

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

Executive Summary

Since the last update in April of this year, there has been very little action to report. However, changes to the Compendium are noted in British Columbia, where a colleague in Prince George kindly pointed out some discrepancies. The biggest news relates to Calgary, where City Council just voted to bring its smoking ban forward by one year, to January 1st, 2007. Congratulations, Calgary! However, the fight came with a concession. Establishments that built designated smoking rooms (about 100 of them) will be allowed to continue to operate them until January 1st, 2008. The future of the ban is not without controversy, with angry bar owners questioning the definition of a smoking room. We'll keep our eyes on Calgary and wish them the best as the draft by-law returns to council for approval this fall.

For this latest Compendium update we have chosen to focus much more closely on the outdoor provisions of by-laws across Canada. Of growing interest is the trend towards smoke-free outside public places, including around building entrances, on restaurant and bar patios, around air intake vents, around children's playgrounds and at outdoor public events. There is a growing body of research on outdoor air pollution and second-hand smoke. Of particular note is the recent California Environmental Protection Agency document that designated second-hand smoke (SHS) as a toxic air contaminant.¹ In addition, James Repace, a world renowned SHS expert, has conducted experiments in a variety of outdoor settings to measure SHS pollution. He has concluded that his experiments dispel the common misconception that smoking outdoors can be ignored because smoke immediately dissipates. Smoke levels do not decrease to background levels for fine particles or carcinogens until about 7 metres, or 23 feet from the source.² This clearly has implications for patios, outside stadium seating, and other venues where people are in close proximity to each other. With respect to building entrances, Repace notes that many buildings are "air starved," and that when a door is opened, suction drags outside air in, along with any SHS from groups of smokers clustered around the entrance.³ The interest in outside smoking bans is gaining momentum in the United States, particularly California, where public places like beaches and golf courses are going smoke-free.

Here in Canada there are 45 municipalities that have passed by-laws with outside provisions, including 17 that have banned smoking on all outdoor patios. Of particular interest is Alberta, where half of the Gold Standard by-laws include outside

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- 1 California Environmental Protection Agency Air Resources Board. *Proposed Identification of Environmental Tobacco Smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant*, 2005. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/ets/finalreport/finalreport.htm>
 - 2 J Repace. *Measurements of Outdoor Air Pollution from Secondhand Smoke on the UMBC Campus*, 2005. <http://www.repace.com/pdf/outdoorair.pdf>
 - 3 J Repace. Presentation at the 13th World Conference on Tobacco OR Health, July 14, 2006.

provisions. Clearly, municipalities in Alberta are tired of waiting for provincial legislation and are passing the best by-laws in the country.

Since the spring of 2004 when the compendium was expanded to include Gold, Silver and Bronze smoke-free by-laws, much has changed. What a difference two years can make! Canada has gone from a country in which no provinces or territories had smoke-free public place legislation to no fewer than 9 jurisdictions:

- Saskatchewan
- Manitoba
- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- Newfoundland and Labrador
- Nunavut
- Northwest Territories

The Non-Smokers' Rights Association would like to take a moment to congratulate our colleagues across Canada who have worked so 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 British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon. As for Prince Edward Island, no by-laws currently exist. Until all provinces and territories in Canada can boast accomplishments similar to those listed above, the NSRA will continue to track and analyze municipal smoke-free by-laws.

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. The NSRA has chosen to continue focusing on public place by-laws that address second-hand smoke in the hospitality sector, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, and casinos/slots (where applicable). A 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. A workplace generally means any enclosed area of a building or structure in which an employee works, and to which the public does not usually have access, and includes

washrooms, lounges, stairways, etc. 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, exceptions exist. For example, Calgary will be designated as Gold Standard come January 2008; however, workers in many workplaces where the public is not usually permitted will still be exposed to SHS.

Gold, Silver or Bronze?

