility

This idea involves the provision of a new facility to accept clean dirt, asphalt and concrete materials for disposal. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was neutral. The negative air impact from localized dust generation from disposal would be offset by the positive land impact of reclaiming land. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be significant because an approval as a Class III landfill would be required, as well as City staff time to operate the site. The public perception would be negative because most residents will not relate to this need, though the idea would be easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is

very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for a dry waste disposal facility is 65.

C.3 Recycle Concrete and Asphalt

This idea involves setting up an area at the dry waste disposal facility to stockpile asphalt and concrete to allow a crusher to be brought in on an as-needed basis to turn these materials into aggregate for construction projects. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The land impact would be positive due to saved space in the dry waste site and the resource generation impact would be very positive due to the aggregate generated and minimizing aggregate extraction. The impact on energy consumption would be positive due to the energy saved in avoided extraction of virgin materials. These positive impacts were somewhat offset by the negative air impact from dust generated by the crushing operation. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive because of the environmental value of saving landfill and dry waste site space, recycling materials and avoiding aggregate extraction. The idea would be easy for laypeople to understand, but, from an economic view, most residents will not relate to this need. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for instituting concrete and asphalt recycling at the dry waste disposal facility is 75.

C.4 Recycle Pesticide Containers

This idea involves providing a pesticide container collection facility at the WMF. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive because disposing of the containers properly would positively impact both water and land. As well, recycling the containers would generate resources. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be moderate because registration with the provincial government would be required. The public perception of this idea would be positive because of the environmental benefit of keeping pesticide containers out of the landfill and the idea would be easy for laypeople to understand. However, the perceived economic benefit would be negative since most residents will not relate to the need for this service. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for a pesticide container collection facility is 75.

C.5 Recycle Construction and Demolition Wastes

This idea involves the collection, separation and recycling of construction and demolition wastes at the WMF. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The negative air impact of increased transportation emissions is offset by the positive impacts of saved landfill space and generating multiple types of

materials. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of saved landfill space and the materials generated, though the perceived economic benefit would be negative due to program costs. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for recycling construction and demolition wastes at the WMF is 73.

C.6 Recycle Drywall

This idea involves collecting and separating drywall from the waste stream and recycling it to make new drywall. This idea is very similar to idea B.10, but without a regulatory prohibition. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The negative air impact of increased transportation emissions is offset by the positive impacts of saved landfill space and materials generated. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of saved landfill space and the materials generated, though the perceived economic benefit would be negative due to program costs. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Canada and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for drywall recycling is 68.

C.7 Recycle Wood

This idea involves the collection, separation and recycling of wood products from the waste stream. End uses of the recycled materials could include fuel pellets, biomass, bedding, mulch and compost. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The negative air impact of increased transportation emissions is offset by the positive impacts of saved landfill space and materials generated. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of saved landfill space and the materials generated, though the perceived economic benefit would be negative due to program costs. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for wood recycling is 75.

C.8 Recycle Rechargeable Batteries

This idea involves separating the rechargeable batteries from the rest of the batteries at the Household Hazardous Waste Facility and recycling them in a national program. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's

planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was negative. The increased transportation emissions and transportation energy consumption would have negative impacts on the air and on energy consumption. The implementation cost fell between \$10,000 and \$100,000. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of removing batteries from the waste stream. Also, the idea would be easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for rechargeable battery recycling is 74.

C.9 Recycle Printer Cartridges

This idea involves designating the WMF as a drop-off location for one of the printer cartridge recycling programs. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The air impact would be negative due to increased transportation emissions but this would be offset by the positive land and resource impacts of saved landfill space and the generation of recycled materials. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be very positive due to the environmental value of materials generated and saved landfill space. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for printer cartridge recycling is 76.

C.10 Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes

This idea involves providing fluorescent tube recycling at the WMF. This idea is very similar to B.11, but without a regulatory prohibition. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The avoided releases of mercury gas and contaminated phosphorus powder, as well as the saved landfill space, would have a positive impact on water and land. On the other hand, energy would be consumed due to increased transportation and treatment energy required. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of preventing mercury releases. Also, the idea would be easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for fluorescent tube recycling is 76.

C.11 Provide Waste Oil Drop-off

This idea involves designating the WMF as a used oil drop-off depot. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The water and land impacts would be positive since recycling the oil would keep it from contaminating the water and

land. Another positive factor is that oil would be generated for remanufacture. The implementation cost fell between \$10,000 and \$100,000. The implementation effort required for this idea would be moderate as a letter to Alberta Environment indicating a new activity would be required. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of removing oil from the waste stream. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for designating the WMF as a used oil drop-off depot is 80.

C.12 Change to High Rate Composting Technology

This idea involves changing from the current agitated windrow composting technology to a higher rate in-vessel system. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive due to the generation of compost. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be moderate since registration or a site-specific approval may be required. The public perception would be neutral since the economic benefit would be negative due to the increased cost of compost but the idea would be easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and a few commercial applications exist. The weighted score for changing to in-vessel composting is 64.

C.13 Recycle E-waste Materials Not in the Electronics Recycling Alberta Program.

This idea involves expanding the recycling program to include materials other than the televisions, monitors and computer components included in the Electronics Recycling Alberta program. The other materials that would be included are items such as VCRs, DVD players, cell phones, etc. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive due to saved landfill space, materials generated and energy saved by using recycled feedstocks. The implementation cost fell between \$10,000 and \$100,000. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be very positive due to the environmental value of diverting e-waste from the waste stream and the economic benefit of receiving a higher level of service. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for recycling types of e-waste not covered by the ERA program is 83.

C.14 Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables

This idea involves providing a second drop-off depot for recyclables at some location in the city. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive due to saved landfill space and the generation of recyclable materials. The implementation

cost fell between \$10,000 and \$100,000. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be very positive due to the environmental value of saved landfill space and materials generated. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for providing a second recyclables drop-off depot is 81.

4.4 Non Waste Management Facility Diversion Ideas

D.1 Collect all plastics to recycle numbers 1 and 2

This idea involves increasing recovery percentages of number 1 and 2 plastic bottles by collecting all plastic bottles, sorting out the ones made of number 1 and 2 plastic and landfilling the number 3 through 7 bottles. Number 1 plastic is widely used for soft drink bottles, other food bottles and as fibre in carpets. Bottles made from number 1 plastic can be returned for a refund. Number 2 plastic is used to make milk jugs and containers for household and industrial chemicals. Number 2 plastic is currently recyclable in Red Deer's blue box program. Number 3 plastic is used to make food containers and also in construction as pipes and fittings. Number 4 plastic is widely used in film applications, like as plastic bags and squeezable bottles. Number 5 plastic is used for food containers and medicine bottles. Number 6 plastic is used to make styrofoam packaging and compact disc cases. When plastic is marked as number 7 plastic it means that it is made of a different resin than the other six, or of more than one type of resin.

This idea was determined to not be compatible because it is not supported by The City's Strategic Plan due to conflict with Alberta's Beverage Container Management Board mandate for collection of refundable bottles made from number 1 plastic. However, there were no alignment issues with any other planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was neutral. The negative air and energy consumption impacts of increased transportation emissions and energy use are offset by the positive impacts of saved landfill space and generation of materials. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive since the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. The perceived environmental value of the idea would be neutral due to the positive impact of saving landfill space being offset by the negative aspect of having to landfill some of the materials collected. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for collecting bottles made from plastics 1 through 7 to recycle plastics 1 and 2 is 71.

D.2 Recycle Number 1 Plastics

This idea involves adding number 1 plastic to blue box, multifamily and drop-off depot recycling programs. This idea was determined not compatible because it is

not supported by The City's Strategic Plan due to conflict with Alberta's Beverage Container Management Board mandate for collection of refundable bottles made from number 1 plastic. However, there were no alignment issues with other planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was neutral. The negative air and energy consumption impacts of increased transportation emissions and energy use are offset by the positive impacts of saved landfill space and generation of materials. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of saved landfill space. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for recycling number 1 plastic is 72.

D.3 Recycle Number 3 Plastics

This idea involves adding number 3 plastic to blue box, multifamily and drop-off depot recycling programs. This idea was determined to not be compatible because The City's Strategic Plan did not support it, as programs of this kind have not been adequately tested. The overall environmental benefit was neutral. The negative air and energy consumption impacts of increased transportation emissions and energy use are offset by the positive impacts of saved landfill space and generation of materials. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be neutral. The environmental value and economic benefit would be negative due to the lack of market for number 3 plastic and the reduced value of commingled plastic bales. Offsetting this, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. This idea has not been previously instituted in Canada and few commercial applications exist in North America. The weighted score for recycling number 3 plastic is 42.

D.4 Recycle Number 4 Plastics

This idea involves adding number 4 plastic to blue box, multifamily and drop-off depot recycling programs. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was neutral. The negative air and energy consumption impacts of increased transportation emissions and energy use are offset by the positive impacts of saved landfill space and generation of materials. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of saved landfill space. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for recycling number 4 plastic is 68.

D.5 Recycle Number 5 Plastics

This idea involves adding number 5 plastic to blue box, multifamily and drop-off depot recycling programs. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was neutral. The negative air and energy consumption impacts of increased transportation emissions and energy use are offset by the positive impacts of saved landfill space and generation of materials. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of saved landfill space. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for recycling number 5 plastic is 68.

D.6 Recycle Number 6 Plastics

This idea involves adding number 6 plastic to blue box, multifamily and drop-off depot recycling programs. This idea was determined to not be compatible because The City's Strategic Plan did not support it, as programs of this kind have not been adequately tested. The overall environmental benefit was neutral. The negative air and energy consumption impacts of increased transportation emissions and energy use are offset by the positive impacts of saved landfill space and generation of materials. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be neutral. The environmental value and economic benefit would be negative due to the lack of market for number 6 plastic and the reduced value of commingled plastic bales. Offsetting this, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. This idea has not been previously instituted in Canada and few commercial applications exist in North America. The weighted score for recycling number 6 plastic is 42.

D.7 Recycle Number 7 Plastics

This idea involves adding number 7 plastic to blue box, multifamily and drop-off depot recycling programs. This idea was determined to not be compatible because The City's Strategic Plan did not support it, as programs of this kind have not been adequately tested. The overall environmental benefit was neutral. The negative air and energy consumption impacts of increased transportation emissions and energy use are offset by the positive impacts of saved landfill space and generation of materials. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be neutral. The environmental value and economic benefit would be negative due to the lack of market for number 7 plastic and the reduced value of commingled plastic bales. Offsetting this, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. This idea has not been previously instituted in Canada and few commercial applications exist in North America. The weighted score for recycling number 7 plastic is 42.

D.8 Switch Recycling to a Centralized Depot System

This idea involves providing a centralized depot recycling system in place of the current curbside recycling program. It is estimated that The City would need at least four depot locations at this time and more locations would be added as the city continues to grow. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was negative because more vehicles travelling to recycle would create more emissions. The added inconvenience would likely decrease participation, thus consuming more landfill space and generating less recyclables as a resource. The implementation cost was very favourable because the project would generate revenue. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception of the environmental and economic benefits would be negative due to the requirement to travel to participate and that residents would lose the current high level of service. However, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand so the overall public perception would be neutral. This idea has not been previously instituted in Canada and few commercial applications exist in North America. The weighted score for switching to a centralized depot system for recycling is 50.

D.9 Switch Recycling to a Blue Bag System

This idea involves replacing the current blue boxes with blue bags for recycling collection. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was negative due to the resource consumption that would occur from the increased number of plastic bags being thrown away. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be neutral. The environmental value would be negative due to using disposable bags instead of reusable containers and so would the economic benefit because residents would have to purchase the blue bags. This is offset by the idea being very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for switching to blue bags for recycling collection is 67.

D.10 Allow E-waste Collection in Blue Box

This idea involves adding e-waste as an acceptable material in the blue box program. Only small items would be suitable for this approach. Undertaking a program of this kind would require the involvement of the recyclables collection contractor in our e-waste program. This idea was determined to not be compatible because The City's Strategic Plan did not support it, as programs of this kind have not been adequately tested. However, there were no alignment issues with any of The City's other planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The impact to the air would be positive due to fewer trips to the WMF for residents to drop off e-waste. Energy would also be saved due to fewer trips to the WMF and the increased recycling would generate resources. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The

implementation effort required for this idea would be moderate. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of recycling more items, though the economic benefit would be negative due to the increased cost for only accepting small items. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. This idea has not been previously instituted in Canada and very few commercial applications exist in North America. The weighted score for allowing e-waste collection in blue boxes is 48.

D.11 Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer

This idea involves setting up an e-waste depot at a location in Red Deer, other than the WMF. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive due to reduced vehicle emissions from shorter trips to drop off e-waste and increased amounts of materials recycled. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be very positive due to the environmental value of keeping e-waste out of the landfill and the economic benefit of a more convenient, centralized location. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for setting up an e-waste depot in Red Deer is 79.

D.12 Provide On-street Recycling Containers

This idea involves the provision of on-street recycling containers at commercial locations throughout the city, in addition to the current curbside recycling program. It is estimated that 50 containers would be required initially. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The land impact would be very positive due to minimizing litter and saving landfill space. There would also be positive impacts to resource generation due to materials collected and energy consumption due to energy savings from using recycled materials. These are somewhat offset by the negative air impacts of increased collection vehicle emissions. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of the materials generated. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for on-street recycling containers is 79.

D.13 Provide School Recycling Program

This idea involves including schools in the recycling program on a similar basis as multifamily units. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The land impact would be positive due to saving landfill space. There would also be positive impacts to resource generation due to materials collected and energy

consumption due to energy savings from using recycled materials. These are somewhat offset by the negative air impacts of increased collection vehicle emissions. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be very positive due to the environmental value of saving landfill space, generating materials and the opportunity to educate. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for instituting a school recycling program is 79.

D.14 Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange

This idea involves setting up a program where businesses with waste materials are matched with others who may have a use for those waste materials. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive due to the positive land impact from saved landfill space. As well, resources would be generated and energy consumption would be reduced due to material reuse. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of reusing materials, though the economic benefit would be negative since most residents will not relate to this need. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for developing a commercial waste exchange is 78.

D.15 Make Recycling Directory Available Online

This idea involves making Waste Management's recycling directory database application available to residents through The City's website. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive due saved landfill space and the materials generated from increased recycling. The implementation cost fell between \$10,000 and \$100,000. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of promoting recycling and the economic benefit of avoided disposal costs. Also, the idea would be easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for providing an online recycling directory is 81.

D.16 Host Online Swap and Shop Service

This idea involves the provision of an online swap and shop on The City's website to allow residents to exchange items with other residents, instead of disposing them. Freecycle groups already exist in the Red Deer area that are providing this kind of service. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive

due to the positive impacts from saved landfill space, material reuse and reduced energy consumption from material reuse. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be very positive due to the environmental value of material reuse and the economic benefit of avoided disposal costs and the opportunity to acquire materials at little or no cost. Also, the idea would be easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for an online swap and shop is 80.

4.5 Waste Collection Program Ideas

E.1 Facilitate On-street Take It or Leave It Event

This idea involves setting up a one week program where residents would leave out materials that they no longer wanted, in order to allow others to take them for their own use. This idea was determined to not be compatible because The City's Strategic Plan did not support it, as programs of this kind have not been adequately tested. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The positive impacts include saved landfill space, the promotion of reuse and energy saved by reusing materials. These are somewhat offset by the negative air impact of increased vehicle emissions from clean up and residents looking to pick up materials. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of reusing materials instead of landfilling them and the economic benefit to residents of avoided disposal costs. Also, the idea would be easy for laypeople to understand. This idea has not been previously instituted in Canada and is still an experimental program. The weighted score for an on-street take it or leave it program is 47.

E.2 Provide Bulky Waste Collection

This idea involves the collection of large waste items from residences during a one week program. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was negative. Increased vehicle emissions would have a negative impact on the air and energy would be consumed due to collection vehicle use. The program would offer a very easy disposal method, which may reduce the reuse of materials. These negative impacts would be somewhat offset by the positive land impact of saved landfill space. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be very positive due to the environmental value of minimizing illegal dumping and the economic benefit of residents not having to take large items to the landfill themselves. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is likely since the idea has been used in Canada and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for bulky waste collection is 70.

E.3 Provide Drive Through Garbage Cans

This idea involves the provision of drive through style garbage cans at potential litter generating locations. It is estimated that 50 containers would initially be required. This idea was determined to not be compatible because The City's Strategic Plan did not support it, as programs of this kind have not been adequately tested. However, there were no alignment issues with other planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was neutral. The positive impact of reduced litter would be offset by the energy consumed emptying the containers. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of reduced litter. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. This idea has not been previously instituted in Canada though several commercial applications exist in North America. The weighted score for drive through garbage cans is 62.

E.4 Provide Rewards for Residents who Set Out Small Waste Amounts

This idea involves rewarding residents who set out small amounts of solid waste for collection. This idea is not compatible with The City's Strategic Plan, as programs of this kind have not been adequately tested, though it has no alignment issues with any of the other applicable planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive due to the positive land impact from the potential for saved landfill space, though the idea would have no other environmental impact. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be very positive due to the environmental benefit of saved landfill space and the economic benefit of a reward. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. No applications of this idea were found in North America. The weighted score for low set out rewards is 40.

E.5 Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection

This idea involves reducing the 5-unit limit for waste collection to 3 or 4 units. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents, though changes to the Bylaws would be required. The overall environmental benefit was positive. The air and energy consumption would be positively impacted by reduced collection vehicle emissions and energy use. The land impact would be positive due to saved landfill space and resource generation would increase due to increased recycling. The implementation cost was very favourable because the project would generate revenue. The implementation effort required for this idea would be moderate. The public perception would be very positive due to the environmental value of materials generated and saved landfill space. The perceived economic benefit would be positive due to reduced rates for collection. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for reducing the unit limit is 87.

E.6 Subsidize Residential Collection with Increased Commercial Rates

This idea involves the subsidization of residential collection by charging increased rates for commercial collection. This idea was determined to not be compatible because The City's Strategic Plan did not support it, as programs of this kind have not been adequately tested. The overall environmental benefit was neutral because it would have no appreciable impact on any of the criteria. The implementation cost fell between \$10,000 and \$100,000. The implementation effort required for this idea would be moderate. The public perception would be positive due to the economic benefit of reduced residential collection rates. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. This idea has not been previously instituted in Canada and very few commercial applications exist in North America. The weighted score for subsidizing residential collection is 54.

E.7 Switch from Private Sector to Public Sector Collection of Waste Materials

This idea involves changing from contracted out collection service to public sector provision of collection service. This idea was determined to not be compatible because The City's Strategic Plan did not support it, as there are more efficient methods of providing the service. There were no alignment issues with any other planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was negative due to the increased number of collection vehicles required. This would cause increased vehicle emission, resource consumption to purchase the trucks and increased vehicle energy use. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be moderate. The public perception would be positive because the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. This would be somewhat offset by increased rates for collection. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for public sector collection is 64.

4.6 Yard Waste Collection Program Ideas

F.1 Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting

This idea involves refocusing efforts from centralized composting to decentralized backyard composting or grasscycling. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was very positive. The positive impacts include reduced collection vehicle and site equipment emissions and reduced odour problems from the compost pad. Soil and lawn quality would be positively impacted, more compost would be generated, and less energy would be used by collection vehicles and site equipment. The implementation cost fell between \$10,000 and \$100,000. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of generating compost and the idea would be easy for laypeople to understand. This would be somewhat offset by the cost of a composter and/or a grasscycling lawnmower blade. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in

Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for promoting grasscycling and backyard composting is 82.

F.2 Expand Composting to Include Organics/Non-recyclable Paper

This idea involves the expansion of the composting program to include other organic materials. This analysis assumes that the additional materials could be composted with the yard waste at the current location at the WMF. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive due to saved landfill space and generating more compost. This would be somewhat offset by the increased potential for odour problems at the WMF. The implementation cost fell between \$1 million and \$10 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be significant as an amendment to the approval would be required. The public perception would be very positive due to the environmental value of saving landfill space and generating compost. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for organics and non-recyclable paper composting is 67.

F.3 Accept Biodegradable Plastic Bags for Yard Waste Collection

This idea involves the acceptance of biodegradable plastic bags in the yard waste program as an alternative to plastic or metal containers and biodegradable paper bags. This idea was determined to not be compatible because The City's Strategic Plan did not support it, as programs of this kind have not been adequately tested. The overall environmental benefit was positive due to saved landfill space. The implementation cost fell between \$10,000 and \$100,000. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of saved landfill space. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. The idea has been used in Canada, though not in Alberta, and a few commercial applications exist. The weighted score for accepting biodegradable plastic bags in the yard waste program is 61.

4.7 Litter Control Program Ideas

G.1 Support Green Deer Litter Control Program

This idea involves supporting the Green Deer litter clean-up program held annually in the spring, beyond the current level of support. Currently The City waives the tipping fee for materials collected in the program. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was neutral since the benefit of improving the appearance of areas where litter was collected was offset by the need for garbage bags. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of reducing litter. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful

implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for increasing support of the Green Deer program is 75.

G.2 Provide Year-round Litter Control

This idea involves expanding the litter control program to cover the whole year instead of the current program, which lasts from April to September. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was negative. The improved appearance where litter has been collected would be a positive impact on the land. However, this would be offset by increased vehicle air emissions and energy use, as well as the resources consumed to expand the program. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of reduced litter. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. No previous applications in Canada were found when researching this idea. The weighted score for year round litter control is 60.

G.3 Implement Tax for Litter Generating Businesses

This idea involves setting up a system that would tax those businesses that generate litter. This has been undertaken by some states in the United States and by the City of Chicago. This idea is not compatible with The City's strategic plan. The overall environmental benefit was positive due to the potential decrease in litter. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be moderate. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of reduced litter. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. This idea has not been previously instituted in Canada, though a few commercial applications exist in North America. The weighted score for taxing litter-generating businesses is 55.

G.4 Increase Litter Control Education

This idea involves the expansion of the current educational outreach programs to include litter control education. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was neutral since the positive impact of reduced litter is offset by the resources required to run the program. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the environmental value of reduced litter. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is likely since the idea has been used in Canada and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for increased litter control education is 71.

G.5 Increase Enforcement of Fines for Littering

This idea involves the increased enforcement of fines to reduce littering. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The

overall environmental benefit was neutral since the positive impact of reduced litter is offset by the resources required to make the fines effective. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be very positive due to the environmental value of reduced litter and the economic benefit of having those who litter pay the cost of litter control. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for increased enforcement of fines for littering is 75.

4.8 Waste Management Program/Education Ideas

H.1 Develop Environmental Awards

This idea involves the sponsorship of awards rewarding environmentally desirable behaviours. The province already runs the Emerald Award program to reward environmentally desirable behaviours. This idea was determined to be compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was negative due to the consumption of resources to operate the awards program. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the value of recognizing environmentally desirable behaviours. Also, the idea would be easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is likely since the idea has been used in Canada at a municipal level and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for implementing environmental awards is 68.

H.2 Develop Waste Management Section Mascot

This idea involves creating a mascot as a customer-relations tool for the Waste Management Section. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was neutral due to the potential positive impacts on waste management programs being offset by the resources consumed to design and maintain a mascot. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the value of environmental education. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for a waste management mascot is 75.

H.3 Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs

This idea involves the making of an educational video about The City's waste management programs. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive due to saved landfill space and resource generation from increased recycling. The

implementation cost fell between \$10,000 and \$100,000. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be positive due to the value of environmental education. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is likely since the idea has been used in Canada and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for an educational video is 78.

H.4 Develop Interperiod Event at Hockey Games

This idea involves holding a recycling education event on the ice, between periods, at Red Deer Rebels hockey games. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was positive due to saved landfill space and resource generation from increased recycling as well as reduced energy consumption from using recycled materials. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be very positive due to the environmental value of saved landfill space and materials generation. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. This idea has been previously used in Alberta but no commercial applications exist relating to waste management. The weighted score for an interperiod event at hockey games is 64.

H.5 Build Interpretive Trail at the WMF

This idea involves the construction of an interpretive trail at the WMF. This idea was determined to be very compatible with The City's planning documents. The overall environmental benefit was neutral since the environmental value of the land would be increased, but this would be offset by the resources consumed to build the trail. The implementation cost fell between \$100,000 and \$1 million. The implementation effort required for this idea would be minimal. The public perception would be very positive due to the environmental value of having a beneficial use of the site and of environmental education. Also, the idea would be very easy for laypeople to understand. Successful implementation is very likely since the idea has been used in Alberta and several commercial applications exist. The weighted score for an interpretive trail at the WMF is 76.

Table 12 lists all the ideas considered and the scores they received. Appendix II contains further information on the evaluation of each idea, including the determined scores for each criteria and the factors considered to determine those scores.

Table 12: Future Waste Management Ideas and Their Evaluated Scores

Idea	Score
Waste Management Strategic Ideas	
A.1 Replace Landfilling with Incineration/Cogeneration	65
A.2 Expand Current Site	67

Idea	Score
Waste Management Facility Operation Ideas	
B.1 Extract and Use Landfill Gas	69
B.2 Recirculate Leachate	74
B.3 Transport Leachate for Disposal at WWTP	70
B.4 Visual Screening of Site	67
B.5 Expand Public Drop-off Area	73
B.6 Install Biocover at Old Landfill	48
B.7 Bale Waste Before Disposal	53
B.8 Implement Landfill Yard Waste Prohibition	71
B.9 Implement Landfill Old Corrugated Cardboard Prohibition	75
B.10 Implement Landfill Drywall Prohibition	68
B.11 Implement Landfill Fluorescent Light Tube Prohibition	51
B.12 Reduced Fees for Residential Customers	66
Waste Management Facility Diversion Ideas	
C.1 Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility	75
C.2 Provide Dry Waste Disposal Facility	65
C.3 Recycle Concrete and Asphalt	75
C.4 Recycle Pesticide Containers	75
C.5 Recycle Construction and Demolition Wastes	73
C.6 Recycle Drywall	68
C.7 Recycle Wood	75
C.8 Recycle Rechargeable Batteries	74
C.9 Recycle Printer Cartridges	76
C.10 Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes	76
C.11 Provide Waste Oil Drop-off	80
C.12 Change to High Rate Composting Technology	64
C.13 Recycle E-Waste Materials not in the ERA Program	83
C.14 Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables	81
Non-Waste Management Facility Diversion Ideas	
D.1 Collect all plastics to recycle numbers 1 and 2	71
D.2 Recycle Number 1 Plastics	72
D.3 Recycle Number 3 Plastics	42
D.4 Recycle Number 4 Plastics	68
D.5 Recycle Number 5 Plastics	68
D.6 Recycle Number 6 Plastics	42
D.7 Recycle Number 7 Plastics	42
D.8 Switch Recycling to a Centralized Depot System	50
D.9 Switch Recycling to a Blue Bag System	67

Idea	Score
D.10 Allow E-waste Collection in Blue Box	48
D.11 Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer	79
D.12 Provide On-street Recycling Containers	79
D.13 Provide School Recycling Program	79
D.14 Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange	78
D.15 Make Recycling Directory Available Online	81
D.16 Host Online Swap and Shop Service	80
Waste Collection Program Ideas	
E.1 Facilitate On-street Take It or Leave It Event	47
E.2 Provide Bulky Waste Collection	70
E.3 Provide Drive Through Garbage Cans	62
E.4 Provide Rewards for Residents who Set Out Small Waste Amounts	40
E.5 Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection	87
E.6 Subsidize Residential Collection with Increased Commercial Rates	54
E.7 Switch from Private Sector to Public Sector Collection of Waste Materials	64
Yard Waste Collection Program Ideas	
F.1 Promote Grasseycling/Backyard Composting	82
F.2 Expand Composting to Include Organics/Non-recyclable Paper	67
F.3 Accept Biodegradable Plastic Bags for Yard Waste Collection	61
Litter Control Program Ideas	
G.1 Support Green Deer Litter Control Program	75
G.2 Provide Year-round Litter Control	60
G.3 Implement Tax for Litter Generating Businesses	55
G.4 Increase Litter Control Education	71
G.5 Increase Enforcement of Fines for Littering	75
Waste Management Program Education Ideas	
H.1 Develop Environmental Awards	68
H.2 Develop Waste Management Section Mascot	75
H.3 Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs	78
H.4 Develop Interperiod Event at Hockey Games	64
H.5 Build Interpretive Trail at WMF	76

5.0 Recommendations and Discussion

Of the 64 ideas considered, 21 are recommended for further investigation. Further investigation is required to determine their feasibility for implementation. Nine ideas will be investigated by the end of 2007, while the remaining twelve ideas will be investigated by the end of 2010. Table 13 and Table 14 list the ideas that should be investigated further and the time frame for investigation. A brief discussion of the feasibility of each idea, in light of local conditions, is provided in subsequent sections.

Originally six ideas were recommended for further investigation by 2007 and fifteen by 2010. As a result of the input from the EAB meeting, school recycling and wood recycling were identified as ideas that should receive a higher priority for further investigation. The turnout at the open house was very small and was almost entirely members of the media and the collection contractor. Since the open house feedback was so minimal and did not provide a statistically valid representation of the public, it was considered but did not impact the final recommendations. Appendix III contains copies of the feedback forms that were filled out by the public. Providing a non-contaminated liquid waste facility was also moved up in priority due to the high level of industry support for such a facility.

While only 21 of the ideas are recommended for further investigation as part of the current plan, many of the other ideas warrant consideration in the next WMMP. As a minimum, the two strategic ideas regarding replacing landfilling with incineration and cogeneration and expanding the current landfill site will need to be considered as they are fundamental to the Waste Management Section's programs.

Table 13: Ideas Recommended for Further Investigation by 2007

	Idea	Score
E.5	Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection	87
C.13	Recycle E-Waste Materials not in the ERA Program	83
F.1	Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting	82
C.14	Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables	81
D.15	Make Recycling Directory Available Online	81
C.11	Provide Waste Oil Drop-off	80
D.13	Provide School Recycling Program	79
C.7	Recycle Wood	75
C.1	Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility	75

Table 14: Ideas Recommended for Further Investigation by 2010

	Idea	Score
D.16	Host Online Swap and Shop Service	80
D.12	Provide On-street Recycling Containers	79
D.11	Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer	79
D.14	Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange	78
H.3	Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs	78
C.9	Recycle Printer Cartridges	76
H.5	Build Interpretive Trail at WMF	76
C.10	Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes	76
C.4	Recycle Pesticide Containers	75
G.1	Support Green Deer Litter Control Program	75
H.2	Prepare Waste Management Section Mascot	75
C.3	Recycle Concrete and Asphalt	75

5.1 Ideas Recommended for Further Investigation by 2007

The nine ideas that are recommended for further investigation by 2007 include; lowering the 5-unit set out limit for waste collection, recycling materials not included in the Electronics Recycling Alberta program, promoting grasscycling/backyard composting, providing a second drop-off depot for recyclables, providing an online recycling directory, recycling waste oil at the WMF, providing school recycling, recycling wood and providing a non-contaminated liquid waste facility.

E.5 Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection

The idea of lowering the current 5-unit set out limit for waste collection has been considered several times since the limit was introduced in 1999. Several other municipalities in Alberta have successfully reduced their limits to less than 5-units. Questions are included in The City's annual customer satisfaction survey to gauge resident support for reducing the limit. Over the last four years the support for the concept has been mixed, with roughly an even split between supporters and non-supporters. It may be possible to overcome the split in support for reducing the limit through a targeted education campaign.

C.13 Recycle Electronic Waste Materials Not in ERA Program

Electronics Recycling Alberta currently has a program to recycle televisions, computer monitors and computers. They are hoping to expand the program to include additional electronics in the future. The public perceives any electronic device to be electronic waste. As a result, substantial amounts of electronic waste materials not covered by the program are dropped off to be recycled in the program. This idea would recycle those

electronic materials that are dropped off that are not included in the Electronics Recycling Alberta program. Since this idea was first considered, The City has entered into an agreement with an electronic waste processor who will recycle the materials not included in the ERA program.

F.1 Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting

The City currently operates a centralized composting operation at the WMF. Cost savings could result from encouraging residents to grasscycle or backyard compost instead of using the centralized composting facility through participation in the yard waste collection program. Other municipalities in Alberta have participated in programs where they subsidize the cost of purchasing a backyard composter or a grasscycling lawnmower blade. Similar approaches could be used by The City to encourage residents to participate. A previous program to subsidize composters more than five years ago had only moderate participation. Reintroducing this idea now may have a more positive result.

C.14 Provide Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables

The City currently operates a drop-off depot for recyclables at 6720 52 Street. This idea would provide a second depot, as a convenience for residents who are not served by the Blue Box program and who find it too far to travel to the existing location. Over the last several years, The City has received a number of requests from residents for a second drop-off depot. Bins to collect recyclables have been placed at the WMF on a trial basis to gauge the volume of recyclables that would be collected. Significant volumes of recyclables have been collected during the trial. Therefore, it is expected that a second recycling depot will be successful.

D.15 Make Recycling Directory Available Online

When residents call Public Works to find out where items can be recycled, the staff refer to a database of recycling organizations prepared by the Waste Management Section. This idea would make that database available to residents through The City's website. Several other municipalities in Alberta offer this information online to residents. This idea would require minimal staff time and effort to implement.

C.11 Provide a Waste Oil Drop-off at WMF

Offering residents the ability to recycle oil at the WMF would fit well with the Household Hazardous Waste Drop-off Facility's mandate. Two private companies already accept used oil in Red Deer. Since two locations for dropping-off used oil already exist, The City needs to investigate further the benefit of designating the WMF as a third location.

D.13 Provide School Recycling Program

A successful pilot trial of school recycling was completed in the first six months of 2004. The school was found to be a willing participant and a good source of recyclable materials. The education possibilities associated with this program make it a strong fit with existing education programs. Based on the information found in the trial, this idea would require minimal staff time and effort to implement..

C.7 Recycle Wood

Until recently, there was a private firm recycling wood and wood products in the Red Deer area. Currently, The City recycles pallets at the WMF into mulch for the Parks Department. This idea would involve the City collecting wood materials at the WMF and shipping them to a wood recycler in Calgary or Edmonton. The economics of wood recycling can be tenuous as evidenced by the appearance and disappearance of private wood recycling contractors in Red Deer and elsewhere. The economics will have to be investigated further prior to possible implementation.

C.1 Provide Non-contaminated Liquid Waste Facility

Currently, the cost of disposal of non-contaminated liquid wastes is prohibitive because they are handled at hazardous liquid waste facilities. Other municipalities in Alberta have installed facilities to deal with these liquid wastes. Significant interest in having a facility of this kind established has been expressed by the business community in Red Deer. The City has been meeting with a group of interested stakeholders to start investigating the feasibility of this idea.

5.2 Ideas Recommended for Further Investigation by 2010

The twelve ideas that are recommended for further investigation by 2010 include hosting an online swap and shop service, providing on-street recycling bins, providing an additional e-waste drop-off depot in Red Deer, facilitating a commercial waste exchange, preparing an educational video of Waste Management Section programs, recycling printer cartridges, building an interpretive trail at the WMF, recycling fluorescent light tubes, recycling pesticide containers, supporting the Green Deer litter control program, developing a Waste Management Section mascot, and recycling concrete and asphalt.

D.16 Host Online Swap and Shop Service

This idea involves The City hosting an online swap and shop service on its web site. Similar online services already exist in the Red Deer area. Further study will be required to determine if The City should direct its efforts to supporting one of the existing services or implement its own system.

D.12 Provide On-street Recycling Containers

The provision of on-street recycling containers would aid the Waste Management Section in two areas; the first would be increasing recycling in areas where recycling containers are not currently readily available, the second would be minimizing some of the litter generated by recyclable materials. Some on-street recycling bins were located on a trial basis in the downtown area with moderate success at diverting materials from the waste stream. Significant public education efforts would have to accompany the implementation of this idea.

D.11 Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer

The City currently operates an e-waste drop-off depot at the WMF. Several residents have requested that another location be provided for the drop-off of electronic waste

materials. Currently the volume of e-waste disposed does not yet warrant a second e-waste location. Another concern with the set up of a second drop-off location is the control of the materials disposed as the new location would likely not be monitored on a full time basis. This idea will be considered as the amount of e-waste disposed grows.

D.14 Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange

The City of Calgary currently operates a commercial waste exchange program, to facilitate the reuse of commercial waste materials, in a larger industrial area. The program has been active for a few years. Even though the program required a significant investment, it is starting to have some positive impacts on the commercial waste stream. Waste audits have been carried out with some commercial customers with moderate success. This idea may be the next logical step in addressing the commercial waste stream in Red Deer.

H.3 Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs

An educational video about the Waste Management Section's programs would be another tool to help educational efforts. Currently, the vast majority of Grade 4 students from Central Alberta visit the WMF for a tour as part of the school curriculum. Since the opening of the interpretive centre the interest in tours of the site has expanded to other groups within the community. However, it is not always convenient for these groups to come to the WMF for a tour. The video would provide groups unable to attend the WMF with an opportunity to learn about programs. This idea would require minimal staff time and effort to implement.

C.9 Recycle Printer Cartridges

This idea would register the WMF as a site for one of the programs for recycling printer cartridges. Other sites already exist in the Red Deer area. The City needs to investigate further the benefit of providing an additional location for recycling printer cartridges.

H.5 Build Interpretive Trail at WMF

This idea would implement the proposed interpretive trail for the wetland area at the WMF. The trail would be valuable in promoting the wetland and the minimal impact that the WMF has on its surrounding environment. Additional investigation is required to determine the possible sources of funding and scope of the trail.

C.10 Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes

This idea would set up a location at the WMF to collect fluorescent tubes for recycling at an established recycling firm. This idea would be a good fit with the current Household Hazardous Waste program at the WMF.

C.4 Recycle Pesticide Containers

This idea would register the WMF as one of the sites for the pesticide container recycling program. Sites currently exist at the Lousana and Kevisville transfer stations in Red Deer County. We have had several requests from rural residents in the area around Red Deer to provide this service. The City needs to investigate further the benefit of providing an

additional location to recycle pesticide containers. Further investigation should be conducted with the aid of Red Deer County, as this service would be provided more for rural residents than city residents.

G.1 Support Green Deer Litter Control Program

The Green Deer litter control program has grown over the last number of years to provide significant spring clean up of litter in many areas of Red Deer. Our current support is limited to free disposal of materials collected during the Green Deer campaign. This idea would explore additional support that could be provided to the program to further expand its impact on litter. This idea would require minimal staff time and effort to implement.

H.2 Develop a Waste Management Section Mascot

A mascot for the Waste Management Section would be another tool to help educational efforts. Other municipalities in Western Canada have used mascots as part of their educational programs. This idea would be a good fit with current educational programs and would require minimal staff time and effort to implement.

C.3 Recycle Concrete and Asphalt

The City currently places all of its waste concrete and asphalt in the Slope Stabilization Project. Other municipalities in Alberta are crushing these materials to make new aggregate for road construction. Preliminary investigation of this idea indicates that concrete and asphalt recycling could be feasible in Red Deer.

