

# **Smoke-Free Public Outdoor Spaces**

**Technical Report - October 19, 2011**



**Protecting Children -  
Creating a Healthy Environment**



## Introduction

Across Ontario, a growing number of municipalities are beginning to investigate and adopt By-Laws regulating smoking in public outdoor settings including parks, playgrounds, beaches and entranceways.

Lambton County Council at their regular meeting July 6, 2011 passed the June 15, 2011 Committee AM Minutes, that included Motion #8, as follows:

- a) *That staff be directed to review current policy options and best practices for Smoke-Free Public Outdoor Spaces; and*
- b) *Report back to County Council including a range of options, proposed public consultation process, and address issues such as enforcement.*

The following report has been written in response to Motion #8.

## Background:

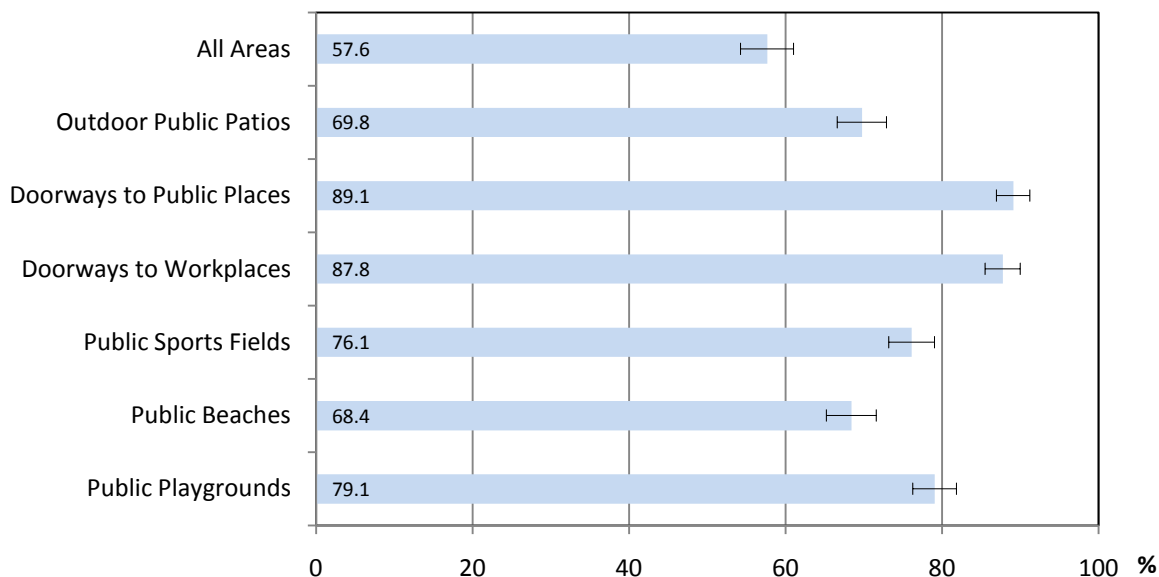
In 2004, County Council recognized the importance of creating smoke-free public places and workplaces with the adoption of By-Law #10 of 2004. The By-Law was a demonstration of the commitment of Council to the values of a healthy community and the significant health care burden caused by exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS), commonly known as second-hand smoke. In 2006, the Smoke-Free Ontario Act was implemented by the Province and there have been amendments to the Act designed to further reduce the exposure of children to ETS by placing restrictions on smoking where children are passengers of vehicles. In the seven years since passing the Lambton By-Law, public support and public interest for broadening tobacco control efforts at the local level continues to grow. The majority of local residents agree that current measures to protect adults and children from exposure to ETS do not go far enough.

