

6:30 p.m.

September 17, 2012

TOWN OF PETAWAWA

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

Present:	Mayor Bob Sweet	Deputy Mayor Tom Mohns
	Councillor James Carmody	Councillor Frank Cirella
	Councillor Treena Lemay	Councillor Murray Rutz
	Councillor Theresa Sabourin	

Also Present:	Mitch Stillman	Kathy Pivato
	Daniel Scissons	Sean Chase
	Kyle Robinson	Bruce Peever

The Mayor called the meeting to order.

MOVED BY: Frank Cirella
SECONDED BY: Murray Rutz

- (1) That the agenda for the September 17, 2012 meeting of Council be approved.

CARRIED

PECUNIARY INTERESTS

There were no declarations of pecuniary interest.

MOVED BY: Frank Cirella
SECONDED BY: Murray Rutz

- (2) That the minutes of the September 4, 2012 regular meetings of Council be approved as printed and circulated.

CARRIED

PRESENTATIONS

Karen Roosen made a presentation on behalf of the Accessibility Advisory Committee. Karen provided an overview of their work plan for 2012-2013. She outlined the goals and objectives for the committee and where the committee is at with those goals and objectives.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

There were no Public Meetings scheduled.

BY-LAWS

- a) By-law 795/12 – Being a by-law to establish a Policy for the Making of Grants by the Council of the Town of Petawawa.

Mayor Sweet requested that submission deadline for grant requests be amended to February 28th of each year in order to facilitate the budget process.

MOVED BY: Treena Lemay
SECONDED BY: Theresa Sabourin

- (3) That by-law 795/12 – Being a by-law to establish a Policy for the Making of Grants by the Council of the Town of Petawawa be read a first and second time.

CARRIED

MOVED BY: Theresa Sabourin
SECONDED BY: Treena Lemay

- (4) That by-law 795/12 be read a third time and passed. **AS AMENDED**

CARRIED

CORRESPONDENCE

There was no correspondence.

CARRIED

MINUTES

- a) Council-in-Committee (September 10, 2012)

MOVED BY: James Carmody
SECONDED BY: Tom Mohns

- (5) That the minutes of the Council-in-Committee meeting of September 10, 2012 be accepted by Council and that resolutions from that Committee become resolutions of Council.

CARRIED

STAFF REPORTS

- a) CAO-13-12 – Smoking Survey Report
Mitch provided an overview of the report provided regarding the Smoking Survey.

Councillor Lemay put forth a motion that a By-law be prepared that prohibits smoking on all Town of Petawawa property except for 4 areas. 2 locations at the civic centre, 1 at Petawawa Point Beach and 1 at Centennial Park

Mayor Sweet asked that before that motion was acted upon that all councillors be allowed to speak.

Councillor Cirella expressed his views on the Smoking Survey itself. Councillor Cirella does not feel that the survey is representative of the population of our community and that the results are invalid. He also reminded Council that this issue has been brought to Council previously in April 2010 and July 2010 and in July 2010 council voted unanimously to not support a by law.

Councillor Sabourin expressed her concerns about the survey and also on a total ban for the Town. She felt that a good place to start was at the Civic Centre with designated smoking areas.

Councillor Carmody expressed his concerns with a total ban on smoking on Town property. Councillor Carmody will support a 100% ban on playgrounds and a designated smoking areas at the Civic Centre and the Petawawa Point Beach. He will not support banning smoking on the streets and sidewalks of our town. He does not believe that enforcement is an issue. The majority of residents abide by the laws as set out by the town and they will abide by the bylaw. Those that don't are too few to warrant concern. Councillor Carmody would recommend isolated designated smoking areas in the areas he suggested.

Councillor Rutz supports a bylaw to prohibit smoking on Town property with designated smoking areas and would second Councillor Lemay's motion.

Deputy Mayor expressed his concerns with enforcement of such a bylaw and recommends that staff prepare a bylaw that satisfies as many residents as possible.

