

CITY OF VAUGHAN

EXTRACT FROM COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES OF OCTOBER 29, 2013

Item 20, Report No. 42, of the Committee of the Whole, which was adopted, as amended, by the Council of the City of Vaughan on October 29, 2013, as follows:

By approving the following:

That Communication C2 from Mr. Chuck Thibeault, Central Counties Tourism, Warden Avenue, Markham, dated October 15, 2013, be received.

20 ONTARIO LOTTERY AND GAMING CORPORATION (OLG) – POTENTIAL OF AN ENTERTAINMENT AND GAMING COMPLEX IN THE VAUGHAN METROPOLITAN CENTRE

The Committee of the Whole recommends:

- 1) That the recommendation contained in the following resolution submitted by Regional Councillor Rosati, dated October 15, 2013, be approved;**
- 2) That the following deputations and Communications be received:**
 - 1. Ms. Shirley Wong, Real Estate Investment Network, Weston Road, Vaughan;**
 - 2. Mr. Nelson Wong, York Central Chinese Canadian Association, Anthony Lane, Concord;**
 - 3. Mr. Joseph Amodio, First Class Air Charter and Limousine Services, Doncliffe Drive, Toronto;**
 - 4. Ms. Inna Eshkenazi, Foxchase Avenue, Vaughan;**
 - 5. Ms. Lynne Wallace, Vaughan Chamber of Commerce, Edilcan Drive, Vaughan, and Communication C6, dated October 8, 2013;**
 - 6. Mr. Guido Masutti, Riverview Avenue, Woodbridge;**
 - 7. Mr. Mike Yorke, Carpenters Union, Local 27, Rowntree Dairy Road, Woodbridge, and Communication C21;**
 - 8. Ms. Franca Stirpe, Wycliffe Avenue, Woodbridge;**
 - 9. Mr. Durval Terceira, Columbus Avenue, Woodbridge;**
 - 10. Mr. Carlos Pimentel, Carpenters Union, Rowntree Dairy Road, Woodbridge;**
 - 11. Mr. Walter Tralogna, Peter Rupert Avenue, Maple;**
 - 12. Mr. Paul Burns, Canadian Gaming Association, Bloor Street West, Toronto;**
 - 13. Mr. Mario Racco, Checker Street, Thornhill, and Communication C14, dated October 14, 2013;**
 - 14. Mr. Marco Lorenti, Rosewater Management Group, Keele Street, Concord;**
 - 15. Mr. Richard Lorello, Treelawn Boulevard, Kleinburg;**
 - 16. Mr. Pat Riccardi, Mathewson Street, Maple;**
 - 17. Mr. Tony Perruzza, First Urban Developments, Pennsylvania Avenue, Concord;**
 - 18. Mr. Joe Riggillo, Havenbrook Court, Thornhill;**
 - 19. Ms. Rose Savage, Radley Street, Woodbridge; and**
- 3) That the following Communications be received:**
 - C1 Correspondence, dated October 2, 2013;**
 - C8 Executive Director, Office of the City Manager, dated October 10, 2013;**
 - C9 Mayor Bevilacqua, dated October 15, 2013;**
 - C11 Ms. Belle Yuan, Alysha Way, Vaughan, dated October 13, 2013;**
 - C13 Ms. Rossana Burgos, dated October 14, 2013;**
 - C15 Dr. Meldon Kahan, Women's College Hospital, and Dr. Chetan Mehta, Central Toronto Community Health Centre, dated October 15, 2013;**
 - C16 Ms. Shernett Martin, Scarlett Trail, Vaughan, dated October 15, 2013;**
 - C19 Mr. Claudio Traverso, Kleinburg, dated October 13, 2013; and**
 - C20 Mr. Rod Phillips, OLG, Yonge Street, Toronto, dated September 16, 2013.**

CITY OF VAUGHAN

EXTRACT FROM COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES OF OCTOBER 29, 2013

Item 20, CW Report No. 42 – Page 2

Member's Resolution

Submitted by Local and Regional Councillor and Deputy Mayor Gino Rosati

Whereas, on May 28th, 2013 Council passed a resolution indicating a willingness to be a willing host for a gaming complex (casino);

Whereas, public reaction has been overwhelmingly negative towards having a casino in Vaughan;

Whereas, Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation's (OLG) potential proposal for a casino may be delayed for some time in the next year;

Whereas, such process may be distractive and disruptive given growing opposition:

It is therefore recommended that

1. The City of Vaughan declare that it is not a willing host for a casino in Vaughan;
2. That part 1 of the May 28th 2013 Council Resolution be rescinded;
3. That the following be approved;

"That the City of Vaughan welcomes and supports a world class Cultural and Entertainment District, which will include an Integrated Convention, Trade Centre, Five Star Hotel, and Entertainment Arts Centre, and other infrastructure and services consistent with the City's plan to improve the citizens' standard of living and quality of life. Provided that such does NOT include a casino,"; and

4. That the Ontario Lottery Gaming Corporation be so advised.

October 2, 2013

c 1
Communication
CW: Oct 15/13
Item: 20

AN OPEN LETTER TO VAUGHAN MAYOR MAURIZIO BEVILACQUA AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

Dear Mayor Bevilacqua and Members of City Council:

We, the undersigned, are writing to you today to express our strong support for City Council's decision to continue further consultation with respect to the development of an integrated entertainment and gaming complex in Vaughan.

We urge you to recognize the significant benefits that such a development could bring to Vaughan, including:

- \$1.2 to \$1.5 billion in private sector investment
- An estimated 8,000 careers, with an average annual compensation of over \$50,000
- 4,000 indirect jobs in the rest of the community
- 3,000 construction jobs for local contractors and tradesmen
- \$32 million in annual hosting fees that can be used by the City of Vaughan for community priorities
- \$3.7 million in annual property tax revenue
- A new convention centre and performing arts centre
- A 5-star hotel
- High-end retail and fine-dining restaurants

On two separate occasions this year, City Council has voted to engage in a process with the Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation (OLG) to explore this potential development. We believe that this process should continue so that Council can make an informed decision.

The economic benefits that an integrated entertainment and gaming complex could bring to Vaughan are too important to disregard. Vaughan residents deserve to have an exhaustive consultation process; one that provides all the facts and evaluates all the aspects, both economic and social.

We encourage Council to continue the conversation in a responsible and democratic way that ensures Vaughan's residents and City Council have all the information necessary in order to make an informed decision.

Sincerely,



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CANADIAN TRI-FUND

byPeterandPauls.com
hospitality & entertainment group • Since 1987

★★★★★

PARAMOUNT
CONFERENCE & EVENT VENUE

tabletalk
CATERING

(Bellagio)
BOUTIQUE EVENT VENUE



PETER & PAUL'S
Gifts • Baskets • Promo



rainingcreative

RECEIVED

OCT 2 - 2013

CLERK'S DEPT.



CENTRAL COUNTIES TOURISM

15 October 2013

Re: Vaughan Entertainment, Gaming and Conference Centre

C	2
Item #	20
Report No.	42 (CW)
Council - October 29/13	

Dear Mayor Maurizio,

Central Counties Tourism is the Regional Tourism Organization for York, Durham and Hills of the Headwater. We are funded by the Provincial Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and work with our stakeholders to develop compelling products, destinations and experiences in order to drive tourism spending in the region. Tourism is about bringing new money into the municipalities and regions, not just recycling residents money. It is with this in mind that Central Counties supports the building of a new mixed Entertainment, Gaming and Conference Centre in Vaughan.

Tourism relies on the creation of compelling destinations. Vaughan already has amazing attractions in Canada's Wonderland, LegoLand and Reptillia. You offer incredible shopping experiences with the Hwy 7 corridor malls and Vaughan Mills. You are home to robust heritage and culture with the McMichael Gallery and Kleinburg. What is missing is a central place for large-scale events, meetings/conventions and sports tourism to gather and celebrate. With the addition of the proposed entertainment complex, Vaughan is poised to become a regional, provincial, national and international destination.

It is no mistake that LegoLand and Reptillia built so close to one of Canada's largest ticketed attractions. They did it because it creates a family destination. The same holds true with Vaughan Mills which is just up the street from the Collosus shopping complex and the myriad of big box stores along Hwy 7. You are now a retail destination. More people come to destinations and the addition of a gaming and entertainment complex completes the circle.

Central Counties will support Vaughan in all of their efforts to draw tourists to the municipality and will work with all stakeholders in the area to make sure that tourists take advantage of all you have to offer.

Sincerely,

Chuck Thibeault
Executive Director
Central Counties Tourism (Zone 6 Regional Tourism Organization)

RECEIVED

OCT 15 2013

4:45 PM
CLERK'S DEPT.

7271 Warden Avenue, Markham, ON, Canada L3R 5X5 | T 289-846-3653 | F 905-752-0162
info@centralcounties.ca | www.centralcounties.ca



October 8, 2013

c 6
Communication
cw: Oct 15/13
Item: 20

To: Members of Vaughan Council

Subject: Vaughan Chamber of Commerce position on the Integrated Entertainment and Gaming Complex

The Vaughan Chamber of Commerce supports the decision of the Vaughan Council to continue the process as outlined by the OLG and to give a fair hearing on all aspects of the Integrated Entertainment and Gaming Complex.

We recognize that this project will generate conflicting viewpoints and these varying beliefs need to be treated with respect as this process moves forward. However, we should allow this discussion to proceed in a professional and fact based manner as the project becomes more clearly defined, identified obstacles are addressed and a final definition of the scope and implications of a project of this magnitude are developed.

The Vaughan Chamber of Commerce is committed to providing the members of the business community with opportunities to review the varying view points and facts related to this project to facilitate the individual decision making of our members. We shall continue to support the information needs of our members.

It is our position that the completion of the process defined by the OLG shall ultimately provide us with the clarity on the project in order to allow for informed decision making.

We further believe that the input of all stakeholders needs to be considered with respect as we move towards that day. It is in the best interests of our community to consider all views and ensure that real issues are addressed and the possibility for solutions discussed.

The Vaughan Chamber of Commerce shares the desire of Council together with the businesses and residents of Vaughan to make the best decision for our community of Vaughan.

We would like to make a presentation at the October 15, 2013 Committee of the Whole meeting to have our position communicated.

Respectfully,

Lynne Wallace

Chair, Government Relations Committee

Paula Curtis

President & CEO

Your inside track to business success in Vaughan.

c <u>8</u>
Communication
cw: <u>Oct 15/13</u>
Item: <u>20</u>

DATE: October 10, 2013

TO: Hon. Maurizio Bevilacqua, P.C., Mayor
Members of Council

FROM: Tim Simmonds, Executive Director, Office of the City Manager

RE: **COMMUNICATION – MEMBER'S RESOLUTION Integrated Entertainment and Gaming Complex**

Recommendation

The Executive Director, Office of the City Manager recommends:

1. Council continue following the OLG process by using informed discussion, debate and education to fully examine and provide Council with the information to make the most informed decision regarding being the site of an integrated entertainment and gaming complex.

Background

At this time, a communication has been received from the Ministry of Finance [Attachment 1] that indicates the OLG Process will commence within the next 10 weeks, prior to the end of 2013.

Council made its decision to be a willing host based on information from previous staff reports that contained such balanced information as:

- Statistically valid research which supported the concept of a gaming facility only if it was built into a larger entertainment complex
- Comment from York Regional Police indicating that they do not anticipate an increase in crime as a result of a casino
- A report prepared by Toronto Public Health in consultation with the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Problem Gambling Institute of Ontario, titled The Health Impacts of Gambling Expansion in Toronto – Technical Report, November 2012
- A set of non-negotiable terms and conditions

The Province has yet to begin the second phase of its modernization process for the C1 Zone. Vaughan, as a municipality, completed phase one of the OLG process when the City declared itself a willing host.

During the second phase of the process, the OLG will choose a private-sector operator through a fair and transparent procurement process to design, build and operate the gaming facility. The OLG's procurement process includes a Request for Pre-Qualification (RFPQ) and a Request for Proposal (RFP). As part of this procurement process, the OLG will ensure that potential

operators understand Vaughan's terms and conditions and have the opportunity to meet with the City to review and discuss their individual plans. If the selected private-sector operator proposes to build the integrated entertainment and gaming complex in Vaughan, then the third phase will be initiated by the OLG.

In phase three, the successful proponent will need to work with Vaughan on specifics about the facility—as would happen for any major development. Council will review location, design, building height, density and more. Furthermore, zoning and development restrictions and the terms and conditions set out by the City will be key tools to ensure that whichever site is chosen, it will benefit Vaughan.

Council was clear that its terms and conditions are non-negotiable. These terms and conditions emphasize the need for the complex to improve the quality of life for Vaughan residents, have a positive economic impact and mitigate negative social impacts that may result.

The May 28, 2013 Staff report identified research that shows the vast majority of Vaughan residents agree (77 percent agree, 40 percent strongly agree) the City has a financial obligation to assess the financial benefits of this type of development within the City's boundaries.

However, citizens feel even more strongly about the City's obligation to assess the social impact of an integrated entertainment and gaming complex in Vaughan (85 percent agree, 51 percent strongly). The Staff report clearly indicated the primary issue for Council throughout this process is to weigh the relative financial, economic and other benefits against the potential social impacts of having the facility within the City of Vaughan versus a neighbouring municipality given the OLG's decision to locate an integrated entertainment and gaming complex in the GTA.

The residents and businesses of Vaughan do not yet have a complete understanding of what the economic and social impacts are with regard to the Integrated Entertainment and Gaming Complex.

The Changing Financial Landscape

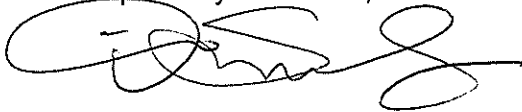
It is also important to consider the City's financial picture. At this moment in time, the City boasts strong economic and employment numbers. However, the Financial Master Plan identifies a magnitude of financial pressures over the next 10+ years that will require Council to raise taxes significantly or find a non-taxation revenue source. A key pressure is the infrastructure deficit. In 2012, there was a funding gap of \$151.4 million to replace existing infrastructure – that figure will rise to \$327.4 million in 2022. Coupled with maintaining current service levels and funding existing master plans, the City has mounting financial pressures to address in the coming years. This opportunity would generate millions of dollars in new non-taxation revenue for the City annually. Moreover, the facility would open in 2018, a time when these impending costs will be impacting the City and new revenue will be needed.

Next Steps

With this update, Staff will begin to take the next step toward forming an Advisory Task Force, as mandated in Council's terms and conditions.

An Advisory Task Force will ensure that Council is aware of any and all economic, social and quality of life impacts involved in the potential development of an integrated entertainment and gaming complex in Vaughan so a final decision can be made based on informed discussion, debate and education.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tim Simmonds', with a large, stylized initial 'T' and 'S'.

Tim Simmonds
Executive Director, Office of the City Manager

- c. Barbara Cribbitt, Interim City Manager
Senior Management Team
Jeffrey A. Abrams, City Clerk

Attachment: Letter dated October 8, 2013 from Hon. Charles Sousa, Minister of Finance



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7 Queen's Park Crescent
Toronto ON M7A 1Y7
Telephone: 416 325-0400
Facsimile: 416 325-0374

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October 8, 2013

Mayor Maurizio Bevilacqua
City of Vaughan
2141 Major Mackenzie Dr.
Vaughan, Ontario
L6A 1T1

Dear Mayor Bevilacqua:

I am writing to thank you for your continued participation in the process to consider a gaming entertainment centre in the City of Vaughan.

As you know, OLG is currently conducting a fair and competitive procurement process to select service providers to run the day-to-day operations of gaming sites as well to build five new sites across Ontario.

The modernization of OLG is a substantial and complex transformation requiring significant due diligence. It involves many stakeholders including multiple levels of government, employees and vendors. Modernization is a five-year plan that will be fully implemented in 2017-18.

The procurement process is now in the Requests for Pre-Qualification (RFPQ) stage to determine the skills and abilities of potential service providers. Right now, the procurement process is underway in 15 of the 29 gaming zones.

OLG expects to release the majority of the remaining RFPQs before the end of the year including the C1 zone that includes Vaughan. The RFPQ will advise proponents that Vaughan has expressed interest in hosting a new gaming entertainment centre. Once the RFPQ process is complete, OLG will launch the Request for Proposal process to select service providers.

I hope this letter helps to assure you that we are proceeding steadily. Please be in touch if you have further questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charles Sousa".

Charles Sousa
Minister of Finance



c <u>9</u>
Communication
CW: <u>Oct 15/13</u>
Item: <u>20</u>

MEMBER'S RESOLUTION

Date:	OCTOBER 15, 2013 – COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
Title:	MAYOR'S ADVISORY TASK FORCE ON AN INTEGRATED ENTERTAINMENT AND GAMING COMPLEX
Submitted by:	Hon. Maurizio Bevilacqua, P.C., Mayor

Whereas, on May 28, 2103 Council passed a resolution to indicate its willingness to host a world class Cultural and Entertainment District, which will include an Integrated Convention, Trade Centre, Five Star Hotel, and Entertainment Arts Centre, including a gaming complex, and other infrastructure and services consistent with the City's plan to improve the citizens' standard of living and quality of life, with a specific set of terms and conditions that must be satisfied by any potential operator which participates in the Ontario Lottery and Gaming's (OLG) C1 Zone Modernization process; and

Whereas, while the benefits associated with an Integrated Entertainment and Gaming Complex are well documented, it is recognized that there may be quality of life concerns that individuals may have regarding the prospect of an Integrated Cultural and Entertainment District with a Gaming Complex in the City of Vaughan; and

Whereas, the OLG's Request For Proposal Qualification (RFPQ) process for the C1 Zone will commence in 2013, as per correspondence from the Minister of Finance; and

Whereas, the Council Code of Ethical Conduct for Members of Council and the Vaughan Accord provide a framework for governance that establishes Council's highest objective as the making of the best decision in the public interest, based on informed discussion and debate; and

Whereas, concerns have been voiced about the establishment of a gaming complex in Vaughan, however, Council has not reviewed any proposal upon which to determine whether such concerns apply to any gaming complex that may be established in Vaughan or whether there are means to by which such perceived concerns may be addressed; and

Whereas, in expressing its interest in becoming a willing host, Council set out extensive terms and preconditions, including that a Task Force be created;

It is therefore recommended:

1. That the Mayor's Advisory Task Force on an Integrated Entertainment and Gaming Complex in the City of Vaughan be formed; and

2. That the Task Force be comprised of community leaders who represent a wide range of constituencies and who are mandated to work as an advisory body to Council to assure that the economic, social and quality of life interests of Vaughan are protected or enhanced and that all impacts resulting from the potential development of an Integrated Entertainment and Gaming Complex in the Vaughan Metropolitan Centre are recognized; and

3. That the Task Force be supported by the Office of the City Manager and the City Clerk's Office; and

- 4. That any detrimental effects that may be identified by the Task Force be accompanied by any potential recommended mitigation; and*
- 5. That the Task Force review all proponent proposals during the OLG's RFPQ process; and,*
- 6. That the Task Force also hold a minimum of three evening meetings for public participation in order to provide the Mayor and Council with a comprehensive report on "matters of local concern"; and*
- 7. That the Task Force be included in every step of the process for the development of an Integrated Entertainment and Gaming Complex and that the final report be received from the Task Force no later than September 2014.*

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Maurizio Bevilacqua".

