

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMITTEE

Wednesday, November 23, 1994

Meeting Room #2
2580 Shaughnessy Street, Port Coquitlam, BC

5:00 p.m.

AGENDA

PERSONNEL IN ATTENDANCE:

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

ITEM I: FRASER RIVER SOCKEYE PUBLIC REVIEW BOARD


ITEM II: PROPOSED COQUITLAM RIVER WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
(Update on Response)

ITEM III: SWAN-E-SET APPLICATION FOR SEWER TREATMENT PLANT
DISCHARGE INCREASE

ITEM IV: GVS&DD - SEWER PUMP STATION - McLEAN AVENUE

ITEM V: SOLID WASTE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

ITEM VI: OTHER BUSINESS


NOV 23 1994

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMITTEE
MINUTES

A meeting of the Environmental Protection Committee was held in the Second Floor Meeting Room, 2580 Shaughnessy Street, Port Coquitlam, Wednesday, November 23, 1994 at 5:00 p.m.

In attendance were:

Councillor M. Gates, Chairman
Councillor R. Talbot, Co-Chairman
J.E. Yip, P. Eng., Deputy City Engineer
F. Cheung, P. Eng., Project Engineer
C. Deakin, Engineering Secretary

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

The Minutes of the Environmental Protection Committee Meeting held on Wednesday, November 9, 1994 were considered, read and adopted.

Carried

ITEM I: FRASER RIVER SOCKEYE PUBLIC REVIEW BOARD

Committee chose to await the findings of the Fraser River Sockeye Public Review Board prior to making a decision. Deputy City Engineer to respond to Mr. Cummins with copies to the Mayor and Councillors.

ITEM II: PROPOSED COQUITLAM RIVER WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

Deputy Engineer gave brief verbal update on other Committee's comments.

ITEM III: SWAN E SET APPLICATION FOR SEWER TREATMENT PLANT - DISCHARGE INCREASE


Committee made the following comments regarding the discharge increase:

- a) Provincial government should make sure discharge is monitored regularly.
- b) Government should make sure any concerns are met prior to approval; and
- c) Swan E Set shouldn't be allowed to regulate themselves.

ITEM IV: GVS&DD SEWER PUMP STATION - MCLEAN

Committee received this item for information. Copy of layout will be forwarded to Mayor and Councillors.

Cont'd .../2


NOV 23 1994

ITEM V: SOLID WASTE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

After some discussion Committee suggested that a cost review be done and a decision on whether to use self-addressed envelopes or not. This item is to be addressed at a future meeting.

ITEM VI: OTHER BUSINESS

a) **Smoking in Public Places - Bylaw Development**

Committee received this item for information.

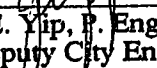
b) **Application to the Multi-Material Recycling Financial Assistance Program**

Committee received this item for information.

c) **Pitch In Campaign**

The Committee approved \$725 for this year's Pitch In Campaign. A report will be forwarded to Council.

The meeting adjourned at 7:00 p.m.



J.E. Yip, P. Eng.,
Deputy City Engineer

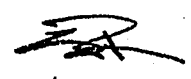


Councillor M. Gates
Committee Chairman

JEY/cd

NOTE: Minutes not read and adopted by the Committee until certified correct by the Committee Chairman's signature.

cc: Mayor and Councillors
City Administrator
Igor Zahynacz, P. Eng., City Engineer
F. Cheung, P. Eng., Project Engineer
Anne T. Pynenburg, Project Technician


NOV 23 1991

THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

MEMORANDUM

TO: Environmental Protection Committee DATE: November 21, 1994

FROM: J.E. Yip, P. Eng., FILE: EPC
Deputy City Engineer

SUBJECT: FRASER RIVER SOCKEYE PUBLIC REVIEW BOARD

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Committee consider two alternatives:

- a) Support Mr. John Cummins, MP, request for a judicial inquiry into the management and protection of salmon resources; or
- b) await the findings of the Fraser River Sockeye Public Review Board who are expected to submit their report to the Ministry of Fisheries and Oceans by February 28, 1995 before pursuing a judicial enquiry.

BACKGROUND & COMMENTS:

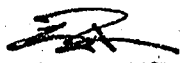
A letter from Mr. John Cummins, MP, dated October 7, 1994 was referred to the City's Environmental Protection Committee for review and consideration. The letter is seeking support for a judicial enquiry into the management and protection of the salmon resource. City Council is invited to pass a resolution calling for the government to initiate a judicial enquiry into the Department of Fisheries failure to protect and conserve West Coast salmon stocks.

To date the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, the Honorable Brian Tobin, P.C., M.P., has announced the formation of the Fraser River Sockeye Public Review Board. This Board has been appointed to examine the Fraser River Sockeye Management and will have three main objectives:

- 1) To identify the reasons for the discrepancies in the expected and the actual number of sockeye salmon arriving on the spawning grounds;
- 2) To evaluate the accuracy of the Pacific Salmon Commissions (PSC) mythology for estimating run sizes and sockeye escapement in the Fraser River; and
- 3) To make recommendations on how any difficiencies can be corrected, beginning in 1995.

Attached is a copy of the Terms of Reference for the Board, as well as a list of the members who have been appointed to it. Also attached is a copy of the public notice indicating the first meetings to be held at the Vancouver Trade and Convention Center.

Cont'd /2


NOV 23 1994

The Committee may wish to consider two alternatives: 1) support the request for a judicial enquiry which will provide an independant assessment of the situation under the Inquiries Act or 2) await the Fraser River Sockeye Public Review Board's report scheduled to be submitted February 28, 1995 before pursuing a formal judicial enquiry. It is noted that the Provincial Government under the B.C. Fisheries Minister David Zirnelt is urging the formation of a Pacific Resource Conservation Council to provide leadership in west coast fisheries stock conservation and management.

JEY:cd

J. E. Yip

J. E. Yip, P. Eng.
for: Deputy City Engineer



City of **PORT COQUITLAM**

2580 SHAUGHNESSY STREET, PORT COQUITLAM, B.C. V3C 2A8 / PHONE: 944-5411 / FAX: 944-5402

October 19, 1994

Mr. John Cummins, MP
4871 Delta Street
Delta, BC
V4K 2T9

Dear Mr. Cummins:

Thank you for your letter of October 7, 1994 regarding a judicial inquiry into the management and protection of salmon resources.

I will review this proposition with the Councillors and reply to you at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,

L. M. Traboulay
Mayor

LMT/jm

cc: T. Chong, City Administrator
Councillors


NOV 23 1994



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

CONSTITUENCY OFFICE
4671 DELTA ST.
DELTA, B.C.
V4K 2T9
TEL: (604) 940-8040
FAX: (604) 940-8041

JOHN CUMMINS, M.P.
DELTA

OTTAWA OFFICE
HM 677 CONFEDERATION BUILDING
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0A5
TEL: (613) 942-2957
FAX: (613) 932-3589

OTTAWA, ON
K1A 0A6

October 7, 1994

Mayor Len Traboulay
City of Port Coquitlam
2580 Shaughnessy
Port Coquitlam, BC
V3C 2A8

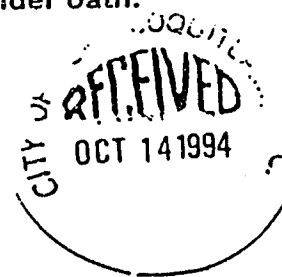
Dear Mayor Traboulay and Council:

Within the last month the Minister of Fisheries has acknowledged the loss of some 3 million salmon on the Fraser River. The Minister's response was first to appoint an internal review to be conducted by senior management within the department. After leaked Fisheries enforcement reports detailed the department's diminished efforts in enforcement, the Minister appointed a so-called Independent Review Board.

On a careful reading of the Minister's announcement it became clear that the review was anything but an independent and comprehensive review of his department. The so-called Independent Review Board is to be driven by a departmental management team's internal review and advice.

The Minister's review is simply another in-house study conducted for the most part by persons already advising the Fisheries' Department on its operations. Their report will be no more effective or revealing than the Pearse-Larkin Report into the 1992 disaster on the Fraser River, the Peat Marwick Report into the Rawson/Flumian expense accounts, or the 1994 Gardner Pinfold Report on the Aboriginal Fishing Strategy.

We desperately need a judicial inquiry into the management and protection of the salmon resource; an inquiry that can actually get to the bottom of the trouble in the Fisheries' Department - a public and independent inquiry under the *Inquiries Act* having the power to subpoena witnesses and take testimony under oath.



- 2 -

I invite you and your council to pass a resolution calling upon the government to initiate a judicial inquiry into the Department of Fisheries' failure to protect and conserve West Coast salmon stocks. Please inform Minister Tobin of your support for a judicial inquiry. I would appreciate a copy of your correspondence to him.

