

Provincial and Territorial Smoke-Free Legislation

Alberta

Name of legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tobacco Reduction (Protection of Children in Vehicles) Amendment Act, 2012 (New!)</i> • <i>Smoke-Free Places (Tobacco Reduction) Amendment Act, 2007</i>
Date in force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 1, 2008
Workplaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited in virtually all enclosed workplaces • Smoking permitted in designated smoking rooms (DSRs) by in-patients or residents of group living facilities (includes long-term care facilities) • Smoking permitted by registered guests and their invited guests in designated smoking hotel rooms
Restaurants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited
Casinos, bingos, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited
Bars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited
Public places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited
Outdoor provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited on patios • Smoking prohibited within 5 metres of any doorway, operable window or air intake of a public place or workplace
Private Motor Vehicles (New!)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prohibited in a motor vehicle with children under the age of 18 present. • Coming into force on proclamation (2013?)
Provision for Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Tobacco Reduction Act</i> sets a new minimum standard in Alberta • Sections 10 (1) and (2) authorize municipalities to pass stronger bylaws which would take precedence over the provincial legislation
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This legislation is strong in both scope and strength and makes Alberta a leader in Canada with respect to protection from SHS, both indoors and out.

Notes

Alberta (2012) is the 10th Canadian province/territory to pass smoke-free car legislation, following Nova Scotia (2007), Yukon Territory (2008), Ontario (2008), British Columbia (2008), New Brunswick (2009), Prince Edward Island (2009), Manitoba (2009), Saskatchewan (2010) and Newfoundland and Labrador (2011).

It should be noted that the province of Alberta has a policy in place to protect foster children from exposure to second-hand smoke while in foster care. Section 10.23 of Alberta's Children's Services Enhancement Act Policy Manual states that smoking will not be permitted in the residence where a child is placed, nor is smoking permitted in vehicles when foster children are being transported. This policy does not prevent smokers from becoming foster parents, but simply requires them to provide a non-smoking environment.