Hon. Maurizio Bevilacqua, P.C., Mayor

Attachments

Letter dated October 8, 2013 from Hon. Charles Sousa, Minister of Finance



7th Floor, Frost Building South
7 Queen's Park Crescent
Toronto ON M7A 1Y7
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Facsimile: 416 325-0374

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October 8, 2013

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City of Vaughan
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Vaughan, Ontario
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I hope this letter helps to assure you that we are proceeding steadily. Please be in touch if you have further questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charles Sousa", written over a horizontal line.

Charles Sousa
Minister of Finance

Subject:

FW: Vaughan Casino

c 11
Communication
cw: Oct 15/13
Item: 20

From: Bella Yuan

Sent: Sunday, October 13, 2013 2:28 PM

To: Abrams, Jeffrey

Subject: FW: Vaughan Casino

Hi Jeffrey,

I'd like to submit the following as Communications under Item 20 for Tuesday's Committee of the Whole Meeting...kindly confirm.

Thank you,

Belle Yuan

■ Alysha Way

Vaughan

From: ■

To: maurizio.bevilacqua@vaughan.ca; tony.carella@vaughan.ca; gino.rosati@vaughan.ca; marilyn.iafrate@vaughan.ca; michael.dibiase@vaughan.ca; rosanna.defrancesca@vaughan.ca; alan.shefman@vaughan.ca; deb.schulte@vaughan.ca; sandra.racco@vaughan.ca

Subject: Vaughan Casino

Date: Fri, 11 Oct 2013 22:18:51 -0400

Dear Mayor and Members of Council,

I'd like to bring to your attention some highlights from Hamilton Spectator's in-depth look at OLG's financial records for the past six years...

CASINO REVENUE/LOSS:

Ontario's four premier resort-style casinos (Fallsview, Niagara, Windsor, Rama) have lost a combined \$360 million in the past six years while handing out \$1.6 billion in freebies and cash incentives to gamblers at those same facilities.

JOB SPINOFFS:

At Ontario's four resort casinos, the number of employees declined by nearly 16 per cent since the 2007 fiscal year, from 11,790 employees to 9,931 last year.

HOW THE MONEY IS SPENT:

In the past six years, OLG has spent \$3.2 billion on promotional allowances, marketing and promotions for all of its gambling sites.

At the four resort casinos, incentives, marketing and promotions chewed up 31 per cent of all gambling revenue in the 2011 fiscal year.

ATTENDANCE:

Between 2007 and 2012, the average daily attendance at the four casinos in Niagara Falls, Windsor and Rama has plunged by 25 per cent, from nearly 55,000 daily visits to just over 41,000. Combined gaming revenue declined by 28 per cent.

For details on the full article, visit: <http://www.thespec.com/news-story/2879688-olg-financial-records-raise-red-flag-for-hamilton-casino-plan/>

From the above, lots of questions fuelled my head...

Where is the economic benefit of having a casino if all Ontario based numbers clearly shows the opposite?

Why would Vaughan even contemplate investing in a money-losing venture that will become a drain on our local economy and cause a huge burden to the taxpayers down the road?

I am sure many of you also live in Vaughan, so this should be a real concern to you as well as taxpayers!

Does it not make you question OLG's job creation numbers of 8,000-10,000 tooted for the Vaughan casino when all 4 existing Ontario casino's only adds up to just under 10,000 combined?

By developing the VMC, isn't it true that thousands of jobs (ie. construction) would still be created regardless of a casino?

Do you know why Toronto, Markham, Waterloo all turned down the prospect of having a casino in their municipalities?

Because they did their research, conducted community impact assessments and listened to their people to come to the conclusion that casinos are a very bad idea.

Why hasn't Vaughan done it's own due diligence and conducted it's own health, economic and social impact studies like other municipalities have to make an informed decision?

Problem gambling rates in Niagara doubled after just 1 year of casino opening from 2.2% to 4.4%. This correlation was found in majority all of the Ontario communities where a casino is located. With increased accessibility and convenience based on Vaughan's proposed casino location near major Highway arteries and the subway line, I am afraid that the spike in problem gambling in our region would be even worse than expected, exceeding the doubling effect.

For those of you who support a casino despite knowing the social harms it contributes to in the long run, would it keep you up at night if you know your vote to bring a casino to our family-oriented and already prosperous city of Vaughan, ultimately led to the deterioration of our community and the devastation of thousands of families and lives?

I urge you to listen to the vast majority of Vaughan residents who clearly oppose a casino in this community we call home.

The residents of Vaughan are counting on each of you to do the right thing and finally put this issue to bed by collectively rejecting OLG's proposal to host a Vaughan casino on Tuesday Oct 15th.

Sincerely,
Belle Yuan
Vaughan Resident

Subject:

FW: 2011-2012 There were 7,872 Canadians who sought help for problem gambling.

From: Rossana Burgos

Sent: Monday, October 14, 2013 3:25 PM

To: Abrams, Jeffrey

Subject: Fwd: 2011-2012 There were 7,872 Canadians who sought help for problem gambling.

c13
Communication
cw: Oct 15/13
Item: 20

Dear Mr. Abrams,

Please include the below submission for the item on the agenda tomorrow regarding the casino.

Thank you,

Rossana Burgos

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Rossana Burgos** <rossanaburgos@gmail.com>

Date: Thu, Oct 10, 2013 at 9:55 AM

Subject: 2011-2012 There were 7,872 Canadians who sought help for problem gambling.

To: "Bevilacqua, Maurizio" <Maurizio.Bevilacqua@vaughan.ca>, "Rosati, Gino" <Gino.Rosati@vaughan.ca>, "Di Biase, Michael" <Michael.DiBiase@vaughan.ca>, "Schulte, Deb" <Deb.Schulte@vaughan.ca>, "Iafrate, Marilyn" <Marilyn.Iafrate@vaughan.ca>, "Carella, Tony" <Tony.Carella@vaughan.ca>, "DeFrancesca, Rosanna" <Rosanna.DeFrancesca@vaughan.ca>, "sandra.racco@vaughan.ca" <sandra.racco@vaughan.ca>, "Shefman, Alan" <Alan.Shefman@vaughan.ca>

Dear Members of VaughanCouncil,

According to the most recent copy of Canadian Gambling Digest 2011-2012, these are the number of Candians who sought help and counselling for problem gambling by province:

BC
4,611
AB
unavailable
SK
992
MB
2,567
ON
7,872
QC
7,046
NB
667
NS
948

Between 2011-2012 a total of **24,900 Canadians sought help and counselling for problem gambling**. These people are our fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, children, grandparents. What about the people who are hiding their problem from their loved ones? The people who won't admit they have a problem? The people who don't ask for help, how many more are out there? Are you willing to add to this number, to this problem? Please watch this video, to see the pain and destruction that casinos and gambling cause in Canadian households.

<http://www.stopthechase.ca/watch-videos/>

In reference to the request by the carpenters union to "continue the debate" on the casino issue: My father worked as a carpenter for 55 years of his life. He started working for my grandfather's construction company at the age of 10. My father's skill and hardwork built homes, office buildings, and condominiums. My father taught us integrity, the importance of one's character, and that nothing in life is free. My father worked as a carpenter 7 days a week to put all three of his children through university. If carpenters are not using their trade and skill to build a casino, they will use it to build the hospital, homes, condos, etc.

Please end the discussion on the casino on October 15 so we can all use our effort in more productive ways that benefit all Canadians in our community and our city. Please close this chapter that has wasted so much of our money, energy and time. I encourage you to return to working as a Council that we, the residents, can be proud of, not disappointed in.

Rossana Burgos

c 14
Communication
cw: Oct 15/13
Item: 20

Subject: FW: Report # 1 & # 2
Attachments: Report # 1 No Casino Vaughan.pdf; Report # 2 - Casino.docx

From: Racco Legal Services
Sent: Monday, October 14, 2013 5:15 PM
To: Bevilacqua, Maurizio; Rosati, Gino; Di Biase, Michael; Schulte, Deb; Iafrate, Marilyn; Carella, Tony; DeFrancesca, Rosanna; Racco, Sandra; Shefman, Alan
Cc: Abrams, Jeffrey; Cribbett, Barbara; NoCasinoVaughan@gmail.com
Subject: Report # 1 & # 2

To The Mayor & Members Of Council,

Please see the 2 attached reports prepared by No Casino Vaughan:

1. The 1st report addressing Economic & Social issues, was tabled at the May special CW.
2. The 2nd report addressing Economic Issues, will be tabled on Tuesday at the CW meeting.

I trust that on Tuesday there will be an opportunity to vote on a simple & clear motion. The only issue that the members of No Casino Vaughan wishes to see voted on is to inform OLG that the City of Vaughan is NOT interested in being a willing host to a potential casino. No Casino Vaughan is very much supportive of a Theatre/Arts Centre, Offices & Retail & Residential(If it makes planning sense) to be allowed within the lands that Council has voted as potentially having a casino. In fact there is significant interest to have all the above mentioned within the Provincial lands, the motion that Council voted in May is what is stalling this process.

After Tuesday, CW & then Council, we can all work toward the "Art Centre". A project that will:

1. Make the City of Vaughan World Renowned.
2. Will add Vitality & Pride in the City.
3. Create thousands of construction jobs.
4. Create thousands of permanent jobs in the entertainment, hotel, service, retail, office, etc. industries.
5. Promote TTC commuters from Toronto to use the VMC.
6. Promote co-operation between Vaughan & Toronto, instead of friction & potential retaliation on the future subway operation.

In the City of Vaughan, in particular, the Vaughan Metropolitan Centre needs Council's immediate attention. An issue that continues to surface is that tasks/opportunities are not processed as efficiently as they used to be. When that happens, economic investors will go elsewhere to do business & the City of Vaughan will lose. The residential component will undoubtedly continue to grow, but the Industrial & Commercial components will lack in growth and development. This will force an increase in property taxes.

To improve revenues to the City, in my opinion, it is imperative that an employee be assigned to the management of the VMC, to speed up the approval process so that the City will be able to get the Office & Retail applications that would otherwise go to the surrounding municipalities.

Another integral component, moving forward, for the city of Vaughan, is to allow all Members of Council to have responsibilities and appropriate distribution of authority, instead of leaving all decision making to the Mayor's office & a few employees. When all members of Council provide a collaborative effort, more is achieved, there is a greater morale & Council will not be split.

Sincerely,

Mario G. Racco

Principal

Mario@RaccoLegalServices.com

Tel: (905) 760-0330

Report prepared by Ellie Shuo Jin for

No Casino Vaughan

On the effects a prospective casino in the City of Vaughan

May 2013

To: Mario G. Racco
Co-Chair, No Casino Vaughan

From: Ellie Shuo Jin
Date: May 26th, 2013

Dear Mr. Mario G. Racco,

Please find attached a report that I have prepared which identifies what it will mean to my City, the City of Vaughan, if a casino is to be constructed.

Unfortunately I will be in Montreal on Tuesday for my university graduation therefore I will not be able to speak at the Special Committee Meeting dealing with the possibility of a casino in our city of Vaughan.

I will be pleased to elaborate further to anyone interested my findings.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ellie' followed by a stylized surname.

Ellie Shuo Jin

Casinos in Our Backyard

Introduction and Overview

Common conceptions associated with casinos are that they create jobs and bring prosperity to a community. However, others have argued that casinos are associated with crime and a myriad of social and economic problems that outweigh any potential benefits. Comprehensive studies examined in this report provide an in-depth analysis of the effects of gambling on individuals, families and communities on three levels: social, economic and health.

Key points of summary

1. Research shows that the most clear social impact of casinos is the increase in the incidence of problem gambling. According to a 1997 meta-analysis by Harvard Medical School's Division on Addictions, 1.9% of the adult population in Canada could be called pathological gamblers (Shaffer, Hall, & Vander Bilt, 1999). This nation-wide estimate can be compared to that of Ontario, in which a 2006 report showed that 3.4% of residents experienced "moderate to severe gambling problems" (Kauffman, Mun, & Wiebe, 2006). While seemingly insignificant, these figures should be evaluated in light of the fact that Ontario has the most casinos (13) of any other Canadian province. Furthermore, the likelihood of being a pathological or problem gambler is doubled for a person living within 80 kilometers of a casino.
2. Using census data, it is estimated that if a casino was built anywhere within The Greater Toronto Area, there may be over **3735** pathological gamblers in the City of Vaughan. The additional social cost to address this increase in problem and pathological gambling is estimated to be:
 - a. **\$6 million** annually in ongoing costs, stemming from job loss, unemployment and welfare benefits, poor physical and mental health, and gambling disorder treatments. These may translate into higher demands on the community's human services systems.
 - b. **\$54 million** in total lifetime costs from one-time or less frequently occurring events such as bankruptcies, arrest, imprisonment, and legal fees for divorce. These costs will be borne primarily by individuals and families, business, and government.
3. Research shows that while casinos tend to increase community revenue in the short term, they divert from other expenditures in the community by displacing smaller local businesses.
4. In addition to increased pathological gamblers in the community, related issues such as alcohol and tobacco dependence also tend to rise with the introduction of a casino.
5. Overall, research shows that negative social impacts such as crime, gambling addiction, destruction of family, prostitution, divorce, alcoholism and political corruption have been found to be worse for residents who were under-age or who were receiving social assistance.
6. With the legalization of prostitution and brothels in Ontario along with the low drinking age of 19, youth and young adults who are most susceptible to the development of gambling addiction are at the most risk as a result of a casino in the community.

Social impacts of gambling and casinos

Research shows a connection between casinos and increased rates of compulsive gambling problems. Reith (2006) cite various authors (Volberg, 1995; Welte, Barnes, Wieczorek, Tidwell, & Parker, 2004) to show that the location of a casino within 80 kilometers of an individual's home is associated with approximately double the likelihood of problem gambling. Based on this, opening a casino could potentially double the existing prevalence and social impacts of problem gambling in a community.

Although it is difficult to measure the social effects of gambling on the general population due to limited data, a comprehensive study by the National Opinion Research Center (Chicago, USA) found that

pathological and problem gamblers are more likely than other gamblers or non-gamblers to have been on welfare, to have declared bankruptcy, to have been arrested or incarcerated (Gerstein et al., 1999). In addition, pathological and problem gamblers cost society approximately \$5 billion per year and an additional \$40 billion in lifetime costs for productivity reductions, social services, and creditor losses. However, these calculations are inadequate to capture the intrafamilial costs of divorce and family disruption associated with problem and pathological gambling.

Several other studies have also found a link between the presence of casinos and higher bankruptcy rates. For example,

1. Stitt, Nichols, and Giacomassi (2005) in comparison to communities without casinos, communities with casinos had much higher rates of personal bankruptcy and that communities that had casinos the longest tended to have the greatest increases in bankruptcy rates.
2. Barron, Staten, and Wilshusen (2002) analyzed 3,000 communities both with and without casinos. The authors found that the presence of casino gambling increased bankruptcy rates by 5.4% over a span of 6 years.

Various studies conducted in Canada have found that while residents' attitudes toward casinos were positive before casinos opened, they were less enthusiastic only a few years later (Caneday & Zeiger, 1991; Perdue, Long, & Kang, 1995; Stokowski, 1996).

A casino may contribute to or exacerbate poverty and socioeconomic inequalities (Korn, 2000). Anielski and Braaten (2008) and William et al. (2011) review of gambling studies found that lower income people contribute disproportionately more to gambling revenue than those with middle and higher incomes. Similarly, a 2011 review of gambling activity by Statistics Canada found that low income families spend proportionally more of their household income on gambling than higher income families. Furthermore, as reported in the November 2012 TPH Technical Report, evidence suggests that families and individuals with low income may be heavily represented as problem gamblers or disproportionately affected by problem gambling.

The social and economic cost of problem gambling is well established. Research shows that problem gambling increases stress, harms financial well-being, is linked with increased crime, contributes to job losses and lost work productivity and can lead to addiction. Problem gambling can lead to an inability to pay for essential items like food and housing.

Populations at greater risk

Not all populations are at equal risk of problem gambling. Research shows that high risk populations include:

- **People living in poverty**, who are more likely to spend a higher proportion of household income on gambling than higher income households. Living in poverty is associated with increased financial risk taking.
- **New Canadians**, who are more likely to experience unemployment and underemployment, which can lead to poverty and increased financial risk taking. Newcomers also experience higher levels of social isolation, which can contribute to problem gambling.
- **Seniors**, who are more likely than other population groups to live on fixed incomes and accumulated savings. Problem gamblers can cause long-term financial harm by gambling more than they can afford. Older people have less time to recover from the adverse consequence of problem gambling and are less likely than other adults to seek treatment.

- **Young people**, who also tend to rely on fixed incomes and may miscalculate gambling odds. A study of students in Lethbridge, Alberta found that 7.5% were problem or pathological gamblers. Young people who are problem gamblers are also more likely to report concurrent substance abuse problems, experience mental health problems and attempt suicide.

