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the Gaming and Liquor Commission

GAMING IN ALBERTA 1991 • 1992 REVIEW

Government Documents



A JOINT REPORT OF THE ALBERTA GAMING COMMISSION
AND THE GAMING CONTROL BRANCH

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Chairman

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Honourable Ken Kowalski
Deputy Premier
Minister Responsible for Lotteries and Gaming
408 Legislature Building
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2B6

Dear Mr. Kowalski:

I am pleased to submit a review of gaming activities in Alberta for the 1991 and 1992 calendar years.

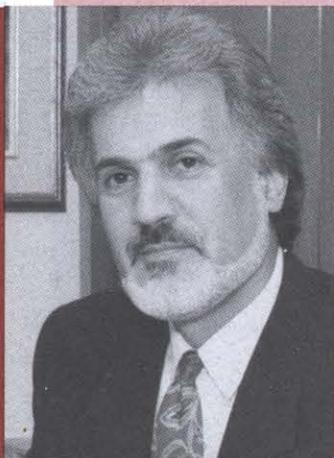
Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ziad Jaber", with a horizontal line underneath.

Ziad Jaber
Chairman

cc: Brian Egli
Director
Gaming Control Branch

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



ZIAD JABER,
CHAIRMAN,
ALBERTA
GAMING
COMMISSION

I am honoured to be the Chairman of the Alberta Gaming Commission. The Gaming Commission provides guidance, information and assistance to thousands of dedicated volunteers involved in their local communities for the betterment of all Albertans. The charitable gaming model in our province supported by our government is the envy of many jurisdictions in North America.

The Alberta Gaming Commission licences charities, and the net profit generated by community groups from charitable gaming—about \$100 million in each of 1991 and 1992—goes toward their charitable goals and objectives in their communities. We issue over 8000 licences per year for bingos, casinos, pull-tickets and raffles, and approximately 7000 charities in the province use gaming profits to enhance community well being with education, health care, amateur sport and other worthwhile initiatives. The Commission is pleased to help support these activities.

The Commission is pro-active in supporting charitable organizations, and works to maximize the benefits of charitable gaming for these groups. The Gaming Commission holds policy meetings on gaming issues, and we welcome any public input to do with charitable gaming.

Ziad Jaber
Chairman

THE COMMISSION'S ROLE

Appointed by Order-In-Council, the Alberta Gaming Commission administers Section 207 of the Criminal Code of Canada. It issues licences for bingos, casinos, raffles, and pull-tickets. (See Appendix A).

The Commission is responsible for:

1. issuing licences for gaming events fairly;
2. holding appeal hearings into licences, use of profits, or terms and conditions of licence;
3. providing the public with information on the licencing and conduct of gaming events; and
4. reviewing charitable gaming policies.

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: ROBERT O'BRIEN (MEMBER 1991, 1992); ZIAD JABER (MEMBER 1991, CHAIRMAN 1992); JOHN TORODE (MEMBER 1991, 1992). SEATED: ROBERT J. GIESBRECHT (MEMBER 1991); KRISHAN JOSHEE (CHAIRMAN 1991). MISSING: EDWARD GAUDET (MEMBER 1991, 1992)



COMMISSION MEMBERS

1991

Krishan Joshee, C.M.
Chairman

Robert O'Brien
Barrhead

John Torode
Calgary

Ziad Jaber
Edmonton

Edward Gaudet
Daysland

Robert J. Giesbrecht
Lethbridge

1992

Ziad Jaber
Chairman

Robert O'Brien
Barrhead

John Torode
Calgary

Edward Gaudet
Daysland

REVIEW OF 1991 • 1992

Alberta groups raised \$200 million from charity gaming events in 1991 and 1992. The profits were used to support the following activities:

- provision of medical equipment;
- assistance to the handicapped;
- support of education;
- provision of community facilities and playgrounds;
- help to fire victims;
- support of amateur sports.

COMMISSION CHANGES

Three Commissioners retired in 1991:

- Eric Jerrard of Grande Prairie, first appointed in 1981;
- Jo Anne Murray of Calgary, first appointed in 1984; and
- Larry Yuzda of Calgary, first appointed in 1985.

They were replaced by:

- Robert O'Brien of Barrhead;
- Ziad Jaber of Edmonton; and
- John Torode of Calgary.

In March 1991, the responsibility for the Gaming Commission and the Gaming Control Branch was transferred from the Attorney General to the Minister Responsible for Lotteries. As of June 30, 1993, responsibility for the Commission was transferred to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General.

In 1992, Robert Giesbrecht of Lethbridge retired after 10 years on the Commission.

In June 1992, after six years of service to Albertans, Krishan Joshee, C.M. was succeeded as Chairman by the Vice-Chairman, Ziad Jaber.

COMMISSION HEARINGS

During 1991, there were 22 days of hearings: ten each in Edmonton and Calgary; one in Lac La Biche; and one in Drumheller. There were a further 22 days of hearings in 1992: eleven in Edmonton; ten in Calgary; and one in Whitecourt. In addition, the Commission spent two days in

policy session. The Commission heard 280 cases: 138 in 1991, and 142 in 1992.

BINGOS

Bingo continued to be the most profitable gaming activity. Charities netted \$48.9 million in 1991, and \$49.9 million in 1992. In 1991, six new bingo associations started: three in Edmonton; and one each in Calgary, Lac La Biche and Drumheller. In 1992, four new bingo associations started: two in Calgary; and one each in Whitecourt and Drayton Valley. One Lethbridge association ceased operations in 1991. At the end of 1992, 65 bingo associations were active in the Province.

In 1992, bingo associations generated 88.8% of all bingo revenue in the Province. Over 10 million people played bingo in 1992. Per event, players spent on average:

1990 - \$28.51

1991 - \$29.65

1992 - \$30.08

In 1992, two new bingo associations asked for approval to pool their net profits. These would be distributed to their members on a monthly basis. This was approved, using a similar pooling model developed for casino. See cases 92-100 and 92-101 in "Selected Commission Cases."

When two new associations opened in Calgary in the fall of 1992, some community groups expressed concern over declining bingo profits. The Commission met with Calgary bingo associations and developed a standardized bingo payout structure. As of November 16, 1992, all Calgary associations offered the same prize payouts.

CASINOS

In 1991, groups made a profit of \$19.3 million from casinos. In 1992 they made \$20.9 million (this includes both charity and exhibition casinos). The average net profit for a two day charity casino were:

	Edmonton	Calgary
1990	\$24,763	\$17,220
1991	26,720	16,937
1992	28,881	18,782

Until late in 1991, casino access was limited to groups in the larger centres; only groups operating programs in a community could conduct a casino there. There were blank casino dates outside Edmonton and Calgary; there were not enough charities to fill them all. The Commission allowed groups from other communities to fill this excess capacity. This allowed charities from smaller communities to use this form of fund raising.

A double laydown or big baccarat game was approved, on a trial basis, at the 1991 summer exhibition casinos. The game was introduced into the two-day casinos in the fall.

PULL-TICKETS

Pull-ticket profits continued to drop, as follows:

1990 - \$20.9 million
1991 - \$20.5 million
1992 - \$19.4 million.

While the number of licences grew, sales dropped. Most sales are in the licenced club rooms of veteran or fraternal groups. These groups are seeing decreases in membership and sales, including pull-tickets.

In 1991, the Commission approved for sale a \$200.00 winning ticket. The previous maximum was \$100.00. New terms and conditions were introduced. These reduced some record keeping and reporting requirements.

RAFFLES

The number of raffle licences issued in 1991 decreased from 1990. The net profit also dropped to \$10 million from \$10.4 million.

In an effort to improve raffle ticket sales, the Commission:

- approved the use of credit cards for the purchase of raffle tickets;
- allowed sports drafts to print entry forms in newspapers;
- removed the one million dollar maximum on ticket sales.

These changes appeared to improve raffle profits. In 1992, the number of licences issued increased to 3,112; while net profit increased to \$11.7 million.

POLICY REVIEW

The Commission held an executive session in December 1991 to review policy issues. A number of decisions were made, including:

- volunteers can be reimbursed for vouchered out-of-pocket expenses;
- individuals cannot work in a casino if they are convicted of weapons offences, or crimes against persons;
- casino operators must provide their employees with photo identification cards;
- no change in the maximum \$15,000 bingo prize payout.

SUMMARY OF COMMISSION HEARINGS

	1990	1991	1992
Total Cases Heard	119	138	142
Written Decisions issued	106	132	134
Decisions deferred	4	3	0
Applications withdrawn prior to hearing	9	3	8
Types of Issues Heard at Hearing			
Licence Eligibility	52	72	66
Suitable use of gaming profits	43	43	24
Casino eligibility, related groups	15	20	24
Licence terms and conditions issues	14	12	11
Bingo associations	3	8	4
Disciplinary review	6	9	8
Hired casino personnel registration review	4	0	4
Hearing Licencing Decisions			
<i>Licence applications approved</i>			
Bingo	6	3	18
Casino	19	20	26
Pull-Ticket	5	10	2
Raffle	4	1	5
TOTAL	34	34	51
<i>Licence Applications Not Approved</i>			
Bingo	8	14	12
Casino	20	27	27
Pull-Ticket	1	16	2
Raffle	14	1	7
TOTAL	43	58	48

GAMING CONTROL BRANCH

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Over 1991 and 1992, charitable gaming continued to grow in Alberta and across Canada. Gaming Control takes great pride in adopting a pro-active approach to working with the many charitable organizations and the gaming industry as a whole across the province. In fact, Alberta's reputation as the volunteer capital of Canada has a great deal to do with the degree to which the Government works in partnership with charitable volunteer-oriented organizations. We are continually working to make our operations more streamlined and user-friendly, while maintaining the strict regulations necessary for gaming operations.

The Gaming Control Branch is committed to being a results-oriented body. With the Alberta Gaming Commission, we will continue to work with charities and the gaming industry to maximize the benefits of gaming in Alberta.

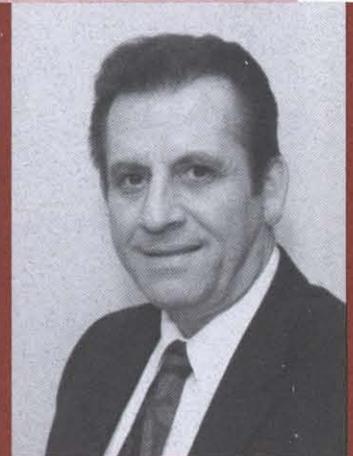
Brian Egli
Director, Gaming Control Branch

ROLE

The Gaming Control Branch is separate from the Commission. It is the enforcement agency for licenced gaming in the Province and is responsible for:

1. reviewing licence applications;
2. conducting background investigations;
3. providing technical and professional gaming advice to the Commission and Alberta Lotteries;
4. auditing financial records;
5. conducting field audits;
6. enforcing terms and conditions of licences;
7. liaising with charities;
8. conducting on-site inspections of gaming events;
9. conducting investigations of criminal wrongdoing, or problems, in licenced gaming events in the Province; and
10. ensuring the security of the video lottery program.

BRIAN EGLI,
DIRECTOR,
GAMING
CONTROL
BRANCH



PULL-TICKET STANDARDS

Branch inspectors routinely review new pull-tickets before they are approved for sale in the Province. They check to ensure the following standards are met:

Individual Tickets

- Hidden number(s) or symbol(s) on individual tickets must not be seen using an outside light;
- Ticket windows cannot be previewed;
- There must be no physical difference in the appearance of winning and non-winning tickets. This includes colour quality, and edge shear marking;
- No individual winning ticket shall be valued at more than \$200.00.

Units

- Winning tickets must be randomly seeded in each unit;



- Each unit must be packaged to prevent tampering;
- All tickets of a unit must be contained in one sealed box;
- All tickets in each unit shall have a unique serial number;
- There shall be no more than 4000 tickets in each unit.