## Strong Public Support for Smoke-Free Public Outdoor Spaces

Figure 2, which shows the results for the combined 2010 & 2011 Rapid Risk Factor Surveillance System (RRFSS) data collection periods, is based on a total sample of 817 Lambton residents. Support for smoke-free bylaws ranged from about 68% - 89% for the following public spaces:

- Doorways to public places: 89.1% ( $\pm 2.1$ )
- Doorways to workplaces: 87.8% ( $\pm 2.2$ )
- Public playgrounds: 79.1% ( $\pm 2.8$ )
- Public sport fields/spectator areas: 76.1% ( $\pm 2.9$ )
- Outdoor public patios: 69.8% ( $\pm 3.1$ )
- Public beaches: 68.4% ( $\pm 3.2$ )
- All public outdoor areas: 57.6% ( $\pm 3.4$ )

**Figure 2 - Support for Smoke-free Public Places in Lambton County**  
**Proportion Who Strongly or Somewhat Agree that Public Places Should be Smoke Free**  
**2010 & 2011 Combined, n=817**



Source: Rapid Risk Factor Surveillance System (RRFSS), County of Lambton Community Health Services Department and Institute for Social Research, York University.

### **Relationship to Public Health Mandate**

The mandate of the County of Lambton Community Health Services Department, as defined by the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, Ontario Public Health Standards (2008) is:

*"To promote and protect the health of Lambton residents by understanding the needs, identifying minimum standards and delivering a local solution."*

The reduction or elimination of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), commonly known as second-hand smoke has enormous benefits in terms of reducing the burden of chronic diseases including lung disease and cancer, heart disease and asthma.

### **Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) a Health Concern**

Whether you are indoors or outdoors, the science is conclusive that there is no safe level of exposure to ETS. It irritates the eyes, throat, nose and respiratory system and causes headaches, asthma, nausea and dizziness. ETS is more than irritating, it is dangerous. It contains more than 4,000 chemicals; at least 69 are known to cause cancer. The use of tobacco products cost Ontario:

- \$1.6 billion in direct health care costs
- \$4.4 billion in lost productivity
- At least 500,000 hospital days<sup>1</sup>

Exposure to ETS is a health concern for people of all ages, affecting adults, children, and pregnancies. ETS causes numerous health problems in infants and children.

Young children are especially vulnerable to ETS <sup>2</sup> because:

- They breathe more air relative to body weight (and for the same level of exposure absorb more tobacco smoke toxins).
- They are less able to complain (either too young, or because complaints are ignored).
- Their immune system is less protective.
- They are less able to remove themselves from exposure.

The study *'Health effects of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke: Final Report'* found children are particularly susceptible to environmental tobacco smoke...

*"Infants and children are also generally unable to control their environment, and therefore cannot take steps to avoid exposure to second-hand smoke [environmental tobacco smoke]. As a result, children inhale a greater percentage of toxins than adults."*

In children, ETS can induce asthma attacks and worsen asthma and increase the risk of bronchitis, pneumonia, ear infections, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)<sup>3</sup>.

### **Why Smoke-Free Public Outdoor Spaces?**

- To reflect the will of the majority of Lambton residents who are in favour of smoke-free public outdoor spaces.
- To protect people, especially children, from environmental tobacco smoke.
- To promote positive role modelling for children and youth in public settings.
- To promote a healthier environment, improving air quality and reducing litter.
- To support the decision of those who wish to quit smoking, and to encourage people who smoke to quit or cut back.
- To reduce discarded cigarette butts which are toxic to children, pets and wildlife.

### **Relationship to Lambton's Strategic Plan**

The County of Lambton's vision, as defined in Area of Effort, and reiterated as a Principle and Value in the Strategic Plan, is to enhance the quality of life and to build a healthy community.

"The County of Lambton Believes<sup>4</sup>...

...in the value and importance of a healthy community which provides an array of cultural and healthy lifestyle services, understands and respects its environment.

...leadership and accountability by realistic and sound decisions...champions initiatives on behalf of the community and accountable to its stakeholders.

...takes reasonable risk for the betterment of the whole community."

### **Scan of Ontario Municipal Bylaws**

Almost 60 Ontario municipalities have enacted By-Laws regulating smoking in outdoor public spaces<sup>5</sup>. In addition, dozens of other municipalities including the City of London, Grey-Bruce County, Region of Waterloo and Windsor-Essex County are in the development/consultation phase of smoke-free public outdoor spaces bylaws.

