

GOVDC
CA2
AL
HW
805
G35
1993/94

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Lethbridge, Alberta
FEB 12 1997

Government Documents

GAMING IN ALBERTA 1993•1994 REVIEW



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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ALBERTA GAMING COMMISSION

Chairman's Message	2
Role	3
Members	3
Changes	4
Hearings	4
Bingos	4
Super Bingos	5
Casinos	6
Pull-tickets	6
Raffles	6
Policy Review	7
Summary of Commission Hearings	7

GAMING CONTROL BRANCH

Director's Message	8
Role	8
Records Administration	9
Licence Review	9
Remote Bingo Core System	9
Audit Section	10
Investigation Units	10
Investigation Statistics	11

SELECTED COMMISSION CASES

12

CHARITABLE GAMING STATISTICS

Gaming Statistics	19
Breakdown by Major Centres	24
Licence Fees Collected	25

APPENDIX A

CRIMINAL CODE EXTRACTS	26
------------------------------	----

APPENDIX B

LICENCING POLICY GUIDELINES	27
-----------------------------------	----

GOVDC
CA2 AL HW 805 G35
1993/94
Alberta Gaming and Liquor
Commission
Gaming in Alberta ...
review. --
35057007581035



5th Floor South, John E. Brownlee Building, 10365 - 97 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5J 3W7 403/427-5052 Fax 403/422-1216

Honourable Stephen C. West
Minister of Municipal Affairs
Minister Responsible for Lotteries and Gaming
425 Legislature Building
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2B6

Dear Dr. West:

We are pleased to submit a review of charitable gaming activities in Alberta for 1993/1994.

Respectfully yours,

Ziad Jaber
Chairman
Alberta Gaming Commission

Brian Egli
Director
Gaming Control Branch

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



ZIAD JABER,
CHAIRMAN,
ALBERTA
GAMING
COMMISSION

I am pleased to report to all Albertans on behalf of the Commission. The charitable gaming model in our Province, supported by our government, is healthy and strong. Thousands of volunteers across Alberta are involved in their community in bingos, casinos, raffles and pull-ticket sales.

There are over 7,000 charities licenced in our Province, receiving net profits of over \$106 million. The net profits generated by community groups from charitable gaming enhances the wellbeing of all Albertans.

While maintaining the integrity of gaming, new gaming policies were introduced to improve charitable gaming. Our goal is to stay pro-active and in touch with the many volunteers active in community programs across the Province.

The Gaming Commission holds regular public hearings. We welcome any public input with suggested changes to gaming policy.

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. Appendices A and B detail the Commission's authority.

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 licences;
3. providing the public with information on the licencing and conduct of gaming events; and
4. reviewing charitable gaming policies.



1993/94 COMMISSION MEMBERS

Front Row

Ziad Jaber
Chairman, Edmonton

Vern Colley
Sherwood Park

Back Row

Robert O'Brien
Barrhead

Edward Gaudet
Camrose

Gary Boddez
Edmonton

REVIEW OF 1993 • 1994



IAN TAYLOR,
EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR,
ALBERTA
GAMING
COMMISSION

Previous reports presented activities on a calendar year basis. Starting with this report, activities will be reported on a government fiscal year basis, April 1st to March 31st. As the transition report between two different reporting periods, this report covers the period January 1, 1993 to March 31, 1994.

During the 1993/1994 fiscal year, volunteer groups raised in excess of \$106 million for community activities, including:

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

COMMISSION CHANGES

John Torode of Calgary, first appointed in 1991, retired from the Commission in 1993.

Two new Commissioners were appointed in 1993:

- Gary Boddez of Edmonton; and
- Vern Colley of Sherwood Park.

On June 30, 1993, responsibility for the Commission was transferred to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General. On January 26, 1994, it was transferred to the Honourable Ken Kowalski, the Deputy Premier and Minister Responsible for Lotteries and Gaming.

COMMISSION HEARINGS

During the 15 month period, there were 30 days of hearings, with 165 cases. In addition, the Commission spent four days in policy session. Table 1 provides a summary of hearing dates and locations; Table 5 summarizes hearing cases.

BINGOS

Charities netted \$47 million from bingo in the twelve months

TABLE 1
SUMMARY-
HEARING DAYS

	Jan-Mar 1993	Apr 1993- Mar 1994
Calgary	2	10
Edmonton	2	11
Sp. Grove	-	1
Clairmont	-	1
Brooks	-	1
Strathmore	-	1
Medicine Hat	-	1
Totals		
Days	4	26
Cases	29	136

ending March 31, 1994, a 5.7% decline from the twelve months ending December 31, 1992.

Over the 15 month period, four new bingo associations started operations, one in each of the following communities:

- Spruce Grove,
- Clairmont,
- Calgary, and
- Strathmore.

During the same period, four bingo associations ceased operations, two in Edmonton and one each in Drayton Valley and Spruce Grove. In addition, one Edmonton association closed on February 1, 1994, and reopened on June 15, 1994.

Bingo Associations accounted for 87.2% of all bingo revenue in the province. Bingo associations experienced a decline in attendance and revenue. Table 2 compares the 1992/1993 and 1993/1994 fiscal years.

During late 1992 and early 1993, Commission members met with a number of volunteers representing Edmonton area bingo associations. As a result of these discussions, a standardized bingo payout structure was introduced in the Edmonton area on August 30, 1993. A similar structure had been introduced in Calgary in November 1992. In Edmonton there was an increase in the average profits; however, attendance declined.

Two year bingo licences were introduced; previously licences were issued for a twelve month period. Financial reporting requirements were changed to once every twelve months, from once every six months. These

changes reduced the reporting requirements of volunteers. Similar changes are planned in 1994/1995 for pull-ticket licences.

SUPER BINGOS

On April 24, 1993, a successful trial super bingo was conducted.

Phase two of the trial, consisting of ten licences, was announced on July 13, 1993. The following criteria were used to assign the ten licences:

1. Regular game prize payouts could not exceed \$100,000. Extra games, such as bonanzas or early birds, were not included in this amount.
2. Seating capacity could not exceed 2000.

3. Only groups outside Calgary and Edmonton were licenced; the hall could not be located within these two cities. Groups in the two major cities already had access to major casino and bingo fundraising opportunities.

4. Each licenced group had to submit a business plan, including a marketing plan and projected costs. The business plan must comply with all requirements and Licence Terms and Conditions.