CASINO REGISTRATION PROGRAM

There are 2800 registered casino pit staff in Alberta. Only

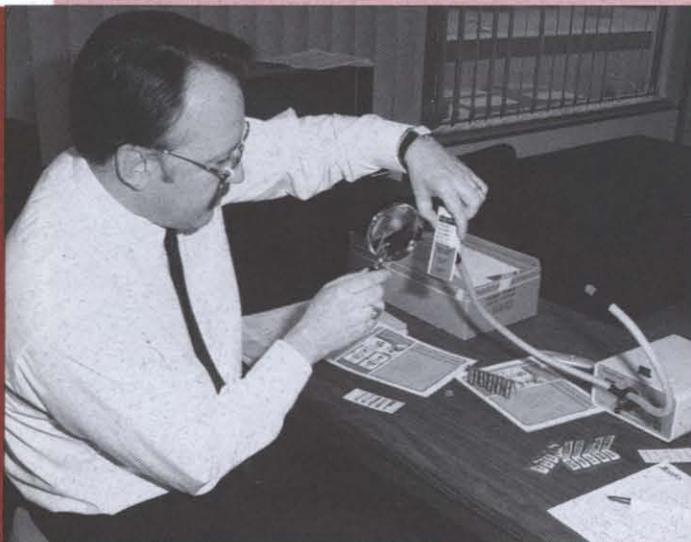
registered personnel can work in Alberta Casinos on a hired basis.

To become registered for casino games, individuals complete an application, including a Games Manager recommendation. The application is forwarded to the Branch for security checks and recommendation to Commission.

Additionally, Cash Cage and Countroom advisors, and Games Managers must first qualify in their area of expertise and subsequently pass a written and practical examination administered by the Branch.

No individual is eligible to work in a casino if convicted within the last five years of a criminal offence related to:

- narcotics; or
- acts of dishonesty, including but not limited to, offences involving fraud, currency, or gaming and betting; or
- those against the rights of property such as theft, robbery, forgery; or



HIGH INTENSITY LIGHTS ARE USED TO DETERMINE IF WINNING TICKETS CAN BE IDENTIFIED.

- fire arms and offensive weapons; or
- an indictable offence for an act of violence against a person.

If five years after conviction an individual is still under sentence for any of these offences, registration shall not be approved until completion of sentence. If an individual has received a pardon under provisions of the Criminal Records Act, this policy will not apply.

INVESTIGATION UNITS EDMONTON AND CALGARY

Inspectors are assigned an area of the Province. Their responsibilities include the investigation of criminal activity

or violations of Licence Terms and Conditions. Ongoing inspections are conducted at gaming events in each area. Field audits are also conducted and meetings are held with local charities. Policy issues are discussed at these meetings, and concerns raised by either the charity or Branch audit or licence review staff are resolved. See "Investigation Statistics" for details.

In the fall of 1991, Edmonton and Calgary Investigation Units became involved with the Video Lottery Terminal test program. This involves conducting:

- site location approvals;
- background investigations of applicants;
- security checks; and
- ensuring the continual integrity of the VLT program.

Gaming Control provides 24 hour complaint lines as follows:

- For Charitable Gaming events, call 427-5052. After regular office hours, calls will be taken by the Answering Service. Collect calls accepted.
- For the Video Lottery Program, call 1-800-661-2987 and leave your message. All callers will be contacted by inspectors of the Branch.

INVESTIGATION STATISTICS 1991-1992

	Edmonton*			Calgary*			Total		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
Complaints	518	543	598	278	312	370	796	855	968
Internal Referrals	232	203	200	109	61	151	341	264	351
Eligibility Reports	26	14	12	27	24	19	53	38	31
Inspections									
Bingo	131	191	187	96	72	77	227	263	264
Pull-tickets	51	282	169	19	121	91	70	403	260
Raffle	1	3	1	5	3	2	6	6	3
Casino	252	171	187	117	113	129	369	282	319
VLT	-	20	96	-	-	11	-	20	107
VLT Backgrounds	-	-	380	-	-	334	-	-	714
TOTAL	1211	1427	1831	651	706	1184	1862	2133	3015

Criminal charges were laid by Inspectors as follows:

Offence	Counts	
	1991	1992
Theft Over \$1,000.00	14	20
Theft Under \$1,000.00	8	4
Cheating at Play	3	6
Other Criminal Code	4	34
TOTAL	28	64

* Edmonton includes the northern half of Alberta, from Ponoka north. Calgary includes the southern half of Alberta, from Lacombe south.

SELECTED COMMISSION CASES

ISSUE: CHARITY STATUS

CASE: 91-2

Background:

An Alberta chapter of a British Columbia group applied for a casino licence. Its purpose was to disseminate the teachings of a philosophy based upon “the mathematical principle of life.” The chapter had 32 members, and wished to use gaming profits for the costs of a house they owned.

Decision:

The group was ruled not to be a charity. Its members followed a particular philosophy of life. Their activities were of a fraternal nature, and did not provide a community service or public benefit.

ISSUE: CHARITY STATUS

CASE: 91-19

Background:

A hospital offering primary acute care and extended care, applied for a raffle licence.

Decision:

The hospital was ruled not eligible for licence. It was not a charity as meant by Section 207(1)(b) of the Criminal Code. To be considered a charity, membership in the group must be voluntary. Its executive must be chosen from its voluntary base. It is this broad based membership which sets and controls the group’s activities.

The hospital did not have a volunteer membership base; rather, it was formed under the Hospital Act. Its activities are a matter of public policy.

A volunteer support group to the hospital would be eligible for licence.

ISSUE: CHARITY STATUS

CASE: 91-20

Background:

A day care owners/operators support group applied for licence. Their activities were to:

- enhance the quality of child care;
- represent the interests of child care;

- operate child care training programs.

Their voting membership consisted of day care centre owners.

Decision:

The group was not a charity. They were an industry association of day care operators, both private and non-profit. Their activities were intended to support the industry. This was in the self-interest of the operators, and did not provide a public service.

ISSUE: USE OF PROFITS

CASE: 91-33

Background:

A Boy Scout support group conducted a raffle. They used profits to attend Edmonton Oiler hockey games; and for entry to the West Edmonton Mall Water Park.

Decision:

Gaming profits can be used for travel expenses required to deliver a group’s services in Alberta. Gaming profits cannot

be used for social, recreational, or administrative travel costs.

The trips to Edmonton were not part of a recognized Scouts Canada program; e.g., necessary for the achievement of an award. Rather, they were of a social or recreational nature, intended as a “reward” for certain selected Cubs.

The group was not required to refund their raffle account for past trips. They could not use profits for similar trips in the future.

ISSUE: CONTINUED LICENCING

CASE: 91-43

Background:

A provincial group that provided services to the handicapped were licenced for a raffle, with 125,800 tickets. One month before the draw, they advised approximately 6639 tickets were missing.

A Gaming Control Branch investigation showed they had contravened a number of licence conditions, including:

- no ticket security;
- no ticket inventory control;
- no seller’s controls;

- cash used to pay expenses;
- no receipts for expenses;
- payment of ticket sellers.

The group was allowed to finish the raffle, and conduct the draw. The group then applied for two additional raffle licences:

- a van raffle, with \$170,000 in tickets; and
- a cash calendar raffle, with \$150,000 in tickets.

Decision:

The Commission ruled the group would be licenced for only one raffle. Before the licence was issued, they would have to satisfy the Gaming Control Branch they had adequately controlled their ticket inventory. If they proposed to sell tickets at a number of locations, inventory controls would have to exist at both the distribution point and each sales location.

The group had showed an inability to effectively conduct their last major raffle. The lack of controls made it impossible to determine the status of missing tickets. Until the group could effectively conduct a major raffle, they were limited to conducting one at a time.

The group could not hire an individual whose only duty was to manage the raffle.

Once the group met these requirements, a licence was issued.

ISSUE: TYPES OF BINGO PROGRAMS

CASE: 91-46

Background:

Two sporting groups were licenced to conduct bingos in a former bingo association hall. They operated a total of six events on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. As they were not part of a bingo association, they were allowed progressive or accumulating jackpots.

The two local bingo associations were allowed to include weekly play-off games in their programs. They were not allowed to have progressive or accumulating jackpots.

The sporting groups asked to include a play-off game as part of their program. They also asked to sell pull-tickets during their bingos.

Decision:

The two groups had the option of using one of the two allowed bingo program formats:

- the bingo association format, with play-off games; or
- the non-association, or community bingo format, with progressive jackpots.

There are two types of bingo programs licenced in Alberta:

1. Bingo Association. These are required when a number of groups operate bingo at least four days a week, in a hall intended mainly for bingo (i.e., a commercial style bingo hall). They cannot offer a prize pool accumulated over more than one event. They are allowed to have one evening and one afternoon “play-off” game per week per hall.
2. Non-Association or Community Bingo. These are operated by a group three times a week or less, usually in its own hall. Progressive jackpots, which accumulate over a number of events, are allowed. They are not allowed to have “play-off” type games.

The two sporting groups operated bingo six times per

week in a hall intended mainly for bingo. By limiting the six events to three days, they were able to use the community bingo policy, which allows progressive jackpots. Presumably, they adopted this approach to give them a competitive difference from the two bingo associations.

The two groups were free to adopt the other program format allowed in the province, i.e., similar to those allowed bingo associations. They could operate more than three days per week, and offer one evening play-off game per week; and one afternoon play-off game per week. They would not be licenced for games with progressive jackpots.

The Commission would not interfere in the bingo association’s decision to compete with the sporting groups by holding play-off games on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. The decision as to which day of the week a play-off game is scheduled is best left to the groups concerned. It should be the market that decides which program bingo players prefer.

Neither group was licenced to sell pull-tickets at that time.

“Groups can sell pull-tickets only on their own premises (owned or rented); and only in the area specified on the licence. Tickets can be sold only at events operated by the licenced group. The premises is where the group holds its events, or delivers its programs to the community.”

The hall was designed to operate as a commercial style bingo hall, and up to this point in time, the only activity ongoing has been bingo. The Commission would reconsider its decision if the sporting groups could show they operate community programs from that location.

ISSUE: CREDIT CARD USE CASE: 91-47

Background:

Six performing arts groups requested a change in the policy of not allowing individuals to use credit cards to buy raffle tickets.

Decision:

Raffle terms and conditions were revised to state:

“Raffle tickets can be sold for cash, certified cheque, money order or credit card voucher.

These shall be made payable to the licenced group. If accepting

non-certified cheques, the ticket stub cannot be included in any draws until the cheque clears the bank.”

There was no change in bingo, casino or pull-ticket terms and conditions to allow the use of credit cards.

Credit cards are widely used. The Government approved their use for Alberta Liquor Control Board purchases; and for the purchase of some Western Canada Lottery Corporation products. In practical terms, most of the charities likely to accept credit cards for raffle ticket sales already accept them in the normal course of their activities. Allowing credit card use would likely increase raffle sales. This would provide charities with increased revenues for their community activities.

**ISSUE:
RELATED GROUPS
- CASINO
LICENCES**

CASE: 91-64

Background:

In 1990, a women’s softball association was licenced for a one time only casino. They were the organizing body for the 1990 Canadian Midget Girl’s Softball

Championship; and were granted a casino to fund it.

They were awarded the 1992 Canadian Junior Ladies Fast Pitch National Championship, and were applying for another casino.

Decision:

The group was licenced for one more casino; with the profits used to fund the 1992 Championship. Their bid for the championship was supported by Softball Alberta, and approved by Softball Canada.

The group would not necessarily be eligible for future casino licences. They played softball as part of a community league umbrella. That umbrella group may be the suitable group for future licences.

**ISSUE:
CASINO WORKERS**

CASE: 91-73

Background:

“Only members of a licenced group, as defined by its bylaws, can volunteer to work at a casino. Their paid staff can work, provided:

1. They are members of the group, as defined by their bylaws.
2. They volunteer their services outside normal working hours.
3. They do not fill the following key positions:
 - General Manager;
 - Alternate General Manager;
 - Banker;
 - Count Room Supervisor.”

A provincial group asked that terms and conditions be amended to give its paid staff more responsibility in operating casinos.

Decision:

The Commission ruled that terms and conditions would not change. The Criminal Code provides that a charity can be licenced “to conduct and manage a lottery scheme.” A charity consists of volunteers, who wish to provide a public service.