In order to qualify as a Bronze, Silver, or Gold Standard by-law in this compendium, a by-law must reflect “best practices.” 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. A by-law that includes rules concerning the time of day during which smoking is permitted is confusing for patrons to obey, is 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, is largely self-enforcing, and properly protects workers 100% of the time. In addition, a by-law that stipulates where smoking can occur based on the age of the customers poses a number of problems. First, such a stipulation adds to the misconception that SHS is only dangerous to children and young people. Hospitality workers in restaurants may then be protected, but their colleagues who work in smoke-filled bars and billiard halls are not. Basing smoking restrictions on the age of the customers also creates an unlevel playing field for businesses, as well as potentially creating problems with compliance and enforcement. However, the reality is that many by-laws ban smoking except in adults-only establishments, such as bars, without stating outright that the distinction has been made on the basis of the age of the customers. Other by-laws state that smoking is banned wherever minors have access, which can result in the ridiculous situation of donut shops or restaurants permitting smoking if they declare themselves off-limits to minors. In order to distinguish between these two situations, by-laws that meet the basic requirements of the Bronze, Silver, or Gold Standard and do not bar minors from certain classes of establishment for the sole purpose of allowing smoking in those establishments, have been included in the compendium.

Gold Standard

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

- restaurants
- bars
- billiard halls
- bingo halls
- bowling alleys, and

- casinos/slots (where applicable).

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

Silver Standard

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

Bronze Standard

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

Transitional Stage

This term is used to describe the phase during which a by-law is in force but does not fulfil 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 2 tables below provide a summary of the number of Gold, Silver and Bronze by-laws in Canada, as well as a summary of outdoor provisions. Note that, where applicable, the final phase of the by-law was used in the calculation.

Table 1: Canadian By-law Summary

<i>Province/Territory</i>	<i># Gold By-laws</i>	<i># Silver By-laws</i>	<i># Bronze By-laws</i>	<i>Total Per Province</i>
British Columbia	5	8	4	17
Alberta	14	0	15	29
Saskatchewan	5	0	0	5
Manitoba	3	0	0	3
Ontario	87	16	7	110
Quebec	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	2	0	0	2
Nova Scotia	9	2	0	11
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	0	0
Yukon	1	0	0	1
Northwest Territories	1	0	0	1
Nunavut	0	0	1	1
GRAND TOTALS	127	26	27	180

Table 2: By-law Outdoor Provisions Summary

	Restaurant & Bar Patios (100% Ban)	Restaurant Patios (100% Ban)	Restaurant & Bar Patios (Restricted)	Entrances, Exits & Air Vents (Banned)	Playgrounds & Outdoor Public Events (100% Ban)
British Columbia	0	Delta Pitt Meadows Port Coquitlam Port Moody	0	0	0
Alberta	Airdrie Banff Calgary Devon Edmonton Jasper Red Deer St. Albert Stettler	Drayton Valley Redcliff	0	Airdrie Beaumont Camrose St. Albert Stettler Strathcona	Devon St. Albert
Saskatchewan	Saskatoon	0	0	0	0
Manitoba	0	0	0	0	0
Ontario	Brighton Burpee & Mills Huron Shores Kingston Tehkummah	0	Casselman Clarence-Rockland Cornwall Ear Falls La Vallee McDougall Stratford	Huron Shores Northeastern Manitoulin & the Islands Port Hope Sioux Lookout	Collingwood New Tecumseth
Québec	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0

	Restaurant & Bar Patios (100% Ban)	Restaurant Patios (100% Ban)	Restaurant & Bar Patios (Restricted)	Entrances, Exits & Air Vents (Banned)	Playgrounds & Outdoor Public Events (100% Ban)
Nova Scotia	Antigonish New Glasgow	Region of Queens Municipality	0	Antigonish Berwick Mulgrave New Glasgow County of Richmond Region of Queens Municipality County of Victoria Wolfville	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	Iqaluit	0
Totals	17	7	7	19	4

Non-Smokers' Rights Association
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The following compendium is a work in progress and in no way represents all by-laws across Canada that regulate smoking in hospitality sector establishments. Please note that by-laws that phase in restrictions have been included, provided the by-law ultimately qualifies as Bronze, Silver, or Gold. The compendium also includes by-laws that have been passed by council but not yet implemented. To determine the percentage of the province that is covered by Gold, Silver or Bronze by-laws, the final phase of the by-law was used in the calculation. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The NSRA would like to thank the smoke-free coalitions, councils, non-governmental organizations, health agencies, and Health Canada who have been very supportive of this project and have provided us with information. If you are aware of a by-law that fits the “best practices” profile but is not included on the list, if you see a by-law listed that has been repealed, or if you find any errors in the compendium, please contact us at ottawa@nsra-adnf.ca, by phone at (613) 230-4211, or by fax at (613) 230-9454. We will endeavour to update the list four times a year.