The following chart provides an overview of outdoor smoking restrictions in public places. By-Laws are listed in chronological order, beginning with the most recent.

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Bylaw Date</b>	<b>Inclusions</b>
City of Hamilton	May 2011 (in effect May 2012)	Complete smoking ban on any city owned recreational property (excludes golf courses)
Town of Georgina	July 1, 2011 (*precedent for Canada... includes all tobacco products)	Parks (10 m) Playgrounds, splash pads, skate parks(10 m) Sport & recreation fields (10 m) Splash pads (10 m)
Niagara Falls	May 2010 (in effect May 2011)	Complete smoking ban on any city owned park (included playgrounds, sport & recreation fields, skate parks, sport and recreation seating and community events)
Huntsville	May 2010	Parks (9 m) Playgrounds (9 m) Sport & recreation fields (9 m) Municipal buildings (9 m) Paths & trails (9 m) Sport seating (9 m)
Welland	February 2010	Parks (10m) Playgrounds, splash pads, skate parks (10 m) Sport & recreation fields (10 m) Community events (10 m)
Timmins	November 2009	Parks (10 m) Playgrounds (10 m) Beaches (designated areas) Sport & recreation Fields (10 m) Community events (10 m)
South Bruce	November 2009	Parks (15 m) Playgrounds (30 m) Sport & recreation fields (15 m) Community events (10 m)
St. Thomas	November 2009	Parks and playgrounds, includes splash pads, swimming pools, skate parks, players benches and tennis courts (30 m)
Chatham-Kent	November 2009	Playgrounds (9 m) Municipal buildings (9 m) Transit stops and shelters (4 m)
Barrie	July 2009	Complete smoking ban on municipally owned parks, playgrounds, beaches, sport & recreation fields and recreation building property.
Toronto	January 2009	Playgrounds, splash pads, wading pools, petting zoos & farms (9 m)
Orillia	June 2008	Parks (10 m) Playgrounds (10 m) Beaches (10 m) <i>*precedent for Canada</i> Sport & recreation fields (10 m) Municipal buildings (10 m)
Wasaga Beach	September 2008	Parks (9m) Playgrounds (9 m) Sport & playing fields (9 m) Municipal recreation buildings (9 m)
Woodstock	September 2008	Playgrounds (30 m) Sport & playing fields (15 m) Municipal buildings (9 m) Transit stops and shelters (4 m) Community events (can apply to be smoke-free) Downtown patios and municipal sidewalks (smoke-free)

City of Peterborough	December 2007 (last revision May 2011)	Parks (9 m) Playgrounds, skate parks, splash pads (9 m) Beaches (9 m) Sport & recreation playing fields includes seating (9 m) Municipal entrances (9 m)
Sault Ste. Marie	September 2007	Municipal parks (15 m) Playgrounds (15 m) Sport & recreation playing fields (15 m) Municipal entrances (4 m)
Ottawa	August 2004	Municipal parks (9 m) Playgrounds (9 m) Beaches (9 m) Sport & recreation playing fields (9 m) Municipal entrances (9 m)
Collingwood	November 2002	Public playgrounds (25 m), includes swimming pools, municipal entrances, sports and recreation playing fields (25 m)

## Policy Options

### Smoke-Free Public Outdoor Spaces Policy Options

The list below reflects four available options presented in order from least restrictive to most restrictive of smoking in public outdoor spaces.