The Commission requires that volunteer members of the licenced group be responsible for working its gaming activities. In this way, the Criminal Code requirement is met.

Volunteers must fill the key casino management positions. This ensures the volunteers are responsible for decision making, and providing direction. Paid staff can continue to volunteer their services in non-management positions.

ISSUE: CHARITY STATUS

CASE: 91-93

Background:

A child development centre was formed by a religious order in 1943. In 1968, a non-profit, non-sectarian volunteer board operated the centre. It offered three programs:

- a pre-school day care program for 160 children, 40% of whom were handicapped;
- a community residential program, providing group homes for 21 handicapped children;
- a support program for parents of children with developmental delays.

Decision:

The centre is a charity, and eligible for a casino licence. Its main purpose was to provide programs to children with mental or behavioral handicaps.

While children without handicaps were included, this was to provide "role models" for handicapped children. This was an essential part of the treatment program.

ISSUE: LICENCE REVOCATION

CASE: 91-102

Background:

A fraternal lodge had been licenced for bingo, casino, raffle and pull-ticket events. It was allowed to use a maximum of 50% of its net gaming profits for its building fund. The balance had to be used for charity.

A Gaming Control Branch investigation determined the lodge was in financial difficulty. It was on a cash only basis with its suppliers. Their bank seized all their accounts because of an overdraft in the building account. Other than the casino funds, gaming profits had not been deposited into a bank account. The cash was used to pay ongoing operating expenses, including rent, food and liquor. No donations had been made to charity.

Decision:

All the lodge's licences were revoked to prevent the misuse of future gaming profits. Any remaining gaming profits had to be used for charity; none could be used for lodge operations. This would offset the funds lost by community groups due to mismanagement of gaming licences.

The lodge was not able to manage their gaming licences as required by terms and conditions. They used 100% of their gaming profits for lodge operations; instead of the maximum of 50% allowed for their building fund. This may have included purchase of items for resale, including liquor and food. They did not maintain the required financial records.

ISSUE: PULL-TICKET SALES LOCATION

CASE: 91-107

Background:

A recreation group operated a junior A hockey club. They applied to sell pull-tickets during their hockey games at the local arena.

Decision:

The group was licenced to sell pull-tickets during their home hockey games at the arena, provided:

- tickets were only sold to individuals who had purchased a game admission; and
- the group set, and clearly posted, a minimum age of ticket buyers; and enforced the age limit.

“Groups can sell pull-tickets only on their own premises (owned or rented); and only in the area specified on the licence. Tickets can be sold only at events operated by the licenced group. The premises is where the group holds its events, or delivers its programs to the community.”

The arena was considered to be their premises during their hockey games. The group was responsible to limit sales to spectators at the games. In this way, the group can ensure sales are acceptable to the community.

**ISSUE:
CHARITY STATUS****CASE: 91-111****Background:**

A society was formed to support a junior high school music program. Membership was open to teachers, administrators, and parents and family of students in the music program. The bylaws provided for six officers, including the principal and band director, who had veto power over executive decisions.

Decision:

The society would be licenced, once they revised their bylaws.

A charity is made up of volunteers; and the executive is elected from that base. Its structure should ensure it is the volunteers that control the group’s charitable activities.

The existing bylaws gave a veto power to the principal and band director. The democratically elected volunteer executive, acting on behalf of the members, should be responsible for decision making. The society had to revise its bylaws to limit any veto power the principal or band director had over their activities.

**ISSUE:
RELIGIOUS
STATUS****CASE: 91-119****Background:**

A group was incorporated in 1973. Their main goal was “the spiritual regeneration of the human race.” Other objects included counselling services for human crises situations.

Membership was open to anyone accepting Jesus Christ as the Supreme Ruler. They owned a facility in which they held weekly “spiritual meetings” and group sessions. It also included a library and four suites on the second floor, which were rented to needy members.

They were not registered under the Religious Societies Lands Act, and they had no registered clergy. The City had granted a tax exemption on 40% of the building.

Decision:

The group was licenced, as they were a religious group. Their main purpose was to encourage spiritual values and principles. They offered regular spiritual services and provided spiritual instruction.

ISSUE: USE OF PROFITS

CASE: 91-129

Background:

A theatre company asked to use bingo profits to pay actor's salaries.

Decision:

The company could not use gaming profits to pay actors. Profits can be used to pay wages or salaries when a specific technical skill is required. This recognizes that volunteers cannot provide the community with some specialized services, such as counselling or education programs. It was not intended that gaming profits be used to hire performers so the public could pay an admission to watch. Actors should be paid from revenue received for their performances.

ISSUE: CASINO LOCATION

CASE: 91-139

Background:

An Airdrie group applied for a casino in Red Deer.

Decision:

The group was licenced to conduct a casino in Red Deer in

1992. Groups will be licenced to conduct casinos only in their own community. For Airdrie groups, this has been defined as the City of Airdrie, and the surrounding Municipal District. This policy gave priority to groups in a particular community.

The group was not normally eligible for a casino in Red Deer. However, Red Deer had a surplus casino capacity, with only 11 two-day casinos held in 1991. Groups from outside the City or County of Red Deer would be eligible to conduct a casino in Red Deer, as long as the surplus capacity existed. In communities with no surplus casino capacity, e.g., Calgary, groups from outside the community would not be licenced.

ISSUE: RELATED GROUPS - CASINO LICENCES

CASE: 92-12

Background:

As there are long casino waiting lists in Calgary and Edmonton, the Commission established the following policy:

"A charity is eligible for only one casino licence at a time, and may

hold no more than one casino in any year. Groups affiliated with a charity are considered related to the charity. Only one of either the principle group or an affiliate may be licenced for a casino at a time."

A provincial sporting body had been licenced for casinos. Their sport developed, and a number of the individual disciplines formed their own governing bodies. The individual disciplines applied for a casino.

Decision:

Each competitive discipline was ruled eligible for a casino licence. The provincial body would no longer be licenced; it no longer actively delivered public programs. Their primary purpose was to be an "umbrella" group. They dealt with the Provincial Government, national and international groups.

The new governing bodies set their own standards, operated clinics and organized competitions. Each operated independently, with its own distinct membership. This change in responsibility resulted from the growth in the number of participants in the sport; a

single group could no longer effectively represent all activities.

ISSUE: BINGO LOCATION

**CASES: 92-20,
92-73, 92-102**

Background:

Outside Edmonton and Calgary, charities were licenced to conduct bingo only in their own community. This allowed them to raise funds in their community, with support from the residents of that community. The funds were used to support their community programs. This policy prevented outside groups from competing for the limited bingo dates available. For the purposes of this policy, the community was defined to be the municipality, and the surrounding county or municipal district.

As no bingo associations exist in all counties or municipal districts, not all charities had access to bingo. As a result of these hearings, the Commission changed its policy to state:

“Only groups delivering programs within the boundaries of Calgary and Edmonton can conduct a bingo in those cities.

Outside Edmonton and Calgary, groups can conduct a bingo at a hall within the boundaries of their ‘community.’ This includes a location in the surrounding:

- County;
- Municipal District;
- Improvement District; or
- Special Area;

in which a group delivers its charitable programs.

When no bingo association operates in the group’s community, it can join a bingo association in an adjacent County, Municipal District, Improvement District or Special Area.”

ISSUE: CHARITY STATUS

**CASES: 92-38
& 92-92**

Background:

In 1992, 16 groups formed a society. They included: agriculture societies; minor sports groups; service clubs; fraternal groups; and educational support groups. The society applied to conduct bingo three days a week. This structure would allow them to offer progressive jackpots.

Decision:

In March 1992, the Commission ruled they were not a charity. The main purpose in forming the society was to operate bingo three times per week, with accumulating or progressive jackpots. They hoped to attract more bingo players using this format. An umbrella group, formed to operate bingo events, is a fund raising group; it is not a charity.

Another hearing was held in September 1992. The society showed they were actively involved in providing community programs. As they provided a community service, they were ruled eligible for licence.

Bingo profits could not be donated to its member clubs. Profits had to remain in the society’s bingo account, and be disbursed directly to approved objectives. For example, profits could be used to pay ice rental; they could not be donated to minor hockey. In this way, the necessary audit trail would be established.

ISSUE: USE OF PROFITS

CASE: 92-55

Background:

In 1988, the Commission ruled that service clubs could use gaming profits for the indirect costs of being a community service group. This included:

“Expenses related to travel and subsistence for meetings or conferences involving a specific charitable objective supported by the organization.”

A religious service club formed a provincial charitable foundation. They requested that gaming profits be used for travel expenses of two delegates per club to attend foundation board meetings. The purpose of the meetings were to disburse foundation funds, and to make decisions on foundation activities.

Decision:

The Criminal Code provides that gaming profits can only be used for charitable or religious purposes and activities. The expenses of managing a province wide charitable foundation were considered an indirect cost of being a

community service group. It was necessary for individual clubs to incur these expenses to provide a charitable program to the community.

The individual clubs were restricted to using gaming profits to pay the registration fees only. The meeting was a joint charitable foundation/service club convention. As convention expenses are not eligible, gaming profits could not be used to offset any of those costs. Allowing registration fees only fairly represented the division between charitable and non-charitable activities.

ISSUE: RELATED GROUPS - CASINO LICENCES

CASE: 92-62

Background:

A service club formed a province wide foundation in 1987. The foundation applied for a casino licence. Its purpose was to fundraise to support community projects. Membership consisted of all service club members in the district. Its directors were elected by the members at the district convention.

Decision:

Given the long waiting list for casinos in Edmonton and Calgary, a charity is eligible for only one casino licence at a time, and may hold no more than one casino in any year. Groups affiliated with a charity are considered related to the charity. Only one of either the principle group or an affiliate may be licenced for a casino at a time.

The foundation was considered related to the individual service clubs. Each club was eligible for a casino in its own community. A club could give the foundation their casino if they wished.

ISSUE: BINGO LICENCE RENEWAL

CASES: 92-64 AND 92-89

Background:

A society, incorporated in 1981, was first licenced for bingo in 1983. They were struck from Corporate Registry in 1987 for failure to submit annual returns. They were revived later that year, but struck again in 1990.

Their bingo licence was suspended in June 1990, because:

- they were struck from Corporate Registry;
- they had held no meetings since 1988; and
- they had last elected an executive in 1988.

The society belonged to a successful bingo association which limited its membership to its original member groups. It would not admit new members.

The society was revived at Corporate Registry in November 1991. In February 1992, new bylaws were filed, and a name change registered. A new membership was recruited, consisting of individuals from two other community groups. The revived society applied for a bingo licence, with the profits being split between the two groups.

Decision:

Following a May 1992 hearing, the Commission ruled the society was not eligible for a bingo licence. The society was only revived to get a licence to conduct bingo as a member of the bingo association. It no

longer offered any community programs; rather it was a corporate umbrella for two separately incorporated entities.

The bingo association's restrictive membership policy, which was damaging to community groups, was not enough reason to licence the society. If this policy did not exist, the society would never have been revived.

The society reappeared before the Commission in October 1992. They had restructured by adopting the programs of one of the two other charities. That group would cease to exist as a separate corporate entity; it would now operate as part of the society. The Commission ruled the society was now eligible for licence.

ISSUE: CHARITY STATUS CASE: 92-70

Background:

A realtor's group formed a charitable foundation. They were refused a casino licence in 1989. Their structure, purpose and intent were not clearly defined. It was difficult to separate the foundation's

activities from those of the realtors'.

The foundation reorganized from 1989 to 1991, and delivered programs to the community. They applied for another casino in 1992.

Decision:

The foundation was ruled eligible for a casino. Its main purpose was to assist other charities. Its operations and activities were similar to a service club's. This support of the general community provided a public benefit.

ISSUE: LICENCE RENEWAL

CASE: 92-93

Background:

A group was first licenced for bingo and pull-ticket sales in 1986. An internal dispute occurred in early 1992. It resulted in two separate sets of executive. The Gaming Control Branch counselled the group in an effort to resolve their problems. The local chamber of commerce mediated a settlement.

