



COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE AGENDA

Community Services Committee Meeting
Monday, March 17, 2014
Tom Davies Square

COUNCILLOR RON DUPUIS, CHAIR

Terry Kett, Vice-Chair

4:00 p.m. COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING
COMMITTEE ROOM C-11

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DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY INTEREST AND THE GENERAL NATURE THEREOF

PRESENTATIONS

1. Report dated March 4, 2014 from the Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services regarding Provincial Emergency Response Time Standard for Emergency Medical Services Annual Update. **4 - 8**

(ELECTRONIC PRESENTATION) (RECOMMENDATION PREPARED)

- Aaron Archibald, Deputy Chief of EMS Operations

(This report provides EMS Provincial Response Time Standard annual update.)

CONSENT AGENDA

(For the purpose of convenience and for expediting meetings, matters of business of repetitive or routine nature are included in the Consent Agenda, and all such matters of business contained in the Consent Agenda are voted on collectively.

A particular matter of business may be singled out from the Consent Agenda for debate or for a separate vote upon the request of any Councillor. In the case of a separate vote, the excluded matter of business is severed from the Consent Agenda, and only the remaining matters of business contained in the Consent Agenda are voted on collectively.

Each and every matter of business contained in the Consent Agenda is recorded separately in the minutes of the meeting.)

CORRESPONDENCE FOR INFORMATION ONLY

- C-1. Report dated March 3, 2014 from the General Manager of Community Development regarding Poverty Reduction Strategy Update. **9 - 10**

(FOR INFORMATION ONLY)

(This report provides an update on status of provincial poverty reduction strategy.)

- C-2. Report dated March 3, 2014 from the General Manager of Community Development regarding Integrated Human Services Initiatives. **11 - 13**

(FOR INFORMATION ONLY)

(This report shares initiatives for integrated human services within the Community Development Department. The project's focus is on alleviating some of the healthy community challenges and social determinants of health for seniors, children, youth and individuals with mental health issues.)

REGULAR AGENDA

MANAGERS' REPORTS

- R-1. Report dated March 4, 2014 from the Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services regarding Closing of the Skead Designated Night Landing Site. **14 - 16**

(RECOMMENDATION PREPARED)

(The Emergency Services Department, EMS Division, is seeking authorization to permanently close the Skead Designated Night Landing Site.)

- R-2. Report dated March 7, 2014 from the Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services regarding Revisions to By-law 2012-146 Establish and Regulate CGS Fire Services. **17 - 34**

(RECOMMENDATION PREPARED)

(This report outlines the revisions to the Establishing and Regulating By-law for the Delivery of Fire Protection Services for the City of Greater Sudbury.)

- R-3. Report dated February 25, 2014 from the General Manager of Community Development regarding Update - Parks, Open Space & Leisure Master Plan Review. **35 - 37**

(FOR INFORMATION ONLY)

(In 2004 the City of Greater Sudbury completed a Master Plan for Parks, Open Space and Leisure. The Master Plan served as a background study for the City's new Official Plan in 2006. The Master Plan is currently being reviewed so that it can best reflect the changing needs of our community for the next 20 years. The Master Plan review will include an update of existing facilities and services with a focus on current leisure trends and initiatives. An online survey (March/April 2014) and a public consultation process (May 2014) will provide an opportunity for community engagement and input to the revised Master Plan.)

ADDENDUM

CIVIC PETITIONS

QUESTION PERIOD AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

NOTICES OF MOTION

ADJOURNMENT

BRIGITTE SOBUSH, DEPUTY CITY CLERK

Request for Decision

Provincial Emergency Response Time Standard for Emergency Medical Services Annual Update

Presented To: Community Services Committee

Presented: Monday, Mar 17, 2014

Report Date Tuesday, Mar 04, 2014

Type: Presentations

Recommendation

THAT the City of Greater Sudbury endorse the response time targets as recommended in the report dated March 4, 2014 from the Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services regarding Provincial Emergency Response Time Standard for Emergency Medical Services Annual Update;

AND THAT the Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services report back annually to the City of Greater Sudbury on the Service's performance in achieving the 2014 established response time targets and make any recommendations for change for the following year.

Signed By

Report Prepared By

Aaron Archibald
Deputy Chief of EMS Operations
Digitally Signed Mar 4, 14

Recommended by the Department

Tim P. Beadman
Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services
Digitally Signed Mar 4, 14

Recommended by the C.A.O.

Doug Nadorozny
Chief Administrative Officer
Digitally Signed Mar 5, 14

Executive Summary

The following table (Figure 1) is the recommended Response Time Performance Plan for the City of Greater Sudbury Emergency Services in 2014.

2014 Emergency Services Response Time Performance Plan		
Level of Acuity	Time	**Percentile %
Sudden Cardiac Arrest	6 minutes (set by MOHLTC)	70%
CTAS 1	8 minutes (set by MOHLTC)	80%
CTAS 2	10 minutes (set by municipality)	85%
CTAS 3	15 minutes (set by municipality)	85%
CTAS 4	15 minutes (set by municipality)	85%
CTAS 5	15 minutes (set by municipality)	85%

Background

On September 25, 2012, City Council carried the recommendation (CC2012-320) brought forward by the Community Services Committee to endorse and recommend that the Chief of Emergency Services report back annually to the Community Services Committee on the Services' performance in achieving the established response time targets and make any recommendation for changes for the following year.

The Ambulance Act mandates every Service provider in Ontario must prepare and submit an annual performance plan targeting response times for our municipality; furthermore, each Service provider must report back annually to the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC) on compliance with the established response times plan as set out in *Regulation 257/00* under the *Ambulance Act*.

Response Time Performance Plan Framework

The new Regulation is an improvement to the previous 1996 Response Time Standard as it now provides target levels for Service providers to meet that are based on the acuity of the patient. Previously, Service providers only had to report back their global response time for emergency life threatening (Code 4) calls dispatched. This was despite no medical evidence to support the old standard and the majority of these calls returned as a non-urgent priority. Moving forward, there has been a significant change in the collection and reporting of response times within Ontario. The previous standard only took into account the amount of time it took to arrive at the scene. Now, Service providers must conduct a retrospective analysis of the data and report their response times according to how sick the patient was at time of Paramedic arrival.

The Regulation also sets out multiple response time targets based on medically relevant categories. These categories use a standardized triage tool by all Paramedics, Nurses and Doctors within the emergency field across Ontario. The Framework further allows Service providers to determine their percentile performance within their plan in order to tailor each response plan to best meet the needs of each individual Municipality. The Provincial Regulation allows for Service providers to set target times and modify annually by the Municipality.

The timeline for submission of our Response Time Plan to the MOHLTC is October 1 of each year and by no later than March 31 the following year (commencing in 2014) report to the MOHLTC on the previous year's response time performance. It should be noted that each year starting in 2014, the MOHLTC will be posting the results of every Land Ambulance Service Provider Response Time Performance Plan for the public.

Reportable Call Criteria

The legislation requires all Land Ambulance Services to build their own response time performance plans using the specific reportable call criteria as outlined within the Regulation.