Councillor Lemay provided the reasons for her proposed bylaw including her explanation of the Smoking Survey. Also, see Appendix 1 for a report from Councillor Lemay.

Councillor Carmody felt that the enforcement is not a issue for him and his only concern was the streets and sidewalks. Councillor Carmody would support the motion if the reference to streets and sidewalks was removed.

Councillor Lemay indicated that she had not considered roads and sidewalks as property for the purpose of this by-law and she would be fine with them being excluded.

Deputy Mayor Mohns felt that it was up to the CAO to prepare a bylaw. Mayor Sweet agreed that it is the CAO's responsibility but that the information provided and discussed tonight will only help the CAO in drafting a bylaw to be brought back to council.

MOVED BY: Treena Lemay
SECONDED BY: Murray Rutz

- (6) That the Council of the Town of Petawawa direct the CAO to prepare a draft by-law to prohibit the act of smoking on Town owned property, except for 4 areas specifically identified as Designated Smoking Areas (DSA)- 2 of which will be located on the Civic Centre Property, 1 at Centennial Park and 1 at Petawawa Point Beach. Smoking on all other areas on Town-owned property is prohibited.
[“Designated *Smoking Area*” means a designated portion of an Unenclosed Area where smoking may be allowed]

The Designated smoking areas (DSA’s) must be no more than five percent (5%) of the total unenclosed Area for which they designated and comply with the following site criteria:

A. LOCATION

- i) Be at least 30 metres from :
 - any enclosed areas and their doorways ,vents , operable windows, ventilation ducts, and specifically entryways to a community centres, library, municipal offices, arenas, and other Town-owned buildings used by the public;
 - Any Unenclosed Recreational Areas that are primarily used by children and / or that have improvements that facilitate physical activity including but not limited to playgrounds, tennis courts, swimming pools, splash pads, beaches and all sports fields, outdoor bleachers and recognized, designated viewing areas; amusement rides /activities ;
 - outdoor eating areas that are open and available for dining and beverage service (to prevent smoke drift);
- ii) Should not be alongside a pedestrian thoroughfare / walkway
- iii) Should not require members of the public, except for those who choose to be present in the designated smoking area, to utilize or pass through the designated smoking area for any purpose;
- iv) Should not require any employee to work in or be required to pass through the designated smoking area as a regular way to get to their workplace;
- v) Should be out of business view

B. Enactment date

Said draft bylaw is intended for a potential target full enactment by January 1, 2013.

C. REGULAR REVIEW

That the by-law have a built-in council review time period to evaluate compliance and / or the need to modify the criteria.

D. EXCEPTION

Exception to this by-law - where ceremonial smoking is undertaken as part of a religious ceremony or as part of a cultural activity by a bona fide defined group.

CARRIED

b) Succession Plan – Town of Petawawa Guide

Councillor Lemay spoke to the Succession Plan provided by the CAO. Councillor Lemay would like Council to have time to review the guide and come back to him with comments.

Councillor Sabourin also agreed that it was a good document.

Received as information. Council will provide comments to the CAO in writing.

COUNCILLOR REPORTS

- a) Councillor Lemay reported that the Police Services Board is doing a 2nd Community Satisfaction Survey. It is available on line on the new Police Services Board website at www.petawawapsb.ca or residents can pick up a paper copy at the Town office and the Library and a link from the Town website.
- b) Councillor Rutz attended Fall Showcase. The new electronic panel across from Festival Hall is now displaying the information about Festival Hall Events as well as events for the Pembroke Memorial Centre.
- c) Councillor Cirella attended the OEMC in Kingston September 12-14, 2012. It was an excellent conference with informative workshops and keynote speakers.
- d) Councillor Carmody also attended the Fall Showcase on Saturday, September 8th. Councillor Carmody also attended the afternoon with Richard Louv in Centennial Park on Saturday, September 15, 2012. The event was a success.
- e) Councillor Sabourin attended the OEMC in Kingston as well and agreed that it was an excellent conference. Councillor Sabourin also attended the Afternoon with Richard Louv at Centennial Park.
- f) Deputy Mayor Mohns had nothing to report.
- g) Mayor Sweet attended the annual Fall Showcase at the Civic Centre. Mayor Sweet was also part of the team representing Petawawa at the Renfrew County annual Warden's Invitational Golf Tournament. This year a total of \$3600 was raised for three local non-profit organizations - Community Living, The Bernadette McCann House and some local Food Banks all received a cheque in the amount of \$1200 to help in the administration of their various programs. The 8th Annual Golf Tournament was held at the Roanoke Golf Course in Petawawa on Friday, September