5. The bingo profits had to be used to benefit the entire community, not a small segment of the community.

6. A group could have only one licence during the trial.

7. Joint ventures could be licenced. For example, a number of service clubs could join together to operate one event. The groups would have to enter into a written agreement.

8. A fee of \$5,000 per bingo was required.

Table 3 summarizes the results of the seven events held during the 1993/1994 fiscal year.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY - BINGO ASSOCIATIONS

April 1, 1993 to March 31, 1994

	Attendance	Gross Revenue (\$ million)	Net Profit (\$ million)
1992/1993	9,212,585	292.1	42.6
1993/1994	8,853,209	286.6	41.7

TABLE 3
SUMMARY - SUPER BINGOS

April 1, 1993 to March 31, 1994

Events	\$ Total Gross	\$ Prizes/ Winnings	\$ Expenses	\$ Net Profit
7	1,600,850	888,221	272,682	439,947
	(55.5%)	(17.0%)	(27.5%)	

CASINOS

Groups made a profit of \$22.8 million from casinos in the twelve months ending March 31, 1994, a 8.5% increase from the twelve months ending December 31, 1992.

The average net profit for a two day charity casino during the following calendar years were:

	Edmonton	Calgary
1991	\$26,720	\$16,937
1992	28,881	18,782
1993	32,430	22,652

The Commission met with casino suppliers and registered advisors to seek their input on casino gaming changes. On March 31, 1994, a number of issues were under consideration, including:

- increased hours,
- new games,
- betting limits changes, and
- updated rules of play.

TABLE 4
RAFFLE SUMMARY

April 1, 1993 to March 31, 1994

Sales	Number	% of Total	Total Gross	% of Total	Net Profit	% of Total
\$1,000,001 +	3	0.1	7,808,100	18.0	3,578,975	18.7
\$ 500,001 - 1,000,000	10	0.3	7,270,124	16.7	3,016,005	15.7
\$ 100,001 - 500,000	51	1.5	10,835,071	24.9	4,420,836	23.1
\$ 0 - 100,000	3,239	98.1	17,527,638	40.3	8,138,715	42.5
TOTAL	3,303	100.0	43,440,933	100.0	19,154,631	100.0

PULL-TICKETS

Pull-ticket profits were \$17.0 million for the twelve months ending March 31, 1994, a decline of 12.3% from the twelve months ending December 31, 1992.

Some reasons for the decline in pull-ticket sales may include:

- declining membership in fraternal and veterans organizations, which have traditionally sold the majority of pull-tickets.
- increased competition from other gaming forms.

To try to offset these declines, the following steps were taken:

- approval of a \$500 prize payout ticket for high-volume locations.
- giving licenced groups increased flexibility in their product mix.

RAFFLES

Raffle profits were \$19.1 million for the twelve months ending March 31, 1994, an increase of 64.2% from the twelve months ending December 31, 1992.

A number of groups took advantage of the removal of the \$1 million cap to operate large raffles. The most common licence continued to be small raffles (under \$10,000) which accounted for 88% of all raffle licences.

Table 4 summarizes raffles for the 1993/1994 fiscal year.

POLICY REVIEW

Following a policy session in January 1993, the Commission approved:

- licencing groups under Section 207(1)(d) of the Criminal Code. This allowed groups not eligible for licence as a charity, to have raffles up to \$2,500 in total ticket sales.
- allowing groups in rural communities to join bingo associations in adjacent counties or municipal districts.
- making casino dates in the Christmas/New Year period available on an optional basis.
- requiring groups applying for a casino to have a 24 month record of community service.

The Commission conducted another policy session in January 1994, and as of March 31, 1994 recommendations for change were still under discussion.

TABLE 5
SUMMARY - COMMISSION CASES

	Calendar 1991	Calendar 1992	Calendar 1993	Fiscal 1993/94
Total Cases Heard	138	142	138	140
Written Decisions issued	132	134	126	126
Decisions deferred	3	0	5	6
Applications withdrawn before hearing	3	8	7	8
Types of Issues Heard at Hearing				
Licence eligibility	72	66	62	62
Suitable use of gaming profits	43	24	40	37
Casino eligibility, related groups	20	24	25	23
Licence terms and conditions issues	12	11	8	11
Bingo associations	8	4	7	6
Disciplinary review	9	8	9	8
Hired casino personnel registration	0	4	0	0
Hearing Licencing Decisions				
<i>Licence applications approved</i>				
Bingo	3	18	7	7
Casino	20	26	19	17
Pull-Ticket	10	2	1	0
Raffle	1	5	3	4
Eligible for raffle under 207(1)(d) only - Group is not a charity	0	0	6	12
<i>Licence applications not approved</i>				
Bingo	14	12	12	13
Casino	27	27	43	45
Pull-Ticket	16	2	1	6
Raffle	1	7	7	6

GAMING CONTROL BRANCH



BRIAN EGLI,
DIRECTOR,
GAMING
CONTROL
BRANCH

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

1993/1994 has brought new challenges to charitable gaming in Alberta, and with that, changes to the Gaming Control Branch. There are more volunteer oriented charities than ever before seeking venues to raise funds for worthy causes. To meet the increasing demands for charitable gaming licences, the Branch has completed the transition from manual to computerized licencing and audit processes.

Now, and more so in the coming months, charities and related businesses will benefit from the streamlining of the licencing and financial reporting process.

The Branch is committed to serving the many thousands of charities throughout the Province, and we encourage input from the charities, their volunteers and the industry as a whole.

ROLE

The Gaming Control Branch is separate from the Commission, and reports to the Minister Responsible for Lotteries and Gaming. 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.

RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Correspondence, including licence applications and financial reports, are received at the Edmonton office. Several hundred pieces of correspondence are received daily, and are recorded and tracked by computer during review and processing. The electronic age allows for immediate receipt and dispatch of a variety of correspondence.



REMOTE BINGO CORE SYSTEM

This software program was developed by the Gaming Control Branch, and is available free of charge to all bingo associations.

Bingo event information is submitted to Gaming Control once a month by each bingo association. The information is imported into the Gaming Control computer system, and a financial report is then generated for each licenced charity in the association. Because the event details have already been reported, the charity only reports on their use of profits. This financial report is due every twelve months.

A similar program is planned for the casino financial reporting system.