OPTION 1	COST IMPLICATIONS	PROS	CONS
<p>No smoking within nine (9) metres of:</p> <p>a) All public playgrounds and arenas, including but not limited to swimming pools, splash pads, sports and recreation playing fields, outdoor areas used for public enjoyment and recreation areas for children such as petting zoos, trails, and public gardens.</p> <p>b) All public places and workplaces entrances/doorways (public places and workplaces, as defined in current Bylaw 10-2004).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More signage required at various locations on a property (e.g., playgrounds) to indicate the 9 m distance.</li> <li>• 9 m signs required for entrances.</li> <li>• Staffing (impacts time required for Enforcement Officer to educate and enforce)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moves exposure to ETS out of danger zone for the listed settings.</li> <li>• Most people believe existing law requires a buffer of 9 m from all entrances.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several public settings not included.</li> <li>• A defined distance (9 m) creates confusion with a setting since the property boundary may be unclear.</li> <li>• Creates confusion re: "How far is 9 metres?"</li> <li>• Places increased demands on enforcement staff.</li> <li>• Does not address role modelling or social norms concerns. Children still view the smokers.</li> <li>• Not reflective of trends for outdoor bylaw development in other communities. Bad image for our communities.</li> <li>• Safety concerns - adults attempting to smoke 9 m from child/setting can no longer actively supervise.</li> </ul>

OPTION 2	COST IMPLICATIONS	PROS	CONS
<p>A complete smoking ban in:</p> <p>a) All outdoor areas used for public enjoyment and recreation areas for children, including but not limited to parks, playgrounds, playing fields, swimming pools, splash pads, petting zoos, trails, public gardens, festivals, etc.)</p> <p>b) All municipally-owned and/or operated recreational properties*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No smoking within 9 m of all public places and workplaces entrances/doorways (public places and workplaces, as defined in current Bylaw 10-2004).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Application process required for Designated Smoking Areas at public outdoor events and festivals used for public enjoyment and recreation where the audience is adult.</p> <p>* Exemptions for long-term care homes, marinas, campgrounds, beaches, and golf courses - current legislation to apply.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General signage required at outdoor areas to indicate no-smoking zone.</li> <li>• 9 m signs required for entrances.</li> <li>• Staffing (impacts time required for Enforcement Officer to educate and enforce)</li> <li>• Added promotion, processing and enforcement of Designated Smoking Area applications.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased protection from ETS.</li> <li>• Complete ban is easier to understand and obey; easier to enforce.</li> <li>• Festival option for designated smoking area addresses concerns of organizers of events whose audience is adult. Requires consultation with Enforcement Officers which provides an opportunity to explain the Smoke-Free Ontario Act and ensure increased compliance.</li> <li>• Less litter.</li> <li>• Attempts to address role modelling and social norms related to child focused settings.</li> <li>• Reflects recent trend for outdoor bylaw development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not include beaches, or golf courses.</li> <li>• While exemptions may increase perception of co-operation with festival and event organizers, residents and workers/volunteers would potentially be exposed to environmental tobacco smoke.</li> <li>• Festival organizers required to apply for a designated smoking area.</li> </ul>

OPTION 3	COST IMPLICATIONS	PROS	CONS
<p>A complete smoking ban in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. All outdoor areas used for public enjoyment and children recreation areas (including parks, playgrounds, playing fields, swimming pools, splash pads, petting zoos, trails, public gardens, festivals and public beaches)</li> <li>b. Municipally-owned and/or operated recreational properties*</li> <li>c. All outdoor seating areas - bar and restaurant patios</li> </ul> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No smoking within 9 m of all public places and workplaces entrances/doorways (public places and workplaces, as defined in current Bylaw 10-2004).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Application process required for Designated Smoking Areas at public outdoor events and festivals used for public enjoyment and recreation where the audience is adult.</p> <p>* Exemptions for long-term care homes, marinas, campgrounds, and golf courses - current legislation to apply.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General signage required at outdoor areas to indicate no-smoking zone.</li> <li>• 9 m signs required for entrances.</li> <li>• Staffing (impacts time required for Enforcement Officer to educate and enforce)</li> <li>• Added promotion, processing and enforcement of Designated Smoking Area applications.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As above and:</li> <li>• Enforcement simplified.</li> <li>• Protects staff and patrons who work/dine outdoors on patios equally with those who work/dine indoors.</li> <li>• Protects children who frequent outdoor patios.</li> <li>• Simplifies compliance requirements for restaurant and bar proprietors. Equitable for all restaurants and bar operators.</li> <li>• Includes beaches.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not fully respond to social norms and role modelling issues.</li> </ul>