Quantifying the social costs of problem gambling

According to the Ontario Ministry of Health, across all communities where a casino has opened, pathological gamblers increased from 1.5% to 2.5% after casino openings. A more recent research by the National Institute of Health (NID) found that living within 15 kilometers or less of a casino doubled the risk of problem gambling. It also found that individuals living in a disadvantaged neighbourhood had a 9-percent increase in the odds of being a problem or pathological gambler.

The National Opinion Research Centre (1999) study identified two sets of social costs resulting from pathological gambling. These were net of other effects, such as drug or alcohol abuse, and according to the National Gambling Impact Study Commission, should be considered minimums.

1. Ongoing, annual costs resulting from job loss, unemployment and welfare benefits, poor physical and mental health, and gambling disorder treatments
2. One-time (or less frequently occurring) costs over the lifetime of a gambler resulting from bankruptcy, arrests, imprisonment, legal fees for divorce, etc.

Table 1. National Opinion Research Centre (1999) estimates of average social costs per pathological gambler

Type of gambler	Type 1 (ongoing/annual) social cost per gambler	Type 2 (lifetime total) social cost per gambler
Pathological gambler	\$1,200	\$10,550

Table 2. Estimate of additional social costs in the City of Vaughan from increased prevalence of pathological gambling as a result of a new casino

Category	Data	Data resource, notes
City of Vaughan adults 18+	196,565	Statistics Canada, 2011
Number of additional pathological gamblers	$196,565 \times 1.9\% = 3,735$	1.9% of Canadian adults are lifetime pathological gamblers (Shaffer, 1999)
Estimated additional Type 1 annual social costs from a new casino in the City of Vaughan		
Annual social cost of additional pathological gamblers	$3,735 \times \$1,674.89 = \$6,255,714.15$ annually	National Opinion Research Centre (1999) ₁ estimates (see Table 1), updated to 2013 dollars ₂
Estimated additional Type 2 lifetime social costs from a new casino in Franklin County		

Lifetime social cost of additional pathological gamblers	3,735 x \$14,725.10 = \$54,998,248.50 lifetime total	National Opinion Research Centre (1999) ₁ estimates (see Table 1), updated to 2013 dollars ₂
--	--	--

1. These figures represent the increased number of adults who may become pathological gamblers as a result of the location of a casino in the community.
2. Adjustment to 2013 dollars based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index calculator: <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/cpicalc.pl>

Table 2 estimates \$6 million per year in Type 1 social costs that are linked most directly to human services issues (mental health, substance abuse, welfare, gambling addiction treatment) and \$54 million in Type 2 total lifetime social costs (bankruptcies, arrests, imprisonment, divorce) that impact individuals, families, businesses, and government most directly, although they also impact the human services system.

Economic impacts of gambling and casinos on local businesses

Advocates of a casino in the City of Vaughan argue that such a destination casino, in the heart of the downtown core, would attract increased commerce, revenue and employment. However, a sudden influx of people without the infrastructure to support such expansion lead to many issues related to crowding (e.g., traffic congestion, environmental pollution, etc). In addition, research shows that the policy of making money by attracting tourists to a casino tends to work only in the short term (Room, Turner, & Ialomiteanu, 1999). In fact, most of the revenue appears to have come as a diversion from other expenditures, such as on entertainment that would have otherwise been made from community businesses.

While it is true that any new business or industry brought into a community contributes to the local economy, some of the new business represents displacement (Persky, 1995) from other economic activities; for example, a person that may have spent \$100 on a dinner at a local restaurant may instead spend \$100 on gambling. According to respondents in of a survey conducted in Niagara Falls (Room et al., 1999), most of the money they spent at the casino was diverted from some other form of entertainment. Gambling losses at the casino by local residents quietly subtract from other parts of the local economy and this effect more or less cancels the added employment and commerce from visitors' meals or stays at motels.

Research by Ontario Ministry of Health (Hann & Nuffield, 2005) found that local would-be suppliers to casinos had very little if any net gains. For tourist and hospitality industry operators, there has been no windfall; most "visitor" casino patrons who come to gamble do not stay and do not spend significant amounts of money outside the casino.

In addition to detracting customers from smaller local businesses, Janes Holmes, the vice president of corporate affairs at Woodbine Entertainment Group fear that the addition of a casino in the GTA would cannibalize the gaming operations in Etobicoke (which is only 10 minutes away from the proposed construction site). It doesn't make economic sense to develop one potentially viable business, only to have to close down another successful one due to competition of clientele. Woodbine and its business activities currently generate over 10,000 jobs for the City of Toronto, the closure of the existing Woodbine Racetracks would have a devastating impact on families that depend on those jobs.

Proponents of a local casino have argued that the addition of such a business expansion will reduce employment rate. However, to the contrary, research has found that local unemployment often stays the same even with the addition of a casino. A study examining the opening of a casino in Niagara Falls found no significant change in the unemployment rate, with the possible explanation that direct and indirect employment from the casino was diverted from other industries from the area, resulting in no impact on the local unemployment rate (Turner, 2008). Most studies examining the employment impact of a casino do not account for the potential loss of employment in other sectors of the local economy or in the larger region as a result of a casino opening.

Health impacts of gambling and casinos

In addition to the increase in pathological gamblers in the community, related issues such as tobacco and alcohol dependence also rise following the construction of casinos. Furthermore, with the legalization of brothels in the province of Ontario in 2012, the combination of illicit substances such as alcohol may lead to higher prevalence of sexual transmitted infections in the community.

Nigel Turner, a gambling studies researcher at the Centre for Addition and Mental Health in Toronto, says a casino in the GTA could have severe ramifications for its population of problem gamblers. "Availability is a particular problem for people with an addiction," he says. "That's just as true for [alcohol] or tobacco as it is for gambling. People who live closer to a casino tend to be the most risk for developing a problem, because it's harder to get away from it. If they drive by it, they're triggered by a desire to go back and recapture some of that excitement."

He continues to say that, "There are quite large number of people with gambling problems in the criminal justice system already; there is very little in the way of treatment services for people who are incarcerated."

While proponents of the casino in the Greater Toronto Area, such as the spokesperson of Ontario Lottery and Gaming (OLG) Tony Bitonti cite the province's \$40 million responsible gambling program, as well as the \$13 million the OLG spends on education, research suggest that preventative measures (such as prohibiting the development of a casino in the GTA) will save far more money than providing rehabilitation services for problem and pathological gamblers.

In a report by the Toronto Public Health (TPH) published in January 2013, it was found that the impact of a casino is mostly negative. This conclusion is based on assessment of employment, crime, neighborhood impact as well as social safety. Specifically, the addition of a casino is sought to increase shift work, property crime, violent crimes, traffic and congestion, air pollution, motor vehicle accidents as well as public service demand – all factors that will worsen health of the city's residents.

While it is true that opening any new business venture would add more jobs, positions in the gambling industry are low skilled, low paid and more often part-time. A 2011 Statistic Canada report on gambling found that compared to those in non-gambling industries, workers in the Canadian gambling industry were more likely to be paid by the hour (80% versus 65%) and to be paid less on average, including tips and commissions (average of \$21.95 an hour versus \$24.05).

A negative impact often associate with casino employment is the requirement for shift work and late night work (Turner, 2008). Night shift work can interrupt the circadian rhythm and increase risk of insomnia, physical and mental health problems, social disruption and traffic accidents. Shift work and late night work may also have negative family impacts. For example, nonstandard work schedules have been associated with emotional and behavioural difficulties in children of shift workers. Furthermore, fathers who have been married for less than

five years, have young children and work night shifts are six times more likely than those who work standard hours to become separated from their partner. Similarly, mothers, who have been married for more than five years, have young children and work night shifts are three times more likely than those who work standard hours to become separated or divorced.

In addition, studies of casino employees have also found higher prevalence rates of problem gambling, problem drinking, depression and smoking than the general adult population.

People who live near casinos frequently cite high traffic volume as one of the negative impacts. Higher traffic increases levels of ambient noise pollution, which is associated with high blood pressure, sleep disturbance and impaired task performance and impaired childhood development. It also increases outdoor air pollution, already a significant public health concern in Toronto. The health effects of air pollution include a broad range of respiratory and cardiovascular effects, cancer and hormonal and reproductive effects. Vulnerable groups who are especially at risk from traffic related air pollution include children, fetuses, pregnant women and the elderly.

Higher traffic volumes associated with a new casino increases risk for pedestrian injury and fatality, particularly in situations of pedestrian intoxication. Increased vehicle traffic may also increase risk for cyclist injury and fatality. Increases in driving while impaired or extremely tired have both been linked to a casino presence in communities.

The debate about a casino for Toronto has largely excluded the health impacts of problem gambling, but these impacts are well documented. Research shows that:

- The stress, financial harm, lost work productivity, and addiction associated with problem gambling can contribute to lower overall health status.
- Problem gambling can contribute to depression, insomnia, intestinal disorders, migraine, and other stress-related disorders.
- There are clear links between problem gambling and problem drinking. This combination increases risk of intimate partner violence.

Additional Notes

- In an article published online on March 28th, 2013 in YorkRegion.com, Vaughan mayor Maurizio Bevilacqua has stated that “[the casino] could generate anywhere between \$25 million and \$35 million or more to city coffers and 8,000 full-time jobs and 3,000 construction jobs for three years.” While this certainly looks attractive in the short term, we must keep in mind that casino jobs are often menial, with undesirable hours and low wage. Furthermore, the short burst of construction jobs does not guarantee long term stability; those who are currently unemployed will become unemployed once again following the construction. Finally, as we see from calculations associated with increased pathological gamblers, this group alone would decrease the amount of revenue by about 6 million. If we take into account the lifetime cost associated with increased pathological gamblers (\$54 million) we in fact run into a deficit from the \$35 million that mayor Bevilacqua has suggested.
- As gambling expands in North America, local and provincial governments face tough decisions regarding the welfare of its people. Governments want to provide services to its people but the lack of plush budgets leads to tough choices. Instead of cutting spending or increasing taxes, the two basic philosophies of balancing budgets, many in government are looking to use gambling as a way to solve budget shortfalls. The belief is that you put an enormous tax on gambling institutions to make up budget dollars while not directly increasing taxes nor cutting any spending. The problem is that a wealth of evidence indicates that such notion is tremendously flawed. A casino would cannibalize local economy

and result in a net loss of jobs not a net gain. Furthermore, the money that the casinos do generate are often sent out of the community and not reinvested back for its residents.

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The Economics of a Casino Gambling

**Prepared for: Mario G. Racco & Rossana Burgos
Co-Chairs - No Casino Vaughan**

Prepared by: Andrea Kuprejanov-Hatzis

Dated: 8 October 2013

THE ECONOMICS OF CASINO GAMBLING

This paper, prepared for No Casino Vaughan to be introduced at the Committee of the Whole – City of Vaughan – Tuesday 15 October 2013 , contains excerpts from numerous publications, independent and academic studies regarding the real economic impacts of casino gambling. Its purpose is to remind Members of Council of the negative economic impact a casino had in the municipality/city a casino was built.

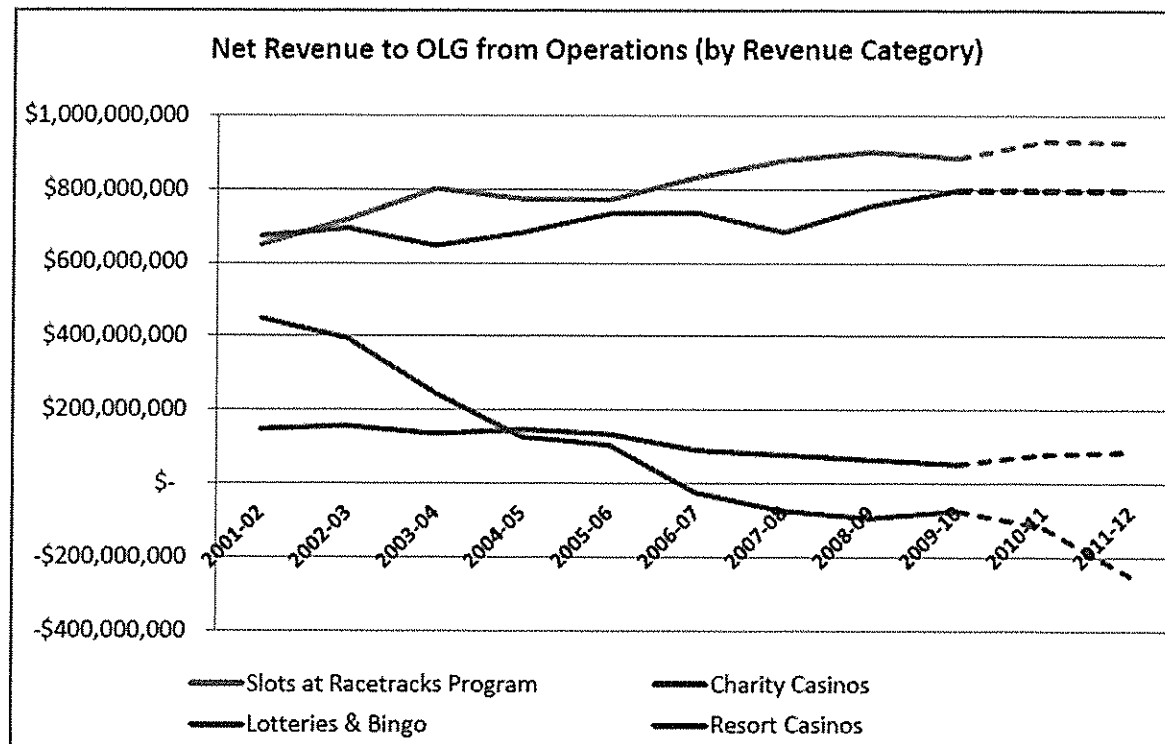
INTRODUCTION

- Much of the gambling industry's rapid expansion in recent years can be attributed to its effective courting of local business leaders, who have been tantalized by promises of increased tourism and economic development. In community after community, however, the promises of the industry have failed to come to fruition. Worse, local businesses suffer as discretionary dollars are drained from the economy, and as they and their communities experience the social fallout that typically accompanies legalized gambling.ⁱ
- While politicians and casino magnates seek to sell gambling complexes to the public as magic economic bullets, virtually every independent economic development expert disagrees, and they have the studies to back it up.ⁱⁱ
- According to the California Attorney General Report of 2006, the cost-benefit calculus for an urban casino is different from that of rural casinos. Negative economic impacts can result when gaming operations alter established retail spending or employment patterns, create more problems gambling, and increase costs for traffic, law enforcement and infrastructure. In part this is because more of the gamblers are local residents so the money they spend on gambling displaces other local expenditures.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Urban theorist Richard Florida from The Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto, has been tracking the casino craze around the world. "I call them city ruiners," he told me. "Casinos generate a lot of social costs, and they're a regressive form of taxation. They take money away from poor people." They're also the wrong message for a city to send, because they smack of desperation. Casinos aren't for cities on their way up. ***They're for cities out of options.***^{iv}
- A study of casino gambling in Macau found that there were many negative costs to the expansion of casino gaming including; uncontrolled urban development, reduction of public leisure and green spaces, heavy traffic and traffic congestion, a high drop-out rate among school students, increase in problem gambling and crime, increased demand for counselling services and public health treatment, deteriorating quality of life and finally the difficulties of many small and medium-sized businesses in competing with the larger casino businesses. The results indicate that the challenges outweigh the benefits.^v

IMPACT OF CASINO REVENUES ON HOST MUNICIPALITY

- Projections of the city's take from the casino are at once wildly optimistic, wildly inconsistent, and keep getting revised downwards. The city hired consultants to bandy about hypothetical figures like a delightful \$168 million a year, while the province—which actually holds the purse strings and needs the money, too—is talking in the neighbourhood of \$50 to \$100 million.^{vi}

- The following chart depicts net revenue to the OLG from 2001 to 2012. Commercial/resort casinos are drastically losing more money from year to year, and revenues from charity casinos have declined by a significant amount.^{vii}



- In terms of actual dollar amounts, The OLG Annual Report's Consolidated Statement of Income reports the following annual net operating gains/ losses by commercial/resort casinos:^{viii}

Year	Revenue (in thousands of dollars)	Operating Expenses (in thousands of dollars)	Net gain (+) or loss (-)
2006	1,666,851	1,562,424	+104,427
2007	1,463,676	1,489,268	-25,592
2008	1,395,319	1,470,586	-75,267
2009	1,408,813	1,506,714	-97,901
2010	1,346,089	1,420,968	-74,879
2011	1,300,308	1,408,098	-107,790

(Note: 2012 figures are not yet publicly available)

- Gambling is not an efficient way to raise revenue. Statistics Canada reports that only about one-third of total gambling revenues in Canada goes to governments. According to gambling expert Dr. Robert Williams, gambling "is a type of industry that involves a transfer of wealth, not a creation of wealth." Much of the revenue the government gains from a new casino would be offset by losses elsewhere in the economy. Moreover, there will be additional public costs arising from new infrastructure requirements, increased

rates of gambling addiction and instances of crime — from criminal activity caused by problem gamblers supporting their addiction, to loan sharking and money laundering. The total revenue being forecast for Toronto is a mere \$100-million — insignificant relative to a \$14-billion annual budget and the inevitable direct and indirect costs.^{ix}