7, 2012. Cenotaph meetings are continuing and the committee is hoping to provide an update shortly on their progress. Mayor Sweet also attended the afternoon with Richard Louv. At the same event the new website outdoor recreation in Petawawa was unveiled. Mayor Sweet congratulated Colin Coyle, Program Coordinator and Olivia Instance, Events Coordinator for a job well done!

CONFIRMATION

MOVED BY: Treena Lemay
SECONDED BY: Murray Rutz

(7) That by-law 796/12 be read a first, second, third time and passed.

CARRIED

ADJOURNMENT

MOVED BY: Murray Rutz
SECONDED BY: Treena Lemay

(8) That the meeting be adjourned to the call of the Mayor.

CARRIED

Meeting adjourned at 8:25 p.m.



Mayor



Clerk

Appendix 1

PREAMBLE:

The Town of Petawawa is committed to providing a healthy and safe environment for staff, residents and visitors to Town-owned property.

There is un-refuted evidence that exposure to second hand smoke (or passive smoking) can result in a range of serious and life threatening health issues, not only in indoor settings but also outdoors where there is habitual exposure.

Validated studies have proven that no level of tobacco exposure is safe.

Limiting the outdoor areas where smoking is allowed respects the rights of non-smokers not to be exposed to second-hand smoke, while at the same time recognizes the needs of those who smoke.

By enacting a by-law to control where smoking is permitted, the Town will help protect the majority of the community from second hand smoke and reduce the impact on the environment created by the remnants of the smoking –e.g. discarded cigarette butts.

Exposure to outdoor tobacco smoke

Tobacco smoke contains at least 172 toxic substances, including three regulated outdoor air pollutants, 33 hazardous air pollutants, 47 chemicals restricted as hazardous waste, and 67 known human or animal carcinogens.

Second hand smoke, also referred to as “environmental tobacco smoke or passive smoking”, is a mix of smoke that is exhaled and smoke that is emitted when a cigarette, cigar, cigarillo or water pipe is burned.

Recent research indicates that outdoor levels of tobacco smoke within one to two meters of a lit cigarette can be as high as indoors.

Some people believe that exposure to second- hand smoke outdoors poses no health risks because the smoke will simply go away. This belief is NOT supported by scientific research.

Depending on environmental conditions (i.e. wind direction and speed), the smoke from a single cigarette can be detected between 7-10 metres (25-30 feet approximately) away. This measurement easily encompasses the area between people at a crowded beach or playground.

If there is no wind, the tobacco smoke will rise and fall, and then saturate the local area with second-hand smoke; if there is a breeze; tobacco smoke will spread and will expose non-smokers downwind. Depending upon weather

conditions and air flow, tobacco smoke can be detected at distances greater than 25 – 30 feet away.

The closer an individual is to tobacco smoke, and the greater the number of lit cigarettes (like the congestion of smokers at an entrance), the greater the amount of tobacco smoke, and consequently, the greater the harm. For example, if the number of lit cigarettes increases, the concentration of tobacco smoke can increase 2.5-3 times and be detected 9m away.

Some of the adverse health effects of exposure to second-hand smoke are more severe for infants and young children because their bodies, lungs and brains are still in development and they have higher respiratory rates than adults so breathe in more frequently and at a faster rate.