LICENCE REVIEW

Licence Reviewers receive applications and process information on demographics and the proposed use of profits. When the information has been reviewed and meets requirements, the licence is computer generated and

forwarded to the Alberta Gaming Commission for approval and signature. The introduction of the Gaming Control Information System has made the task of producing licence-related documents more efficient and accurate.

AUDIT SECTION

Financial reports have been greatly simplified and are now computer generated. The requirement for six month interim reports has been eliminated. The new financial reports are partially completed before being sent to the charities that hold gaming events. Upon receipt, each charity will verify the information and provide details on the spending of profits.

INVESTIGATION UNITS EDMONTON AND CALGARY

Each inspector is 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 Table 6 "Investigation Statistics" for details.

Edmonton and Calgary Investigation Units are

responsible for all security related aspects of the Video Lottery Terminal program. This involves conducting:

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

Gaming Control conducts inspections and investigates complaints about the program. There are two 24 hour complaint lines:

- For charity gaming events, call 427-5052. After regular office hours, calls are taken by answering service. Collect calls are accepted.
- For the VLT program, call 1-800-661-2987 and leave a message. All callers are contacted by Branch inspectors.



TABLE 6
INVESTIGATION STATISTICS

	Edmonton*			Calgary*			Total		
	1992	1993	Fiscal 1993/94	1992	1993	Fiscal 1993/94	1992	1993	Fiscal 1993/94
Complaints	598	1060	1367	370	931	1170	968	1991	2537
Internal Referrals	200	592	569	151	290	283	351	882	852
Eligibility Reports	12	15	14	19	11	24	31	26	38
Inspections									
Bingo	187	194	238	77	135	160	264	329	398
Casino	188	160	243	129	138	132	317	298	375
Pull-Tickets	169	70	49	91	59	43	260	129	92
Raffle	1	4	11	2	10	2	3	14	13
VLT	96	469	466	11	139	231	107	608	697
Lottery	-	-	292	-	-	529	-	-	821
VLT Backgrounds	380	246	258	334	209	243	714	455	501
TOTAL	1831	2810	3507	1184	1922	2817	3015	4732	6324

Criminal Charges were laid by Inspectors as follows:

Offence	Counts	
	Calendar 1993	Fiscal 1993/94
Theft Over \$1,000	11	5
Theft Under \$1,000	4	4
Cheating at Play	7	7
Uttering a Forged Document	3	1
Fraud Under	3	-
Fraud Over	8	9
Conspiracy to Commit Fraud	5	5
Attempted Fraud	-	1
Counsel an Offence	8	8
Offer Secret Commission	4	4
Mischief Over	1	1
Break, Enter & Theft	1	1
Operating Lottery Scheme contrary to Licence Terms and Conditions	12	12
Breach of Probation	-	1
TOTAL	67	59

* **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

CASES: 92-131,
93-3, 93-59

Background:

A college was incorporated under the Companies Act to provide a two year flight training instruction program. The college was a wholly owned subsidiary of a flying club. The shares were held in trust by five individual members of the flying club.

Decision:

The college was ruled not eligible for licence. To be a charity, a group must have a broad-based volunteer membership. The executive must be elected on a democratic basis by the volunteer members. In this way, the volunteers establish and maintain the group's charitable programs in the community. The college lacked this broad-based volunteer membership. It was a not-for-profit limited company with five shareholders, with no opportunity for community volunteers to participate in its management.

The flying club was also ruled not to be a charity. Its primary purpose was to offer recreational or business flying opportunities for its members. This was in the self-interest of the members.

A college foundation was then incorporated under the Societies Act. The foundation had in excess of 70 members. The foundation was ruled eligible for licence. Their primary purpose was to support educational activities and programs. The foundation had a broad-based volunteer membership.

ISSUE: LOCATION OF CASINO

CASE: 93-10

Background:

A not-for-profit golf club applied to conduct a casino in Calgary. It was located approximately 100 km from Calgary. The club had 600 members, and 75% of the members lived in Calgary.

Decision:

The club could not conduct a casino in Calgary. There are a limited number of casino licences issued in Calgary,

resulting in a long waiting list. Only charities that provide programs within the city of Calgary can conduct a casino in that city. The golf club did not provide a program within Calgary; rather, it provided a community facility outside the city. While Calgary residents used the course, that was not sufficient to consider the club a Calgary based group.

ISSUE: PULL-TICKET SALES LOCATION

CASE: 93-15

Background:

A fraternal group owned a hall, and rented a portion of it to a bingo association to conduct bingo seven days a week. The group also had club rooms in a separate part of the building. They applied to sell pull-tickets in both their club rooms and in conjunction with the bingo.

Decision:

The group was licenced to sell pull-tickets only in their club rooms. A group can sell pull-tickets only on their own premises. The premises are the facility from which the group

provides its charitable or religious programs to the community. The club rooms met these criteria; the bingo hall did not. Access to the club rooms was controlled by the fraternal group. Members of the public could enter the club rooms and purchase pull-tickets. Any winning tickets would have to be paid in the club rooms.

ISSUE: RELATED GROUPS - CASINO

CASE: 93-26

Background:

A not-for-profit curling club applied for a casino licence. They had approximately 500 members. To be a curling club member, an individual had to have a current membership in the local community association.

The community association owned a sportsplex consisting of:

- Community Hall
- Ice Arena
- Curling Sheets.

The curling club paid ice rental to the community association.

The curling club operated the lounge, using volunteer labour.

A verbal rental agreement existed; there was no written

agreement. The curling sheets were also rented out to other groups; the curling club did not have exclusive use of the facility. The community association had been licenced for casinos.

Decision:

The curling club was not eligible for a casino licence. There is a long waiting list for casinos in Calgary. 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 principal group or an affiliate may be licenced for a casino at a time.

For the purposes of casino games licences, the Commission ruled the curling club was related the community association. To be a member of the curling club, an individual had to be a member of the community association. The community association owned and operated the curling rink. The curling club did not have the responsibility of providing a separate community facility.

ISSUE: CHARITY STATUS

CASE: 93-53

Background:

A group was incorporated under the not-for-profit section of the Companies Act. Their purpose was to hold a music festival every four years. There were 500 shares issued in the company. All the shares were held by a separate foundation, which was also incorporated as a not-for-profit company. The 600 shares in the foundation were held in a trust administered by three trustees.

Decision:

The group would be licenced for a raffle, once the three trustees confirmed, in writing, they would not overrule the decisions of the Board of Directors, or the working committee structure.

The operation of the festival provided the public an opportunity to listen to this type of music. This provided a community service.