If we in British Columbia work together, I believe we have a good chance of developing and protecting salmon stocks, their habitat, and a profitable commercial fishery.


Yours truly,



John Cummins, M.P.
Delta

N.B. Correspondence to Minister Tobin should be addressed to:

The Honourable Brian Tobin, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6



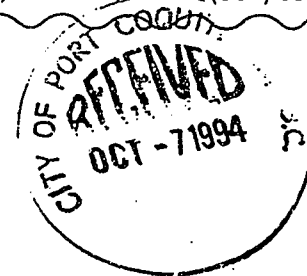
NOV 23 1984

B.C. FISHERIES SURVIVAL COALITION

Box 387
1755 Robson Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6G 3B7
Tel: (604) 684-8903 Fax: (604) 687 12

September 27, 1994

Mayor Len Traboulay
City of Port Coquitlam
2580 Shaughnessy
Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 2A8



Dear Mayor Traboulay and Council:

As you are probably aware, a major salmon spawning disaster has occurred on the Fraser River. This is the second disaster in three years. We are an organization of some 12,000 individuals and associations with a direct stake in the B.C. fisheries resource and consequently, are deeply disturbed. We are asking for your support for a public, judicial-type inquiry into this second devastation of prized B.C. salmon stocks.

The need for an inquiry is readily apparent after the federal Department of Fisheries (DFO) attempted to blame any force outside their department for this latest crisis. For example, DFO blames the fish counting station at the Mission Bridge on the Fraser River. Following the 1992 disaster, however, DFO appointed Drs. Peter Larkin and Peter Pearse to investigate the Mission operations. Dr. Larkin wrote in his conclusion:

"When the various fish stocks are aggregated, the overall discrepancy plus or minus over the past 15 years was 7.7 per cent."

The counting station is operated by the Pacific Salmon Commission, a joint Canada/U.S. authority. The reputation of the Commission has surpassed DFO's as being a reliable, timely source of information about Fraser River salmon.

Of a second concern are comments by DFO's Assistant Deputy Minister of Operations during the news conference announcing the disaster. He assured the media that there was no linkage between poaching on the Fraser River and the "missing" fish. Further assurances were made that there had been no cuts to enforcement operations in 1994.

Contrary to these assurances, documents leaked by concerned DFO employees prove that enforcement cuts crippled DFO's management ability to the point that enforcement was non-existent in many areas. Poaching was rampant. These excerpts from one of the leaked documents (copy attached) indicate just how serious the problems are:

"Reduction in staff and operational resources has resulted in reduced capabilities to maintain proper control and accountability of the fishery."

11/15/1994 15:55

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FORREST MARINE LTD

PAGE 04

Fraser River Sockeye Public Review Board

Le Comité d'examen public du saumon rouge du Fraser

CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM
FISHING DEPT.
NOV 16 1994
FILE #
TO FROM DATE
H
M

November 7, 1994

Mr. Mike Forrest
Member, Fraser Panel
Pacific Salmon Commission
1620 Knappen Street
Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 2Z1

Dear Mr. Forrest:

I am writing to advise you that the Fraser River Sockeye Public Review Board has begun its work. The Board must fulfill its mandate and submit its report to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans by February 28, 1995.

The Board would particularly welcome your comments with respect to the matters raised in its terms of reference. A copy of the terms of reference for the Board are enclosed with this letter.

In the course of our deliberations we intend to hold meetings, consultations and discussions with a broad cross-section of stakeholders and the public, utilizing an open process that will allow concerned parties full access to the Board. Board Members will carefully review all written submissions and it is our hope that in the course of our consultative process the submissions of selected parties can be more fully discussed.

Presently we have scheduled public meetings for November 23, 25 and 29, 1994 in Vancouver. Further public meetings will be held from time to time and in various places as the Board's work proceeds and these meetings will be advertised.

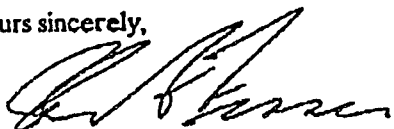
Though we realize that the notice is short, we would appreciate receiving a written submission from you by no later than Friday, November 18, 1994. We would further request that you provide an executive summary if your brief is longer than 20 pages.

Upon receipt of your submission we will be in a position to contact you regarding meeting with you to discuss it further.

If you require further information pertaining to our request, please do not hesitate to contact Sheila-Marie Cook, Executive Director, at 604-666-4665.

We look forward to your participation and to receiving your comments by November 18, 1994.

Yours sincerely,



The Hon. John Fraser, P.C., Q.C.
Chairman

Attachments

650 - 580 Hornby Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3B6
Phone 604-666-4665 Fax 604-666-4666

NOV 15 1994

NOV-15-1994 15:44

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NOV 23 1994

Fraser River Sockeye Public Review Board
Le Comité d'examen public du saumon rouge du Fraser

Members of the Board

The Honourable John Fraser, P.C., Q.C.
Chairman

Canada's Ambassador for the Environment. Former Speaker for the House of Commons and former Minister of Fisheries.

Dr. Lee Alverson

American fisheries scientist and former U.S. negotiator for the Pacific Salmon Treaty.

Mr. David Brander-Smith

Vancouver lawyer with expertise in maritime law, including the Law of the Sea. He is currently the Chairman of the Director's Advisory Board of the Institute of Ocean Sciences.

Dr. Paul LeBlond

Oceanographer from the University of British Columbia and a member of Fisheries Resource Conservation Council.

Dr. Richard Routledge

Professor of statistics at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia.

Dr. Joseph Scrimger

Acoustics expert from British Columbia working at the Institute of Ocean Sciences (IOS) in Sidney, B.C.

650 - 580 Hornby Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3B6

Phone 604-666-4665 Fax 604-666-4666

AMC 11/15/94 15:55

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE FRASER RIVER SOCKEYE PUBLIC REVIEW BOARD

The Public Review Board appointed to examine Fraser River sockeye management will have three main objectives: first, to identify the reason(s) for the discrepancies in the expected and actual number of sockeye salmon arriving on the spawning grounds; second, to evaluate the accuracy of the Pacific Salmon Commission's (PSC) methodology for estimating run sizes and sockeye escapement in the Fraser River; and, third, to make recommendations on how any deficiencies can be corrected, beginning in 1995.

The review will include consideration of the following areas:

1. The accuracy of estimates of the number of sockeye salmon moving past the PSC's hydroacoustic facility at Mission in 1994. This aspect of the review will examine the accuracy separately for each of the four major run components: Early Stuart, Early Summer, Summer and Late Summer. It will include an evaluation of the actual acoustic procedures and the analytical methods used to prepare estimates from acoustic data.
2. The accuracy of estimates of the catch of sockeye salmon in the Fraser River in 1994. This aspect of the evaluation will include an examination of the reliability of the in-river catch monitoring program, techniques used to estimate catches, and procedures for estimating the confidence range around the catch estimates.
3. The level of mortality experienced by sockeye salmon in the Fraser River and on the spawning grounds in 1994. Temperatures throughout the Fraser River were at all time high throughout the period from mid July to mid August 1994. The evaluation will examine the effect of these temperatures, in conjunction with average flow conditions experienced in 1994 and other relevant factors, on the level of mortality experienced by sockeye salmon while en route to the spawning grounds. This evaluation will also identify causes of elevated water temperatures in the Fraser River, including forestry practices.
4. The accuracy of estimates of the number of sockeye salmon on the spawning grounds in 1994. This aspect of the evaluation will include a review of the various techniques used to enumerate sockeye salmon on the spawning grounds, the timing of arrival of the sockeye salmon on the spawning grounds, and the rates of tagging and tag recovery for those stocks enumerated through mark-recapture programs. As required, information from other years will be used in this assessment.

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- 2 -

5. In consultation with the PSC, examine the methods used by the Commission to predict returning run strength and escapement, both pre-season and in-season. This aspect will include an assessment of the accuracy and dependability of the estimation methods, including the Mission hydroacoustic facility, PSC-contracted test fisheries, and estimates of catch and removal rates in Johnstone Strait, Juan de Fuca Strait and North Puget Sound fisheries.
6. The level and efficacy of DFO stock management, surveillance, monitoring and enforcement activities in the Fraser River and elsewhere where relevant. This aspect will include an evaluation of these issues; strategies implemented; performance indicators; resources allocated and expended in the fisheries in 1994, including a comparison with previous years; data collection methods in the commercial, sport and aboriginal fisheries; and the estimated magnitude of undetected illegal catches.

The Board will be organized to conduct an independent investigation of these issues involving active participation of all interested parties and stakeholder groups, major organizations and agencies. Meetings, consultations and discussions will be held with a broad cross-section of stakeholders and the public, utilizing an open process that will allow concerned groups and individuals full access to Board members. Written as well as oral submissions to the Board will be encouraged.