In addition, children are less likely to leave a smoke filled place outdoors or even complain about the level of smoke, given the difference in power between an adult care-giver and a child, putting children at risk for greater exposure.

There are places that are nearly impossible to avoid exposure to second-hand smoke, including entrance-ways, and there is often repeated exposure if that place is visited frequently, like a doorway to a workplace, a library or an arena.

The closer you are to a tobacco smoke source outdoors, the greater your exposure is to its harmful effects. In fact, being within a few feet of a smoker outdoors may expose you to air pollution levels that have been measured in bars when smoking was allowed.

To be VERY clear - There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke.

For every eight smokers who die from smoking, one non-smoker will die from second-hand smoke.

Positive health messaging

Children and youth model their own behaviour after the people they look up to – athlete role models, coaches, parents, friends' parents and siblings and fans in the stands;

- policies that restrict where people smoke sends a consistent message to young people that tobacco use is a harmful addiction and not part of a healthy, active lifestyle.

- The less tobacco use they see, the less likely children and youth are to smoke.

Smoking restrictions influence change in social norms regarding the acceptability of smoking. Smoke-free policies help challenge the perception that tobacco use is normal adult behaviour. This in turn can have a positive influence on children in preventing them from using tobacco.

Non-smoking policies, indoors and out, help reduce youth exposure to adult smoking behaviour.

Since the majority of smokers start before the age of 18, this measure may support reductions in youth tobacco use and improve overall public health.

Outdoor smoking results in outdoor tobacco smoke, which poses the same health risks as second-hand tobacco smoke.

Smoke-free parks and playgrounds in Canada

Outdoor recreation facilities and parks are established to promote healthy activities and restricting smoking in these locations fits with this idea.

The trend of restricting smoking in select outdoor areas is growing in Canada.

Over 50 Ontario municipalities have enacted by-laws regulating smoking in outdoor public spaces. These by-laws range from outright bans on all municipally owned property to various setbacks from playgrounds and/or recreational amenities (spray pads, sports fields, courts, bleachers). A full list of Ontario municipalities with smoking restrictions in parks is found in www.nsra-adnf.ca/cms/smoke-free-laws-database.html

Public opinion

Eighty percent of adult Canadians don't smoke.

Amongst the 20% of Canadians who do, over 80% of these smokers would like to quit. It's no secret that smoking tobacco is hazardous to one's health. Even smokers will admit to that. Over the years, the number of people who light up is steadily going down—partly due to education, partly due to legislation. There just are fewer and fewer places where smoking is allowed.

In communities that have imposed smoking restrictions there have been no negative impacts reported on the use of facilities and a vast majority think the by-laws are good for their resident's health.

84 % of Petawawa residents who completed the recent Opinion on smoking survey agreed that second hand smoke was a threat to them or their family.

The majority of responders support "smoke-free" parks and playgrounds, sports playing fields, beaches, parking lots, around doorways and entrances and on trails and pathways.

The results of the Town survey is in keeping with a 2011 national IPSOS REID poll that indicated 91% of respondents are aware that exposure to second-hand smoke can cause a number of serious health problems.

Additional comments on the form are also similar to the national poll which indicated that respondents believe that regulations banning smoking from outdoor areas can help to protect people from exposure to second-hand smoke; that children and youth who see people smoking are at greater risk of using tobacco products; that exposure to second-hand smoke can be as dangerous

outdoors as it is indoors; and that cigarette butt pollution found in sandboxes and beaches can lead to adverse health effects.