1. The percentage of times that a person equipped to provide any type of defibrillation has arrived on-scene to provide defibrillation to **sudden cardiac arrest patients within six (6) minutes** of the time notice is received. (Community Response – Any bystander, emergency responder or Paramedic with a defibrillator will stop the clock).
2. The percentage of times that an ambulance crew has arrived on-scene to provide ambulance services to sudden cardiac arrest patients or other patients categorized as **CTAS 1 within eight (8) minutes** of the time notice is received respecting such services.
3. The percentage of times that an ambulance crew has arrived on-scene to provide ambulance services to patients categorized as **CTAS 2, 3, 4, and 5 within the response time targets set by the upper-tier municipality** or delivery agent under its response time plan established under *Subsection*

Canadian Triage Acuity Scale (CTAS)

The Canadian Triage Acuity Scale (CTAS)² is a standardized assessment tool to accurately identify a patient's need for care based on their acuity. The current legislation in Ontario requires Land Ambulance Service providers to ensure all Paramedics document a patient's CTAS level on contact; Services then have to collect and report that data. CTAS is based on a five-level scale with Level 1 (Resuscitation) representing the "sickest" patients and Level 5 (Non-urgent) representing the least ill group of patients.

CTAS Level	Return Priority	Description
SCA **Community Response**	Code 4 (Lights & Sirens)	Resuscitation – considered threats to life or limb Anyone equipped with a defibrillator can stop the 6 minute response time for a Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA). Examples – Paramedic, Fire, Police, First Response team or any bystander equipped with a defibrillator.
CTAS 1	Code 4 (Lights & Sirens)	Resuscitation – considered threats to life or limb
CTAS 2	Should be Code 4	Emergent – Potential threat to life or limb
CTAS 3	Could be a Code 3	Urgent – Potential to progress to a serious problem requiring emergency interventions
CTAS 4	May be a Code 1	Less Urgent – Conditions that relate to a patient's age, distress, potential for deterioration or complications that would benefit from intervention or reassurance.
CTAS 5	May be a Code 1	Non-Urgent – Conditions that may be acute but non-urgent including conditions which may be part of a chronic problem with or without evidence of deterioration.

The Canadian Triage & Acuity Scale for Ontario Paramedics, MOHLTC

Figure (2)

Results for 2013 Response Time Performance Plan

The table below (Figure 3) is a combination of the 2013 Response Time Plan for CGS Emergency Services, and the actual 2013 results indicated in the actual column. Further breakdown illustrates the total percentage of each of the reportable criteria for Emergency Services.

In 2013, CGS Paramedics responded to more than 35,000 requests for service within or around the City of Greater Sudbury and area. Given the vast size of the City's geography; the Service's response time performance can be negatively impacted by the location of the call.

Emergency Services Results for 2013 Response Time Performance Plan				
Level of Acuity	Time	Approved Response plan	Actual	Breakdown
Sudden Cardiac Arrest	6 minutes (set by MOHLTC)	70%	67%	0.95%

CTAS 1	8 minutes (set by MOHLTC)	80%	73%	1.4%
CTAS 2	10 minutes	85%	87%	33%
CTAS 3	15 minutes	85%	97%	47.7%
CTAS 4	15 minutes	85%	97%	13%
CTAS 5	15 minutes	85%	97%	3.9%
*SCA calls are a subset of CTAS 1 calls; therefore, are also included in the CTAS 1 category. Data Source - MOHLTC via ADDAS & ES via iMedic				Total 100%

Figure (3)

2013 Performance Analysis	
Sudden Cardiac Arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The benchmark for Sudden Cardiac Arrest established in 2013 was 70%; the actual percentage achieved was <u>67%</u>. • Sudden Cardiac Arrests accounted for less than 1% of all calls in 2013; this small volume (116 calls) means only a small number of responses over the six minutes can have a significant impact with the plan's performance. • The 2013 response time is not a direct reflection of just Sudbury EMS, but rather a community response as anyone with a defibrillator can stop the clock. • Response times are measured from time the Paramedic Crew is notified to arrival on scene or any first responder or bystander with a defibrillator arrives on scene. • When responding from the station, Paramedics have two-minutes in which to collect call information and get mobile, leaving only four (4) minutes for travel time. • Only 64% of households are within a four (4) minute drive time of existing Emergency Services Stations that has a Paramedic or Fire Fighter able to immediately respond. • Due to the vast geography of the City, Paramedics face the challenge of distance in responding to Sudden Cardiac Arrest in six (6) minutes to those areas considered rural or remote.
CTAS 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The benchmark established in 2013 for a CTAS 1 call was 80%; the actual percentage achieved was <u>73%</u>. • CTAS 1 calls accounted for less than 2% of all emergency calls in 2013. • When responding from the station Paramedics have two-minutes in which to collect call information and get mobile, leaving only six (6) minutes for travel time. • Paramedic response to outlying areas continues to be a challenge, with only 76% of households within a six minute drive time from our stations. • The CTAS 1 category includes both Sudden Cardiac Arrests and other calls reflecting the most acutely ill or injured patients who require aggressive treatment and resuscitation by a Paramedic. • Only a Paramedic can stop the eight (8) minute response for a CTAS 1 call.
CTAS 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The benchmark established in 2013 for a CTAS 2 call was a ten (10) minute response 85% of the time. • The Service exceeded our target with an actual percentage achieved of <u>87%</u>. • CTAS 2 calls accounted for 33% of the emergency calls in 2013. • CTAS 2 patients are acutely sick and injured; some examples are strokes, heart attacks, and closed head injuries requiring emergency transport to hospital. • Only a Paramedic can stop the ten (10) minute response for a CTAS 2 call.

<p>CTAS 3-5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The bench marks established in 2013 for a CTAS 3, 4 & 5 calls was fifteen (15) minutes 85% of the time. ● The service exceeded our target with an actual <u>97%</u> achieved for CTAS 3, 4 and 5 categories. ● CTAS 3, 4 & 5 calls accounted for 65% of the total emergency call volume in 2013. ● CTAS 3-5 patients are suffering from moderate to mild illnesses and injuries, including abdominal pain, simple fracture or soft tissue injuries. ● Only a Paramedic can stop the fifteen (15) minute response for CTAS 3, 4 & 5 calls.
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Summary

Globally, in 2013 Sudbury Paramedics achieved the mandated response time 95% of the time or better. However, Emergency Services continues to explore opportunities to improve our response times moving forward. In the Spring of 2013, EMS undertook a review of our System Status Plan (resource deployment and utilization plan) and implemented deployment changes realigning resources during peak times. The changes resulted in a reduction of double dispatching of resources and increased an extra transport ambulance during peak call times. Furthermore, the Service continues to develop and monitor key performance indicators to assist and guide system improvements aimed at improving effective and efficient deployment strategies.

Recommendation

The Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services recommends that the Community Services Committee endorse the 2014 Response Time Performance Plan, recognizing that Sudbury Emergency Services continues to look for efficiencies to improve all aspects of response within the City of Greater Sudbury and may bring forward future recommendations for change.

For Information Only

Poverty Reduction Strategy Update

Presented To:	Community Services Committee
Presented:	Monday, Mar 17, 2014
Report Date	Monday, Mar 03, 2014
Type:	Correspondence for Information Only

Recommendation

For information only.

Background

In 2008, the provincial government released a report titled *Breaking the Cycle: Ontario's Poverty Reduction Strategy*. This report set a target of reducing the number of children living in poverty by 25% over 5 years, or "25-in-5". The final report detailing the results of the five year strategy will not be available until 2015; however, the provincial government has recently released the 2013 annual report (<http://vibrantcanada.ca/files/2013annualreport.pdf>).

Highlights:

- 47,000 children were lifted out of poverty between 2008 and 2011; and
- the child poverty rate decreased in Ontario from 15.2% in 2008 to 13.6% in 2011.