Initially, the meetings seemed to settle the situation; however, problems remained and the dispute continued. In March 1992, one faction filed bylaw revisions which restricted membership. Both factions were invited to appear at a Commission hearing before the licences expired.

Decision:

The society's gaming licences would not be renewed until:

1. the bylaws were amended to eliminate restrictive conditions placed upon director qualifications; and
2. new directors were elected. The elections must be open to all members in good standing.

To be eligible for licence, a group must have a broad based volunteer membership that effectively controls its activities, and establishes and maintains its charitable objectives. The revised bylaws placed restrictions on director eligibility. Any member in good standing should be eligible for election.

It was recognized there was a dispute within the society's membership. It was felt the best

way to resolve this was to hold open elections. The outcome would be decided by the majority of the members. The directors would have a mandate to conduct the society's activities.

The society's gaming licences were extended to allow time to make the necessary changes. Once completed, new licences were issued.

**ISSUE:
POOLING OF NET
BINGO PROFITS**

**CASES: 92-100
AND 92-101**

Background:

Two new bingo associations were formed. They both requested approval to pool the net bingo profits from their members' bingo events. The pool would be equally distributed to their members.

Decision:

The following pooling guidelines were approved:

1. Pooling was optional for member groups.
2. A third party trustee must administer the pool.

3. Groups pooling had to enter into a:
 - depositor's agreement with other groups,
 - trust agreement.
4. When distributed, pooled funds must be deposited into a group's bingo account.

**ISSUE:
INVESTMENT OF
GAMING PROFITS**

CASE: 92-105

Background:

A foundation was incorporated in 1972 by a group of service clubs. Clubs donated funds to the foundation, which invested them in high grade interest bearing securities and GIC's. The interest earned was returned to the individual clubs for their community projects. The clubs applied to invest gaming profits in the foundation.

Decision:

The clubs could not donate gaming profits to the foundation. Section 207(1) (b) of the Criminal Code provides that gaming profits can only be used for charitable or religious objects or purposes. Any funds given to the foundation were invested to generate income. That income was distributed to

individual clubs for their various projects; the principal was not. Collecting gaming profits to generate income was not considered to be a charitable or religious activity or purpose. As a result, gaming profits could not be invested in the foundation.

If not required immediately, gaming profits may be put into a separate interest-bearing account, or be used to buy deposit certificates. All interest becomes part of gaming revenue. When profits, including interest, are needed for objectives, they may be transferred back to the gaming account. They may be paid out only by cheque.

**ISSUE:
RELATED GROUPS
- CASINO**

CASE: 92-122

Background:

The University of Alberta has 16 varsity athletic teams. In 1991, the University announced it was no longer going to fund all these teams. Funding would have to come from other sources, such as alumni fundraising.

The Commission received casino applications from the:

- hockey alumni;
- football alumni;
- men's volleyball alumni;
- women's volleyball alumni;
- athletic society (a coordinating body of alumni support groups).

Basketball and soccer alumni groups were also planning on applying. Representatives from the various groups were invited to meet with the Commission, and submit a proposal on the equitable distribution of casino licences.

Decision:

Six alumni athletic support groups were licenced for casinos:

- athletic society;
- football alumni;
- hockey alumni;
- a volleyball alumni support group;
- a basketball alumni support group;
- one support group representing the other varsity sports.

The limited number of casino dates means long waiting lists in Edmonton. For this reason, a charity is eligible for only one

casino licence at a time, and may hold no more than one casino in any year. Groups affiliated with a charity are considered related to the charity. Only one of either the principle group or an affiliate may be licenced for a casino at a time.

University of Alberta sports groups were eligible for a maximum of six licences. This adequately represented the role of university sports in the community.

**ISSUE:
REGISTERED
CASINO DEALER**

CASE: 92-129

Background:

All paid staff working in a casino are registered by the Commission.

No individual is eligible to work in a casino if convicted within the last five years of a criminal offence related to:

- narcotics; or
- acts of dishonesty, including but not limited to, offences involving fraud, currency, or gaming and betting; or
- those against the rights of property such as theft, robbery, forgery; or

- fire arms and offensive weapons; or
- an indictable offence for an act of violence against a person.

If five years after conviction an individual is still under sentence for any of these offences, registration shall not be approved until completion of sentence. If an individual has received a pardon under provisions of the Criminal Records Act, this policy will not apply.

A registered dealer was convicted of theft under \$1,000 on a shoplifting offence. He was given a conditional discharge, subject to completing an eight month probation.

Decision:

The Commission ruled the dealer's registration could be renewed, following completion of probation. The Criminal Code states:

"Where a court directs that an offender be discharged of an offence, the offender shall be deemed not to have been convicted of the offence..."

ISSUE: RAFFLE BONUS PRIZE

CASE: 92-146

Background:

A group was licenced for an NHL regular season hockey draft. In addition to the minimum prize structure, they applied to offer a bonus prize.

The bonus prize would consist of \$100,000 and two automobiles.

This bonus prize would be awarded only if the winning entrant selected the top 30 scorers in the draft; if not, the bonus prize would not be awarded.

Decision:

The bonus prize could be offered under the following conditions:

- a. its retail value did not exceed the value of the other prizes awarded;

- b. the specific criteria needed to win the bonus prize was included in all advertising, and was printed on all entry forms; and
- c. the mathematical probability of winning the bonus prize was included in all advertising, and was printed on all entry forms.

This would ensure that ticket buyers were aware of the limited probability of winning these prizes.

GAMING STATISTICS

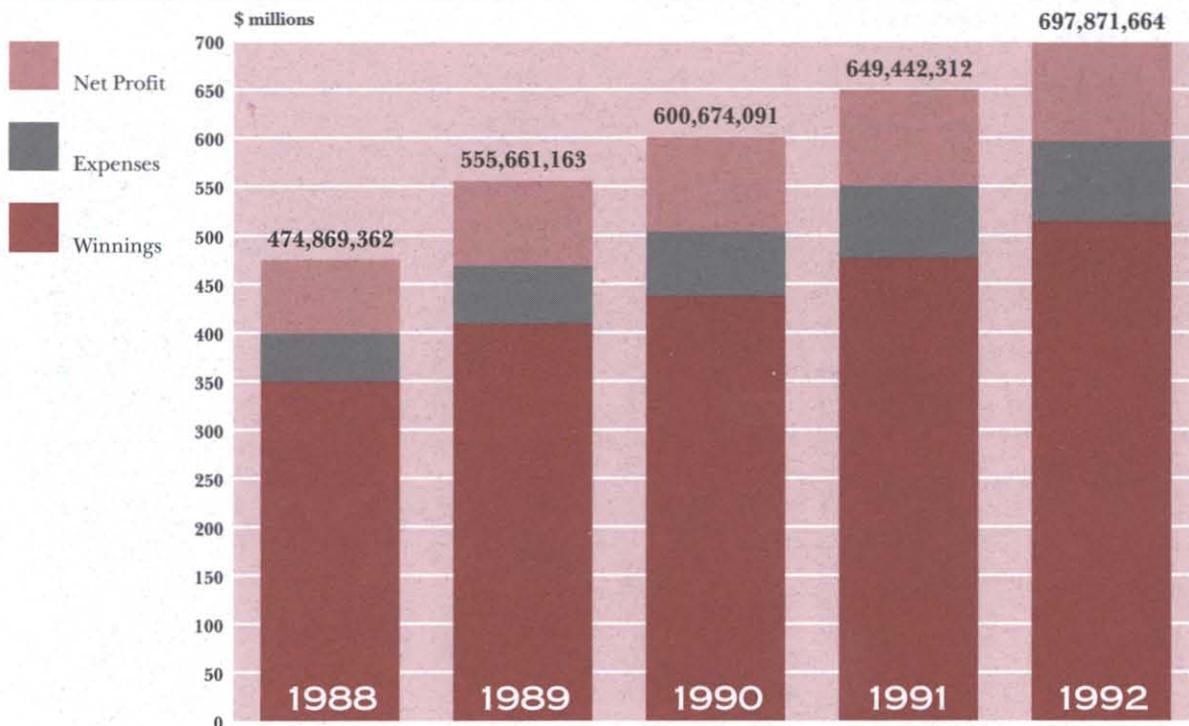
As compiled by the Gaming Control Branch

TOTALS OF ALL LICENCED GAMING

	LICENCES	EVENTS*	LICENCE FEES	TOTAL GROSS	PRIZES/WINNINGS	%	EXPENSES	%	NET PROFIT	%
1990										
Bingo	2,646	47,798	\$ 978,270	\$ 276,677,426	\$ 194,903,202	70.4	\$ 35,356,296	12.8	\$ 46,417,928	16.8
Casino	954	1,925	868,910	192,256,760	153,114,103	79.7	20,442,455	10.6	18,700,202	9.7
Pull-Ticket	924	924	1,618,111	106,627,379	79,032,966	74.1	6,694,147	6.3	20,900,266	19.6
Raffle	2,927	34,643	441,057	25,112,526	10,506,210	41.8	4,214,766	16.8	10,391,550	41.4
TOTAL	7,451	85,290	3,906,348	600,674,091	437,556,481	72.8	66,707,664	11.1	96,409,946	16.1
1991										
Bingo	2,709	49,210	1,023,760	297,258,519	208,814,495	70.2	39,510,901	13.3	48,933,123	16.5
Casino	997	2,012	901,585	224,311,827	181,427,995	80.9	23,628,259	10.5	19,255,573	8.6
Pull-Ticket	975	975	1,571,515	103,644,379	76,692,097	74.0	6,419,143	6.2	20,533,139	19.8
Raffle	2,822	27,555	411,053	24,227,587	10,083,654	41.6	4,141,063	17.1	10,002,870	41.3
TOTAL	7,503	79,752	3,907,913	649,442,312	477,018,241	73.5	73,699,366	11.3	98,724,705	15.2
1992										
Bingo	2,953	52,641	1,141,140	329,245,853	232,757,251	70.7	46,622,471	14.2	49,866,131	15.1
Casino	1,041	2,092	924,995	243,286,972	196,705,277	80.9	25,667,677	10.6	20,914,018	8.6
Pull-Ticket	1,008	1,008	1,501,426	98,977,934	73,552,446	74.3	6,019,647	6.1	19,405,841	19.6
Raffle	3,112	18,118	478,438	26,360,905	10,711,871	40.6	3,986,753	15.1	11,662,281	44.2
TOTAL	8,114	73,859	4,045,999	697,871,664	513,726,845	73.6	82,296,548	11.8	101,848,271	14.6

* For bingo, this represents the number of sessions; for casinos, the number of days; for pull-tickets, the number of licences; and for raffles, the number of draw dates.