To be a charity, a group must be controlled by volunteers from the community. The group was a private not-for-profit company administered by a three person

trust. To ensure decisions were made by volunteers, not the trustees, written confirmation was required from the trustees that they would not interfere with the volunteers' decisions.

ISSUE: CHARITY STATUS

CASE: 93-72

Background:

A foundation was formed under the not-for-profit provisions of the Companies Act. Its purpose was to stage dragon boat races. There were five shareholders, all of whom had to be members of a local business association.

Decision:

The foundation would be licenced once they amended their memorandum of association to expand their membership. This amendment could not restrict membership to the business association members.

The staging of the dragon boat races provided a community benefit. It was a cultural/entertainment activity open to the public at no cost.

To be eligible for a gaming licence, a group must have a

broad-based volunteer membership. The formal structure of the foundation limited membership to five individuals. This was not considered to be a broad-based volunteer membership.

ISSUE: RAFFLE TICKET STRUCTURE

CASE: 93-73

Background:

A charity applied to sell bearer tickets during a five day festival. Bearer tickets do not include the buyer's name, address or telephone number.

Two licences were requested:

1. a daily draw for 50% of sales revenue
2. a vehicle draw on the last day of the festival.

Decision:

A licence to sell bearer tickets for a daily 50/50 draw was approved. A licence for the vehicle draw was issued; however, normal raffle tickets showing the buyer's name, address and telephone number had to be used.

A raffle licence term and condition requires a group to

award all approved prizes. For this reason, ticket buyers must provide their name, address and telephone number. It was the group's responsibility to contact the winner.

Bearer tickets, without the buyer's name, address and telephone number, are only allowed as follows:

1. Sales are limited to a specific entertainment activity. Sales occur over a few hours time frame during the activity only.
2. Sales occur in the confined area in which the entertainment activity takes place.
3. The draw occurs before the end of the entertainment activity, and is announced to the public.

Under these circumstances, it is likely that individual ticket buyers would still be present to claim their prize.

The festival occurred in a large area over a number of days. Spectators may not stay for all performances. There was no guarantee the winner would be present on the last day to claim their prize. For that reason, only the daily 50/50 draws were licenced using bearer tickets.

ISSUE: REVOCATION OF LICENCES

**CASES: 93-84,
94-17, 94-18**

Background:

Two groups conducted weekly bingos. A Gaming Control Branch investigation reported the two groups were contravening bingo terms and conditions by:

- allowing non-members to work bingo, and
- paying bingo workers.

Their licences were revoked.

A public hearing was then conducted at which the two groups requested their licences be reinstated.

Following the hearing, one group received a two month licence suspension, while the second group's licence was suspended for 12 months. Both had to refund money to their bingo accounts.

The two groups requested a judicial review of the decision. The Commission was directed to conduct a further hearing.

Decision:

Following the second hearing, the bingo licences of the two groups were reinstated, subject to them:

- refunding money to their bingo account;
- allowing only members to work bingos;
- not paying any bingo workers.

ISSUE: CASINO ELIGIBILITY

CASE: 93-96

Background:

A group is eligible for only one casino per calendar year. Only incorporated groups can have casino licences.

An association in a smaller community was the coordinating or umbrella group for minor sports in the community. None of the individual minor sport groups were separately incorporated. The association had conducted one casino, with the profits used to support minor baseball. They applied for a second casino with the profits intended for ringette.

Decision:

Each recognized and structured minor sports committee of the

association would be licenced for a casino. Only members of the licenced committee could volunteer to work at the casino.

The association was unique. It was formed to coordinate ten minor sport activities. In other communities, the ten sports would operate independently. Each could be eligible for a casino in their own right. The association had proven to be an asset to the community. The individual sports should not be penalized because they developed an effective coordinating mechanism.

ISSUE: CHARITY STATUS

CASE: 93-109

Background:

An alumni association for a university in Montana was formed in Alberta. Their activities included:

- providing scholarships for Canadian students attending the university;
- promoting a Canadian studies program;
- assisting in a building fund for the Canadian studies program.

Decision:

The association was ruled not eligible for a casino licence. They would be eligible for a raffle or bingo licence.

The association was a charity. Their purpose was to support post-secondary education programs open to Alberta students. This provided a community service.

There is a long waiting list for casinos. The primary beneficiary of the association's activities was not located in Alberta. It was not appropriate they should be assigned one of the limited number of casino licences.

**ISSUE:
CHARITY STATUS****CASE: 93-111****Background:**

A local committee of a national group, whose purpose was strengthening the social, political and economic position of women, applied for a casino licence. The committee offered public workshops/meetings, operated a library and published a bi-monthly newsletter.

Decision:

The committee was ruled not eligible for a casino licence, as they were not a charity. Their primary purpose was to advocate or support changes in public policy. Lobbying activities do not provide a charitable service to the community.

**ISSUE:
CHARITY STATUS****CASE: 93-123****Background:**

A not-for-profit company, established in July 1993, applied for a casino licence. There were two shareholders, both of whom were employees of the company. The shareholders were originally employed by a private company delivering mental health services under contract to the Department of Family and Social Services. When that Department indicated they would be tendering the contract, the new company was formed to bid on the contract. The new company was successful in its bid and were awarded annualized funding from the Services to Persons with Disabilities Branch of Alberta Family and Social Services. The funding was to provide administrative, residential and

day support services for individuals who were dually diagnosed (that is, with both a physical and a mental handicap).

Decision:

The company was not a charity, and not eligible for licence. A charity consists of a group of volunteers, who wish to provide a service to the community. The executive must be chosen from its volunteer base. Members, directors, and officers must not be paid. Programs must benefit the community, not the members' self-interest. The group must be not-for-profit, and have a broad-based volunteer membership. The volunteers establish, maintain and deliver the group's programs.

The company was an employee owned and operated social services agency. It was formed by the former employees of a private agency who were successful in bidding on a government contract to operate the programs. The employees were operating in their self-interest; not to provide a community service on a voluntary basis.

ISSUE: SIX DAY CASINO LICENCE

CASE: 93-126

Background:

A foundation operated an annual six day festival. Starting in 1995, the foundation applied to have a six day casino in conjunction with their festival.

Casino policy states:

- Each charity is eligible for one two day casino per year.
- In Calgary and Edmonton, eight charity casinos are licenced per week, two on Monday-Tuesday, three on Wednesday-Thursday, and three on Friday-Saturday.
- Fairs or exhibition boards can have a casino for the duration of their annual fair.