6.0 Conclusions

The goal of the WMMP is to obtain confirmation by Council of the strategic direction of waste management programs with a focus on the next five years though the plan considers the 25 to 30 year planning horizon. A review of the recommendations from the previous two WMMPs indicated that all but one of the 39 recommendations have been implemented.

This WMMP evaluated 64 ideas on the basis of: compatibility with City planning documents, environmental benefit, implementation cost, implementation effort, how the public will perceive them, and likelihood to be implemented successfully. Based on the evaluation, 21 ideas were selected for further investigation.

The nine ideas that will be investigated further by the end of 2007 include:

- E.5 Lower 5 Unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection
- C.13 Recycle E-Waste Materials Not in the ERA Program
- F.1 Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting
- C.14 Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables
- D.15 Make Recycling Directory Available Online and
- C.11 Provide Waste Oil Drop-off.
- D.13 Provide School Recycling Program
- C.7 Recycle Wood

- C.1 Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility

The remaining ideas will be investigated further by the end of 2010. The ideas include:

- D.16 Host Online Swap and Shop Service
- D.12 Provide On-street Recycling Containers
- D.11 Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer
- D.14 Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange
- H.3 Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs
- C.9 Recycle Printer Cartridges
- H.5 Build Interpretive Trail at WMF
- C.10 Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes
- C.4 Recycle Pesticide Containers
- G.1 Support Green Deer Litter Control Program
- H.2 Develop Waste Management Mascot
- C.3 Recycle Concrete and Asphalt

DRAFT

Appendix I
Pairwise Comparison

DRAFT

PAIRWISE COMPARISON INSTRUCTIONS

The pairwise comparison method allows the ranking and comparing of multiple criteria in the evaluation of a project. The process involves comparing each of the criteria to each of the other criteria one at a time and deciding which is more important. In the example, selecting letter B when comparing A to B indicates that criteria B is more important than criteria A

Instructions

The final result of a pairwise comparison of six criteria is shown in the table below.

1. The first comparison was made between criterion A and criterion B. As indicated by the upper left hand cell in the table the reviewer selected criterion B to be more important than criterion A. The letter B is entered into that cell.
2. The next comparison would be between criterion A and criterion C. The reviewer selected criterion A to be the more important criterion and the letter A was entered in that cell.
3. The table would continue to be filled out in this fashion.

Based on the decisions made in the comparisons, the spreadsheet calculates the relative importance of the six criteria.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A		B	A	A	E	F
B			B	B	B	B
C				D	E	F
D					E	F
E						F
F						
Parameter	A	B	C	D	E	F
Count	2	5	0	1	3	4
Weighting	13.3%	33.3%	0.0%	6.7%	20.0%	26.7%

PROPOSED CRITERIA FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT MASTER PLAN

A	Compatibility	measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, land use plans, other master plans and operational plans
B	Environmental Benefit	measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project
C	Implementation Costs	measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs
D	Implementation Effort	measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.
E	Public Perception	measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson
F	Successful Implementation	measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's technical development

		A	B	C	D	E	F
		Compatibility	Environmental Benefit	Implementation Cost	Implementation Effort	Public Perception	Successful Implementation
A	Compatibility		B	C	A	E	F
B	Environmental Benefit			B	B	B	F
C	Implementation Cost				D	C	F
D	Implementation Effort					E	F
E	Public Perception						F
F	Successful Implementation						
Parameter		A	B	C	D	E	F
Count		1	4	2	1	2	5
Weighting		6.7%	26.7%	13.3%	6.7%	13.3%	33.3%

Appendix II
Idea Evaluation Forms

DRAFT

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Replace Landfilling with Incineration/Cogeneration	
Number	A.1	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves disposing of municipal solid waste using incineration and cogeneration instead of using a landfill.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.1, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – would require the addition of incineration as a discretionary use for this property Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires significant changes to Operations Plan	0.45
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to emissions Water impact – negative (-) due to emissions Land impact – very positive (++) due to significant amounts of saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to metals recovery Energy generation/consumption – very positive (++) due to steam and electricity production	0.65
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Administration time to get permits and approvals, prepare Environmental Impact Assessment, participate in construction, and change Operations Plan - \$500,000 15 year NPV without administration time - (\$44,440,000) 15 year NPV with administration time - (\$43,940,000)	1.00
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		Approval from Alberta Environment for incinerator required Industrial Development Permit from Energy and Utilities Board for cogeneration facility required Public consultation and an Environmental Impact Assessment required Administration time to get required permits and approvals, prepare Environmental Impact Assessment, consult stakeholders, participate in construction and change Operations Plan	0.00
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – very positive (++) due to energy generation and prolonged landfill life Economic benefit – negative (-) due to increased cost for disposal Layperson understanding – difficult to understand (-)	0.50
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Canada (+) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	0.75

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Expand Current WMF Site	
Number	A.2	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves expanding WMF to obtain additional capacity	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan –supported by 1.2.1, 1.2.3, 1.3.2, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – may require redesignation of land Other Plans –may affect industrial land annexation planning; no alignment issues with other Master Plans Operational Plans –requires changes to Operations Plan	0.60
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to delay in taking additional land out of service for landfill Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to maximizing amount waste placed on property Energy generation/consumption – positive (+) due to increased LFG generation	0.65
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Consulting costs for design - \$1,500,000 Construction costs – \$18,200,000 Administrative time to obtain expansion approval, consult stakeholders, participate in construction and change Operations Plan - \$200,000 15 year NPV - \$19,900,000	0.00
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		Approval for expansion including full public consultation required Administrative time to obtain approval, consult stakeholders, participate in construction and change Operations Plan	0.25
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to taking responsibility our waste Economic benefit – positive (+) due to minimizing cost of additional capacity through continuing to use existing infrastructure Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.83
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use –used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Extract and Use Landfill Gas	
Number	B.1	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the collection and use of landfill gas from the old landfill and the WMF as an energy source.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires changes to Operations Plan	0.70
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – positive (+) due to reduced greenhouse gas emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to reduced potential for impacts on neighbouring properties Resource generation/consumption – none Energy generation/consumption – very positive (++) due to energy generation from landfill gas	0.70
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Cost of energy reuse system construction offset by GHG credits – \$2,250,000 Cost of engineering for energy reuse system construction - \$400,000 Administration time to obtain approval, participate in construction and change Operations Plan - \$120,000 Monitoring costs - \$50,000 per year Administration time to review monitoring results and liaise with energy company - \$1,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$13,535,000	0.00
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		Approval required Administration time to obtain approval, change Operations Plan, participate in construction, review monitoring results and liaise with energy company	0.50
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – very positive (++) due to greenhouse gas emission reductions and energy production Economic benefit – negative (-) due to cost of landfill gas use Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.67
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Recirculate Leachate	
Number	B.2	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves recirculating leachate back on the landfill to reduce its strength and speed up the decomposition of the wastes entombed in the landfill.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires changes to Operations Plan	0.70
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none due to reduced transportation emissions from not hauling leachate to Wastewater Treatment Plant and increased greenhouse gas emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to more effective use of landfill space Resource generation/consumption – none Energy generation/consumption – positive (+) due to increased landfill gas generation over a shorter time period	0.65
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		System (includes avoided costs for leachate treatment and does not include administration time) 15 year NPV - \$80,000 Administration time to obtain an amendment to the operating approval, participate in construction and change the Operations Plan - \$55,000 Administration time to monitor system - \$1,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$150,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		Amendment to the operating approval would be required Administration time to obtain amendment to operating approval, participate in construction, change Operations Plan and monitor system	0.50
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to making more efficient use of the landfill Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.67
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Transport Leachate for Disposal at WWTP	
Number	B.3	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the installation of a permanent connection from the existing leachate collection sump to transport the leachate to the WWTP for treatment	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2, and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires changes to Operations Plan	0.70
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – negative (-) due land requirement for pipeline right of way Resource generation/consumption – none Energy generation/consumption – negative (-) due to energy consumed in pumping leachate	0.40
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Monitoring costs - \$2,500 per year System 15 year NPV (includes avoided trucking costs) - \$410,000 Treatment charges at WWTP - \$7,500 per year Administration time to monitor system - \$1,000 per year Administration time to participate in construction and change Operations Plan - \$6,000 15 year NPV - \$531,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to monitor system, participate in construction and change Operations Plan	0.85
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to reduced leachate transport spill risk Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.67
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Extend Visual Screening of Site	
Number	B.4	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves increasing the height of the berms along the north side of the WMF property to eliminate views of the WMF from Delburne Road.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – not supported by 1.2.3 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.65
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – negative (-) removal of land from cultivation Resource generation/consumption – none Energy generation/consumption – none	0.45
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Cost of building berms and planting trees - \$250,000 Administration time to obtain authorizations, review regulations and participate in construction - \$10,000 15 year NPV - \$260,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		May require compliance with Migratory Birds Convention Act May require authorization under Water Act Administration time to obtain authorizations, review regulations and participate in construction	0.90
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – none Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.67
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 6-10 commercial applications (+)	0.88

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Expand Public Drop-off Area	
Number	B.5	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves expanding the current Public Drop Off Facility at the WMF to include additional bins. The consultant deemed that this expansion was not necessary because the facility is not nearing its capacity yet.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3 and 3.7.2 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans –requires changes to Operations Plan	0.65
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – none Resource generation/consumption – none Energy generation/consumption – none	0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Construction cost - \$400,000 Operating costs - \$36,000 per year Administration time to participate in construction and update Operations Plan - \$8,000 15 year NPV - \$547,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to participate in construction and update Operations Plan	0.90
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – none Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.67
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development –10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Install Biocover at Old Landfill	
Number	B.6	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves covering the old landfill with a layer of compost for passive methane oxidation. Not recommended by consultant due to experimental nature. System would require gas and leachate collection.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.1; not supported by 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires changes to Operations Plan	0.50
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – positive (+) due to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions Water impact – none Land impact – none Resource generation/consumption – none Energy generation/consumption – none	0.55
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Biocover 15 year NPV - \$12,141,000 Administration time to monitor biocover - \$2,000 per year Administration time to obtain approval amendment, participate in construction and change Operations Plan - \$25,000 15 year NPV (includes administration time) - \$12,196,000	0.00
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		Amendment to existing approval may be required Administration cost to monitor biocover, obtain approval amendment, participate in construction and change Operations Plan	0.70
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to reduction in greenhouse gas emissions Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.67
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – experimental technology (--)	0.50

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Bale Waste before Disposal	
Number	B.7	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves using a baler to compact waste before placing it in the landfill.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – not supported by 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans –requires changes to Operations Plan	0.45
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – positive (+) due to reduced equipment emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) because it will save on cover materials Energy generation/consumption – none because reduced equipment energy use will likely be offset by increased energy use from the baler	0.65
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Baler and building - \$1,000,000 Wire - \$55,000 per year Operations/maintenance - \$50,000 per year Training - \$6,500 Administration time to obtain operating approval amendment, participate in construction and change Operations Plan - \$50,000 Administration time to monitor system - \$2,500 per year 15 year NPV - \$2,669,000	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		Amendment to operating approval required Administration time to obtain operating approval amendment, participate in construction, change Operations Plan and monitor system	0.70
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Economic benefit – negative (-) due to increased rates for waste disposal Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.58
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Canada (+) Success potential/project development – 1-5 commercial applications (-)	0.50

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name	Implement Landfill Yard Waste Prohibition	
Number	B.8	Rating
Description	This idea involves the banning of yard waste from disposal in the landfill. This prohibition has been suggested by Alberta Environment. No timetable has been set for implementation.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans	City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 1.3.2, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans –requires changes to Operations Plan	0.75
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project	Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – very positive (++) due to saved landfill space and increased generation of compost Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to compost generated Energy generation/consumption – negative (-) due to increased equipment energy use	0.60
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs	Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Contractor time to enforce and monitor prohibition - \$5,000 per year Contractor cost for additional composting at \$25.53 per metric tonne – \$75,000 per year Administration time to set up program - \$5,000 Administration time to monitor program - \$2,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$1,385,000	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.	No approval required Administration time to set up and monitor program	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson	Environmental value – very positive (++) due to compost generated and saved landfill space Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.83
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development	Previous use – used in Canada (+) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	0.88

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Implement Landfill Old Corrugated Cardboard (OCC) Prohibition	
Number	B.9	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the banning of corrugated cardboard from disposal in the landfill. This prohibition has been suggested by Alberta Environment. No timetable has been set for implementation.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 1.3.2, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires changes to Operations Plan	0.75
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to materials generated Energy generation/consumption – positive (+) due to reduced energy used for recyclable materials	0.65
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Contractor time to enforce and monitor prohibition - \$5,000 per year Rental costs for additional cardboard bins at the WMF - \$4,000 per year Administration time to set up program - \$5,000 Administration time to monitor program - \$2,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$320,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up and monitor program	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Canada (+) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	0.88

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Implement Landfill Drywall Prohibition	
Number	B.10	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the banning of drywall from disposal in the landfill. This prohibition has been suggested by Alberta Environment. No timetable has been set for implementation.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 1.3.2, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans –requires changes to Operations Plan	0.75
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to increased transportation emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to materials generated Energy generation/consumption – none due to reduced energy for materials generated and increased transportation energy use	0.55
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Contractor time to enforce and monitor prohibition - \$5,000 per year Storage facility construction costs - \$50,000 Transportation costs - \$92,500 per year Administration time to set up program, participate in construction and change Operations Plan - \$10,000 Tipping fees - \$10,000 per year Labour costs for separation and loading - \$7,500 per year Administration time to educate customers and monitor program - \$2,500 per year 15 year NPV - \$1,972,500	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up program participate in construction, change Operations Plan, educate customers and monitor program	0.85
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Canada (+) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	0.88

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Implement Landfill Fluorescent Light Tube Prohibition	
Number	B.11	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the banning of fluorescent tubes from disposal in the landfill. This prohibition has been suggested by Alberta Environment. No timetable has been set for implementation.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 1.3.2, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires changes to Operations Plan	0.75
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to increased transportation emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to materials generated Energy generation/consumption – none due to increased transportation energy use and reduced energy use for recycled materials	0.55
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Treatment charges - \$9,600 per year Advertising program - \$5,000 per year Storage facility costs - \$5,000 Transportation - \$2,000 per year Contractor time to enforce and monitor prohibition - \$5,000 per year Administration time to monitor program and educate customers - \$2,500 per year Administration time to change Operations Plan - \$1,000 15 year NPV - \$436,500	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to change Operations Plan, monitor program and educate customers	0.90
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due saved landfill space Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in North America (-) Success potential/project development – 1 commercial application (-)	0.25

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Reduce Fees for Residential Customers	
Number	B.12	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves reduced rates for residents dropping off materials at the WMF.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – not supported by by 1.2.3 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans –requires changes to Operations Plan Utility Bylaw changes would be required	0.30
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact –positive (+) due to reduced illegal dumping Resource generation/consumption –positive (+) due to materials generated Energy generation/consumption – none	0.60
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Decreased revenue from tipping fees - \$120,000 per year Advertising program - \$10,000 Administration time to set up program and change Bylaw - \$8,000 15 year NPV - \$1,818,000	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up program and change Bylaw	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value –positive (+) due to potential for reduced litter Economic benefit –negative (-) due to increased collection rates to subsidize reduced fees at WMF Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.67
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 6-10 commercial applications (+)	0.88

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility	
Number	C.1	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves proving a facility to accept non-contaminated liquid wastes from car wash sumps, catch basin sumps and hydrovac operations at the WMF.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.1, 1.2.3, 1.3.2, 3.3.1, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires changes to Operations Plan	0.90
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to emissions from equipment required to handle and work material Water impact – positive (+) because will provide a designated site for disposal of this material Land impact – positive (+) because will provide a designated site for disposal of this material Resource generation/consumption – none Energy generation/consumption –none	0.55
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Facility construction - \$300,000 Contractor cost for facility operation - \$5,000 per year Monitoring costs - \$5,000 per year Administrative time to monitor site - \$2,500 per year Administrative time to set up manifest system, consult stakeholders, participate in construction and change Operations Plan - \$10,000 15 year NPV - \$497,500	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		Letter to Alberta Environment indicating change in facility operations required. Administrative time to set up manifest system, consult stakeholders, participate in construction, change Operations Plan, monitor program and prepare letter to Alberta Environment.	0.65
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) because non-contaminated liquid wastes will have a designated disposal location Economic benefit – positive (+) because will minimize costs for some commercial services Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Provide Dry Waste Disposal Facility	
Number	C.2	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the location of a new facility to accept clean dirt, asphalt and concrete materials for disposal.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.1, 1.2.3, 3.3.1, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – may require land use redesignation to proceed Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires changes to Operations Plan	0.70
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to localized dust generation from disposal Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) because it reclaims land Resource generation/consumption – none Energy generation/consumption – none	0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Purchase of land - \$75,000 Site development - \$25,000 Operating cost – \$33,500 per year Administrative time to monitor site - \$2,500 per year Administrative time to obtain approval, participate in construction and change Operations Plan - \$60,000 15 year NPV - \$700,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		Approval as Class III landfill required City staff time required to operate the site Administrative time required to consult with stakeholders, change Operations Plan, obtain approval, participate in construction and monitor site	0.25
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – negative (-) because most residents will not relate to this need Economic benefit – negative (-) because most residents will not relate to this need Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.42
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Recycle Concrete and Asphalt	
Number	C.3	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves setting up an area at the dry waste disposal facility to stockpile asphalt and concrete to allow a crusher to be brought in on an as needed basis.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.1, 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – may require land use redesignation to proceed Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires changes to Operations Plan	0.65
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – very negative (- -) due to dust generated from crushing operation and emissions from crusher Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved dry waste site space Resource generation/consumption – very positive (++) because it minimizes aggregate extraction and generates aggregate for construction projects Energy generation/consumption – positive (+) due to avoided effort in extracting virgin aggregate and energy consumed in crushing operation	0.60
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Land area at dry waste site - \$15,000 Site maintenance - \$5,000 per year Crushing equipment - \$105,000 every eight years Administrative time to monitor site - \$2,500 per year Administrative time to consult with stakeholders and change Operations Plan - \$15,000 15 year NPV - \$339,500	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administrative time to consult stakeholders, monitor site and change Operations Plan	0.90
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – very positive (++) because it saves landfill and dry waste site space, recycles material and avoids aggregate extraction Economic benefit – negative (-) because most residents will not relate to this idea. Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.67
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Recycle Pesticide Containers	
Number	C.4	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves providing a pesticide container collection facility at the WMF.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.1, 1.2.3, 1.3.2, 1.8.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires minor changes to Operations Plan	0.85
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – positive (+) because containers are being disposed of properly Land impact – positive (+) because containers are being disposed of properly Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) because the containers are recycled Energy generation/consumption – none	0.65
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Construction of the facility at the WMF - \$50,000 Collection and transport of containers handled by others Contractor time for maintaining site - \$5,000 per year Administration time to monitor site - \$1,000 per year Administration time to change Operations Plan, participate in construction and register site - \$10,000 15 year NPV - \$150,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		Registration with provincial government required Administration time to monitor site, participate in construction, change Operations Plan and register site.	0.70
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) because keeping pesticide containers out of waste stream Economic benefit – negative (-) because most residents will not relate to this need Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.58
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Recycle Construction and Demolition Wastes	
Number	C.5	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the collection, separation and recycling of construction and demolition wastes at the WMF.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires changes to Operations Plan	0.70
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to increased transportation emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – very positive (++) due to multiple kinds of materials generated Energy generation/consumption – none due to increased transportation energy use and energy saved in obtaining raw materials	0.60
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Storage facility construction costs - \$50,000 Transportation costs - \$150,000 per year Labour costs for separating and loading - \$7,500 per year Processor tipping fees - \$250,000 per year Administration time to set up program, participate in construction and change Operations Plan - \$10,000 Administration time to educate customers and monitor program - \$2,500 per year 15 year NPV - \$6,097,500	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approvals required Administration time required to educate customers, set up program, participate in construction, change Operations Plan and monitor program	0.85
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – very positive (++) due to materials generated and saved landfill space Economic benefit – negative (-) due to program costs Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name	Recycle Drywall		
Number	C.6	Notes	Rating
Description	This idea involves collecting and separating drywall from the waste stream and recycling it to make new drywall.		
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans	City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans –requires changes to Operations Plan		0.70
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project	Air impact – negative (-) due to increased transportation emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) materials generated Energy generation/consumption – none due to avoided energy consumption from use of virgin materials and increased transportation energy use		0.55
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs	Storage Facility construction costs - \$50,000 Transportation costs - \$92,500 per year Processor tipping fees - \$10,000 per year Labour costs for separating and loading - \$7,500 per year Administration time to set up program, participate in construction and change Operations Plan - \$10,000 Administration time to monitor program and educate customers - \$2,500 per year 15 year NPV - \$1,747,500		0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.	No approvals required Administration time to educate customers, set up program, monitor program, participate in construction and change Operations Plan		0.85
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson	Environmental value – very positive (++) due to materials generated and saved landfill space Economic benefit – negative (-) due to program cost Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)		0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development	Previous use – used in Canada (+) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)		0.88

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Recycle Wood	
Number	C.7	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the collection, separation and recycling of wood products from the waste stream. End uses of the recycled materials could include fuel pellets, biomass, bedding, mulch and compost.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans –requires changes to Operations Plan	0.70
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact –negative (-) due to increased transportation emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to materials generated Energy generation/consumption – none due to increased transportation energy use and energy saved by using recycled material	0.55
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Transportation costs - \$5,000 per year Processor tipping fees - \$25,000 per year Storage facility construction costs - \$50,000 Labour cost for separating and loading - \$7,500 per year Administration time to monitor program and educate users - \$2,500 per year Administration time to set up program, participate in construction and change Operations Plan - \$10,000 15 year NPV - \$810,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up program, monitor program, and educate customers, participate in construction and change Operations Plan	0.85
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – very positive (++) due to materials generated and saved landfill space Economic benefit – negative (-) due to program cost Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Recycle Rechargeable Batteries	
Number	C.8	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves separating the rechargeable batteries from the rest of the batteries at the Household Hazardous Waste Facility and recycling them in a national program.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans –requires changes to Operations Plan	0.70
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact –negative (-) due to increased transportation emissions Water impact – none Land impact – none Resource generation/consumption – none Energy generation/consumption – negative (-) due to increased transportation energy use	0.40
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Labour time to separate the rechargeable batteries from the rest - \$1,000 per year Administration time to educate customers and monitor program - \$1,000 per year Administration time to update Operations Plan - \$1,000 No freight costs because it is covered in the program 15 year NPV - \$31,000	0.75
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to educate customers, update Operations Plan and monitor the program	0.90
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to perception of removing batteries from waste stream Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+) due to confusion over our current practice versus the proposed idea	0.67
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Recycle Printer Cartridges	
Number	C.9	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the WMF becoming a drop off location for one of the printer cartridge recycling programs.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans –requires minor changes to the Operations Plan	0.70
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to increased transportation emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to generation of materials Energy generation/consumption – none due to reduced energy for remanufacturing and increased transportation energy use	0.55
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Transportation costs - \$2,000 per year Advertising program - \$5,000 per year Administration time to monitor program - \$1,000 per year Administration time to change Operations Plan - \$1,000 15 year NPV - \$121,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to monitor program and change Operations Plan	0.90
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – very positive (++) due to materials generated and saved landfill space Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.83
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes	
Number	C.10	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves providing fluorescent tube recycling at the WMF.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires minor changes to Operations Plan	0.70
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact –none due to avoided releases of mercury gas and contaminated phosphorus powder and increased transportation emissions Water impact – positive (+) due to avoided releases of mercury gas and contaminated phosphorus powder Land impact – very positive (++) due to avoided releases of mercury gas and contaminated phosphorus powder and saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – none Energy generation/consumption – negative (-) due to increased transportation and treatment energy consumed	0.60
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Treatment charges \$0.12 per foot x 80,000 bulb feet - \$9,600 per year Transportation - \$2,000 per year Storage facility costs - \$5,000 Advertising program - \$5,000 Administration time to monitor program and educate customers - \$2,500 per year Administration time to change Operations Plan - \$1,000 15 year NPV - \$292,500	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to change Operations Plan, monitor program and educate customers	0.90
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) because mercury being kept out of the environment Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.67
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Provide Waste Oil Drop-off	
Number	C.11	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves designating the WMF as a used oil drop off depot.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2, and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires changes to Operations Plan	0.70
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – positive (+) because it recycles oil which keeps it from contaminating water Land impact – positive (+) because it recycles oil which keeps it from contaminating land Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) because it generates oil for remanufacture Energy generation/consumption – none	0.65
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Cost of installing above ground waste oil tank - \$25,000 Labour cost for maintaining area - \$2,000 per year Administration time to participate in construction and change Operations Plan - \$6,000 Administration time to monitor program - \$500 per year 15 year NPV - \$68,500	0.75
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		Letter to Alberta Environment indicating new activity required Administration time to change Operations Plan, participate in construction and monitor program	0.75
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to removing oil from waste stream Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Change to High Rate Composting Technology	
Number	C.12	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves changing from the current agitated windrow composting technology to a higher rate in vessel system.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.1, 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires changes to Operations Plan	0.75
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – none Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to compost generated Energy generation/consumption – none	0.55
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		System 15 year NPV - \$2,200,000 Administration time to participate in construction, change Operations Plan and obtain approval - \$35,000 Administration time to monitor operation - \$1,000 per year 15 year NPV (includes administration time) - \$2,250,000	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		Registration or site specific approval may be required Administration time to obtain approval, participate in construction and change Operations Plan	0.70
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – none Economic benefit – negative (-) because will increase cost of compost Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.50
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 6-10 commercial applications (+)	0.88

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Recycle Electronic Waste Materials Not in the ERA Program	
Number	C.13	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves expanding our recycling program to include materials other than the televisions, monitors and computer components included in the Electronics Recycling Alberta program. The other materials that would be included under this idea include items such as VCRs, DVD players, cell phones etc.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires changes to Operations Plan	0.70
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to materials generated Energy generation/consumption – positive (+) due to energy saved by using recycled feedstocks	0.65
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		No cost option included in current contract for e-waste recycling Advertising program - \$2,000 per year Administration time to monitor program - \$2,000 per year Administration time to set up program - \$2,000 15 year NPV - \$62,000	0.75
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required. Administration time to monitor and set up program	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to keeping e-waste out of landfill and environment Economic benefit – positive (+) due to higher level of service Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.83
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name	Provide Second Drop Off Depot for Recyclables	
Number	C.14	Notes
Description	This idea involves providing a second drop off depot for recyclables.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans	City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.1, 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans –requires changes to the Operations Plan	0.75
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project	Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to the generation of recyclable materials Energy generation/consumption – none	0.60
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs	Bin rental - \$9,000 per year Construction/set up of asphalt pad at the site - \$11,000 Revenue from recyclables - \$7,500 per year Administration time to monitor and clean up site - \$2,500 per year Administration time to participate in construction and change Operations Plan - \$4,000 15 year NPV - \$75,000	0.75
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.	No approval required Administration time to monitor and clean up site, participate in construction and change Operations Plan	0.85
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson	Environmental value – very positive (++) due to materials generated and saved landfill space Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.83
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development	Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Collect All Plastics to Recycle Plastics 1 and 2	
Number	D.1	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves improving recovery percentages of plastic bottles made from number 1 and 2 plastic by collecting all plastic bottles from 1 to 7 and trashing the plastic bottles collected from 3 to 7.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4; not supported by 1.3.2 because of conflict with ABCMB mandate for collection of refundable bottles made from number 1 plastic Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.80
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact –negative (-) due to increased transportation emissions Water impact – none Land impact –positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to generation of materials Energy consumption/generation – negative (-) due to increased transportation energy use	0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Cost for additional materials collection including revenue from recyclables - \$435,600 per year Administration time to educate customers and monitor program - \$2,500 per year 15 year NPV - \$6,721,500	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to educate customers and monitor program	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – none due to saved landfill space and having to trash some materials collected Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.67
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name	Recycle Number 1 Plastics		
Number	D.2	Notes	Rating
Description	This idea involves adding number 1 plastic to blue box, multifamily and drop off depot programs.		
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans	City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2, and 3.7.4; not supported by 1.3.2 because of conflict with ABCMB mandate for collection of plastic 1 containers Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues		0.80
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project	Air impact – negative (-) due to increased transportation emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to generation of materials Energy generation/consumption – negative (-) due to increased transportation energy consumption		0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs	Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Cost for additional materials collection including revenue from recyclables - \$144,000 per year Administration time to educate customers and monitor program - \$2,500 per year 15 year NPV - \$2,347,500		0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.	No approval required Administration time to educate customers and monitor program		0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson	Environmental value – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)		0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development	Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)		1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Recycle Number 3 Plastics	
Number	D.3	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves adding number 3 plastic to blue box, multifamily and drop off depot programs.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3; not supported by 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.65
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to increased transportation emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to generation of materials Energy generation/consumption – negative (-) due to increased transportation energy use	0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Advertising program – \$10,000 per year Cost for additional materials collection including revenue from recyclables - \$144,000 per year Administration time to educate customers and monitor program - \$2,500 per year 15 year NPV - \$2,347,500	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required. Administration time to educate customers and monitor program	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – negative (-) due to lack of market Economic benefit – negative (-) due to reduced value of commingled plastic bales Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.50
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in North America (-) Success potential/project development – 1-5 commercial applications (-)	0.25

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name	Recycle Number 4 Plastics	
Number	D.4	Rating
Description	This idea involves adding number 4 plastic to blue box multifamily and drop off depot programs.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans	City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.85
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project	Air impact –negative (-) due to increased transportation emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to generation of materials Energy generation/consumption – negative (-) due to increased transportation energy use	0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs	Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Cost for additional material collection including revenue from recyclables - \$144,000 per year Administration time to educate customers and monitor programs - \$2,500 per year 15 year NPV - \$2,347,500	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.	No approval required Administration time to educate customers and monitor programs	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson	Environmental value – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development	Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 6-10 commercial applications (+)	0.88

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Recycle Number 5 Plastics	
Number	D.5	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves adding number 5 plastic to blue box, multifamily and drop off depot programs.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2, and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.85
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to increased transportation emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to generation of materials Energy generation/consumption – negative (-) due to increased transportation energy use	0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Cost for additional material collection including revenue from recyclables - \$144,000 per year Administration time to educate customers and monitor program - \$2,500 per year 15 year NPV - \$2,347,500	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to educate customers and monitor programs	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 6-10 commercial applications (+)	0.88

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Recycle Number 6 Plastics	
Number	D.6	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves adding number 6 plastic to blue box multifamily and drop off depot programs.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3; not supported by 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.65
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to increased transportation emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to generation of materials Energy generation/consumption – negative (-) due to increased transportation energy use	0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Cost for additional material collection including revenue from recyclables - \$144,000 per year Administration time to educate customers and monitor programs - \$2,500 per year 15 year NPV - \$2,347,500	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to educate customers and monitor programs	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – negative (-) due to lack of market Economic benefit – negative (-) due to reduced value of commingled plastic bales Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.50
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in North America (-) Success potential/project development – 1-5 commercial applications (-)	0.25

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Recycle Number 7 Plastics	
Number	D.7	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves adding number 7 plastic to blue box, multifamily and drop off depot programs.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3; not supported by 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.65
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to increased transportation emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to generation of materials Energy generation/consumption – negative (-) due to increased transportation energy use	0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Cost for additional material collection including revenue from recyclables - \$44,000 per year Administration time to educate customers and monitor programs - \$2,500 per year 15 year NPV - \$2,347,500	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to educate customers and monitor programs	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – negative (-) due to lack of market Economic benefit – negative (-) due to reduced value of commingled plastic bales Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.50
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in North America (-) Success potential/project development – 1-5 commercial applications (-)	0.25

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Switch to Centralized Depot System	
Number	D.8	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves providing a centralized depot recycling system in place of curbside recycling program. It is estimated that we would need at least 4 locations to start and then add locations as the City continues to grow.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.85
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to more emissions from vehicles traveling to recycle Water impact – none Land impact – negative (-) because less convenient recycling will decrease participation and consume more landfill space Resource generation/consumption – negative (-) because less material will be generated Energy generation/consumption – none	0.35
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Bin rental costs - \$10,00 per year per site Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Cost savings to residents - \$1,000,000 per year Cost savings to City for not buying blue boxes - \$20,000 per year Administration time to monitor sites - \$5,000 per year per site Administration time to set up program - \$10,000 15 year NPV – (\$14,240,000)	1.00
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up program and monitor sites.	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – negative (-) because having to travel to recycle will reduce participation Economic benefit – negative (-) because losing high level of service Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.50
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in North America (-) Success potential/project development – 1-5 commercial applications (-)	0.25

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Switch Recycling to a Blue Bag System	
Number	D.9	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the replacement of blue boxes with blue bags for recycling collection	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.85
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – none Resource generation/consumption – negative (-) because throwing away bags uses more resources than a reusable container Energy generation/consumption – none	0.45
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Cost savings on blue boxes - \$20,000 per year Increased costs for collection using blue bags - \$93,600 per year Administration time to educate customers and monitor program - \$1,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$1,269,000	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to educate customers and monitor program	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – negative (-) because using disposable bags instead of reusable container Economic benefit – negative (-) because blue bags have to be purchased Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.50
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name	Allow E-waste Collection in Blue Box		
Number	D.10	Notes	Rating
Description	This idea involves adding e-waste as an acceptable material in the blue box program. Only small items would be suitable for this approach. Undertaking a program of this kind would require the involvement of the contractor in our e-waste program.		
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans	City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 1.3.2 and 4.3.1; not supported by 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues		0.75
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project	Air impact – positive (+) due to fewer trips to WMF to drop off e-waste Water impact – none Land impact – none Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to generation of materials Energy generation/consumption – positive (+) due to energy savings from fewer trips to WMF to drop off e-waste		0.65
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs	Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Administration time to set up program - \$25,000 Administration time to monitor program - \$2,500 per year Collection cost - \$306,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$5,152,500		0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.	No approval required Administration time to set up and monitor program		0.80
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson	Environmental value – positive (+) because more things being recycled Economic benefit – negative (-) due to increased price for only accepting small items Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)		0.67
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development	Previous use – used in North America (-) Success potential/project development – 1-5 commercial applications (-)		0.25

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name	Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer		
Number	D.11	Notes	Rating
Description	This idea involves setting up an e-waste depot at a location in Red Deer other than the WMF.		
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans	City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues		0.85
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project	Air impact – positive (+) due to reduced vehicle emissions from shorter trips to drop off e-waste Water impact – none Land impact – none Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to generated materials Energy generation/consumption – none		0.60
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs	Revenue from Alberta Recycling Management Authority - \$5,000 per year Construction costs - \$11,000 Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Administration time to monitor site - \$1,000 per year Administration time to set up depot and participate in construction - \$10,000 15 year NPV - \$260,000		0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.	No approval required Administration time to monitor site, to set up depot and participate in construction		0.90
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson	Environmental value – positive (+) due to keeping ewaste out of landfill Economic benefit – positive (+) due to convenience of a centrally located collection site Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)		0.83
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development	Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)		1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Provide On Street Recycling Containers	
Number	D.12	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the provision of on street recycling containers at locations throughout the city. It is estimated that 50 containers would be required initially.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.85
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact –negative (-) due to increased collection vehicle emissions Water impact – none Land impact – very positive (++) due to minimizing litter and saved landfill space from recyclables diversion Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to materials generated Energy generation/consumption –positive (+) due to energy savings from using recycled materials and increased vehicle energy use	0.65
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Purchase of containers at \$500 per unit - \$25,000 Installation of containers at \$250 per unit - \$12,500 Collection of materials - \$15,000 per year Maintenance of containers - \$2,000 per year Administration time to set up program - \$10,000 Administration time to monitor program - \$2,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$332,500	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up and monitor program	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to materials generated Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Provide School Recycling Program	
Number	D.13	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves including schools in the recycling program on a similar basis to multifamily units.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 1.3.2, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.90
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to increased collection vehicle emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to materials generated Energy generation/consumption – positive (+) due to energy savings from using recyclable materials	0.60
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Cost to schools to participate - \$10,000 per year Administration time to set up program and educate schools - \$20,000 Administration time to monitor program - \$2,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$200,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up program, educate schools and monitor program	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – very positive (++) due to education component, saved landfill space and materials generated Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.83
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange	
Number	D.14	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves setting up a program where those with waste materials are matched with those who may have a use for the waste materials.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 1.3.2, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.90
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) because of saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to potential material reuse Energy generation/consumption – positive (+) due to reduced energy use from reuse of materials	0.65
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Administration time to consult stakeholders and set up program - \$10,000 Administration time to operate program - \$20,000 per year 15 year NPV – \$460,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to consult stakeholders, set up program and operate program	0.90
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to material reuse Economic benefit – negative (-) because most residents will not relate to this need Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.67
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Make Recycling Directory Available Online	
Number	D.15	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves making our recycling directory database application available to residents through our website.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – may require changes to Information Technologies (IT) Master Plan Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.75
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to materials generated Energy generation/consumption – none	0.60
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		IT time to convert the database to a website compatible format - \$5,000 Administration time to update recycling directory - \$2,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$35,000	0.75
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to update the recycling directory on an annual basis	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to promotion of recycling Economic benefit – positive (+) due to avoided disposal costs Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Host Online Swap and Shop Service	
Number	D.16	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the provision of an online swap and shop on The City's website to allow residents to get rid of their materials by swapping them with other residents instead of disposing them. Freecycle groups already exist in the Red Deer area that are providing this kind of service.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – may require changes to the IT Master Plan Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.75
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to potential material reuse Energy generation/consumption – positive (+) due to reduced energy used from reuse of materials	0.65
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Advertising the program – \$5,000 per year Administration time to set up site - \$2,500 Administration time to monitor site traffic - \$2,500 per year 15 year NPV - \$115,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up site and monitor site traffic	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to material reuse Economic benefit – very positive (++) due to avoided disposal costs and ability to get materials at little or no cost Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.83
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Facilitate On Street Take It or Leave It Event	
Number	E.1	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves setting up a one week program where residents would leave out materials that they no longer wanted to allow others to take them for their own use.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3; not supported by 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.65
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact –negative (-) due to increased vehicle emissions from clean up and residents looking to pick up materials Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to potential saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to promotion of reuse Energy generation/consumption – positive (+) due to energy saved by reusing materials	0.60
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Clean up of streets after program complete - \$25,000 per year Administration time to monitor program - \$10,000 per year Administration time to set up program - \$5,000 15 year NPV - \$680,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up and monitor program	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) because materials get reused instead of landfilled Economic benefit – positive (+) because residents avoid disposal costs for unwanted items Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in North America (-) Success potential/project development – experimental (-)	0.12