LICENCED GAMING

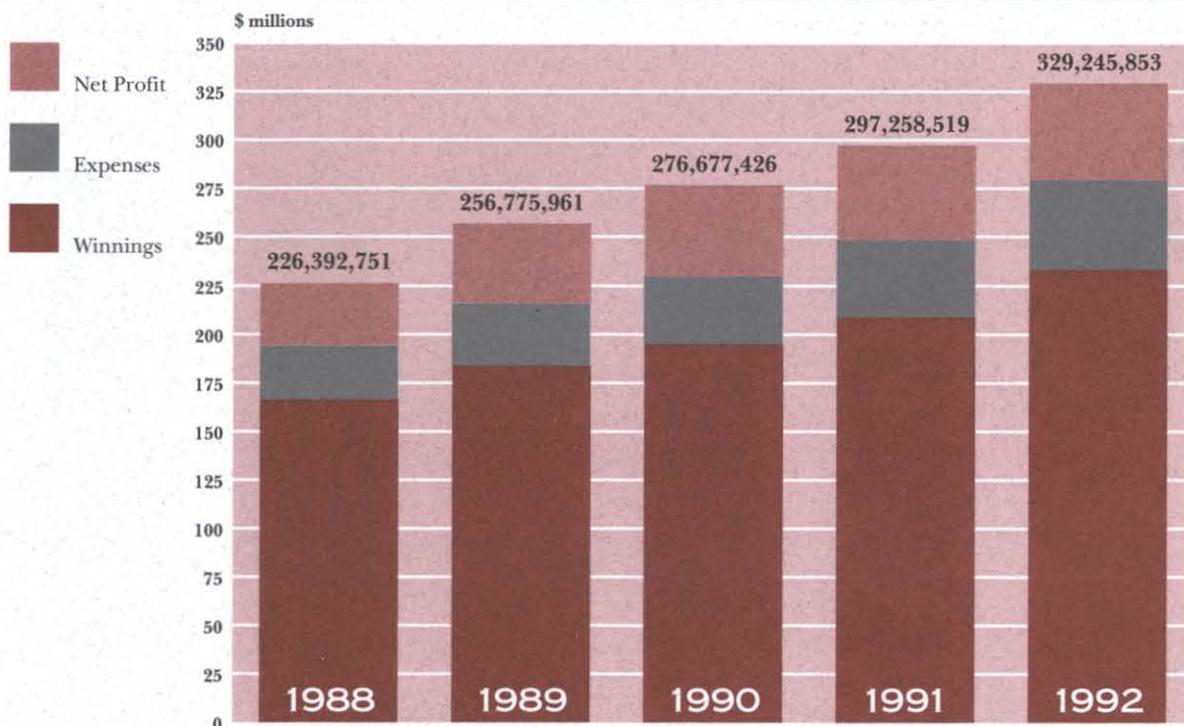


BINGOS

	LICENCES	EVENTS	LICENCE FEES*	TOTAL GROSS	PRIZES/WINNINGS	%	EXPENSES	%	NET PROFIT	%
1990										
Calgary	295	9,217	\$ 233,590	\$ 71,771,036	\$ 50,054,007	69.7	\$ 10,007,409	14.0	\$ 11,709,620	16.3
Edmonton	820	11,055	304,440	86,786,818	60,846,549	70.1	11,649,785	13.4	14,290,484	16.5
Others	1,531	27,526	440,240	118,119,572	84,002,646	71.1	13,699,102	11.6	20,417,824	17.3
TOTAL	2,646	47,798	978,270	276,677,426	194,903,202	70.4	35,356,296	12.8	46,417,928	16.8
1991										
Calgary	311	9,146	234,030	74,718,679	52,153,123	69.8	10,738,697	14.4	11,826,859	15.8
Edmonton	772	11,057	305,380	90,123,876	62,811,826	69.7	12,861,080	14.3	14,450,970	16.0
Others	1,626	29,007	484,350	132,415,964	93,849,546	70.9	15,911,124	12.0	22,655,294	17.1
TOTAL	2,709	49,210	1,023,760	297,258,519	208,814,495	70.2	39,510,901	13.3	48,933,123	16.5
1992										
Calgary	342	9,797	263,070	82,112,443	57,170,883	69.6	12,579,769	15.3	12,361,791	15.1
Edmonton	885	13,283	374,970	101,613,153	72,601,308	71.4	15,661,872	15.4	13,349,973	13.1
Others	1,726	29,561	503,100	145,520,257	102,985,060	70.8	18,380,830	12.6	24,154,367	16.6
TOTAL	2,953	52,641	1,141,140	329,245,853	232,757,251	70.7	46,622,471	14.2	49,866,131	15.1

* For bingo association members, and bingo with total gross in excess of \$100,000 per year.

BINGOS

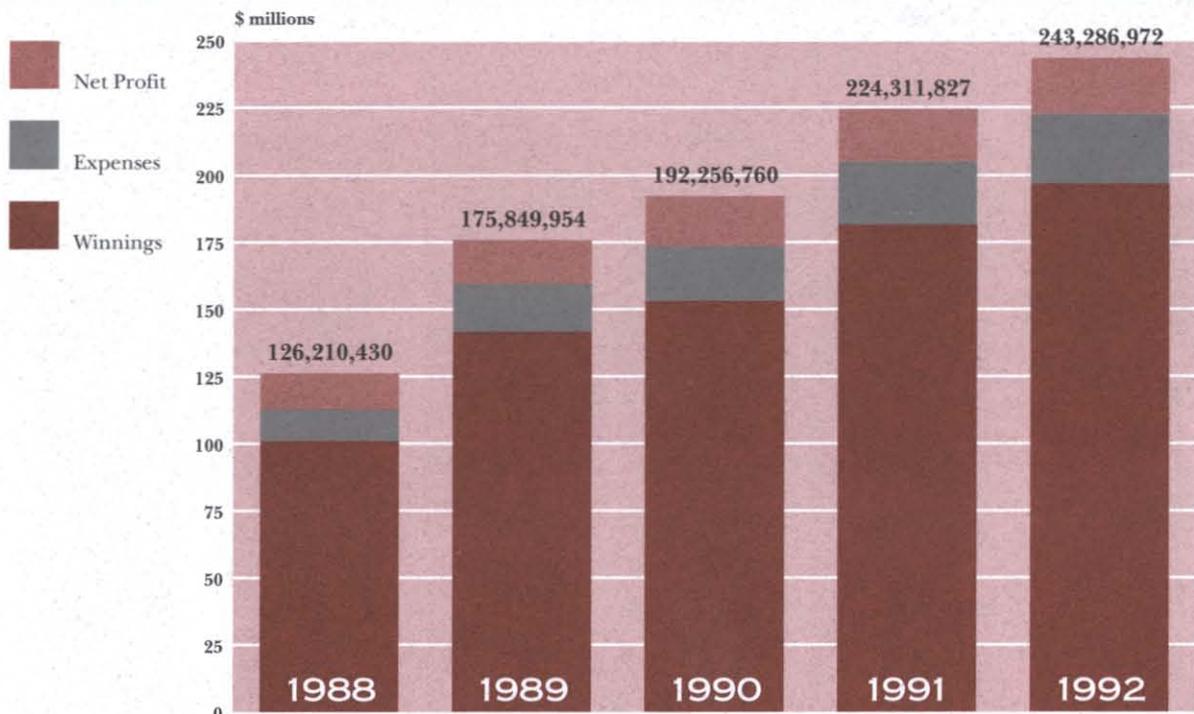


CASINOS

	LICENCES	EVENTS	LICENCE FEES	TOTAL GROSS*	PRIZES/WINNINGS	%	EXPENSES	%	NET PROFIT	%
1990										
Calgary	382	771	\$ 400,340	\$ 86,062,913	\$ 68,920,842	80.1	\$ 9,692,950	11.3	\$ 7,449,121	8.6
Edmonton	377	761	380,640	92,704,683	73,619,870	79.4	8,823,983	9.5	10,260,830	11.1
Others	195	393	87,930	13,489,164	10,573,391	78.4	1,925,522	14.3	990,251	7.3
TOTAL	954	1,925	868,910	192,256,760	153,114,103	79.7	20,442,455	10.6	18,700,202	9.7
1991										
Calgary	388	783	404,690	96,618,239	78,905,503	81.7	10,523,766	10.9	7,188,970	7.4
Edmonton	381	769	388,440	111,383,985	89,838,391	80.7	10,499,634	9.4	11,045,960	9.9
Others	228	460	108,455	16,309,603	12,684,101	77.8	2,604,859	16.0	1,020,643	6.2
TOTAL	997	2,012	901,585	224,311,827	181,427,995	80.9	23,628,259	10.5	19,255,573	8.6
1992										
Calgary	388	789	407,740	102,144,820	82,911,115	81.2	11,181,277	10.9	8,052,428	7.9
Edmonton	386	778	394,100	121,677,191	98,324,329	80.8	11,367,180	9.3	11,985,682	9.9
Others	267	525	123,155	19,464,961	15,469,833	79.5	3,119,220	16.0	875,908	4.5
TOTAL	1,041	2,092	924,995	243,286,972	196,705,277	80.9	25,667,677	10.6	20,914,018	8.6

*Gross equals "drop" — the total money spent to purchase chips.

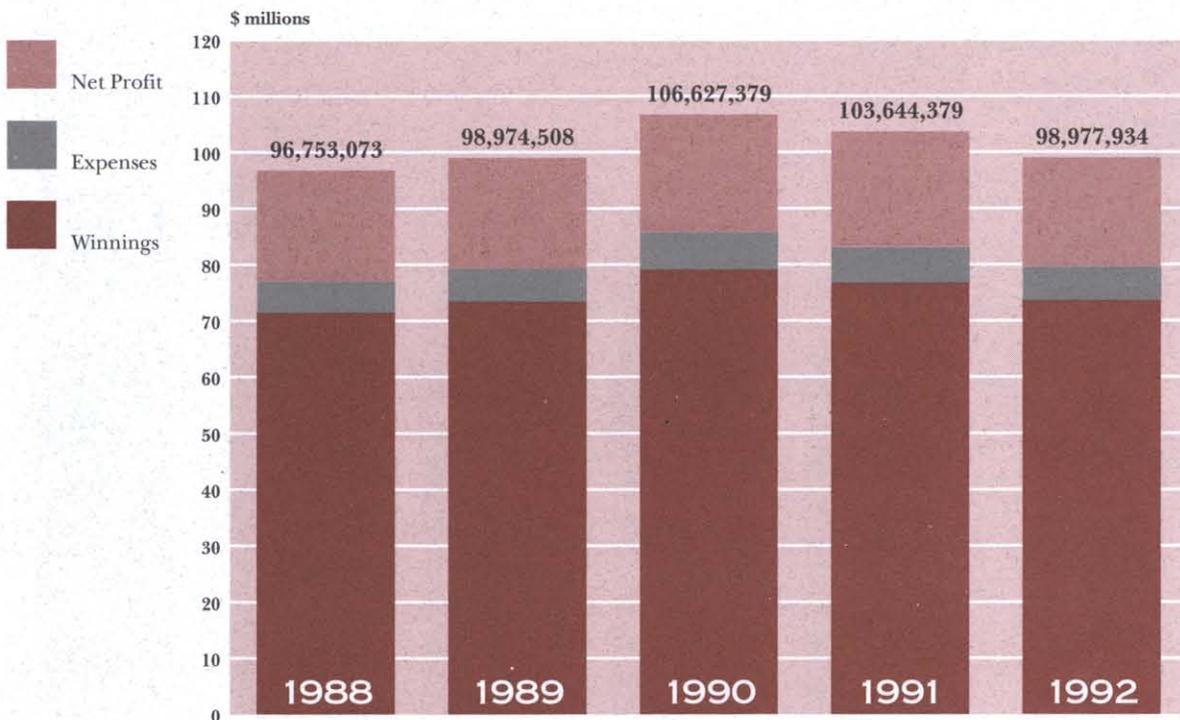
CASINOS



PULL-TICKETS

	LICENCES	EVENTS	LICENCE FEES	TOTAL GROSS	PRIZES/WINNINGS	%	EXPENSES	%	NET PROFIT	%
1990										
Calgary	153	153	\$ 481,795	\$ 31,990,844	\$ 23,524,855	73.5	\$ 2,020,860	6.3	\$ 6,445,129	20.2
Edmonton	58	58	218,558	14,519,246	10,787,037	74.3	914,567	6.3	2,817,642	19.4
Others	713	713	917,758	60,117,289	44,721,074	74.4	3,758,720	6.3	11,637,495	19.3
TOTAL	924	924	1,618,111	106,627,379	79,032,966	74.1	6,694,147	6.3	20,900,266	19.6
1991										
Calgary	149	149	414,795	27,478,419	20,229,301	73.6	1,649,831	6.0	5,599,287	20.4
Edmonton	52	52	218,066	14,487,239	10,889,399	75.2	888,384	6.1	2,709,456	18.7
Others	774	774	938,654	61,678,721	45,573,397	73.9	3,880,928	6.3	12,224,396	19.8
TOTAL	975	975	1,571,515	103,644,379	76,692,097	74.0	6,419,143	6.2	20,533,139	19.8
1992										
Calgary	137	137	392,264	26,097,485	19,278,340	73.9	1,550,961	5.9	5,268,184	20.2
Edmonton	61	61	207,369	13,773,185	10,358,616	75.2	818,914	5.9	2,595,655	18.8
Others	810	810	901,793	59,107,264	43,915,490	74.3	3,649,772	6.2	11,542,002	19.5
TOTAL	1,008	1,008	1,501,426	98,977,934	73,552,446	74.3	6,019,647	6.1	19,405,841	19.6