Decision:

The foundation was not licenced to conduct a six day casino during their festival.

Casino policy allows:

- Charities to conduct two-day casinos; or
- Fairs or exhibition boards to conduct a casino for the length of their annual fair or exhibition.

Two day charity casino licences allow access to this form of fundraising to a maximum number of groups. Many charities in Alberta operate events or activities that last a number of days. To allow each of these a casino for the duration of their event would reduce access to casino fundraising. This would be detrimental to the majority of charities.

ISSUE: CONTINUED ELIGIBILITY - CASINO

CASE: 94-8

Background:

A society had been licenced for casinos since 1981. They operated a rehabilitation centre for people coming from detox centres, referral agencies, and court orders.

They had only four members, all of whom were members of the board.

Decision:

The society was not eligible for a casino until they amended their bylaws to expand their membership. To be considered a charity, a group must have a broad-based volunteer

membership that establishes, maintains and delivers its programs. The executive must be chosen from the volunteer base. The society could not demonstrate they had a broad-based volunteer membership; rather voting membership in the society consisted of the four members on the board of directors.

ISSUE: USE OF PROFITS

CASE: 94-9

Background:

A high school travel club applied to use \$90,000 in gaming profits for a trip to Europe in July 1994. Approximately 25 students from grades 11 and 12 were to participate in the trip. Each student would receive five credits as a special project in European Art and History. The trip was approved by the School Board.

Decision:

The club was approved to use up to \$37,250 in gaming profits for the transportation, accommodation and meals for the educational trip to London and Rome in July 1994. Gaming profits can be used for travel that enriches a school's curriculum.

The trip must provide an educational experience which is otherwise not available. The proposed trip met these guidelines. The educational trip to Europe was recognized by the School Board, as the participating students received credits.

ISSUE: USE OF PROFITS

CASE: 94-13

Background:

A youth orchestra applied to use approximately \$120,000 in gaming profits to attend the Sixth Japan International Youth Music Festival.

Decision:

The orchestra was approved to use up to \$114,800 in gaming profits for the direct route transportation costs to participate in the Sixth Japan International Youth Musical Festival in July 1994. Performing arts groups can use gaming profits to travel out of Alberta if they are selected because of their level of creative success to participate in a recognized, organized event, such as a competition, festival or sponsored tour. There must be:

- a formal evaluation or judging process. Qualified judges evaluate the participant's efforts and publish their opinions; or
- a bona fida invitation from the organizing or sponsoring body.

The Japan International Youth Music Festival met these criteria. The band was selected because of their performing ability. There was a formal adjudication process in place. Gaming profits could not be used for other travel, meal, accommodation or sightseeing expenses while the band was in Japan.

ISSUE: RELATED GROUPS - CASINO

CASE: 94-27

Background:

A society was formed to support a service club's international program. Membership was open to anyone living in the service club district. The bylaws required that 51% of the directors be members in good standing of an individual service club. A number of these individual clubs had been licenced for casinos, with some

of the profits going to the program.

Decision:

The society was ruled eligible for a casino. Given the limited number of casino licences, a group is eligible for only one casino at a time, and can have one casino per year. Groups affiliated with a charity are considered related to the charity. Only one of either the principal group or an affiliate may be licenced at any time.

The society was not considered related to the individual service clubs. Society membership was not limited to service club members. No club appointed directors to the society. The society's decisions were not subject to review by the service organization.

GAMING STATISTICS

As compiled by the Gaming Control Branch

For 1991, 1992 and 1993, the reporting period is January 1 to December 31.

For Fiscal 1993/1994, the reporting period is April 1 to March 31.

TOTALS OF ALL LICENCED GAMING

	LICENCES	*EVENTS	\$ TOTAL GROSS	\$ PRIZES/ WINNINGS	% of GROSS	\$ EXPENSES	% of GROSS	\$ NET PROFIT	% of GROSS
1991									
Bingo	2,709	49,210	297,258,519	208,814,495	70.2	39,510,901	13.3	48,933,123	16.5
Casino	997	2,012	224,311,827	181,427,995	80.9	23,628,259	10.5	19,255,573	8.6
Pull-Ticket	975	975	103,644,379	76,692,097	74.0	6,419,143	6.2	20,533,139	19.8
Raffle	2,822	27,555	24,227,587	10,083,654	41.6	4,141,063	17.1	10,002,870	41.3
TOTAL	7,503	79,752	649,442,312	477,018,241	73.5	73,699,366	11.3	98,724,705	15.2
1992									
Bingo	2,953	52,641	329,245,853	232,757,251	70.7	46,622,471	14.2	49,866,131	15.1
Casino	1,041	2,092	243,286,972	196,705,277	80.9	25,667,677	10.6	20,914,018	8.6
Pull-Ticket	1,008	1,008	98,977,934	73,552,446	74.3	6,019,647	6.1	19,405,841	19.6
Raffle	3,112	18,118	26,360,905	10,711,871	40.6	3,986,753	15.1	11,662,281	44.2
TOTAL	8,114	73,859	697,871,664	513,726,845	73.6	82,296,548	11.8	101,848,271	14.6
1993									
Bingo	2,923	53,170	327,814,634	231,697,386	70.7	48,731,813	14.9	47,385,435	14.5
Casino	1,159	2,344	287,499,428	235,729,475	82.0	28,483,028	9.9	23,286,925	8.1
Pull-Ticket	1,109	63,991	90,626,168	67,309,975	74.3	5,548,474	6.1	17,767,719	19.6
Raffle	3,182	19,363	38,557,197	15,397,471	39.9	5,970,742	15.5	17,188,984	44.6
TOTAL	8,373	138,868	744,497,426	550,134,306	73.9	88,734,056	11.9	105,629,063	14.2
FISCAL 1993/1994									
Bingo	2,867	53,045	327,301,480	231,491,758	70.7	48,801,290	14.9	47,008,432	14.4
Casino	1,176	2,378	295,005,615	242,972,190	82.4	29,184,869	9.9	22,848,557	7.7
Pull-Ticket	1,118	60,958	86,376,095	64,201,777	74.3	5,161,810	6.0	17,012,508	19.7
Raffle	3,302	20,588	43,440,933	17,026,574	39.2	7,259,728	16.7	19,154,631	44.1
TOTAL	8,463	136,969	752,124,123	555,692,298	73.9	90,407,697	12.0	106,024,129	14.1

* For bingo, this represents the number of sessions; for casinos, the number of days; and for raffles, the number of draw dates. For Pull-tickets 1991 and 1992, this represents the number of licences issued. For 1993 and Fiscal year 1993/94, this represents the number of units sold.