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

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population ⁴
<p>BRITISH COLUMBIA:⁵ 3,907,738</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws: 15% ■ Percentage of province protected by Silver Standard by-laws: 8% ■ Percentage of province protected by Bronze Standard by-laws: 28% ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold, Silver or Bronze by-laws: 51% <p style="text-align: center;">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.</p>				
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

⁴ 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>.

⁵ 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.

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

	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

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
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
Pitt Meadows	<i>Indoor Smoking Regulation Bylaw No. 1511, 1993 (as amended)</i>	16 July 2002	<p>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).</p>	14,670
Port Coquitlam	<i>Smoking Control Bylaw 285, 1998</i>	13 January 2003	<p>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.</p>	51,257

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Port Moody	<i>Smoking Control Bylaw, 1996, No. 2300</i>	21 October 1996	BRONZE 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	BRONZE 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
Vancouver	<i>Health By-Law No. 6580</i>	25 July 2000	BRONZE Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos. DSRs permitted occupying maximum 10% of floor space.	545,671

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

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
		31 December 1999	GOLD Effective 1999, smoking ban extended to bars. No DSRs.	
<p>ALBERTA: 2,974,807</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws: 65% ■ Percentage of province protected by Silver Standard by-laws: 0% ■ Percentage of province protected by Bronze Standard by-laws: 5% ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold, Silver or Bronze by-laws: 70% 				
Airdrie	By-law No. B-44/2004, <i>The Smoking Bylaw, Being a Bylaw Respecting Smoke-free Public Places and Workplaces</i>	1 July 2005	GOLD Effective 2005, smoking banned in all public places including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Includes outdoor patios, enclosed parking garages and areas within 3 metres of an entrance or exit.	20,382

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Banff	By-law No. 222-2, <i>The Town of Banff Smoke Free Bylaw</i>	1 August 2004 1 January 2009	<p>SILVER Effective 2004, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, and outside patios. DSRs permitted. DSRs cannot exceed 15% of total gross floor area, no food or beverages permitted, and no minors are allowed to enter.</p> <p>GOLD Sunset clause on DSRs effective 1 January 2009.</p>	7,135
Beaumont	By-law No. 593-03, <i>Smoke-Free Public Places Bylaw</i>	1 June 2005	<p>GOLD Smoking banned in all workplaces and public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Includes areas within 6 m of an entrance or exit.</p>	7,006
Calgary	By-law No. 57M92, <i>The Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 March 2003	<p>TRANSITIONAL PHASE From 1 March 2003 until 31 December 2007, “transitional public establishments” —restaurants, bars, bingo halls, casinos —may permit smoking, provided minors not permitted access. DSRs must be separately enclosed but not separately ventilated. Smoking banned on outdoor patios.</p>	878,866

	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.	
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

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
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. Bars and gaming facilities can allow for DSAs.	11,520
Town of Devon	By-law 763/2004, <i>Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 January 2006	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking also banned outside on patios.	4,969
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. Smoking banned on outside patios where minors are permitted.	5,801
City of Edmonton	By-law No. 13333, <i>Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 July 2003	BRONZE Effective 2003, smoking banned in public places that permit minors, including restaurants, billiard halls, bowling alleys. In bingo halls and casinos smoking restricted to DSRs occupying maximum 65% of floor space. No minors permitted in DSRs. Bars exempt. Smoking banned on outdoor patios.	666,104