- Atlantic City's gambling revenues have fallen by more than 36% since 2006, when the first casino in nearby Pennsylvania opened its doors.^x Also, a study conducted 13 years after Atlantic City's first legal casino opened in 1978 found that half the population still receives public assistance, city services continue to be substandard, and social problems including increased crime and prostitution are worse than ever.^{xi}
- Competition from Bay Area tribal casinos has taken a devastating toll on Reno, which has seen its gambling revenues fall by a third since 2000. Meanwhile, Las Vegas is trying to reduce its dependence on casinos, transforming itself into part clubland, part Disneyfied family resort destination.^{xii}
- First, let us review the revenue argument. In a commentary concerning his paper, Mr. Simpson noted that he had calculated the revenues that the proposed mega-casino would extract from the local Toronto economy at \$1 billion annually. Applying the 'turn-over rate' currently realized in Ontario, only 35 per cent, he analyzed, will go to government and the remainder, siphoned to operations. That \$1 billion will drain away other consumer expenditures, notably spending on entertainment and leisure activities. "An extraction of this magnitude," he writes, "will certainly create substantial job loss and business failure." In other words, gambling is a net-negative revenue generator, creates negative incentives to sustain thriving business, and thereby robs Peter to pay Paul much less.^{xiii}
- In Niagara Falls and Windsor, the diminishing value of their casinos has had a significant impact on municipal budgets. Not long ago, Caesars Windsor was the biggest taxpayer in Windsor, netting the beleaguered motor city nearly \$13-million in tax revenue in 2008. These days, however, it is no longer the top contributor. Windsor's chief financial officer, Onorio Colucci, said the casino will deliver just under \$5-million to the city in 2013.^{xiv}
- After controlling for a variety of gambling industry metrics and demographic variables, a study concludes that lotteries and horse racing have statistically significant positive effects on state government revenues, while casinos and greyhound racing seem to reduce net government revenues. While the lottery finding was expected, the negative casino result is a bit surprising. The results are summarized in the following table:

Table: Summary of gambling industries on net state government revenue

	Industry:	Casino	Dog Racing	Horse Racing	Lottery
Variable:					
Presence of Industry		-\$90M	-\$157M	\$671M	\$315M
Marginal Impact of \$1 handle		-\$0.07	-\$7.61	-\$1.46	\$-0.30

Source: Walker and Jackson (2010)

- Overall, study results suggest that lotteries and horse racing have a positive impact on state government revenues, but that casinos and greyhound racing actually have a negative impact. The negative result on casinos may indicate that casino expenditures come at the expense of non casino expenditures to such a large extent that, despite the high tax rates applied to casino revenues, the reductions in non-casino spending lead to declines in sales tax revenues that are even larger. This result is surprising and should be considered by states that are currently considering the expansion of existing casinos or the legalization of new ones.^{xv}
- Though problem and pathological gamblers make up less than 5% of the general population, they are the bread and butter of the casino industry, with different studies estimating that they compose as much as 30% to 50% of its customer base. These people are the source of revenue that governments seek to use to fund their programs. Gamblers aren't the only ones that become addicted to gambling; governments addicted to gambling revenues tend to expand gaming laws when searching for money to fund essential programs.^{xvi}

EMPLOYMENT AND JOB CREATION

- Those "10,000 or more" jobs are unlikely, seeing as not even the biggest casinos in Vegas employ that many. All the while, the city would end up shouldering all the resulting costs of traffic, policing and public health.^{xvii}
- As for the business case – the 10,000 well-paying jobs, the economic development and all the rest – don't believe it. The Rotman School of Management's Martin Prosperity Institute studied the potential economic impact of a casino in Toronto, and its conclusions were damning: "So far, all we have are numbers – lots and lots of numbers. The important thing is that all of them are meaningless."^{xviii}
- The total reported number of employees working in the eight Ontario casinos (including the resort casinos) in 2011 was 12,714.^{xix} It is therefore very unlikely that any new casino in Ontario will have 8,000 to 10,000 employees.
- Numerous rounds of layoffs have left the Windsor facility with fewer than 3,000 employees, down from more than 5,000 in the late '90s.^{xx}
- In January 2013, Niagara Casinos offered all 92 of its slot attendant's voluntary buy-out packages. A similar buy-out was offered two years ago to all full-time, non-unionized staff at both casinos. For remaining staff, a "shift bid" will be implemented, essentially a realigned schedule, with less staff during the week and more during the busier days (Thursday to Sunday). "That's just reflective of a casino," said Medulun (casino spokesperson). "We need to shift our employees' schedules accordingly." But city councillor Wayne Gates, president of CAW Local 199, said he's "very concerned" with the direction the city's two casinos seem to be taking. The buy-outs come the same week it was announced valet service at Casino Niagara is being terminated.^{xxi}
- According to a study commissioned by New York's Gov. Pataki, 1,208 more jobs will be lost, rather than gained with gambling expansion. These jobs will be lost because western New Yorkers will most likely change their spending habits with the onslaught of stand-alone casinos.^{xxii}

- According to Statistics Canada, compared with workers in non-gambling industries, those in gambling were more likely to be between age 15 and 34 (42% versus 36%), be paid by the hour (80% versus 65%), be paid less (\$21.95 hourly versus \$24.05), and receive tips at their jobs (27% versus 7%).^{xxiii}
- Because casinos represent negative not positive economic development, more jobs are actually lost in the long run, not created. In 2007 professor Frederic H. Murphy of Temple University, proved in his economic impact analysis of expanded gambling in Philadelphia that because money from the casino was leaving the area and not staying in the local economy, there would be a net loss of over 4,000 jobs. Dr. Grinols points out that, "according to research not sponsored by the casino industry, commercial casinos nationwide generated job losses in more than 42 percent of the counties with casinos." Very few communities could absorb this kind of impact; thus a local casino would have the exact opposite effect and would be extremely costly to its residents.^{xxiv}
- Casino construction and operation can, but does not necessarily, mean job creation and growth. Of the 16 regressions run in an Illinois study, only three municipalities showed a statistically significant increase in employment or decrease in unemployment. The same regressions indicated that for every job created, local businesses lost one or more jobs. Another study, conducted by the New York Times found that 27 out of 57 counties analyzed experienced a net job loss.^{xxv}
- In 2006, a lawsuit was filed against Thunder Valley Casino, operated by a Las Vegas company, alleging sexual harassment, age and gender discrimination and many other charges. "It's a very hostile work environment, especially toward women," said Cheryl Dalton, former assistant to the director of marketing. Beverage supervisor Elizabeth Ward added, "I saw so many girls in my office crying, ashamed, and humiliated."^{xxvi}
- While it's true that casinos stimulate economic development in the form of jobs, they are usually low-wage jobs. The poor are supposedly going to get these jobs, but if they're not union jobs, they're going to stink. If they are the same service jobs that fuel the convention center business, then the poor are going to be consigned to jobs that leave them poor. There are union jobs at the convention center, but the unions have not made great inroads in housekeeping, in food service, in parking services. So, basically, you will create low wage service jobs and at the end of the day, that's not the answer to poverty. It's a stopgap measure. For the city to work as a city, you need people to move back in, spend money and live here, and really create industry.^{xxvii}

IMPACT ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY AND SURROUNDING BUSINESSES

- Mere months after the casino, located in the former Art Gallery of Windsor, was up and running, Kim Chu and her husband were feeling the sting of disappointment. Banking on trickle-down spending from the casino, they opened the Casino City restaurant next to their convenience store in a prime location on the Windsor's main drag. But they soon realized that casino patrons were keeping their money inside the gaming rooms. "The whole purpose of getting the casino was to help us and the economy, but I don't see it happening," Chu told Torstar News Service that summer. "I feel like we've been had." Looking back, Chu said she should have realized that when people visit a casino their

focus is on gambling. “It was our naïveté because we didn’t understand that aspect,” said Chu, who rebranded the restaurant before closing it a few years later.^{xxviii}

- As area tourism sunk to pre-casino levels, the number of visitors to the gleaming white and emerald hotel tower and gaming complex in Windsor plummeted too, from more than 6.7 million in 2000 to 3.6 million in 2012, according to the OLG. These days the casino does most of its business on weekends, especially when big name acts roll through the 5,000-seat concert hall, which has attracted Nelly Furtado, Sarah McLachlan and Bruno Mars. Shortly after noon on a recent Tuesday, there is no queue for valet service and plenty of spaces in the free parking garage. Inside, Roman columns and sculptures adorn mostly empty grand lobbies.^{xxix}
- In a survey of 900 Minnesota restaurant owners, 38 percent said they had lost business due to gambling.^{xxx}
- The number of independent restaurants in Atlantic City dropped from 48 the year casinos opened to 16 in 1997.^{xxxi} Within just four years of the casinos' arrival, one-third of the city's retail businesses had closed.^{xxxii}
- The number of retail businesses in Gilpin County, Colorado, dropped from 31 before gambling to 11 within a couple of years after casinos arrived. Gilpin County is home to the majority of the state's casinos.^{xxxiii}
- More than half of business owners in Illinois riverboat casino towns reported either a negative effect or no effect on their businesses from the presence of casinos.^{xxxiv}
- Retail and service businesses in South Dakota suffered a net loss of approximately \$60 million in anticipated sales in the year following the introduction of gambling.^{xxxv}
- An analysis prepared for opponents of a proposed 5,000 slot machine Indian casino in the city of San Pablo concluded that the casino would result in a regional economic loss of \$138 million a year. Money lost to the local economy, which would otherwise have been spent on local goods and services, was estimated to have a multiplier effect on the regional economy resulting in 7,219 jobs lost (compared to an estimated 2,000 employed at the casino).^{xxxvi}
- Casinos do not necessarily attract tourists who would not otherwise have visited the area. Indeed, downtown Toronto is already a tourism magnet. Introducing a casino would likely lead tourists, as well as residents, to change their entertainment spending — such as choosing to gamble instead of going to a restaurant or to the theater — rather than enticing people to spend more money in the city. Experience elsewhere shows that casinos have caused local businesses in the area to go bankrupt. As for projections of additional tourism, these are simply unsubstantiated forecasts. It isn't possible to estimate how many new tourists would visit Toronto strictly for the new casino. And since casinos are no longer rarities (Ontario operates 10 casinos and 17 slot facilities, and is planning to build 29 more), they do not provide the tourist draw they once did.^{xxxvii}
- Experience shows that, because of their introverted nature and the need to keep gamblers inside, casinos create zones of emptiness and sterility around their edges. With a casino come a heavy parking demand and more congestion. (The Toronto

proposal is not for just a casino, but rather a super-sized mega-casino with a shopping mall, hotels, entertainment, restaurants, etc., all in one immense multi-acre compound.) Beyond the enclosed casinos, affiliated hotels and parking lots, the surrounding areas are afflicted with blight. This is what happened in Atlantic City, which was once a great seaside destination. It also happened in St. Louis, Detroit and Halifax. Far from stimulating positive urban development and adding vibrancy, ***these facilities turned the surrounding areas into urban wastelands.***^{xxxviii}

- Some of the GDP contributed by an Integrated Entertainment Complex will be at the expense of existing businesses to the extent consumers shift their entertainment and leisure spending from existing businesses to the Integrated Entertainment Complex.^{xxxix}
- Casino advocates tend to overlook the financial impact that casinos have on other businesses within the community. "Casino proponents usually overstate the job creation and tax revenue benefits of casinos, neglecting the fact that any money spent at a casino would, in the casino's absence, create jobs and tax revenue elsewhere". A key component to consider when evaluating the economical benefit of casinos is where the revenue is coming from. Since casino gambling has developed into a recreational activity in the United States of America, more and more Americans are "wasting" their money in these gambling establishments. Accordingly, other leisure activities and businesses are deteriorating; restaurants, bowling alleys, sports events, and movie theatres are declining in popularity and business. This is detrimental to local businesses and thus, leads to an increase in unemployment. Casinos do not create new revenue or new jobs, but rather transfer funds and employment from existing businesses to the casino industry.^{xi}
- The results of the two studies (Walker and Jackson 1998, 2007) suggest that there is a short-term positive impact of casino gambling on economic growth, but that the effect dies out in the longer term. The introduction of casino gambling has a short-run stimulus effect, but that it eventually dies out.^{xii}
- The National Gambling Impact Study Commission (NGISC) unanimously submitted its report to Congress on the dangers of gambling and used analysis from gambling's economic and social impacts to determine if the costs outweigh the benefits of expanded gambling. When looking to the economic impact of a casino in a community it's important to understand a few key concepts; a casino would cannibalize a local economy and result in a net loss of jobs not a net gain. Most casinos would not bring in tourists to the area and become a destination gambling location the likes of Las Vegas. Rather, most communities will be dealing with a situation of convenience where local people will be mainly coming from the surrounding area. Professor John Kindt of the University of Illinois reported in the Michigan State DCL Law Review in 2003 that, "in a convenience gambling economy, discretionary spending is diverted from other forms of entertainment and consumer expenditures to casinos and other gambling establishments. Restaurants, hotels, and other competing local businesses lose revenues and fail." The NGISC reported this cannibalizing effect in Atlantic City where 78% or 245 of the local businesses and restaurants near the boardwalk went out of business after the casinos opened. Local area businesses, especially small "mom and pop shops," will start going out of business in local communities as they will struggle to compete with elaborate cheap buffets and the marketing buying power that casinos bring to small markets. Not only will casinos create economic loss, rather than economic

growth by cannibalizing the local economy, they will also exacerbate the problem by taking the money they do collect out of local communities and often out of the state.^{xlii}

- "People on their way to casinos don't stop and buy coffee," Bryant Simon, History Professor, points out. "People on their way to casinos don't stop for anything. They go to the casinos. On their way out they don't buy anything either because they don't have any money." During the first half of the 20th century, Atlantic City was the nation's most popular middle-class resort--the home of the famed Boardwalk, the Miss America Pageant, and the board game Monopoly. Today the city doesn't have a single movie theater and its one supermarket is a virtual fortress protected by metal detectors and security guards.^{xliii}
- Casino-subsidized business cannibalizes local businesses. How can local gift shops and restaurants compete with similar non-taxed, non-regulated casino-subsidized business which offers: "... the slots will notify players when they've racked up enough for a free gift." The machines will even talk: "Welcome, Bob. How are you doing? Would you like a free meal at the buffet?"^{xliv}

PARKING AND TRANSPORTATION COSTS

- Data from other casinos in Ontario, British Columbia and New Jersey has been employed to understand the relationship between the number of slot machines in a casino and the number of on-site parking stalls provided. This relationship is 1.195 parking stalls per slot machine, which yields **9,400 parking spaces** for the proposed Toronto casino. This is more than double the amount of on-site parking that Oxford Properties intends to build. The demand for the 5,400 excess parking spaces would place a huge burden on Toronto's downtown parking supply and would likely force the city to use its own funds to build additional parking structures. At current construction costs (\$30,000 per structured parking space); this excess parking demand could be expected to cost the city upwards of \$160,000,000.^{xlv}
- Data was gathered from a number of casinos across North America to understand the number of vehicle trips that are generated by typical casino establishments. As mentioned previously, the downtown Toronto area presents a different context compared to most casinos, as it is in an area well served by transit. The vast majority of existing North American casinos are located well outside of dense transit served areas, and thus, are not good models for the proposed downtown Toronto casino. However, one example of a transit-served casino exists — the GrandVilla Casino in Burnaby, BC — and may be used to understand the potential traffic impacts of the Toronto mega casino. The number of vehicle trips generated by the GrandVilla Casino in the Friday evening peak hour is 0.56 trips per slot machine. This peak hour of casino traffic overlaps with the typical commuter peak hours, which would amplify the impact of the casino traffic on the downtown Toronto road network. At 0.56 trips per slot machine, the mega casino would be expected to generate **4,500 vehicle trips** in the Friday evening peak hour. Considering that one highway lane, similar to those found on the Gardiner Expressway, may carry 1,500 vehicles per hour, this casino would generate traffic demand equivalent to three additional lanes of traffic. Given the condition of the Gardiner Expressway and the already congested road network in downtown Toronto, there is no reasonable way to accommodate this excess traffic burden without significant infrastructure investments.^{xlvi}

CASINO PROPERTY VALUES

- Figures provided by the Municipal Property Assessment Corp., a provincial agency that reviews land and building values every four years, show that five of Ontario's eight non-aboriginal casinos are worth substantially less today than in 2008. Both small and big casinos are taking a hit, from a drop of \$12-million (50 per cent) in Sault Ste. Marie to \$40-million (20 per cent) at Caesars Windsor and \$173-million (38 per cent) at Fallsview Resort in Niagara Falls.^{xlvii}
- In all, nearly \$260-million in value has been wiped off the books at five Ontario casinos, all built with public dollars. "They're very special-use properties," noted Larry Hummel, the province's chief assessor. "They can't easily be adapted or repurposed, so you have to be very, very aware of what's happening in the marketplace and what is going to happen." Some municipalities are balking at the diminished valuations, which will mean lower property tax revenue for civic coffers and for some school boards. It's one of many flash points in Ontario's aggressive gambling makeover, among the biggest privatization efforts in provincial history.^{xlviii}

SOCIAL COSTS

- The very real problems of compulsive gamblers cannot be ignored and adequate financing needs to exist to provide the services needed by people with a gambling disorder as well as those who might develop a gambling problem. Estimates of the annual cost to society per pathological gambler range from \$1,226 to \$10,920.^{xlix}
- Oregon spends 78 cents per resident on funding for problem gambling mitigation. Its funding level however may not be sufficient to provide the ideal of a full continuum of services of research, prevention, outreach and treatment. Ontario provides approximately the equivalent of \$2.10 per resident and Saskatchewan the equivalent of \$4.30 per resident.ⁱ
- The social and economic cost of problem gambling is well established. Research shows that problem gambling increases stress, harms financial well-being, is linked with increased crime, contributes to job losses and lost work productivity, and can lead to addiction. Problem gambling can lead to an inability to pay for essential items like food and housing. While Ontario sets aside two percent of gross gaming revenues for problem gambling prevention, research, and treatment, this allocation is insufficient to cover the true costs of problem gambling. Problem gambling increases the need for medical care, policing, courts, prisons, and social assistance, all of which represent significant public costs. On top of this, problem gambling also contributes to individual and community level hardships that have social and economic costs such as business loss, bankruptcy, family breakup, fraud, theft, and homelessness. It is estimated that the annual cost associated with each problem gambler ranges from \$20,000 to \$56,000, including loss of work and court and treatment costs. Given that a high proportion of these costs represent public expenditure, and comparing this to the annual tax revenue yielded of up to \$2 billion, the cost-benefit ratio that policy makers must consider is very poor.ⁱⁱ