BINGOS

	LICENCES	EVENTS	\$ TOTAL GROSS	\$ PRIZES/ WINNINGS	% of GROSS	\$ EXPENSES	% of GROSS	\$ NET PROFIT	% of GROSS
1991									
Calgary	311	9,146	74,718,679	52,153,123	69.8	10,738,697	14.4	11,826,859	15.8
Edmonton	772	11,057	90,123,876	62,811,826	69.7	12,861,080	14.3	14,450,970	16.0
Others	1,626	29,007	132,415,964	93,849,546	70.9	15,911,124	12.0	22,655,294	17.1
TOTAL	2,709	49,210	297,258,519	208,814,495	70.2	39,510,901	13.3	48,933,123	16.5
1992									
Calgary	342	9,797	82,112,443	57,170,883	69.6	12,579,769	15.3	12,361,791	15.1
Edmonton	885	13,283	101,613,153	72,601,308	71.4	15,661,872	15.4	13,349,973	13.1
Others	1,726	29,561	145,520,257	102,985,060	70.8	18,380,830	12.6	24,154,367	16.6
TOTAL	2,953	52,641	329,245,853	232,757,251	70.7	46,622,471	14.2	49,866,131	15.1
1993									
Calgary	357	10,449	81,875,109	56,056,268	68.5	13,613,166	16.6	12,205,675	14.9
Edmonton	832	12,933	96,215,109	69,296,315	72.0	15,012,297	15.6	11,906,497	12.4
Others	1,734	29,788	149,724,416	106,344,803	71.0	20,106,349	13.5	23,273,263	15.5
TOTAL	2,923	53,170	327,814,634	231,697,386	70.7	48,731,813	14.9	47,385,435	14.5
FISCAL 1993/1994									
Calgary	369	10,760	83,634,651	57,411,394	68.6	14,079,693	16.8	12,143,564	14.5
Edmonton	774	13,006	96,152,270	69,227,376	72.0	15,012,501	15.6	11,912,393	12.4
Others	1,724	29,279	147,514,559	104,852,988	71.1	19,709,096	13.4	22,952,475	15.6
TOTAL	2,867	53,045	327,301,480	231,491,758	70.7	48,801,290	14.9	47,008,432	14.4

NOTE: Not included in Fiscal 1993/1994 are 95 outstanding bingo financial reports.

CASINOS

	LICENCES	EVENTS	\$ TOTAL GROSS	\$ PRIZES/ WINNINGS	% of GROSS	\$ EXPENSES	% of GROSS	\$ NET PROFIT	% of GROSS
1991									
Calgary	388	783	96,618,239	78,905,503	81.7	10,523,766	10.9	7,188,970	7.4
Edmonton	381	769	111,383,985	89,838,391	80.7	10,499,634	9.4	11,045,960	9.9
Others	228	460	16,309,603	12,684,101	77.8	2,604,859	16.0	1,020,643	6.2
TOTAL	997	2,012	224,311,827	181,427,995	80.9	23,628,259	10.5	19,255,573	8.6
1992									
Calgary	388	789	102,144,820	82,911,115	81.2	11,181,277	10.9	8,052,428	7.9
Edmonton	386	778	121,677,191	98,324,329	80.8	11,367,180	9.3	11,985,682	9.9
Others	267	525	19,464,961	15,469,833	79.5	3,119,220	16.0	875,908	4.5
TOTAL	1,041	2,092	243,286,972	196,705,277	80.9	25,667,677	10.6	20,914,018	8.6
1993									
Calgary	398	804	119,147,373	97,322,501	81.7	11,970,867	10.0	9,854,005	8.3
Edmonton	396	800	144,841,728	119,381,399	82.4	12,137,282	8.4	13,323,048	9.2
Others	365	740	23,510,326	19,025,575	80.9	4,374,879	18.6	109,873	0.5
TOTAL	1,159	2,344	287,499,428	235,729,475	82.0	28,483,028	9.9	23,286,925	8.1
FISCAL 1993/1994									
Calgary	397	802	120,702,524	99,051,925	82.1	12,063,121	10.0	9,587,478	7.9
Edmonton	394	796	149,559,410	123,993,258	82.9	12,329,816	8.2	13,236,336	8.9
Others	385	780	24,743,681	19,927,007	80.5	4,791,931	19.4	24,743	0.1
TOTAL	1,176	2,378	295,005,615	242,972,190	82.4	29,184,869	9.9	22,848,557	7.7

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

Not included in Fiscal 1993/1994 are 18 outstanding casino financial reports.

PULL-TICKETS

	LICENCES	EVENTS	\$ TOTAL GROSS	\$ PRIZES/ WINNINGS	% of GROSS	\$ EXPENSES	% of GROSS	\$ NET PROFIT	% of GROSS
1991									
Calgary	149	149	27,478,419	20,229,301	73.6	1,649,831	6.0	5,599,287	20.4
Edmonton	52	52	14,487,239	10,889,399	75.2	888,384	6.1	2,709,456	18.7
Others	774	774	61,678,721	45,573,397	73.9	3,880,928	6.3	12,224,396	19.8
TOTAL	975	975	103,644,379	76,692,097	74.0	6,419,143	6.2	20,533,139	19.8
1992									
Calgary	137	137	26,097,485	19,278,340	73.0	1,550,961	5.9	5,268,184	20.2
Edmonton	61	61	13,773,185	10,358,616	75.2	818,914	5.9	2,595,655	18.8
Others	810	810	59,107,264	43,915,490	74.3	3,649,772	6.2	11,542,002	19.5
TOTAL	1,008	1,008	98,977,934	73,552,446	74.3	6,019,647	6.1	19,405,841	19.6
1993									
Calgary	149	17,317	24,129,420	17,858,043	74.0	1,431,352	5.9	4,840,026	20.1
Edmonton	64	6,692	12,351,039	9,260,220	75.0	691,374	5.6	2,399,445	19.4
Others	896	39,982	54,145,709	40,191,712	74.2	3,425,748	6.3	10,528,249	19.4
TOTAL	1,109	63,991	90,626,168	67,309,975	74.3	5,548,474	6.1	17,767,719	19.6
FISCAL 1993/1994									
Calgary	151	17,119	24,125,005	17,875,246	74.1	1,436,078	6.0	4,813,682	20.0
Edmonton	68	6,256	11,431,128	8,574,244	75.0	650,742	5.7	2,206,142	19.3
Others	899	37,583	50,819,962	37,752,287	74.3	3,074,990	6.1	9,992,684	19.7
TOTAL	1,118	60,958	86,376,095	64,201,777	74.3	5,161,810	6.0	17,012,508	19.7

NOTE: For Pull-tickets 1991 and 1992, events equals the number of licences issued. For 1993 and Fiscal year 1993/94, events equals the number of units sold.