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Provide Bulky Waste Collection	
Number	E.2	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the collection of large waste items from residences during a one week program.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.85
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to increased vehicle emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) because of potential to minimize illegal dumping Resource generation/consumption – negative (-) due to easy disposal mechanism which may reduce reuse of the materials Energy generation/consumption – negative (-) due to vehicle energy use	0.40
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Additional contract costs - \$16,500 per year Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Administration time to set up program - \$5,000 Administration time to monitor program - \$1,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$417,500	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up and monitor program	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) because it may minimize illegal dumping Economic benefit – positive (+) because residents will not have to take large materials to the landfill themselves Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.83
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Canada (+) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	0.88

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name	Provide Drive Through Garbage Cans		
Number	E.3	Notes	Rating
Description	This idea involves the provision of drive through style garbage cans at potential litter generating locations. It is estimated that 50 containers would be required initially.		
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans	City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3; not supported by 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues		0.65
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project	Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to reduced litter Resource generation/consumption – none Energy generation/consumption – negative (-) due to energy used in emptying containers		0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs	Purchase of containers at \$500 per unit including lid and chute extender - \$25,000 Installation of containers at \$250 per unit - \$12,500 Collection of materials - \$15,000 per year Maintenance of containers - \$2,000 per year Administration time to set up program - \$10,000 Administration time to monitor program - \$2,00 per year 15 year NPV - \$332,500		0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.	No approval required Administration time to set up and monitor program		0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson	Environmental value – positive (+) due to potential to reduce litter Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)		0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development	Previous use – used in North America (-) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)		0.63

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Provide Rewards for Residents Who Set Out Small Waste Amounts	
Number	E.4	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves rewarding residents who set out small amounts of solid waste for collection.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3; not supported by 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.65
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – none Energy generation/consumption – none	0.55
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Cost of incentives - \$450,000 per year Contractor cost increase - \$27,500 per year Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Administration time to set up program - \$5,000 Administration time to monitor program - \$2,500 per year 15 year NPV - \$7,355,000	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up and monitor program	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Economic benefit – positive (+) due to reward Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.83
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – not used in North America (--) Success potential/project development – no commercial applications (--)	0.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Lower 5-Unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection	
Number	E.5	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves reducing the 5 unit limit for waste collection to 3 or 4 units.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues Bylaw changes would be required	0.65
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – positive (+) due to reduced collection vehicle emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) because of potential increase in recycling Energy generation/consumption – positive (+) due to reduced collection vehicle energy use	0.70
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Contractor cost savings for collecting fewer units at \$2.40 per household per year - \$55,200 per year Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Administration time to monitor program - \$1,000 per year Administration time to set up program, change Bylaws and consult stakeholders - \$18,000 15 year NPV – (\$645,000)	1.00
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up program, consult stakeholders, change Bylaws and monitor program	0.75
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – very positive (++) due to materials generation and saved landfill space Economic benefit – positive (+) due to reduced rates for collection Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.94
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Subsidize Residential Collection with Increased Commercial Rates	
Number	E.6	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the subsidization of residential collection by charging increased rates for commercial collection.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – Not supported by 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues Bylaw changes would be required	0.40
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – none Resource generation/consumption – none Energy generation/consumption – none	0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Administration time to set up program, consult stakeholders, change Bylaws and communicate changes - \$25,000 15 year NPV - \$25,000	0.75
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up program, consult stakeholders, change Bylaws and communicate changes	0.75
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – none Economic benefit – positive (+) due to reduced residential rates for collection Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in North America (-) Success potential/project development – 1-5 commercial applications (-)	0.40

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Switch from Private Sector to Public Sector Collection of Waste Materials	
Number	E.7	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves changing from contracted out collection service to public sector provision of collection service.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan –supported by 3.7.2 and 3.7.4; not supported by 3.3.1 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.75
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to increased collection vehicle emissions Water impact – none Land impact – none Resource generation/consumption – negative (-) due to requirement for additional trucks Energy generation/consumption – negative (-) due to increased collection vehicle energy	0.35
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Increased collection costs - \$360,000 per year Increased maintenance costs - \$20,000 per year Administration time to set up program and consult stakeholders - \$50,000 Administration time to administer program - \$50,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$6,500,000	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up program, consult stakeholders and administer program	0.75
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – none Economic benefit – negative (-) due to increased rates for collection Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.58
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting	
Number	F.1	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves refocusing our efforts from centralized composting to decentralized backyard composting or grasscycling.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – requires changes to Operations Plan	0.70
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – very positive (++) due to reduced collection vehicle and site equipment emissions and reduced odour potential Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to increased soil and lawn quality Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to compost generated Energy generation/consumption – positive (+) due to reduced collection vehicle and site equipment energy use	0.75
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Subsidy of composters/grasscycling blades - \$50,000 per year WMF operations cost savings - \$60,000 per year Administration time to set up program - \$5,000 Administration time to monitor program - \$1,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$20,000	0.75
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administrative time to set up and monitor program	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to compost generated Economic benefit – negative (-) due to cost of composter/grasscycling blade Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.58
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Expand Composting to Include Organics/Non-Recyclable Paper	
Number	F.2	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the expansion of the composting program to include other organic materials. This analysis assumes that the additional materials could be composted with the yard waste at the current location at the WMF.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – will likely be a discretionary use for the site Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans –requires changes to Operations Plan	0.60
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to increased odour potential Water impact – none Land impact – very positive (++) due to saved landfill space and compost generated Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to compost generated Energy generation/consumption – none	0.60
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Contract costs for collection of organics stream - \$500,000 per year Contract costs for composting additional materials - \$100,000 per year Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Administration time to set up program, consult stakeholders and obtain approval amendment - \$25,000 Administration time to monitor program - \$5,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$9,250,000	0.25
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		Approval amendment required Administration time to set up and monitor program, consult stakeholders and obtain approval amendment	0.50
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – very positive (++) due to compost generated and saved landfill space Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.83
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 6-10 commercial applications (+)	0.88

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Accept Biodegradable Plastic Bags for Yard Waste Collection	
Number	F.3	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the acceptance of biodegradable plastic bags in the yard waste program as an alternative to plastic or metal containers or paper bags.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3; not supported by 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans –requires changes to the Operations Plan	0.50
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to potential for saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – none Energy generation/consumption – none	0.55
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Advertising program - \$5,000 per year Administration time to set up program - \$5,000 Administration time to monitor program - \$1,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$95,000	0.75
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up and monitor program	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to potential for saved landfill space Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Canada (+) Success potential/project development – 1-5 commercial applications (-)	0.50

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Support the Green Deer Litter Control Program	
Number	G.1	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves supporting the Green Deer litter clean up program held annually in Red Deer in the spring beyond the current level of support which consists of waiving tipping fees for materials collected in the program.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.85
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to improved appearance of the areas where litter has been collected Resource generation/consumption – negative (-) due to need for bags Energy generation/consumption – none	0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Funding to help run the program - \$10,000 per year Administration time to participate in event organization - \$1,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$165,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to participate in event organization	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to reduced litter Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Provide Year Round Litter Control	
Number	G.2	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves expanding the litter control program to cover the whole year instead of from April to September.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.85
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – negative (-) due to increased vehicle emissions Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to improved appearance where litter has been collected Resource generation/consumption – negative (-) due to resources needed to expand program Energy generation/consumption – negative (-) due to increased vehicle energy use	0.40
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Labour costs - \$15,000 per year Vehicle rental - \$3,000 per year Plastic bags - \$100 per year Administration time to monitor program - \$2,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$301,500	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to monitor program	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to reduced litter Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in North America (-) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	0.63

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Implement Tax for Litter Generating Businesses	
Number	G.3	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves setting up a system that would tax those businesses that generate litter. This has been undertaken by some states in the US and by the City of Chicago.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3; not supported by 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues Bylaw changes required	0.50
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to potential decrease in litter Resource generation/consumption – none Energy generation/consumption – none	0.55
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Administration time to change Bylaw and set up tax system including tax collection - \$40,000 Administration time to administer program and monitor impact of tax - \$10,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$190,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up tax system including tax collection, administer program, change Bylaw and monitor impact of tax	0.75
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to potential for reduced litter Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.67
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in North America (-) Success potential/project development – 6-10 commercial applications (+)	0.50

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Increase Litter Control Education	
Number	G.4	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the expansion of our educational outreach programs to include litter control education.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.1.2, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.90
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to potential for reduced litter Resource generation/consumption – negative (-) due to resources required for education programs Energy generation/consumption – none	0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Educational materials - \$10,000 per year Administration time to set up program - \$5,000 Administration time to give education presentations - \$10,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$305,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up program and give education presentations	0.90
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to potential for reduced litter Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Canada (+) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	0.88

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Increase Enforcement of Fines for Littering	
Number	G.5	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the increased enforcement of fines to reduce littering.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – may have impacts on Policing Study Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.65
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to potential decrease in litter Resource generation/consumption – negative (-) due to resources required to make fines effective Energy generation/consumption – none	0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Bylaw officer time for enforcing the fines for littering - \$30,000 per year Potential court costs for defending ticket charges - \$10,000 per year Administration time to change Bylaws - \$5,000 15 year NPV - \$605,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to change Bylaws	0.90
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to potential to reduce litter Economic benefit – positive (+) due to focusing the cost of litter control on those who cause litter Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.83
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Develop Environmental Awards Program	
Number	H.1	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the sponsorship of awards rewarding environmentally desirable behaviours. Provincial Emerald awards program for environmentally desirable behaviours already exists.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.75
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – none Resource generation/consumption – negative (-) due to consumption of resources to operate program Energy generation/consumption – none	0.45
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Cost of awards - \$5,000 per year Cost of awards ceremony - \$30,000 per year Advertising program - \$10,000 per year Administration time to coordinate ceremony and review award applications - \$20,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$975,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to coordinate ceremony and review award applications	0.90
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to recognizing environmentally desirable behaviours Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – easy to understand (+)	0.67
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Canada (+) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	0.88

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name	Develop Waste Management Section Mascot	
Number	Notes	Rating
H.2		
Description	This idea involves creating a mascot as a customer relations tool for the Waste Management Section.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans	City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.1.2, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.90
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project	Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to potential positive impact on waste management programs Resource generation/consumption – negative (-) due to resources required to implement program Energy generation/consumption – none	0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs	Costume including cooling system - \$6,000 Advertising program - \$5,000 per year Administration time to coordinate events and wear costume - \$2,000 per year Administration time to set up program - \$3,000 15 year NPV - \$112,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.	No approval required Administration time to set up program, coordinate events and wear costume	0.90
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson	Environmental value – positive (+) due to environmental education component Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development	Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs	
Number	H.3	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the making of an educational video about The City's waste management programs.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.1.2, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.90
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to potential for saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to potential for materials generated Energy generation/consumption – none	0.60
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Filming of video - \$15,000 Administration time to coordinate script and review product - \$2,000 15 year NPV - \$17,000	0.75
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to coordinate script and review product	0.95
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – positive (+) due to environmental education component Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.75
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Canada (+) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	0.88

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Develop Interperiod Event at Hockey Games	
Number	H.4	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves hold a recycling education event on the ice between periods at Rebels hockey games.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.1.2, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.90
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) due to potential for saved landfill space Resource generation/consumption – positive (+) due to potential for materials generated Energy generation/consumption – positive (+) due to potential for reducing energy use from recycled materials	0.65
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Ice time - \$200 per intermission Props for event - \$2,500 Prizes - \$1,500 per year Administration time to set up program - \$2,000 Administration time to participate in event - \$2,000 per year 15 year NPV - \$232,500	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up program and participate in event	0.90
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – very positive (++) due to potential for materials generated and saved landfill space Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.83
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – no commercial applications relating to waste management (--)	0.50

Waste Management Master Plan Update Idea Evaluation

Idea Name		Build Interpretive Trail at WMF	
Number	H.5	Notes	Rating
Description		This idea involves the set up of an interpretive trail at the WMF.	
Compatibility - Measures how the project aligns with the City Strategic Plan, Land Use Plans, other master plans and operational plans		City Strategic Plan – supported by 1.2.3, 3.7.2 and 3.7.4 Land Use Plan – no alignment issues Other Master Plans – no alignment issues Operational Plans – no alignment issues	0.85
Environmental Benefit - Measures the potential improvement to the environment as a result of the project		Air impact – none Water impact – none Land impact – positive (+) because it increases the environmental value of the land Resource generation/consumption – negative (-) due to the resources required to build the trail Energy generation/consumption – none	0.50
Implementation Cost – Measures the internal and external hard and soft costs to implement the project. Hard costs may include labour, materials, contract, borrowing, operating and decommissioning costs. Soft costs may include administration costs and foregone opportunity costs		Cost to build the trail - \$150,000 Cost to build parking area - \$20,000 Operation and maintenance cost - \$10,000 per year Administration time to set up trail - \$20,000 15 year NPV - \$440,000	0.50
Implementation Effort - Measures the amount of staff time and resources required to complete a project, including obtaining approvals and public input, consulting with stakeholders etc.		No approval required Administration time to set up trail	0.90
Public Perception - Measures how the typical layperson will perceive the environmental value and economic benefit of a project. This criterion also measures the ease of understanding of the concepts of the project by the typical layperson		Environmental value – very positive (++) due to beneficial use of site and educational component Economic benefit – none Layperson understanding – very easy to understand (++)	0.83
Successful Implementation - Measures whether the project has been used in Alberta or Canada before and its potential for success. This criterion also measures the current state of a project's development		Previous use – used in Alberta (++) Success potential/project development – 10+ commercial applications (++)	1.00

Appendix III
Public Feedback Forms

DRAFT

Feedback Forms Summary

Ideas to be Investigated by 2007

	Average	Rankings								
		Sheet 1	Sheet 2	Sheet 3	Sheet 4	Sheet 5	Sheet 6	Sheet 7	Sheet 8	Sheet 9
1 Lower 5-unit Limit	2.6	2	2	5	1	2	4	4		1
2 Recycle more E-waste	3.5	3	5	4	5	5	1	3		2
3 Grasscycling/Backyard Composting	4.3	5	6	3	6	1	5	2		6
4 Second Recycling Depot	4.9	1	8	2	2	3	6	10		7
5 Online Recycling Directory	4.3	4	1	1	4	6	2	8		8
6 Waste Oil Drop-off	5.6	6	9	6	3	4	3	5		9

Times Suggested

Ideas to be moved up in priority

On-street Recycling Containers	2
School Recycling	3 (Including overall suggestion from EAB)
Recycle Concrete and Asphalt	2
Swap and Shop	2
Recycle Printer Cartridges	2
Recycle Pesticide Containers	1
Recycle Wood	3 (Including overall suggestion from EAB)
Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes	1

Other Suggestions

Large Item Collection	1
Address health issues of biogas release	1

Waste Management Master Plan Update Draft Recommendations Feedback Form

The City of Red Deer Waste Management Section is preparing an update to the Waste Management Master Plan which sets our strategic direction for the next five years while considering the 25 to 30 year planning horizon. Sixty-four ideas were reviewed to determine which ones should be recommended for further investigation. The Waste Management Section is seeking your feedback on the appropriateness of the recommendations. The feedback received will be considered in the preparation of the final version of the Waste Management Master Plan Update. Thank you for providing your feedback.

1. Please consider the list of ideas in Tables 1 and 2. Are there items in Table 2 that should be added to Table 1? Please add them (maximum 3) to Table 1 in the column of descriptions.
2. After completing Step 1, please rank the priority of the ideas in Table 1 with number 1 being the idea that most urgently needs further investigation.

Table 1. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2007	
<u>2</u>	Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection
<u>3</u>	Recycle E-Waste Materials not in the ERA Program
<u>5</u>	Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting
<u>1</u>	Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables
<u>4</u>	Make Recycling Directory Available Online
<u>6</u>	Provide Waste Oil Drop-off

Table 2. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2010	
A.	<u>4</u> Host Online Swap and Shop Service
B.	<u>2</u> Provide School Recycling Program
C.	<u>1</u> Provide On-street Recycling Containers
D.	<u>5</u> Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer
E.	<u>6</u> Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange
F.	<u>7</u> Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs
G.	<u>11</u> Recycle Printer Cartridges
H.	<u>15</u> Build Interpretive Trail at WMF
I.	<u>12</u> Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes
J.	<u>8</u> Recycle Pesticide Containers
K.	<u>13</u> Support Green Deer Litter Control Program
L.	<u>14</u> Prepare Waste Management Section Mascot
M.	<u>3</u> Recycle Concrete and Asphalt
N.	<u>10</u> Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility
O.	<u>9</u> Recycle Wood

3. Other Comments

4. Return the Form

- At the Open House
- By Fax at (403) 343 7074
- By Mail at City of Red Deer Waste Management Section, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4
- By email at publicworks@reddeer.ca
- Please respond by May 9

Optional

Name: J. Raddate Phone: 302-4010

The information contained in this form is collected under the authority of The Municipal Government Act and may be used for the purpose of contacting residents regarding their feedback on the Waste Management Master Plan Update. If you have any questions about this collection, please contact the Public Works Manager, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4 (403) 342 8238.

Waste Management Master Plan Update Draft Recommendations Feedback Form

The City of Red Deer Waste Management Section is preparing an update to the Waste Management Master Plan which sets our strategic direction for the next five years while considering the 25 to 30 year planning horizon. Sixty-four ideas were reviewed to determine which ones should be recommended for further investigation. The Waste Management Section is seeking your feedback on the appropriateness of the recommendations. The feedback received will be considered in the preparation of the final version of the Waste Management Master Plan Update. Thank you for providing your feedback.

1. Please consider the list of ideas in Tables 1 and 2. Are there items in Table 2 that should be added to Table 1? Please add them (maximum 3) to Table 1 in the column of descriptions.
2. After completing Step 1, please rank the priority of the ideas in Table 1 with number 1 being the idea that most urgently needs further investigation.

Table 1. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2007

2	Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection
5 5	Recycle E-Waste Materials not in the ERA Program
6	Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting
8	Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables
1	Make Recycling Directory Available Online
9 9	Provide Waste Oil Drop-off
4	Onstreet recycling Containers (maybe a cans/bottle bin)
3	School recycling program
7	recycle concrete / Asphalt

Table 2. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2010

A.	Host Online Swap and Shop Service
B.	Provide School Recycling Program
C.	Provide On-street Recycling Containers
D.	Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer
E.	Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange
F.	Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs
G.	Recycle Printer Cartridges
H.	Build Interpretive Trail at WMF
I.	Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes
J.	Recycle Pesticide Containers
K.	Support Green Deer Litter Control Program
L.	Prepare Waste Management Section Mascot
M.	Recycle Concrete and Asphalt
N.	Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility
O.	Recycle Wood

3. Other Comments

We need to recycle as much as possible.

4. Return the Form

- At the Open House
- By Fax at (403) 343 7074
- By Mail at City of Red Deer Waste Management Section, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4
- By email at publicworks@reddeer.ca
- Please respond by May 9

Optional

Name: Calvin Bellows

Phone: 358-5178

The information contained in this form is collected under the authority of The Municipal Government Act and may be used for the purpose of contacting residents regarding their feedback on the Waste Management Master Plan Update. If you have any questions about this collection, please contact the Public Works Manager, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4 (403) 342 8238.

Waste Management Master Plan Update Draft Recommendations Feedback Form

The City of Red Deer Waste Management Section is preparing an update to the Waste Management Master Plan which sets our strategic direction for the next five years while considering the 25 to 30 year planning horizon. Sixty-four ideas were reviewed to determine which ones should be recommended for further investigation. The Waste Management Section is seeking your feedback on the appropriateness of the recommendations. The feedback received will be considered in the preparation of the final version of the Waste Management Master Plan Update. Thank you for providing your feedback.

1. Please consider the list of ideas in Tables 1 and 2. Are there items in Table 2 that should be added to Table 1? Please add them (maximum 3) to Table 1 in the column of descriptions.
2. After completing Step 1, please rank the priority of the ideas in Table 1 with number 1 being the idea that most urgently needs further investigation.

Table 1. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2007

5	Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection
4	Recycle E-Waste Materials not in the ERA Program
3	Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting
2	Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables
1	Make Recycling Directory Available Online
6	Provide Waste Oil Drop-off

Table 2. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2010

A.	Host Online Swap and Shop Service
B.	Provide School Recycling Program
C.	Provide On-street Recycling Containers
D.	Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer
E.	Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange
F.	Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs
G.	Recycle Printer Cartridges
H.	Build Interpretive Trail at WMF
I.	Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes
J.	Recycle Pesticide Containers
K.	Support Green Deer Litter Control Program
L.	Prepare Waste Management Section Mascot
M.	Recycle Concrete and Asphalt
N.	Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility
O.	Recycle Wood

3. Other Comments

I understand the desire to streamline waste management, but I would prefer not to see the limit (5 per house) be reduced unless the cost of the service is reduced.

4. Return the Form

- At the Open House
 - By Fax at (403) 343 7074
 - By Mail at City of Red Deer Waste Management Section, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4
 - By email at publicworks@reddeer.ca
- Please respond by May 9

My #1 priority is to make available what products can be recycled, preferably online. Thanks for your time.

Optional

Name: MARLOW WELDON

Phone: 309-6669

The information contained in this form is collected under the authority of The Municipal Government Act and may be used for the purpose of contacting residents regarding their feedback on the Waste Management Master Plan Update. If you have any questions about this collection, please contact the Public Works Manager, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4 (403) 342 8238.

Waste Management Master Plan Update Draft Recommendations Feedback Form

The City of Red Deer Waste Management Section is preparing an update to the Waste Management Master Plan which sets our strategic direction for the next five years while considering the 25 to 30 year planning horizon. Sixty-four ideas were reviewed to determine which ones should be recommended for further investigation. The Waste Management Section is seeking your feedback on the appropriateness of the recommendations. The feedback received will be considered in the preparation of the final version of the Waste Management Master Plan Update. Thank you for providing your feedback.

1. Please consider the list of ideas in Tables 1 and 2. Are there items in Table 2 that should be added to Table 1? Please add them (maximum 3) to Table 1 in the column of descriptions.
2. After completing Step 1, please rank the priority of the ideas in Table 1 with number 1 being the idea that most urgently needs further investigation.

Table 1. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2007

1	Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection
5	Recycle E-Waste Materials not in the ERA Program
6	Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting
2	Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables
4	Make Recycling Directory Available Online
3	Provide Waste Oil Drop-off
	Swap and Shop service is very successful - like a program they have in Surrey, BC

Table 2. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2010

A.	Host Online Swap and Shop Service
B.	Provide School Recycling Program
C.	Provide On-street Recycling Containers
D.	Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer
E.	Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange
F.	Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs
G.	Recycle Printer Cartridges
H.	Build Interpretive Trail at WMF
I.	Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes
J.	Recycle Pesticide Containers
K.	Support Green Deer Litter Control Program
L.	Prepare Waste Management Section Mascot
M.	Recycle Concrete and Asphalt
N.	Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility
O.	Recycle Wood

3. Other Comments

I think the City of Red Deer is doing a great job. The waste containers readily available in public places are a great way to cut down on littering.

4. Return the Form

- At the Open House
- By Fax at (403) 343 7074
- By Mail at City of Red Deer Waste Management Section, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4
- By email at publicworks@reddeer.ca
- Please respond by May 9

Optional

Name: _____ Phone: _____

The information contained in this form is collected under the authority of The Municipal Government Act and may be used for the purpose of contacting residents regarding their feedback on the Waste Management Master Plan Update. If you have any questions about this collection, please contact the Public Works Manager, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4 (403) 342 8238.

Waste Management Master Plan Update Draft Recommendations Feedback Form

The City of Red Deer Waste Management Section is preparing an update to the Waste Management Master Plan which sets our strategic direction for the next five years while considering the 25 to 30 year planning horizon. Sixty-four ideas were reviewed to determine which ones should be recommended for further investigation. The Waste Management Section is seeking your feedback on the appropriateness of the recommendations. The feedback received will be considered in the preparation of the final version of the Waste Management Master Plan Update. Thank you for providing your feedback.

1. Please consider the list of ideas in Tables 1 and 2. Are there items in Table 2 that should be added to Table 1? Please add them (maximum 3) to Table 1 in the column of descriptions.
2. After completing Step 1, please rank the priority of the ideas in Table 1 with number 1 being the idea that most urgently needs further investigation.

Table 1. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2007

2	Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection
5	Recycle E-Waste Materials not in the ERA Program
1	Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting
3	Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables
6	Make Recycling Directory Available Online
4	Provide Waste Oil Drop-off
7	Large items collection

Table 2. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2010

A.	Host Online Swap and Shop Service
B.	Provide School Recycling Program
C.	Provide On-street Recycling Containers
D.	Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer
E.	Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange
F.	Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs
G.	Recycle Printer Cartridges
H.	Build Interpretive Trail at WMF
I.	Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes
J.	Recycle Pesticide Containers
K.	Support Green Deer Litter Control Program
L.	Prepare Waste Management Section Mascot
M.	Recycle Concrete and Asphalt
N.	Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility
O.	Recycle Wood

3. Other Comments

4. Return the Form

- At the Open House
- By Fax at (403) 343 7074.
- By Mail at City of Red Deer Waste Management Section, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4
- By email at publicworks@reddeer.ca
- Please respond by May 9

Optional

Name: _____ Phone: _____

The information contained in this form is collected under the authority of The Municipal Government Act and may be used for the purpose of contacting residents regarding their feedback on the Waste Management Master Plan Update. If you have any questions about this collection, please contact the Public Works Manager, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4 (403) 342 8238.

Waste Management Master Plan Update Draft Recommendations Feedback Form

The City of Red Deer Waste Management Section is preparing an update to the Waste Management Master Plan which sets our strategic direction for the next five years while considering the 25 to 30 year planning horizon. Sixty-four ideas were reviewed to determine which ones should be recommended for further investigation. The Waste Management Section is seeking your feedback on the appropriateness of the recommendations. The feedback received will be considered in the preparation of the final version of the Waste Management Master Plan Update. Thank you for providing your feedback.

1. Please consider the list of ideas in Tables 1 and 2. Are there items in Table 2 that should be added to Table 1? Please add them (maximum 3) to Table 1 in the column of descriptions.
2. After completing Step 1, please rank the priority of the ideas in Table 1 with number 1 being the idea that most urgently needs further investigation.

Table 1. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2007	
4	Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection
1	Recycle E-Waste Materials not in the ERA Program
5	Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting
6	Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables
2	Make Recycling Directory Available Online
3	Provide Waste Oil Drop-off
7	G
8	J
9	O

Table 2. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2010	
A.	Host Online Swap and Shop Service
B.	Provide School Recycling Program
C.	Provide On-street Recycling Containers
D.	Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer
E.	Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange
F.	Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs
G.	Recycle Printer Cartridges
H.	Build Interpretive Trail at WMF
I.	Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes
J.	Recycle Pesticide Containers
K.	Support Green Deer Litter Control Program
L.	Prepare Waste Management Section Mascot
M.	Recycle Concrete and Asphalt
N.	Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility
O.	Recycle Wood

3. Other Comments

4. Return the Form

- At the Open House
- By Fax at (403) 343 7074
- By Mail at City of Red Deer Waste Management Section, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4
- By email at publicworks@reddeer.ca
- Please respond by May 9

Optional

Name: _____ Phone: _____

The information contained in this form is collected under the authority of The Municipal Government Act and may be used for the purpose of contacting residents regarding their feedback on the Waste Management Master Plan Update. If you have any questions about this collection, please contact the Public Works Manager, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4 (403) 342 8238.

Waste Management Master Plan Update Draft Recommendations Feedback Form

The City of Red Deer Waste Management Section is preparing an update to the Waste Management Master Plan which sets our strategic direction for the next five years while considering the 25 to 30 year planning horizon. Sixty-four ideas were reviewed to determine which ones should be recommended for further investigation. The Waste Management Section is seeking your feedback on the appropriateness of the recommendations. The feedback received will be considered in the preparation of the final version of the Waste Management Master Plan Update. Thank you for providing your feedback.

1. Please consider the list of ideas in Tables 1 and 2. Are there items in Table 2 that should be added to Table 1? Please add them (maximum 3) to Table 1 in the column of descriptions.
2. After completing Step 1, please rank the priority of the ideas in Table 1 with number 1 being the idea that most urgently needs further investigation.

Table 1. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2007

4	Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection
3	Recycle E-Waste Materials not in the ERA Program
2	Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting
1	Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables
6	Make Recycling Directory Available Online
5	Provide Waste Oil Drop-off
A	Recycle Printer Cartridges
9	Host online swap & Shop Service
7	Provide onstreet Recycling → such as something similar to blue box (for those who don't have it, but want to recycle glass)

Table 2. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2010

A	Host Online Swap and Shop Service
B	Provide School Recycling Program
C	Provide On-street Recycling Containers
D	Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer
E	Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange
F	Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs
G	Recycle Printer Cartridges
H	Build Interpretive Trail at WMF
I	Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes
J	Recycle Pesticide Containers
K	Support Green Deer Litter Control Program
L	Prepare Waste Management Section Mascot
M	Recycle Concrete and Asphalt
N	Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility
O	Recycle Wood

Provide School Recycling Program

* glass recycling?
* can recycling?

to do about those who don't have access to a recycling box?

something similar to blue box (for those who don't have it, but want to recycle glass)

3. Other Comments

4. Return the Form

- At the Open House
- By Fax at (403) 343 7074
- By Mail at City of Red Deer Waste Management Section, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4
- By email at publicworks@reddeer.ca

Optional

Name: _____ Phone: _____

The information contained in this form is collected under the authority of The Municipal Government Act and may be used for the purpose of contacting residents regarding their feedback on the Waste Management Master Plan Update. If you have any questions about this collection, please contact the Public Works Manager, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4 (403) 342 8238.

Waste Management Master Plan Update Draft Recommendations Feedback Form

The City of Red Deer Waste Management Section is preparing an update to the Waste Management Master Plan which sets our strategic direction for the next five years while considering the 25 to 30 year planning horizon. Sixty-four ideas were reviewed to determine which ones should be recommended for further investigation. The Waste Management Section is seeking your feedback on the appropriateness of the recommendations. The feedback received will be considered in the preparation of the final version of the Waste Management Master Plan Update. Thank you for providing your feedback.

1. Please consider the list of ideas in Tables 1 and 2. Are there items in Table 2 that should be added to Table 1? Please add them (maximum 3) to Table 1 in the column of descriptions.
2. After completing Step 1, please rank the priority of the ideas in Table 1 with number 1 being the idea that most urgently needs further investigation.

Table 1. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2007	
_____	Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection
_____	Recycle E-Waste Materials not in the ERA Program
_____	Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting
_____	Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables
_____	Make Recycling Directory Available Online
_____	Provide Waste Oil Drop-off
① _____	<i>Need to address health issues related to biogas release</i>
_____	<i>include the above - the public has never been told there</i>
_____	<i>are concerns so you won't receive any expressions of concern. People</i>
_____	<i>don't have a 6th sense that warns them of the presence of dangerous chemical</i>

Table 2. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2010	
A.	Host Online Swap and Shop Service
B.	Provide School Recycling Program
C.	Provide On-street Recycling Containers
D.	Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer
E.	Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange
F.	Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs
G.	Recycle Printer Cartridges
H.	Build Interpretive Trail at WMF
I.	Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes
J.	Recycle Pesticide Containers
K.	Support Green Deer Litter Control Program
L.	Prepare Waste Management Section Mascot
M.	Recycle Concrete and Asphalt
N.	Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility
O.	Recycle Wood

OVER →

3. Other Comments

Health concerns related to biogas go back about 40 years in Canada and are a concern in the U.S. and Europe. U.K. Environment sent me info to pass along to Mary Stewart. Disturbing that no thought has been given to flaring the gas out of health considerations (greenhouse implications)

4. Return the Form Calgary to destroy biogas. Very low levels of carcinogens e.g benzene
- At the Open House reaching my home, must be more of a concern for residents close
 - By Fax at (403) 343 7074 to Landfill.
 - By Mail at City of Red Deer Waste Management Section, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4
 - By email at publicworks@reddeer.ca
- Please respond by May 9

Optional

Name: Alan Smith

Phone: 309-3497

The information contained in this form is collected under the authority of The Municipal Government Act and may be used for the purpose of contacting residents regarding their feedback on the Waste Management Master Plan Update. If you have any questions about this collection, please contact the Public Works Manager, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4 (403) 342 8238.

It is disturbing that the public think that "caring for the environment" includes creating a healthy environment for people yet city staff ignore this aspect — not just in regard to landfills but all aspects of urban air pollution.

Gilean Wagner is even worse, in this regard.

Environmental Advisory Board is a failure.

MAY 10 2005

Waste Management Master Plan Update Draft Recommendations Feedback Form

The City of Red Deer Waste Management Section is preparing an update to the Waste Management Master Plan which sets our strategic direction for the next five years while considering the 25 to 30 year planning horizon. Sixty-four ideas were reviewed to determine which ones should be recommended for further investigation. The Waste Management Section is seeking your feedback on the appropriateness of the recommendations. The feedback received will be considered in the preparation of the final version of the Waste Management Master Plan Update. Thank you for providing your feedback.

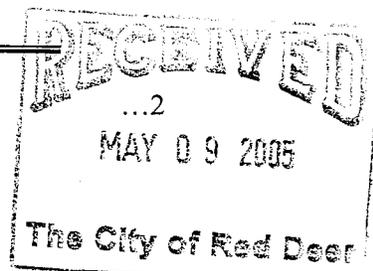
1. Please consider the list of ideas in Tables 1 and 2. Are there items in Table 2 that should be added to Table 1? Please add them (maximum 3) to Table 1 in the column of descriptions.
2. After completing Step 1, please rank the priority of the ideas in Table 1 with number 1 being the idea that most urgently needs further investigation.

Table 1. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2007

1	Lower 5-unit Set Out Limit for Waste Collection
2	Recycle E-Waste Materials not in the ERA Program
6	Promote Grasscycling/Backyard Composting
7	Provide a Second Drop-off Depot for Recyclables
8	Make Recycling Directory Available Online
9	Provide Waste Oil Drop-off
3	I
4	M
5	O

Table 2. Ideas to be Investigated Further by end of 2010

A.	Host Online Swap and Shop Service
B.	Provide School Recycling Program
C.	Provide On-street Recycling Containers
D.	Provide Additional E-waste Drop-off Depot in Red Deer
E.	Facilitate Commercial Waste Exchange
F.	Prepare Educational Video of Waste Management Section Programs
G.	Recycle Printer Cartridges
H.	Build Interpretive Trail at WMF
I.	Recycle Fluorescent Light Tubes
J.	Recycle Pesticide Containers
K.	Support Green Deer Litter Control Program
L.	Prepare Waste Management Section Mascot
M.	Recycle Concrete and Asphalt
N.	Provide Non-Contaminated Liquid Waste Facility
O.	Recycle Wood



3. Other Comments

*Go for the most bang for your (own)
tax payer dollar.*

*Meaning most positive effect on the
landfill.*

4. Return the Form

- At the Open House
 - By Fax at (403) 343 7074
 - By Mail at City of Red Deer Waste Management Section, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4
 - By email at publicworks@reddeer.ca
- Please respond by May 9

Optional

Name: *Belinda Stein* Phone: *346-6626*

The information contained in this form is collected under the authority of The Municipal Government Act and may be used for the purpose of contacting residents regarding their feedback on the Waste Management Master Plan Update. If you have any questions about this collection, please contact the Public Works Manager, PO Box 5008, Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4 (403) 342 8238.



FILE COPY
Council Decision – May 24, 2005

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 25, 2005
TO: Paul Goranson, Public Works Manager
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: Waste Management Master Plan

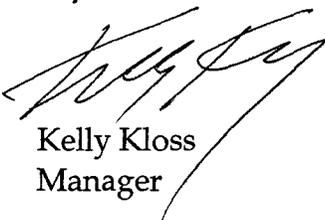
Reference Report:

Public Works Manager, dated May 17, 2005

Resolutions:

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Public Works Manager, dated May 17, 2005, re: Waste Management Master Plan, hereby approves the 2005 Waste Management Master Plan as a planning document for the purpose of guiding Waste Management programs over the next five years.”

Report Back to Council: No



Kelly Kloss
Manager

/chk

c Director of Development Services
T. Marstaller, Waste Management Superintendent



Date: May 13, 2005

To: Legislative and Administrative Services Manager

From Paul Meyette, Inspections and Licensing Manager
Fred Dieno, Residential Building Clerk

Re: Bylaw 3186A/2005 - Amendments to the Traffic Bylaw

The existing traffic bylaw was adopted in 1997. The bylaw covers a wide range of issues including speed limits, parking, use of sidewalks, conduct in the transit terminal, parade regulations and several other traffic related issues. The bylaw contains fines for infractions. While enforcement of the bylaw is through the RCMP and the commissionaires, the administration of the bylaw is through Engineering Services and the Inspections and Licensing Department. The amendments contained in bylaw 3186A/2005 are intended to provide better interpretation of the bylaw and to update the bylaw to reflect current legislation. The proposed bylaw has been reviewed by legal counsel and reflects changes requested by the RCMP, Engineering Services, Inspections and Licensing Department and Legal Counsel. This proposed bylaw amendment replaces Traffic Bylaw Amendment 3186/A-2004 which had been given first reading by City Council; the new bylaw contains several additional amendments.

Bylaw Changes Proposed

1. Updating legislative references

The Bylaw has been updated to reflect the names of current Provincial Acts.

2. Use of loading zones

The bylaw is being clarified to explain who can and who cannot park in a loading zone. The bylaw will now allow couriers to park in the zone for 10 minutes and those actively loading and unloading to be there for up to 60 minutes.

3. Moving of a vehicle

In many areas of the city there are parking restrictions in terms of how long people are allowed to park in an area. For instance, there are two hour parking restrictions around the hospital. The bylaw has not clearly defined what constitutes moving a vehicle after the time limit is up. This bylaw change will require that a vehicle shall be deemed to be continuously parked in the same location unless it has been moved at least one city block away from the location. This amendment has been requested by legal counsel to ensure effective prosecutions for offenses.

4. Extended Parking

This section has been renamed to more accurately reflect its contents. The major change in this section is to restrict living in holiday trailers or recreation vehicles unless otherwise permitted through the land use bylaw. This will make the land use bylaw the predominant determinant of where sleeping or living in a holiday trailers or recreation vehicles is permitted. This change is being made to prevent conflicts between the two bylaws.

5. Parking in Leased stalls

The RCMP have requested changes to the Traffic Bylaw to clarify who can report certain infractions of the traffic bylaw. This amendment is intended to ensure that the reports of violations are legitimate

6. City Transit Bus Only Routes

This new section in the traffic bylaw prohibits vehicles from using a route that is restricted to Red Deer Transit vehicles only. Exceptions are made for Police and City vehicles including City Emergency Service Vehicles.