PULL-TICKETS

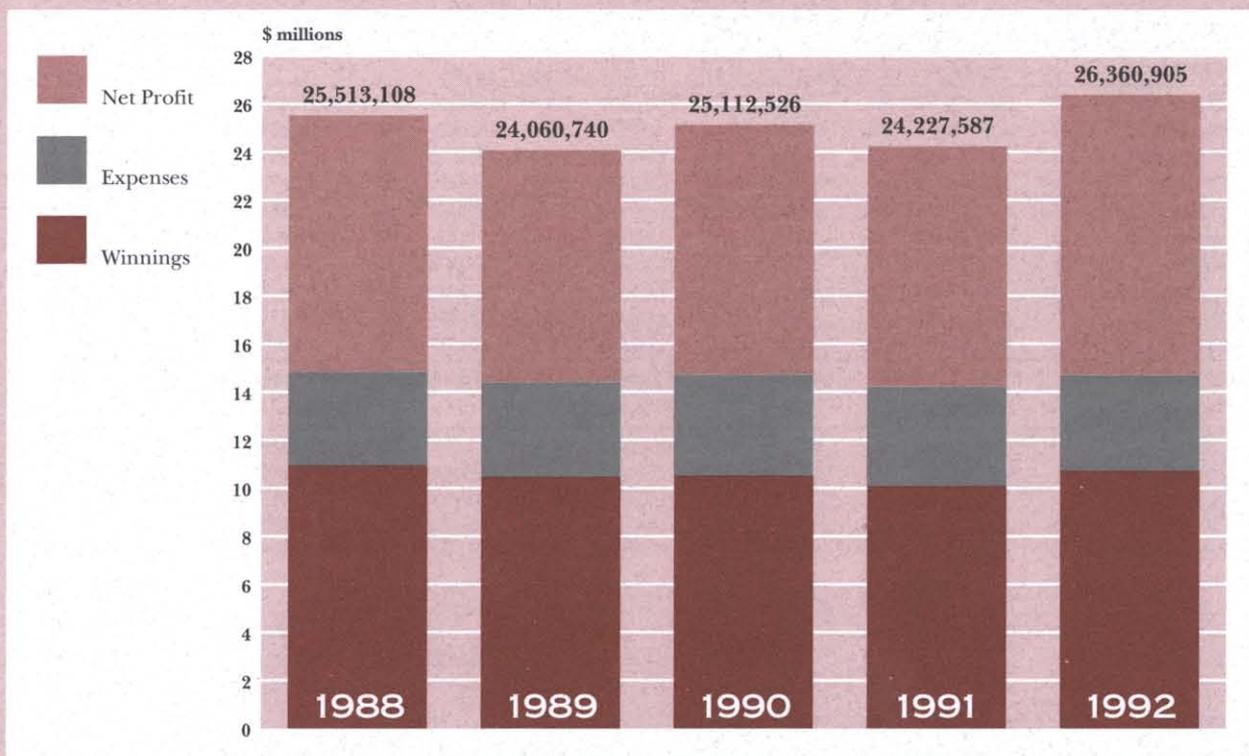


RAFFLES

	LICENCES	EVENTS	LICENCE FEES*	TOTAL GROSS	PRIZES/WINNINGS	%	EXPENSES	%	NET PROFIT	%
1990										
Calgary	277	6,296	\$ 106,329	\$ 5,739,181	\$ 2,117,380	36.9	\$ 1,379,722	24.0	\$ 2,242,079	39.1
Edmonton	414	3,084	145,948	7,422,547	3,178,770	42.8	1,445,503	19.5	2,798,274	37.7
Others	2,236	25,263	188,780	11,950,798	5,210,060	43.6	1,389,541	11.6	5,351,197	44.8
TOTAL	2,927	34,643	441,057	25,112,526	10,506,210	41.8	4,214,766	16.8	10,391,550	41.4
1991										
Calgary	268	5,715	111,173	6,241,983	2,275,345	36.5	1,400,477	22.4	2,566,161	41.1
Edmonton	386	3,212	128,411	6,659,621	2,913,405	43.7	1,391,748	20.9	2,354,468	35.4
Others	2,168	18,628	171,469	11,325,983	4,894,904	43.2	1,348,838	11.9	5,082,241	44.9
TOTAL	2,822	27,555	411,053	24,227,587	10,083,654	41.6	4,141,063	17.1	10,002,870	41.3
1992										
Calgary	322	5,113	140,609	7,042,246	2,236,940	31.8	1,055,034	15.0	3,750,272	53.3
Edmonton	419	2,511	138,973	7,348,610	3,228,036	43.9	1,478,602	20.1	2,641,972	36.0
Others	2,371	10,494	198,856	11,970,049	5,246,895	43.8	1,453,117	12.1	5,270,037	44.0
TOTAL	3,112	18,118	478,438	26,360,905	10,711,871	40.6	3,986,753	15.1	11,662,281	44.2

*For raffles with a total ticket value over \$10,000.

RAFFLES



BREAKDOWN BY MAJOR CENTRES 1991-1992

ALL LICENCED GAMING

Percentage of Provincial Total

AREA	# OF LICENCES	% OF TOTAL	# OF EVENTS	% OF TOTAL	\$ LICENCE FEES	% OF TOTAL	\$ GROSS	% OF TOTAL	\$ PRIZES/ WINNINGS	% OF TOTAL	\$ EXPENSES	% OF TOTAL	\$ NET PROFIT	% OF TOTAL
1991														
Calgary	1,116	14.9	15,793	19.8	1,164,688	29.3	205,057,320	31.6	153,563,272	32.2	24,312,771	33.0	27,181,277	27.5
Edmonton	1,591	21.2	15,090	18.9	1,040,297	26.6	222,654,721	34.3	166,453,021	34.9	25,640,846	34.8	30,560,854	31.0
Ft. McMurray	147	1.9	1,410	1.8	53,798	1.4	10,656,521	1.6	7,413,051	1.5	1,343,087	1.8	1,900,383	1.9
Gr. Prairie	165	2.2	1,973	2.5	69,675	1.8	11,080,905	1.7	7,715,198	1.6	1,485,753	2.0	1,879,954	1.9
Lethbridge	201	2.7	2,240	2.8	170,910	4.4	27,490,265	4.2	19,280,768	4.1	3,516,783	4.8	4,692,714	4.7
Medicine Hat	155	2.1	1,575	2.0	130,934	3.3	14,059,361	2.2	10,739,150	2.2	1,656,583	2.2	1,663,628	1.7
Red Deer	202	2.7	2,675	3.4	134,303	3.4	19,857,693	3.0	14,132,904	3.0	2,380,317	3.2	3,344,472	3.4
St. Albert	128	1.7	1,537	1.9	49,450	1.3	12,817,081	2.0	9,428,722	2.0	1,713,822	2.3	1,674,537	1.7
Sherwood Pk.	67	0.9	1,319	1.6	25,638	0.7	2,630,388	0.4	1,744,062	0.4	396,351	0.6	489,975	0.5
All Other	3,731	49.7	36,140	45.3	1,068,220	27.3	123,138,057	19.0	86,548,093	18.1	11,253,053	15.3	25,336,911	25.7
TOTAL	7,503	100.0	79,752	100.0	3,907,913	100.0	649,442,312	100.0	477,018,241	100.0	73,699,366	100.0	98,724,705	100.0
1992														
Calgary	1,189	14.7	15,836	21.4	1,203,683	29.7	217,396,994	31.2	161,597,278	31.4	26,367,041	32.0	29,432,675	28.9
Edmonton	1,751	21.6	16,633	22.5	1,115,412	27.6	244,412,139	35.0	184,512,289	35.9	29,326,568	35.6	30,573,282	30.0
Ft. McMurray	200	2.4	1,565	2.1	62,990	1.5	12,450,834	1.8	8,600,820	1.7	1,581,282	1.9	2,268,732	2.2
Gr. Prairie	168	2.1	1,729	2.3	71,574	1.8	11,320,100	1.6	7,855,445	1.5	1,638,771	2.0	1,825,884	1.8
Lethbridge	205	2.5	1,837	2.6	164,757	4.1	28,977,037	4.2	20,568,983	4.0	3,596,706	4.4	4,811,348	4.7
Medicine Hat	163	2.0	1,817	2.5	144,561	3.6	17,048,797	2.4	12,784,450	2.5	2,265,339	2.8	1,999,008	2.0
Red Deer	237	2.9	1,863	2.5	141,252	3.5	20,520,524	2.9	14,763,872	2.9	2,552,859	3.1	3,203,793	3.2
St. Albert	169	2.1	1,418	1.9	60,878	1.5	16,107,064	2.3	11,864,259	2.3	2,376,834	2.9	1,865,971	1.8
Sherwood Pk.	61	0.8	957	1.3	16,342	0.4	1,939,985	0.3	1,409,440	0.3	286,991	0.3	243,554	0.2
All Other	3,971	48.9	30,204	40.9	1,064,550	26.3	127,698,190	18.3	89,770,009	17.5	12,304,157	15.0	25,624,024	25.2
TOTAL	8,114	100.0	73,859	100.0	4,045,999	100.0	697,871,664	100.0	513,726,845	100.0	82,296,548	100.0	101,848,271	100.0

BINGO

AREA	# OF LICENCES	% OF TOTAL	# OF EVENTS	% OF TOTAL	\$ LICENCE FEES	% OF TOTAL	\$ GROSS	% OF TOTAL	\$ PRIZES/ WINNINGS	% OF TOTAL	\$ EXPENSES	% OF TOTAL	\$ NET PROFIT	% OF TOTAL
1991														
Calgary	311	11.5	9,146	18.6	234,030	22.9	74,718,679	25.1	52,153,123	25.0	10,738,697	27.2	11,826,859	24.2
Edmonton	772	28.5	11,057	22.5	305,380	29.8	90,123,876	30.3	62,811,826	30.1	12,861,080	32.5	14,450,970	29.5
Ft. McMurray	57	2.1	897	1.8	26,790	2.6	7,303,065	2.5	4,964,685	2.4	917,323	2.3	1,421,057	2.9
Gr. Prairie	74	2.7	1,089	2.2	29,580	2.9	7,529,175	2.5	5,145,692	2.5	1,067,807	2.7	1,315,676	2.7
Lethbridge	86	3.2	1,868	3.8	50,310	4.9	15,449,655	5.2	10,280,426	4.9	2,138,203	5.4	3,031,026	6.2
Medicine Hat	66	2.5	1,222	2.5	33,120	3.2	7,292,182	2.4	5,544,676	2.6	1,065,300	2.7	682,206	1.4
Red Deer	112	4.1	1,629	3.3	45,720	4.5	13,584,450	4.6	9,582,998	4.6	1,864,529	4.7	2,136,923	4.4
St. Albert	54	2.0	1,002	2.0	28,650	2.8	9,839,044	3.3	7,113,948	3.4	1,185,515	3.0	1,539,581	3.1
Sherwood Pk.	22	0.8	365	0.8	10,860	1.1	1,670,413	0.6	1,222,864	0.6	261,121	0.7	186,428	0.4
All Other	1,155	42.6	20,935	42.5	259,320	25.3	69,747,980	23.5	49,994,257	23.9	7,411,326	18.8	12,342,397	25.2
TOTAL	2,709	100.0	49,210	100.0	1,023,760	100.0	297,258,519	100.0	208,814,495	100.0	39,510,901	100.0	48,933,123	100.0
1992														
Calgary	342	11.6	9,797	18.6	263,070	23.1	82,112,443	24.9	57,170,883	24.5	12,579,769	27.0	12,361,791	24.8
Edmonton	885	30.0	13,283	25.3	374,970	32.9	101,613,153	30.8	72,601,308	31.2	15,661,872	33.6	13,349,973	26.8
Ft. McMurray	74	2.5	1,022	1.9	30,180	2.6	8,820,195	2.7	6,004,698	2.6	1,114,723	2.4	1,700,774	3.4
Gr. Prairie	69	2.4	1,104	2.1	29,850	2.6	7,620,595	2.3	5,158,281	2.2	1,162,128	2.5	1,300,186	2.6
Lethbridge	77	2.6	1,498	2.9	39,270	3.4	15,774,208	4.8	10,369,283	4.5	2,128,940	4.6	3,275,985	6.6
Medicine Hat	72	2.4	1,603	3.0	42,840	3.8	9,793,044	3.0	7,296,794	3.1	1,631,573	3.5	864,677	1.7
Red Deer	119	4.0	1,586	3.0	45,900	4.0	13,318,369	4.0	9,443,756	4.1	1,919,936	4.1	1,954,677	3.9
St. Albert	69	2.3	1,211	2.3	34,920	3.1	12,058,315	3.7	8,711,328	3.7	1,648,175	3.5	1,698,812	3.4
Sherwood Pk.	21	0.7	361	0.7	10,710	0.9	1,519,285	0.5	1,158,346	0.5	257,819	0.5	103,120	0.2
All Other	1,225	41.5	21,176	40.2	269,430	23.6	76,616,246	23.3	54,842,574	23.6	8,517,536	18.3	13,256,136	26.6
TOTAL	2,953	100.0	52,641	100.0	1,141,140	100.0	329,245,853	100.0	232,757,251	100.0	46,622,471	100.0	49,866,131	100.0