Not included in Fiscal 1993/1994 are 17 outstanding pull-ticket financial reports.

RAFFLES

	LICENCES	EVENTS	\$ TOTAL GROSS	\$ PRIZES/ WINNINGS	% of GROSS	\$ EXPENSES	% of GROSS	\$ NET PROFIT	% of GROSS
1991									
Calgary	268	5,715	6,241,983	2,275,345	36.5	1,400,477	22.4	2,566,161	41.1
Edmonton	386	3,212	6,659,621	2,913,405	43.7	1,391,748	20.9	2,354,468	35.4
Others	2,168	18,628	11,325,983	4,894,904	43.2	1,348,838	11.9	5,082,241	44.9
TOTAL	2,822	27,555	24,227,587	10,083,654	41.6	4,141,063	17.1	10,002,870	41.3
1992									
Calgary	322	5,113	7,042,246	2,236,940	31.8	1,055,034	15.0	3,750,272	53.3
Edmonton	419	2,511	7,348,610	3,228,026	43.9	1,478,602	20.1	2,641,972	36.0
Others	2,371	10,494	11,970,049	5,246,895	43.8	1,453,117	12.1	5,270,037	44.0
TOTAL	3,112	18,118	26,360,905	10,711,871	40.6	3,986,753	15.1	11,662,281	44.2
1993									
Calgary	327	3,340	11,835,830	3,945,550	33.3	2,212,824	18.7	5,677,455	48.0
Edmonton	512	3,235	14,262,415	5,872,408	41.2	2,684,603	18.8	5,705,404	40.0
Others	2,343	12,788	12,458,952	5,579,513	44.8	1,073,315	8.6	5,806,125	46.6
TOTAL	3,182	19,363	38,557,197	15,397,471	39.9	5,970,742	15.5	17,188,984	44.6
FISCAL 1993/1994									
Calgary	337	3,453	14,412,453	4,419,351	30.7	2,718,736	18.9	7,274,366	50.5
Edmonton	524	3,343	14,770,743	6,042,070	40.9	2,864,111	19.4	5,864,562	39.7
Others	2,441	13,792	14,257,737	6,565,153	46.0	1,676,881	11.8	6,015,703	42.2
TOTAL	3,302	20,588	43,440,933	17,026,574	39.2	7,259,728	16.7	19,154,631	44.1

NOTE: Not included in Fiscal 1993/1994 are 57 outstanding raffle financial reports.

BREAKDOWN BY MAJOR CENTRES

ALL LICENCED GAMING - FISCAL 1993/1994

Percentage of Provincial Total

	# OF LICENCES	% OF TOTAL	# OF EVENTS	% OF TOTAL	\$ TOTAL GROSS	% OF TOTAL	\$ PRIZES/ WINNINGS	% OF TOTAL	\$ EXPENSES	% OF TOTAL	\$ NET PROFIT	% OF TOTAL
Calgary	1,254	14.8	32,134	23.5	242,874,633	32.3	178,757,915	32.2	30,297,628	33.5	33,819,090	31.9
Edmonton	1,760	20.8	23,401	17.1	271,913,552	36.2	207,836,949	37.4	30,857,170	34.1	33,219,433	31.3
Ft. McMurray	184	2.2	1,295	0.9	11,657,839	1.5	8,128,327	1.5	1,628,536	1.8	1,900,976	1.8
Gr. Prairie	157	1.8	2,296	1.7	9,339,010	1.2	6,479,741	1.1	1,407,267	1.6	1,452,002	1.4
Lethbridge	238	2.8	4,529	3.3	27,102,028	3.6	19,305,030	3.5	3,785,308	4.2	4,011,690	3.8
Medicine Hat	171	2.0	3,940	2.9	18,189,936	2.4	13,665,224	2.4	2,389,466	2.6	2,135,246	2.0
Red Deer	335	4.0	4,978	3.6	24,512,681	3.3	17,701,675	3.2	3,360,984	3.7	3,450,022	3.3
St. Albert	231	2.7	2,256	1.6	21,881,074	2.9	16,052,655	2.9	3,766,036	4.2	2,062,383	1.9
All Other	4,133	48.8	62,140	45.4	124,653,370	16.6	87,764,782	15.8	12,915,302	14.3	23,973,286	22.6
TOTAL	8,463	100.0	136,969	100.0	752,124,123	100.0	555,692,298	100.0	90,407,697	100.0	106,024,128	100.0

BINGOS

	# OF LICENCES	% OF TOTAL	# OF EVENTS	% OF TOTAL	\$ TOTAL GROSS	% OF TOTAL	\$ PRIZES/ WINNINGS	% OF TOTAL	\$ EXPENSES	% OF TOTAL	\$ NET PROFIT	% OF TOTAL
Calgary	369	12.9	10,760	20.3	83,634,651	25.6	57,411,394	24.8	14,079,693	28.9	12,143,564	25.8
Edmonton	774	27.0	13,006	24.5	96,152,270	29.4	69,227,376	30.0	15,012,501	30.8	11,912,393	25.3
Ft. McMurray	87	3.0	906	1.7	8,594,252	2.6	6,024,811	2.6	1,098,268	2.3	1,471,173	3.1
Gr. Prairie	55	1.9	898	1.7	6,603,967	2.0	4,458,481	1.9	1,015,832	2.1	1,129,654	2.4
Lethbridge	75	2.6	1,495	2.8	15,414,199	4.7	10,178,000	4.4	2,161,234	4.4	3,074,965	6.6
Medicine Hat	64	2.2	1,647	3.1	11,206,446	3.4	8,372,835	3.6	1,775,045	3.6	1,058,565	2.3
Red Deer	120	4.3	1,605	3.0	13,465,200	4.2	9,525,403	4.1	2,024,315	4.1	1,915,481	4.1
St. Albert	75	2.6	1,548	2.9	13,920,487	4.3	9,925,558	4.3	2,251,281	4.6	1,743,649	3.7
All Other	1,248	43.5	21,180	40.0	78,310,007	23.9	56,367,899	24.3	9,383,121	19.2	12,558,988	26.7
TOTAL	2,867	100.0	53,045	100.0	327,301,480	100.0	231,491,758	100.0	48,801,290	100.0	47,008,432	100.0