Outdoor smoking and the environment

Over 4.5 trillion cigarettes are littered worldwide each year and are the most littered item in the world. The Great Canadian Shore Cleanup reports that in 2009, tobacco related litter accounted for 37.8% of all litter collected. In total, over 407 000 tobacco related items were picked up across Canada, increasing from 2008. Cigarette filters (butts), cigar tips and tobacco packaging all made the top 12 list of most littered items. Keeping with the trend, cigarette filters topped this list again, as the number one littered item in the nation. Composed of cellulose acetate, a form of plastic, cigarette butts do not biodegrade; they only break down into smaller components. In other words, old cigarette butts never truly vanish, making them an increasing and ongoing threat to the health and natural beauty of our parks and beaches.

The Issue of Enforcement

Monitoring Enforcement Efforts

As with any legislation, enforcement is a concern to everyone.

Opponents of smoking restrictions have always warned that they will be unenforceable and these warnings have always been proven wrong.

Smokers will say that smoke-free outdoor spaces bylaws cannot be enforced, why should by-law officers waste their time on them, enforcement will cost a fortune, etc.

But the hesitation and or reluctance to pass laws to limit known dangers because we may not “catch” all offenders does not hold water.

We want and have laws against speeding, selling drugs, drive-by shootings, impaired driving and not wearing seat belts. Are there people who don't obey those laws? Absolutely, but we don't get rid of the laws or not seek to enforce them just because a small minority of people pay no attention to them.

It will take a few months before people get used to having to move away from others to smoke outside, but it will happen.

In fact, smoke-free outdoor spaces legislation is, by and large, self-enforcing. Moreover, other than signage, it won't cost much.

With a by-law in place, members of the public will more confidently ask smokers to butt out because they feel they have the power of the law behind them.

We know that, in the beginning, this bylaw will not be easy for some people. However, just as with regulations governing smoking inside, smokers will no doubt get used to this in time.

Parks generally have rules and restrictions to make sure they are healthy and safe places. We ensure that children wear protective equipment or we restrict activities to certain age groups. We have rules for games and participants have to follow them or be excluded. We don't tolerate abusive language or behaviour. We shouldn't tolerate any action by others that we know absolutely and irrefutably puts people in harm's way.

Most smokers and all non-smokers agree, smoking and children do not mix – and it makes sense to have policies that can protect children from being exposed to tobacco smoke, cigarette butts and seeing adults smoke.

No, we will never have 100% smoke-free outdoor public spaces, but if the smoking areas can at least be regulated, non-smokers have a better chance of avoiding second-hand smoke when they are trying to enjoy the outdoors.

Designation of Smoke-free outdoor public spaces is the right thing to do to protect all of us!

In August 2011, I asked Council to consider putting a by-law in place to restrict smoking in Petawawa on municipally-owned property.

13 months later, I am now asking for your support for this motion.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SIGNAGE

- i) Signs must be of adequate numbers, size and posted conspicuously in buildings and outdoors where smoking is regulated.
- ii) Designated smoking areas must have signs that indicate "Smoking Permitted" with letters at least one inch in height. Places where smoking is prohibited must have signs that read "No Smoking" with letters at least three inches in height or the international symbol for no smoking;
- iii) Notices will advise that smoking is not permitted in any area other than an approved designated outdoor smoking area.
- iv) Signs should where possible request a smokers' compliance with the by-law with wording such as "Please do your part. Don't subject non-smokers to dangerous second-hand smoke. Smoke only in designated smoking areas"

OTHER SUGGESTIONS:

- That community partners – Renfrew County and District Health Unit, The Lung Association and the Canadian Cancer Society - be enlisted to provide educational resources to support the by-law.
- Media advertising to support compliance will be beneficial and necessary
- Need ash receptacles, such as ash trays or ash cans, within the area for proper disposal of smoking waste.
- Presence in DSA's be restricted to those over the age of 18 years;
- To SUPPORT HEALTH & SAFETY CRITERIA

- Employers may permit an employee to enter a designated smoking area only if the employee has volunteered to work in the designated smoking area;
- Employees may enter a designated smoking area to respond to an emergency or if the area is free from second-hand smoke;
- Staff who wish to stop smoking should be supported by supervisors to attend a recognised smoking cessation program.