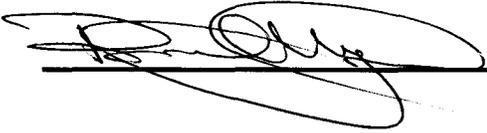
7. Fines

In order to provide a greater deterrent, Traffic Bylaw fines were updated as follows:

24.1	Park in a loading or unloading zone longer than permitted	\$50.00 (increase of \$25.)
32.5(1)	Park in excess of 72 hours	\$100.00 (increase of 65.)
32.5(2)	Park without consent	\$100.00(increase of 65.)
32.5(3)	Permitting a vehicle, holiday trailer or recreation vehicle to be used for sleeping accommodation	\$250.00 (new)
32.5(4)	Park where not permitted	\$100.00 (new)
32.6	Park so as to obstruct traffic	\$100.00(increase of 65.)
73.1	Operate a vehicle in area restricted to City transit buses only	\$500.00 (new)

Recommendation

Staff recommend that City Council give three readings to the Traffic bylaw Amendment.



Paul Meyette
Inspections and Licensing Manager



Fred Dieno
Residential Building Clerk

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Inspections and Licensing Manager.

"Larry Pimm"
Deputy Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager

FILE COPY

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 25, 2005
TO: Paul Meyette, Inspections & Licensing Manager
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: Traffic Bylaw Amendment 3186/A-2005

Reference Report:

Inspections & Licensing Manager, dated May 13 , 2005

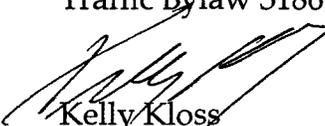
Bylaw Readings:

Traffic Bylaw Amendment 3186/A-2005 was given three readings. A copy of the bylaw is attached.

Report Back to Council: No

Comments/Further Action:

Traffic Bylaw Amendment 3186/A-2005 provides for better interpretation of the Traffic Bylaw and updates the bylaw to reflect current legislation. This office will amend Traffic Bylaw 3186/97 and distribute copies in due course.


Kelly Kloss
Manager

/chk

c Director of Development Services



DATE: May 10, 2005
TO: Kelly Kloss – Legislative Services Manager
FROM: Joyce Boon -Inspections & Licensing Supervisor
RE: Dog Bylaw Amendment

On November 22, 2004 City Council amended the Dog Bylaw 2943/87 “ Schedule C “Fees” to read

If a renewal license is purchased after March 31 of each year- add \$10.00 late payment charge to the license fee. .

Background

The \$10.00 late payment charge was intended as an incentive to dog owners to renew their pet license in a timely manner. The fee increase was to be used to offset the cost of animal enforcement that spend many hours of time trying to determine if animal owners have renewed their previous year’s dog tag.

Due to the bylaw amendment occurring so late in the year, the Inspections & Licensing Department were unable to get an information bulletin out in the December, 2004 Utility Billing mail out to inform the citizens of Red Deer of the change. There is now a fair amount of confusion as to why this fee is being charged. Many of the citizens feel that it does not seem fair they are being charged this extra \$10.00 fee when they did not know about it.

Since April 1, 2005 approximately 260 dog tags have been sold in which the additional \$10.00 fee has been added.

Further review

The Inspections & Licensing Department will do a review of the Dog Bylaw later this year and a report will come before council relative to how we plan to educate the citizens on renewing their annual dog license and at that time it will be reviewed whether a proposed late payment fee will be charged in 2006.

Recommendation

The Inspections & Licensing Department recommend that City Council:

1. Amend Dog Bylaw 2943/87 Schedule “C” by deleting the clause that reads:

If a renewal license is purchased after March 31 of each year add \$10.00 late payment charge to the license fee..

2. Authorize the \$10.00 late payment fee that has been collected from April 1 until now to be refunded to all persons that were charged this fee.

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Inspections & Licensing Supervisor.

“Larry Pimm”
Deputy Mayor

“Norbert Van Wyk”
City Manager

FILE

Legislative & Administrative
Services
City Hall.

Red Hill, Alta

Attention: Kelly, City Clerk.

Dear Madam,

re Benson.

Benson is fourteen years old
and always had a license. I was
so few days late this year (April 5)
and charged an extra \$10.00

I am a senior citizen and no
vehicle at my disposal at the
moment and was upset with
the extra fee. The notice was in
the paper (not everybody takes
the advice) and you don't send
notices out by mail

I don't think it fair.

yours truly
Gwen Star

#221 4812 Sandone
A. Deer.

FILE COPY



LEGISLATIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

May 25, 2005

Ms. Gwen Fear
221, 4512 – 52 Avenue
Red Deer, AB T4N 7B9

Dear Ms. Fear:

Dog Bylaw Amendment 2943/A-2005

Thank you for your letter of April 25, 2005 in which you expressed concern at the \$10.00 late payment fee imposed for dog license renewals occurring after April 1st.

At the City of Red Deer's Council meeting held May 24, 2005, Council gave consideration to an amendment to the bylaw, which deletes the clause that imposed a \$10.00 late payment charge to the license fee for a dog. As a result of this amendment the following resolution was introduced and passed:

"Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Inspections & Licensing Supervisor, dated May 10, 2005, re: Dog Bylaw Amendment, hereby authorizes Administration to refund the \$10.00 late payment fee collected from April 1, 2005 to all persons charged the fee with the funds to come from the Animal Control Budget."

As noted by the above resolution, Administration will be issuing refunds relative to the \$10.00 late fee. You will receive your refund of the late payment fee in due course.

Again, thank you for your feedback. Please call if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kelly Kloss', written over a horizontal line.

Kelly Kloss
Manager

c Inspections & Licensing Manager
 Inspections & Licensing Supervisor

Frieda McDougall

FILE

From: Frieda McDougall
Sent: May 25, 2005 1:16 PM
To: 'twisteratsylvan@shaw.ca'
Cc: Kelly Kloss; Paul Meyette; Joyce Boon
Subject: Dog Bylaw Amendment

Dear Mr. Kendall:

As you are aware, Red Deer City Council at its meeting held on May 24, 2005 gave consideration to an amendment to the Dog Bylaw which would delete the clause that imposed a \$10.00 late payment charge to the license fee for a dog. The amendment was passed by Council and as a result the following resolution was introduced and passed:

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Inspections & Licensing Supervisor, dated May 10, 2005, re: Dog Bylaw Amendment, hereby authorizes Administration to refund the \$10.00 late payment fee collected from April 1, 2005 to all persons charged the fee with the funds to come from the Animal Control Budget.”

As noted by the above resolution, Administration will be issuing refunds relative to the \$10.00 late fee. You will receive your refund of the late payment fee in due course.

Thank you for your input and patience as we have worked through this process. Please call if you have any questions or require additional information.

Frieda McDougall
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8133
frieda.mcdougall@reddeer.ca

Christine Kenzie

To: twisteratsylvan@shaw.ca
Cc: Kelly Kloss
Subject: RE: Dog Licence Inquiry

Deare Mr. Kendall:

To update you on your inquiry regarding the late payment charge on renewing dog licenses: This item will be brought to the May 24, 2005 Red Deer City Council Meeting for Council to approve an amendment to Schedule "C" of the Dog Bylaw to delete the clause that adds a \$10.00 late payment charge to the license fee. Council will also be asked to pass a resolution to have Administration refund the \$10.00 late payment fee that has been collected to date.

We will advise you of the outcome of the May 24th meeting.

Let me know if you need any additional information.

On behalf of Kelly Kloss:

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Bill and Gaylene Kendall [mailto:twisteratsylvan@shaw.ca]
Sent: April 12, 2005 12:02 PM
To: Kelly Kloss
Subject: Dog Licence Inquiry
Importance: High

Mr. Closs

This email is further to our telephone conversation of April 5, 2005 regarding our dog license. I would like to document my concerns to you respecting this process for your information and any action that can be undertaken, ie: refund of late payment charge etc.

As I mentioned to you we had a dog license for 2004 and unfortunately due to no fault but my own I neglected to renew it. Furthermore I never received any notification of it being due either in the mail separately or in my utility statement as I would have thought a cross-reference could have been done. When I realized it had not been paid I attended City Hall on April 5, 2005 and advised I had to complete an application, (NO Form Number). On this form it requested my birthdate and/or drivers license number and being a retired RCMP member I felt this was not required as did not pertain to the license. I was told it was

2005-05-18

required to prove lic sold to an adult and I advised I was standing in front of them and they could see I was an adult but this was not acceptable so I just put down the year of my birth. It is my respectful submission this is an invasion of privacy and under the privacy legislation would not hold water if challenged. I was then advised the fee was \$33.00 NOT \$23.00 as there was a late charge of \$10.00 or 43.4 % which I submit is outrageous. I questioned this late fee and advised it was passed by Council last fall as there had been no notification to this effect on my previous license. I inquired why we were not advised and was told was put in the paper however I like a number of other citizens in Red Deer of our own choosing do not get the paper and were therefore not notified. Most certainly I feel a reminder of the dog license being due as well as the late penalty fee could have been sent out in the utility bill, if extra postage is a concern but I am then told that the data bank for the dog licenses is not up. So I suppose my next question is what am I paying for. In closing it is my submission that I was trying to be a law abiding citizen in paying my license, although late, and was subjected to supplying un-necessary personal information and penalized a 43.47 % late fee, which I submit is NOT acceptable in this current age, for a late fee I was NOT aware ever existed. Even these pay day loans etc. do not charge that rate, which I submit is ridiculous.

I look forward to hearing from you. My receipt number is 236993.

William Kendall
12 Ramage Crescent
Red Deer, Alberta T4P 3X3

email twisteratsylvan@shaw.ca

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]

Christine Kenzie

To: Kelly Kloss
Subject: FW: Doc2.doc

See email below from Paul Meyette confirming he has not sent a letter to Mr. Kendall.

-----Original Message-----

From: Paul Meyette
Sent: April 25, 2005 9:28 AM
To: Christine Kenzie
Subject: RE: Doc2.doc

No we have not sent anything to Mr. Kendall

Paul Meyette
Inspections and Licensing Manager
City of Red Deer
P.O. Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4
403-342-8195
email: Paul.Meyette@reddeer.ca



-----Original Message-----

From: Christine Kenzie
Sent: April 25, 2005 8:46 AM
To: Deb Mann; Paul Meyette
Subject: RE: Doc2.doc

I had asked for your comments to the email so that Kelly could draft a letter to Mr. Kendall. You haven't sent anything back to Mr. Kendall directly have you?

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Deb Mann
Sent: April 24, 2005 7:34 AM
To: Christine Kenzie
Cc: Carolyn Smith; Paul Meyette; Joyce Boon
Subject: Doc2.doc

Hi Christine- Paul asked for my comments and then drafted this letter for response to Mr. Kendall. It's in reference to the e-mail sent from you, to Paul, April 13. I'll be away or a few days so please address any concerns to Paul.

Thanks

Deb

Revised letter below

Dear Mr. Kendall,

Thank you for your email to Kelly Kloss, the legislative and Administrative Services manager. Mr. Kloss has asked me to respond.

I appreciate your concern that you did not receive a renewal notice in the mail. Unfortunately the dog license system has never been set up yet to deliver renewal notices. We are working with our Information Technology Services Department to create a system where renewal notices will be sent out. We are even hoping to set up a system whereby you could renew on-line in order to save people the need to go to City Hall to pick up a dog license. In lieu of a renewal notice, we paid for an ad in the newspaper and issued a press release to remind people to renew their dog licenses for 2005. As you know there is a three month grace period until March 31, 2005 to allow people to time to renew. Because of the bylaw changes which were adopted in December, we were not able to include a November utility bill insert this year as we were not sure what the rates would be at that time so we used newspaper advertisements instead in December and March. I understand that you do not receive the newspaper but there are limited ways for us to reach people until the system is revised to allow us to send out the renewal notices.

In terms of your concerns related to birthdate, let me explain what this information is used for. In previous years, minors have signed dog license applications. If a minor received a ticket for an infraction of the Dog Bylaw, prosecution was not possible. Until the date of the trial, our prosecutor was unaware of whether the applicant was a minor. This wasted valuable time and resources of City staff, Animal Services staff, Provincial Court staff and Legal Council. The reason we now ask for a date of birth is to ensure we have sold the dog license to a person 18 years of age or over. This information will also help our legal department with prosecution of irresponsible dog owners. This should help lower our overall enforcement costs and reduce the need to continually increase dog license fees. The \$10.00 late fees was implemented to encourage people to renew their licenses on time. A similar fee exists in other municipalities. It is a set amount, so applies to both the altered dog fee of \$23.00 and the unaltered dog fee of \$53.00.

Once again I appreciate your concerns. We are working to improve dog licensing system to avoid some of the issues you have outlined in your letter.

Deb Mann

Christine Kenzie

To: Deb Mann; Paul Meyette
Subject: RE: Doc2.doc

I had asked for your comments to the email so that Kelly could draft a letter to Mr. Kendall. You haven't sent anything back to Mr. Kendall directly have you?

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Deb Mann
Sent: April 24, 2005 7:34 AM
To: Christine Kenzie
Cc: Carolyn Smith; Paul Meyette; Joyce Boon
Subject: Doc2.doc

Hi Christine- Paul asked for my comments and then drafted this letter for response to Mr. Kendall. It's in reference to the e-mail sent from you, to Paul, April 13. I'll be away or a few days so please address any concerns to Paul.

Thanks

Deb

Revised letter below

Dear Mr. Kendall,

Thank you for your email to Kelly Kloss, the legislative and Administrative Services manager. Mr. Kloss has asked me to respond.

I appreciate your concern that you did not receive a renewal notice in the mail. Unfortunately the dog license system has never been set up yet to deliver renewal notices. We are working with our Information Technology Services Department to create a system where renewal notices will be sent out. We are even hoping to set up a system whereby you could renew on-line in order to save people the need to go to City Hall to pick up a dog license. In lieu of a renewal notice, we paid for an ad in the newspaper and issued a press release to remind people to renew their dog licenses for 2005. As you know there is a three month grace period until March 31, 2005 to allow people to time to renew. Because of the bylaw changes which were adopted in December, we were not able to include a November utility bill insert this year as we were not sure what the rates would be at that time so we used newspaper advertisements instead in December and March. I understand that you do not receive the newspaper but there are limited ways for us to reach people until the system is revised to allow us to send out the renewal notices.

In terms of your concerns related to birthdate, let me explain what this information is used for. In previous years, minors have signed dog license applications. If a minor received a ticket for an infraction of the Dog Bylaw, prosecution was not possible. Until the date of the trial, our prosecutor was unaware of whether the applicant was a minor. This wasted valuable time and resources of

2005-04-25

City staff, Animal Services staff, Provincial Court staff and Legal Council. The reason we now ask for a date of birth is to ensure we have sold the dog license to a person 18 years of age or over. This information will also help our legal department with prosecution of irresponsible dog owners. This should help lower our overall enforcement costs and reduce the need to continually increase dog license fees. The \$10.00 late fees was implemented to encourage people to renew their licenses on time. A similar fee exists in other municipalities. . It is a set amount, so applies to both the altered dog fee of \$23.00 and the unaltered dog fee of \$53.00.

Once again I appreciate your concerns. We are working to improve dog licensing system to avoid some of the issues you have outlined in your letter.

Deb Mann

Christine Kenzie

To: Kelly Kloss
Subject: FW: Doc2.doc

See response below from Deb Mann re email from Mr. Kendall.

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Deb Mann
Sent: April 24, 2005 7:34 AM
To: Christine Kenzie
Cc: Carolyn Smith; Paul Meyette; Joyce Boon
Subject: Doc2.doc

Hi Christine- Paul asked for my comments and then drafted this letter for response to Mr. Kendall. It's in reference to the e-mail sent from you, to Paul, April 13. I'll be away or a few days so please address any concerns to Paul.

Thanks

Deb

Revised letter below

Dear Mr. Kendall,

Thank you for your email to Kelly Kloss, the legislative and Administrative Services manager. Mr. Kloss has asked me to respond.

I appreciate your concern that you did not receive a renewal notice in the mail. Unfortunately the dog license system has never been set up yet to deliver renewal notices. We are working with our Information Technology Services Department to create a system where renewal notices will be sent out. We are even hoping to set up a system whereby you could renew on-line in order to save people the need to go to City Hall to pick up a dog license. In lieu of a renewal notice, we paid for an ad in the newspaper and issued a press release to remind people to renew their dog licenses for 2005. As you know there is a three month grace period until March 31, 2005 to allow people to time to renew. Because of the bylaw changes which were adopted in December, we were not able to include a November utility bill insert this year as we were not sure what the rates would be at that time so we used newspaper advertisements instead in December and March. I understand that you do not receive the newspaper but there are limited ways for us to reach people until the system is revised to allow us to send out the renewal notices.

In terms of your concerns related to birthdate, let me explain what this information is used for. In previous years, minors have signed dog license applications. If a minor received a ticket for an infraction of the

2005-04-25

Dog Bylaw, prosecution was not possible. Until the date of the trial, our prosecutor was unaware of whether the applicant was a minor. This wasted valuable time and resources of City staff, Animal Services staff, Provincial Court staff and Legal Council. The reason we now ask for a date of birth is to ensure we have sold the dog license to a person 18 years of age or over. This information will also help our legal department with prosecution of irresponsible dog owners. This should help lower our overall enforcement costs and reduce the need to continually increase dog license fees. The \$10.00 late fees was implemented to encourage people to renew their licenses on time. A similar fee exists in other municipalities. It is a set amount, so applies to both the altered dog fee of \$23.00 and the unaltered dog fee of \$53.00.

Once again I appreciate your concerns. We are working to improve dog licensing system to avoid some of the issues you have outlined in your letter.

Deb Mann

Christine Kenzie

To: Paul Meyette
Subject: FW: Dog Licence Inquiry - Request for Comments by Friday, April 29, 2005
Importance: High

Paul, please provide your comments to the email below by FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 2005.

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Kelly Kloss
Sent: April 13, 2005 2:13 PM
To: Christine Kenzie
Subject: FW: Dog Licence Inquiry
Importance: High

Please circulate this to Paul Meyette for comments. Not sure if it will go to Council or I will respond back based on Paul's comments.

Thanks

-----Original Message-----

From: Bill and Gaylene Kendall [mailto:twisteratsylvan@shaw.ca]
Sent: April 12, 2005 12:02 PM
To: Kelly Kloss
Subject: Dog Licence Inquiry
Importance: High

Mr. Closs

This email is further to our telephone conversation of April 5, 2005 regarding our dog license. I would like to document my concerns to you respecting this process for your information and any action that can be undertaken, ie: refund of late payment charge etc.

As I mentioned to you we had a dog license for 2004 and unfortunately due to no fault but my own I neglected to renew it. Furthermore I never received any notification of it being due either in the mail separately or in my utility statement as I would have thought a cross-reference could have been done. When I realized it had not been paid I attended City Hall on April 5, 2005 and advised I had to complete an application, (NO Form Number). On this form it requested my birthdate and/or drivers license number and being a retired RCMP member I felt this was not required as did not pertain to the license. I was told it was required to prove lic sold to an adult and I advised I was standing in front of them and they could see I was an adult but this was not acceptable so I just put down the year of my birth. It is my respectful submission this is an invasion of privacy and under the privacy legislation would not hold water if challenged. I was then advised the fee was \$33.00 NOT \$23.00 as there was a late charge of \$10.00 or 43.4 % which I submit is outrageous. I questioned this late fee and advised it was passed by Council last fall as there had been no notification to this effect on my previous license. I inquired why we were not advised and was told was put in the paper however I like a number of other citizens in Red Deer of our own choosing do not get the paper and were therefore not notified. Most certainly I feel a reminder of the dog license

2005-04-13

being due as well as the late penalty fee could have been sent out in the utility bill, if extra postage is a concern but I am then told that the data bank for the dog licenses is not up. So I suppose my next question is what am I paying for. In closing it is my submission that I was trying to be a law abiding citizen in paying my license, although late, and was subjected to supplying un-necessary personal information and penalized a 43.47 % late fee, which I submit is NOT acceptable in this current age, for a late fee I was NOT aware ever existed. Even these pay day loans etc. do not charge that rate, which I submit is ridiculous.

I look forward to hearing from you. My receipt number is 236993.

William Kendall
12 Ramage Crescent
Red Deer, Alberta T4P 3X3

email twisteratsylvan@shaw.ca

[This message has been scanned for security content threats, including computer viruses.]



DATE: November 15, 2004

TO: Kelly Kloss – Administrative & Legislative Services

FROM: Deborah C. Mann - Licensing Inspector

RE: Dog Bylaw Amendment 2943/A-2004 - License Fees

Background

Currently the control of dogs is handled through the Dog Bylaw which was established in 1987 with only minor amendments being made as needed. As our City has grown so have the demands of animal control. In reviewing animal bylaws of other municipalities, it has become apparent that proper management programs must now include more effective and responsive enforcement, the necessity for education and public awareness relating to responsible pet ownership, plus regulations that provide appropriate public safety. The Inspections & Licensing Department is currently reviewing the entire Dog Bylaw. The results of a Public Meeting and an on-line survey will be forthcoming in the near future however, we need to set the License fees immediately as the current Bylaw states the new Dog Licenses are to be ready for sale on December 1st of each year for the following year. All dog licenses expire December 31st of the year for which they are sold.

Since January 1, 2003 the fees have been as follows:

Yearly dog license	Neutered/Spayed	\$ 20.00 per dog
	Not neutered/spayed	\$ 50.00 per dog
Yearly dog license purchased by		
Person over age 65*	Neutered/spayed	\$ 18.50 per dog
	Not neutered/spayed	\$ 45.00 per dog
Replacement Tag		\$ 5.00 per dog

* the lower seniors license has been gradually increased with the intent that it would be eliminated

Strategy

Part of the review that is currently under way looks at the current fees and asks for a three dollar increase in 2005 and proposes that the increase be used to fund a spay/neuter program (spay/neutering reduces animal aggressiveness) and to fund Public Education regarding responsible pet ownership (this is an important element if new regulations are to be implemented). Both of these programs would be administered through the Alberta Animal Services/SPCA.

To try and ensure prompt registration we are also proposing to institute an incentive for pet owners to renew their pet licenses in a timely manner by way of a ten dollar late payment fee. This fee increase will be used to offset the cost of animal enforcement.

The fee increases have been reviewed through a public open house and an online survey.

Recommendation

Administration recommends the following fees for the upcoming years:

MALE	2005	FEMALE	2005
Unaltered	\$53.00	Unaltered	\$53.00
Altered	\$23.00	Altered	\$23.00
Replacement Tag	\$10.00	Replacement Tag	\$10.00

If a RE-NEWAL license is purchased after March 31 of each year – add \$ 10.00 late payment charge to the license fee.

Deborah C. Mann - Licensing Inspector

Comments:

We agree with the recommendation of the Licensing Inspector.

“Morris Flewwelling”
Mayor

“Norbert Van Wyk”
City Manager

BYLAW NO. 2943/A-2004

Being a Bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 2943/87, the Dog Bylaw of The City of Red Deer.

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

Bylaw 2943/87 is hereby amended by:

- 1 Deleting Schedule "C" and replacing it with the following new Schedule "C".

"Schedule "C"

FEES

MALE	2005	FEMALE	2005
Unaltered	\$53.00	Unaltered	\$53.00
Altered	\$23.00	Altered	\$23.00
Replacement Tag	\$10.00	Replacement Tag	\$10.00

Yearly Kennel License \$50.00

If a RENEWAL license is purchased after March 31 of each year - add \$10.00 late payment charge to the license fee.

- 2 This Bylaw shall come into effect January 1, 2005.

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 22nd day of November 2004.

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 22nd day of November 2004.

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 22nd day of November 2004.

AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this 22nd day of November 2004.

"Morris Flewwelling"

MAYOR

"Kelly Kloss"

CITY CLERK



Council Decision – May 24, 2005

FILE COPY

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 25, 2005
TO: Joyce Boon, Inspections & Licensing Supervisor
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: Dog Bylaw Amendment 2943/A-2005
Change to Schedule "C"

Reference Report:

Inspections & Licensing Supervisor, dated May 10, 2005

Bylaw Readings:

Dog Bylaw Amendment 2943/A-2005 was given three readings. A copy of the bylaw is attached.

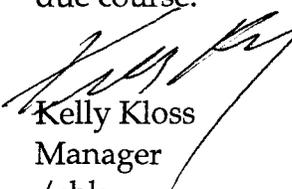
Resolutions:

"Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Inspections & Licensing Supervisor, dated May 10, 2005, re: Dog Bylaw Amendment, hereby authorizes Administration to refund the \$10.00 late payment fee collected from April 1, 2005 to all persons charged the fee with the funds to come from the Animal Control Budget."

Report Back to Council: No

Comments/Further Action:

Dog Bylaw Amendment 2943/A-2005 deletes the clause in Schedule "C" that reads: "If a renewal license is purchased after March 31 of each year add \$10.00 late payment charge to the license fee." Persons charged the fee from April 1, 2005 will have their money refunded. This office will amend Dog Bylaw 2943/87 and distribute copies in due course.


Kelly Kloss
Manager
/chk

c Director of Development Services
Inspections & Licensing Manager



RECREATION PARKS AND CULTURE

Date: May 16, 2005

To: Kelly Kloss, Manager, Legislative & Administrative Services

From: Greg Scott Manager, Recreation, Parks and Culture Department
Kerry M. Dawson, Culture Development Superintendent

Subject: Alexander Way - Public Art Installations

Background

The City of Red Deer is transforming newly designated *Alexander Way* (formerly 48 Street Promenade) into a dynamic, pedestrian-friendly corridor that will link our park system to our cultural hubs and resources through an engaging downtown streetscape.

City Council, at their December 20, 2004 meeting passed the following resolution.

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Community Services Director, dated December 13, 2004 re: Use of the Alberta Centennial Per Capita Municipal Grant Program, hereby approves the expenditure of the Alberta Centennial Per Capita Municipal Grant, in the amount of \$225,342 on the development and installation of public art, as explained in said report presented to Council on December 20, 2004, with administration being responsible for the undertaking of the project management and implementation”.

The report proposed that an *Alexander* character be developed for Alexander Way. This character has been developed based on the history of the railroad character that the original Alexander Street was named for. Also included in the report was a proposal for the installation of several other major art pieces and the suggestion that The City approach the Alberta Foundation for the Arts for the permanent loan of artwork for Alexander Way. Culture Services is negotiating the permanent loan of two (2) major art installation pieces from the AFA.

City Council, at their March 14, 2005 meeting, approved ten (10) sites that would be available for the proposed art installations along Alexander Way (Attachment 1 & 2), as well as the selection of the Alexander icon conceptual rendering.

Discussion

a. Selection of Public Art Works for Alexander Way

In January, 2005, Culture Services initiated an open invitation to Alberta artists to submit an expression of interest to participate in The City of Red Deer's Alexander Way major art installation project. The City received 62 expressions of interest.

An ad hoc jury consisting of professional artists, community representatives and City administration was recruited to jury all submissions. Following a pre-established process, the jury carefully reviewed each submission and determined three (3) pieces, which they felt, met the criteria for art installation along Alexander Way.

b. Selection of Artists, Artwork

The following three (3) pieces of artwork were unanimously selected by the ad hoc jury, to be reviewed by the Culture Board and forwarded to City Council for approval.

Artist	Name of Artwork	Site	Location	Attach.
Michael J. Downs	Gallery Concept (mural)	A	North Wall of Country Club	3
Voyager Art & Tile	Brick Rabbit sculpture)	G	Front of 4909 - 48 Street	4
Royden Mills	Red Deer Line 2005 (sculpture)	E	Centennial Park (Plaza Park)	5

c. Community Consultation

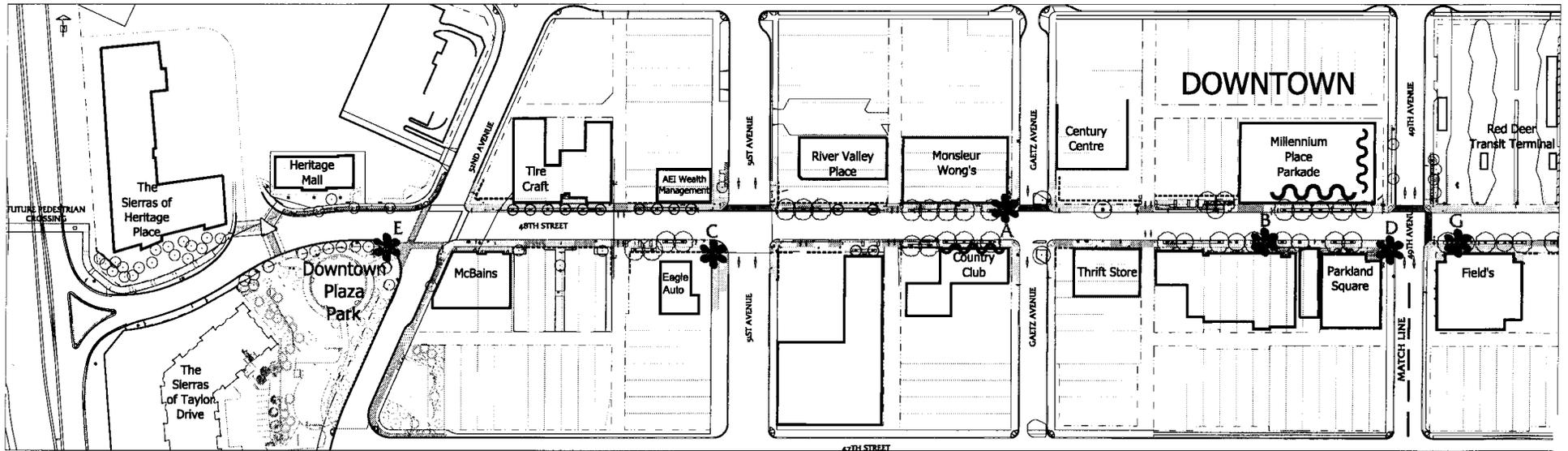
Further to the jury process and submission to the Culture Board, City Administration has consulted with the private property owner (Site A) where the mural is being proposed for installation. In addition, an information release will be forwarded to the media prior to the May 24, 2005 Council Meeting to ensure the community and other downtown property owners are aware of the program.

Recommendation:

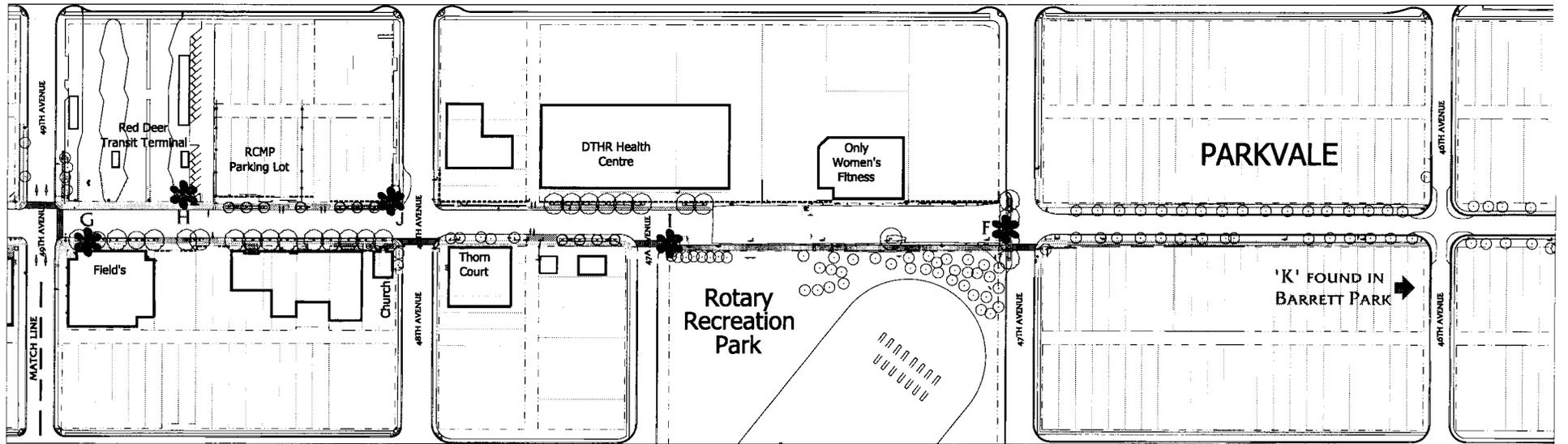
In undertaking the process for the installation of any public art pieces, in accordance with The City's Public Art Policy, it is required that the Culture Board review and that City Council approve the selection and placement of public art. The Culture Board has reviewed the selections and is forwarding the following three for City Council's approval.

- A. That City Council approve the following art installations at the Council-approved sites along Alexander Way.
 - a) **Gallery Concept** by Michael J. Downs be prepared and installed on the south wall of the Country Club Building, at Gaetz Avenue & 48 Street (Site A) by September 17, 2005.

- b) ***Brick Rabbit***, by Brian McArthur and Dawn Detarando of Voyager Art and Tile, be prepared and installed beside the Field's Store at 49th Ave & 48th Street (Site G).
- c) **Red Deer Line 2005**, by Royden Mills, be prepared and installed in Centennial Park Plaza at 52 Ave & 48th Street (Site E).



TAYLOR DRIVE - 49TH AVE



49TH AVE - 46TH AVE

PHASE 1 - ARTWORK LOCATIONS

~ MURAL LOCATION

★ PUBLIC ART WORK LOCATION

Artist: Royden Mills

Title: "Red Deer Line"



Red Deer Line is based on shapes and concepts present when train travelers first arrived in Red Deer in the early 1900's. Incorporating both contemporary and abstract elements, the sculpture is meant to move us without a narrative, or an obvious metaphor, in the way that classical music affects us without lyrics. With the sculpture "staked" in place with penetrating trees, the audience may be able to imagine that someone before us arrived in Red Deer, decided to stop, and then chose to dig in to the spot and take root. Just as we might find trees growing through old machinery in a field, we are reminded of the relationship between nature and development.

Royden Mills

RED DEER LINE, 2005

Carbon steel

Dimensions: 12' x 28' x 7.5'

Location : Site E (Centennial Plaza Park)

Artist: Michael Downs

Title: “Gallery Concept”



This mural is designed to engage the public on multiple levels. Incorporating the concept of trompe l’oeil (French for “fool the eye”), the mural transforms an ordinary exterior wall into a vivid three-dimensional environment that is sure to draw people in for a closer look. The main focus of the mural for pedestrian traffic will be the lower level “Gallery” concept, which will feature an array of art works, masterfully reproduced. The secondary focus for drive-by traffic and across the street pedestrian traffic will be the upper architectural portion of the mural. The detailed close-up appeal of the “gallery” makes the mural very approachable and creates the illusion that one is actually looking through the window of a world-class art gallery. This type of mural will be an exciting departure from the often seen traditional or historic landscape murals. As a result, it is anticipated that this will become a “must-see” site, attracting viewers by foot, bike, and car.

Michael Downs

GALLERY CONCEPT, 2005

Painted on portable Dibond applied panels with treated wood backing support

Surface area: 1850 sq. ft.

Location: North wall of Country Club (4710 – 50 Ave.)

Artist: Brian McArthur & Dawn Detarando Title: Brick Rabbit



The intent of this larger than life brick rabbit is to create conversation and a sense of playfulness on Alexander Way. While the rabbit sits quietly waiting to burst into the comforts of a dense hedge, pedestrians young and old will have the opportunity to get a close up look at this whimsically crafted sculpture. Adorned with dark glass mosaic eyes and a shiny black glass mosaic nose, the rabbit will evoke a sense of wonderland adventure to all passersby.

Brian McArthur & Dawn Detarando
BRICK RABBIT, 2005
Brick
Dimensions: 10' x 4' x 5'
Location: Site G (Field's)

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Recreation, Parks and Culture Manager.

"Larry Pimm"
Deputy Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager



Council Decision – May 24, 2005

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 25, 2005

TO: Greg Scott, Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager
Kerry Dawson, Culture Development Superintendent

FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

SUBJECT: Alexander Way – Public Art Installations

Reference Report:

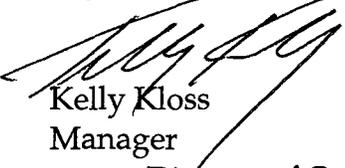
Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager, dated May 16, 2005

Resolutions:

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Recreation, Parks and Culture Manager, dated May 16, 2005, re: Alexander Way – Public Art Installations hereby approves the following art installation along Alexander Way by September 17, 2005: Gallery Concept, by Michael J. Downs, be prepared and installed on the south wall of the Country Club Building, Gaetz Avenue and 48th Street (Site A).”

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Recreation, Parks and Culture Manager, dated May 16, 2005, re: Alexander Way – Public Art Installations hereby approves the following art installation along Alexander Way by September 17, 2005: Brick Rabbit, by Brian McArthur and Dawn Detarando of Voyager Art and Tile, be prepared and installed beside the Field’s Store at 49th Avenue and 48th Street (Site G).

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Recreation, Parks and Culture Manager, dated May 16, 2005, re: Alexander Way – Public Art Installations hereby approves the following art installation along Alexander Way by September 17, 2005: Red Deer Line 2005, by Royden Mills, be prepared and installed in Centennial Park Plaza at 52nd Avenue and 48th Street (Site E).”

Report Back to Council: No

Kelly Kloss
Manager

c Director of Community Services



**PARKLAND
COMMUNITY
PLANNING
SERVICES**

Suite 404, 4808 Ross Street
Red Deer, Alberta, T4N 1X5
Phone: (403) 343-3394
FAX: (403) 346-1570
E-mail: pcps@pcps.ab.ca

DATE: May 16, 2005
TO: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services
RE: Proposed Plan Amendment
Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan
(Bylaw Amendment No. 3217/B-2005)

BACKGROUND

Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan was adopted by The City of Red Deer in 1998. The neighbourhood is being developed by Reid Worldwide Corporation (presently developing), Conwood Construction (fully built out), and the City (presently undeveloped). The City plans to start construction in 2005 and is proposing an amendment to the plan in order to improve efficiency of the layout.

The existing and revised development concepts as well as the entire plan are attached. The amendment pertains only to the lands owned by The City, i.e. those lands south of the quarter section line. Most of the existing layout in this portion is changed except that the two collector streets and the general open space system remain unchanged. Land uses remain generally unchanged from the existing plan.

NEIGHBOURHOOD MEETING

On May 3, 2005 Parkland Community Planning Services hosted a neighbourhood meeting to discuss and gather community input on this amendment to Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan. The meeting was advertised by neighbourhood newsletters delivered door to door. The meeting was held at Oriole Park Elementary School Library and was attended by 29 people as well as one Councillor, the Community Development Coordinator from Recreation Parks and Culture and the Land and Economic Development Manager.

Residents expressed a strong interest in the proposed design for the City lands and there were few concerns with regard to the proposed layout and land use pattern.

There were a number of other concerns. A summary of the flip chart meeting notes and written submissions returned (six letters were returned) after the meeting follows in the table below. Copies of all submissions received will be made available under confidential cover.