CASINO

AREA	# OF LICENCES	% OF TOTAL	# OF EVENTS	% OF TOTAL	\$ LICENCE FEES	% OF TOTAL	\$ GROSS	% OF TOTAL	\$ PRIZES/ WINNINGS	% OF TOTAL	\$ EXPENSES	% OF TOTAL	\$ NET PROFIT	% OF TOTAL
1991														
Calgary	388	38.9	783	38.9	404,690	44.9	96,618,239	43.1	78,905,503	43.5	10,523,766	44.5	7,188,970	37.3
Edmonton	381	38.2	769	38.2	388,440	43.1	111,383,985	49.7	89,838,391	49.5	10,499,634	44.4	11,045,960	57.4
Ft. McMurray	43	4.3	87	4.3	14,370	1.6	2,489,111	1.1	1,961,581	1.1	351,762	1.5	175,768	0.9
Gr. Prairie	36	3.6	72	3.6	10,080	1.1	1,654,012	0.7	1,239,115	0.7	272,686	1.2	142,211	0.7
Lethbridge	49	5.0	102	5.1	40,680	4.5	6,679,768	3.0	5,165,601	2.8	988,448	4.2	525,719	2.7
Medicine Hat	16	1.6	37	1.8	12,830	1.4	1,326,475	0.6	1,075,127	0.6	231,669	1.0	19,679	0.1
Red Deer	12	1.2	28	1.4	10,200	1.1	1,136,669	0.5	865,110	0.5	181,591	0.8	89,968	0.5
St. Albert	40	4.0	80	4.0	14,400	1.6	2,590,273	1.1	2,065,244	1.1	496,866	2.1	28,163	0.2
Sherwood Pk.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
All Other	32	3.2	54	2.7	5,895	0.7	433,295	0.2	312,323	0.2	81,837	0.3	39,135	0.2
TOTAL	997	100.0	2,012	100.0	901,585	100.0	224,311,827	100.0	181,427,995	100.0	23,628,259	100.0	19,255,573	100.0
1992														
Calgary	388	37.3	789	37.7	407,740	44.1	102,144,820	42.0	82,911,115	42.1	11,181,277	43.6	8,052,428	38.5
Edmonton	386	37.1	778	37.2	394,100	42.6	121,677,191	50.0	98,324,329	50.0	11,367,180	44.3	11,985,682	57.3
Ft. McMurray	47	4.5	95	4.5	15,000	1.6	2,518,635	1.0	1,965,178	1.0	370,111	1.4	183,346	0.9
Gr. Prairie	43	4.1	86	4.1	11,610	1.3	1,790,247	0.7	1,373,801	0.7	347,680	1.3	68,766	0.3
Lethbridge	61	5.9	119	5.7	45,825	4.9	7,923,541	3.3	6,403,306	3.3	1,095,901	4.3	424,334	2.0
Medicine Hat	18	1.7	36	1.7	12,590	1.4	1,382,140	0.6	1,082,383	0.6	258,011	1.0	41,746	0.2
Red Deer	21	2.0	42	2.0	14,340	1.6	1,922,718	0.8	1,521,369	0.8	281,179	1.1	120,170	0.6
St. Albert	52	5.0	104	5.0	18,720	2.0	3,584,684	1.5	2,847,738	1.4	696,869	2.7	40,077	0.2
Sherwood Pk.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
All Other	25	2.4	43	2.1	5,070	0.5	342,996	0.1	276,058	0.1	69,469	0.3	(2,531)	0.0
TOTAL	1,041	100.0	2,092	100.0	924,995	100.0	243,286,972	100.0	196,705,277	100.0	25,667,677	100.0	20,914,018	100.0

PULL-TICKET

AREA	# OF LICENCES	% OF TOTAL	# OF EVENTS	% OF TOTAL	\$ LICENCE FEES	% OF TOTAL	\$ GROSS	% OF TOTAL	\$ PRIZES/ WINNINGS	% OF TOTAL	\$ EXPENSES	% OF TOTAL	\$ NET PROFIT	% OF TOTAL
1991														
Calgary	149	15.3	149	15.3	414,795	26.4	27,478,419	26.5	20,229,301	26.4	1,649,831	25.7	5,599,287	27.3
Edmonton	52	5.4	52	5.4	218,066	13.9	14,487,239	14.0	10,889,399	14.2	888,384	13.9	2,709,456	13.2
Ft. McMurray	2	0.2	2	0.2	4,695	0.3	311,604	0.3	227,440	0.3	20,577	0.3	63,587	0.3
Gr. Prairie	13	1.4	13	1.4	23,097	1.5	1,520,941	1.5	1,147,963	1.5	90,623	1.4	282,355	1.4
Lethbridge	12	1.2	12	1.2	75,668	4.8	5,039,568	4.9	3,691,948	4.8	358,359	5.6	989,261	4.8
Medicine Hat	12	1.2	12	1.2	70,248	4.5	4,640,942	4.5	3,646,660	4.8	265,082	4.1	729,200	3.6
Red Deer	15	1.5	15	1.5	64,859	4.1	4,323,407	4.2	3,288,660	4.3	248,376	3.9	786,371	3.8
St. Albert	6	0.6	6	0.6	3,854	0.2	252,999	0.2	187,120	0.2	15,213	0.2	50,666	0.2
Sherwood Pk.	5	0.5	5	0.5	8,050	0.5	532,423	0.5	382,600	0.5	33,382	0.5	116,441	0.6
All Other	709	72.7	709	72.7	688,183	43.8	45,056,837	43.4	33,001,006	43.0	2,849,316	44.4	9,206,515	44.8
TOTAL	975	100.0	975	100.0	1,571,515	100.0	103,644,379	100.0	76,692,097	100.0	6,419,143	100.0	20,533,139	100.0
1992														
Calgary	137	13.6	137	13.6	392,264	26.1	26,097,485	26.4	19,278,340	26.2	1,550,961	25.8	5,268,184	27.1
Edmonton	61	6.1	61	6.1	207,369	13.8	13,773,185	13.9	10,358,616	14.1	818,914	13.6	2,595,655	13.4
Ft. McMurray	2	0.2	2	0.2	5,286	0.4	352,358	0.4	257,400	0.3	15,561	0.3	79,397	0.4
Gr. Prairie	12	1.2	12	1.2	22,501	1.5	1,492,094	1.5	1,118,290	1.5	87,280	1.4	286,524	1.5
Lethbridge	13	1.3	13	1.3	75,569	5.0	5,009,420	5.1	3,679,265	5.0	348,223	5.8	981,932	5.1
Medicine Hat	15	1.5	15	1.5	76,541	5.1	5,081,812	5.1	3,987,324	5.4	289,128	4.8	805,360	4.2
Red Deer	14	1.4	14	1.4	66,944	4.5	4,438,552	4.5	3,380,590	4.6	250,881	4.2	807,081	4.2
St. Albert	8	0.8	8	0.8	4,796	0.3	305,196	0.3	224,740	0.3	20,518	0.3	59,938	0.3
Sherwood Pk.	4	0.4	4	0.4	4,027	0.3	265,164	0.3	190,480	0.3	17,800	0.3	56,884	0.3
All Other	742	73.6	742	73.6	646,129	43.0	42,162,668	42.6	31,077,401	42.3	2,620,381	43.5	8,464,886	43.6
TOTAL	1,008	100.0	1,008	100.0	1,501,426	100.0	98,977,934	100.0	73,552,446	100.0	6,019,647	100.0	19,405,841	100.0

RAFFLE

AREA	# OF LICENCES	% OF TOTAL	# OF EVENTS	% OF TOTAL	\$ LICENCE FEES	% OF TOTAL	\$ GROSS	% OF TOTAL	\$ PRIZES/ WINNINGS	% OF TOTAL	\$ EXPENSES	% OF TOTAL	\$ NET PROFIT	% OF TOTAL
1991														
Calgary	268	9.5	5,715	20.7	111,173	27.1	6,241,983	25.8	2,275,345	22.6	1,400,477	33.8	2,566,161	25.7
Edmonton	386	13.7	3,212	11.7	128,411	31.2	6,659,621	27.5	2,913,405	28.9	1,391,748	33.6	2,354,468	23.5
Ft. McMurray	45	1.6	424	1.5	7,943	1.9	552,741	2.3	259,345	2.6	53,425	1.3	239,971	2.4
Gr. Prairie	42	1.5	799	2.9	6,918	1.7	376,777	1.5	182,428	1.8	54,637	1.3	139,712	1.4
Lethbridge	54	1.9	258	1.0	4,252	1.1	321,274	1.3	142,793	1.4	31,773	0.8	146,708	1.5
Medicine Hat	61	2.2	304	1.1	14,736	3.6	799,762	3.3	472,687	4.7	94,532	2.3	232,543	2.3
Red Deer	63	2.2	1,003	3.6	13,524	3.3	813,167	3.4	396,136	3.9	85,821	2.1	331,210	3.3
St. Albert	28	1.0	449	1.6	2,546	0.6	134,765	0.5	62,410	0.6	16,228	0.4	56,127	0.6
Sherwood Pk.	40	1.4	949	3.5	6,728	1.6	427,552	1.8	138,598	1.4	101,848	2.4	187,106	1.8
All Other	1,835	65.0	14,442	52.4	114,822	27.9	7,899,945	32.6	3,240,507	32.1	910,574	22.0	3,748,864	37.5
TOTAL	2,822	100.0	27,555	100.0	411,053	100.0	24,227,587	100.0	10,083,654	100.0	4,141,063	100.0	10,002,870	100.0
1992														
Calgary	322	10.3	5,113	28.2	140,609	29.4	7,042,246	26.7	2,236,940	20.9	1,055,034	26.5	3,750,272	32.2
Edmonton	419	13.5	2,511	13.9	138,973	29.0	7,348,610	27.9	3,228,036	30.1	1,478,602	37.1	2,641,972	22.7
Ft. McMurray	77	2.5	446	2.5	12,524	2.6	759,646	2.9	373,544	3.5	80,887	2.0	305,215	2.6
Gr. Prairie	44	1.4	527	2.9	7,613	1.6	417,164	1.6	205,073	1.9	41,683	1.0	170,408	1.5
Lethbridge	54	1.7	207	1.1	4,093	0.9	269,868	1.0	117,129	1.1	23,642	0.6	129,097	1.1
Medicine Hat	58	1.9	163	0.9	12,590	2.6	791,801	3.0	417,949	3.9	86,627	2.2	287,225	2.5
Red Deer	83	2.7	221	1.2	14,068	2.9	840,885	3.2	418,157	3.9	100,863	2.5	321,865	2.8
St. Albert	40	1.3	95	0.5	2,442	0.5	158,869	0.6	80,453	0.8	11,272	0.3	67,144	0.6
Sherwood Pk.	36	1.2	592	3.3	1,605	0.3	155,536	0.6	60,614	0.6	11,372	0.3	83,550	0.7
All Other	1,979	63.6	8,243	45.5	143,921	30.1	8,576,280	32.5	3,573,976	33.4	1,096,771	27.5	3,905,533	33.5
TOTAL	3,112	100.0	18,118	100.0	478,438	100.0	26,360,905	100.0	10,711,871	100.0	3,986,753	100.0	11,662,281	100.0

APPENDIX A

EXCERPTS FROM PART VII, SECTION 207 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE

“207 (1) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this Part relating to gaming and betting, it is lawful . . .