Board members will have full access to all relevant Department of Fisheries and Oceans files and personnel, and will have the capacity to interview any departmental officials they deem appropriate. As well as conducting its own research, the Board will direct an internal technical review process being carried out by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and will be kept fully apprised of the internal process and its findings. The Board will also consult with the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) and consider their findings.

The Board will receive the technical findings of DFO on or before December 31, 1994, for its consideration. The Fraser River Sockeye Public Review Board will submit its own report to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans by February 28, 1995, summarizing its findings from the independent review process and making recommendations on actions required to address the situation.

**FRASER RIVER SOCKEYE
PUBLIC REVIEW BOARD****PUBLIC NOTICE**

The Public Review Board has been appointed to examine management of the Fraser River sockeye. The Board's main objectives are:

- to identify the reason(s) for the discrepancies in the expected and actual number of sockeye salmon arriving on the spawning grounds
- to evaluate the accuracy of the Pacific Salmon Commission's methodology for estimating run sizes and sockeye escapement in the Fraser River
- to make recommendations on how any deficiencies can be corrected, beginning in 1995.

A report must be presented to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans by February 28, 1995.

The Board will be holding its first public meetings at the Vancouver Trade and Convention Centre, between 9:00 am - 12:00 noon and 1:30 pm - 4:30 pm on

Wednesday, November 23, 1994

Friday, November 25, 1994

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Interested persons or groups are invited to make presentations to the Board with respect to any of the matters within its mandate. Written briefs are preferred but oral presentations may be accepted.

Please advise the Board as soon as possible of your intent to appear. Written briefs will be welcomed immediately and must be received no later than November 18, 1994. Your briefs should be addressed to the Executive Director at the address below and should be limited to 20 pages.

Further public meetings will be held from time to time and in various places as the Board's work proceeds and these meetings will be advertised. To find out more about participating in the Board's review, call our toll-free information line:

1-800-591-9299

or write:

Sheila-Marie Cook, Executive Director
Fraser River Sockeye Public Review Board
650 - 580 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3B6
Phone: (604) 666-4665 Fax (604) 666-4666



Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of
Agriculture,
Fisheries
and Food

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 20, 1994

ZIRNHELT CALLS FOR CREATION OF PACIFIC RESOURCE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

VICTORIA -- B.C. Fisheries Minister David Zirnheldt today urged the formation of a Pacific Resource Conservation Council to provide leadership in west coast fisheries stock conservation and management.

The council would be a partnership of government, the scientific community and stakeholders (including commercial, aboriginal and recreational), bringing together their expertise to make recommendations on conservation measures for the Pacific fisheries.

"There is clear and profound concern among British Columbians that our salmon resource is being weakened by fisheries management, over-fishing, incorrect fish counting and lethal water temperatures," said Zirnheldt. "I am proposing the new council as a means for knowledgeable members of the west coast fishery to make strategic recommendations to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans regarding fisheries management decisions."

"I will be looking forward to a response from my federal counterpart, Brian Tobin, when he comes to Victoria for the Fisheries Ministers' Conference later this month," said Zirnheldt. "British Columbia is willing to work with the federal government to promote our shared interest in securing and sustaining our fisheries."

Zirnheldt said that the province is prepared to dedicate resources to a federal/provincial secretariat which would provide support to the council.

"With federal cooperation, the people with the most at stake in the fishery would be directly involved in policy development and problem solving. The time has come to move toward proactive salmon management that prevents errors," added Zirnheldt.

-30-

For further information, contact:
Cindy Stephenson
Public Affairs Director
356-2862 (Victoria)

94-60

*Indicia
inquiry*

THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

MEMORANDUM

TO: Environmental Protection Committee

DATE: November 16, 1994

FILE: Environmental
Protection Committee

FROM: C. Felip
Director of Planning

RE: Proposed Coquitlam River Wildlife Management Area Report

On November 15, 1994 the members of the Planning Committee considered your Memorandum of November 8, 1994 requesting comments on the proposed Coquitlam River Wildlife Management Area Report.

Please be advised that the following resolution was passed:

"That the Environmental Protection Committee be advised that the Planning Committee supports the proposed Coquitlam River Wildlife Management Area as discussed in the report titled "Coquitlam River Wildlife Management Area - Management Plan for 1994 - 1999".

Enclosed with this Memorandum please find a Memorandum from the Director of Planning to the Planning Committee providing further information on this subject.



Carlos Felip, M. Arch., M.C.I.P.
Registered Planner, Director of Planning

Attachments

CF/dm

C/D/MEMO/NOV94M/ENVIRO

NOV 23 1994

THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

MEMORANDUM

CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

DATE: November 15, 1994

EPC

FILE: Environmental
Protection Committee

TO: Planning Committee

FROM

FROM: Carlos Felip
Director of Planning

RE: Proposed Coquitlam River
Wildlife Management Area Report
Planning and Development Committee - November 15, 1994

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Environmental Protection Committee be advised that the Planning Committee supports the proposed Coquitlam River Wildlife Management Area as discussed in the report titled "Coquitlam River Wildlife Management Area-Management Plan for: 1994-1999".

DISCUSSION:

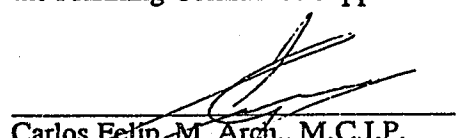
The attached document was referred to the Planning Committee by the Environmental Protection Committee for information and comments.

The report sets the management plan for a proposed Wildlife Management Area located at the Coquitlam River mouth and including the Esondale Islet.

The report outlined management practices that will be applied to protect habitat and maintain a biological productivity for fish and wildlife, together with considerations regarding recreation and activity, land use conflicts, legal arrangements etc.

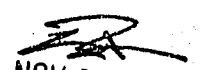
Part of the study area is within Port Coquitlam and has been designated "Park Reserve", in the Official Community Plan, designation which is consistent with the intent of the attached report.

It would, therefore, be appropriate to advise the Environmental Protection Committee, that the Planning Committee supports the intent of this report.


Carlos Felip, M. Arch., M.C.I.P.
Registered Planner, Director of Planning

CF/gg

ID717/14


NOV 25 1994

THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

MEMORANDUM

TO: Environmental Protection Committee DATE: November 21, 1994
FROM: J.E. Yip, P. Eng., FILE: GVS&DD
Deputy City Engineer
SUBJECT: GVS&DD SEWER PUMP STATION - MCLEAN AVENUE

Further to your request for an update on the District's proposed odour control facility for the McLean Avenue Pump Station - I contact Mr. Keith Taylor of the District to get an update. Mr. Taylor provided the following information:

- 1) The design of the facility has been completed.
- 2) A tender call was made and two bids were received. The bids however, were over budget and the District rejected the tenders.
- 3) The District has modified the design. They will be re-tendering this work within the next week or two and following a tender period of approximately four weeks, the District anticipates that a suitable bid will be received and a contractor selected by year end.
- 4) Construction is scheduled to begin in early 1995 with a construction period of four months.
- 5) The work includes; odour control equipment involving a charcoal filter systems and fans, complete with out building.

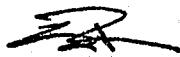
Keith Taylor indicated that their schedule is to have the facility in place and operational for the summer of 1995. Attached is a letter from the District dated November 17, 1994 outlining their schedule.


for: J. E. Yip, P. Eng.
Deputy City Engineer

JEY:cd

Attachment

cc: I.R. Zahynacz, P. Eng., City Engineer


NOV 23 1994



Greater Vancouver Regional District
4330 Kingsway, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada V5H 4G8

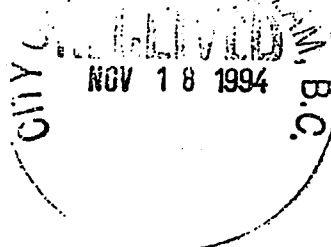
General
Telephone (604) 432-6200
Fax (604) 432-6251

Sewerage and Drainage Department - Telephone (604) 432-6450 - Fax (604) 436-6714

November 17, 1994

File:SD 92.1216

City of Port Coquitlam
2580 Shaughnessy Street
Port Coquitlam, B.C.
V3C 2A8



Attention: Mr. J. E. Yip, P.Eng.
Deputy City Engineer

Dear Sirs:

RE: GVS&DD Port Coquitlam Sewage Pump Station
Wet Well Ventilation & Odour Control Facility

This letter is to inform you that Tender No. 94082 for Construction of the Port Coquitlam Sewage Pump Station Odour Control Facility has been cancelled due to lack of interest (only two tenders) and prices which were far in excess of engineering estimates. The scope of the work has been somewhat reduced and the project will be retendered shortly. We hope to award a construction contract early in the new year. We expect a four month construction duration once work commences on site.