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
		1 July 2005	GOLD Effective 2005, smoking ban extended to all establishments, including bars, bingos, casinos. No DSRs.	
High River	By-law No. 4057/2003, <i>A Bylaw of the Town of High River, in the Province of Alberta for the Purpose of Regulating Smoking Within the Town of High River</i>	1 May 2004	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places that permit minors, including restaurants, billiard halls, bowling alleys. DSRs permitted. No minors permitted in DSRs. Adults-only establishments exempt, including bars and bingo halls.	9,345
Jasper	By-law No. 061, <i>Town of Jasper Smoking Control Bylaw</i>	15 April 2005	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants and bars. No DSRs. Smoking banned on outdoor patios. Smoking banned in private clubs.	4,180
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, etc.	67,374
		1 January 2007	GOLD Smoking banned in all indoor public places, including restaurants, billiard halls, bowling alleys, bars, etc. No DSRs.	

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Magrath	By-law 1046, <i>A By-Law 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	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. No DSRs.	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	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, cabarets.	1,701

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Red Deer	By-law No. 3345/2005, <i>Smoke Free Bylaw</i>	1 June 2006	GOLD Smoking banned in all workplaces and public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos. No DSRs. Smoking banned on outdoor patios. Smoking banned in private clubs.	67,707
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	By-law 1/2004, <i>Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 July 2004 1 July 2005	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. GOLD Smoking banned in all public and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, bingo halls, bowling alleys, billiard halls, 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.	53,061

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Stettler	By-law No. 1898-04, <i>Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 July 2005	GOLD Smoking banned in workplaces and public places, including restaurants, bars, bingo halls, bowling alleys, 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. 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.	
Summer Village of Sundance Beach	By-law No. P18, <i>Being a Bylaw of the Summer Village of Sundance Beach with Respect to Smoking</i>	1 January 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places.	37
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

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Three Hills	By-law 1213-01, <i>A Bylaw of the Town of Three Hills, 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 Vermilion to Amend By-Law 1-99 for the Purpose of Promoting Non-Smoking Within the Town of Vermilion</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 2003	BRONZE Effective 2003, smoking banned in restaurants. No DSRs.	

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
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>				
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				
<p>The <i>Smoke-Free Ontario Act</i>, which came into force May 31, 2006, assures a Gold Standard level of protection in workplaces and public places across the province.</p> <p>Congratulations to all the municipalities that demonstrated leadership and passed strong smoke-free public place by-laws ahead of the provincial legislation.</p>				

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
<p>QUEBEC: 7,237,479</p> <p>The provincial <i>Tobacco Act</i>, which came into force May 31, 2006, assures a Gold Standard level of protection in public places across the province.</p>				
<p>NEW BRUNSWICK: 729,498</p> <p>The provincial <i>Smoke-Free Places Act</i>, which came into force on October 1, 2004, assures a Gold Standard level of protection in workplaces and public 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> <p><i>An Act to Amend Chapter 12 of the Acts of 2002, the Smoke-free Places Act</i>, comes into force December 1st, 2006 and assures a Gold Standard of protection in public places across the province.</p> <p>Congratulations to all the municipalities that demonstrated leadership and passed strong smoke-free public place by-laws ahead of the provincial legislation.</p>				

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
<p>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: 135,294</p> <p>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 level of protection in workplaces and public places across the province.</p>				
<p>NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR: 512,930</p> <p>The provincial <i>Smoke-free Environment Act, 2005</i>, that came into force July 1, 2005, assures a Gold Standard level of protection in public places across the province.</p>				
<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% 				

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Whitehorse	By-law No. 2003-28, <i>Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 January 2004 1 January 2005	<p>SILVER Smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Bars exempt.</p> <p>GOLD Effective 2005, smoking ban extended to bars. No DSRs.</p>	19,058
<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 a Gold Standard level of protection in all workplaces and public places across the Territories.</p> <p>Congratulations to the municipality of Yellowknife that demonstrated leadership and passed a strong smoke-free public places by-law ahead of the regulations.</p>				

	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
NUNAVUT: 26,745				
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 a Gold Standard level of protection in all workplaces and public places across the Territory.				
Congratulations to the municipality of Iqaluit that demonstrated leadership and passed a smoke-free public place by-law ahead of the regulations.				