- (b) for a charitable or religious organization, pursuant to a licence issued by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of a province or by such other person or authority in the province as may be specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council thereof, to conduct and manage a lottery scheme in that province if the proceeds from the lottery scheme are used for a charitable or religious object or purpose;
- (c) for the board of a fair or of an exhibition or an operator of a concession leased by that board, to conduct and manage a lottery scheme in a province where the Lieutenant Governor in Council of the province or such other person or authority in the province as may be specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council thereof has
 - (i) designated that fair or exhibition as a fair or exhibition where a lottery scheme may be conducted and managed, and
 - (ii) issued a licence for the conduct and management of a lottery scheme to that board or operator;
- (d) for any person, pursuant to a licence issued by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of a province or by such other person or authority in the province as may be specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council thereof, to conduct and manage a lottery scheme at a public place of amusement in that province if
 - (i) the amount or value of each prize awarded does not

exceed five hundred dollars, and

- (ii) the money or other valuable consideration paid to secure a chance to win a prize does not exceed two dollars;
 - (f) for any person, pursuant to a licence issued by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of a province or such other person or authority in the province as may be designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council thereof, to conduct and manage in the province a lottery scheme that is authorized to be conducted and managed in one or more other provinces where the authority by which the lottery scheme was first authorized to be conducted and managed consents thereto;
 - (g) for any person, for the purpose of a lottery scheme that is lawful in a province under any of paragraphs (a) to (f), to do anything in the province, in accordance with the applicable law or licence, that is required for the conduct, management or operation of the lottery scheme or for the person to participate in the scheme; and
 - (h) for any person to make or print anywhere in Canada or to cause to be made or printed anywhere in Canada anything relating to gaming and betting that is to be used in a place where it is or would, if certain conditions provided by law are met, be lawful to use such a thing, or to send, transmit, mail, ship, deliver or allow to be sent, transmitted, mailed, shipped or delivered or to accept for carriage or transport or convey any such thing where the destination thereof is such a place.
- (2) Subject to this Act, a licence issued by or under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council of a province as described in paragraph (1) (b), (c), (d) or (f) may contain such terms and conditions relating to the conduct, management and operation of or participation in the lottery scheme to which the licence relates as the Lieutenant Governor in Council of

that province, the person or authority in the province designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council thereof or any law enacted by the legislature of that province may prescribe.

(3) Every one who, for the purposes of a lottery scheme, does anything that is not authorized by or pursuant to a provision of this section

- (a) in the case of the conduct, management or operation of that lottery scheme,
 - (i) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for two years, or
 - (ii) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction; or
 - (b) in the case of participating in that lottery scheme, is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.
- (4) In this section, “lottery scheme” means a game or any proposal, scheme, plan, means, device, contrivance or operation described in any of paragraphs 206(1) (a) to (g), whether or not it involves betting, pool selling or a pool system of betting other than
- (a) a dice game, three-card monte, punch board or coin table;
 - (b) bookmaking, pool selling or the making or recording of bets, including bets made through the agency of a pool or pari-mutuel system, on any race or fight, or on a single sport event or athletic contest; or
 - (c) for the purposes of paragraphs (1) (b) to (f), a game or proposal, scheme, plan, means, device, contrivance or operation described in any of paragraphs 206(1) (a) to (g) that is operated on or through a computer, video device or slot machine, within the meaning of subsection 198(3).

(5) For greater certainty, nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing the making or recording of bets on horse-races through the agency of a pari-mutuel system other than in accordance with section 204 . . .”

APPENDIX B

ALBERTA GAMING COMMISSION LICENCING POLICY GUIDELINE

(THE ALBERTA GAZETTE,
SEPTEMBER 30, 1988)

"1 (1) In this guideline

- (a) "Commission" means the Alberta Gaming Commission;
 - (b) "fair" means the board of a fair or exhibition;
 - (c) "Gaming Control Branch" means the Gaming Control Branch of the Department of the Attorney General;
 - (d) "lottery scheme" includes bingos, raffles, pull-ticket lotteries and casino games;
 - (e) "organization" means a charitable or religious organization;
 - (f) "Bingo Association" means an association of charitable or religious organizations whose purpose is to co-ordinate its members' bingo events at a particular facility;
 - (g) "prescribed" means prescribed by the Commission.
- (2) An organization or fair wishing to conduct a lottery scheme shall submit an Application in the prescribed form to the Commission.
- (3) The Commission shall forward the Application to the Gaming Control Branch and an employee of the Gaming Control Branch designated by the Director of the Branch shall, on receipt of the Application, review the Application, and, if considered necessary, conduct an investigation regarding the advisability of issuing a Licence and make a recommendation and report in that regard to the Commission.
- (4) The Commission, on receiving a recommendation and report and on reviewing the Application shall
- (a) issue the licence, and may make the licence subject to any terms and conditions it considers appropriate, or

- (b) if it appears to the Commission that there is cause for concern as to whether a Licence should be issued, set a date for hearing on the matter, or
 - (c) if it appears that the applicant is not eligible for a Licence, the Commission shall not issue a licence, giving written reasons for doing so, together with an opportunity for a hearing before the Commission, and serve those reasons on the applicant and the Gaming Control Branch in the manner provided in subsection (7).
- (5) The Commission may, before acting under subsection (4) request other information from the Gaming Control Branch and the applicant.
- (6) The Commission shall give notice in writing of the hearing to the Gaming Control Branch and the applicant and the notice shall
- (a) set out with sufficient clarity the basis on which the Commission feels there is cause for concern as to whether the applicant should be issued a Licence, and
 - (b) set out the time and place for the hearing.
- (7) Notice of the hearing shall be served on the applicant and the Gaming Control Branch either personally or by mail addressed to the applicant or the Gaming Control Branch at the address shown on the application.
- (8) At the hearing the employee in the Gaming Control Branch referred to in subsection (3) and the applicant are entitled to
- (a) be present,
 - (b) make representations in respect of the Application orally and in writing, and
 - (c) be represented by counsel.
- (9) A hearing shall be open to the public unless the Commission feels that it is advisable that all or part of the hearing be held in camera, in which case it may so direct.
- (10) After considering the representations of the parties and any other evidence it considers appropriate the Commission shall
- (a) issue the Licence, and may make the Licence subject to any terms

and conditions it considers appropriate, or

- (b) refuse to issue the Licence.

(11) If the Commission refuses to issue the Licence it shall give written reasons for doing so and serve those reasons on the applicant and the Gaming Control Branch in the manner provided in subsection (7).

(12) A Licence issued by the Commission is subject to the terms and conditions on it or attached to and forming part of it and to any further terms and conditions made by the Commission from time to time.

2 The licence fee payable in respect of

(1) a Pull-Ticket Licence is an amount equal to one and one half percent of the product of the estimated number of units times the gross revenue per unit,

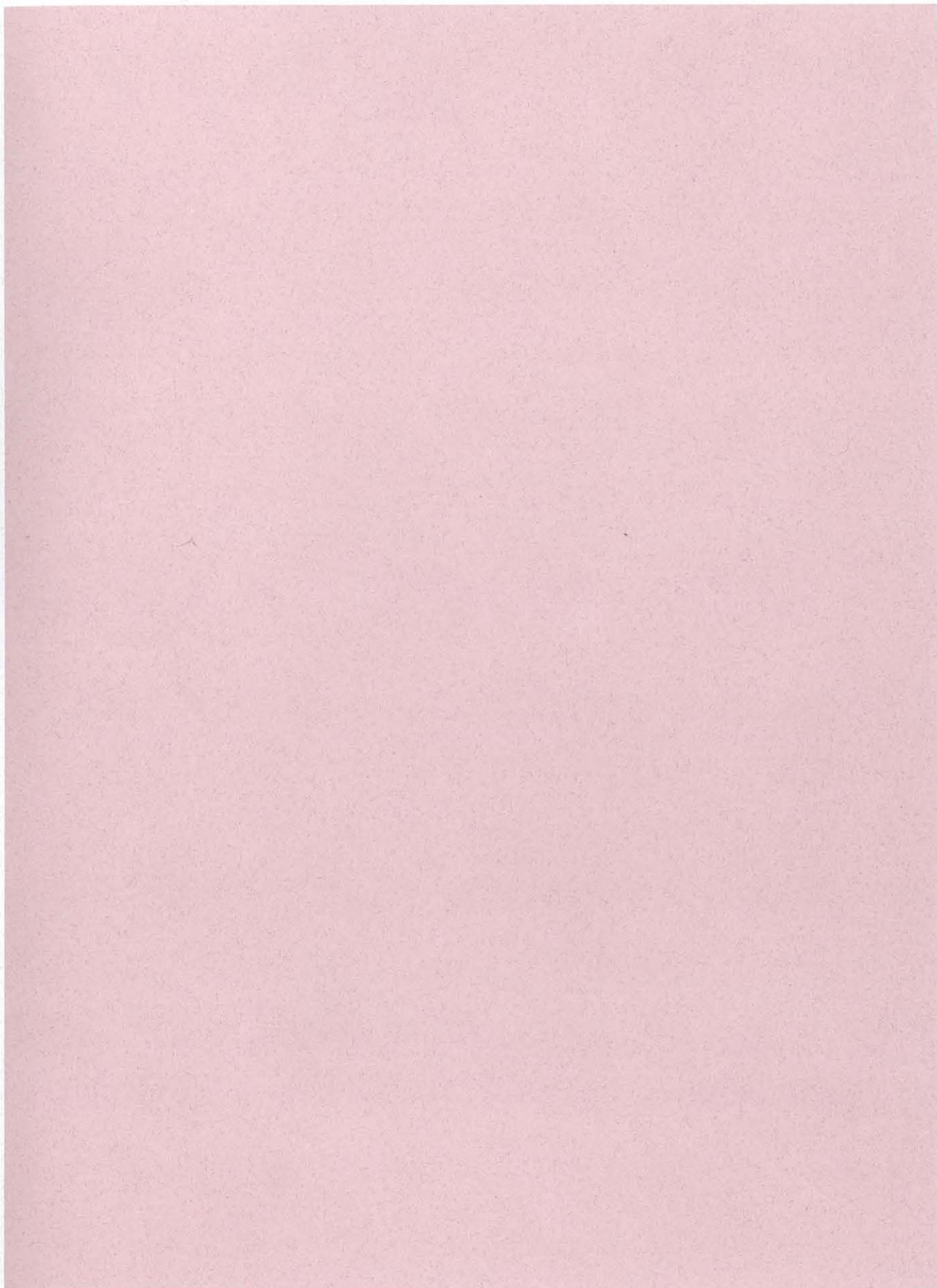
(2) a Casino Licence issued to an organization is an amount equal to the product of \$15 times the number of games times the number of days the Casino operates,

(3) a Casino Licence issued to a fair is an amount equal to the product of \$35 times the number of games times the number of days the Casino operates,

(4) a Bingo Licence issued to an organization which is a member of a Bingo Association is an amount equal to the product of \$30 times the number of bingo events the organization applies to conduct,

(5) a Bingo Licence issued to an organization or fair not applying to conduct bingo as part of a Bingo Association, the estimated gross proceeds of which exceed \$100,000 per year, is an amount equal to the product of \$30 times the number of bingo events the organization applies to conduct, and

(6) a Raffle Licence issued to an organization or fair, the total authorized ticket value of which exceeds \$10,000, is an amount equal to one and one half percent times the total authorized ticket value for that raffle."



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