- The cost of pathological and problem gambling has rocketed to approximately half the annual cost of drug abuse in the United States. Earl L Grinols, an Illinois economist and former senior economic advisor to President Ronald Reagan claims that casino gambling causes up to two hundred eighty-nine dollars in social costs for every forty-six dollars of economic benefit. This is a direct result of the impact that compulsive gamblers have on the economy. When compulsive gamblers exhaust their finances, they begin to utilize every possible resource, such as credit cards and loans, to their disposal. This action affects gamblers and their families. As a result, personal bankruptcy rates increase, debt increases, and poverty increases. For that reason, each irrational gambler costs the economy between \$14,006 and \$22,077 per year. Thus, casinos do not create economic wealth, and may even be the root cause of economical deficits. In addition, an extraneous amount of money is required to treat compulsive gamblers, such as hotlines and facilities. Maryland estimates that problem gamblers cost the state \$1.5 billion annually, and the total debt accumulated by pathological gamblers is over \$4 billion. Gamblers Anonymous estimates that there are six to ten million problem gamblers in the United States of America, and casinos only fuel the increase of this number. By doing the proper calculations, one can conclude that casinos are a strikingly inept form of increasing revenue since the cost of gambling significantly outweighs the profit.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Pathological and problem gamblers in the United States cost society approximately \$5 billion per year and an additional \$40 billion in lifetime costs for productivity reductions, social services, and creditor losses. However, these calculations are inadequate to capture the intra-familial costs of divorce and family disruption associated with problem and pathological gambling.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Because the research indicates that the location of a casino in the community may double the likelihood of problem and pathological gambling, it is assumed that a new casino may also double the social costs of problems related to gambling, above and beyond the costs arising from gamblers currently in the community.^{liv}
- In his 2004 book "Gambling in America: Costs and Benefits," Baylor University economist Earl Grinols totalled the added costs that cities must pay in increased crime, bankruptcies, lost productivity and diminished social capital once they introduce casinos to their economic mix. He found that casino gambling generates roughly \$166 in social costs for every \$54 of economic benefit. Based on this, he estimates that the costs of gambling are comparable to the value of the lost output of an additional recession in the economy every four years.^{lv}
- Crown Casino in Melbourne has been in the media for the high volume of calls to emergency services where official ambulance data obtained under freedom of information revealed there were 881 calls for emergency services at Crown Casino between August 2007 and August 2009, for 149 different reasons. Staff alluded to attempts by Crown to keep statistics on emergency services down, for example, by putting patrons or staff into taxis as an alternative. There are concerns about security issues both within the venue and in relation to the impact of intoxicated patrons on the local city-fringe vicinity.^{lvi}
- Gambling addictions could double if a casino comes to Peterborough, the health unit is warning. Dr. Rosana Pellizzari, medical officer of health for the health unit, says evidence shows the negative effects of casinos, including long-term social and public

health costs, far outweigh the benefits. Dr. Pellizzari plans to speak on the subject at a special public meeting on March 5 to gather the community's input on bringing a casino to the city. According to the health unit, research shows rates for problem gamblers doubled in Niagara Falls, from 2.2 to 4.4 per cent, the year after a new casino opened there. If rates doubled in Peterborough, from 3.6 to 7.2 per cent, an additional 3,984 would become problem gamblers. It's estimated that every problem gambler costs \$20,000 to \$56,000 each year, meaning problem gamblers would cost the Province and Peterborough community from \$79.7 to \$223.2 million annually, according to the health unit. Dr. Pellizzari says the City and community should consider the ripple effects caused by problem gamblers, including divorce, family breakdown, compromised child development, lost productivity and job loss.^{lvii}

- Although casinos have benefits to the economical expansion of communities, the financial profits perish rapidly. The profits made by casinos are utilized to deal with problems casinos generate. It is well established that crime rates have increased significantly since the escalation of casinos in the United States of America. One notorious example is Atlantic City, New Jersey. According to the FBI, theft has increased by four hundred sixty-seven percent in the first nine years gambling was legalized in that state. This dramatic increase in crime can partly be attributed to the gamblers' pursue to recover their gambling losses or their desire to fuel their gambling urges. Deception and embezzlement are viewed as the only alternative to a person who has gambled away their financial assets. The necessary increased costs in law enforcement as a result of increased casinos requires all, if not more, of the expected tax revenues that gambling will provide the state with.^{lviii}
- Studies suggest that, four years to six years after casinos open, surrounding communities experience increases in rape, murder and other violent crimes, as well as property crimes such as burglary and auto theft.^{lix}
- In California, the estimated annual societal cost of problem and pathological gamblers is just under \$1 billion (\$998.1 million). That figure includes costs associated with welfare benefits, arrest and incarceration, bankruptcy, and physical and mental health treatment.^{lx}
- Casinos were nonexistent outside Nevada before 1978, and expanded too many other states thereafter. Most factors that reduce crime occur before or shortly after a casino opens, whereas those that increase crime, including problem and pathological gambling, occur over time. The results suggest that the effect on crime is low shortly after a casino opens, and grows over time (approx. five years). As a result roughly 8% of crime in 1996 in casino counties was attributable to casinos, costing the average adult \$75 per year by 2003. This figure does not include other social costs related to casinos, such as crime in neighboring counties, direct regulatory costs, costs related to employment and lost productivity, and social service and welfare costs. Overall, 8.6% of property crime and 12.6% of violent crime in counties with casinos was due to the presence of the casino. Although robbery, the offense that exhibited the largest increase, is classified as a violent crime, it is similar to property crime in that its motivation is financial.^{lxi}
- A study of the connection between casinos and crime using county-level data for every US County between 1977 and 1996, spanning the introduction of casinos to states other than Nevada, finds that casinos increased crime after a lag. The data indicate that 8% of

crime observed in casino counties in 1996 was attributable to casinos. The average annual cost of increased crime due to casinos was \$65 per adult per year. Furthermore, by studying the crime rates in counties that border casinos host counties we show that casinos create crime, not merely move it from one area to another. If anything, the neighbor data indicate that casino crime spills over into the border counties rather than is moved from them.^{lxii}

- Because of gambling's negative economic and social impacts Dr. Grinols concluded "casino gambling fails a cost benefit test by a wide margin." Professor John Kindt points out in the Ohio Northern University Law Review 2003 that, "a headline in the Omaha World-Herald highlighted that economists affirmed that the costs far outweighed the benefits by stating '40 Economists Side Against More Gambling.'" The NGISC reported that for every \$1 collected in tax revenue from the casino, the state spends \$3 to deal with the problems it creates. Dr. Earl Grinols of Baylor University and David Mustard of the University of Georgia in their study "Business Profitability vs. Social Profitability," outlined gambling's impact on local economies. Updating for 2006 numbers, \$1.5 billion was gambled away in Missouri casinos. The state collected \$314 million for taxes; however, with \$814 million in social cost, there was a potential net loss of \$500 million dollars. Such startling economic impact analysis is why the National gambling Impact Study Commission stated that "no economic benefit to either a place or person was advanced by proponents of convenience gambling," and that "the Commission is unanimous in its belief that the incidence of problem and pathological gambling is of sufficient severity to warrant immediate and enhanced attention on the part of public officials and others in the private and non-profit sectors. The Commission strongly urges those in a position of responsibility to move aggressively to reduce the occurrence of this malady in the general population."^{lxiii}

INDIVIDUAL COSTS

- Gambling is highly addictive. According to a 2006 article by Wiebe and colleagues called "Gambling and Problem Gambling in Ontario 2005," there were roughly 330,000 problem gamblers of moderate to high severity. And that was seven years ago.^{lxiv}
- People with chronic gambling problems have higher unemployment rates, and research indicates that gambling addictions account for eight percent of their employment problems.^{lxv}
- People with gambling addictions do have higher debt levels and are more likely to file for personal bankruptcy protection.^{lxvi}
- Several other studies have also found a link between the presence of casinos and higher Bankruptcy rates: Stitt (2000) collected and analyzed data for eight new casino communities and eight non casino control group communities. Seven of the eight casino communities had increases in personal bankruptcy, with statistical significance in five of the seven. The communities that had casinos the longest tended to have the greatest increases in bankruptcy rates. Reith et al (2006) cite several studies, including one by Barron et al (2002) that analyzed.
- 3,000 counties with and without casinos from 1993 to 1999. Controlling for rising bankruptcy rates overall, the study found that the presence of casino gambling increased

bankruptcy rates by 5.4% during this time period. Goss and Morse (2005) analyzed bankruptcy rates in counties that legalized gambling between 1990 and 2002 versus similar counties that did not. Compared to the non-casino counties, the counties that added casinos in 1990 had a compound annual growth rate in the bankruptcy rate that was 2% higher.^{lxvii}

- An analysis by Toronto Public Health estimates that problem gambling seriously affects upwards of 11,000 people aged 18+ (0.2%) in the GTA and 25,000 people (0.3%) in Ontario. Additionally, there are approximately 129,000 people in the GTA (2.8%) and 294,000 people (3.0%) in Ontario who are considered low to moderate-risk gamblers (as opposed to non-problem gamblers).⁸ These estimates are conservative and may reflect under-reporting. One study that used 2001 gambling rates found that 4.7% of gamblers – 559,187 Ontarians – can be described as problem gamblers. There is evidence that problem gambling is increasing in Canada. According to Statistics Canada 1.2 million Canadians exhibit at least one indication of problem gambling. Between 1992-2001, the amount that Canadians spent on gambling each year tripled from \$130 to \$447 per person.¹⁰ People also tend to underreport how much they spend on gambling. In 2001 Canadians reported gambling \$267 *per household*, when actual gambling revenues showed an average of \$447 *per person*. There are clear links between the availability of casinos and increases in problem gambling. A study in Niagara Falls found that rates of pathological gambling increased from 2.5 percent to 4.4 percent of the population in the one-year period after the first casino opening.^{lxviii}

THE TRACK RECORD OF PRIVATE OPERATORS

- Three Las Vegas casino corporations that are interested in expanding into Toronto have been the subject of allegations of corruption and bribery involving their dealings in Macau, China – issues that will be weighed by Ontario licensing authorities deciding who can operate in the province.^{lxix}
- MGM Resorts International, which has publicized its proposal for a casino-resort at Exhibition Place, halted business in Atlantic City after regulators accused it of cultivating partners tied to Asian organized crime. Las Vegas Sands Corp., which hopes to build a casino at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre, is under investigation for potential violations of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Wynn Resorts Ltd., another potential Toronto bidder that secured a licence in China, is being investigated by the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission over a \$135-million donation it made to a Macau university.^{lxx}

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ⁱⁱ Gambling Away our Cities by Les Florida, University of Toronto and NYU

ⁱⁱⁱ California Attorney General Report, Wednesday, May 31, 2006, Negative Effects of Urban Casinos

^{iv} The Globe and Mail, March 2013

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^{viii} http://www.olg.ca/about/public_disclosure/annual_report.jsp

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^x Gambling Away our Cities by Les Florida, University of Toronto and NYU

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 - liv The Social Impact of Casinos: Literature Review and Cost Estimates, Community Research Partners, 2010
 - lv Gambling Away our Cities by Les Florida, University of Toronto and NYU
 - lvi Alfred Deaken Research Institute, University of Australia, Linda Hancock
 - lvii Problem Gambling Could Double if Casino Comes, Peterborough this Week, March 4, 2013
 - lviii Casino's Effects on American Society, Denise Barrak, 2010
 - lix California Attorney General Report, Wednesday, May 31, 2006, Negative Effects of Urban Casinos

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- ^{ix} California Attorney General Report, Wednesday, May 31, 2006, Negative Effects of Urban Casinos
- ^{ixi} CASINOS, CRIME, AND COMMUNITY COSTS, Earl L. Grinols and David B. Mustard
- ^{ixii} Cynthia Hunt Dilley, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign - Department of Economic, June 2000
- ^{ixiii} Policy Brief: Expanded Gambling: Casinos' impact on a new community By Joseph Day, 2008
- ^{ixiv} Huffington Post, A Casino Will Gamble with Toronto's Most Vulnerable Citizens, 04/09/2013
- ^{ixv} The Social Costs of Gambling for Ohio, Levin College of Urban Affairs, Maxine Goodman
- ^{ixvi} The Social Costs of Gambling for Ohio, Levin College of Urban Affairs, Maxine Goodman
- ^{ixvii} The Social Impact of Casinos: Literature Review and Cost Estimates, Community Research Partners, 2010
- ^{ixviii} Wellesley Institute, The Real Cost of Casinos: A Health Equity Impact Assessment, Steve Barnes, January, 2013
- ^{ixix} Three bidders for Toronto casino scrutinized over dealings in Macau, The Globe and Mail, March 2013
- ^{lxx} Three bidders for Toronto casino scrutinized over dealings in Macau, The Globe and Mail, March 2013

c 15
Communication
cw: <u>Oct 15/13</u>
Item: <u>20</u>

Mr. Jeffrey Abrams
City Clerk
Vaughan City Council
October 15, 2013

Dear Mr. Abrams:

Re: Submission to Item 20 of the Whole Committee Meeting, Vaughan City Council

We are two physicians who have been involved in primary care and addiction research and treatment for many years. Please accept this letter as a formal submission to Item 20 of the Whole Committee meeting on October 15.

Along with many other health professionals, we are very concerned about the proliferation of casinos in the province. An increasing body of literature demonstrates that gambling causes serious social harms. A casino in Vaughan will greatly increase rates of problem gambling in the region, because gambling rates are determined by availability of casinos and hours of operation. And the casino will harm the community. We know that 80% of patients who attend primary care clinics have gambled at some point in the past year. Of this group, 6.2% are problem gamblers, and 3% are severe problem gamblers. Severe problem gamblers generate approximately 30-40% of casino revenues; in other words, casinos are maintained by causing financial hardship and ruin. An estimated 20% of those who attend Gamblers Anonymous have attempted suicide because of their gambling. And the money spent on gambling hurts local businesses, because gamblers spend their money at the casino rather than in shops, restaurants, and grocery stores. Therefore we strongly urge the Vaughan council to protect its citizens and reject the casino proposal.

Sincerely,



Meldon Kahan MD
Medical Director, Substance Use Service
Women's College Hospital
416 323-7559 ext 7, Meldon.kahan@wchospital.ca

Chetan Mehta, MA, MD, CCFP
Family Physician
Central Toronto Community Health Centre
168 Bathurst St., Toronto, ON

Subject:

FW: Integrated Entertainment Gaming Complex

c16
Communication
CW: Oct 15/13
Item: 20

From: S Martin

Sent: Tuesday, October 15, 2013 12:48 AM

To: Bevilacqua, Maurizio; Rosati, Gino; Di Biase, Michael; Racco, Sandra; DeFrancesca, Rosanna; Carella, Tony; Shefman, Alan; Schulte, Deb; Iafrate, Marilyn

Cc: Rossana Burgos; Bella Yuan; fstirpe@rogers.com; electedinc@raccoandassoc.ca; ahatzis@rogers.com; Abrams, Jeffrey; Cribbett, Barbara; NoCasinoVaughan@gmail.com

Subject: Integrated Entertainment Gaming Complex

October 14, 2013

Dear Mayor Bevilacqua and members of Council:

On Tuesday October 15, 2013 you will have an opportunity to put the residents of Vaughan first and vote against the prospect of having a Casino in our city. I urge you to listen to your constituents and read the numerous studies and research that collectively tout a casino as a terrible community "investment" that will put our city at risk of various socio-economic problems. We know that our costs for policing will increase, costs associated with the health care of problem gamblers will rise and families affected by a problem gambler will feel the brunt of financial turmoil.

The residents of Vaughan are being sold a bill of goods. I keep hearing about the number of jobs a casino would bring to Vaughan. Yet, before building a casino was brought to the table, we were told that the VMC would generate jobs and fulfill the vision of Vaughan becoming a world-class city. If this is the case, then I am puzzled as to why there is a need for a casino in our city.

It seems to me that the voices of residents is being muffled by big businesses, billionaire contractors, lobbyists and special interest groups who will not be the ones suffering after the casino is built, they will be reaping the benefits of their investment and leaving our city to clean up the mess, and residents to live in a city froth with issues that we didn't ask for. The long-term and residual effects of a casino in Vaughan will no doubt be a mistake that will change our lives forever.

Have you thought about the socio-cultural implications of casinos in communities?

While listening to, reading about and enduring a state of continuous hypothetical rhetoric about how great a casino will be for Vaughan, I have done some research on how a casino will affect residents from a socio-cultural perspective.

Did you know that slot machine gambling is the fastest form of gambling in the US and Canada? Yet we are clamoring to see one built. Once this floodgate is opened, there will be no turning back.

Gambling is not an innocuous activity. It's not a little hobby, a harmless pass-time or a gentleman's sport. It is a disastrous addiction that will no doubt have harmful and devastating effects on the city of Vaughan.

In 2011, Casinos world-wide took in 144 billion dollars in revenues, which means that gamblers collectively lost 144 billion dollars. That is a staggering number, and one that begs us to caution ourselves.

Did you know that In the United States, African-American women make up the fastest growing population of problem gamblers? The saturation of gambling within households headed by women is profuse and growing. It is deeply concerning to know that women who look like me are mostly affected by gambling. Take that a step further and think about the role women play in society; from working professionals, mothers, mentors, role models, heads of households and community leaders. This is an affront to all women.

As a resident, I have found the lack of community consultations and transparency to offer the public equal time and access as the casino lobbyist is not only troubling but undemocratic. Have you thought about the proximity to our GTA neighbours in high-priority neighbourhoods south of Steeles who will take daily and weekly trips to Vaughan to lose their money in the casino? This worries me. Priority neighbourhoods need support, but not in the form of a casino within minutes of their homes.

Research shows that the social implication of gambling on communities is an exhaustive list of financial woes, addiction, socio-economic issues and family break-ups.

In my opinion, casinos are an insidious form of entertainment. With the Vaughan Metropolitan Centre slated to become the cultural hub of the city, Vaughan will be the benchmark for other cities looking to create a downtown core that supports businesses, while respecting the maintaining the values and social cohesion of families and communities. The VMC is a picture-perfect plan. We do not need to add a casino to that picture.