OPTIONS	COST IMPLICATIONS	PROS	CONS
<p>4) A complete smoking ban in all outdoor areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Areas used for public enjoyment and recreation (including parks, playgrounds, playing fields, swimming pools, splash pads, petting zoos, trails, beaches, public gardens, marinas, etc.).</li> <li>b. Outdoor venues</li> <li>c. Outdoor seating areas - restaurant and bar patios</li> <li>d. Outdoor workplaces</li> <li>e. Outdoor public events</li> <li>f. Areas considered miscellaneous (see definition)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General signage required at outdoor areas to indicate no-smoking zone.</li> <li>• Staffing (minimal impact on time required for Enforcement Officer to educate and enforce)</li> <li>• Less expense to develop educational and support materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As in Option 2 and 3 and:</li> <li>• Best for the health of Lambton; protecting everyone from ETS.</li> <li>• Fully addresses role modelling and social norms issues.</li> <li>• Includes full property of all golf courses, marina</li> <li>• Potential for an increase in attendance and visitor satisfaction at festivals similar to the experience of restaurants and bars.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imposes on private living spaces at marinas and campgrounds.</li> </ul>

**Definitions:**

**Outdoor areas**

Includes but not limited to - parks, playgrounds, wading or swimming pools, splash pads, sports fields, (e.g. but not limited to, soccer fields, football fields, baseball/softball diamonds, basketball courts, skateboard parks, tennis courts, lawn bowling greens, golf courses, horseshoe pits, ice surfaces, toboggan hills).

**Outdoor venues:**

Includes but not limited to - stadiums, grandstands, watercraft, public areas adjacent to water, beaches, docks, marinas, seawalls, piers, boardwalks, horticultural display areas or ornamental gardens, walking/hiking trails, campgrounds, bike paths.

**Outdoor seating areas:**

Includes but not limited to - restaurant and bar patios (regulations in place, but doesn't protect bar servers), buffer zone of a specific number of metres around the perimeter of the patio, entranceways and air intakes; buffer zone makes patios truly smoke-free.

**Outdoor workplaces**

Includes but not limited to - restaurant/bar patios, open air markets, sidewalk sales, ferries, tour boats, double-decker buses, construction sites, cemeteries, outdoor public spaces that house animals, such as zoos, farms, humane societies, veterinarians' offices, etc.).

**Outdoor public events**

- Includes but not limited to - festivals, fairs and spectator events – including tents that may be erected on the grounds – such as concerts, sporting events and parades.
- Specific streets, e.g., in a main shopping area or within a school zone, including the sidewalk, street, lane, thoroughfare, curb, retaining wall, boulevard, etc.

**Miscellaneous**

Includes but not limited to - movie and bank machine lineups, parking lots, transit shelters and transit stops, including taxi stands.

## Preferred Option

### Option 3

A complete smoking ban in:

- a) All outdoor areas used for public enjoyment and children recreation areas (including parks, playgrounds, playing fields, swimming pools, splash pads, petting zoos, trails, public gardens, festivals and public beaches)
- b) Municipally-owned and/or operated recreational properties\*
- c) All outdoor seating areas - bar and restaurant patios

No smoking within 9 m of all public places and workplaces entrances/doorways (public places and workplaces, as defined in current Bylaw 10-2004).

Application process required for Designated Smoking Areas at public outdoor events and festivals used for public enjoyment and recreation where the audience is adult.

\* Exemptions for long-term care homes, marinas, campgrounds, and golf courses - current legislation to apply.

### Why this option?

- Demonstrated strong public support (RRFSS) for smoke-free playgrounds, doorways and entrances, playgrounds and patios.
- Achieves goal to protect children from exposure to ETS, enhances role modelling of tobacco-free choices, and addresses social acceptance of the choice to smoke.
- Increased compliance with the bylaw. Number of complaints and inquiries reduced.
- Enforcement less complex with complete ban.
- Reflects current bylaws in development or recently enacted (Hamilton, Niagara).