For further information regarding this project, please contact our Mr. Vince Chiu at 436-6913.

Yours truly,

Fred Nenninger, P.Eng.
Senior Engineer, Sewers Drainage

VC:



Greater Vancouver Regional District
4330 Kingsway, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada V5H 4G8

*Sewerage and Drainage Department
Sewers and Drainage Division*

Fax Memo

CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM
ENGINEERING DEPT.
NOV 22 1994

To: Name Jeff Yip
Company City of Coquitlam
Department Engineering
Phone 944-5433
Fax 944-5407

From: Name Vince Chiu
Phone 436-6913
Fax 436-6714

File: SD 92.1216

TO	FROM	DATE

Date: November 22, 1994

Time: 02:22 PM

Total number of pages, including cover sheet: 1

Message: GVS&DD PoCo SPS - Ventilation & Odour Control Facility

Jeff,

Please see attached as discussed.

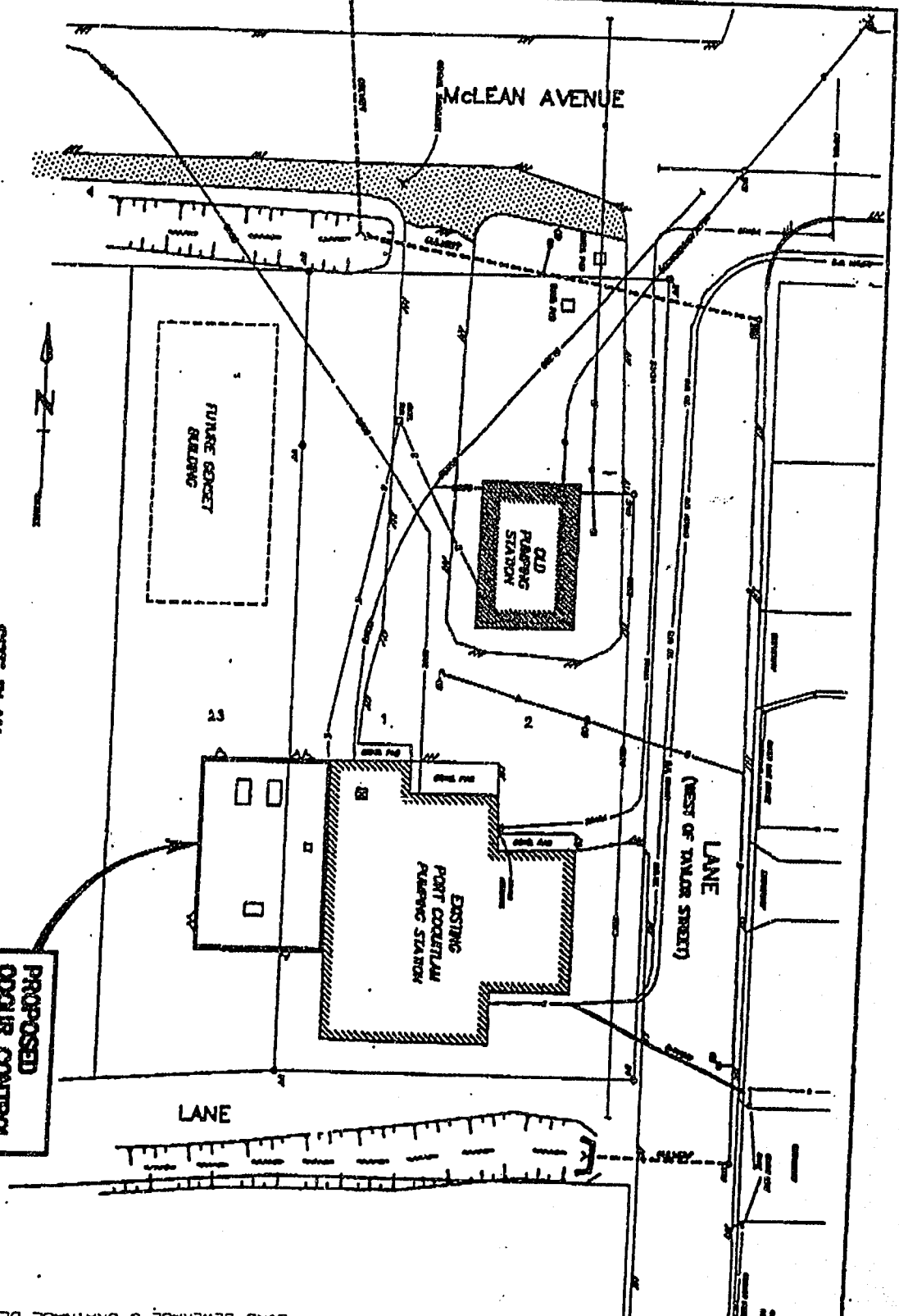
Regards,

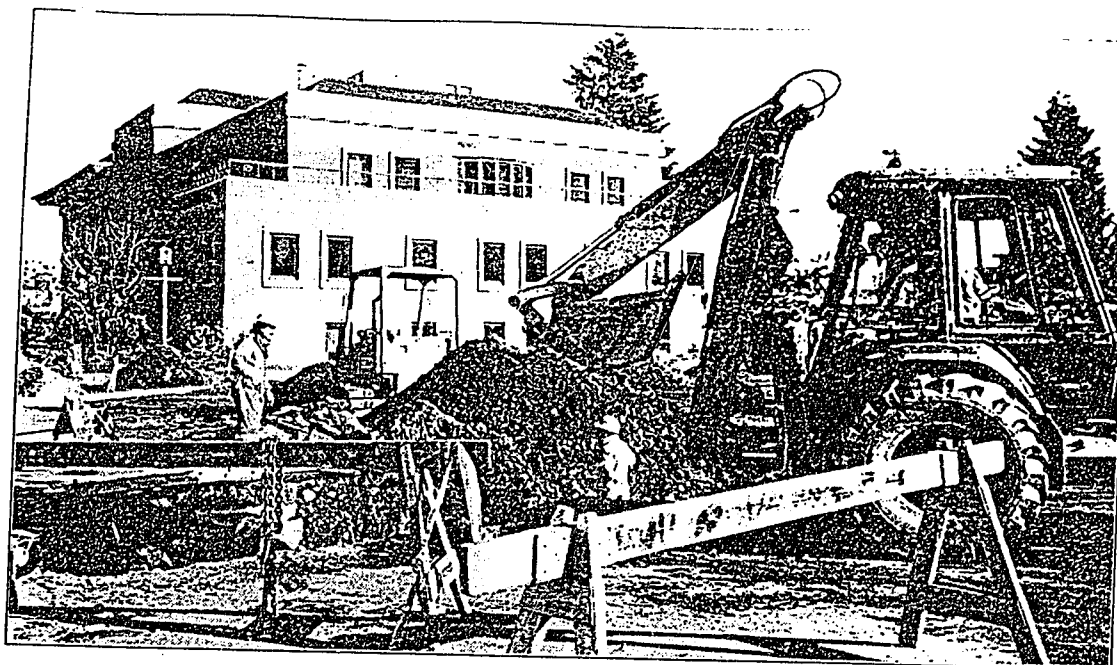
cc. F. Noninger

If you do not receive all pages, please call as soon as possible to: (604) 432-6450.

SITE PLAN
CONCEPT
(N.T.S.)

**PROPOSED
ODOR CONTROL
BUILDING**





BRIAN LANGDEAU/News staff

THEY PAVED PARADISE?

Port Coquitlam city work crews are hard at work where the Leigh Square building used to be as they get ready to convert the site into a public parking lot.

Neighbors want quick relief from sewage pumping stink

By Kate Poole
Staff Reporter

A squat, innocuous building is creating a big stink in a Port Coquitlam neighborhood.

The Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District (GVSD) pump station on McLean Avenue puts the pressure on sewage to get it to the main sewer pipe, and emits hydrogen sulfide in the process.

"It smells like a septic system you've left the lid open on," said Cal Kaytor, who lives just upwind.

"When the sun goes past Mary Hill, the cool air slides down the hill and it picks up air from the pump station and moves to the houses across the lane," he said.

In the past, the GVSD has adjusted the ventilation system but that just moved the smelly emissions around the clock. According to neighbors, it doesn't matter if it smells at noon or midnight: it still

smells.

The land next to the pump station is being rezoned to allow the government to add another building for odor control.

Kaytor was at the meeting considering the rezoning — not to protest the rezoning, but to try to hustle the process along.

"We've complained for nine years. They've done some stuff, and cut the smell by 50 per cent, but it's still not acceptable," he said.

"I want to be able to sit on my patio, read my local paper and drink my coffee, and not puke."