Poverty reduction strategy achievements from 2008 to 2013:

2008: Ontario's Poverty Reduction Strategy was launched

2009: the Poverty Reduction Act, 2009 was passed; annual Ontario Child Benefit payments were increased to \$1,100 annually per child under 18

2010: minimum wage was increased to \$10.25; full-day kindergarten was rolled out in nearly 600 schools across the province for approximately 35,000 students; the Long-Term Affordable Housing Strategy was released

2011: full-day kindergarten was expanded to nearly 800 schools and approximately 50,000 students; Ontario's Comprehensive Mental Health and Addictions Strategy was launched; the Social Assistance Review began; provincial and federal governments agreed to invest \$481 million under the

Signed By

Report Prepared By

Bernadette Walicki
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Division Review

Luisa Valle
Director of Social Services
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Recommended by the Department

Catherine Matheson
General Manager of Community Development
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Recommended by the C.A.O.

Doug Nadorozny
Chief Administrative Officer
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Investment in Affordable Housing for Ontario program

2012: investments in child care increased to more than \$1 billion annually; full-day kindergarten expanded to 1,700 schools and about 122,000 students; the Youth Action Plan was released and new investments in 20 initiatives were made to provide youth at risk with access to additional experiences to improve their lives; a 30% off Ontario Tuition Grant was introduced to help students from low- to middle-income families gain access to postsecondary education; the final report of the Commission for the Review of Social Assistance in Ontario was released

2013: a Minimum Wage Advisory Panel was established to inform future adjustments to the minimum wage; the Ontario Child Benefit increased to \$1,210 annually per child under 18; full-day kindergarten expanded to 2,600 schools and almost 184,000 students; the 100% Tuition Aid for Youth Leaving Care program was available to current and former Crown wards and/or youth leaving care; the Student Nutrition Program was expanded to create an additional 200 programs over two years, serving about 33,000 more children and youth; 30,000 job opportunities were created for young people through the new Youth Jobs Strategy

Commitments by the provincial government:

- Ongoing investment in the Ontario Child Benefit;
- Continued investment in the child care sector in support of a more seamless and integrated system;
- Expansion of the Student Nutrition Program;
- Continued support of Ontario's After School Program for children and youth in priority neighbourhoods;
- Integration of the provincial low-income dental programs for children and youth into a single new Healthy Smiles Ontario Program in 2015;
- Expansion of the Eye See...Eye Learn vision testing program by 2015 to all school boards that agree to participate;
- Development of a cross-government approach to Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder;
- Continued expansion of the Summer Learning Program, including funding this year to the Rainbow school board;
- Implementation of the 2013-14 Parents Reaching Out Grants for parent community engagement;
- Increased funding for the Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative in 2014-15; and
- Engagement with municipalities, First Nations and employment service providers on developing better ways to link social assistance recipients to employment and training.

A new Poverty Reduction Strategy is scheduled for release in the spring of 2014. The provincial government is planning to broaden the scope of the new strategy from children to all persons living in poverty.

For Information Only

Integrated Human Services Initiatives

Presented To: Community Services Committee

Presented: Monday, Mar 17, 2014

Report Date: Monday, Mar 03, 2014

Type: Correspondence for Information Only

Recommendation

For Information Only

Finance Implications

All costs associated with the selected projects highlighted in this report are accounted for within the existing budget of the Community Development Department.

Background

In February, 2013, the Community Development Department (CDD) established four (4) *Integrated Human Services Planning (IHSP) Teams* as working groups to identify opportunities for integrated initiatives within the Department. Teams are composed of staff representatives from the various divisions of the CDD, each focusing on a specific vulnerable target group: children, youth, older adults, and persons with mental health issues.

While considering the social determinants of health identified by Health Canada, as well as the eleven (11) Healthy Community Strategy challenges, the teams were tasked with brainstorming project ideas that promote universal access (where possible) and participation of citizens while ensuring that resources for the projects are available within existing budgets.

VALUE OF THE IHSP TEAM INITIATIVE

The implementation of the project ideas presented in this report is intended to further provide families and individuals of all ages a broader range of choices to access services and/or participate in programs that can enhance their health and wellbeing.

Through this initiative, team members expressed their enlightenment and appreciation for what their peers

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Report Prepared By

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Division Review

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Recommended by the Department

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General Manager of Community Development
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Recommended by the C.A.O.

Doug Nadorozny
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in other divisions and sections of the CDD do and provide to citizens. The cross-sharing of knowledge and resources among team members fostered staff capacity for creativity and innovation in the delivery of quality services and programs that further enhance the health of the community and provide opportunities for integration across the CDD.

OUTCOMES

A list of over 20 project ideas was presented by the team Leads to the CDD's senior management group. Considering feasibility and available resources, projects were then selected and prioritized for further development and potential implementation. For some of these projects, participation from other Departments of the City and/or external partnerships may be sought similar to the *Feel Free to Feel Fit* initiative whereby the CDD and Transit Services team up to deliver this very successful program.

The chart below provides details associated with each selected project idea, including the anticipated benefit(s) it may bring to our community and implementation status. All projects will be funded through existing budgets.

Project	Benefit to Community
Canada Learning Bond Encourage and facilitate low income families to sign up for the Canada Learning Bond (free government funding towards future tuition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reduced financial burden on students (and families) · Opportunity to successfully obtain a post-secondary education and secure future employment
Mental Health & Anti-bullying Education in Summer Programs Incorporate a mental health component in the summer playground and camp program manuals, including addressing behaviours and bullying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Enhanced awareness and development of coping skills against bullying · Early and safe intervention · Enhanced life skills regarding mental health at an early age
Portable Outdoor Movie Screen Host outdoor, travelling movie nights in parks, at libraries, museums, etc. with the use of a mobile movie screen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Accessible and affordable activity that promotes social interaction, outdoor leisure, the arts and culture for persons of all ages
Play Structure Gap Analysis Conduct a robust analysis of play structure deficits within city parks, schools, and more specifically near/in social housing sites and replenish where highest needs are identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Increased accessibility to safe play structures that promote physical and social health · Improved infrastructure
Transportation Analysis Conduct an analysis of transportation barriers for persons in receipt of social services assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Explore opportunities for affordable transportation to access services and programs for families on a limited income.
Youth and Post-secondary School Student Concert Series Host youth concerts across the City of Greater Sudbury (CGS), e.g. parks, recreation centres, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Enhanced youth social health · Arts and culture promoted in a safe environment · Youth talent encouraged and exhibited

Concerts in the Park Offer accessible outdoor concerts in outlying community parks that are convenient and age-appropriate for older adults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Availability within communities alleviating transportation issues · Increased opportunities for outdoor leisure and social interaction for older adults
Youth Welcoming Events Welcoming new youths into the community that attend post-secondary schools by promoting all the various opportunities, programs, and facilities available within the CGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Increased awareness and usage of programs and facilities · Enhanced feeling of belonging with direct and indirect social benefits · Improved retention of post-graduates within Greater Sudbury (reduced outmigration of youth)
Targeted Marketing for Older Adults Use effective marketing methods that reach older adults to promote free programs, e.g. walking, swimming, skating, trails, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Increased awareness of affordable programs and services available to older adults · Enhanced health and wellness for older adults through participation in recreational, leisure, and health programs/activities
Manual for Establishing a Club Develop a manual to assist older adults establish a club and a resource guide in their apartment building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Organized approach to providing older adults opportunities to access and participate in physical/social activities (sense of engagement and inclusiveness) · Improved quality of life through awareness and accessibility to community resources and services
Feel Free to Feel Fit Expansion Expand the current program to include other activities such as free opportunities to access arenas, pools, ski hills, and gyms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Affordable access to physical and social activities that improve overall health and wellness · Inclusive and stigma-free · Increased utilization of municipal facilities
Playground Benches Add park benches at all city playground structure locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Improved accessibility and resting opportunities for older adults · Inter-generational activities and experiences encouraged · Improved infrastructure
Teen Play Structures Addition of play structures geared to teens, e.g. half basketball courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Increased physical literacy and social inclusion in youth · Improved infrastructure

NEXT STEPS

Although timelines for implementation will differ based on their complexity and budgetary prioritization, it is anticipated that these initiatives will be realized within the next two (2) years.