ISSUE/CONCERN	No.	RESPONSE
		into the area, which will further reduce the unlawful activity.
17. Landscaping Landscaping is required along the CP Rail line berm.	1	There is an approved landscaping plan for the CP Rail berm, which the developer is responsible for. Both level 1 (grass) and level 2 (trees & shrubs) landscaping is scheduled to be completed this year.
18. Park development What amenities will be developed on the remainder of the neighbourhood park?	1	The central park site will contain two playground structures and off street parking. Other possible amenities could include a community activity centre, basketball court, or multi use pad (tennis & basketball).
19. Riverbank trees Need to upgrade the trees along the riverbank before increased use will jeopardize the survival of new growth. Also, the brush undergrowth and dead wood need to be cleared out, leaving only mature trees, which will open up the views over the river valley. The river bank should be fenced off for public safety. Lighting should be included with a pathway for security considerations.	1	These are all points that will be addressed, reviewed, evaluated as part of the Recreation Parks & Culture department's ongoing assessment of Maskepetoon Park and the connecting natural areas.
20. Tree line between Reid Worldwide and City lands This east-west tree line should be retained.	1	The existing neighbourhood area structure plan does propose a 20 m wide linear parcel to retain these trees and provide a pathway. The plan amendment proposes to remove the trees. The reason is that, with more detailed engineering studies having been undertaken, after site grading to accommodate underground servicing the trees will remain on an earthen berm between 1.5 and 2 m high. Apart from the fact that this will appear odd, it will also jeopardize the survival of the trees, make tree maintenance difficult, and require that the universally accessible pathway be constructed in an undesirable location (i.e. immediately adjacent to the rear of residential properties). The plan amendment, supported by the Recreation Parks & Culture department, proposes to remove the trees, grade and landscape the area including native tree species and construct a pathway that would be an asset to the neighbourhood.
21. Berms and ATV's The use of ATVs and snowmobiles destroy the berms and create noise nuisance.	1	The Recreation Parks & Culture department has created barriers in some locations to curb access; however, with the numerous access points available, it is difficult to completely close off the area to motorized vehicles. Again, as the area develops, this type of use will diminish greatly. We will continue to monitor the area and attempt to deny access when deemed necessary and effective. Further enforcement in the area, through the RCMP or bylaws, may be necessary to help curb this problem until enough development has occurred to naturally alleviate much of the problem.
22. Building waste & garbage During development and home construction a system should be created to keep litter and other debris out of the river valley.	2	A condition of the development agreement for the proposed development will require the developer to meet acceptable standards for debris control. This will be monitored as part of the development agreement process.

ISSUE/CONCERN	No.	RESPONSE
<p>1. Increased traffic There is concern over increased traffic through the neighbourhood streets once Kerry Wood Drive is extended and connected to Oak Drive and Orr Drive.</p>	2	<p>Kerry Wood Drive, Oak Drive and Orr Drive are designated as the proposed neighbourhood collector roadways. Typically to all new neighbourhoods these roadways collect neighbourhood traffic and funnel it to the arterial roadways. In Oriole Park West the proposed collector roadways connect to arterial roadways along 67 Street and Taylor Drive (the latter through the existing Oriole Park neighbourhood via Oak Street). In 1998 the collector roadway design in the plan was carefully considered after considerable public input from Oriole Park residents and Engineering Services, and a circuitous layout was adopted to reduce shortcutting.</p> <p>It is expected that traffic will increase on some collector roadways as a result of many factors including increased development - more households making in and out bound trips, more people wishing to access local amenities such as parks, and more people wishing to access arterial roadways.</p> <p>It is intended that the extension of Kerry Wood Drive will be a link between Oriole Park West neighbourhood and Taylor Drive. Those neighbourhood residents wishing to access the south of Red Deer may use this route. This will benefit the neighbourhood as a whole by allowing this second, more direct route than Orr Drive to 67 Street alone. This roadway extension will also alleviate concerns with respect to traffic accessing Taylor Drive via Oak Drive.</p>
<p>2. Tim Horton's drive-through traffic The volume of traffic generated by the Tim Horton's drive-through at 67 Street backs up onto Orr Drive and causes considerable delays for residents. This is the only access into and out of Oriole Park West and it is a bottleneck.</p>	1	<p>Currently there are only two separate accesses into the neighbourhood – i.e. Orr Drive from 67 Street in the north and Oak Drive from Oak Street in the east. Due to development staging these two collector roadways are not connected yet and presently function separately as single accesses into separate stages of the neighbourhood. In the final development stage the collector roadway system will be completed which will provide more route options to neighbourhood traffic. The neighbourhood area structure plan proposes a third collector roadway access – i.e. Kerry Wood Drive Extension from Taylor Drive in the south. This third should alleviate some of the concern with respect to the “bottle necking”.</p> <p>The issue of traffic backing up from the Tim Horton's drive-through does not directly relate to this neighbourhood area structure plan amendment as the commercial area is substantially built out by a different developer. This question may be relevant and will be forwarded to the Traffic Engineer for review and follow-up separate from the neighbourhood area structure plan amendment process.</p>
<p>3. Roadway completion/neighbourhood accessibility For the past four years since construction first started in Oriole Park West the neighbourhood has had only one access, i.e. along Orr Drive to 67 Street. This situation will continue for the next few years until the City lands are built out and Kerry</p>	3	<p>The City standard in the <i>Planning & Subdivision Guidelines</i> (Policy 3401) is that a neighbourhood must have at least two accesses during all phases of development.</p> <p>Originally it was planned that in order to avoid potential shortcutting of traffic through the existing Oriole Park neighbourhood via Oak Drive, a second access was</p>

ISSUE/CONCERN	No.	RESPONSE
<p>Wood Drive is completed to connect to Oak Drive during the final development phase. This is a concern from an emergency point of view (e.g. a vehicle accident on Orr Drive could block access to the entire neighbourhood, or in circumstances similar to the ammonia spill a few years ago there is a real concern for limited access with more residents in the area due to development of the City lands.</p>		<p>not a requirement of the Reid World Wide development. However, there were alternative emergency accesses provided to the neighbourhood, i.e. from Oldford Close to 66 Street and from Golden West Avenue to Orr Drive. Now that there is substantial build out occurring in the neighbourhood, future phasing of Oriole Park West will require a temporary gravel access as secondary access for the subdivision.</p>
<p>4. Shortcutting through the neighbourhood Once Kerry Wood Drive is completed to connect to Oak Drive there is a potential shortcut for Sylvan Lake traffic from 67 Street through the neighbourhood to the Red Deer Golf and Country Club as well as to Bower Ponds/Great Chief Park. A solution may be to connect Oak Drive back to Overdown Drive, rather than extend it to Kerry Wood Drive.</p>	4	<p>When Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan was prepared in 1998 the road design was carefully considered after considerable public input from Oriole Park residents and Engineering Services to try to minimize shortcutting by making it a circuitous route with collector standards and speed limit. It is very unlikely that the Oriole Park residents who required that this issue be addressed would now support connecting to Overdown Drive.</p> <p>One of the main purposes of Kerry Wood Drive extension is to provide a direct link between Oriole Park West and Taylor Drive to avoid shortcutting through the existing Oriole Park neighbourhood via Oak Drive connecting to Oak Street. Connecting Kerry Wood Drive directly to Overdown Drive would encourage additional motorists to use this connection increasing this undesirable route selection.</p>
<p>5. Shortcutting from O'Brien Crescent to Overdown Drive Vehicles are taking a short cut through the lane and across the berm.</p>	1	<p>This concern appears to be indirectly related to the proposed neighbourhood area structure plan amendment. It will, however be further reviewed and considered as a general issue raised by the public and has been forwarded to the Traffic Engineer for review and follow-up.</p>
<p>6. Speeding There is speeding on the existing roadways. When Kerry Wood Drive is extended to Oak Drive the section of Kerry Wood drive within the treed area will be open to excessive speeding. This raises concern over pedestrian and wildlife safety in the natural area. Perhaps speed bumps on all the collectors, particularly Oak Drive and Kerry Wood Drive could be considered.</p>	4	<p>Kerry Wood Drive, Oak Drive and Orr Drive are designated as collector streets. The posted speed limit on collector streets throughout the city is 50 km/h. It may be possible to implement street calming methods to reduce speeding through the neighbourhood, but this would be contrary to current City policy (Policy 4301).</p> <p>Kerry Wood Drive is expected to be constructed to a collector roadway standard with an operating speed of 50 km/h. During detail design we will explore options to reduce potential speeding, such as to separate pedestrians by possibly locating a trail along the old rail embankment, or to minimize pedestrian crossing and provide a safe crossing location. Like other roadways, if speeding continues to be a concern then enforcement may be a viable option to address this issue.</p> <p>It is not practice to locate speed bumps on collector roadways as it does not meet the basic expectations of the motorists and may cause further safety issues. Motorists will have to substantially slow down in order to cross these devices and may be in conflict with those following who are not expecting these devices and are traveling at the normal operating speeds of collector roadways.</p>

ISSUE/CONCERN	No.	RESPONSE
<p>7. Overdown Drive There is a concern that Overdown Drive is too narrow and creates limited maneuverability with parking lanes congested.</p>	3	<p>This issue does not appear to have direct relevance to the neighbourhood area structure plan amendment.</p> <p>Nonetheless, when Overdown Drive was originally constructed it did meet the current standard of the day, i.e. approximately 11 meters of pavement face of curb to face of curb. This may not be the same width of current collector roadways standards of 12 meters. However this is not a unique situation as there are other roadways that were built to older standards. The 11 meter width is still adequate for the intended use, i.e. two through lanes and parallel parking on both sides. This standard is similar to the current standard for local and collector roadways which also makes provision for parking on both sides and two travel lanes.</p>
<p>8. Turning left onto Orr Drive from 67 Street westbound At lunch time, sometimes only one car can make it through the left turn - on the yellow light! The problem seems to be that the left turn lane is too short and can accommodate only some of the left turning vehicles. At rush hour the traffic is backed up past the Holiday Inn traffic light. It seems that the north-south direction has more time with the green light, even though there is generally less traffic going those directions during these times.</p>	2	<p>This concern seems to be indirectly related to the proposed neighbourhood area structure plan amendment and has been forwarded to the Traffic Engineer for review and follow-up.</p> <p>The Engineering Services Department's Traffic Section continues to assess and monitor intersections for upgrading and improvement when required.</p>
<p>9. Noise Noise from Highway 2 traffic across the bridge south of the plan area will be an issue.</p>	1	<p>A noise study was conducted in 1994 using projected traffic volumes on Highway 2 and the railway line for the year 2025. This study recommended the construction of a berm along the west boundary in the north portion of the plan area. The study did not recommend the construction of a berm on the lands owned by The City.</p>
<p>10. Transit stop The bus stop located on Orr Drive and Osler Crescent should be relocated in front of the daycare facility.</p>	1	<p>This concern is indirectly related to the proposed neighbourhood area structure plan and has been forwarded to the Transit Department for review and follow-up.</p>
<p>11. Secondary Suites The plan amendment proposes 20 lots for secondary suite development. Parking for secondary suites is a concern.</p>	1	<p>The Land Use Bylaw provides that a lot identified in a neighbourhood area structure plan may be developed with a secondary suite. One off-street parking space is required for a secondary suite with up to two bedrooms, and two off-street parking spaces are required for three or more bedrooms, in addition to the two off-street parking spaces required for the principal dwelling unit.</p>
<p>12. Park and playground completion The concern is that after having lived in Oriole Park West for four years the park and playground are still not completed.</p>	1	<p>The construction of park space is determined by the development that takes place around it, which the Recreation Park & Culture department has little control over. In the case of the central park site in Oriole Park West, the collector road would need to be constructed (as its elevation will determine the necessary grading of the park site) and the overall drainage pattern in the area laid out prior to any park development taking place. As well, even if it was possible to construct the park prior to the road being completed, we would be reluctant to do so as the future road construction would likely cause significant damage to park landscaping, as well as create an unsafe situation in the park due to</p>

ISSUE/CONCERN	No.	RESPONSE
		<p>the fact that it had become an established play area. The phasing of subdivision development is based, amongst other considerations, on the logical sequencing of the major underground services. The phase containing the last portion of the central park is the last phase in the Reid-Built Homes development; therefore, this portion of the park is not likely to be developed in the near future.</p>
<p>13. Size of the municipal reserve The width of the proposed linear park west of Osmond Close and Owens Close is proposed to be reduced from the existing area structure plan more residential lots.</p>	1	<p>The plan amendment does propose less park space in this area west of Osmond Close and Owens Close. However, in the new design possibly less lots will back onto the existing lots in Osmond Close and Owens Close, and even though the open space is reduced, in total 24% of the plan area is proposed to be dedicated as municipal reserve. This is twice as much as the typical new neighbourhood and only 3% less than the existing plan. A portion of the trees west of Osmond Close and Owens Close is located within an existing municipal reserve parcel 6 m wide which is dedicated A2 Environmental Preservation District and falls outside the plan area. Within the plan area the rest of the tree stand and an overhead power line are proposed to be accommodated in a municipal reserve parcel 25 m wide. This design allows for the preservation of the trees within a 31 m wide open space and for the efficient and optimal use of the area for residential development.</p>
<p>14. Storm Drainage and existing lots Currently storm drainage flows east into the back yards of lots in Osmond Close and Owens Close. How will the proposed development correct this situation?</p>	1	<p>As part of the storm water management plan, all drainage from the back of the proposed Oriole Park West lots will be controlled and directed to an open green space to the south. There is no plan to re-grade or alter the current grading immediately adjacent the lots on Osmond Close and Owens Close as there is a tree stand that is identified for preservation. It is not the intent of the proposed Oriole Park West development to correct an offsite drainage issue, but rather to ensure this development has minimal impact on existing adjacent development.</p>
<p>15. Storm drainage and proposed walkout basements It appears that a large volume of fill will have to be placed in the west portion of the plan where walkout basements are proposed. How will this affect drainage?</p>	1	<p>The large amount of fill is required to ensure adequate coverage over sanitary sewer lines throughout the proposed development. Where walkouts have been identified, drainage has been planned for and is intended to collect into the proposed storm pond to the west and discharge into an existing storm trunk main located on the west edge of the plan area.</p>
<p>16. Maskepetoon Park There is concern over the current misuse of vegetation and the tree covered area East of Highway 2, and that this misuse will continue and increase with additional population in the area.</p>	1	<p>The Recreation Parks & Culture department is in the process of developing solutions to the misuse taking place in Maskepetoon. However, the numerous access points into the area (including from Highway 2), the lack of legitimate users, the remoteness of Maskepetoon, and the absence of enforcement create significant challenges to this problem.</p> <p>In regard to the concern that misuse will increase as the area develops, the opposite is more likely. Typically, as residential development takes place around parkland, the illegitimate use of it lessens. This is due to the increase in both the natural surveillance and legitimate use of the area. The Recreation Parks & Culture department will be creating trail links to and through Maskepetoon, bringing more walking traffic</p>

PLANNING ANALYSIS

General

The proposed changes to the plan are not significant in the sense that the existing intent of the plan is maintained. The land use pattern remains essentially similar to the existing plan while being more efficient and the collector street layout remains unchanged.

Open Space

The amount of open space west of Osmond Close and Owens Close is reduced but the primary purpose of this open space, i.e. to retain and preserve the trees, is still achieved, and more efficiently so. A few more lots are proposed west of Osmond Close and Owens Close but essentially the same number of lots will be backing onto the existing lots in these closes. Overall the open space system is still oversupplied compared to other typical new neighbourhoods, considering that 24% of the plan area is being dedicated for municipal reserve compared to 27% in the existing plan and 12% in other typical new neighbourhoods.

Secondary Suite Development

Another change to the existing plan is the identification of 20 lots in the R1 Residential (Low Density) District for secondary suite development. None of these lots are located close to existing lots in or outside of the plan area and we contend that the Land Use Bylaw contains sufficient regulations pertaining to off-street parking requirements to ensure that the secondary suites, if developed, do not impact upon any existing lot.

A2 Environmental Preservation District

In the Land Use Bylaw lands adjacent to the riverbank have been located within the A2 Environmental Preservation District since the mid 1980's. The purpose was to preserve trees and provide a setback from the riverbank. The width of these lands range from approximately 100 m to 130 m, with approximately 50 m of this being located within Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan. The plan proposes that some of these lands are redistricted to R1 Residential (Low Density) District and to the P1 Parks & Recreation District (to be dedicated as municipal reserve).

Only a small portion of the lands within the A2 Environmental Preservation District that are within the plan area actually contain natural vegetation. This is confined to slivers along the edge of the plan area. The remaining lands are presently used for agricultural purposes.

A 1995 geotechnical investigation by AGRA Earth & Environmental reviewed the minimum required setback from the river valley crest and stated the following minimum setbacks:

- a 50 metre setback for storm water detention pond construction
- a 20 metre setback for roads, and
- a 25 metre setback for development/structures

Based on field observation, the top of bank corresponds approximately to a setback of varying distance from and more or less parallel to the south boundary of the existing dirt road (i.e. Road Plan 256 ET and Road Plan 3626 J). The proposed residential lots backing onto the south plan boundary are set back 50 metres from the top of bank of the river valley. This 50 metre setback is in accordance with the AGRA River Bank Slope Stability Report and consists of the following:

- a 30 metre setback within the plan area which is to be dedicated as municipal reserve and redesignated from A2 Environmental Preservation District to P1 Parks & Recreation District and dedicated as municipal reserve; and
- a 20 metre setback outside of the plan area which is made up of the road plans for the existing dirt road and will remain within the existing A2 Environmental Preservations District.

The AGRA report also notes that certain development restrictions, including limits on automatic sprinkler systems, swimming pools and the placement of fill material, should be required within 150 metres of the valley escarpment (top-of-the-bank - measured on the south boundary of the existing roadway) unless a site-specific review indicates no need for such restrictions. Site specific review would entail the undertaking of a detailed geotechnical study at the time of subdivision and development to identify specific limitations.

Without site specific reviews the restrictions and setbacks listed above, as detailed in the said 1995 AGRA report, will be included in land sale agreements and registered as a restrictive covenant against the land titles of individual lots.

On May 17, 2005 the proposed plan amendment will be presented to the Environmental Advisory Board to review the proposed redistricting of lands out of the A2 Environmental Preservation District to other land use districts, and to advise City Council of their position.

Gas Wells

Due to the relevancy of recent discussions at Municipal Planning Commission, it should be noted that there are four abandoned gas wells in the plan area. These wells have been reclaimed and a copy of Reclamation Certificate No. 31203 is contained in Appendix B. The approximate location of the wells is shown on the development concept in Figure 3 (proposed).

The four wells have been incorporated into the existing neighbourhood park in the south portion of the easterly Conwood owned segment. In accordance with the requirements of Alberta Energy and Utilities Board, the design ensures that the wells are set back at least 5 metres from any permanent structures, 3 metres from any underground utilities, and that there is sufficient working space in the unlikely event that a drilling rig requires access to the wells.

MUNICIPAL PLANNING COMMISSION

In compliance with the "former" *Planning & Subdivision Guidelines* this amendment to Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan was considered by the Municipal Planning Commission. The Commission's recommendation will be forwarded to City Council under separate cover.

ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD

Due to the fact that the proposed plan amendment involves a proposal to redistrict land out of the A2 Environmental Preservation District into other land use districts, this amendment to Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan will be considered by the Environmental Advisory Board on May 17, 2005, and their recommendation will be forwarded to City Council under separate cover.

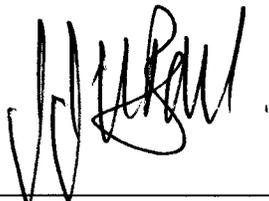
OTHER CONSULTATION

Reid Worldwide Corporation, whose existing development is approximately 90 m away from the boundary of the city lands, has been notified of the proposed changes and did not offer any concerns.

The amendments to the plan are acceptable to all City departments.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council considers first reading of Bylaw No. 3217/B-2005 being an amendment to Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan.



Johan van der Bank ACP, MCIP
PLANNER

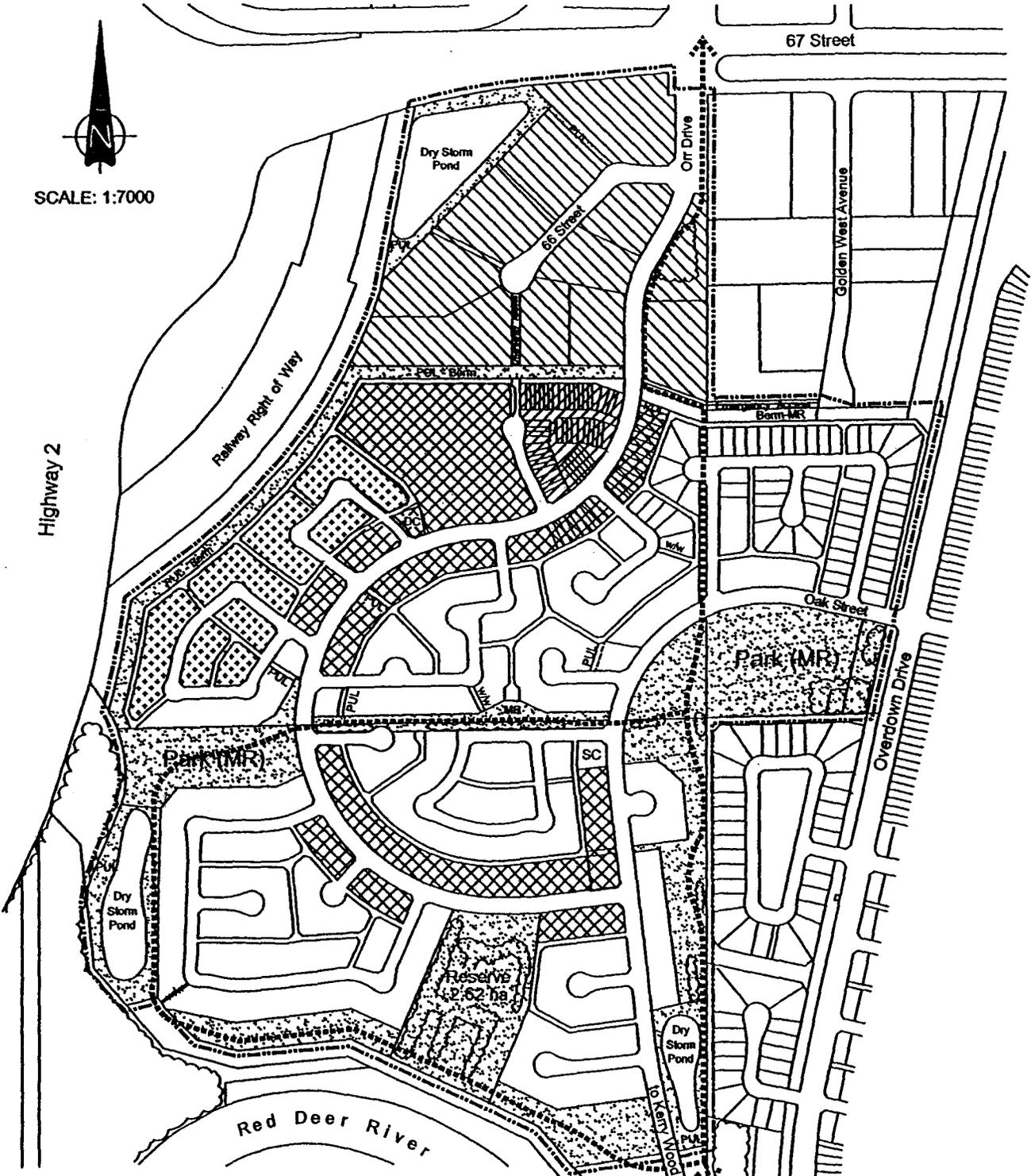
cc: Colleen Jensen, Director of Community Services Division
Howard Thompson, Land & Economic Development Manager
Russell Crook, Land & Appraisal Coordinator
Frank Colosimo, Streets Engineer
Dave Matthews, Community Development Coordinator

Oriole Park West Outline Plan



SCALE: 1:7000

Highway 2



- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Single Family | Outline Plan Boundary |
| Single Family (Semi-Detached) | Trees to be retained |
| Single Family (Narrow Lot) | DC Day Care Facility |
| Commercial | SC Social Care Facility |
| Open Space | Major pedestrian / bike trails |
| Medium Density Multi-Family | w/w Walkway |

Revised September 2001

EXISTING Development Concept

Figure 3



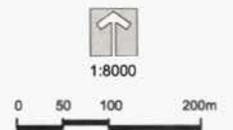
**City of Red Deer
Oriole Park West
Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan**

"PROPOSED"

**Figure 3
Development Concept**

- Plan Area
- Municipal Boundary
- Residential - Detached Dwelling (R1)
- Residential - Semi-Detached (R1A)
- Residential - Narrow Lot (R1N)
- Residential - Medium Density (R2)
- Residential - Mixed Housing*

- S Residential - Secondary Suite
- D Daycare Site
- SDR Social/Daycare/Retirement Site
- Commercial - Major Arterial (C4)
- Municipal Reserve (P1)
- Public Utility Lot
- Walkout Basement
- Major Pathway
- Reclaimed Gas Well



*Min. 50% R1; min. 35% R1A



DATE: May 16, 2005

TO: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

FROM: Municipal Planning Commission

RE: **Proposed Plan Amendment
Oriole Park West Neighborhood Area Structure Plan
(Bylaw Amendment No. 3217/B-2005)**

On May 16, 2005 the Municipal Planning Commission gave consideration to a report from Parkland Community Planning Services, Re: Proposed Plan Amendment, Oriole Park West Neighborhood Area Structure Plan (Bylaw Amendment No. 3217/B-2005). Following discussion the motion as shown below was introduced and passed.

“Resolved, that the Municipal Planning Commission supports the proposed Oriole Park West Neighborhood Area Structure Plan amendments and recommends that Council of The City of Red Deer give consideration to the approval of this amended plan.”

This is provided for Council’s information and consideration.

Mayor Morris Flewwelling, Chair
Municipal Planning Commission



Legislative & Administrative Services

Date: May 17, 2005

To: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

From: Environmental Advisory Board

Re: **Proposed Plan Amendment**
Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan
(Bylaw Amendment No. 3217/B-2005)
Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/Q-2005 and Map 14/2005

At the May 17, 2004 Environmental Advisory Board (EAB) meeting members reviewed a report from Parkland Community Planning Services dated May 10, 2005 to amend the Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan. The following motion was passed in support of the request.

“Resolved that the Environmental Advisory Board recommend that Council of the City of Red Deer considers first reading of the plan amendment to Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan Bylaw Amendment No. 3217/B-2005, while taking into consideration the following concerns of the Board:

1. The erosion of the bank along Red Deer River and the long-term impact.
2. The loss of land presently dedicated as A2 Environmental preservation which is proposed to be rezoned as R1 Residential (Low Density).
3. The effects that rezoning will have on the wildlife corridor.”

The above is submitted for Council’s consideration.

Harry Ng, Chairperson
 Environmental Advisory Board

/lk

c Johan van der Bank, Parkland Community Planning Services

Comments:

We agree that Council give First Reading to the Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan Bylaw Amendment. A Public Hearing would be held on Monday, June 20, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers, during Council's regular meeting.

"Larry Pimm"
Deputy Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 25, 2005
TO: Johan van der Bank, Parkland Community Planning Services
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan
Bylaw Amendment 3217/B-2005
Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/Q-2005
SW ¼ Sec. 19-38-27-4
Oriole Park West Phase 7A – City of Red Deer

Reference Report:

Parkland Community Planning Services, dated May 11, 2005 and May 16, 2005

Bylaw Readings:

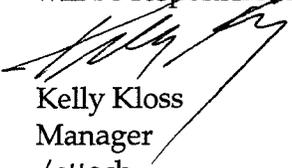
Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan Bylaw Amendment 3217/B-2005 and Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/Q-2005 were given first reading. Copies of the bylaws are attached.

Report Back to Council: Yes

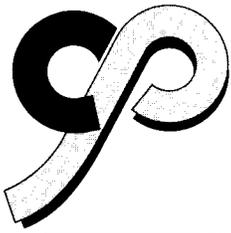
Public Hearings will be held on Monday, June 20, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers during Council's regular meeting.

Comments/Further Action:

Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan Bylaw Amendment 3217/B-2005 provides for an improvement in the efficiency of the layout of the area. Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/Q-2005 provides for the rezoning of 9.78 ha of land from A1 Future Urban Development and A2 Environmental Preservation District to various land use districts as follows: 6.05 ha to R1 Residential (Low Density) District, 0.70 ha to R1A Residential (Semi-detached Dwelling) District and 3.03 ha to P1 Parks & Recreation District. There will also be 0.41 ha of road that will be rezoned to P1 Parks & Recreation District as a public utility lot (proposed storm retention pond). This will facilitate the development of Oriole Park West Phase 7A. This office will now proceed with the advertising for the Public Hearings. 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



DATE: May 11, 2005

TO: Kelly Kloss, Legislative and Administrative Services Manager

FROM: Martin Kvapil, Planning Assistant

RE: Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/N-2005
Portion of Lot 2MR and 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721
Oriole Park West
The City of Red Deer

Proposal

The City of Red Deer is proposing to dispose of municipal reserve lands. These lands, totaling approximately 929 m² in area, are to be reallocated within the same parcel. The subject lands are contained within the Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan (NASP). This rezoning from C4 Commercial (Major Arterial) District to A2 Environmental Preservation District is being proposed concurrently with a NASP amendment and is being sought in order to accommodate an existing tree stand, as per the NASP.

Staff Recommendation

Subject to first reading of Bylaw 3217/B-2005, it is recommended that City Council proceed with first reading of Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/N-2005.

Martin Kvapil
Planning Assistant

Attachment

The City of Red Deer PROPO. ⁹⁶ **LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT**

67 ST

C4

ORR DR



I1

66 ST

C4

C4

AFFECTED DISTRICTS:
C4 - Commercial (Major Arterial)
A2 - Environmental Preservation

Change from :
C4 to A2 

MAP No. 11 / 2005
BYLAW No. 3156 / N - 2005

Comments:

We agree that Council give First Reading to the Land Use Bylaw Amendment. A Public Hearing would be held on Monday, June 20, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers during Council's regular meeting.

"Larry Pimm"
Deputy Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager

LEGISLATIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

May 25, 2005

Fax: 342-6610

Mike Dandurand Realty Inc.
101, 4805 – 48th Avenue
Red Deer, AB T4N 3T2

Dear Sirs:

*Request to Exchange Municipal Reserve Land in Oriole Park
Part of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 for
Part of Lot 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721
Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/N-2005
Oriole Park West
Northland Industrial Park (Red Deer) Ltd.*

Red Deer City Council gave first reading to Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/N-2005 at the City of Red Deer's Council Meeting held on Monday, May 24, 2005. For your information, a copy of the bylaw is attached. Council also passed the following resolution regarding the land exchange:

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Land & Economic Development Manager, dated May 13, 2005, re: Request to Exchange Municipal Reserve Land in Oriole Park, Part of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 for Part of Lot 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721, approves a land exchange with Northland Industrial Park (Red Deer) Ltd. subject to the following:

1. The disposal of Municipal Reserve described as:

“All that portion of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 lying within Plan 052 _____ and containing 0.093 ha. more or less.” Excepting thereout all mines and minerals.

2. The area to be dedicated as reserve within Lot 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 must be equal to or larger than the reserve area to be disposed of in Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721.

...2/

3. The appropriate plant material currently located within the MR land to be exchanged to be relocated to the newly dedicated reserve area under the direction of the Recreation, Parks and Culture Department.
4. The purchaser is to be responsible for all costs associated with this transaction including but not limited to; Legal Survey costs, the cost of advertising and other costs related to holding public hearings required for the reserve disposal and rezoning; and the cost of relocating plant material.
5. The Purchaser is to be responsible for all costs associated with maintenance of noxious weeds in the relocated substrate within the newly created Municipal Reserve.
6. The applicant to enter into a Land Exchange Agreement satisfactory to The City."

The following resolution regarding the disposal of municipal reserve was passed:

"Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Land & Economic Development Manager, dated May 13, 2005, re: Request to Exchange Municipal Reserve Land in Oriole Park, Part of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 for Part of Lot 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721, hereby agrees that the following resolution be considered at the Council meeting of Monday, June 20, 2005:

Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered the report from the Land & Economic Development Manager, dated May 13, 2005, re: Request to Exchange Municipal Reserve Lane in Oriole Park, Part of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 for Part of Lot 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721, hereby agrees to the disposal of municipal reserve lands described as:

"All that portion of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 lying within Plan 052_____ and containing 0.093 ha. more or less". Excepting thereout all mines and minerals."

Mike Dandurand Realty Inc.

May 25, 2005

Page 3

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/N-2005 provides for the rezoning of municipal reserve lands from C4 Commercial (Major Arterial) District to A2 Environmental Preservation District. The Disposal of Municipal Reserve will accommodate a request for an exchange of part of a municipal reserve lot for an equivalent area of commercial land adjacent to the reserve lot.

Council must hold a Public Hearing before giving second and third readings to the bylaw and approving the disposal of municipal reserve. This office will now advertise for a Public Hearing to be held on Monday, June 20, 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, June 1, 2005. You will be invoiced for or refunded the difference once the actual cost of advertising is known.

Please call me if you have any questions. If you require additional information regarding the land exchange, please contact Mr. Howard Thompson, Land & Economic Development Manager, at 342-8106.

Sincerely,



Kelly Kloss
Manager

/attach.

c Parkland Community Planning Services
Land & Economic Development Manager

FILE COPY



Council Decision – May 24, 2005

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 25, 2005

TO: Martin Kvapil, Parkland Community Planning Services
Howard Thompson, Land & Economic Development Manager

FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

SUBJECT: Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/N-2005
Portion of Lot 2MR and 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721
Request to Exchange Municipal Reserve Land
Park of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 for Part of Lot 20, Block 2, Plan
982 3721
Oriole Park West
Mike Dandurand Realty and Northland Industrial Park (Red Deer) Ltd.

Reference Report:

Land & Economic Development Manager, dated May 13, 2005 and Parkland Community Planning Services, dated May 11, 2005

Bylaw Readings:

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

Resolutions:

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Land & Economic Development Manager, dated May 13, 2005, re: Request to Exchange Municipal Reserve Land in Oriole Park, Part of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 for Part of Lot 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721, approves a land exchange with Northland Industrial Park (Red Deer) Ltd. subject to the following:

1. The disposal of Municipal Reserve described as:

“All that portion of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 lying within Plan 052 _____ and containing 0.093 ha. more or less.”
Excepting thereout all mines and minerals.

2. The area to be dedicated as reserve within Lot 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 must be equal to or larger than the reserve area to be disposed of in Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721.
3. The appropriate plant material currently located within the MR land to be exchanged to be relocated to the newly dedicated reserve area under the direction of the Recreation, Parks and Culture Department.
4. The purchaser is to be responsible for all costs associated with this transaction including but not limited to; Legal Survey costs, the cost of advertising and other costs related to holding public hearings required for the reserve disposal and rezoning; and the cost of relocating plant material.
5. The Purchaser is to be responsible for all costs associated with maintenance of noxious weeds in the relocated substrate within the newly created Municipal Reserve.
6. The applicant to enter into a Land Exchange Agreement satisfactory to The City.”

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Land & Economic Development Manager, dated May 13, 2005, re: Request to Exchange Municipal Reserve Land in Oriole Park, Part of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 for Part of Lot 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721, hereby agrees that the following resolution be considered at the Council meeting of Monday, June 20, 2005:

Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered the report from the Land & Economic Development Manager, dated May 13, 2005, re: Request to Exchange Municipal Reserve Lane in Oriole Park, Part of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 for Part of Lot 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721, hereby agrees to the disposal of municipal reserve lands described as:

Council Decision – May 24, 2005
Land Use Bylaw 3156/N-2005
Disposal of Municipal Reserve
Oriole Park West
Page 3

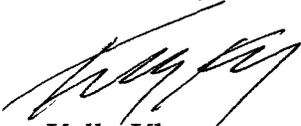
“All that portion of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 lying within Plan 052_____ and containing 0.093 ha. more or less”. Excepting thereout all mines and minerals.”

Report Back to Council: Yes

A Public Hearing will be held on Monday, June 20, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers during Council’s regular meeting.

Comments/Further Action:

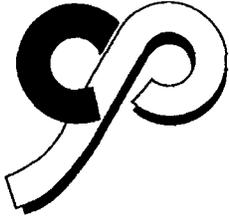
Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/N-2005 provides for the rezoning of municipal reserve lands from C4 Commercial (Major Arterial) District to A2 Environmental Preservation District. The Disposal of Municipal Reserve will accommodate a request for an exchange of part of a municipal reserve lot for an equivalent area of commercial land adjacent to the reserve lot. This office will now proceed with the advertising for the Public Hearing for the Land Use Bylaw Amendment. Mike Dandurand Realty Inc. will be responsible for the advertising costs in this instance.



Kelly Kloss
Manager

/attach.

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



**PARKLAND
COMMUNITY
PLANNING
SERVICES**

Suite 404, 4808 Ross Street
Red Deer, Alberta, T4N 1X5
Phone: (403) 343-3394
FAX: (403) 346-1570
E-mail: pcps@pcps.ab.ca

DATE: May 16, 2005

TO: Kelly Kloss, Manager, Legislative & Administrative Services

RE: Proposed Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/Q-2005
Map 14/2005
Block X Plan 1034 AR
SW ¼ Sec. 19-38-27-4
Oriole Park West Phase 7A
The City of Red Deer

BACKGROUND

As the developer of Oriole Park West Phase 7, The City of Red Deer is proposing to redistrict and subdivide land for the development of Phase 7A. This requires that 9.78 ha of lands within the plan area are redistricted from A1 Future Urban Development and A2 Environmental Preservation District to various land use districts as follows:

- 6.05 ha (102 lots) in the R1 Residential (Low Density) District
- 0.70 ha (20 lots) in the R1A Residential (Semi-detached Dwelling) District
- 3.03 ha in the P1 Parks & Recreation District, to be dedicated as municipal reserve (parks) and as public utility lot (storm water detention pond)

In addition to these lands there is a portion (0.41 ha) of existing Road Plan 2082 LZ outside of the plan area that must be redistricted to the P1 Parks & Recreation District as public utility lot (storm water detention pond). This road plan has to be closed before subdivision proceeds, and the Land & Economic Development Department will be bringing an item to Council in due course, dealing with the road closure.

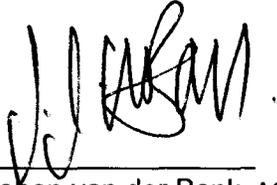
PLANNING ANALYSIS

The proposed redistricting of Phase 7A is in accordance with the proposed amendment to Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan.

The redistricting of certain lands in the A2 Environmental Preservation District to various other districts does not affect any natural environment since the lands are used for agricultural purposes (crops). The proposal to redistrict land out of the A2 Environmental Preservation District will be discussed with the Environmental Advisory Board (on May 17, 2005) and their decision will be forwarded to Council under separate cover.