Keith Taylor, administrator of sewers and drainage, said construction should begin next spring on odor-control measures. The \$500,000 price tag is one reason action has taken so long. "That's why you don't jump right to the final solution. You try the cheap solutions first."

Taylor said that the number of

complaints from residents had dropped off after changes were made to the ventilation system — but he understands why the protest has picked up.

"It was a hot summer, and odors usually get worse in hot weather because people are in their yards a lot more, and when the sewage gets warmer, it smells worse."

Kaytor had speculated that the wrong stuff might be being flushed into the sewer system by nearby industries, adding to the smell. Taylor said no, human waste is to blame.

Extensive testing was done to determine the source of odors, because that would determine the remedy.

The measures are being taken to alleviate the odor problem, but also for safety.

"Hydrogen sulfide can corrode concrete, and it is necessary to improve safety of the site for workers entering it."



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KIRBY

#31-2

File 605.191

THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gord Voncina,
Operations Manager

DATE: November 18, 1994

Steve Brown
Assistant Operations Manager

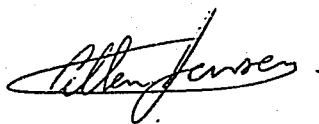
FROM: Allen Jensen,
Engineering Project Assistant

SUBJECT: GARBAGE, RECYCLING, COMPOST
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Would you please review the enclosed Garbage, Recycling, Compost, Survey Questionnaire.

If there are any comments or if you would like to add any questions to this survey please let me know before 4:00 pm. Tuesday, November 22, 1994. Sorry about the rush but we have a deadline to get the survey out.

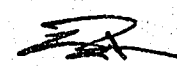
If there are any questions regarding the survey, call me at 944-5420.



Allen Jensen,
Engineering Project Assistant

cc: J. E. Yip, P. Eng., Deputy City Engineer

NOV 23 1994



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

GARBAGE, COMPOSTING, RECYCLING
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Please check the appropriate box or boxes of your choice.

1. Which of the following best describes your home?
(a) ☐ Single-family detached
(b) ☐ Duplex or townhouse
2. How many people live in your house? ____

Garbage

1. How would you rate the City of Port Coquitlam's garbage collection service?
(a) ☐ Good
(b) ☐ Average
(c) ☐ Poor
2. Would you support a bag limit on garbage collection service?
(a) ☐ Yes
(b) ☐ No

If yes, would you pay an extra fee (i.e. \$1.00) for every bag above the bag limit?

- (a) ☐ Yes
(b) ☐ No

3. On average how many bags of garbage do you put out for collection each week?
(a) ☐ 1
(b) ☐ 2
(c) ☐ 3
(d) ☐ 4
(e) ☐ more than 4

What is a general estimate of the weight of garbage you set out weekly? ____ kg.

4. Do you have any general comments or recommendations about the City of Port Coquitlam's garbage collection service?

Comments

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Recycling

1. What rating would you give the City of Port Coquitlam's recycling collection service and program?
(a) ☐ Good
(b) ☐ Average
(c) ☐ Poor
2. Do you currently recycle any of the following materials?
(a) ☐ Newspapers
(b) ☐ Other paper or cardboard
(c) ☐ Glass
(d) ☐ Cans (Aluminum or Tin)
(e) ☐ Plastic
(f) ☐ Other: _____
(g) ☐ Don't recycle now
3. What other types of recyclable material would you support adding to the recycling program.
Comments: _____
4. If you do recycle, what is the principal reason?
(a) ☐ Concern for the environment
(b) ☐ Concern about availability of landfill space
(c) ☐ My children encourage me to recycle
(d) ☐ I get paid for my recyclables
(e) ☐ Other: _____
5. If you do not recycle, what would you say is the principal reason you don't?
(a) ☐ Inconvenience
(b) ☐ Believe there are better ways to handle my garbage
(c) ☐ Other: _____
6. Are you aware of the Recycling and Composting information pamphlets available at City Hall?
(a) ☐ Yes
(b) ☐ No
7. The City of Port Coquitlam is proposing to setup a recycling depot at the new City works facilities at the corner of Broadway Street and Cameron Avenue. What can the City do to encourage you to take your recyclables to the depot?
Comments: _____
8. Would you use the recycling facility?
(a) ☐ Yes
(b) ☐ No
9. When should the recycling facility be open? What hours? What days?
Comments: _____
10. Do you have any general comments or recommendations about the City of Port Coquitlam's recycling collection service?
Comments: _____

Composting

1. Are you currently composting?
(a) ☐ Yes
(b) ☐ No
If yes, how long have you been composting? ____ yr.
2. If you are currently composting, what type of composter do you use?
(a) ☐ Homemade
(b) ☐ Store bought
(c) ☐ Other: _____
3. Did you participate in the City of Port Coquitlam's subsidized composter program?
(a) ☐ Yes
(b) ☐ No
4. If you are not composting do you put grass clippings and food waste out for garbage collection?
(a) ☐ Yes
(b) ☐ No
5. The City of Port Coquitlam will be setting up composting facilities at our new City works facilities at the corner of Broadway Street and Cameron Avenue. What can the City do to encourage you to take your compostables to the composting facilities?
Comments: _____

6. Would you use the composting facilities?
(a) ☐ Yes
(b) ☐ No
7. When should the composting facilities be open? What hours? What days?
Comments: _____

8. Types of material composted are grass clippings, leaves, food waste, garden waste.
How much material do you estimate you compost annually? ____ kg.

NOV 23 1994



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment,
Lands and Parks

BC
Environment

Environmental Protection Department
777 Broughton Street
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

PORT COQUITLAM	
503.15R	
JY	Nov. 23
AP	23
file	

Telephone: (604) 387-9970
Facsimile: (604) 356-9974

File No.:
50220-30/GRVAN(PORTCOQ.)06

November 21, 1994

Francis Cheung, P.Eng.
Project Engineer
City of Port Coquitlam
2580 Shaughnessy Street
Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 2A8

Dear Francis Cheung:

**RE: Application to the Multi-Material Recycling
Financial Assistance Program.**

This is to acknowledge receipt of your application to the Multi-Material Recycling Financial Assistance Program for the City of Port Coquitlam's Backyard Composter Distribution Plan.

Due to an oversubscription of applications to the financial assistance programs and a reduced budget in this fiscal year, I regret to inform you that processing of the subject application must be delayed pending a review of the ministry's budget situation.

The ministry is facing difficult decisions in allocating limited funds in the most equitable and beneficial manner. Once these decisions have been made, and if sufficient funding remains, or becomes available to the program, we will be in a position to process your application in this fiscal year. If not, your application will be held for processing next fiscal year (commencing April 1, 1995).

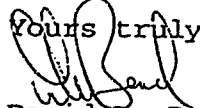
You should also be aware that an internal program review identified the need to apply more stringent criteria in assessing applications. In most cases, this will result in a reduced level of funding from current guideline levels.

.../2

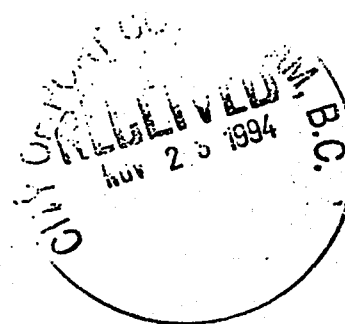
NOV 23 1994

Please accept our apologies for this delay in processing. If you have any questions concerning the application process or the program review, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at 356-9970.

Yours truly,


David L. Bond, P. Eng.
Head
Waste Reduction Programs Unit

cc: Harvey Maxwell, Surrey Regional Office



THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

MEMORANDUM

TO: Environmental Protection Committee

DATE: November 22, 1994

FROM: Anne T. Pynenburg
Project Technician

SUBJECT: SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES BYLAW DEVELOPMENT

BACKGROUND & COMMENTS:

Attached is a report from the Metropolitan Board of Health of Greater Vancouver discussing the issue of smoking in public places and a copy of our smoking bylaw.

The report suggests that, in lieu of immediate implementation of provincial legislation to ban smoking in public places, they would like to see a coordinated approach in the Lower Mainland to enforce existing bylaws with the aim of making public places and restaurants smoke free by January 1, 1996.

The Board is asking that each municipality look at their existing bylaws that restrict smoking in public places and send a response to the Board.


Anne T. Pynenburg
Project Technician

NOV 23 1994

NOV 23 1994

THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

MEMORANDUM

PORT COQUITLAM
NOV 13 1994

EPC

767 N. 21

A.P.

TO: Mr. Jeff Yip, P. Eng.
Deputy Engineer

DATE: November 10, 1994

FROM: L. M. Traboulay
Mayor

SUBJECT: Metropolitan Board of Health of Greater Vancouver
Smoking in Public Places bylaw development

Jeff, please find attached information on developments regarding the issue of smoking in public places.