Request for Decision

Closing of the Skead Designated Night Landing Site

Presented To: Community Services Committee

Presented: Monday, Mar 17, 2014

Report Date Tuesday, Mar 04, 2014

Type: Managers' Reports

Recommendation

THAT the City of Greater Sudbury approve the permanent closure of the Designated Night Landing Site located on Bell Street in Skead.

Finance Implications

If approved, there will be a reduction in annual maintenance costs of approximately \$6,000 resulting from the closure of this site.

Background

In the 1990's the Ministry of Health and Long Term Care (MOHLTC) authorized the development of Designated Night Landing Sites located at Capreol, Dowling, Vermillion Lake, Kukagami and Skead to allow access by the Province's air ambulance helicopters.

Responsibility for maintaining the five (5) sites was transferred to the City of Greater Sudbury in 2000. This includes ongoing inspections, grounds maintenance and repairs, replacement of cones, winter plowing and sanding. Costs associated with these sites do not qualify for any cost sharing agreements with the MOHLTC, the 2013 budget for maintaining the five sites was \$27,581.

In 2005, the night designation for the Skead Helipad was removed by the air-carrier, effectively reducing it to day-time landings only, as the ingress approach was obstructed by significant tree growth within the helicopters flight path. Emergency Services has undertaken a cost benefit analysis on the scope of work required to restore the night designation at this site. The scope of work and costs include:

Work	Cost
Removal of all trees and brush obstructing the ingress approach (clear-cut one acre with the additional removal of a number of tall mature trees)	\$10,000 est.
Replacement of reflective approach cones	\$ 4,000

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Report Prepared By

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Recommended by the Department

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Total	\$14,000
Annual Winter Maintenance	\$6,000 annually

Historical Call Volumes in Skead

The City's Emergency Medical Services Division responds to forty (40) calls per year into the Skead area, of these, nine (9) are categorized as acutely ill requiring emergent transport to hospital by ambulance. Almost half of these nine (9) calls occur in the West Bay, Boland's Bay area and do not benefit from the Skead site as you do not drive by the site enroute to hospital. It is also important to note the average transport time by land Paramedics from the Skead area to the hospital for all emergent calls for the period 2012-2013 was 25 minutes.

Skead Landing Site Use

The air ambulance is not a resource that can be requested by the public via 911, the helicopter will respond to an accident scene, remote area or to any designated night landing site only when requested by ambulance dispatch or Paramedics in accordance with the MOHLTC Air Ambulance Utilization Standard which looks at operational and clinical guidelines in determining the suitability of air ambulance for transport, these include:

- land ambulance requires greater than 30 minutes to arrive at the scene, or greater than 30 minutes to travel from scene to hospital
- the patient appears to require a level of care not available on the land ambulance
- the scene is not accessible by the land ambulance
- Paramedics determine the patient suffering significant illness or injury
- in making the decision to use the helicopter, Paramedics consider factors such as; patient condition, weather, response time of the helicopter (minimum 10 minutes to get airborne), and time to load at the landing site, and unload at HSN.

During daylight hours (weather permitting) the air ambulance can land, at the discretion of the pilot, anywhere there is adequate space (150' X 150') such as roads, constructions sites, open fields, parks or school yards. However, during night operations the air ambulance may only land at airports, certified heliports (HSN), and company approved designated night landing sites.

The Skead landing site has historically seen little use given the sites close proximity to the air ambulance base at the Sudbury Airport located only 7.5 km away. The close proximity of the Ornge air base makes the helicopter less desirable to expedite the transport of patients from Skead. This has resulted in poor utilization of the Skead site since assumption.

Information Session

On November 14, 2013 Councillor Kilgour was briefed on the review and recommendation to close the Skead site. It was determined at that time the Councillor would host an information session for the residents providing Emergency Services the opportunity to explain the reasons for the recommended closure. The information session hosted by Councillor Kilgour was held on January 22, 2014 at the Skead Community Center and was attended by approximately 25 residents.

The session resulted in some spirited discussion with about four residents who voiced concern and one who was opposed and upset. Councillor Kilgour had the opportunity to talk with several people at the meeting; they were satisfied at the end of the night and understood the logic. The Councillor also stated that he had received an email from a resident who assured him that everyone he spoke to regarding the closure of the Skead site was OK with the closure.

CONCLUSION

Closure of the site will not impact day-time utilization of the air ambulance in the Skead area if required for remote or inaccessible response when requested by land Paramedics. This site has seen no patient activity in many years due to the close proximity of the Ornge Base (airport) to Skead which is able to provide the residents of this area access to air ambulance transport if required at no cost to the City. Accessing the air ambulance at the airport is an effective alternative.

Greater Sudbury Paramedics are able to respond to the Skead area and transport to hospital in less than the thirty (30) minute threshold for air ambulance utilization, in addition, our Paramedics are able to provide an advanced level of care not available when the site was originally developed.

In those rare circumstances where Paramedics determine helicopter to be the preferred mode of transport, they can pre-alert Ornge and transport the patient to the airport to transfer care of the patient to Ornge with minimal delay in transport to hospital.

Therefore, Emergency Services recommends permanently closing the Skead designated night landing site. Accessing the air ambulance at the airport a short distance away is an effective strategy.

Request for Decision

Revisions to By-law 2012-146 Establish and Regulate CGS Fire Services

Presented To:	Community Services Committee
Presented:	Monday, Mar 17, 2014
Report Date	Friday, Mar 07, 2014
Type:	Managers' Reports

Recommendation

THAT the City of Greater Sudbury approve the revisions to the Establishing and Regulating By-law for the delivery of Fire Protection Services, and the replacing of By-law 2012-146 in its entirety with the draft by-law attached as Appendix "A" to the report dated March 5, 2014 from the Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services.

Background

Fire protection and prevention in Ontario is a provincially legislated service that provides provisions to allow a municipality to establish a fire service with a mandated municipal responsibility to determine levels of service based on its needs and circumstances.

In accordance with the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997, S.O., c.4* as amended, allows the Council of every municipality to enact a by-law to establish and regulate a fire department. In addition, the *Municipal Act 2001*, where a municipality establishes and maintains a fire department, it is required that an Establishing and Regulating By-law be created.

The By-law revisions were completed to ensure the City of Greater Sudbury continues to meet its obligations within the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act* in light of the ongoing modernization of the Emergency Services Department.