## Proposed Public Consultation Process

<b>Public Awareness</b>	Ads will be placed in all local media advertising date, location and times of public meetings. Letters to stakeholders should be mailed explaining the impending process and encouraging stakeholders to make presentations.
<b>On-Line Survey</b>	An on-line survey will be posted to allow residents to submit their feedback regarding the proposed restrictions.
<b>Telephone Survey</b>	The telephone survey, currently undertaken through the Rapid Risk Factor Surveillance System, will reflect the most recent data.
<b>Public Consultation Process</b>	A series of seven public consultations in Lambton County up to two hours in length will be held – Sarnia (2), Petrolia, St. Clair Township, Lambton Shores (2) and Warwick Township – to educate the public, gather information, and measure public support for smoke-free outdoor spaces and report findings to County Council with a draft bylaw for consideration. Invitations extended to neighboring municipalities and an opportunity for anyone to attend any of the public sessions.
<b>Panel (internal)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• chair all meetings</li> <li>• receive and answer questions</li> <li>• co-ordinate speakers</li> <li>• tape all meetings to ensure accuracy and completeness</li> </ul>
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gather input on the content and implementation of the proposed bylaw</li> <li>• submit a report to Lambton County council with recommendations</li> </ul>
<b>Process</b>	<p><b>Public/participants will be asked to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Register at meetings to comment on the proposed bylaw</li> <li>• In five minutes or less, state their name and indicate:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ proposed bylaw support or opposition</li> <li>○ restrictions they support or oppose</li> <li>○ bylaw amendments</li> <li>○ bylaw implementation</li> <li>○ timing of bylaw enactment (month, year)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Written Submissions</b> - The public and stakeholders will be invited to submit a written presentation to the panel without having to attend a meeting.</p>

## Enforcement

Many jurisdictions throughout Canada, around the world, and notably in Ontario, have successfully regulated outdoor smoking. Studies of some existing bylaws demonstrate that enforcement has not been difficult and compliance is not a significant issue<sup>6,7,8</sup>. Bylaws have been in place for two or more years throughout Ontario including Orillia, Belleville, Collingwood, Woodstock, and Peterborough. Municipalities reported either no increase in complaints, or minimal complaints/inquiries that required a response. Municipalities also reported no impact on the use of city recreational facilities<sup>9</sup>.

Lambton's Tobacco Enforcement team anticipates a similar situation for our community. With a strong public education component, past experience suggests there will be a positive public response such as when Lambton's non-smoking By-Law was introduced in 2004 (Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces By-Law No. 10-2004) and again with the implementation of the Smoke-Free Ontario Act in 2006.

Lambton currently employs three 0.5 FTE Enforcement Officers (EOs) who are trained, experienced and are responsible for enforcement of Lambton's 2004 non-smoking bylaw and the 2006 Smoke-Free Ontario Act, as well as other County By-Laws. No additional funding is required for enforcement; EOs are 100% funded through Smoke-Free Ontario. The Enforcement team would be responsible to assist with the smooth introduction and implementation of the proposed By-Law.

Successful implementation of the new By-Law requires a comprehensive enforcement strategy involving three components; education, signage and appropriate enforcement. Its success will be measured by documenting a high compliance rate which relies on a foundation of strong public support. All are necessary to successfully implement the Smoke-Free Public Outdoor Spaces bylaw.

1. Education – A well-planned multi-strategic communication strategy will inform everyone about the bylaw and how to comply with it. This would include advertising, a series of media releases and media interviews, presentations, attendance at a number of community events, details reported on the websites of the Community Health Services Department and the County of Lambton, and availability of printed resources. To achieve compliance the public must know about and understand the bylaw. The Enforcement Officers (EOs) will have a significant role promoting the bylaw as part of their enforcement duties.
2. Signage – Visible (strategically placed) and attractive signage is important for successful smoke-free policy. Signage would help maximize education and compliance and therefore assist residents to self-enforce the outdoor smoke-free bylaw.
3. Enforcement –The first enforcement priority will focus on responding to complaints which may initially be high and decrease over time. Warnings will then be given as part of our education plan and when needed, charges will be issued. It is expected the number of charges will be low because there is a high rate of support for this bylaw.