Please forward to the Environmental Protection Committee for consideration and direct response to the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Thank you.



L. M. Traboulay
Mayor

LMT/jm

cc: T. Chong, City Administrator
Councillors



CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

Office of the Mayor

November 10, 1994

Ms. Margaret Jessup
Chair, Metropolitan Board of Health
of Greater Vancouver
1060 West 8th Avenue
Vancouver, BC
V6H 1C4

Dear Ms. Jessup:

Thank you for your letter of November 3, 1994 informing us of the developments regarding the issue of smoking in public places.

I have referred the information to our Environmental Protection Committee for consideration and response to the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Sincerely,

L. M. Traboulay
Mayor

LMT/jm

NOV 23 1994



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES
1060 W. 8th AVE
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6H 1C4
TELEPHONE 736-2033

November 3, 1994

Mayor Len Traboulay
City of Port Coquitlam
2580 Shaughnessy Street
Port Coquitlam, B.C.
V3C 2A8

Dear Mayor Traboulay:

The Metropolitan Board of Health is made up of members of City Council and School Boards of Richmond, Burnaby, Vancouver and representation on behalf of the three North Shore municipalities and two school districts. The Board's role is to coordinate public health policy in these municipalities.

Smoking in public places is one issue that members of the Metropolitan Board have received much feedback from the public. The Board directed the four metropolitan Medical Health Officers to draft a uniform bylaw that could be introduced in each of the municipalities that would achieve 100% non-smoking in most public places by January 1996.

The attached draft council report has been put together by the Medical Health Officers and the Chief Environmental Health Officers.

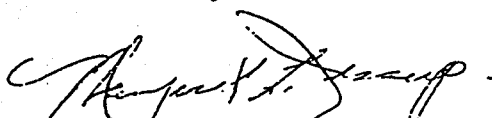
At the Board meeting on October 26, 1994, the following motion was carried:

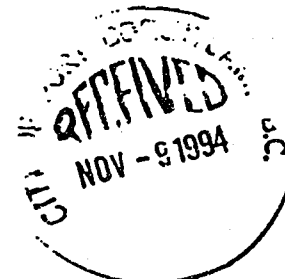
THAT the Metropolitan Board of Health endorses the recommendations outlined in the Draft Council Report for 100% Smoke-Free Indoor Environments; THAT the draft report be distributed to all member municipalities including the surrounding municipalities of the Fraser Valley, and THAT public consultation become a vital element of the process.

This bylaw is also being coordinated with the Fraser Valley Medical Health Officers. While we prefer provincial legislation, it is clear that this will not come about in the near future. Therefore, the Metropolitan Board decided that a coordinated approach in the Lower Mainland is the next best alternative.

This report commits to a public consultation process which involves the appropriate "stakeholders". However, it is clear that the intent is to make public places and restaurants smoke free by January 1, 1996.

Sincerely,


Margaret Jessup (Trustee)
Chair, Metropolitan Board of
Health of Greater Vancouver



ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT
HEALTH

DRAFT

Date: October 31, 1994
Dept. File No. CC1394

TO: { } City Council
FROM: Medical Health Officer
SUBJECT: 100% Smoke-Free Indoor Environments

RECOMMENDATION

- A. *THAT Council endorse, in principle, strategies to achieve 100% smoke-free indoor environments by January 1, 1996, subject to a report back on public consultation.*
- B. *THAT the municipality (Medical Health Officer) carry out a public consultation process through the spring of 1995 toward the establishment of an implementation schedule for 100% smoke-free indoor environments.*

CITY MANAGER'S COMMENTS

The City Manager RECOMMENDS approval of A and B.

COUNCIL POLICY

{Insert your own By-law history and current policies}

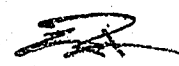
PURPOSE

The intent of this report is to provide Council with background information and make recommendations towards ensuring safe and healthy indoor environments free of tobacco smoke.

BACKGROUND

{Your City} was one of the first major Canadian cities to restrict smoking in public places and the workplace when Council passed the smoking by-law amendments to the Health By-law in {date of enactment of your by-law}. The Smoking By-law has been successful as a "first step" in reducing exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. Compliance levels are generally good and violations of the By-law have been resolved without court actions. Nevertheless, the By-law is now out of step with current medical knowledge about the effects of environmental tobacco smoke. In addition, the general public is becoming increasingly intolerant of smoking in public places, especially restaurants.

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Environmental Tobacco Smoke (E.T.S.) more commonly referred to as secondhand smoke or sidestream smoke, was recently declared a Class A Carcinogen by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. E.T.S. is responsible for approximately 3,000 lung cancer deaths annually among U.S. non-smokers. Studies have also indicated that E.T.S. increases the risk of other types of cancer and heart disease.

The B.C. Ministry of Health estimates that tobacco smoke causes 50 lung cancer deaths annually in non-smokers, 37 from workplace exposure. E.T.S. is estimated to be responsible for:

- 1,800 to 3,600 cases of lower respiratory tract infections in infants with 200 to 400 cases requiring hospitalization;
- 80 to 400 new cases of childhood asthma per year;
- 1,000 to 4,000 asthmatic children whose symptoms have worsened by tobacco smoke pollution.

Restaurant employees have a 50-90% increased risk of lung cancer that is attributable to restaurant tobacco smoke exposure. They are 1½ to 2 times more likely to die from lung cancer. A strong relationship between maternal smoking, and breathing tobacco smoke, and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (S.I.D.S.) has also been established.

The weight of evidence now clearly indicates that persons who are "passively" exposed to tobacco smoke are at an increased risk of developing lung cancer and other serious diseases. The Provincial Health Officer is expected to release a significant position paper on E.T.S. later this year which will accord the elimination of E.T.S. a high priority in our efforts toward improving public health and reducing the burden on the acute care system.

DISCUSSION

The { } Smoking By-law is typical of those adopted in the 1980s, placing 'partial' restrictions in premises such as public buildings, offices, restaurants, retail stores and institutions. The By-law was based upon minimizing the effect of E.T.S. at worksites and in public places. Its underlying assumption is that non-smoking is the norm (75% of British Columbians do not smoke) and that accommodations can be made to allow for smoking in designated areas.

Nearly 10 years of experience with the by-law has illustrated that placing smokers and non smokers in the same indoor space or even in separate rooms that are on the same ventilation system does not eliminate exposure to tobacco smoke since the H.V.A.C. systems recirculate most of the contaminated indoor air. Providing enough

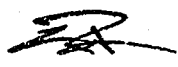
ventilation to eliminate all deleterious effects of tobacco smoke pollution on non-smokers would, in the words of one researcher, "create a windstorm" indoors. Air cleaning devices or desktop smokeless ashtrays are not effective in reducing the concentration of tobacco smoke in a space. Many distinctions between smoking and non-smoking areas in restaurants, for example, are quite arbitrary and artificial with ETS showing no respect for these "boundaries".

What is required to address ETS is the next generation of smoking control regulation, one which guarantees 100% smoke-free indoor environments. This report recognizes that the most effective way to maintain indoor air quality is to control the source of the pollutant by restricting smoking to totally separate rooms which are heated, cooled and ventilated separately from non-smoking rooms (a very costly undertaking) or by banning smoking indoors.

The general public is growing increasingly intolerant of Environmental Tobacco Smoke with the Health Department receiving frequent requests to revise the Smoking By-law. E.T.S. has been proven to be a serious public health and occupational health hazard. Workers in indoor worksites such as offices, the foodservice industry and the entertainment industry are being unnecessarily exposed to a known carcinogen. Therefore it is very appropriate if not imperative to review our Smoking By-law and policies to move toward the elimination of E.T.S.

During the 1990s there has been a significant trend in the U.S. to adopt local ordinances that completely ban smoking in premises that are accessible to the public. The State of Vermont has banned smoking in all public places except bars. The California city of San Luis Obispo banned smoking in all public places, including bars, in August of 1990. They boast 98% compliance and an independent study showed that business did not suffer as many restaurateurs had feared. More than 100 municipalities in California have banned smoking in restaurants. A recent report on Tobacco Use in California concluded that smoking bans in restaurants would not reduce revenues and were, in fact, likely to increase revenues slightly. In Canada, the City of Scarborough Ontario is the only city, to our knowledge, that has banned smoking in both restaurants and bars.

On the national front in the U.S. the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has proposed an outright ban on smoking in the indoor workplace. Although this proposal has resulted in the predictable tobacco-sponsored write-in campaign, it has received the support of the Building Owners' and Managers' Association (BOMA). BOMA actually requested such a ban over a year ago since it feels that ETS is the leading cause of indoor air quality complaints as well as the primary cause of fires in office buildings.