RECOMMENDATION

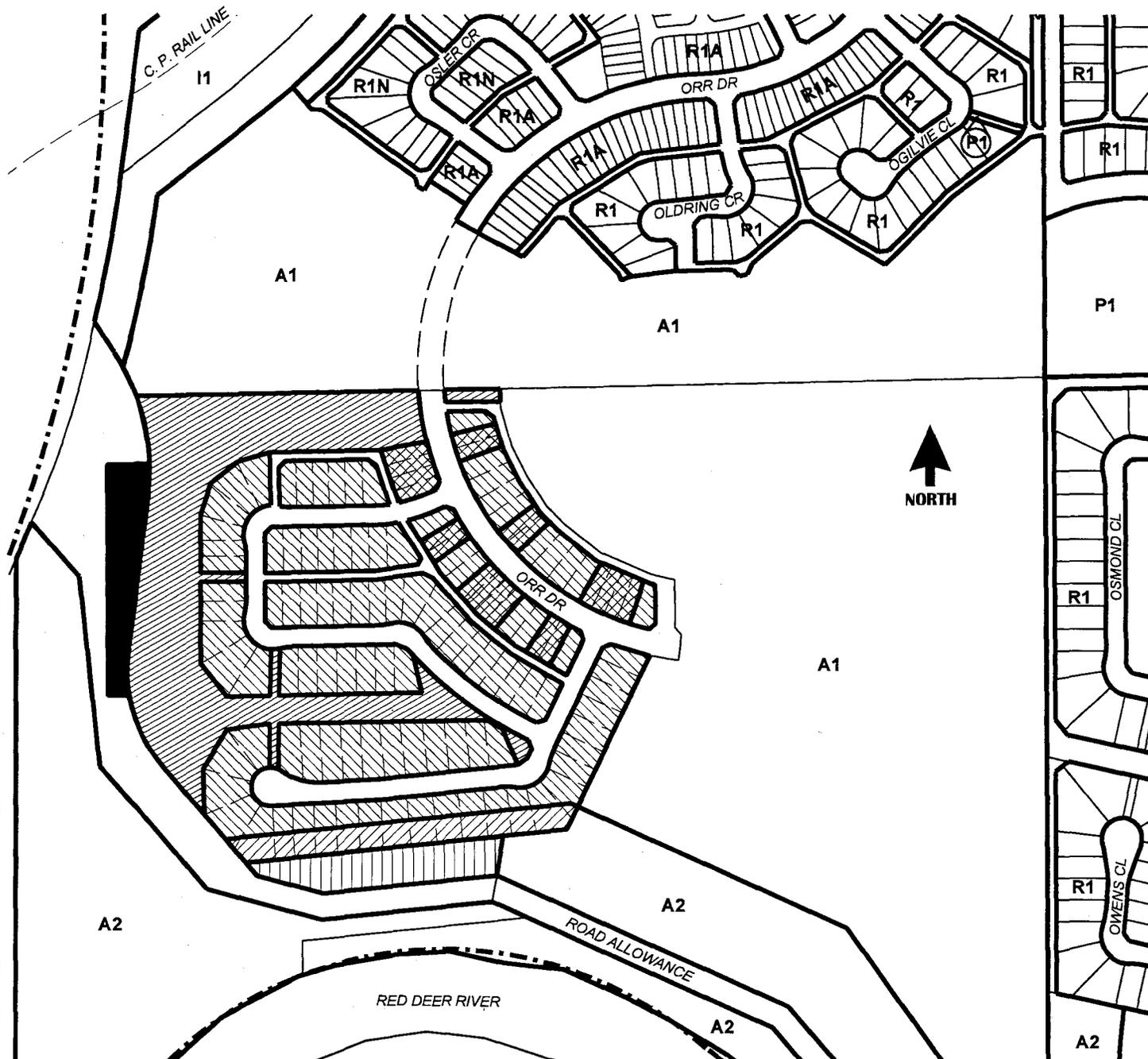
Subject to Council giving first reading to Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan Bylaw Amendment No. 3217/B-2005, planning staff recommend that Council consider first reading of Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/Q-2005.



Johan van der Bank ACP, MCIP
PLANNER
attachments

cc: Colleen Jensen, Director of Community Services Division
Howard Thompson, Land & Economic Development Manager
Russell Crook, Land & Appraisal Coordinator
Frank Colosimo, Streets Engineer
Dave Matthews, Community Development Coordinator

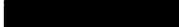
The City of Red Deer PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT



AFFECTED DISTRICTS:

- A1 - Future Urban Development
- A2 - Environmental Preservation
- R1 - Residential (Low Density)
- R1A - Residential (Semi-detached Dwelling)
- P1 - Parks and Recreation

Change from :

- A1 to R1 
- A1 to R1A 
- A1 to P1 
- A2 to R1 
- A2 to P1 
- Road to P1 

MAP No. 14 / 2005
 BYLAW No. 3156 / Q - 2005

Comments:

We agree that Council give First Reading to the Land Use Bylaw Amendment. A Public Hearing would be held on Monday, June 20, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers during Council's regular meeting.

"Larry Pimm"
Deputy Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager

Memo

Date: May 16, 2005
To: Kelly Kloss, Manager Legislative and Administrative Services
From: Howard Thompson, Land & Economic Development Manager
Re: Road Closure – Road Plan 2082 LZ – Oriole Park West

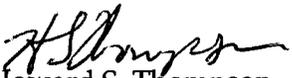
The Oriole Park West area contains a number of registered road plans that follow the top of the escarpment and are no longer used. The Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan calls for a portion of an unconstructed road to be closed and zoned to P1 to accommodate a proposed storm detention pond. This area is shown on the attached sketch. The closure of this part of the road is requested today in order to move forward with the development of the first phase of Oriole Park West.

A report regarding the rezoning of this land from road to P1 – Parks and Recreation District appears elsewhere on this agenda consistent with Parkland Community Planning Services report to amend the Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan.

RECOMMENDATION

Land and Economic Development recommend that City Council give first reading to a Bylaw having the effect of closing the following:

“All that portion of Road Plan 2082 LZ lying within the limits of subdivision plan 052____. (SW ¼ 19-38-27-W4M)”.


Howard S. Thompson
Land & Economic Development Manager

Attach.

103

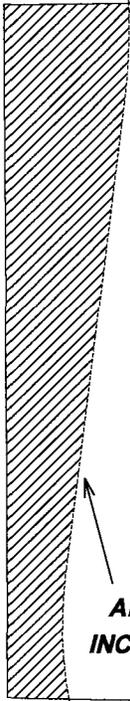
R/W PLAN 1816 NY



ROAD PLAN
892 2493

ALLOWANCE

ROAD



**AREA TO BE
INCORPORATED
AS PUL**

WALKOUT LOTS

WALKOUT LOTS

ROAD PLAN 2082 LZ

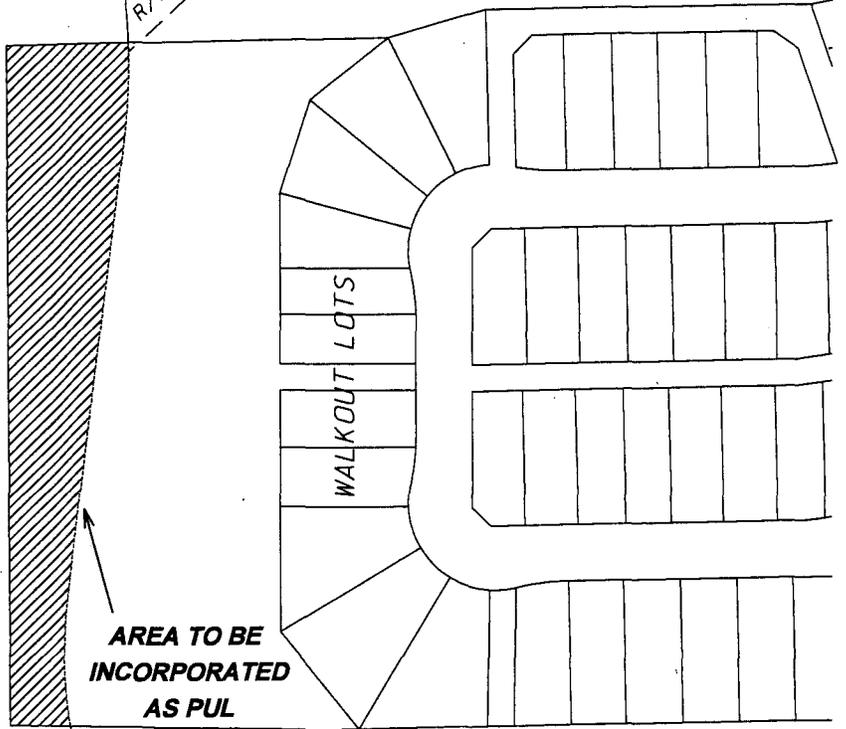
ROAD PLAN 256 ET

(MASKEPETOON PARK)
PLAN 6393 KS



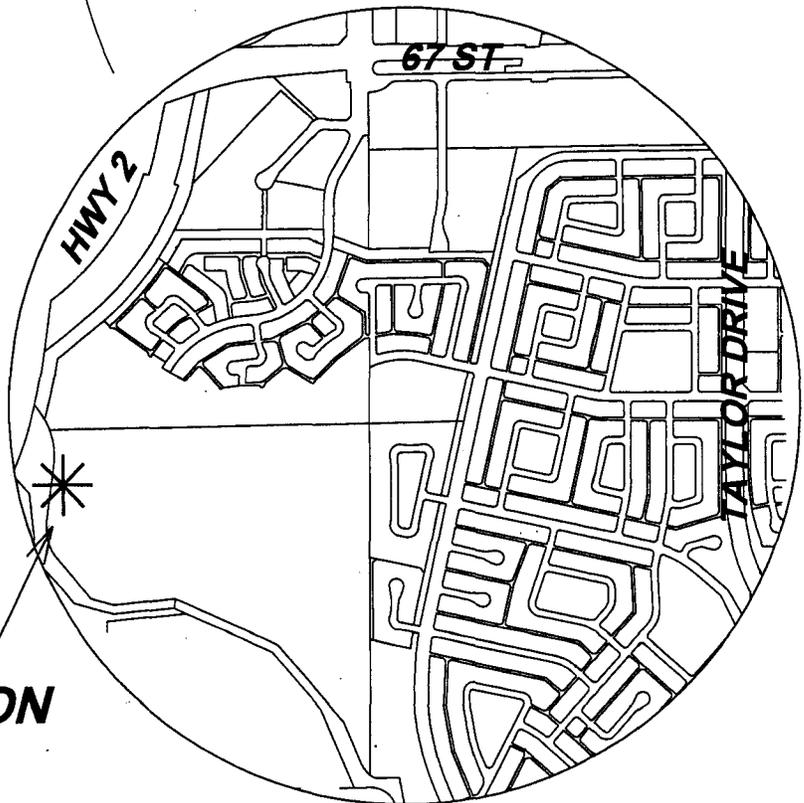
R/W PLAN 1816 NY

ROAD PLAN
892 2493



ALLOWANCE

ROAD



LOCATION

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Land & Economic Development Manager that Council give First Reading to the Road Closure Bylaw. A Public Hearing would be held on Monday, June 20, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers, during Council's regular meeting.

"Larry Pimm"
Deputy Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager

FILE COPY

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 25, 2005
TO: Howard Thompson, Land & Economic Development Manager
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: Road Closure Bylaw 3346/2005
Road Plan 2082 LZ
Oriole Park West

Reference Report:

Land & Economic Development Manager, dated May 16, 2005

Bylaw Readings:

Road Closure Bylaw 3346/2005 was given first reading. A copy of the bylaw is attached.

Report Back to Council: Yes

A Public Hearing will be held on Monday, June 20, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers during Council's regular meeting.

Comments/Further Action:

Road Closure Bylaw 3346/2005 provides for the closure of an unconstructed road (0.41 ha) to be rezoned to P1 Parks and Recreation District to accommodate a proposed storm detention pond in the Oriole Park West Neighbourhood. 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

Memo

106

Date: May 13, 2005

To: Kelly Kloss, Legislative and Administrative Manager

From: Howard Thompson, Land & Economic Development Manager

RE: **Request to exchange Municipal Reserve land in Oriole Park, Part of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 for Part of Lot 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 Mike Dandurand Realty and Northland Industrial Park (Red Deer) Ltd.**

Background:

Land and Economic Development have received a request from Mike Dandurand Realty on behalf of the owner of Lot 20, Northland Industrial Park (Red Deer) Ltd., to reshape and exchange part of a Municipal Reserve Lot 21MR for an equivalent area of the commercial land adjacent to the reserve lot. The proposed land exchange is shown on the attached sketch. This request is consistent with the intent of the existing Area Structure Plan, which seeks to protect the natural vegetation covering some of the reserve lands. The Recreation Parks and Culture Department supports this request subject to the landowner relocating some of the substrate plant material from the reserve disposal area and from adjacent lands to the newly dedicated reserve lands. This will ensure the preservation of the natural vegetation.

This request is consistent with a proposed amendment to the Area Structure Plan prepared by PCPS and presented to Council on this agenda.

This proposal has been circulated to all affected city departments and there are no unresolved objections on file.

The Recreation and Parks Board and the Environmental Advisory Board have considered this request and their recommendation is attached.

A report from PCPS requesting the rezoning of this land appears elsewhere on the agenda.

.../2

Memo

Kelly Kloss
May 13, 2005

Recommendation:

That City Council approves a land exchange with Northland Industrial Park (Red Deer) Ltd., subject to the following conditions:

1. The area to be dedicated as reserve within Lot 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 must be equal to or larger than the reserve area to be disposed of in Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721.
2. The appropriate plant material currently located within the MR land to be exchanged to be relocated to the newly dedicated reserve area under the direction of the Recreation Parks and Culture Department.
3. The Purchaser is to be responsible for all costs associated with this transaction including but not limited to; Legal Survey costs, the cost of advertising and other costs related to holding public hearings required for the reserve disposal and rezoning; and the cost of relocating plant material.
4. The Purchaser is to be responsible for all costs associated with maintenance of noxious weeds in the relocated substrate within the newly created Municipal Reserve.
5. The Purchaser to enter into a Land Exchange Agreement satisfactory to the City.

and the disposal of Municipal Reserve described as;

"All that portion of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 lying within Plan 052_____ and containing 0.093 ha. more or less". Excepting thereout all mines and minerals



Howard Thompson, Ec.D.
Land & Economic Development Manager

Attach.

- c. Greg Scott, Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager
Tony Lindhout, PCPS



Date: May 17, 2005

To: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

From: Environmental Advisory Board

Re: **Request to exchange Municipal Reserve land in Oriole Park located on the east side of Orr Drive, just south of 66 Street
Part of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 for
Part of Lot 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721
(Mike Dandurand Realty)**

At the May 17, 2004 Environmental Advisory Board (EAB) meeting members reviewed a report from the Land Coordinator dated May 4, 2005 regarding the exchange of part of a municipal reserve lot for privately owned commercial land. The following motion was passed in support of the request.

“Resolved that the Environmental Advisory Board recommend to Council of the City of Red Deer the exchange of approximately 0.093 hectares of municipal reserve land located within the Oriole Park neighbourhood, east of Orr Drive and south of 66 Street (affecting part of Lot 21MR, Block 2, Plan 982 3721 and a part of Lot 20, Block 2, Plan 982 3721) for approximately .093 hectares of privately owned commercial land.

Support is subject to the following conditions:

1. As directed by the Recreation, Parks & Culture Department, the affected vegetation and substrate within the existing municipal reserve will be relocated to the newly created Municipal Reserve at the developer's expense.
2. In the reorganization of green space there is no net loss of municipal reserve on the site.

Environmental Advisory Board – May 17, 2005
Exchange Municipal Reserve Land in Oriole Park
Page 2

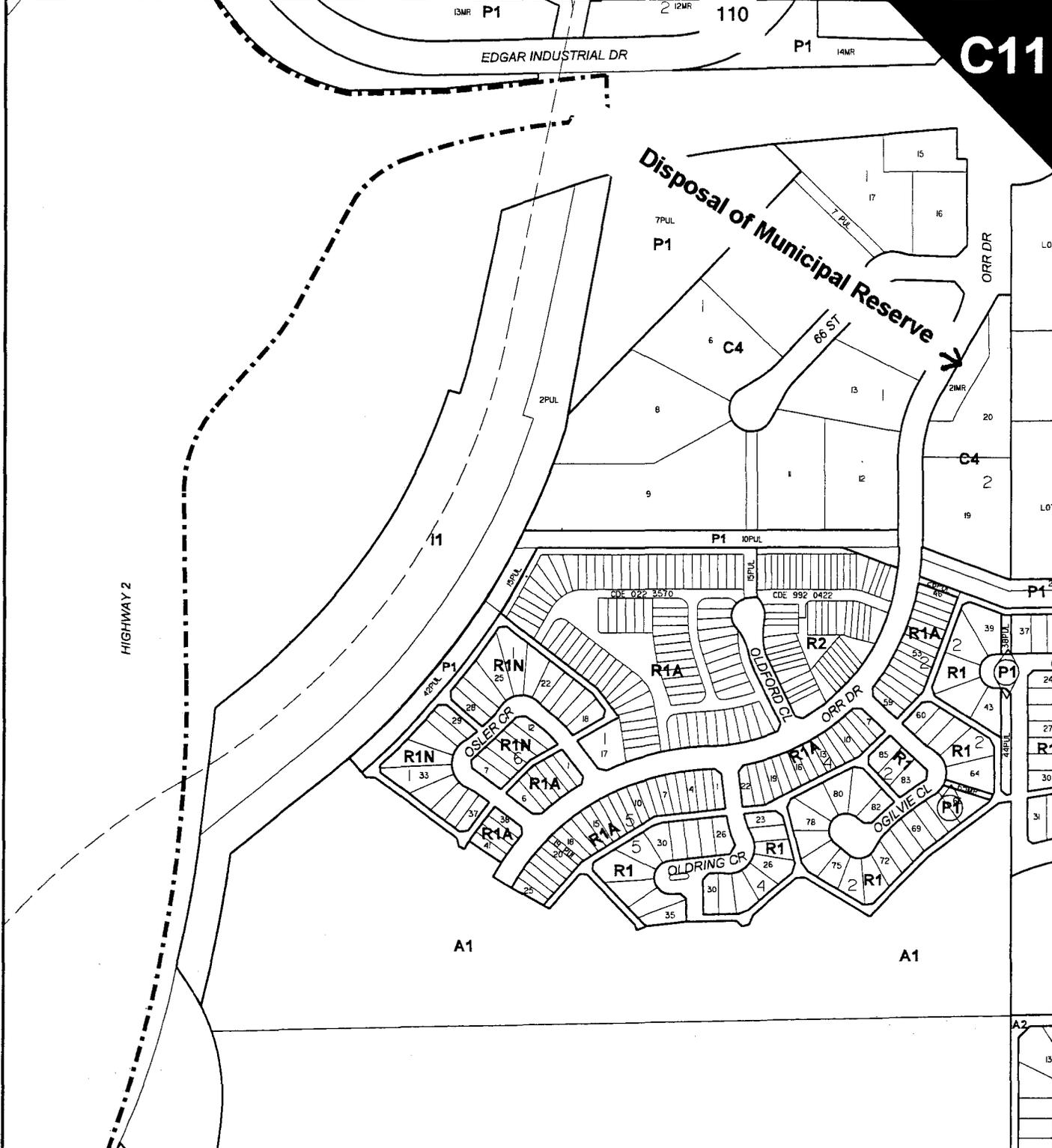
3. The applicant is to be responsible for all costs associated with this transaction including but not limited to legal survey costs, the cost of advertising, and other costs related to holding public hearings required for the reserve disposal and rezoning.
4. Once the land exchange is completed, the created municipal reserve parcel is to be rezoned from C4 Commercial District to A2 Environmental Preservation District in order to preserve it in its entirety.
5. The developer is to be responsible for all costs associated with maintenance of noxious weeds in the relocated substrate within the newly created Municipal Reserve.”

The above is submitted for Council’s consideration.

Harry Ng, Chairperson
Environmental Advisory Board

/lk

c Russell Crook, Land Coordinator
Dave Matthews, Community Development Coordinator



C11

Part Six of the Bylaw outlines the Land Use District Definitions

refer to the Index Map for the Legend



NORTH
Scale 1:5,000

© The City of Red Deer, Engineering Department

The City of Red Deer
Land Use Bylaw 3156/96

Amendments to NW 1/4 Sec 19

- 3156 / EE-97 Dec 15, 1997
- 3156 / A-98 Feb 9, 1998
- 3156 / R-98 July 13, 1998
- 3156 / S-98 July 13, 1998
- 3156 / TT-98 Dec 21, 1998
- 3156 / P-99 June 21, 1999
- 3156 / AA-2000 Aug 28, 2000
- 3156 / OO-2001 Nov 5, 2001

3156 / Y-2002 June 17, 2002

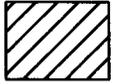
B12	C12	D12
B11	C11	D11
B10	C10	D10

NW 1/4 Sec 19
Twp 38- Rge 27 - W4th

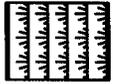
printed on
September 10, 2004

RESERVE LANDS AT ORR DRIVE

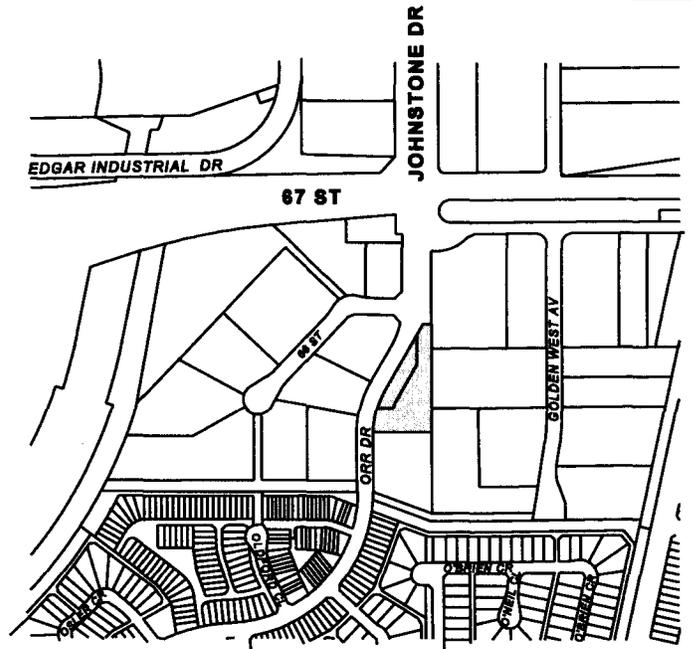
APRIL 25, 2005



Reserve lands



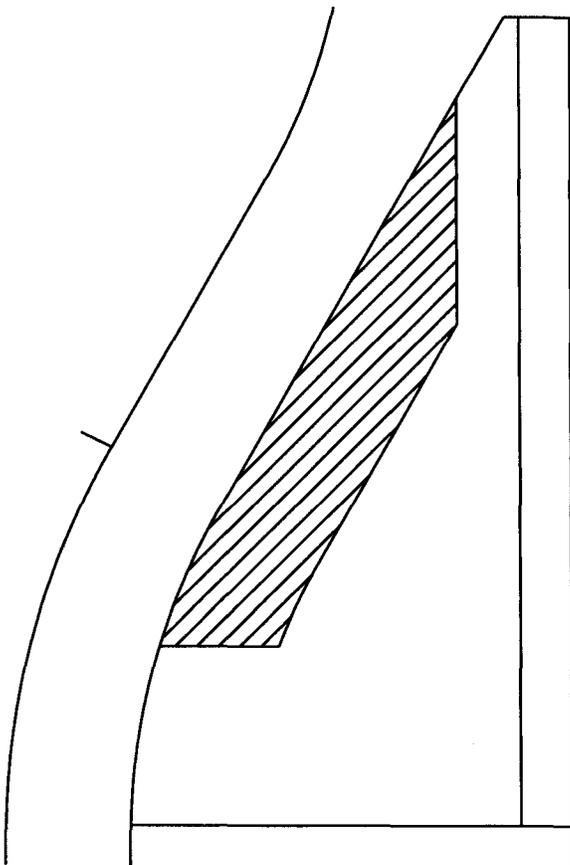
Substrate to be relocated
as shown



SITE PLAN

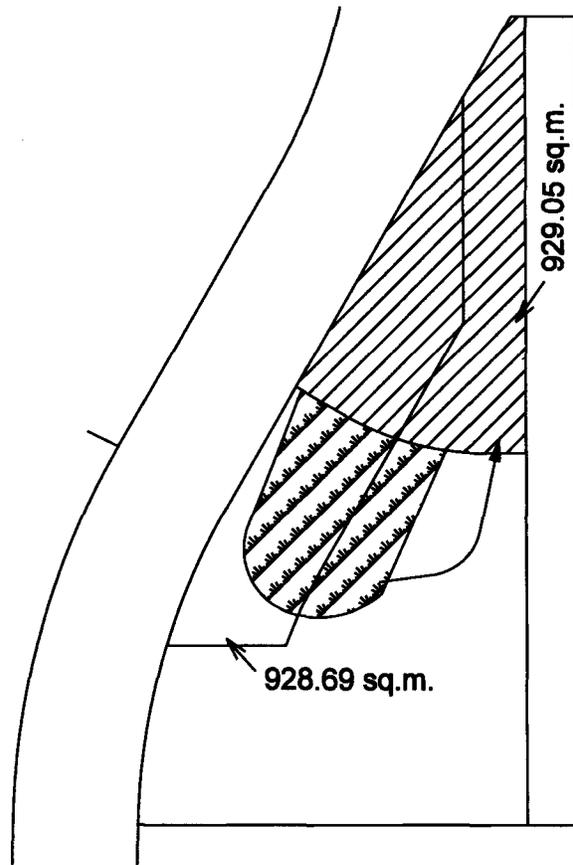
BEFORE

SCALE 1:750



AFTER

SCALE 1:750

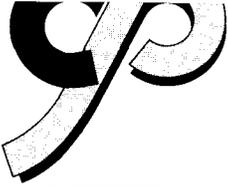


Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Land & Economic Development Manager.

"Larry Pimm"
Deputy Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager



DATE: May 6, 2005

TO: Kelly Kloss, Legislative and Administrative Services Manager

FROM: Martin Kvapil, Planning Assistant

RE: Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/O-2005
Lot 1, Block 2, Plan 042 5379
Johnstone Crossing
The City of Red Deer

Proposal

The City of Red Deer is seeking to rezone a portion of land within the Johnstone Crossing neighbourhood. The 0.82 ha site is presently zoned A1 Future Urban Development District under the Land Use Bylaw and is allocated as a Place of Worship/R2 site within the Johnstone Crossing Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan (NASP). In accordance with the NASP, the site has been advertised by Social Planning. No interest in purchasing the Place of Worship site was expressed and therefore alternate zoning may be pursued.

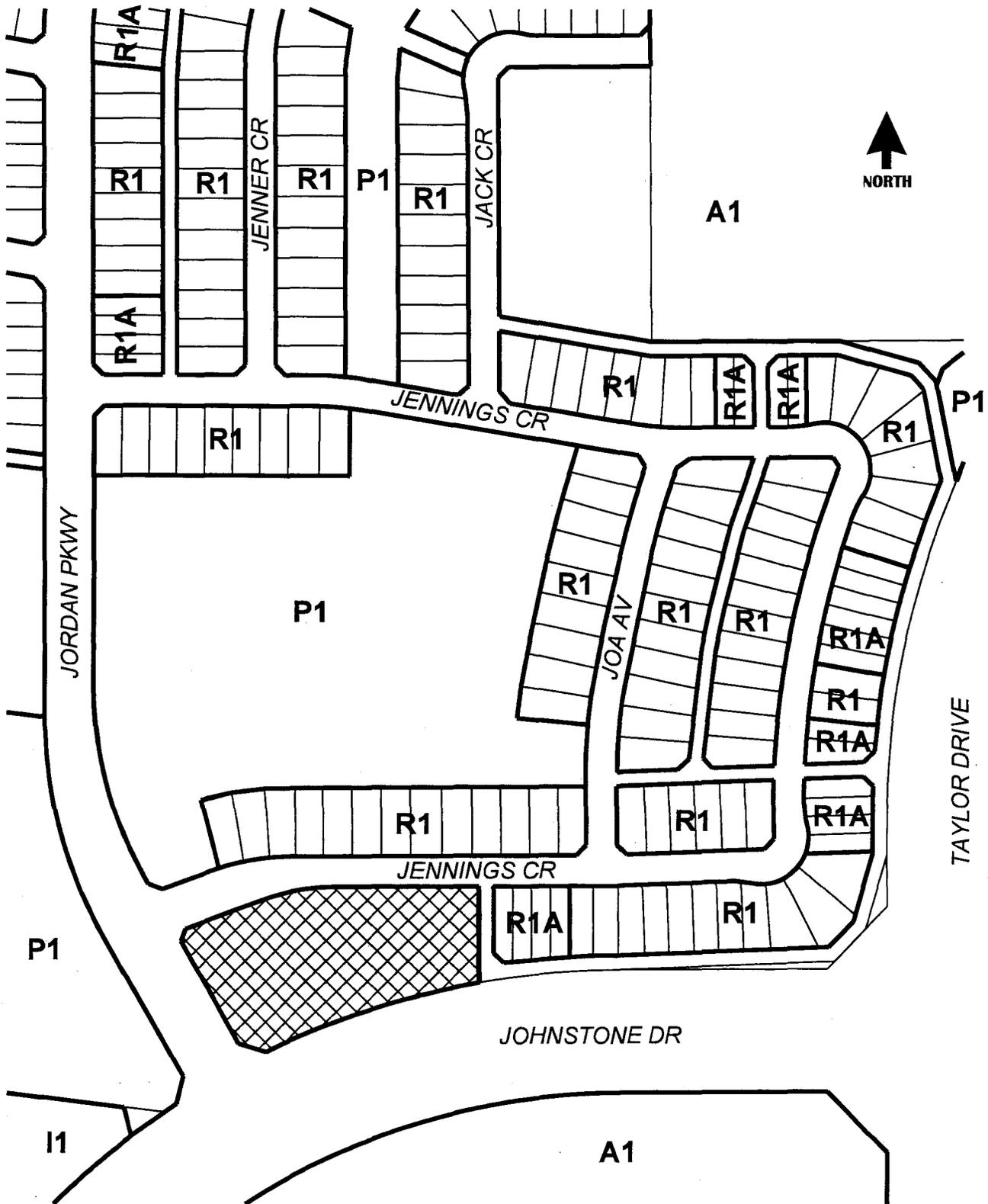
Staff Recommendation

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

Martin Kvapil
Planning Assistant

/attach.

The City of Red Deer PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT



A1

R1

R1

R1

P1

R1

R1A

R1

R1A

R1A

R1

R1

P1

R1

R1

R1

R1A

R1

R1A

R1

R1

R1A

JENNINGS CR

P1

R1A

R1

JOHNSTONE DR

I1

A1

Change from :

A1 to R2



AFFECTED DISTRICTS:

A1 - Future Urban Development

R2 - Residential (Medium Density)

MAP No. 12 / 2005

BYLAW No. 3156 / O - 2005

Comments:

We agree that Council give First Reading to the Land Use Bylaw Amendment. A Public Hearing would be held on Monday, June 20, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers during Council's regular meeting.

"Larry Pimm"
Deputy Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager



Council Decision – May 24, 2005

FILE COPY

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 25, 2005
TO: Martin Kvapil, Parkland Community Planning Services
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/O-2005
Lot 1, Block 2, Plan 042 5379
Johnstone Crossing
The City of Red Deer

Reference Report:

Parkland Community Planning Services, dated May 6, 2005

Bylaw Readings:

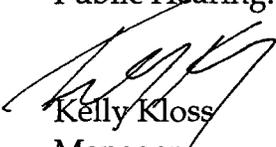
Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/O-2005 was given first reading. A copy of the bylaws is attached.

Report Back to Council: Yes

A Public Hearing will be held on Monday, June 20, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers during Council's regular meeting.

Comments/Further Action:

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/O-2005 provides for the rezoning of approximately 0.82 ha of land in Johnstone Crossing from A1 Future Urban Development District to R2 Residential (Medium Density) District. The site was allocated as a Place of Worship/R2 site and no interest has been expressed in purchasing this site so alternate zoning is being requested. 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



LAND
COMMUNITY
PLANNING
SERVICES

Suite 404, 4808 Ross Street
Red Deer, Alberta T4N 1X5
Phone: (403) 343-3394
FAX: (403) 346-1570
e-mail: pcps@pcps.ab.ca

DATE: May 13, 2005

TO: Kelly Kloss, Legislative and Administrative Services Manager

FROM: Martin Kvapil, Planning Assistant

RE: Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/P-2005
NE ¼ 30-38-27-4
Johnstone Park – Phase 10
Carolina Homes Ltd.

Proposal

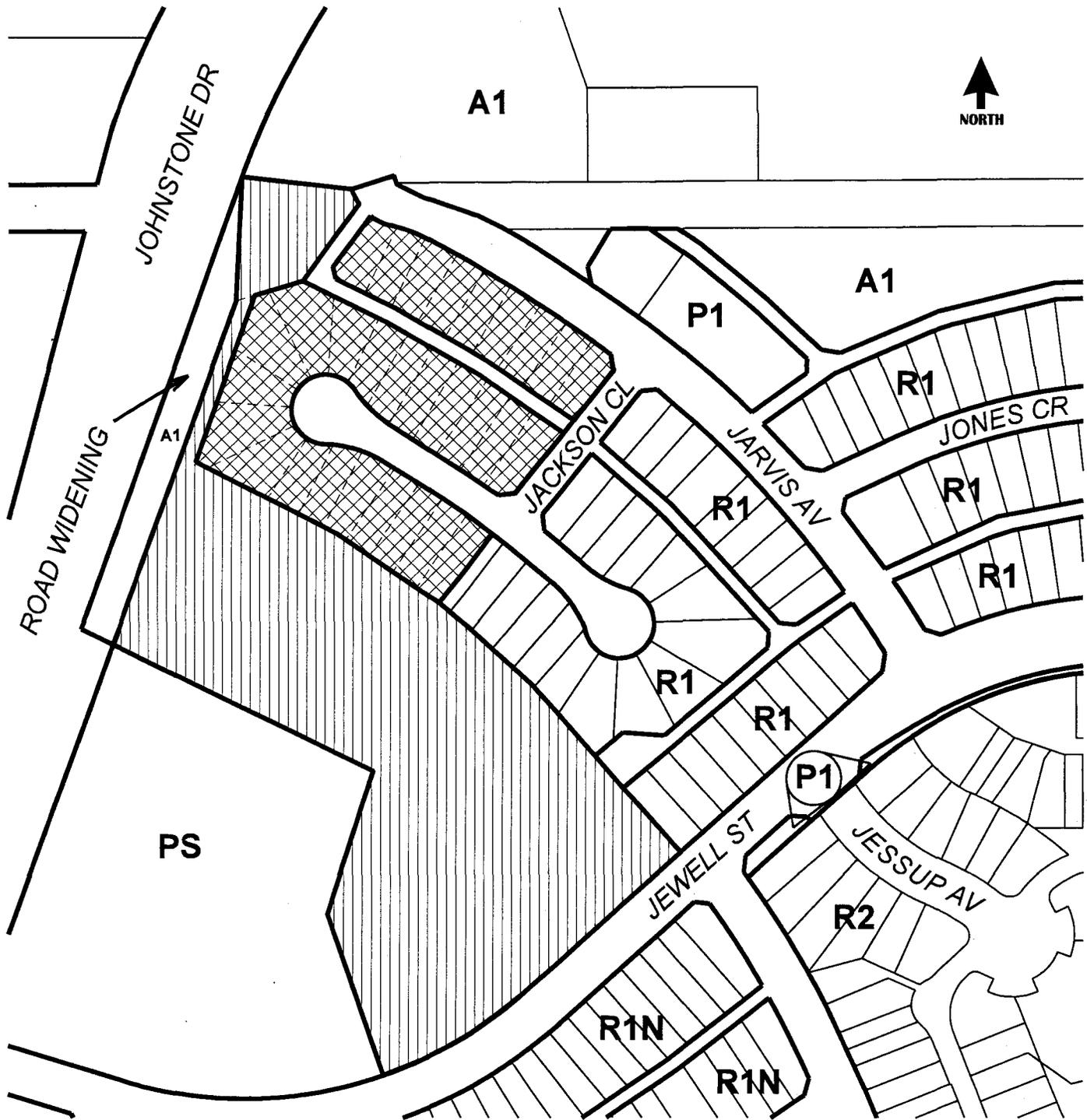
Carolina Homes Ltd. is proposing to develop Phase 10 of the Johnstone Park neighbourhood. Phase 10 is located within the north portion of the Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan. Rezoning is being sought for approximately 4.871 ha (12.04 ac.) of land from A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District in order to create twenty-nine (29) low density residential lots, two (2) municipal reserve lots, and one (1) public utility lot.

Staff Recommendation

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

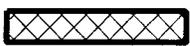
Martin Kvapil
Planning Assistant

Attachment



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

Change from :

A1 to R1 

A1 to P1 

MAP No. 13 / 2005
BYLAW No. 3156 / P - 2005

Comments:

We agree that Council give First Reading to the Land Use Bylaw Amendment. A Public Hearing would be held on Monday, June 20, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers during Council's regular meeting.

"Larry Pimm"
Deputy Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager



44 COPY

LEGISLATIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

May 25, 2005

Fax: (403) 256-7991

Carolina Homes Inc.
#215, 340 Midpark Way SE
Calgary, AB T2X 1P1

Dear Sirs:

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/P-2005
Johnstone Park – Phase 10
Carolina Homes Ltd..

Red Deer City Council gave first reading to *Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/P-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/P-2005 provides for the rezoning of approximately 4.871 ha (12.04 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 Phase 10 of the Johnstone Park neighbourhood. Twenty-nine low-density residential lots, 2 municipal reserve lots and 1 public utility lot will be created.

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 Monday, June 20, 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, June 1, 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,

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

Kelly Kloss
Manager
/attach.

c Parkland Community Planning Services
C. Adams, Administrative Assistant

FILE COPY



Council Decision – May 24, 2005

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: May 25, 2005
TO: Martin Kvapil, Parkland Community Planning Services
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/P-2005
NE ¼ 30-38-27-4
Johnstone Park – Phase 10
Carolina Homes Ltd.

Reference Report:

Parkland Community Planning Services, dated May 13, 2005

Bylaw Readings:

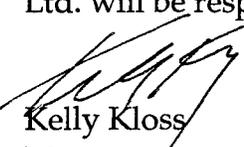
Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/P-2005 was given first reading. A copy of the bylaws is attached.

Report Back to Council: Yes

A Public Hearing will be held on Monday, June 20, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers during Council's regular meeting.

Comments/Further Action:

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/P-2005 provides for the rezoning of approximately 4.871 ha (12.04 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 Phase 10 of the Johnstone Park neighbourhood. Twenty-nine low-density residential lots, 2 municipal reserve lots and 1 public utility lot will be created. This office will now proceed with the advertising for a Public Hearing. Carolina Homes 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. 2943/A-2005

Being a Bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 2943/87, the Dog Bylaw of The City of Red Deer.