The following highlights of changes are included but are not limited to the following:

- Changes in text, definition(s) and general wording to current fire services affecting legislation, such as amendments to the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act (FPPA)*, and *Ontario Fire Code*
- Changes to the Emergency Services Department organizational structure incorporating the leadership positions of the Chief and Executive Deputy Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services
- Improved alignment of definitions within the FPPA and the By-law
- Improved seamless direction on the ability of the Fire Service to delegate leadership responsibilities
- Continued recognition of the existing response areas (Fire Beats) with provisions that allow for a city-wide response when determined to be necessary

Signed By

Report Prepared By

Trevor Bain
Deputy Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services
Digitally Signed Mar 7, 14

Recommended by the Department

Tim P. Beadman
Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services
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Recommended by the C.A.O.

Doug Nadorozny
Chief Administrative Officer
Digitally Signed Mar 7, 14

- Continued direction of the City of Greater Sudbury to deliver fire protection services with provisions to allow the Fire Chief to direct and ensure services are delivered within response areas where such needs and circumstances dictate such a response capability
- Deletion of the section that deterred the Fire Service from evolving by delivering other response services that improve fire safety in the City of Greater Sudbury, therefore allowing the Fire Chief to improve service delivery respective of budgetary constraints and with resources then available to the Fire Chief
- Removal of any provisions that are addressed within the Fire Services respective of collective bargaining agreements
- Deletion of provisions that were already addressed in the FPPA for response and cost recovery provisions
- Maintenance of the City of Greater Sudbury direction to participate in responses outside the City of Greater Sudbury in cooperation with neighbouring municipalities

It is anticipated that further changes to this By-law will be required once the Emergency Services Department completes its Strategic Plan for the period 2014-2019 which will be brought forward to the Community Services Committee for consideration in the second quarter of 2014.

APPENDIX “A”

BY-LAW 2014-xx

A BY-LAW OF THE CITY OF GREATER SUDBURY TO ESTABLISH AND REGULATE THE CITY OF GREATER SUDBURY FIRE SERVICES

WHEREAS the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001 Chapter 25, as amended, provides that a municipality has the capacity, rights, powers and privileges of a natural person for the purpose of exercising its authority under the Act;

AND WHEREAS Section 2 of the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997*, S.O., c.4 as amended, requires a municipality to establish a program in the municipality which must include public education with respect to fire safety and certain components of fire prevention and to provide such other fire protection services as it determines may be necessary in accordance with its needs and circumstances;

AND WHEREAS Section 5 of the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997*, S.O., c.4 as amended, allows the council of every municipality to enact a by-law to establish, maintain and operate a fire department to provide fire suppression services and other fire protection services within the municipality;

AND WHEREAS the Council for the City of Greater Sudbury wishes to continue its fire department and to set out the fire protection services to be offered by its fire department in various geographic areas of the City;

**NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GREATER SUDBURY
HEREBY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:**

Definitions

1. In this by-law, unless the context otherwise requires.

"Act" means the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997*, S.O. 1997, c. 4, as may be amended from time to time, and includes any successor legislation, and any and all regulations made under that statute, including the Ontario Fire Code;

"Applicable Law" includes federal, provincial and municipal statutes, regulations thereunder, codes, directives, which have application to the situation at hand, the Collective Agreement and any agreement entered into by the City;

"Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services" means the person appointed by Council to act as the Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services for the City and includes his or her authorized designate;

"City" means the municipal corporation of the City of Greater Sudbury or the geographical area, as the context requires;

“Collective Agreement” means an agreement between the City and the Sudbury Professional Firefighter’s Association, Local 527 of the International Association of Firefighters and the Eastern Ontario Volunteer Firefighters Association, Local 920 affiliated with the Christian Labour Association of Canada made under the provisions of the Act and includes any amendments thereto;

“Deputy Fire Chief” means a person appointed as a Deputy Fire Chief and includes his or her authorized designate;

“Executive Deputy Chief” means the person appointed by Council as the Executive Deputy Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services and includes his or her authorized designate;

“Fire Beat” means a geographic area of the City within which a designated fire station is primarily responsible for delivery of specified Fire Protection Services;

“Fire Chief” means the Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services;

“Fire Services” means the City of Greater Sudbury Fire Services;

“Fire Protection Services” includes fire suppression, fire prevention, fire safety education, communication, training or persons involved in the provision of fire protection services, rescue and emergency services and the delivery of all those services;

“Firefighter” means a Fire Chief and any other person employed in, or appointed to, a fire department and assigned to undertake fire protection services, and includes a Volunteer Firefighter;

“Officer” means any personnel in the Fire Services bearing the rank of lieutenant, captain or higher; and

“Volunteer Firefighter” means a Firefighter who provides Fire Protection Services for or on behalf of the Fire Service, under the direction of the Fire Chief, either voluntarily or for a nominal consideration, honorarium, training or activity allowance.

Fire Services Continued and Organized

2.-(1) The Fire Services is hereby continued under the name of “City of Greater Sudbury Fire Services”.

(2) The Fire Services shall include: the Fire Chief, the Executive Deputy Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services, such Deputy Fire Chiefs as may be appointed by Council from time to time, and such other persons as may be employed by or appointed by the City from time to time.

(3) Within the Fire Services, Firefighters shall report to Officers who report to the Deputy Fire Chiefs who report to the Executive Deputy Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services, who in turn shall report to the Fire Chief. The Fire Chief shall report to Council through the City's Chief Administrative Officer.

(4) The Fire Services shall be subdivided into the following sections, primarily responsible for the performance of the functions assigned by the Fire Chief to such section from time to time: Administration Section, Emergency Operations Section, Fleet Services Section, Training Section, Fire Prevention Section and Public Education Section. Each section shall report to the Fire Chief through a Deputy Fire Chief as determined by the Fire Chief from time to time.

(5) The Fire Chief may, in his discretion, assign Firefighters within the Fire Services to such section of the Fire Services identified in Subsection 2(4) as he may determine from time to time.

(6) The Fire Chief may assign Firefighters within the Fire Services to such fire stations in such Fire Beats as the Fire Chief may determined from time to time, subject to the provisions of Subsection 5(2) .

Fire Chief

3.-(1) The Fire Chief is assigned the responsibility for the administration of this By-law and for the administration and operation of the Fire Services.

(2) The Fire Chief is delegated the authority to:

- (a) make all decisions required of the Fire Chief under this By-law;
- (b) perform all administrative functions identified herein and those incidental to and necessary for the due administration of this By-law, the administration and operation of the Fire Services, the delivery of Fire Protection Services;
- (c) carry out the Mandate, Vision and Primary Goals of the Fire Services set out in Schedule A and without limiting the generality of the foregoing develop, implement and amend as necessary from time to time, proper measures for:
 - (i) prevention, control and suppression of fires;
 - (ii) the protection and saving of life and property;
 - (iii) emergency responses; and
 - (iv) public education around issues of life safety and fire prevention;
- (d) develop, implement and monitor appropriate training programs for Firefighters within the Fire Services, as in the opinion of the Fire Chief are required from time to time; and

- (e) establish, implement, enforce and amend from time to time such policies and procedures as the Fire Chief may determine are required to implement this Bylaw, to deliver the Fire Protection Services within budgetary guidelines and staffing complements, and to ensure the appropriate care and protection of all Fire Services Firefighters and equipment. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the policies and procedures shall include standard operating procedures and guidelines, general orders and department rules.
- (4) The Fire Chief shall exercise all powers and duties mandated by the Act, any other Applicable Law, including but not limited to:
- (a) duties assigned as an Assistants to the Fire Marshal as designated under the Act;
 - (b) duties assigned under the Act to the Chief Fire Official;
 - (c) appointing a Firefighter or Firefighters to act as Chief Fire Official under the Act in the absence of the Fire Chief;
 - (d) enforcing compliance with the Fire Code made under the Act;
 - (e) duties assigned under the Act to the Fire Co-ordinator; and
 - (f) entering into fire protection agreements as that term is defined under the Act.
- (5) In exercising his discretion under this By-law or the Act the Fire Chief shall consider as applicable:
- (a) the Act and other Applicable Law;
 - (b) budgetary constraints and available resources, including without limitation reliance on Volunteer Firefighters and the type and quantity of equipment available, the training level of available Firefighters;
 - (c) the safety of all Firefighters; and
 - (d) the particular circumstances in which a decision must be made including without limitation, the availability and condition of access routes to the site where a response has been requested.