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The Workers' Compensation Board of British Columbia is busy drafting indoor air quality regulations which will seek to address ETS as an occupational health hazard. Unfortunately, the proposed regulations do not go as far as the OSHA proposal. In fact, they closely resemble the existing approach in municipal smoking by-laws of limiting smoking to "designated smoking areas", which this report has already depicted as inadequate. Furthermore, the draft proposal affords even less protection to workers in the entertainment and foodservice industry. The region's Medical Health Officers intend on presenting briefs to the W.C.B. public hearings in the spring of 1995, lobbying for more stringent regulations.

Provincially, the Provincial Health Officer's position paper on ETS may set the stage for discussions around a provincial clean indoor air regulation. However, there is no indication that we can expect such province-wide legislation to eliminate ETS in the near future, despite sizable public petitions being tabled in the legislature.

At the local government level, the Capital Regional District Health Committee is considering strategies to achieve 100% smoke-free environments in restaurants and other premises such as bars, bingo halls and casinos.

Most recently, the City of Surrey has enacted a more stringent smoking by-law reducing the allowable maximum smoking areas in restaurants from the existing 50% to 20%. The City of New Westminster is in the midst of a public consultation initiative to develop recommendations to revise their Smoking Control By-law. Early results indicate strong (>90%) public support for smoke-free indoor environments.

{NOTE: Since this project is expected to be complete by the end of November, we will try to incorporate some of the results into this document, even if it is as an Appendix}

REGIONAL CO-ORDINATION

Other Health Departments in the Lower Mainland are also reviewing their smoking control by-laws. A co-ordinated regional approach toward 100% smoke-free indoor environments is being considered by the Metropolitan Board of Health, in conjunction with neighbouring Lower Mainland municipalities. This would help to alleviate concerns from the hospitality industry over potential loss of customers to neighbouring municipalities. Although a regionally uniform strategy is desirable and will be sought, the lack of unanimity among local Councils need not be viewed as a detriment to implementing this strategy. Evidence from California points to negligible loss of revenue after municipalities have implemented smoking bans for restaurants, and, in fact, the smoke-free restaurants tend to increase revenues due to more non-smokers (who make up 75% of the population) dining in smoke-free establishments.

On the voluntary front, the Breathers' Dining Guide published by AirSpace (Non-smokers' Rights Society) identifies upwards of 500 British Columbia eateries, most in the Lower Mainland, that are non-smoking. Earlier this year McDonald's Canada banned smoking in all of its corporate operations and encouraged franchisees to follow suit. The benefits to restaurants of eliminating smoking are significant but often understated. For example, the elimination of distinctions between smoking and non-smoking areas should reduce waiting time for patrons and eliminates the need to ask patrons for their preference. Cost savings in maintenance of everything from drapes to air cleaning equipment can be significant. Lost staff time due to respiratory illnesses arising from exposure to ETS will be virtually eliminated. In short, elimination of smoking in food service establishments should be good for the bottom line, as long as the ban is applied uniformly.

STRATEGY CONSIDERATIONS

This report recommends that Council adopt, in principle, the objective of smoke-free indoor environments. It also suggest that public, including key stakeholders, needs to be consulted as to how best (and how fast) to move toward the elimination of ETS. A phased-in approach is favoured with the achievement of 100% smoke-free indoor environments by sometime in 1996. Phasing-in would allow time for education, acceptance, and the spontaneous dissipation of resistance. Stakeholders to be consulted would include associations representing the foodservice, licenses establishment and entertainment industry, BOMA, other affected industries, AirSpace, B.C. Lung Association, Heart & Stroke Foundation, Cancer Society, etc. In addition, general consultation with the public through various mechanisms is contemplated.

In order to initiate discussion and consultation a tentative timetable for implementation is proposed and will be fine tuned based on the results of the consultation. A report back to Council in the spring of 1995 adjust the implementation schedule as well as the final by-law language including any necessary exemptions. One possible approach to implementation is as follows:

- April 1, 1995 - ban smoking in the workplace (offices)
- July 1, 1995 - ban smoking in restaurants
- Jan. 1, 1996 - ban smoking in remaining indoor public places
(bars, cabarets, bingo/casinos, bowling alleys)

Some resistance to an outright ban is expected from the foodservice sector while significant resistance is expected from the last group based on the experience of other jurisdictions. Some of the resistance can be addressed if we are able to put together a region-wide ban on indoor smoking by convincing Lower Mainland

NOV 23 1994



Councils that such a ban is good public policy.

The Metropolitan Board of Health has passed a motion which endorses the move to smoke-free indoor environments and supports the strategy of a regional approach to achieving this objective.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Implementing smoke-free environment will have significant positive environmental and health benefits.

SOCIAL IMPACTS/IMPACTS ON ADULTS AND CHILDREN

Achieving smoke-free indoor environments through legislation will have significant positive impacts on the health and quality of life of adult and children residents of {your city}.

FINANCIAL IMPACTS

Implementing smoke-free indoor environments will have significant positive financial impacts on the smoker and non-smoker, employer (liabilities), building owner (reduced maintenance, reduced fire risk) and medical system. Since a smoking ban would be generally self-enforcing and easier to enforce, no additional staff resources will be required.

Note: Long-term studies from 15 cities (University of California, San Francisco) show that smoking bans don't have a systematic negative impact on restaurant revenues.

CONCLUSION

The weight of medical evidence clearly indicates that the public and workers "passively" exposed to tobacco smoke are at increased risk of developing lung cancer and other serious diseases. Sound public health policy would dictate that it is time to phase out smoking indoors in fairly quick order. This report proposes that indoor smoking should be severely restricted if not totally prohibited by January, 1996. A total ban on smoking in the workplace and public places is the only policy that would totally protect public health and the health of workers from ETS exposure. Clearly a great deal of consultation with affected stakeholders needs to take place in order to ensure that any negative impacts from an indoor smoking ban are minimized. Consultation may also identify some areas where an outright ban is unachievable or unapplicable, in which case alternatives need to be explored.

* * * * *

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

BYLAW NO. 2277

A Bylaw for the purpose of controlling
the places where people may smoke.

Whereas the approval of the Minister of Health is necessary for any bylaw adopted pursuant to Section 692 of the Municipal Act;

And Whereas it has been determined that second hand tobacco smoke (exhaled smoke and the smoke from idling cigarettes, cigars and pipes) is a health hazard or discomfort for many inhabitants of the City of Port Coquitlam;

And Whereas it is desirable for the health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the City of Port Coquitlam to prohibit or regulate smoking, or both, in the City of Port Coquitlam as in this Bylaw more particularly set out.

Now Therefore the Council of The Corporation of the City of Port Coquitlam, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

In this Bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires.

1. DEFINITIONS

- (a) "Bank" includes a bank, credit union, trust company, savings or loan company or other financial institution;
- (b) "Council" means the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of Port Coquitlam;
- (c) "Government office" means an office of the Government of Canada, the Government of the Province of British Columbia, or the City of Port Coquitlam;
- (d) "Personal services establishment" means an establishment in which a person provides a service to or on the body of another person, and includes but not limited to a barber shop, beauty parlor, health spa, massage parlor, tattoo shop, sauna and steam bath;
- (e) "Place of public assembly" means a building or portion thereof used for the gathering together of persons for the purpose of education, worship, entertainment, recreation, business or amusement, but does not include a place where a private social function is being held or a restaurant;
- (f) "Private social function" means a special social event for which an entire room or building has been reserved, at which attendance is limited to people who have been specifically invited or designated by the sponsor, but does not include events which are held privately for the purpose of business, sales or education;
- (g) "Proprietor" means the owner and occupier of, and a person controlling activities in, premises regulated by this Bylaw.
- (h) "Reception area" means the public space used by an office or establishment for the receiving or greeting of customers, clients or other persons dealing with such office or establishment;

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- (i) "Restaurant" means any place, including a boat or vehicle, where food is prepared, handled or dispensed, and is served or offered to the public for consumption on the premises or consumption off the premises without further preparation.
- (j) "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 restaurant or a place where the only trade or business carried on is that of the custom blending of tobaccos or sale of tobaccos, pipes, cigars or smokers sundries;
- (k) "Service line" means an indoor line or two or more persons awaiting services of any kind, regardless of whether or not such services involves the exchange of money, including but not limited to, sales, provision of information, transactions or advise and transfer of money or goods;
- (l) "Smoke" or "smoking" includes the carrying or control of a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe or other lighted smoking equipment.
- (m) "Service counter" means the counter and an area of 3 meters continuous to the counter.

2. RETAIL SHOPS

No person shall smoke in a retail shop, except in a restroor or a portion of the retail shop used as offices by members of the staff.

3. PERSONAL SERVICES ESTABLISHMENTS

- (a) In a personal services establishment having a seating capacity of more than ten persons, a non-smoking area of not less than 25% of the total seating capacity shall be designated by the proprietor.
- (b) When a proprietor designates a non-smoking area, the seating shall be arranged to be contiguous to provide a non-smoking area.