A By-Law is only effective if it has a high compliance rate and is enforceable. Therefore, complexity of the Smoke-free Public Outdoor Spaces Bylaw will have an impact. The public wants to comply with the law and to do so the bylaw must be easily understood by everyone; the public and the Enforcement Officers. A complex bylaw will result in a number of complaints, additional time dedicated to explaining the bylaw, a number of charges issued, and a lower compliance rate.

## **Conclusion**

The County of Lambton, as part of its '*duty to protect*', has made tremendous strides to safeguard people of all ages from involuntary exposure to indoor ETS. Research suggests further steps are needed to further improve the quality of life by creating outdoor smoke-free zones in public spaces.

Smoke-free outdoor policies are a relevant, and an emerging area in tobacco control efforts consistent with County of Lambton Community Health Service Department's program goals to eliminate non-smokers' exposure to second-hand smoke.

Implementing restrictions on smoking in specific municipal outdoor spaces would contribute to the improved health and well-being of residents, and thereby the wider community. Improved health supports prosperity in the County of Lambton, and reduces the economic burden of smoking in our community.

## **Recommendation**

- a) It is recommended that Community Health Services Department staff organize and hold a series of public consultations in Lambton County to educate the public, gather information, and measure public support for smoke-free outdoor spaces and report findings to County Council with a draft bylaw for consideration by early 2012.
- b) That council support Policy Option 3 as a basis for public consultations.

## References

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- <sup>1</sup> Building On Our Gains, Taking Action Now: Ontario's Tobacco Control Strategy for 2011 - 2016; Report from the Tobacco Strategy Advisory Group to the Minister of Health Promotion and Sport. October 18, 2010; <http://www.mhp.gov.on.ca/en/smoke-free/TSAG%20Report.pdf>
- <sup>2</sup> Forsythe J. *Smoke-Free Outdoor Public Spaces: A Community Advocacy Toolkit*. Physicians for a Smoke-Free Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. September 2010
- <sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2006 [accessed 2011 August 19].
- <sup>4</sup> F.J. Galloway Associates Inc., Strategic Plan, County of Lambton, February 2003.
- <sup>5</sup> Lynch, Megan, McDonald, Kevin. Smoking and Second-hand Smoke in Outdoor Municipal Recreational Areas in Hamilton. Submitted by Elizabeth Richardson, MD, MHSc, FRCPC, Medical Officer of Health, Public Health Services Department. City of Hamilton, Public Health Services Division, February 28, 2011
- <sup>6</sup> Klein, Elizabeth G, Jean L. Forster, Brittany McFadden and Corliss W. Outley. "Minnesota tobacco-free park policies: Attitudes of the general public and park officials". *Nicotine and Tobacco Research*. January 2007; 1 (S1):S53
- <sup>7</sup> Kennedy, R.D., Fong, G.T., Thompson, M.E., Kaufman, P.K., Ferrence, R., Schwartz, R., "Evaluation of a Comprehensive Outdoor Smoking Bylaw - A Longitudinal Study of Smokers and Non-Smokers in the Canadian City of Woodstock", poster presentation 6th National Conference on Tobacco or Health, November 2009.
- <sup>8</sup> Thinkwell Research. (2010) "Smoke free Nova Scotia Bridgewater smoke free spaces survey". Accessed at [www.smokefreens.ca/current-initiatives/outdoor-spaces-resources](http://www.smokefreens.ca/current-initiatives/outdoor-spaces-resources)
- <sup>9</sup> Smoking and Second-hand Smoke in Outdoor Municipal Recreational Areas in Hamilton. Submitted by Elizabeth Richardson, MD, MHSc, FRCPC, Medical Officer of Health, Public Health Services Department. City of Hamilton, Public Health Services Division, February 28, 2011