I ask each one of you that support a casino in Vaughan to reflect on how much money you would be willing to lose at the blackjack table or slot machines in order to generate revenue for this city? My guess is none, because politicians and business women and men in suits are not the ones gambling. The ones gambling are hard-working residents who choose to take their chances with lady luck. We are putting the interests of casino lobbyists and big business before the interests of residents.

To me, gambling is a legal form of robbing people who may already be struggling to pay bills, living with mental illness, new to the country, immersed in debt or experiencing family problems. Casinos are a predatory industry that preys on the most vulnerable in society.

As a teacher who has worked in inner city communities, and affluent communities, worked with First nation's communities and communities where addictions are prevalent, I have seen first-hand, families, living in poverty and the disarray and decay communities face. I have seen the negative impact in homes where financial instability had ravaged families. We can all sit here and paint a fancy picture in our minds of what a casino in Vaughan will bring to the city, but I caution you to seriously think about how a casino will change not just the physical landscape of the city, but the very fabric and fibre that hold us together as Vaughan residents. Do not spend anymore time on this debate, instead funnel your energy into building the VMC and getting on with the business of the city.

Please consider your vote, and think about the city we elected you to serve, not for today or next year, but for the next decade and decades to come. The decision you make as members of council will be felt for years to come, and residents will be forced to live with the dire consequences. For those of you in favour of the casino, please reconsider.

Sincerely,

Shernett Martin
34 Scarlett Trail
Vaughan, ON L4H 2R2

Magnifico, Rose

From: sishkon <sishkon@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, October 13, 2013 1:48 PM
To: Rosati, Gino; Bevilacqua, Maurizio; Di Biase, Michael; DeFrancesca, Rosanna; Racco, Sandra; Carella, Tony; Iafrate, Marilyn; Schulte, Deb; Shefman, Alan
Cc: Clerks@vaughan.ca
Subject: Oct 15/13 CoW Meeting - Say NO to a casino in Vaughan

c 19
Communication
cw: Oct 15/13
Item: 20

Members of the City of Vaughan Committee of the Whole,

The hard working families of the City of Vaughan have all the information they need. The science and associated studies on the negative aspects of gambling are irrefutable. There are numerous casino examples in communities all around us attesting to the eventual reality being in stark contrast to the original sales pitch. I submit to you a casino represents a shaky foundation, on which we should not want to build our Metropolitan Center or in any way define our City.

In my view the message, since May 28, should be abundantly clear to you that the majority of Vaughan citizens want you to focus on peoples' strengths, not their weaknesses. That we should be continuing to create a family friendly, family focused community. As such, we should not be attempting to justify a casino by portraying vice as virtue for any reason, not even for economic motives.

For whatever casino motion may be considered on Oct 15, 2013 or in future for that matter, I urge all of you to support the position that the City of Vaughan NOT be a willing host to any casino related proposal

Respectfully yours,
Claudio Traverso
Kleinburg, Ontario.



C20

c.20 Communication CW: <u>Oct 15/13</u> Item: <u>20</u>
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September 16, 2013

Jeffrey A. Abrams
City Clerk
City of Vaughan
2141 Major Mackenzie Dr.
Vaughan, Ontario
L6A 1T1

Rod Phillips
President & CEO

4120 Yonge Street
Suite 500
Toronto, Ontario
M2P 2B8

4120, rue Yonge
Bureau 500
Toronto (Ontario)
M2P 2B8

Tel. (416) 224-7105
rphillips@olg.ca

www.OLG.ca

Dear Mr. Abrams:

I am writing to thank you for your letters which included a copy of the City of Vaughan's resolution in regard to a proposed gaming facility, as well as a summary of public input. Both of these documents are important elements of the consultation process to confirm municipal interest and fulfill the requirements of Ontario Regulation 81/12.

We have noted the two properties that Council would prefer as sites. When a Request for Proposal (RFP) is issued, we will require that potential service providers address those property preferences as part of their proposals.

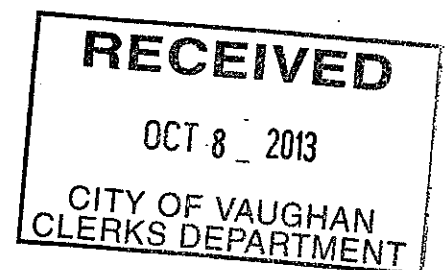
Thank you again, for the opportunity to discuss what we believe is a great opportunity for the City of Vaughan.

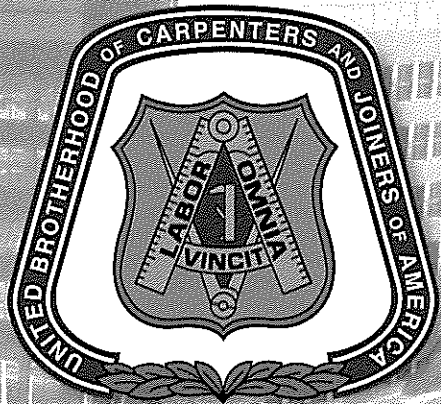
If you have any further questions or input, please feel free to contact Beth Tsai, Director, Government and Stakeholder Relations, 416-224-4912 at any time.

Sincerely,

Rod Phillips
President & CEO

Cc: Larry Flynn, Sr. VP Gaming
Beth Tsai, Director, Government and Stakeholder Relations





c21
Communication
CW: Oct 15/13
Item: 20

SUBWAYS TO SKYSCRAPERS

130 YEARS OF BUILDING A STRONG TORONTO

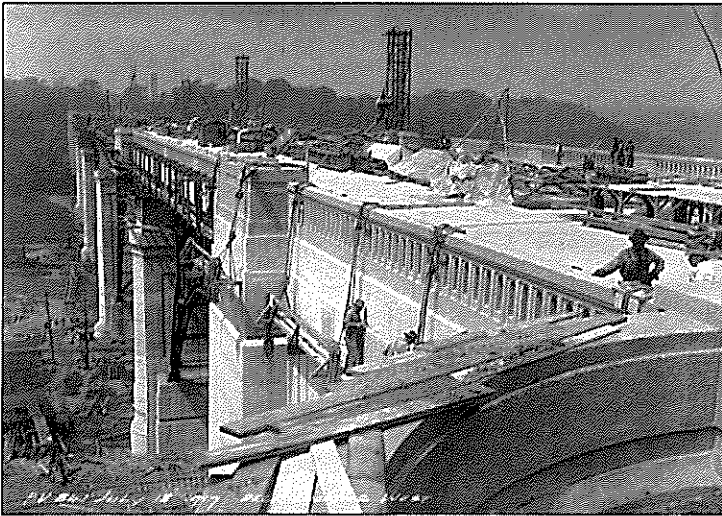


TO KNOW THE CARPENTERS' UNION IS TO KNOW THE CITY OF TORONTO



The Carpenters' Union has been part of the city's making for 130 years. Below the ground, on the ground, and far above it.

The office towers, subways, homes, hospitals (and more) across the GTA – the Toronto skyline itself – these are all hallmarks of the work of the Carpenters. We provide a steady supply of highly- skilled labour. We've had a strong hand in building most of the iconic structures in the city. And our high standards for quality craftsmanship, worker productivity and safety on the job remain a draw for public and private builders.



The Prince Edward Viaduct (1913-1918), Architect-Edmund W. Burke. A keystone of early Toronto's transportation system, and thanks to the foresight of R.C. Harris, Toronto's Commissioner of Public Works, it was constructed to accommodate the TTC Subway that was installed almost 50 years later.

For the Carpenters' Union, social infrastructure is as important as the physical. We work hard to earn wages and benefits in order to take care of ourselves and provide for our families. We pay our taxes and support public services to help others and make our city, province, and country strong, healthy, and vibrant. And we give back by supporting a number of worthwhile charitable and philanthropic causes, both at home and well beyond our borders.

As succeeding generations of immigrants have arrived in Toronto making the city their home, they have also made the Carpenters' Union their home. Together we have worked to improve jobsite safety,

to provide training, and respect at work, and make the Canadian dream a reality!

Times change, and so do the needs of the City and its people. The Carpenters' Union doesn't wait for change. We anticipate it and prepare for it. You see it in our leading-edge training centres, sustained standards of excellence, and diversity. We partner with government, industry and social agencies to bring young people, our first Canadians and our newest Canadians into the trades and a bright future. Our members **are** the face of today's Toronto.

The Carpenters' Union is a constant in Toronto. Go all the way back to the late 19th century Toronto and we're there – building wooden boats and wharves. Look up. Look down. And look ahead. From subways to skyscrapers, and everything in between – building, partnering, crafting, training, and giving back.



Allen Lambert Galleria at Brookfield Place. Built by PCL in 1992, Brookfield Place is designed by Bregman and Hamann, and Skidmore Owings and Merrill, the Galleria is by Spanish architect/engineer Santiago Calatrava.

**Cover photo courtesy of Humber River Regional Hospital Foundation*



SAFETY, PRODUCTIVITY AND EXCELLENCE IN EXECUTION



We work hard. We work with skill. We work safely and we produce. That's why our industry partners keep coming back to hire our members.

Members trained by the Carpenters' Union are highly sought after. And it's easy to understand why.

It's good business. Our record is impeccable and contractors trust our members to be the most productive and safest, and produce the highest quality work. Working in partnership with the Carpenters' Union means that businesses can plan, control costs, and meet deadlines.

It's good for all of us. Employers that use skilled tradespeople from the Carpenters' Union are above board. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of many others in the construction industry who pay unfair, below-par wages and take advantage of new Canadians. Studies show that their unscrupulous cutthroat practices rob all levels of government approximately \$2 billion in foregone revenue a year.

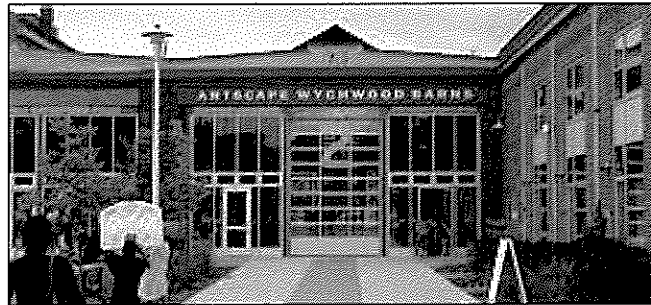
It makes economic sense. Apprentices and journeypersons are engines of the economy. They put their earnings straight back into the system by spending. They buy goods and services that keep others working. And they pay taxes to all three levels of government that support public services and infrastructure.



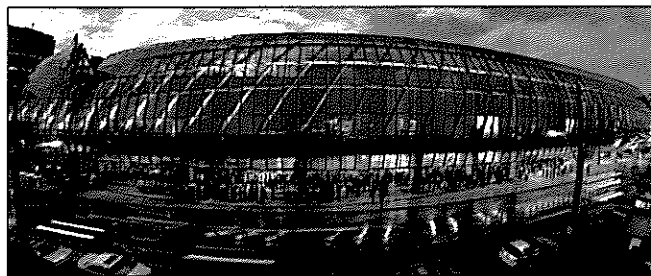
Daniels-Spectrum is a beautiful new hub for the arts, cultural activities in a revitalized Regent Park. Built by Daniels Corp and designed by Diamond and Schmitt.

Trained in the newest construction systems and technologies, they work at peak efficiency, productivity, and safety.

And our members never stop honing their skills. They have career-long access to upgrades at state-of-the-art training centres. They have built factories, office towers, homes, bridges, hospitals, universities, shopping centres, community centres, arenas, stadiums and much, much more in Toronto and the surrounding area.



Artscape Wychwood Barns, a gorgeous restoration of an earlier generation's transportation infrastructure, this former TTC streetcar shop was lovingly transformed in 2008 by Dalton Engineering, with a design by DTAH into a vibrant multi-purpose facility. Awards include, OAA, CUI, City of Toronto Green Design awards, and TUDA honorable mention.



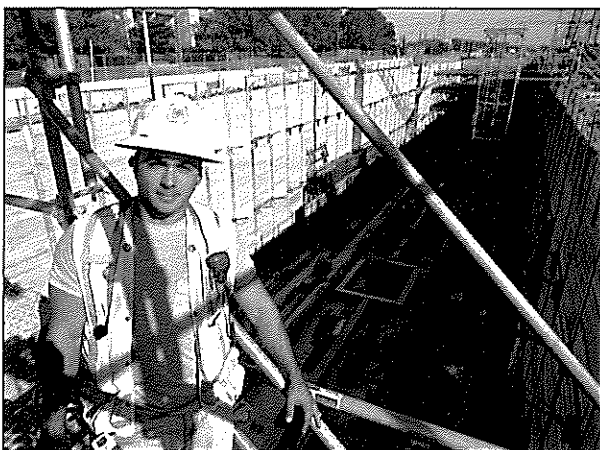
The Transformation AGO a \$276 million project completed in 2008 includes the Galleria Italia- a glass and wood façade running 600 feet along Dundas 70 feet above street level project designed by Frank Gehry Architects, (a 1989 Pritzker Architecture winner) built by Ellis Don and Spring Valley Architectural Innovation for the structural wood components.



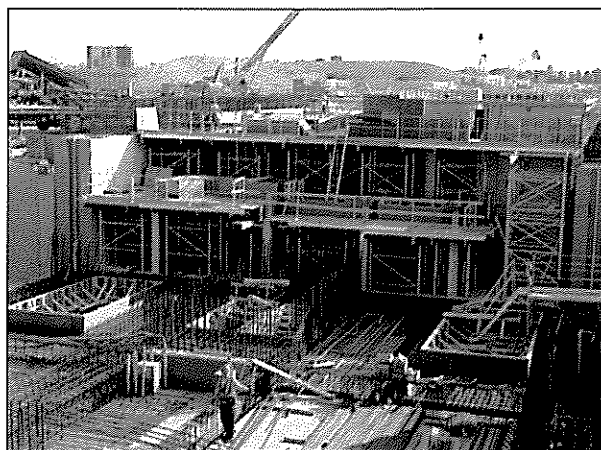
TIFF Bell Lightbox (2010), built by PCL Constructors, design by KPMB Architects, Winner- 2011 TUDA Award, Pug Award, 2012 Ontario concrete Award, 2012 OAA award of Excellence.



BUILDING OUR NEXT GENERATION OF TRANSIT INFRASTRUCTURE SAFELY AND ON TIME



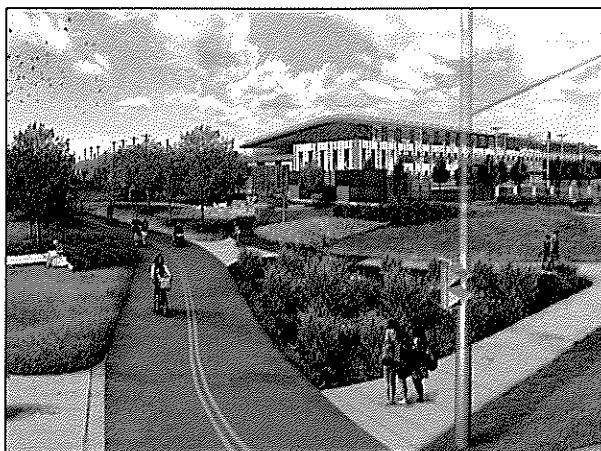
Local 27 member on site at the Toronto York Spadina Subway Extension project.



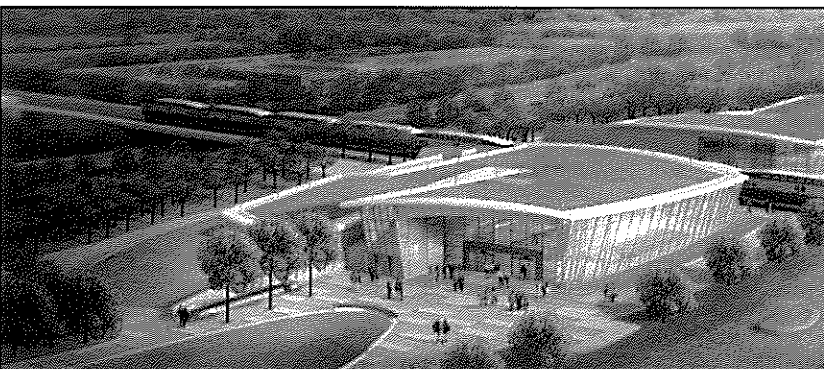
Carpenters performing the extensive and complicated formwork on a station of the Toronto York Spadina Subway Extension project.



*Finch Station, currently under construction
- Bondfield Construction, design by TTC/
Toronto Spadina Group Architects.*



*Ashbridges Bay Streetcar Facility (AKA Leslie Barns)
currently under construction - Pomerleau Inc, design by
AECOM, Strassman Architects and Gannett Fleming
Inc., landscape design by Brown and Storey Architects.*



Sheppard West Station, currently under construction – Aecon, design by Aedas.

"The City of Toronto Urban Design Awards program relies greatly on the support of our sponsorship partners. As a longstanding gold sponsor, the Carpenters' Union has been integral in our efforts to promote and celebrate design excellence in city building across Toronto."

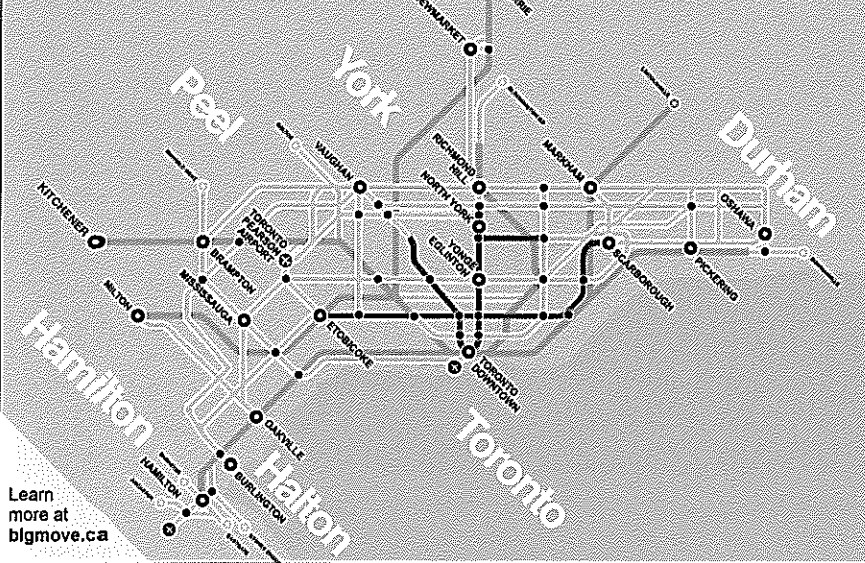
Robert Freedman
Director Urban Design, City of Toronto



TRANSIT INFRASTRUCTURE; CONT.