CASINOS

	# OF LICENCES	% OF TOTAL	# OF EVENTS	% OF TOTAL	\$ TOTAL GROSS	% OF TOTAL	\$ PRIZES/ WINNINGS	% OF TOTAL	\$ EXPENSES	% OF TOTAL	\$ NET PROFIT	% OF TOTAL
Calgary	397	33.7	802	33.7	120,702,524	40.9	99,051,925	40.8	12,063,121	41.3	9,587,478	42.0
Edmonton	394	33.5	796	33.5	149,559,410	50.7	123,993,258	51.0	12,329,816	42.2	13,236,336	57.9
Ft. McMurray	40	3.4	80	3.4	1,711,162	0.6	1,398,319	0.6	333,732	1.1	-20,889	-0.1
Gr. Prairie	36	3.1	72	3.1	1,148,624	0.4	914,472	0.4	280,428	1.0	-46,276	-0.2
Lethbridge	87	7.4	179	7.5	7,539,273	2.6	6,170,819	2.5	1,328,239	4.6	40,215	0.2
Medicine Hat	29	2.5	62	2.5	1,538,430	0.5	1,254,545	0.5	324,321	1.1	-40,435	-0.2
Red Deer	87	7.4	178	7.5	5,079,957	1.7	4,117,933	1.7	950,639	3.3	11,385	0.1
St. Albert	84	7.1	168	7.1	7,270,530	2.5	5,722,307	2.4	1,450,887	5.0	97,336	0.4
All Other	22	1.9	41	1.7	455,705	0.1	348,612	0.1	123,686	-0.4	-16,593	-0.1
TOTAL	1,176	100.0	2,378	100.0	295,005,615	100.0	242,972,190	100.0	29,184,869	100.0	22,848,557	100.0

PULL-TICKETS

	# OF LICENCES	% OF TOTAL	# OF EVENTS	% OF TOTAL	\$ TOTAL GROSS	% OF TOTAL	\$ PRIZES/ WINNINGS	% OF TOTAL	\$ EXPENSES	% OF TOTAL	\$ NET PROFIT	% OF TOTAL
Calgary	151	13.5	17,119	28.1	24,125,005	27.9	17,875,245	27.8	1,436,078	27.8	4,813,682	28.3
Edmonton	68	6.1	6,256	10.2	11,431,128	13.2	8,574,244	13.4	650,742	12.6	2,206,142	13.0
Ft. McMurray	1	0.1	238	0.4	299,880	0.4	218,960	0.3	18,860	0.4	62,060	0.4
Gr. Prairie	15	1.3	722	1.2	1,233,211	1.4	927,361	1.4	77,486	1.5	228,364	1.3
Lethbridge	15	1.3	2,662	4.4	3,798,653	4.4	2,804,365	4.4	264,431	5.1	729,857	4.3
Medicine Hat	17	1.5	1,935	3.1	4,444,382	5.2	3,486,625	5.4	203,177	3.9	754,581	4.4
Red Deer	39	3.5	2,659	4.4	4,591,973	5.3	3,448,272	5.4	267,317	5.2	876,384	5.1
St. Albert	9	0.8	232	0.4	343,287	0.4	255,880	0.4	19,108	0.4	68,299	0.4
All Other	803	71.9	29,135	47.8	36,108,575	41.8	26,610,824	41.5	2,224,611	43.1	7,273,139	42.8
TOTAL	1,118	100.0	60,958	100.0	86,376,095	100.0	64,201,777	100.0	5,161,810	100.0	17,012,508	100.0

RAFFLES

	# OF LICENCES	% OF TOTAL	# OF EVENTS	% OF TOTAL	\$ TOTAL GROSS	% OF TOTAL	\$ PRIZES/ WINNINGS	% OF TOTAL	\$ EXPENSES	% OF TOTAL	\$ NET PROFIT	% OF TOTAL
Calgary	337	10.2	3,453	16.8	14,412,453	33.2	4,419,351	26.0	2,718,736	37.5	7,274,366	38.0
Edmonton	524	15.9	3,343	16.2	14,770,743	34.0	6,042,070	35.5	2,864,111	39.5	5,864,562	30.6
Ft. McMurray	56	1.7	71	0.4	1,052,545	2.4	486,237	2.8	177,676	2.4	388,632	2.0
Gr. Prairie	51	1.6	604	2.9	353,208	0.8	179,427	1.0	33,521	0.5	140,560	0.7
Lethbridge	61	1.8	193	0.9	349,903	0.8	151,846	0.9	31,404	0.4	166,653	0.9
Medicine Hat	61	1.8	296	1.4	1,000,677	2.3	551,219	3.2	86,923	1.2	362,535	1.9
Red Deer	89	2.7	536	2.6	1,375,551	3.2	610,066	3.6	118,713	1.6	646,772	3.4
St. Albert	63	1.9	308	1.5	346,770	0.8	148,910	0.9	44,760	0.6	153,099	0.8
All Other	2,060	62.4	11,784	57.3	9,779,083	22.5	4,437,446	26.1	1,183,884	16.3	4,157,752	21.7
TOTAL	3,302	100.0	20,588	100.0	43,440,933	100.0	17,026,574	100.0	7,259,728	100.0	19,154,631	100.0

LICENCE FEES COLLECTED

	BINGO	% OF TOTAL	CASINO	% OF TOTAL	PULL-TICKET	% OF TOTAL	RAFFLE	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL FEES COLLECTED
Fiscal 1991/1992	1,129,825	29.5	709,535	18.5	1,545,049	40.3	446,369	11.7	3,830,778
Fiscal 1992/1993	1,204,263	28.8	949,220	22.7	1,462,217	35.0	564,794	13.5	4,180,494
Fiscal 1993/1994	1,273,534	28.4	1,001,825	22.4	1,257,618	28.1	946,101	21.1	4,479,078

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."



UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE



3 5057 00758 103 5