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

Bylaw 2943/87 is hereby amended by:

1 Deleting the following from Schedule "C":

"If a RENEWAL license is purchased after March 31 of each year -
add \$10.00 late payment charge to the license fee."

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

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 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

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

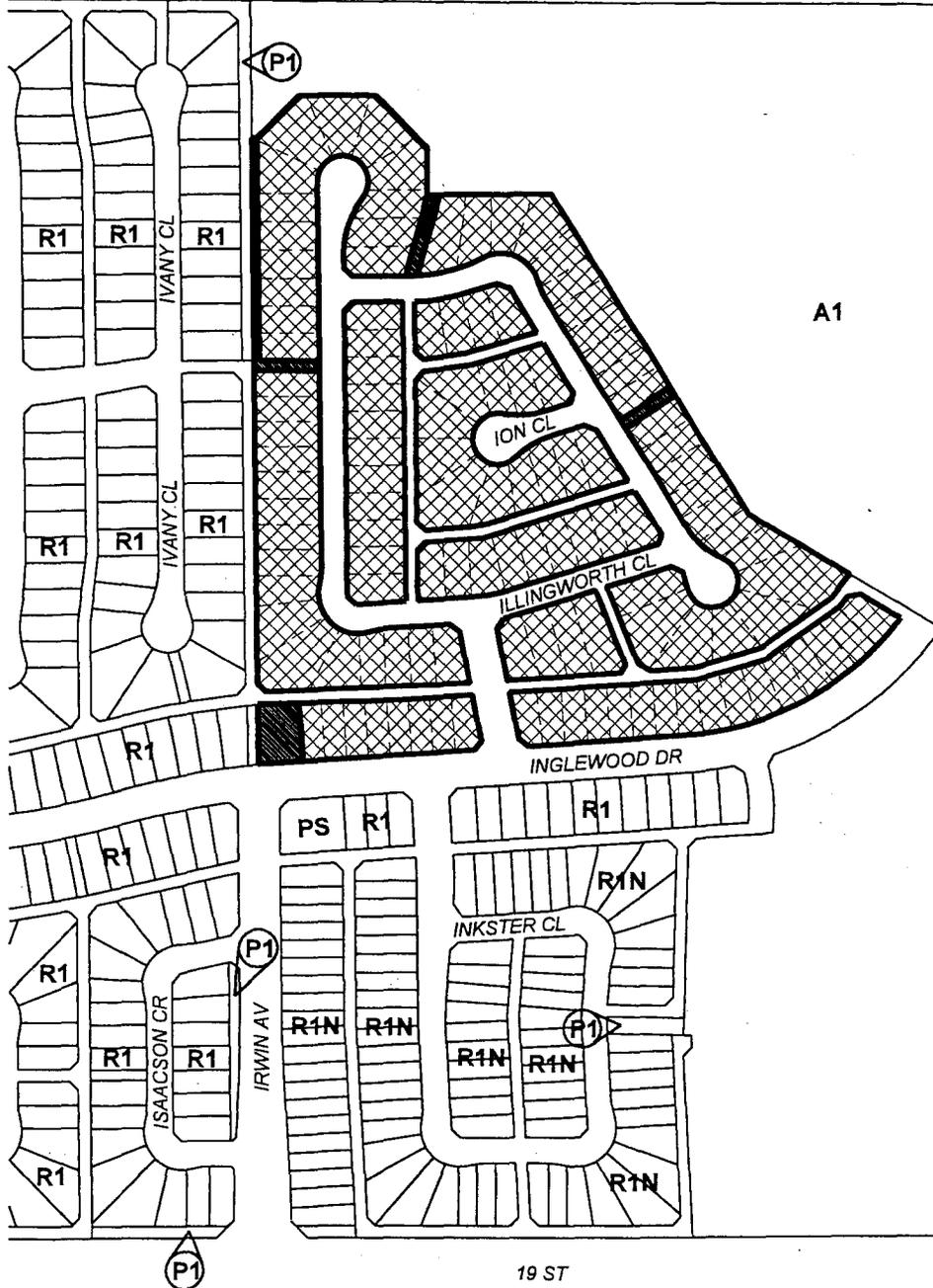
CITY CLERK

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

22 ST

P1

A1



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

ORIOLE PARK WEST

NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN

Original Outline Plan
Approved by City Council, October 20, 1997

Amended Outline Plan
(Creation of multi-family site – Avalon Homes)
Approved by City Council, June 1, 1998

Adopted as an Area Structure Plan
By City Council, December 7, 1998

Application by Stantec Consulting Ltd. on behalf of Reid Worldwide Corporation
to Amend Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan
(Introduction of R1N lots and a Semi-detached Condominium Development)
Adopted by City Council, August 28, 2000

Application by Will Inns to Amend Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan
(Expansion of C4 Commercial) Adopted by City Council, November 2001

Application by the City of Red Deer to Amend Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan
Draft, April 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		<u>Page No's.</u>
1.	INTRODUCTION	1.1 – 1.2
	1.1 Location and Land Ownership	1.1
	1.2 Natural Features	1.1
	1.3 Policy Context	1.2
2.	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT	2.1 – 2.9
	2.1 Land Use Statistics	2.1
	2.2 Commercial Area	2.1
	2.3 Residential Area	2.2
	2.3.1 Land Use Districts	2.2
	2.3.2 Population Density	2.3
	2.3.3 Noise Attenuation	2.4
	2.3.4 River Bank Setback	2.4
	2.4 Transportation	2.5
	2.4.1 Proposed Circulation Pattern	2.5
	2.4.2 Trail System	2.6
	2.5 Public Facilities	2.7
	2.6 Social Facilities	2.8
	2.7 Natural and Cultural Features	2.8
	2.8 Environmental Considerations	2.9
3.	SERVICING	3.1 – 3.2
	3.1 Water Mains	3.1
	3.2 Sanitary Sewers	3.1
	3.3 Storm System	3.1
	3.4 Power, Telephone and Cablevision	3.2
	3.5 Natural Gas	3.2
4.	STAGING	4.1

LIST OF FIGURES

		<u>Following Page No.</u>
Figure 1	Land Ownership	1.1
Figure 2	Natural Features	1.1
Figure 3	Development Concept	2.1
Figure 4	Water Distribution	3.1
Figure 5	Sanitary Servicing	3.1
Figure 6	Storm Servicing (Piped)	3.1
Figure 7	Storm Servicing (Overland)	3.2
Figure 8	Staging Concept	4.1

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendice A	Sample Restrictive Covenant
Appendice B	Reclamation Certificate

1. INTRODUCTION

This Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan was prepared on behalf of Reid Worldwide Corporation and the City of Red Deer, in accordance with the City of Red Deer's 1998 Planning and Subdivision Guidelines. The plan document also recognizes the requirements of, and input provided by, City Administration and Parkland Community Planning Services (the City's Planning Department).

1.1 Location and Land Ownership

The Plan Area includes lands owned by Conwood (actually, formerly owned by Conwood; in 2005 this portion was fully built-out and sold to individual homeowners), the City of Red Deer and Reid Worldwide Corporation, and is generally bordered by 67 Street on the north, Highway 2 and the CP mainline on the west and existing development (residential and industrial) on the east, west of Overdown Drive. In the south the plan boundary is a line which runs along the north boundary of the existing road right-of-way parallel to the top-of-bank of the river valley.

The land ownership pattern is shown on Figure 1 (note that built-out areas are included, but these areas may have been sold to individual homeowners). The Reid Worldwide Corporation land holdings comprise the north 39 hectares of the plan area, while the south 31 hectares are under City ownership, and Conwood owns the 9 hectares on the east. The total plan area is approximately 79 hectares.

1.2 Natural Features

Existing natural features located within the plan area are illustrated by Figure 2. The escarpment of the Red Deer River is the most significant such feature, and requires a subdivision setback to protect both its integrity and the integrity of future development. More information is provided under section 2.3.4.

A treed natural area, known as Maskepetoon Park and comprising a portion of the River Valley system below the escarpment, is located directly southwest of the plan area. This area contains pristine parkland habitat.

Within the Oriole Park West plan area itself, the following significant concentrations of trees are evident:

- A stand of trees in the northeast segment
- Along the east boundary, adjacent to Overdown Drive
- Along the south boundary adjacent to the valley escarpment, as part of an abandoned farmstead; and
- A windrow made up of poplars and willows extends east-west along the south side of the quarter section line in the centre of the plan area.

The contour intervals shown on Figure 2 indicate a high point located approximately central to the plan area. This high point slopes relatively sharply towards the west/northwest. The slopes toward the southwest and southeast are less evident. A low, seasonally wet area exists in the southeast corner of the plan area. Low areas are also evident in the northwest and southwest corners. All three of these areas provide opportunities for storm water retention facilities.

1.3 **Policy Context**

The Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan area is part of the Northwest Major Area Structure Plan Bylaw No. 3213/98 (originally Bylaw No. 3071/92). The commercial and residential uses proposed for the Oriole Park West plan conform to the future land use pattern approved under the Major Area Structure Plan.

2. DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

2.1 Land Use Statistics

The proposed development concept is shown on Figure 3. The primary use proposed for the most northerly portion of the plan area, located in close proximity to 67 Street, is commercial, while the balance of the area is proposed for residential development ranging from single family low density, semi-detached and narrow lots to medium density multi-family. The concept also proposes that a significant portion of the plan area be used for parks and open space. The land use breakdown is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1

Land Use Breakdown

Land Use	Area by Landowner* (hectare)								Total	
	Reid Worldwide Corporation North		Reid Worldwide Corporation South		Conwood Construction Ltd.		City of Red Deer			
Commercial	9.21		-		-		-		9.21	11.7%
R1 Detached dwelling	-		6.26		3.74		11.90		21.90	27.8%
R1A Semi-detached	-		5.01		-		-		5.01	6.4%
R1N Narrow lot	-		3.21		-		-		3.21	4.0%
R2 Medium density	-		1.27		-		-		1.27	1.6%
Mixed Housing (min. 50% R1 and min. 35% R1A)	-		-		-		2.98		2.98	3.8%
Day Care	-		0.12		-		-		0.12	0.15%
Social Care/Day Care/Retirement Home	-		-		-		0.12		0.12	0.15%
Circulation**	2.11		5.79		2.14		5.97		16.01	20.3
Open Space	Municipal Reserve***	-	1.57		3.04		7.62		12.23 (do not add to total)	15.5% (do not add to total)
	Public Utility Lot	2.70		1.77		0.05	2.26		6.78 (do not add to total)	8.6% (do not add to total)
	Total	2.70		3.34		3.09	9.88		19.01	24.1%
TOTAL	14.02	18%	25.0	32%	8.97	11%	30.86	39%	78.85	100%

* The land areas (hectares) are estimates only and subject to change at the time of subdivision.

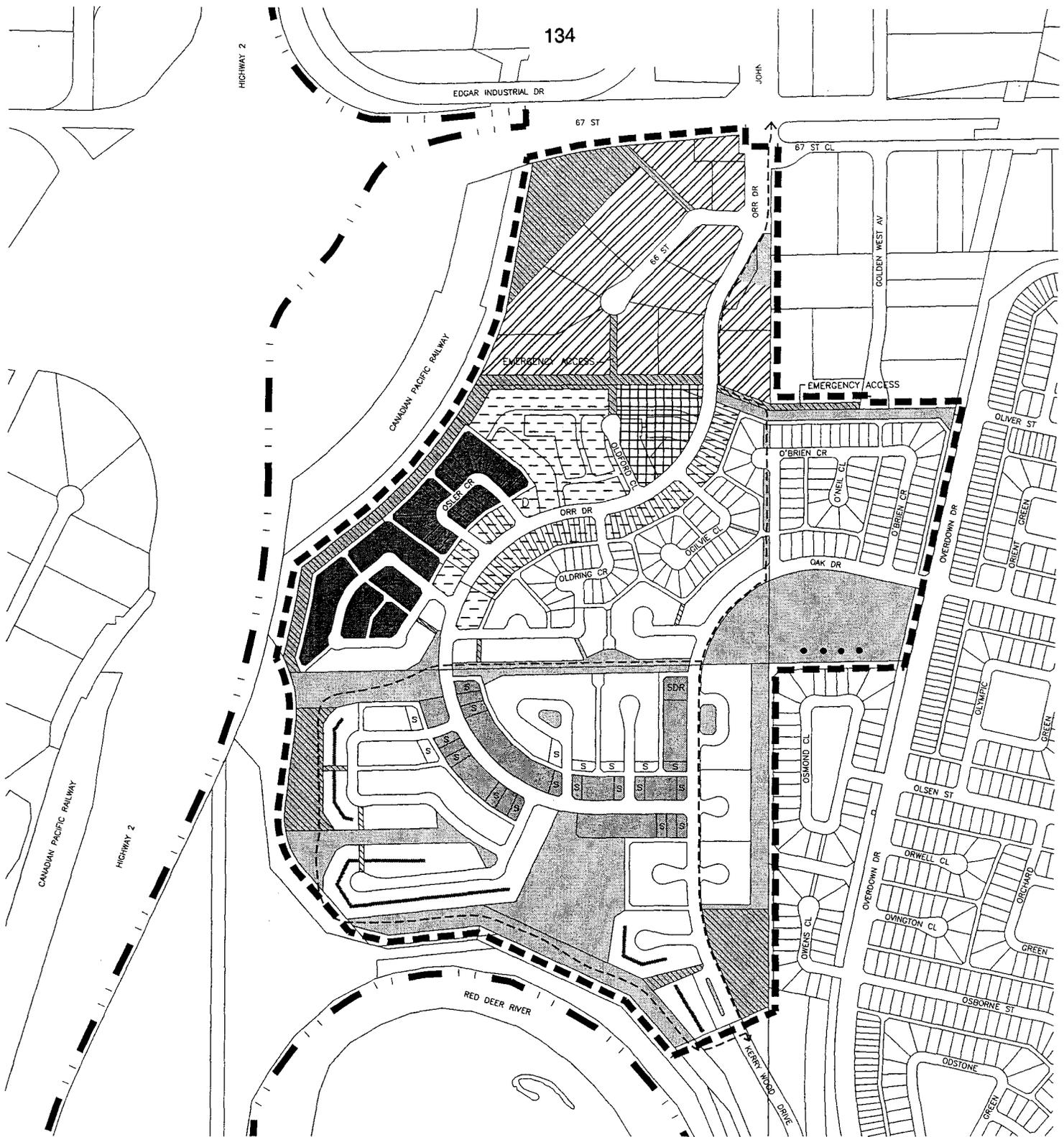
** Circulation includes collectors, local roads and lanes.

*** Includes a 2.46 ha abandoned historic farmstead located within City south lands.

2.2 Commercial Area

The 14 hectares comprising the north segment of the plan area, north of the east/ west 15 metre wide Public Utility Lot (PUL), are designated for commercial development. That portion of this north segment located west of Orr Drive (68 Avenue) has been subdivided into nine lots, ranging in size from 1.21 hectares (3.0 acres) to 0.51 hectares (1.51 acres). These lots are zoned C4 Commercial (Major Arterial) District.

A dry storm pond is planned within a 1.967 hectare (4.86 acre) PUL in the north west corner of the subdivided lands. A second PUL (15 metre wide) extends in an east/west



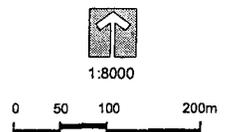
134

**City of Red Deer
Oriole Park West
Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan**

**Figure 3
Development Concept**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■■■■ Plan Area ■■■■ Municipal Boundary □ Residential - Detached Dwelling (R1) ▨ Residential - Semi-Detached (R1A) ▩ Residential - Narrow Lot (R1N) ▧ Residential - Medium Density (R2) ▦ Residential - Mixed Housing* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ S Residential - Secondary Suite □ D Daycare Site □ SDR Social/Daycare/Retirement Site ▨ Commercial - Major Arterial (C4) ▩ Municipal Reserve (P1) ▧ Public Utility Lot ▦ Walkout Basement ■■■■ Major Pathway ● Reclaimed Gas Well |
|---|---|

*Min. 50% R1; min. 35% R1A



alignment along the entire length of the commercial lands and will contain a berm to buffer residential development proposed to the south from future commercial development to the north. The berm will be extended within a Municipal Reserve parcel further east to buffer future residential development on the Conwood Construction owned nine hectare parcel from existing industrial uses located outside the plan area. All linear PUL's and Municipal Reserves in the Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan area, which are proposed to contain berms, will incorporate naturalized landscaping techniques, as opposed to decorative landscaping. The natural grasses and shrubs used in naturalized landscaping reduce maintenance requirements, and are typical of new growth areas in the City.

Two commercial lots are proposed for the lands located east of Orr Drive (68 Avenue), directly across from the subdivided area. The south lot is 0.73 hectares (1.8 acres) in size. The north 0.61 hectare (1.5 acre) lot includes a mature poplar tree stand, which comprises the most northerly 0.2 hectare (0.5 acre) of the proposed lot. Conwood (the original land owner) has expressed a desire to retain these trees, and intend to register a restrictive covenant to this effect at the time of registration of the subdivision instrument. A sample restrictive covenant is contained in Appendix A. No access linkage is being contemplated through these lots to the industrial parcels lying directly east of the plan area.

East of Orr Drive (68 Avenue) a 10 metre wide lane is proposed to parallel, and abut, the PUL on its north side. This lane is required to provide emergency access from the cul-de-sac head proposed under this plan for Golden West Avenue. Although a road plan is registered to allow for the extension of Golden West to connect with the lands just south of the proposed PUL berm (see Figure 3), the City has agreed to cul-de-sac this roadway as shown, thereby separating future residential and industrial traffic.

An existing 138 kV power line, extending along the east boundary of the north segment of the plan area, is proposed to be accommodated within a 9.0 metre wide easement.

2.3 Residential Area

2.3.1 Land Use Districts

The residential lands are located south of the east/west PUL and will be designated R1 Residential (Low Density) District, R1A Residential (Semi-detached) District, R1N Residential (Narrow Lot) District, and R2 Residential (Medium Density) District (a multi-family town house site measuring 1.27 ha in extent). The Development Concept recognizes the Land Use Bylaw regulations for these Districts.

In total 33.10 hectares are proposed for single family housing (R1, R1A and R1N). This includes narrow lots west of Orr Drive and a mix of detached and semi-detached homes fronting east and west off Orr Drive, allowing for increased housing opportunities with a greater choice of product styles.

There are 20 R1 lots designated for secondary suite development. This is approximately 3% of the total number of R1 lots. These lots are selected based on their location as corner lots and dispersed throughout the plan area.

In order to create a balanced blend of housing types along Orr Drive within the lands owned by the City, the developer within the City-owned lands is required to provide the following mix of housing at the time of subdivision:

- a minimum of 50% of the number of lots provided in the mixed housing areas shall be designated for conventional single family detached dwellings and detached dwellings with secondary suites
- a minimum of 35% of the number of lots provided in the mixed housing areas shall be designated for semi-detached dwellings (for this purpose only, a pair of semi-detached dwelling units shall be counted as two separate lots) [this leaves 15% of the mixed use housing area to be developed with either R1 or R1A at the developer's discretion]
- at subdivision, groups of semi-detached lots shall consist of not more than three adjacent semi-detached lots (i.e. six dwelling units), and such groups shall be separated by at least two adjacent lots for conventional detached dwellings or detached dwellings with secondary suites, or a municipal reserve lot, a PUL, a street or a lane.

2.3.2 Population Density

The density calculation rests on the following assumptions:

- In the Reid Worldwide and Conwood lands north of the quarter section line there are 18.22 hectare net single family residential and 1.27 hectare net multi-family residential lands. Of the remaining single family lands approximately 80% are built-out in April 2005 (288 single family lots) while the multi-family lands are fully built out (51 multi-family units), for a total of 339 dwelling units. This gives average densities of 19.75 single family dwelling units (R1, R1A and R1N) per net hectare and 40 dwelling units per net hectare for multi-family housing (R2) in the Reid Worldwide lands. The undeveloped Reid Worldwide lands (approximately 4.0 hectares at April 2005) will accommodate approximately 75 R1 single family dwelling units at a density of 18.75 units per net hectare. The approximate total number of dwelling units to be developed in the area north of the quarter section line is 414 (i.e. 363 R1, R1A and R1N and 51 R2). This is an average of 21.25 dwelling units per net hectare.
- In the City-owned lands south of the quarter section line the total of 14.88 hectare net single family residential land is undeveloped in 2005. In this area the approximate average dimensions for a typical R1 lot is proposed at approximately 14 – 15 metres frontage by 35 to 36 metre depth, for an average lot size of approximately 515 m² (or 5541 ft²) [along the riverbank and backing onto natural green spaces the lots will be considerably larger than throughout other areas of the city lands]. The approximate average dimensions for a typical R1A lot is proposed at approximately 19 – 21 metres frontage by 35 to 36 metre depth, for an average lot size of approximately 710 m² (or 7643 ft²), each of which will accommodate two semi-detached dwelling units. Based on these assumptions the lands owned by The City will yield approximately 258 detached

dwellings in the R1 and the mixed used areas and approximately 20 R1A lots in the mixed use area for approximately 40 semi-detached dwellings. The combined total will be approximately 298 dwelling units overall, at an average density of 20 single family dwelling units (including R1 and R1A) per net hectare in the city lands.

Based on the density approximations outlined above, the overall plan area will yield approximately 661 single family units (R1, R1A and R1N) and 51 multi-family units (R2), totaling 712 dwelling units. Based on 3.4 persons per single family dwelling unit and 3.0 persons per multi-attached dwelling unit, the total population yield is estimated at 2,400 persons.

This results in a population density of 30.4 persons per gross hectare for the entire Plan Area (78.85 ha), and 34.5 persons per gross hectare (69.64 ha) when calculated exclusive of the commercial lands (9.21 hectare). The gross density is lower than the City's maximum neighbourhood density of 45 persons per gross hectare stated in the Planning & Subdivision Guidelines. This is due to the substantial land area dedicated to open space (i.e. municipal reserve and public utility lots), which makes up 24% of the total plan area (inclusive of the commercial lands) and 27% of the plan area exclusive of the commercial lands.

2.3.3 Noise Attenuation

The residential lots backing onto the west boundary of the plan area are buffered from adverse impacts resulting from the CP Railway/Highway 2 corridor:

- In the north portion of the residential area (Reid Worldwide Corporation lands) a 17.5 metre wide PUL will contain a combined berm and noise attenuation device. The required width of this PUL is based on the Report on Noise Measurements with Predictions and Barrier Design for Oriole Park West Subdivision, prepared by the City of Red Deer Engineering Department in September of 1994. Fencing may also be included in this PUL.
- In the south portion of the residential area (City lands) future lots will be set back from the transportation corridor (the noise source) through a combination of park and PUL. The PUL will contain a storm detention pond (see Section 3 - Servicing).

2.3.4 River Bank Setback

A strip of land in the south portion of the plan area is presently designated as A2 Environmental Preservation District. This designation was applied in the mid 1980's as part of a general setback from the river bank and to preserve natural vegetation. This setback is approximately 100 metre wide, with approximately 50 m located within the plan area, and a large portion of this is presently used for agriculture. A portion of these lands will be redesignated from the A2 District to the R1 Residential (Low Density) District and another portion to the P1 Parks & Recreation District (to be dedicated as municipal reserve).

A geotechnical investigation by AGRA Earth & Environmental in 1995 reviewed the minimum required setback from the river valley crest and stated the following minimum setbacks:

- a 50 metre setback for storm water detention pond construction
- a 20 metre setback for roads, and
- a 25 metre setback for development/structures

Based on field observation, the top of bank corresponds approximately to a setback of varying distance from and more or less parallel to the south boundary of the existing dirt road (i.e. Road Plan 256 ET and Road Plan 3626 J). The proposed residential lots backing onto the south plan boundary are set back 50 metres from the top of bank of the river valley. This 50 metre setback is in accordance with the AGRA River Bank Slope Stability Report and consists of the following:

- a 30 metre setback within the plan area which is to be dedicated as municipal reserve and redesignated from A2 Environmental Preservation District to P1 Parks & Recreation District; and
- a 20 metre setback outside of the plan area which is made up of the road plans for the existing dirt road and will be designated to A2 Environmental Preservation District to be added to the existing A2 Environmental Preservations District.

The AGRA report also notes that certain development restrictions, including limits on automatic sprinkler systems, swimming pools and the placement of fill material, should be required within 150 metres of the valley escarpment (top-of-the-bank - measured on the south boundary of the existing roadway) unless a site-specific review indicates no need for such restrictions. Site specific review would entail the undertaking of a detailed geotechnical study at the time of subdivision and development to identify specific limitations.

Without site specific reviews the restrictions and setbacks listed above, as detailed in the said 1995 AGRA report, will be included in land sale agreements and registered as a restrictive covenant against the land titles of individual lots.

2.4 Transportation

2.4.1 Proposed Circulation Pattern

The proposed circulation pattern recognizes the existing roadways surrounding the plan area, the two collectors proposed by the Northwest Area Structure Plan, and the City of Red Deer's transportation guidelines. The topography of the area, which includes a high point central to the Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan area, is also recognized. The lands generally slope towards the northwest, southeast and southwest from this high point.

The major features of the circulation pattern shown on Figure 3 are as follows:

- Orr Drive (68 Avenue) is proposed to extend as a collector roadway through the west central portion of the plan area.
- Oak Street is proposed to extend as a collector through the east segment of the plan area. In the longer term, Oak Street will be extended to link with Kerry Wood Drive. This linkage will provide direct access to the south from Oriole Park West to Taylor Drive and the Downtown.
- The City's 45 metre spacing requirement between intersections is maintained throughout.
- The east/west alignment of the registered road plan for Golden West Avenue is recognized by the circulation pattern. As was noted previously, Golden West Avenue is proposed to cul-de-sac at the south end of the existing industrial area, and a 10 metre wide emergency access will be provided to link with Orr Drive (68 Avenue) to the west, within the future commercial segment of the plan area. This emergency access will ensure separation of industrial and residential traffic.
- No direct linkages of streets or lanes are provided between Oak Street and the Orr Drive (68 Avenue) collector, thereby discouraging the potential for cross-cutting through the residential area from Overdown Drive to the commercial lands in the north segment of the plan area, and further north to 67 Street.
- A focal point will be created by an entry feature proposed directly north of the multi-family site, within the Orr Drive (68 Avenue) right-of-way. The Orr Drive (68 Avenue) collector will function as the major entry into the residential area. As such, the entry feature will include enhanced landscaping combined with a community identification sign.

2.4.2 Trail System

The following elements combine to provide an integrated walkway system within the Oriole Park West plan area:

- sidewalks to be developed within all road rights-of-way (a minimum of 2.5 metre on at least one side of all collector streets and a minimum of 1.5 metre along both sides of all local roadways and one side of all collector streets)
- perimeter PUL's to the north and west
- the north-south linear park (PUL/Municipal Reserve) extending along the east side of the plan area and containing a pathway north of Oak Drive
- an existing trail along the top-of-bank of the Red Deer River valley; and
- the east-west linear park (Municipal Reserve) through the centre of the plan area

The major trail system identified on Figure 3 shall be a minimum of 2.5 metre asphalt, with the exception of the portion running from Kerry Wood Drive along the river bank to Maskepetoon Park, which will be a minimum of 3.0 metre asphalt. This trail system links the majority of residential lands to all the major park features proposed for the plan area, as well as the river lands. The linkage to the river lands ensures access from Oriole Park West to the City-wide river valley parks and trail system.

2.5 Public Facilities

The 0.61 hectare commercial lot in the north portion of the plan area, located east of Orr Drive (68 Avenue), includes a mature poplar tree stand, which comprises the most northerly 0.2 hectare (0.5 acre) of the proposed lot. Conwood (the original land owner) has expressed a desire to retain these trees, and intend to register a restrictive covenant to this effect at the time of registration of the subdivision instrument. A sample restrictive covenant is contained in Appendix A.

No school site is contemplated for the plan area (as per the Northwest Major Area Structure Plan). Notwithstanding this, a considerable area is identified for park and open space. Three major park sites, to be designated as Municipal Reserve, are identified in the NASP: one site is located in the east portion of the plan area, a smaller site is located in the west and a third site is located in the south. Combined with the open space dedicated for the riverbank setback this amounts to approximately 19 hectares of park space being provided (see Table 1). All major park sites are located along collector roadways.

The east park site will serve as a central park facility for the lands to the east and south of the Oriole Park West area, as well as for the plan area itself. As per the City of Red Deer's Recreation, Parks and Culture Department's guidelines, the central park site should be approximately eight to nine acres in size to allow proper facility development. That portion of the site located on the Reid Worldwide Corporation lands and the Conwood owned east segment comprises 3.5 hectares (8.7 acres), thereby meeting the City's size requirement. This portion of the east park site has been cleared and is shaped to allow for appropriate sizing and configuration of recreation facilities. The site is proposed to extend in a linear configuration to the south, on City owned land, to encompass existing tree cover.

The west park site straddles the boundary between the Reid Worldwide Corporation and City owned lands, and extends eastward into the proposed residential area. This park is linked to the east park site by the 20 metre wide Municipal Reserve strip, which is proposed to contain a pathway extending through the centre of the plan area. This linear park and multi-use trail system draws open space into the residential areas to facilitate pedestrian linkages between the major park sites and throughout the community. The ends of the linear park open onto both Orr Drive and Oak Drive, providing pedestrian access and an attractive view of the linear park. The linear park contains a node which stands as both a physical and visual amenity to the neighbourhood promoting the safety of users in the interior of the linear system.

Park sites are located throughout the neighbourhood to provide a balanced distribution of open space. The developer will work with the City at the time of subdivision to address boundaries, areas and development criteria for individual park sites.

As was noted in Subsection 2.4.2 the two park sites and the open space lands are integrated into the overall pedestrian circulation system proposed by the development concept.

2.6 Social Facilities

One site is proposed for a Day Care facility beside the semi-detached development. In this location it is closer to the more populated areas of the Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan with household profiles more likely to make use of a local Day Care facility. The location is accessed directly from Orr Drive.

A Social Care/Day Care/Retirement Home site of 0.12 hectare is located across from the east park and along a future collector roadway.

These sites are proposed in accordance with the City of Red Deer Planning and Subdivision Guidelines. The Day Care site in the north portion of the plan area is developed. If the Social Care/Day Care/Retirement Home site is not sold for its intended use within six months it may be converted to either single family or semi-detached lots within the mixed use area.

2.7 Natural and Cultural Features

The Red Deer River valley and the historic abandoned farmstead (ruins of foundation remain) located adjacent to the valley form the south boundary of Oriole Park West, and are the most significant natural and cultural features in the general vicinity of the plan area. The farmstead comprises a 2.46 hectare (6 acre) parcel and contains a considerable treed area.

The park site proposed in the east segment of the plan area will allow for preservation of a significant tree concentration. The lengths of all the lots backing onto Overdown Drive have been extended to allow for the retention of the existing trees in this segment of the plan area.

The poplar and willow trees comprising the east/ west windrow extending through the centre of the plan area will not be preserved. Site grading will result in a cut line up to two metres high which will jeopardize the tree root systems and result in the trail being elevated, creating difficulty in meeting universal access standards. Native trees will be replanted as part of landscaping within the 20 metre wide linear park (which is to be dedicated as Municipal Reserve). The linear park is made up of 10 metre wide MR dedication on the lands owned by Reid Worldwide Corporation and a 10 metre wide MR dedication on the City-owned lands. This linear park will provide an important pedestrian and bike trail linkage between the two major parks proposed for Oriole Park West.

The Development Concept shown on Figure 3 protects the integrity of the trees identified for preservation by providing an approximately 8 metre setback of residential lots from the tree dripline to protect the trees' root systems during site grading and ensure access for parks maintenance vehicles. The concept also ensures that park and pedestrian linkages allow for resident access.

2.8 Environmental Considerations

The river valley slope is a significant environmental feature in the vicinity of the plan area. The Maskepetoon natural area below this slope as well as a strip of land parallel to the river valley above the escarpment is designated A2 Environmental Preservation District.

As was noted in Subsection 2.3.4 the Development Concept (Figure 3) recognizes the setback requirements from the top-of-the-bank of the Red Deer River as defined by the 1995 AGRA report on the geotechnical site investigation. Within the plan area a strip of land 30 metres wide is identified as municipal reserve dedication in order to ensure and maintain the required river bank setback. This strip of land will be redistricted from its existing A2 Environmental Preservation District to the P1 Parks & Recreation District.

Although not considered a hazard, low lying lands are found along the west and east boundaries of the plan area and in the south portion of the (formerly) Conwood owned segment. These low areas are proposed to be contained in public utility lots (PUL's) and park land, and are well suited for such uses.

There are four abandoned gas wells in the plan area. These wells have been reclaimed and a copy of Reclamation Certificate No. 31203 is contained in Appendix B. The approximate location of the wells is shown on the development concept in Figure 3. The four wells have been incorporated into the park proposed in the south portion of the easterly Conwood owned segment. In accordance with the requirements of Alberta Energy and Utilities Board, the design ensures that the wells are set back at least 5 metres from any permanent structures, 3 metres from any underground utilities, and that there is sufficient working space in the unlikely event that a drilling rig requires access to the wells.

3. SERVICING

An existing power transmission line extends along the east side of the lands owned by Reid Worldwide Corporation and the south City owned lands. This line is accommodated within a combination of easement, PUL and municipal reserve. A trail is proposed to extend along the section of the transmission line north of Oak Drive. The PUL component of this linear feature extends between the emergency access to the north and Oak Street to the south, and is proposed to be approximately 14 metres wide to allow for municipal services, as well as the bike trail and the power line.

The ISL water modeling will be updated as part of detailed studies for subdivision of the land.

3.1 Water Mains

Oriole Park West will be serviced by water by extending the existing 350 mm diameter water main at the intersection of Orr Drive (68 Avenue) and 67 Street. The water distribution network will be designed to accommodate all future development areas in Oriole Park West, with looping of mains and cross connections to existing developed areas as necessary to provide an efficient system with adequate fire flows. Figure 4 schematically shows the network of proposed water mains. The water mains may be located in lanes rather than the road rights-of-way, depending on functional and geotechnical considerations.

3.2 Sanitary Sewers

Oriole Park West will be serviced by the extension of the existing 250 mm diameter sanitary sewer located at the intersection of Orr Drive (68 Avenue) and 67 Street. This sewer has the capacity to serve the entire catchment area, although some fill will have to be placed in the western areas of the site to ensure adequate depth of cover. Figure 5 schematically shows the routing of the sanitary system. It should be noted that design considerations may dictate that the sewers be located in the lanes rather than within the road rights-of-way.

All sanitary sewers will be seated and installed in a suitable bedding material in order to provide long term stability to the pipe, and a pipe type will be specified to prevent ingress of groundwater to the system.

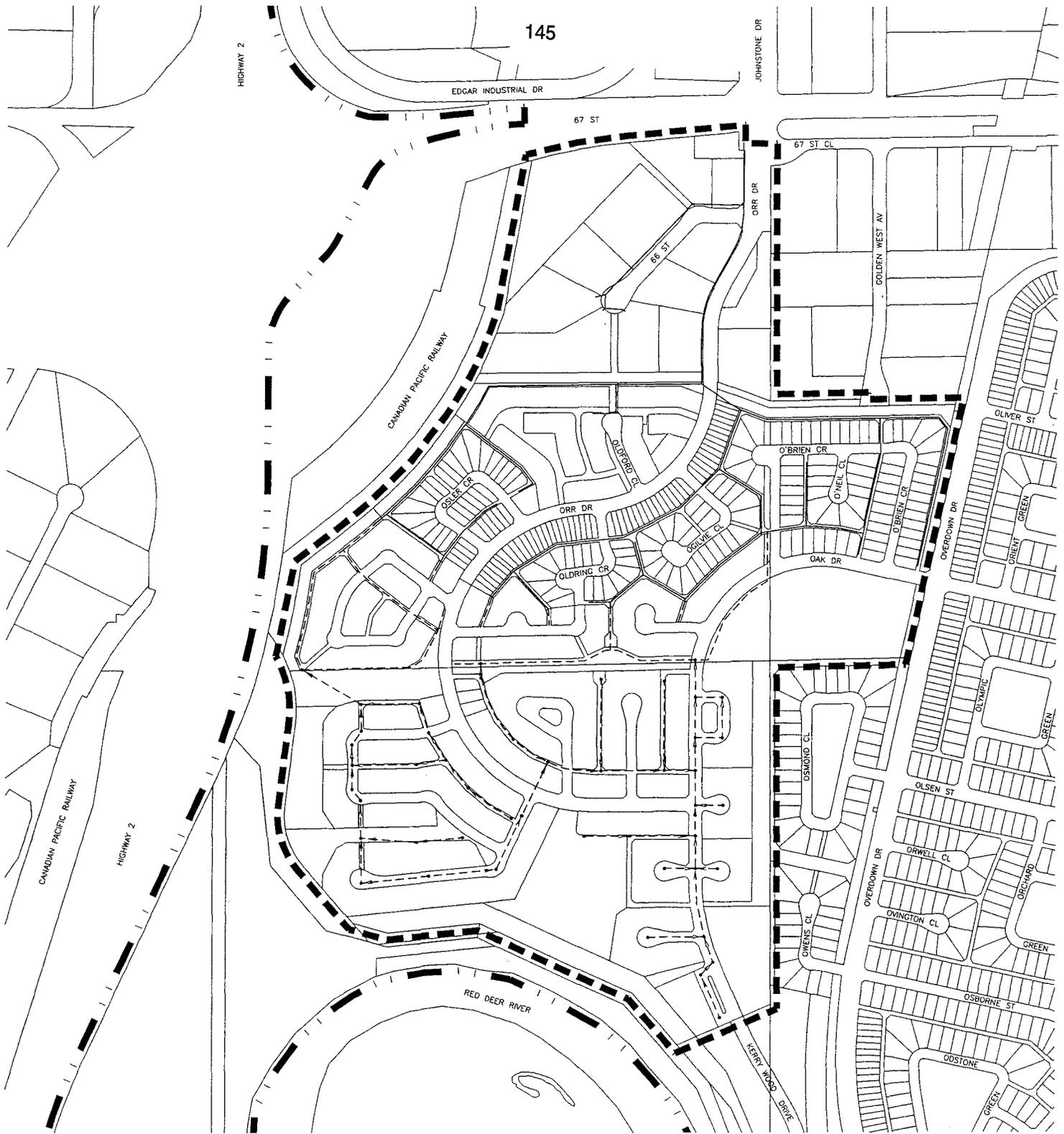
3.3 Storm System

3.3.1 Minor System (Piped)

Runoff from storms up to the 1 in 5 year event will be conveyed by gravity via a piped system to two storm water ponds, one located in the extreme northwest and the other on the west side of the plan area (see Figure 6). Pipe sizes and materials will be designed in accordance with City of Red Deer guidelines.