The Big Picture



The Big Move's Big Picture; how Metrolinx's plans for transit in the GTHA will unfold over the next 25 years in the \$50 Billion transit infrastructure investment. With our members contributing their skills to this crucial infrastructure development across the GTHA.



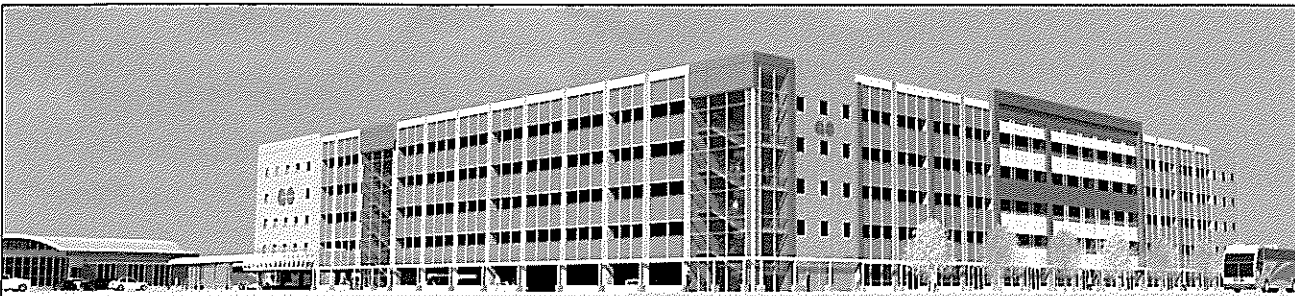
Local 27 member employed by Rossclair working on the Mississauga Transitway (BRT) project, Tahoe Station.



Union Station Revitalization / GO Station roof, Aeon Buildings, design by ZR Partnership, ERA heritage architects, the project received a 2012 Canadian Architect Award of Excellence.



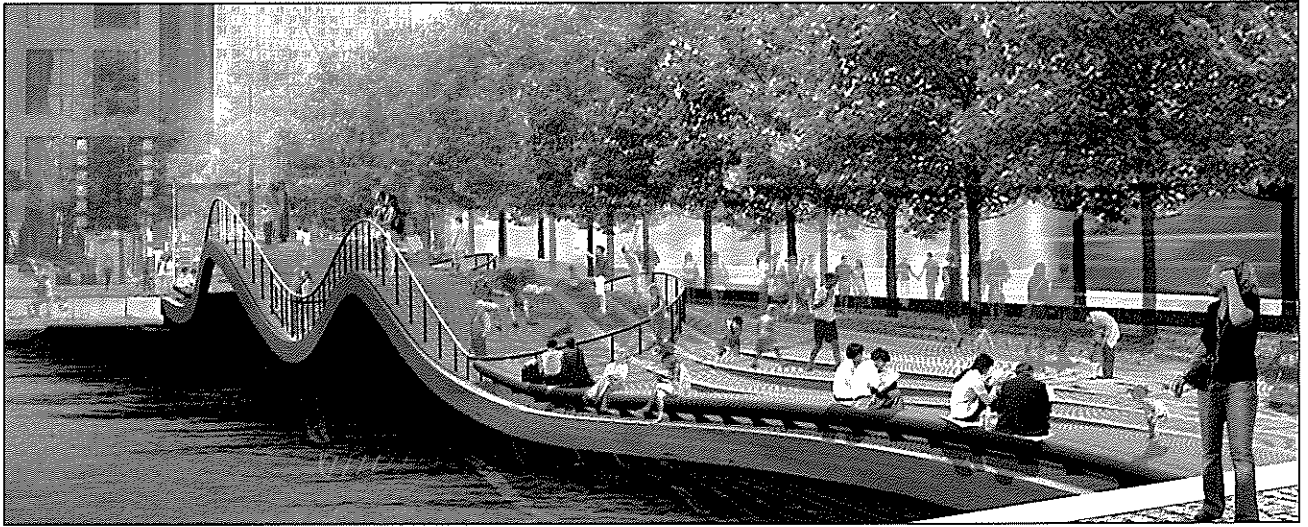
Bondfield Construction at the Clarkson GO Station.



Pickering Go Parking Facility, Bondfield Construction, Formacon Forming, design by AECOM.



LEGACY OF EXCELLENCE



Wave Decks. Designed by Rotterdam's West 8 and DTAH of Toronto, these various projects link the Central Waterfront into a single pathway reminiscent of Barcelona's well known "La Rambla" walkway. Somerville Construction, as GC has been employing many local 27 members on these award winning projects.



Oxford Properties project at 100 Adelaide West, which has been designed by NYC based Kohn Pederson Fox Architects, in partnership with Toronto Heritage Architects, Goldsmith-Borgal, will incorporate the historical Concourse Building into a new 40 story office tower with lead tenant Ernst and Young. Project GC is PCL. Rendering courtesy of Oxford.



Eastern Construction is GC on this incredible project for Allied Properties at 134 Peter Street. Design is by Sweeney Finlayson & Architects Inc. (credit given on the rendering) and sees a 17 story glass, concrete and steel tower rising on X braced stilts from a four story heritage warehouse property.

"The Carpenter's Union has been an unwavering supporter of the Pug Awards and a champion of responsible development; through its progressive values, investment in educational outreach and commitment to skill-based training, the Carpenter's Union is helping to create a culture in Toronto that recognizes and celebrates good craftsmanship, architecture and urban design."

Gary Berman

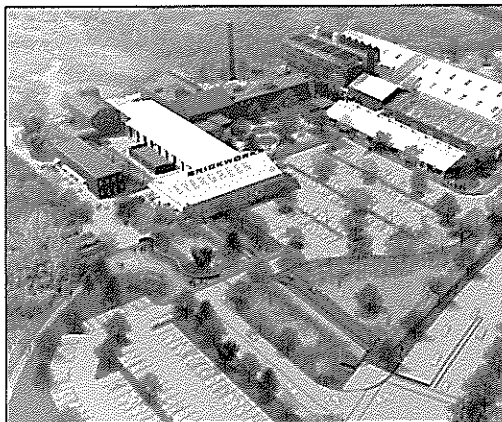
*President Tricon Developments
Co-Founder of the PUG Awards*



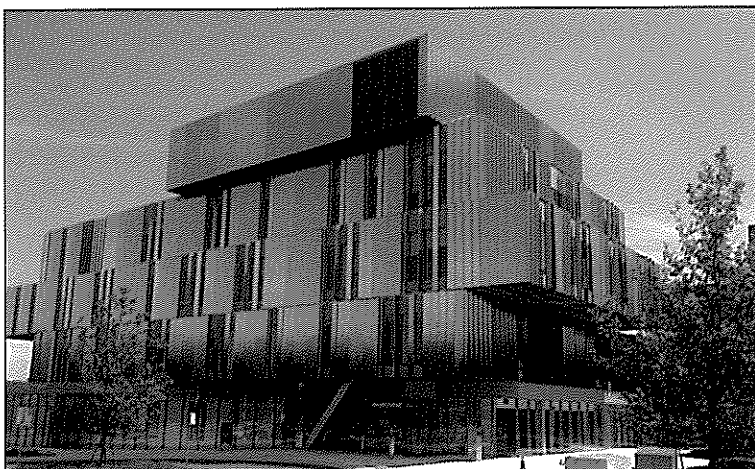
CONTINUING A LEGACY OF EXCELLENCE: EXCEPTIONAL AND AWARD WINNING PROJECTS WE ARE PROUD OF



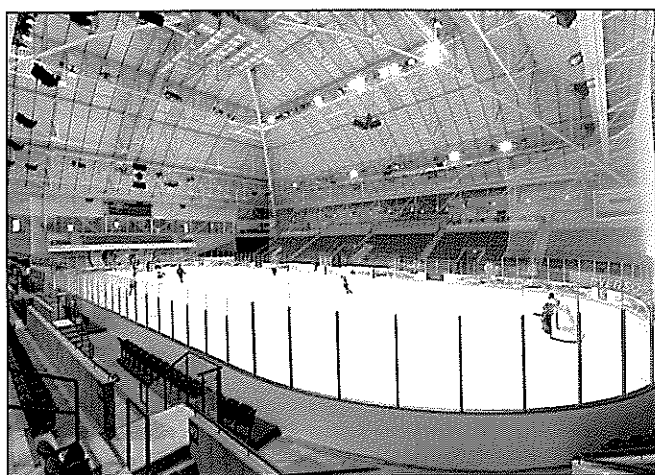
RBC Centre (2011) Built by PCL Constructors, design by KPF, SSF & Co, and B+H Architects. Award of Excellence - 2011 TUDA Awards.



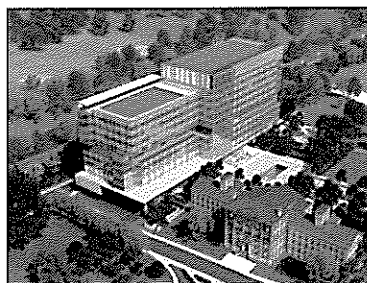
Evergreen Brickworks, (2011) project by Eastern Construction, design by Diamond and Schmitt Architects, 2012 – Pug Awards, City of Toronto Green Building Award.



Terrance Donnelly Sciences University of Toronto - Mississauga, (2012) built by Harbridge and Cross, design by Kongats Architects - 2012 GG Medal in Architecture winner. Photo courtesy of Shai Gil.



MLG Revitalization, Ryerson University Rink, (2012) Buttcon Construction, design by BBB Architects, Loblaw's by Turner Fleischer Architects - 2012 Ontario Concrete Awards winner.



Bridgepoint Health, built by PCL Constructors, design by Diamond and Schmitt, KPMB Architects.

"The Carpenters' Union support has been of particular importance in highlighting the significance of craftsmanship in the restoration and preservation of heritage buildings in Toronto."

Karen Carter
Executive Director, Heritage Toronto



SETTING THE STANDARDS IN APPRENTICESHIP, PRE-APPRENTICESHIP, HEALTH & SAFETY AND UPGRADE TRAINING



Apprenticeship

More people than ever before are turning to careers in the trades. And they can pursue one of three main pathways to apprenticeship at Carpenters' Union Training Centres.

When they come out, they are the best-trained and most-productive carpenters, drywallers and floor-covering installers in North America. They come from all walks of life. They are new Canadians, women, men, aboriginals, established workers who have made career changes, and young, successful adults who were once considered at-risk youth.

They are a diverse group. They learn by doing. They do it well. And they know a good trade when they see it.

Training is at the very foundation of Toronto's workforce and it has always been a priority for the Carpenters' Union. We're proud of the programs that are on offer at our more than 200,000 square feet of state-of-the-art training space that sits on the edge of Toronto.



"The excellent apprenticeship, health and safety, and upgrade training that I received from the Carpenters' Union helped to lay the foundation for my career success in construction. I graduated from Local 27's Carpentry Apprenticeship Program in 1992 and worked my way up to becoming a Superintendent with PCL Constructors. I've worked on many exciting ICI construction projects throughout the GTA, including the \$1.75 billion Humber River Regional Hospital project."

Lillianne McFadden Dobbs

CARPENTERS' LOCAL UNION 27 JOINT APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING CENTRE

This centre is the biggest and best general carpentry and floor covering installation training delivery agency in Ontario. Due to its stellar reputation and huge demand, it has expanded since it first opened in 1986 and now covers 113,000 square feet in two locations in the Weston Road and Steeles Avenue area, training the most general carpenter apprentices in the province.

Participants work with full-scale models, overhead cranes and simulated site locations. Ten electronic classrooms offer virtual practical lessons. The Ontario Government provides 40% of the cost of training in-school apprentices and the joint labour-management apprenticeship and training trust fund pays the remaining 60% as well as 100% of the capital costs for the centre, 100% of pre-apprenticeship program costs, and 100% of journeyman upgrade training and health and safety program costs.

Quick Facts:

- More than 4,000 participants train at this centre each year.
- 3,500 apprentices and journeymen complete occupational health and safety and upgrade courses annually.
- 90% of 120 pre-apprentices sign contracts of apprenticeship to continue in the program.
- During the annual graduation of our apprentices to journeymen, we recognize their accomplishments publicly by inviting their families, our industry partners, community and political leaders.



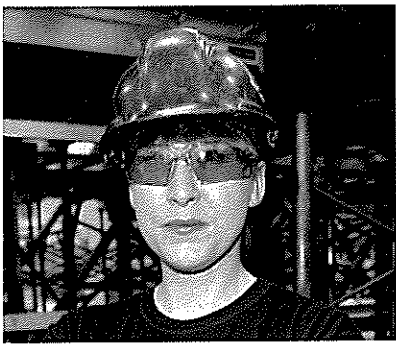
INVESTING IN THE NEXT GENERATION OF CARPENTERS



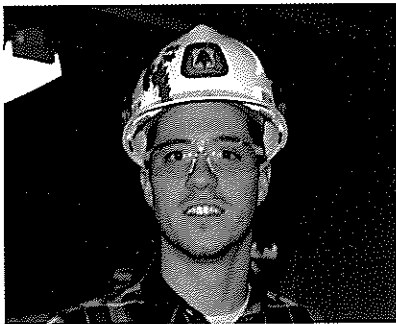
THE ONTARIO YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM

The Carpenters Local Union 27 Joint Apprenticeship Training Centre partners with eight school boards in the Greater Toronto Area in the Ontario Youth Apprenticeship Program (OYAP) which provides a seamless school-to-work transition for high school students starting their careers in construction. This is not your typical or traditional high school class as most of it takes place on construction sites across the city and region.

Over the last 12 years, more than 800 students have participated in OYAP for general carpentry and floor covering installation. As a result, these individuals have gained invaluable knowledge and experience and have earned up to four high school credits while getting a head start on their apprenticeship. After completing the required high school courses and the eight-week basic level carpentry apprenticeship course, apprentices head out to work-sites. The Carpenters' Training Centre has invested \$1.5 million in OYAP to date.



Since graduating from Local 27's Carpentry OYAP program as a shy 17 year old in 2005, **Alexandra Kelloway** has gone on to complete her full apprenticeship through Local 27. This Red Seal Carpenter and petite young mother of a two year old boy continues to excel in her physically and mentally demanding job as a General Carpenter specialized in erecting complex scaffold systems designed for different uses. For the past 7 years, Alexandra has worked on notable projects related to the restoration of historical Toronto landmarks such as Casa Loma, Old City Hall, Union Station, the Royal York Hotel, and the Royal Ontario Museum as well as new construction projects. Alexandra is also helping to train future generations of highly skilled carpenters as a Scaffold Instructor with the Carpenters' Local 27 Training Centre.



"I love what I do", says **Joe Iannuzzi**, one of Local 27's proud young Red Seal carpenters and OYAP graduate. "The apprenticeship program at Local 27 Training Centre was challenging. They set the bar very high there, but once you're done and you get out there, the skills you've learned will open doors to so many amazing career opportunities."



Many of Toronto's top contractors like PCL, Formacon – a division of Bondfield Construction – and Ross Anglin have been vying for 24 year old Red Seal Carpenter and OYAP Graduate **Jonathon Collie** to come and work for them. The superior skills Jonathon has honed both through his training at the Carpenters' Training Centre and in the field while working for Union Contractors speak for themselves and make this young man an asset to any employer.



THE CHOICE PROGRAM - GIVING TORONTO'S AT-RISK YOUTH A HAND UP



Starting in 2005, the Carpenters' Union partnered with government, industry and the broader community to create the CHOICE Program, which gives at-risk youth a chance to pursue a career in the trades and improve their own neighbourhoods at the same time.

CHOICE - a Model Partnership!

Career in the trades for youth-at-risk
Help to make sound career choices
Opportunity for a good standard of living
Incentive to achieve potential
Community contribution
Employment

Local 27 Instructor
Clifton Donegal (centre)
with CHOICE students
on site at a Regent Park
retrofit with TCHC.



CHOICE is a 12-week pre-apprenticeship program that helps at-risk youth learn more about construction and home renovation and then puts them to work at a Toronto Community Housing Corporation (TCHC) property. The first two weeks of the program are devoted to intensive training in hand tools and occupational health and safety.

After completing the 12-week program, the graduates may decide to go on to do the full apprenticeship. Since its inception, the CHOICE program has had a 90% success rate. The participating partners in the



Ucal Powell, Mike Yorke
(left) and Michael
(Pinball) Clemons
(2nd from right) with the
2011 CHOICE graduates.

program are Carpenters' Local Union 27 Joint Apprenticeship & Training Trust Fund, the Toronto Community Housing Corporation, the YMCA of Greater Toronto, and the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities.



"The CHOICE Program has opened many doors for me.
It's been the greatest opportunity of my Life."

Latoya McCalman, CHOICE Graduate & First Term Carpenters' Apprentice

Our Union has had a long and proud tradition of working with disadvantaged youth. Other partnerships of which we are proud include:

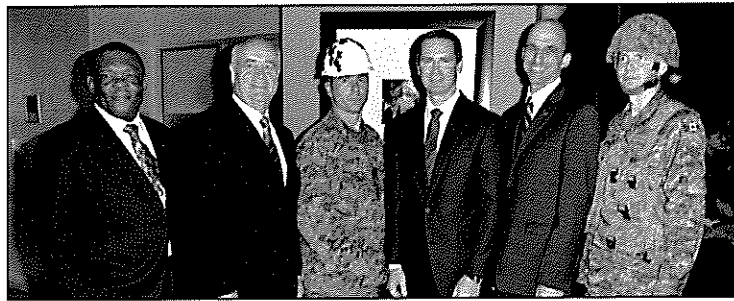
- Eva's Phoenix Project
- Miziwe Biik Pre-apprenticeship
- Jane-Finch San Romanoway Revitalizing Project
- Regent Park Scaffolding Project
- Big Brothers and Big Sisters



HELMETS TO HARDHATS



The Helmets to Hardhats program opens the doors to the construction industry to veterans of Canada's military, through partnership and training. Individuals that have given so much to this country are recognized and honored for their sacrifice and provided pathways to a rewarding career in the trades.