Fire Chief - Delegation / Absences

4.-(1) The Fire Chief may delegate the performance of any one or more of his or her functions under this By-law to one or more persons from time to time as the occasion requires and may impose conditions upon such delegation and may revoke any such delegation. The Fire Chief may continue to exercise any function delegated during the delegation.

(2) In the absence of delegated authority in accordance with Subsection 4(1), in the event of the absence of the person identified in Column A below, the person identified in Column B below is authorized to act in the place of the Fire Chief and may exercise all of the powers of and shall perform all of the duties of the Fire Chief:

<u>Column A</u> Position	<u>Column B</u> Person who acts in the absence of the Person(s) filling the Position in Column A
Fire Chief	Executive Deputy Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services
Fire Chief and Executive Deputy Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services	A Deputy Fire Chief, in accordance with protocols established by the Fire Chief
Fire Chief and Executive Deputy Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services and all Deputy Fire Chiefs	senior Officer on duty in accordance with protocols established by the Fire Chief
Fire Chief and Executive Deputy Chief of Fire and Paramedic Services and all Deputy Fire Chiefs and all Officers	a Firefighter appointed in accordance with policies established by the Fire Chief

Fire Beats / Delivery of Fire Protection Services

5.-(1) The City shall be divided into 26 Fire Beats as shown on Schedule B and bearing the name shown on Schedule B. Each Fire Beat shall have a fire station in the location shown on Schedule B or such other location as may be determined by the Fire Chief from time to time.

(2) Each Fire Beat identified in Column A of the chart below, shall be staffed by fulltime Firefighters who are not Volunteer Firefighters, by Volunteer Firefighters or by a combination thereof, as set out on the corresponding line in Column B in the chart below:

Column A Fire Beats as shown in Schedule C	Column B Fire Protection Services to be delivered within such Fire Beats by Fire Services Firefighters who are
Van Horne, Minnow Lake, Leon (New Sudbury) Long Lake	Fulltime Firefighters who are not Volunteer Firefighters
Copper Cliff, Waters, Lively, Whitefish, Beaver Lake, Azilda, Chelmsford, Dowling, Vermillion, Levack, Val Caron, Hanmer, Capreol, Garson, Falconbridge, Skead, Coniston, Wahnapiatae, Red Deer	Volunteer Firefighters
Val Therese	Composite of Volunteer Firefighters and Fulltime Firefighters who are not Volunteer Firefighters

(3) The Fire Chief shall in his discretion determine from time to time, which of the Fire Protection Services described in Schedule C shall be provided within each Fire Beat

(4) Fire Protection Services shall be delivered within each Fire Beat primarily by the Firefighters staffing the fire station within that Fire Beat, but nothing herein limits the delivery of Fire Protection Services across the boundaries of Fire Beats or limits the Fire Chief in directing the delivery of Fire Protection Services.

(5) Fire Protection Services shall be delivered under the direction of the Fire Chief within budgetary constraints and with resources then available to the Fire Chief. The delivery of Fire Protection Services shall be subject also to the circumstances and constraints at the time of the response, including without limitation, other demands for Fire Protection Services, unsafe conditions encountered on route or at the site of the response, impediments to access, environmental factors, topographical features, the Fire Beat and location of the property for which Fire Protection Services are requested and Applicable Law, including without limitation, the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1, and the *Technical Standards and Safety Act*, 2000, S.O. 2000, c. 16.

(6) Despite anything else herein, the Fire Chief, may, in his discretion, provide Fire Protection Services of a type not specifically provided for in this By-law or provided for within a particular Fire Beat where the Fire Chief determines that it is necessary and appropriate in the circumstances, and not otherwise prohibited by Applicable Law.

Fires and Emergencies

6.-(1) Where in the opinion of the Fire Chief it is necessary for the prevention, control and extinguishment of fires and the protection of life and property, the Fire Chief may authorize:

- (a) the suppression of any fire by extinguishing it and to enter private property if it is necessary to do so;
- (b) the pulling down or demolition of any building or structure to prevent the spread of fire; or
- (c) the taking of such other actions as are necessary in the circumstances, including without limitation, boarding up or barricading of buildings or property to guard against fire or other danger, risk or accident when unable to contact the property owner.

(2) Any expenses incurred by the City in engaging in the actions authorized under Paragraphs 6(1)(b) or (c) are a debt owed by the owner of the property on which the action or actions were taken and may be recovered by the City in any manner authorized pursuant to the *Municipal Act, 2001* and the Act.

Calls Outside of the City

7.-(1) The Fire Chief shall not authorize the Fire Services to respond to a call with respect to a fire or emergency outside the limits of the City unless, in the opinion of the Fire Chief it is appropriate to do so in the circumstances and the fire or emergency:

- (a) in the opinion of the Fire Chief, threatens property in the City or property situated outside the City that is owned or occupied by the City;
- (b) is in a municipality with which an agreement has been entered into to provide Fire Protection Services which may include a Automatic Aid Protection Agreement or a Mutual Aid agreement as those terms are defined from time to time under the Act;
- (c) is on property with respect to which a Fire Protection agreement or other agreement, has been entered into by the City to provide Fire Protection Services to that property;
- (d) is in a municipality authorized to participate in any county, district or regional mutual aid plan established by a Fire Co-ordinator appointed by the Fire Marshal pursuant to the Act or any other similar reciprocal plan or program on property beyond the City; or

- (e) requires immediate action to preserve life or property and the appropriate department in the other municipality is notified to respond and assume command or establish alternative measures acceptable to the Fire Chief.
- (2) The Fire Chief shall inform Council of the delivery of any Fire Protection Services outside the City pursuant to this Section 7, within a reasonable time thereafter.
- (3) Nothing in Section 7 shall impose a duty on the Fire Services to respond to a fire or emergency outside of the limits of the City.

Recovery of Costs – Additional Expenses

8.-(1) Owners of properties and other persons to whom or for whose benefit Fire Protection Services have been provided shall be subject to the fees and charges established in the City's Miscellaneous User Fee By-law then in effect for such Fire Protection Services, whether such persons reside within or outside the limits of the City. The Fire Chief may invoice such persons in accordance with the City's Miscellaneous User Fee By-law.

(2) If the Fire Chief determines that in the delivery of Fire Protection Services it is necessary to incur additional expenses to retain a private contractor, rent special equipment not normally carried on a fire apparatus, use more materials than are carried on a fire response vehicle, prevent damage to equipment owned by or contracted to the City, to assist in or otherwise conduct an investigation into the cause of a fire or otherwise carry out the duties and functions of the Fire Service, then the owner of the real or personal property requiring or causing the need for those additional expenses shall be liable for the full costs thereof, including any applicable taxes. The Fire Chief may invoice such person and any such amount shall be a debt owing to the City, due on the terms set out in the invoice and collectable by any means available to the City at law.