3.3.2 Major System (Overland)

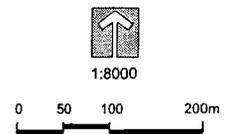
For storm events in excess of the 1 in 5 year event, roads and laneways will be designed

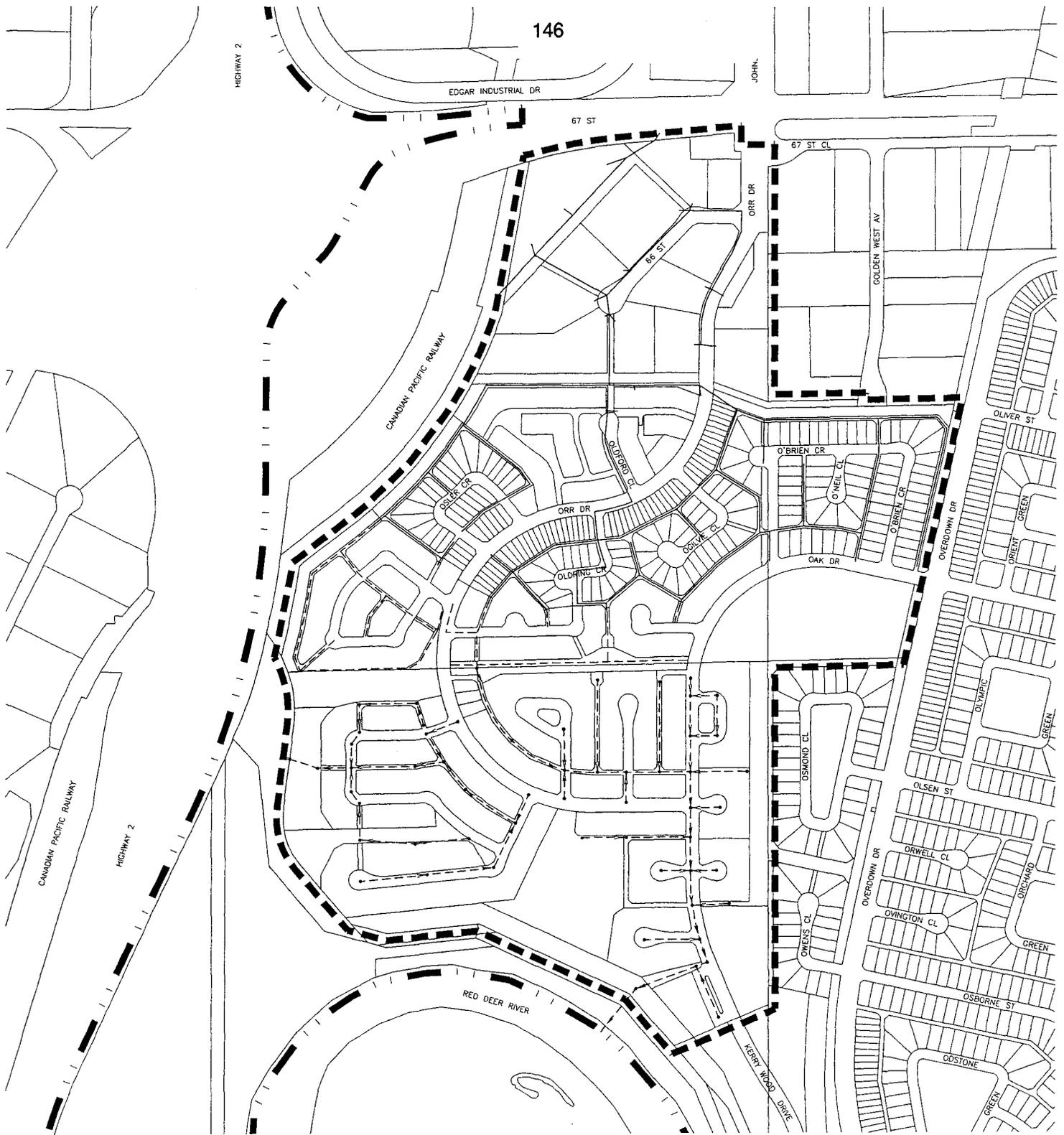


**City of Red Deer
 Oriole Park West
 Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan**

**Figure 5
 Sanitary Servicing**

- Plan Area
- Municipal Boundary
- Existing Sanitary Main
- - - Future Sanitary Main





146

EDGAR INDUSTRIAL DR

JOHN

67 ST

67 ST CL

GOLDEN WEST AV

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

O'LEARY CR

O'BRIEN CR

O'NEIL CR

O'BRIEN CR

ORR DR

ORR DR

O'LEARY CR

OAK DR

OVERDOWN DR

OLIVER ST

ORLENT GREEN

OLYAPTIC GREEN

OLSEN ST

ORWELL CL

OVINGTON CL

ORCHARD GREEN

OSBORNE ST

OOSTONE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

HIGHWAY 2

RED DEER RIVER

KERRY WOOD DRIVE

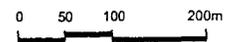
**City of Red Deer
Oriole Park West
Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan**

**Figure 6
Storm Servicing
- Piped**

- Plan Area
- Municipal Boundary
- Existing Storm Main
- - - Future Storm Main



1:8000



to convey overland flows to the storm water ponds identified in Section 3.3.1. Ponding within roadways or lanes will be permitted in strict accordance with the City of Red Deer guidelines. The major overland flow routing is indicated schematically on Figure 7.

3.4 **Power, Telephone and Cablevision**

Red Deer Electric Light and Power, Telus and Shaw Cable advise that their networks have sufficient capacity to provide service to the fully developed Oriole Park West.

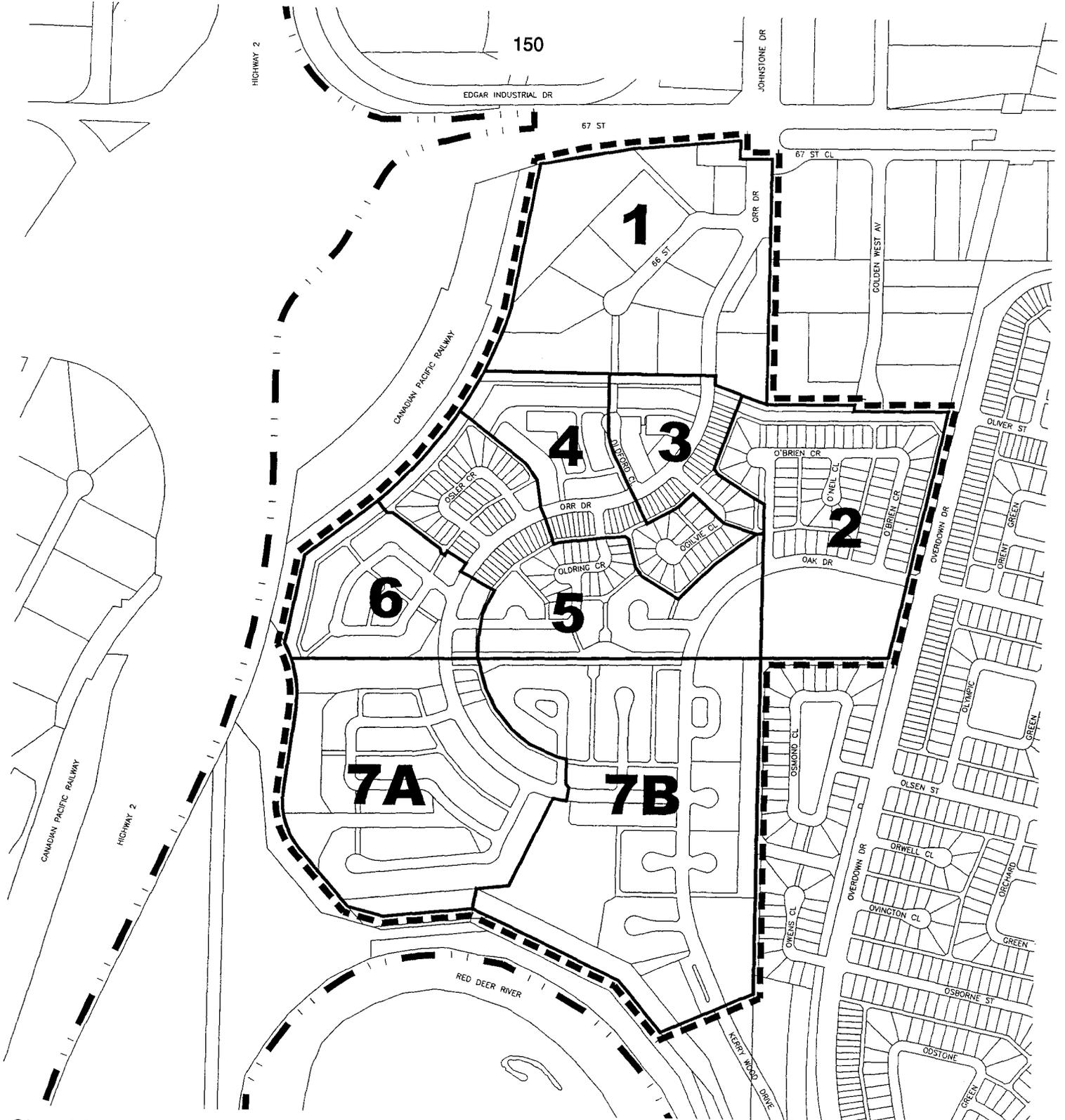
3.5 **Natural Gas**

ATCO Gas advises that they will be able to service the proposed development by extending their existing distribution facilities.

4. STAGING

Future development within the Oriole Park West Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan will likely proceed on a number of fronts to cater to different markets. The logical and economical extension of municipal services and franchise services as well as market demand will ultimately determine development locations.

The proposed Staging Concept is reflected in general terms on Figure 8.



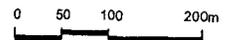
City of Red Deer
Oriole Park West
Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan

Figure 8
Staging Concept

- Plan Area
- Municipal Boundary
- Development Stage Boundary



1:8000



APPENDIX A

Sample Restrictive Covenant

RESTRICTIVE COVENANT

THIS RESTRICTIVE COVENANT AGREEMENT made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 1997.

BETWEEN:

CONWOOD CONSTRUCTION LTD.
a body corporate having its head office
at the City of Red Deer, in the Province
of Alberta;
(hereinafter referred to as "the Grantor")

OF THE FIRST PART

- and -

THE CITY OF RED DEER
^^
^^
(hereinafter referred to as "the Grantee")

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS the Grantor is the registered owner of the lands in the City of Red Deer legally described as:

PLAN ^^
BLOCK ^^
LOTS ^^
EXCEPTING THEREOUT ALL MINES AND MINERALS
(hereinafter referred to as "the Servient Lands")

AND WHEREAS the Grantee, a municipal corporation established pursuant to the laws of the Province of Alberta is the registered owner of those lands located in the City of Red Deer, in the Province of Alberta, the legal description of which is:

^^
^^

(hereinafter referred to as the "Dominant Lands");

AND WHEREAS the Grantee has the control and management of the public highways, parks, roads, streets, lanes and alleys within the City of Red Deer adjacent to the Servient Lands;

AND WHEREAS the Grantor is entering into this Agreement with the Grantee in order to assure to the Grantee and each successor or transferee in title of the Servient Lands the continuation of the restrictive covenant hereinafter described;

AND WHEREAS it is intended by the parties hereto that the Restrictive Covenant hereinafter set forth restricts the development of the Lands and that such covenant shall also constitute a covenant running with or capable of being legally annexed to the Lands pursuant to Section 52 of the Land Titles Act, being Chapter L-5 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1980, as amended;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in consideration of the sum of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) and other good and valuable consideration paid by the Grantee to the Grantor, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the Grantor and the Grantee hereby covenant and agree as follows:

1. The Grantor, as registered owner of the Servient Lands, does for itself and its successors, assigns and successors in title to each of the parcels of land comprising the Servient Lands, hereby covenants and agrees to observe and be bound by the hereinafter mentioned covenants as the same affect the Servient Lands, provided that the said covenants shall be personally binding upon Grantor and its respective successors in title and assigns only while and so long as it or they are or remain the owner or owners of any part of the Servient Lands and then only in respect or such portion which may be so affected by any such covenants and as is owned by them or any one or more of them, inasmuch as the said covenants shall be construed to be and shall be covenants running with the land and shall be appurtenant thereto for the benefit of and may be enforced by Grantee as owner of the Dominant Lands and by virtue of its control and management of the public highways, parks, roads, streets, lanes and alleys adjacent to the Servient Lands namely:

- (a) No living tree shall be cut down or removed within the subject Lands without first obtaining the written permission of the Grantee.
- (b) Permission to remove trees shall only be considered after a site development plan is prepared showing the impact of the proposed development on the existing trees. A site inspection shall be arranged with the Grantor and Grantee to identify, on site by flagging, the trees that will be permitted to be removed to allow the development to proceed.

2. The Grantee may enforce the provisions of this Restrictive Covenant with respect to any breach of any of the obligations hereby imposed on the owner or owners of the Servient Lands and may, in addition to any other remedy that may be available at law, in equity or otherwise, apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to restrain such breach by injunction.

3. If any provision of this Restrictive Covenant or its application to any parcel of land shall be determined by a court of

competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable to any extent, the remainder of this Restrictive Covenant shall not be affected thereby and each provision hereof shall be enforced to the fullest extent permitted by law.

4. The above mentioned restrictions shall continue in force in perpetuity and shall operate as covenants running with lands, for the benefit of the Grantee as owner of the Dominant Lands and by virtue of the Grantee's control and management of the public highways, parks, roads, streets, lanes and alleys adjacent to the Servient Lands.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set their corporate seals, attested to by the proper officer in that behalf the day and year first above written.

CONWOOD CONSTRUCTION LTD.

Per: _____

THE CITY OF RED DEER

Per: _____

Per: _____

APPENDIX B

Reclamation Certificate

Land Reclamation Division

3rd Floor, Oxbridge Place
9820 - 106 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada T5K 2J6Telephone (403)427-6212
Fax (403)422-0080

RECLAMATION CERTIFICATE NO. 31203

This reclamation certificate is issued pursuant to section 123 of the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, following an inquiry on

August 21, 1997. (Date)

This certifies that the surface of the land held by Westridge Petroleum Corp.

within NE Sec. 19 Tp. 38 Rge. 27 W4M

in connection with or incidental to Westridge Cygnet 6,8,14,16-19-38-27 wells, drilled from a surface point in Lsd 10 of Sec. 19 Tp. 38 Rge. 27 W4M, as shown outlined in yellow on the attached plan, complies with the conservation and reclamation requirements of Part 5 of the Act.

Issued this 21 day of August, 1997

[Signature]
Inspector (s)

[Signature]

Operator/Agent:

Westridge Petroleum Corp.
12TH FLOOR, 630 6TH AVE SW
CALGARY AB T2P 0S8

Owners/Occupants:

City of Red Deer
Dave Dampséy

Section 84 of the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act may provide a right of appeal against this decision to the Chair, Environmental Appeal Board. There may be a strict time limit for filing such an appeal. For further information, please contact the Executive Director of the Environmental Appeal Board at 11th Floor, Pacific Plaza, 10900 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3L9; telephone 427-6207; fax 427-4893.

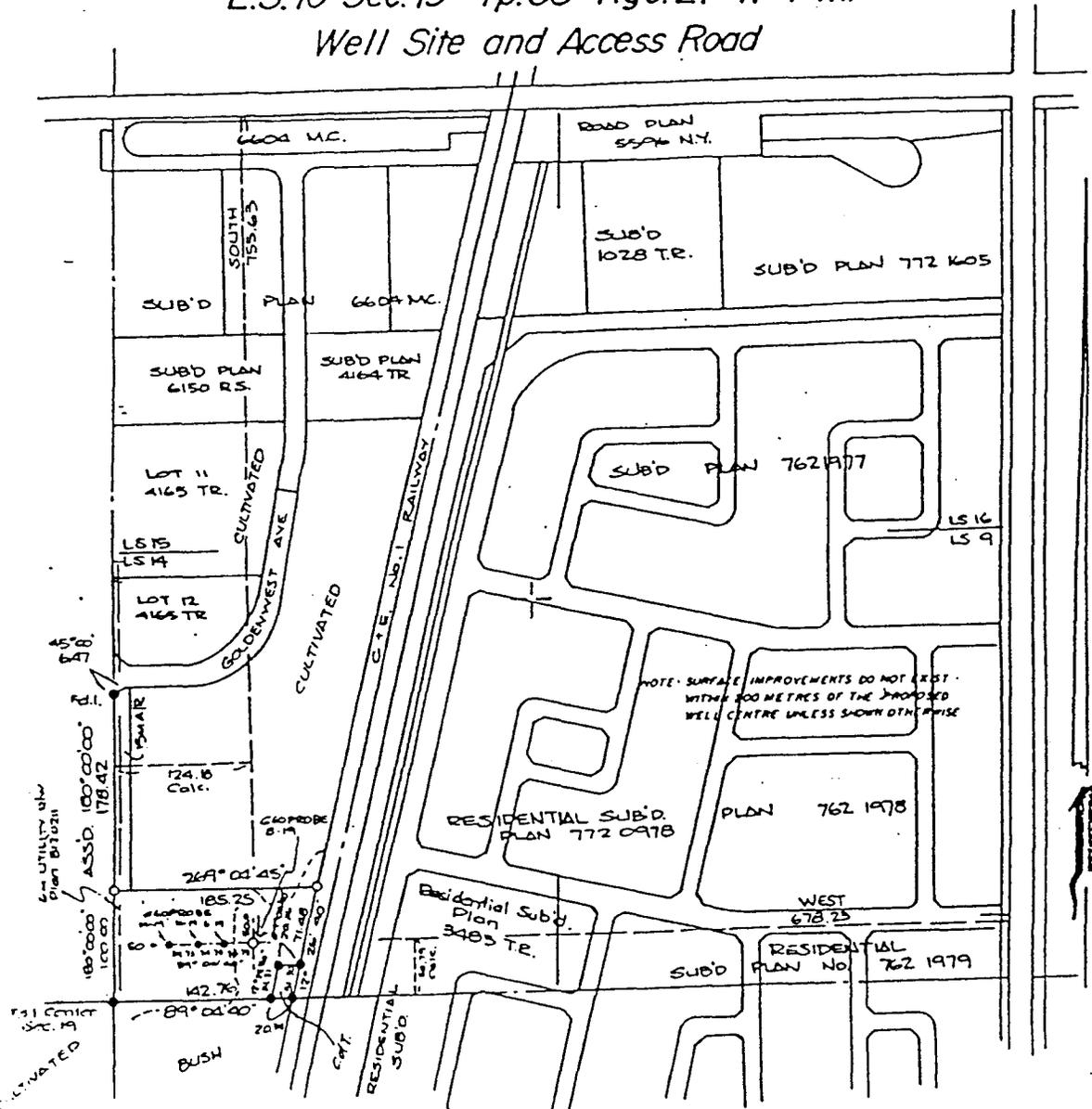
ADDENDUM ATTACHED: YES NO

GEOPROBE ET AL CYGNET 8-19-38-27

Directional Drilled from Surface Location

L.S. 10 Sec. 19 Tp. 38 Rge. 27 W 4 M.

Well Site and Access Road



I certify that the survey represented by this plan is correct to the best of my knowledge and was completed on the 6th day of June A.D., 1985

CO-ORDS: 755.63 South of North boundary
678.23 West of East boundary } Sec. 19



A. R. ...
Alberta Land Surveyor
[Signature]
Witness
MIDWEST SURVEYS & SERVICES LTD.

ELEVATION: 882.27 Ground
Well Site Corner Elevations
N.W. 882.58 N.E. 883.27
S.W. 882.10 S.E. 881.91

AREAS: Well Site 1.680 ha. (4.15 acres)
Access Road 0.273 ha. (0.68 acres)
Total 1.953 ha. (4.83 acres)

GEOPROBE EXPLORATION AND RESOURCES LTD.

[Signature]

SCALE - 1:5000
Survey monuments found shown thus: ●
Survey monuments planted shown thus: ○
Portions referred to outlined
Distances are in metres and decimals



C-331-85-3

Item No. 5

BYLAW NO. 3156/N-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 C11" contained within "Schedule B" of the Land Use Bylaw is hereby amended in accordance with Land Use District Map No. 11/2005 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

67 ST

C4

66 ST

C4

ORR DR



I1

C4

AFFECTED DISTRICTS:
C4 - Commercial (Major Arterial)
A2 - Environmental Preservation

Change from :
C4 to A2 

MAP No. 11 / 2005
BYLAW No. 3156 / N - 2005

BYLAW NO. 3156/Q-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. The "Land Use District Map C10" contained in "Schedule B" of the Land Use Bylaw is hereby amended in accordance with the Land Use Bylaw Amendment Map No. 14/2005 attached hereto and forming part of the bylaw.

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

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

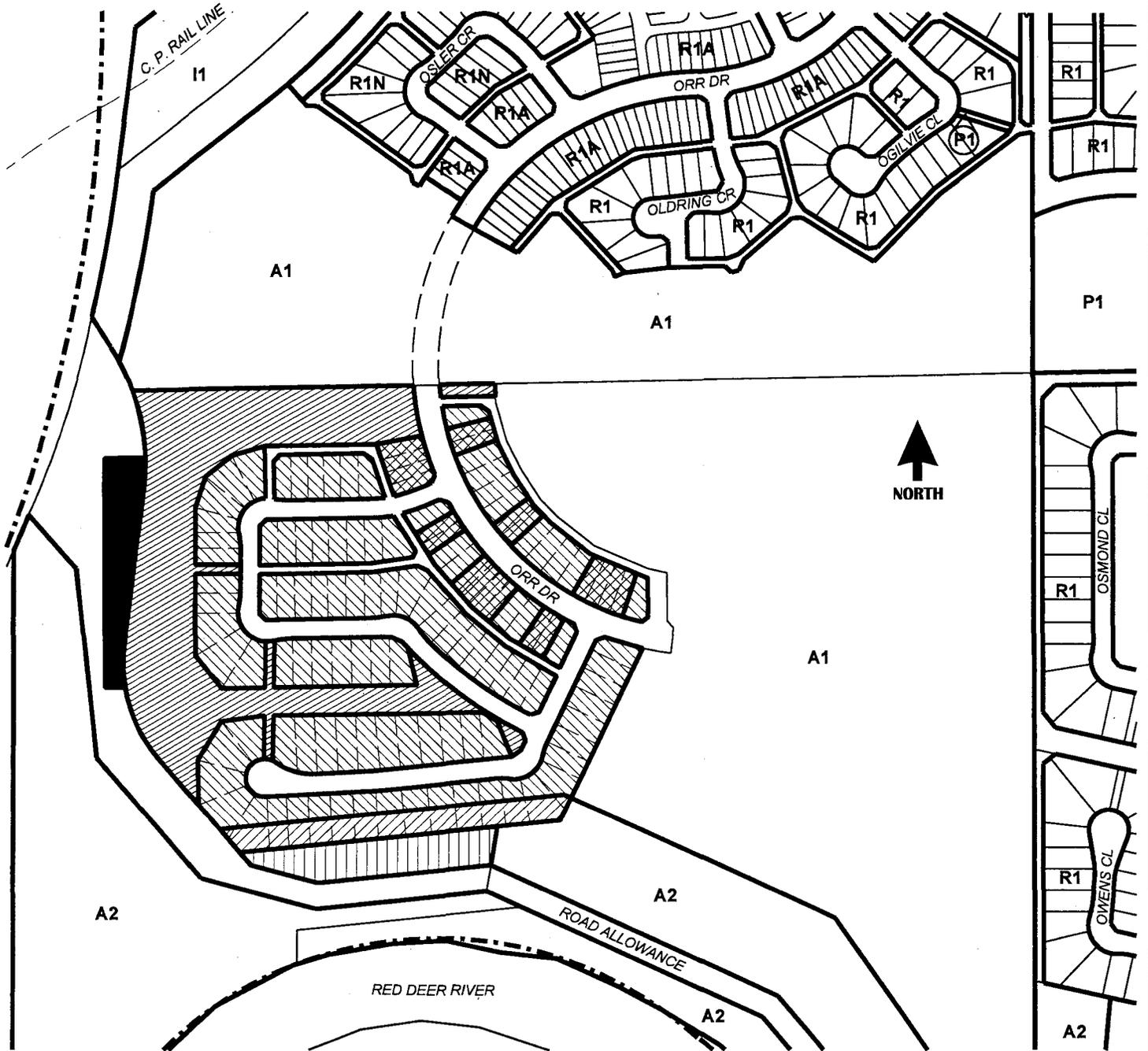
READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of , A.D. 2005.

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

MAYOR

CITY CLERK

The City of Red Deer PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT



AFFECTED DISTRICTS:

- A1 - Future Urban Development
- A2 - Environmental Preservation
- R1 - Residential (Low Density)
- R1A - Residential (Semi-detached Dwelling)
- P1 - Parks and Recreation

Change from :

- A1 to R1
- A1 to R1A
- A1 to P1
- A2 to R1
- A2 to P1
- Road to P1

MAP No. 14 / 2005
 BYLAW No. 3156 / Q - 2005

BYLAW NO. 3156/O-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 D14" contained within "Schedule B" of the Land Use Bylaw is hereby amended in accordance with Land Use District Map No. 12/2005 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.

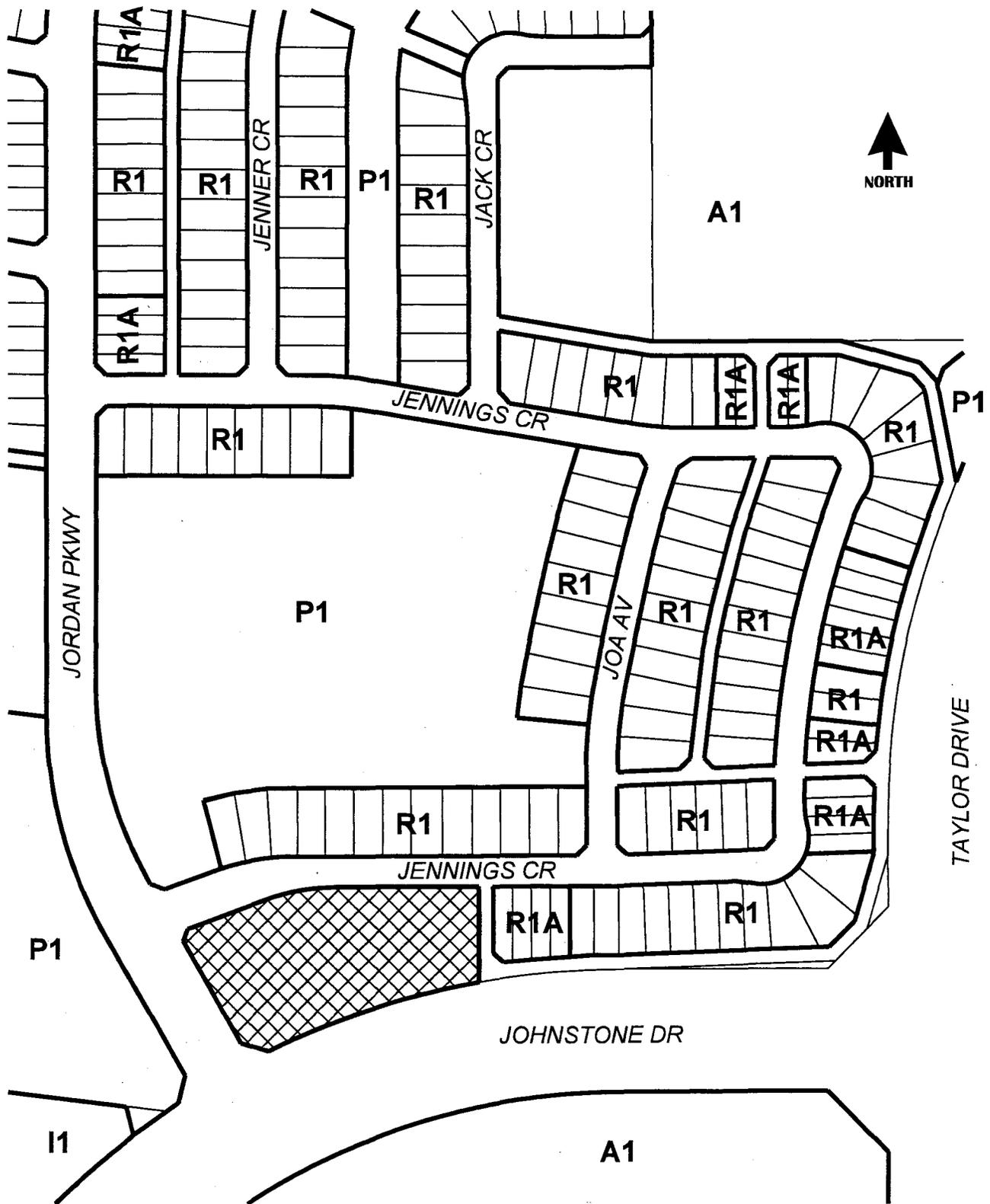
READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

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

MAYOR

CITY CLERK

The City of Red Deer PROPOSED ZONING BYLAW AMENDMENT



Change from :
A1 to R2 

AFFECTED DISTRICTS:
A1 - Future Urban Development
R2 - Residential (Medium Density)

MAP No. 12 / 2005
BYLAW No. 3156 / O - 2005

BYLAW NO. 3156/P-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 D13" contained within "Schedule B" of the Land Use Bylaw is hereby amended in accordance with Land Use District Map No. 13/2005 attached hereto and forming part of the bylaw.

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

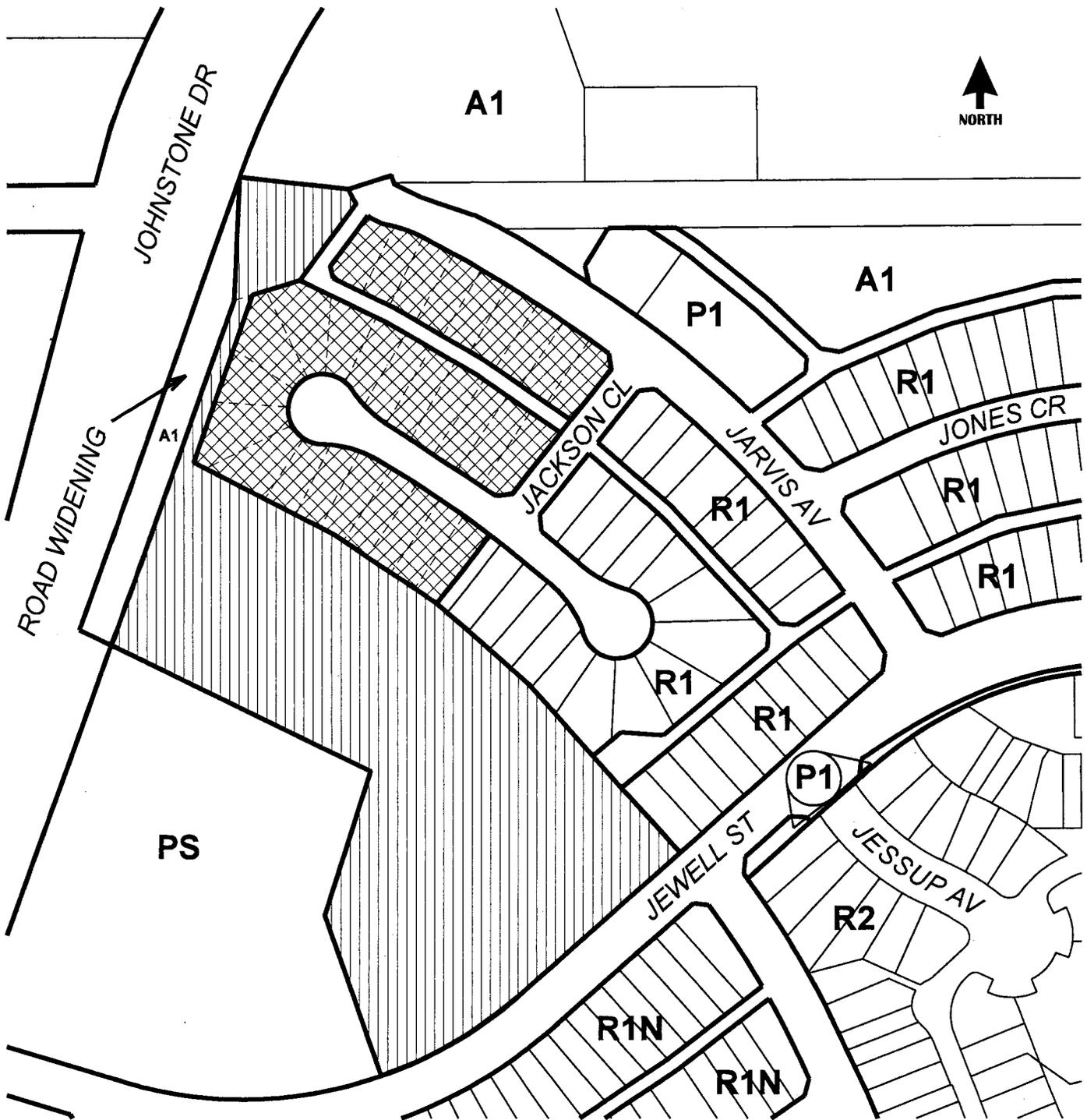
READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

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



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

Change from :
 A1 to R1 
 A1 to P1 

MAP No. 13 / 2005
 BYLAW No. 3156 / P - 2005

BYLAW NO. 3186/A-2005

Being a Bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 3186/97, the Traffic Bylaw of the City of Red Deer.

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

Bylaw No. 3186/97 is hereby amended as follows:

1. The first paragraph of Section 2 is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:
 - "2. The definitions contained in the Interpretation Bylaw of the City of Red Deer and Section 1 of the *Traffic Safety Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. T-6 and regulations thereunder shall apply to this Bylaw unless a contrary intention is specifically stated in this Bylaw. In this Bylaw, the following terms shall have the meanings shown:"
2. The following new definition is added to Section 2:

"Courier Service" means a business that provides courier services."
3. In Section 2, the terms "Highway Traffic Act of Alberta", "Motor Transport Act or regulations" and "Motor Transport Act of Alberta" are deleted and replaced with the words "*Traffic Safety Act of Alberta and regulations thereunder*"."
4. Section 24.1 is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:
 - "24.1 With the exception of a person operating a vehicle for a Courier Service or a person actively engaged in loading or unloading a vehicle, no person shall stop or park a vehicle in any loading or unloading zone. A person operating a vehicle for a Courier Service may park in a loading or unloading zone for a period of time not exceeding 10 minutes. A person actively engaged in loading or unloading a vehicle may park in a loading or unloading zone for a period of time not exceeding 60 minutes."
5. New Section 27(1.1) as follows:
 - "27(1.1) For the purpose of this Section, a vehicle shall be deemed to be continuously parked in the same location unless it has been moved at least one City block away from that location."

6. Sections 32.5(1)(2) and (3) are deleted in their entirety and replaced with the following:

EXTENDED PARKING

“32.5(1) No person shall park a vehicle, holiday trailer or recreation vehicle on a highway at the same location in excess of 72 continuous hours.

- (2) Where public parking is permitted on public or private property, no person shall park a vehicle, holiday trailer or recreation vehicle in excess of 48 continuous hours without the express or implied consent of the owner or person in lawful possession or control of the property.
- (3) Except as provided for in the City of Red Deer Land Use Bylaw, no owner or occupant of a site shall permit a vehicle, holiday trailer or recreation vehicle parked on such site to be used for living or sleeping accommodation.
- (4) In a residential district no person shall park a recreation vehicle or holiday trailer on a highway immediately adjacent to or directly in front of a residence without the consent of the owner or occupant of that residence.
- (5) For the purpose of subsections 32.5(1) and (2), a vehicle shall be deemed to be continuously parked in a location unless it has been moved at least one City block from that location.

7. New Section 32.6 is added as follows:

“32.6 No person shall drive or park a vehicle on any highway so as to block, obstruct, impede or hinder traffic thereon. This prohibition does not apply where the obstruction is unavoidable due to mechanical failure of the vehicle provided that the person promptly take measures to remove the vehicle from the highway within 48 hours.”

8. Sections 35(3) and 36(2) are deleted in their entirety and replaced with the following new Section 36.1:

“36.1 A property owner, lessee, or the agent of the property owner or lessee, may report the license number and location of a vehicle parked in contravention of Section 35(1), 35(2) or 36(1) to any bylaw enforcement officer or peace officer and shall give his or her name, address and telephone number to the bylaw enforcement officer or peace officer upon request.”

9. In Section 43.1 the reference to the “*Motor Vehicles Administration Act*” is deleted and replaced with the “*Traffic Safety Act* and regulations thereunder”.
10. In Section 59(2) the reference to the “*Motor Transport Act*” is deleted and replaced with the “*Traffic Safety Act*”.
11. In Section 74(2)(a) and (b) the references to the “*Highway Traffic Act*” are deleted and replaced with the “*Traffic Safety Act* and regulations thereunder”.
12. In Section 104(d) the reference to the “*Highway Traffic Act*” is deleted and replaced with the “*Traffic Safety Act* and regulations thereunder”.
13. In Section 113 the reference to “Section 170(2) of the *Highway Traffic Act*” is deleted and replaced with “Section 160 of the *Traffic Safety Act*”.

14. New Section 73.1 is added as follows:

“CITY TRANSIT BUS ONLY ROUTES

- 73.1 With the exception of police vehicles and City of Red Deer vehicles, no person shall operate a vehicle on a highway or other place within the City of Red Deer where the operation of vehicles is restricted to Red Deer Transit bus use only.”

15. Schedule “L” is amended by adding or substituting the following:

Section	Title of Offence	Penalty
“24.1	Park in a loading or unloading zone longer than permitted	\$50.00
32.5(1)	Park in excess of 72 hours	\$100.00
32.5(2)	Park without consent	\$100.00
32.5(3)	Permitting a vehicle, holiday trailer or recreation vehicle to be used for sleeping accommodation	\$250.00
32.5(4)	Park where not permitted	\$100.00
32.6	Park so as to obstruct traffic	\$100.00
73.1	Operate a vehicle in area restricted to City transit buses only	\$500.00”

17. In all other respects, Bylaw No. 3186/97 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. 10

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 private residence to which the members of the public are not normally invited, this 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 4(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.

Signs required

6. (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.
7. No person shall remove, alter, conceal, deface or destroy any sign posted pursuant to this bylaw.

Inspections

8. 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

9. 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.
10. 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
11. Each day that an offence continues shall constitute a separate offence.
12. 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 9 (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.
13. 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

14. 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

15. This bylaw shall come into effect on June 1, 2006 and Bylaw 3286/2001, The Smoking Bylaw, 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

SCHEDULE "A"



NO SMOKING
THE CITY OF RED DEER

Item No. 11

BYLAW NO. 3346/2005

Being a bylaw to close portions of road in the City of Red Deer, as described herein.

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

1 The following portions of roadway in the City of Red Deer are hereby closed:

“All that portion of Road Plan 2082 LZ lying within the limits of subdivision plan 052_____. (SW ¼ 19-38-27-W4M).”

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