Helmets to Hardhats fundraiser at the Paramount; Carpenters EST Ucal Powell, with Vaughan MP Julian Fantino, and (center) former Ontario Premier Dalton McGuinty and (to his right) Federal Minister of Veterans Affairs Steve Blaney along with representatives of Canada's military.

"Carpenters Local 27 continues to be a leading advocate of the Helmets to Hardhats program. Not only have they welcomed an impressive number of vets into their fraternity, but they go the extra mile in providing excellent mentoring from other vets already part of Local 27."

Gregory C.P. Matte
Executive Director - Directeur exécutif
Helmets to Hardhats Canada

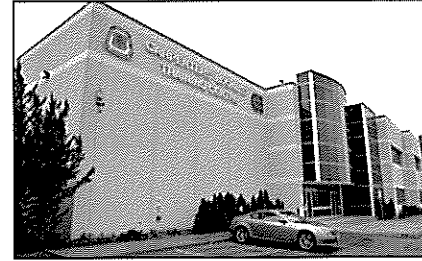
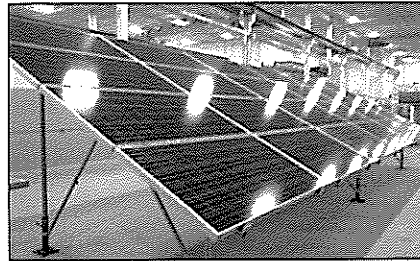
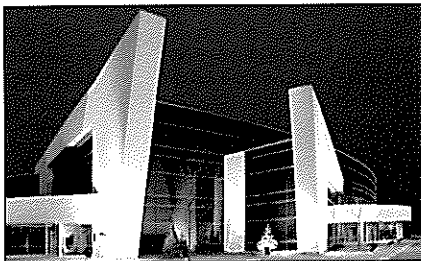
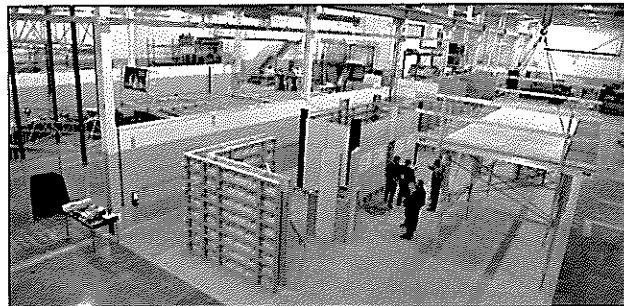
"On behalf of the Renos For Heroes Foundation, I want to express sincere appreciation to Carpenter's Union. The dedication and expertise of their member volunteers on our jobsites across Canada has meant the world to us, and to the military families we have supported."

Jim Caruk
Founder

222 Rowntree Dairy Rd.



420 Rowntree Dairy Rd.



222 Rowntree Dairy road, 60,000 sq./ft. of training space under one roof, comprised of numerous classrooms, welding shop, CNC/millwork shop, resilient flooring area and substantial open/shop space for construction of frame houses formwork and just about anything else.

420 Rowntree Dairy, the newest addition to the carpenters training campus and now the central hub of the Local 27 Training Centre this 50,000 sq./ft. center (soon to be 100,000) houses the administration staff for training and sufficient space for the bridge building, solar system and scaffold training programs.



TRADE SPECIFIC TRAINING



You can start your apprenticeship building your first tool box of plywood at one of our training centers, but end up on the most high profile and prestigious projects in the city, the country or anywhere! We are proud of our people, what we accomplish, and know that the next generation of skilled tradespersons will be just as proud of their building legacy as were the generation that started our union 130 years ago.



New track installation at U of T Varsity Stadium, this and many other tracks will be used during the 2015 Pan Am Games. Photo provided by Centaur Sports Products.



Scaffolding installation at the top of the CN Tower. Photo provided by Skyway Canada Scaffolding.

"My experience building in the GTA has shown me that the capability of our tradespeople is second to none across Canada and into the U.S. We have found that the trades are inspired by architectural vision and the opportunity to show their capabilities, both technically and aesthetically, applying craftsmanship and skill to complex challenges in construction. We rely on their knowledge and attention to detail to help us realize our architectural aspirations to make great buildings for our clients. Our recent successes at Koerner Hall and the Rotman School of Management are a testament to their talent, care and dedication."

Marianne McKenna, O.C., FRAIC
Founding Partner, KPMB Architects



The incredible interior of Koerner Hall at the Royal Conservatory of Music. Design by Marianne McKenna of KPMB Architects, project by PCL, Architectural Millwork and Downsview Drywall among many others.



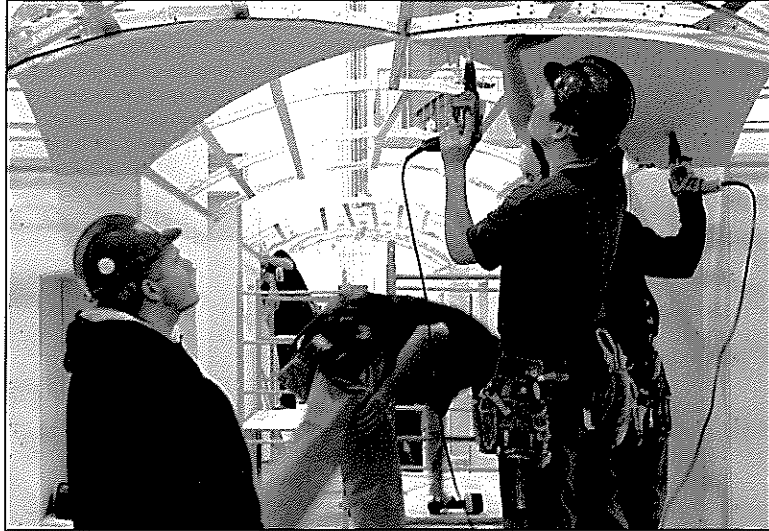
TRADE SPECIFIC TRAINING



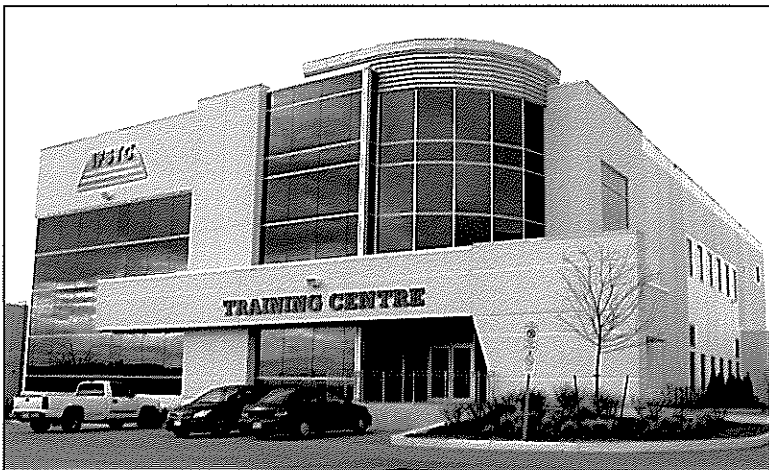
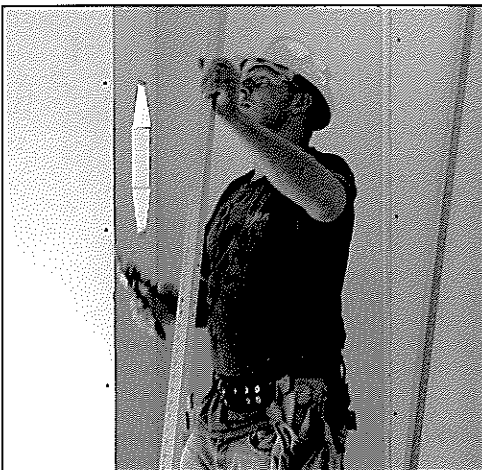
THE INTERIOR FINISHING SYSTEMS TRAINING CENTRE

The Interior Finishing Systems Training Centre (IFSTC), which is situated in the Weston Road and Steeles Avenue area, is the largest and most modern facility of its kind in North America. At 82,000 square feet, this facility is larger than an international soccer field and, every year more than 300 apprentices obtain their certifications and more than 3,000 journeypersons upgrade their skills here.

The existing facility opened in 2006 and it services the Drywall, Acoustic Mechanic and Lather Apprenticeship, Drywall Finisher Plaster Apprenticeship, Exterior Insulated Finishing Systems (EIFS) Mechanic, and the Hazardous Materials Worker program.



60 Sharer Rd.



*Local 675 members receiving excellent training
at their state-of-the-art facility.*



ENGAGEMENT IN CIVIL SOCIETY



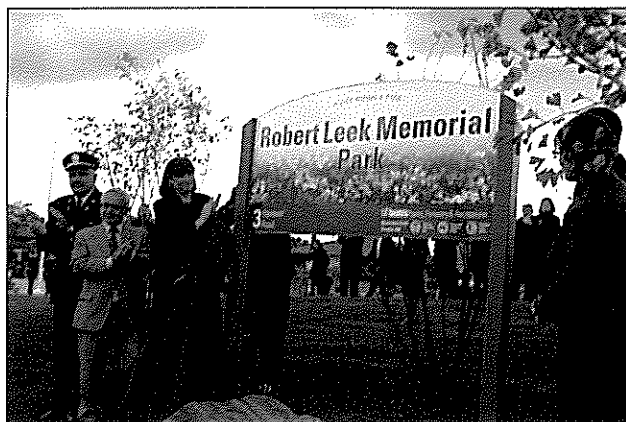
For the Carpenters' Union, social infrastructure is as important as the physical. And those of us who are able to contribute to the wellbeing of others understand that there's no shortage of need.

At home and abroad, the Carpenters' Union builds a stronger society and gives people the tools they need to get on their feet, get back on their feet, have a productive life, and give to their own communities.

Wherever carpenters work, wherever they live, they leave their mark . . . on the buildings you see and use, on the people they train for good, safe jobs, and on the community they are proud to be part of and happy to give back to.

FIREFIGHTER MEMORIAL PROJECT

Robert Leek was a Toronto fire district chief who died on the job during the Sunrise Propane explosion in 2008. Two years later, a memorial park opened in Downsview. Carpenters' Union members donated time, skill, and materials to build a pergola in the playground.

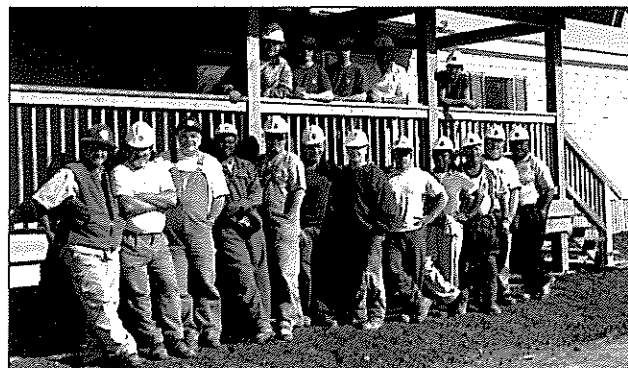


Firefighter Robert Leek Memorial project to build a pergola in Downsview.

CANADAVILLE 2005

When disaster in the form of Hurricane Katrina struck out at New Orleans and Louisiana, the Carpenters responded to a call for help and worked with

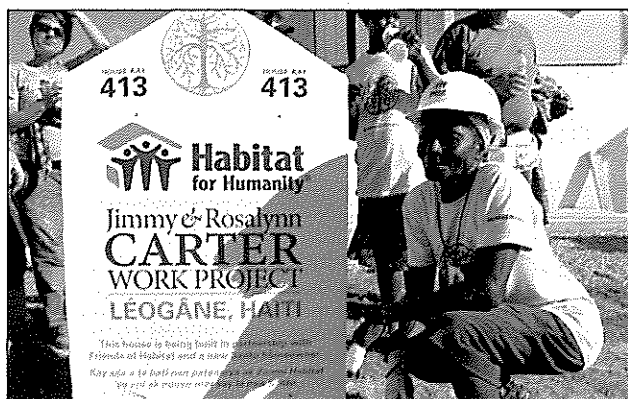
Frank Stronach CEO and Dennis Mills of Magna Corporation to build front and back porches on temporary homes for 100 displaced families from New Orleans.



HABITAT FOR HUMANITY

Carpenters joined the international brigade of volunteers to help Haiti rebuild after the devastating earthquake in 2010. It was part of the Jimmy & Rosalynn Carter Work Project in conjunction with Habitat for Humanity's earthquake recovery program.

In November of 2011 a team of Local 27 volunteers worked in the city of Leogane, one of the areas most affected. About 80 to 90 per cent of buildings were damaged or destroyed. Tens of thousands of people lost their homes.



In 2011, one of the many survivors kneeling in front of the Habitat for Humanity - Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter Work Project sign waiting for a home.



ENGAGEMENT IN CIVIL SOCIETY



In 2012, the Carpenters' District Council once again sent carpenters to donate their time and skill to help build homes in Haiti through Habitat for Humanity. The carpenters, among 600 volunteers with Habitat for Humanity, lived in tents, slept on cots and had no hot running water.

"It was a great feeling to complete the homes for residents," Chris Campbell, Local 27 Business Representative remarked. The Carpenters' Union is proud of being part of the 2012 build for Habitat for Humanity now and in perpetuity.



From left to right: Local 27's Tony Currie, Clifton Donegal and Chris Campbell, Local 785's Kevin Kestle and Local 494's Matt Kwasnicki, stand in front of a 280-square-foot home they built while in Haiti.

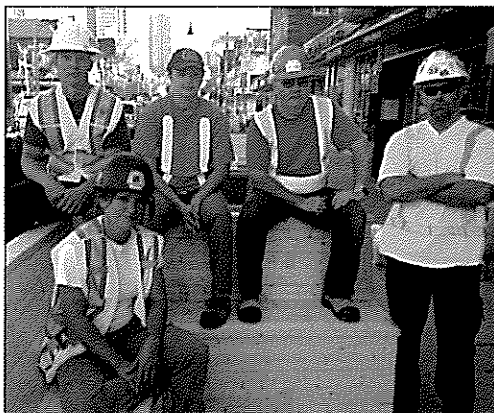
From Compassion to Action Mission 2011

Carpenters representatives with the Toronto office of the Friends of Simon Wiesenthal, and others at the Warsaw Uprising Monument, honoring those killed in the 1944 resistance against the Nazis. Also in photo are Avi Benlolo (far left) CEO of the Toronto FSWC and Max Eisen (lower right) a Holocaust/Aushwitz survivor.



"The support of the Carpenters Union is critical to the efforts of the Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies in promoting a more tolerant and inclusive society for all Canadians through advocacy and education."

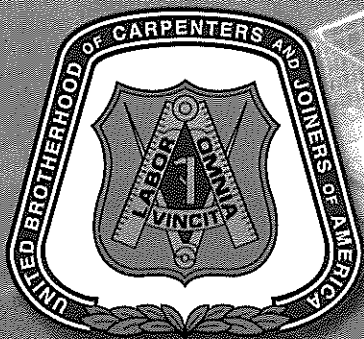
Avi Benlolo
President & CEO



Instructors and members of the Carpenters Union Local 27 building parklets on Church Street

SUPPORT FROM THE CARPENTERS' UNION:

- Children's Aid Society
- Princess Margaret Hospital
- Toronto General and Western Hospital
- Israel Childrens
- Harold Green Jewish Theatre Company
- St. Joseph's Hospital
- Humber River Regional Hospital
- Sclerodoma Society of Ontario
- True Patriot Love
- PACE Canada
- Villa Charities
- St. Michael's Hospital
- Good Shepherd
- Children's Aid Society
- Canadian Centre for Diversity
- Civic Action
- Toronto Arts Council



Carpenters Local 27 Training Centre

420 Rowntree Dairy Road
Woodbridge, ON L4L 9T2

Tel: 905-652-5507

Cristina Selva, Executive Director

www.carpenterstraining.ca

Carpenters District Council of Ontario

222 Rowntree Dairy Road
Woodbridge, ON L4L 9T2

Tel: 905-652-4140

Ucal Powell, EST

www.thecarpentersunion.ca

ISCA Training Centre

60 Sharer Road
Woodbridge, ON L4L 8P4

Tel: 416-746-4722

Candi Colandrea

www.isca.ca





MEMBER'S RESOLUTION

Date:	OCTOBER 15th, 2013 – COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
Title:	ONTARIO LOTTERY AND GAMING CORPORATION (OLG) – POTENTIAL OF AN ENTERTAINMENT AND GAMING COMPLEX IN THE VAUGHAN METROPOLITAN CENTRE
Submitted by:	Local and Regional Councillor and Deputy Mayor Gino Rosati

Whereas, on May 28th, 2013 Council passed a resolution indicating a willingness to be a willing host for a gaming complex (casino);

Whereas, public reaction has been overwhelmingly negative towards having a casino in Vaughan;

Whereas, Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation's (OLG) potential proposal for a casino may be delayed for some time in the next year;

Whereas, such process may be distractive and disruptive given growing opposition:

It Is therefore recommended that

1. The City of Vaughan declare that it is not a willing host for a casino in Vaughan;
2. That part 1 of the May 28th 2013 Council Resolution be rescinded;
3. That the following be approved;

“That the City of Vaughan welcomes and supports a world class Cultural and Entertainment District, which will include an Integrated Convention, Trade Centre, Five Star Hotel, and Entertainment Arts Centre, and other infrastructure and services consistent with the City's plan to improve the citizens' standard of living and quality of life. Provided that such does NOT include a casino,”; and

4. That the Ontario Lottery Gaming Corporation be so advised.

Respectfully submitted,

Gino Rosati
Local and Regional Councillor – Deputy Mayor