Interpretation

9.-(1) Whenever this By-law refers to a person or thing with reference to gender or the gender neutral, the intention is to read the By-law with the gender applicable to the circumstances.

- (2) References to items in the plural include the singular, as applicable.
- (3) The words "include", "including" and "includes" are not to be read as limiting the phrases or descriptions that precede them. Any examples provided are intended to be representative examples and not intended to be an exhaustive list;
- (4) Headings are inserted for ease of reference only and are not to be used as interpretation aids.

(5) Specific references to laws in the By-law are printed in italic font and are meant to refer to the current laws applicable with the Province of Ontario as at the time the By-law was enacted, as they are amended from time to time.

(6) Any reference to periods of time, stated in numbers of days, shall be deemed applicable on the first business day after a Sunday or Statutory holiday if the expiration of the time period occurs on a Sunday or Statutory holiday.

(7) The obligations imposed by this By-law are in addition to obligations otherwise imposed by law or contract.

(8) Terms with capitals shall be read with the meaning in Section 1, and other words shall be given their ordinary meaning.

Severability / Conflict

10.-(1) If any section, subsection, part or parts of this By-law is declared by any court of law to be bad, illegal or ultra vires, such section, subsection, part or parts shall be deemed to be severable and all parts hereof are declared to be separate and independent and enacted as such.

(2) Nothing in this By-law relieves any person from complying with any provision of any Federal or Provincial legislation or any other By-law of the City.

(3) Where a provision of this By-law conflicts with the provisions of another By-law in force in the City, the provision that establishes the higher standard to protect the health, safety and welfare of the general public shall prevail.

Short Title

11. This By-law may be referred to as the "Fire Services By-law".

Schedules

12. The following schedule is incorporated into and forms a part of this By-law:

Schedule "A"	Mandate of the Fire Services
Schedule "B"	Fire Beats and Stations
Schedule "C"	Fire Protection Services – Described

Repeals

13. By-law 2012-146 of the City of Greater Sudbury and all amendments thereto are hereby repealed.

Conflicts

14. Where a provision of this By-law conflicts with the provisions of another By-law in force in the City, the provision that establishes the higher standard to protect the health, safety and welfare of the general public shall prevail.

Enactment

15. This By-law shall come into force and take effect immediately upon the final passing thereof.

READ AND PASSED IN OPEN COUNCIL this xx day of xx, 2014

_____ Mayor

_____ Clerk

Schedule “A” TO BY-LAW NO. 2014-**

Mandate of the Fire Services

The mandate of the Greater Sudbury Fire Services is to provide fire protection services, public fire and life safety education, and fire prevention initiatives to protect the lives and property of the citizens, businesses and visitors to the City of Greater Sudbury.

Vision

The vision of the Greater Sudbury Fire Services is to provide the highest level of fire protection services that will ensure the safety and well being of all citizens and visitors are safe from fire and other public safety hazards.

Primary Goals of the Fire Services

The primary goals of the Fire Services;

- Provide appropriate public fire and life safety education and other fire prevention programs and measures as legislated by the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act*;
- Provide exceptional and strategic training to personnel through well planned programs followed by appropriate testing and documentation;
- Provide effective, timely and adequately staffed emergency response and assistance as appropriate to the needs and circumstances of the municipality and as required by the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997* and other applicable legislation.

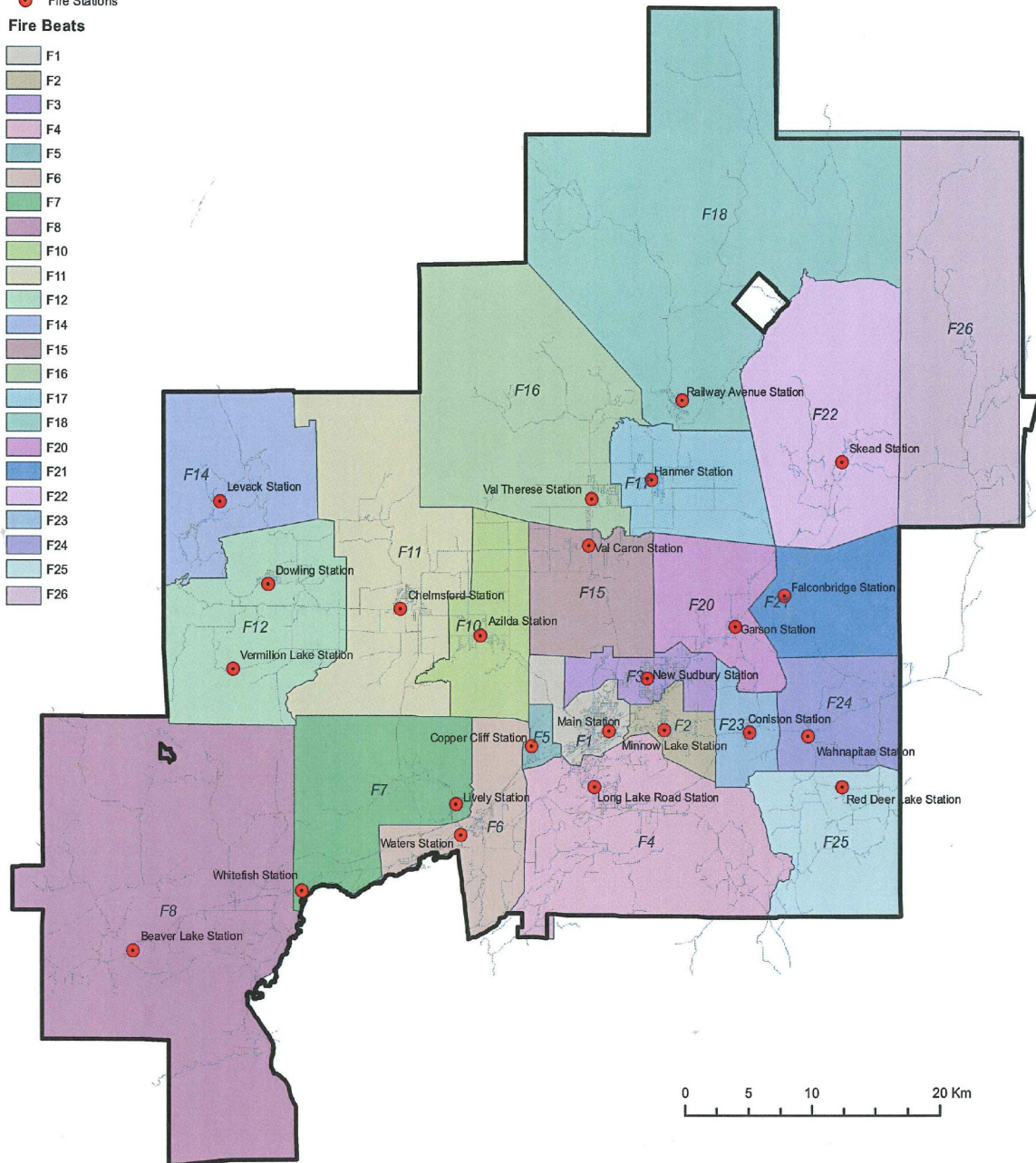
Fire Beats and Fire Stations

Legend

● Fire Stations

Fire Beats

- F1
- F2
- F3
- F4
- F5
- F6
- F7
- F8
- F10
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Schedule C TO BY-LAW 2014-** — Fire Protection Services – Described