4. BANKS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES

No person shall smoke at any service counter in a bank or government office.

5. COMMUNITY CARE FACILITIES AND HEALTH CLINICS

No person shall smoke in a community care facility or health clinic except in any portion thereof designated as a smoking area by the community care facility or health clinic authorities.

6. PLACES OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

- (a) Subject to Subsection 6(b), no persons shall smoke in an area being used as place of public assembly.
- (b) The proprietor of a place of public assembly may designate an area, not to excee 50% of the total floor area of such place of public assembly as smoking area and shall post a sign or signs with the text "Smoking In This Area Only" in the designated smoking area.

(c) An area designated in accordance with Subsection (b) shall not include:

(i) The seating areas in theatres, motion picture theatres, music halls, lecture halls which include classrooms, concert halls, auditoriums, gymnasiums, swimming pools, indoor sporting areas and libraries;

(ii) The display areas of museums and art galleries;

(iii) An area in which smoking is prohibited by the Fire Commissioner or by another law, bylaw or regulation for the purpose of Section 6(b);

and these areas shall not be included in the calculation of the total floor area.

7. RESTAURANTS

(a) The proprietor of a restaurant shall designate non-smoking areas in the restaurant as follows:

(i) The non-smoking area shall be not less than twenty-five percentum (25%) of the total seating capacity of the restaurant;

(ii) The non-smoking area shall have the seating arranged so as to be contiguous to provide a non-smoking area;

(b) The proprietor of a restaurant shall display a sign or signs in accordance with this section in a conspicuous place visible to persons at the entrance to the restaurant.

(c) The sign or signs shall consist of two contrasting colours, or if the lettering is to be applied directly to a surface or to be mounted on a clear panel, the lettering shall contrast to the background colour with capital letters having an actual height of not less than 5.1 centimetres (2 inches). The sign or signs shall carry one of the following texts:

"SMOKING AND NON-SMOKING SEATING AVAILABLE"

or

"NON-SMOKING SEATING ONLY"

(d) Included in the text at the bottom of each sign "City of Port Coquitlam Bylaw No. 2277".

8. RECEPTION AREAS

(a) Except as provided in Subsection (b), no person shall smoke in a reception area.

(b) The proprietor may designate an area of not less than 13 square metres (140 square feet) and not more than fifty percentum (50%) of the floor area of the reception area for the purpose of smoking.

9. ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS AND INSIDE STAIRWAYS

No person shall smoke in an elevator, an escalator, or on an inside stairway in any building.

10. TAXICABS

- (a) No person shall smoke in a taxicab, except with the consent of all passengers and the driver of the taxicab.
- (b) The owner and the operator of a taxicab shall ensure that a sign or signs of the type prescribed by Section 13 of this Bylaw are conspicuously posted and visible from all seats in the taxicab.

11. BUSES

No person shall smoke on a school or public bus.

12. SERVICES LINES

No person shall smoke in any indoor service line on any premises.

13. SIGNS

- (a) Each proprietor of every building or portion of a building which is regulated by this Bylaw shall ensure that a sign or signs of the type specified in this Section is posted so as to be clearly visible from all parts of each building or portion of a building regulated by this Bylaw.
- (b) For the purpose of Subsection (c) hereof, the "letter height" means the actual height of the letter regardless of whether it is a capital or lower case letter.
- (c) The signs required by this Bylaw shall:
 - (i) Carry the text "No Smoking", in capital or lower case letters or a combination thereof.
 - (ii) Consist of two (2) contrasting colours, or if the lettering is to be applied directly to a surface or to be mounted on a clear panel, the lettering shall contrast to the background colour.
 - (iii) With respect to size of lettering, to be not less than the following height based upon the maximum viewing distance in direct line of sight for:
 - A. Three (3) metres (10 feet) or less, letter height of 2.5 centimetres (1 inch).
 - B. 6.1 metres (20 feet) or less, letter height of 5.1 centimetres (2 inches).
 - C. 12.2 metres (40 feet) or less, letter height of 7.6 centimetres (3 inches).

D. 24.4 metres (80 feet) or less, letter height of 10.2 centimetres (4 inches).

E. 48.8 metres (160 feet) or less, letter height of 15.2 centimetres (6 inches).

F. More than 48.8 metres (160 feet), letter height of 20.32 centimetres (8 inches).

(iv) Include in the text at the bottom of each sign "City of Port Coquitlam Bylaw No. 2277" in letters not less than 1.3 centimetres (1/2 inch) in height for signs with letter size of 2.5 centimetres (1 inch), and not less than one-quarter of the height of the letters on all other sizes of letter

(d)(i) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection (c), one of the graphic symbols as shown in Schedule A of this Bylaw may be used to indicate no smoking areas. Each symbol shall include the text "City of Port Coquitlam Bylaw No. 2277" in letters and figures at least five percentum (5%) of the diameter of the circle in the symbol and there may be added appropriate symbols, such as directional arrows. Any such symbol shall be on a white background with a circle and interdictory stroke in red, with a cigarette, letters and figures in black, provided such symbol complies with the other provisions of this Section.

(ii) With respect to size of the graphic symbol, the diameter of the circle and the symbol shall be not less than the number of centimetres (inches) prescribed below, based upon the maximum viewing distance and direct line of sight, as follows:

A. 3 metres (10 feet) or less, 10.2 centimetres (4 inches).

B. 6.1 metres (20 feet) or less, 15.2 centimetres (6 inches).

C. 12.2 metres (40 feet) or less, 20.32 centimetres (8 inches).

D. 24.4 metres (80 feet) or less, 20.32 centimetres (8 inches).

E. 48.8 metres (160 feet) or less, 40.6 centimetres (16 inches).

F. 73.1 metres (240 feet) or less, 61 centimetres (24 inches).

(iii) Notwithstanding that the symbol is a cigarette, it shall be deemed include a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe or other lighted smoking equipment.

14. GENERAL

(a) No person shall smoke in any place or area designated as a non-smoking area under this Bylaw.

(b) This Bylaw shall not apply to a private social function.

15. OFFENCES AND PENALTY

- (a) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this Bylaw is guilty of an offence and, on summary conviction, is liable to a fine of not less than \$25.00 and not more than \$75.00 for the first offence; and not less than \$75.00 and not more than \$150.00 for the second offence; and not less than \$150.00 and not more than \$2,000.00 for the third and subsequent offence.
- (b) Any proprietor who fails or neglects to perform the duty imposed upon him by Section 13(a) hereof shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty of not more than \$2,000.00.

17. This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as the "Port Coquitlam Smoking Control Bylaw, 1987, No. 2277".

Read a first time by the Municipal Council this 11th day of May, 1987.

Read a second time by the Municipal Council this 11th day of May, 1987.

Public representation received this 22nd day of June, 1987

Read a third time by the Municipal Council this 6th day of July, 1987.

Received the approval of the Minister of Health this 3rd day of September, 1987.

Reconsidered, finally passed and adopted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Port Coquitlam this 21st day of September, 1987.

RECORD OF AMENDMENT

BYLAW NO. AMENDED SECTION

Nil

"L.M. TRABOULAY"

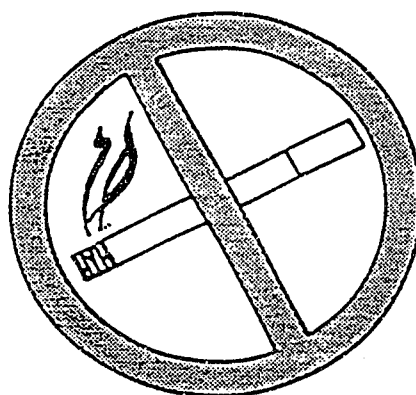
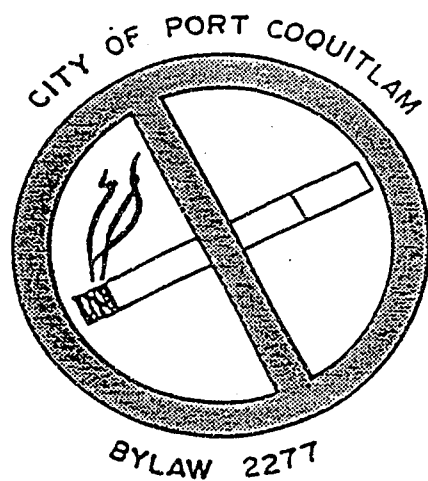
Mayor

"R.A. FREEMAN"

City Clerk

"PORT COQUITLAM SMOKING CONTROL BYLAW, 1987, NO. 2277"

"SCHEDULE "A"



CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM
BYLAW 2277

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