Fire Suppression	
Structure	Extinguishment of fire incidents involving residential structures and commercial structures. Fire suppression shall be delivered in an offensive and defensive mode as determined on an incident by incident basis by the Incident Commander at the fire incident and shall include search and/or rescue operations, forcible entry, ventilation, protecting exposures, salvage, overhaul as appropriate, and protection of the scene pending further investigation in accordance with the CGS Fire Service's level of training, standard operating guidelines and Occupational Health and Safety Guidelines.
Vehicle	Extinguishment of fire involving private and commercial vehicles and protection of the scene pending further investigation.
Wild Lands	Extinguishment fire occurring in an area in which development is essentially non-existent, except for roads, railroads, power lines, and similar transportation facilities. Structures, if any, are widely scattered. Typical fire types include grass fires, bush fires, and forest fires.
Tanker Shuttle	Provision of an alternative water source for fire suppression where hydrants are not available. <i>Note: Not accredited by the insurance underwriters authority.</i>
Medical Aid	
First Responder	Medical assistance to the first responder level. Typical interventions include: cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), automated external defibrillator, spinal and bone fracture immobilization, and administration of oxygen: as per the Emergency Services Agreement. <i>Note: Interventions complement and do not replace advanced medical care provided by Paramedics</i>

Rescue	
Low Angle	Rescue of persons from areas where terrain has a slope angle from 15 to 35 degrees.
Vehicle Extrication	Rescue of persons trapped in a vehicle through the use of specialized equipment and techniques including hand tools, air bags, and heavy hydraulic tools as required.
Aerial Ladder	Rescue of persons trapped on an elevated platform or structure to maximum elevation of eight stories (approximately 80ft). <i>Note: Actual effective operating height depends on proximity of equipment to structure, and ground conditions.</i>
Water Shore Based - Level 1	Rescue of persons from water by reaching or throwing rescue lines. (No water entry).
Water Surface - Level 2	Rescue of persons from the surface of the water through the use of a rescue boat.
Swift Water - Level 2	Rescue of persons from water courses with any current greater than 0.5 m/sec (1 knot).
Ice & Cold Water	Rescue of persons in water that is below 21°C (70°F) including use of shoreline techniques and rescue boats.
Hazardous Materials – (HazMat)	
Awareness (Level 1)	Firefighters trained and able to: recognize, isolate, implement protection protocols, and notify the appropriate response team and/or agency. Firefighters are also trained to provide limited emergency decontamination of persons exposed to hazard.

Inspection, Enforcement & Investigation

Inspection	<p>The fire inspection program ensures compliance with legislated life safety and property as per the Ontario Fire Code.</p> <p>Fire inspections are completed for all commercial and multi-residential buildings. Single family residential inspection also occurs upon request by owner or if there is a complaint related to a potential violation of the Ontario Fire Code. The inspections ensure that the appropriate fire safety equipment and fire and life safety conditions are maintained and complied with as per the Ontario Fire Code.</p>
Fire Regulation Enforcement	<p>Enforcement action is taken in the form of several options as outlined in the Office of the Fire Marshal's "Inspection Enforcement Guideline Tech Guideline 01-2012" to ensure compliance with the Ontario Fire Protection and Prevention Act.</p>
Investigation (Regulatory Compliance)	<p>Inspections regarding possible non-compliance of Ontario Fire Code that are not a result of an incident. These investigations are typically a result of a concern being raised by the public or other partner agency.</p>
Investigation – Cause & Origin	<p>Investigation and analysis of fire-related incidents to determine the possible origin and cause of the incident of any resulting fire.</p> <p><i>Note: Investigations are conducted in collaboration with other agencies such as the Ontario Fire Marshal and Police as required.</i></p>

Emergency Dispatch & Communications

Fire Dispatch Services	<p>Fire calls are dispatched by the Greater Sudbury Police Services Communications Centre, which also serves as the 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Point and handles communications and dispatch for the City's Police Services. Fire dispatch services are governed by an agreement that was enacted prior to the Greater City's amalgamation (circa 1998/99).</p>
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Prevention & Permitting	
Fire Extinguisher Training	Public training on the proper use of fire extinguishers.
Youth Arson Prevention	Intervention with youth who have or may been involved with a fire related incident.
Public Awareness & Education	<p>Fire and life safety information and public education programs shall be administered in accordance with the FPPA, 1997 and policies of the Fire Prevention Section.</p> <p>A residential home fire safety and smoke alarm awareness program is provided by the Fire Prevention and Suppression Sections.</p>
Plan Review & Permitting	<p>Review of proposed construction plans and/or installation of appliances that fall within the Ontario Building & Fire Code regulations.</p> <p>Issuance of burn permits as required by existing by-laws and Ontario Fire Code.</p> <p><i>Note: Construction related permits are issued via the Building Controls department.</i></p>

For Information Only

Update - Parks, Open Space & Leisure Master Plan Review

Presented To:	Community Services Committee
Presented:	Monday, Mar 17, 2014
Report Date	Tuesday, Feb 25, 2014
Type:	Managers' Reports

Recommendation

For Information Only

Background

The City of Greater Sudbury's Parks, Open Space and Leisure Master Plan was completed in conjunction with the Parks, Open Space and Leisure background study for the City's new Official Plan in 2006. The department has been successful in implementing the majority of the recommendations included in the original plan.

Master plans are updated every five years and rewritten every ten years to reflect emerging needs and issues.

Monteith Brown Planning Consultant (MBPC) was hired in August 2013, to conduct the review. Building off the existing Master Plan, the purpose of the review is to create a realistic framework for the delivery of cost effective, high quality parks and recreation facilities, programs and services. The focus of the Master Plan review is on recreation facilities, parks, trails, leisure services and programming with a view to meeting the changing needs of the community over the next twenty years.

Inventories of existing facilities and services, new initiatives, changes in leisure demands and trends will be incorporated as part of the review.

The following tasks are included as part of the Master Plan review.

Phase 1 – Analysis of Parks and Facilities

- Analysis of updated demographic projections and trends.
- Background material review.
- Parks and facility inventory and mapping.
- Staff interviews and workshops to identify key issues and opportunities.

Signed By

Report Prepared By

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Digitally Signed Feb 25, 14

Recommended by the Department

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General Manager of Community Development
Digitally Signed Feb 25, 14

Recommended by the C.A.O.

Doug Nadorozny
Chief Administrative Officer
Digitally Signed Feb 26, 14

- Targeted review of 2004 Master Plan action items.
- Parks and facility needs assessment.
- Implementation strategy.
- Background report – Master Plan review (phase 1).

Phase 2 – Public Engagement and Analysis of Programming, Service Delivery and Special Projects

- Official plan parks policy review.
- Online surveys (solicit public input on Parks, Open Space and Leisure Master Plan needs and priorities including feedback on the Therapeutic Pool Feasibility Study).
- Program review.
- Service delivery review.
- Special interest facility review.
- Public meetings.
- Interviews with members of Council.
- Final deliverable – Master Plan review.
- Presentation to Community Services Committee on June 16, 2014.

As identified in the council report, phase 2 will include public engagement and analysis of programming, service delivery and special topics. The public engagement strategies will include an on-line survey and open houses to ensure input from citizens, stakeholders and user groups.

A. On-line Survey

A bilingual on-line survey will be developed to obtain public input on parks, open space, leisure needs and priorities. The survey will be posted on-line and promoted for 1 month from March 24, 2014 to April 24, 2014.

B. Public Consultation

The open houses will be scheduled from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.. The following are the recommended dates and locations:

- Lionel E. Lalonde Centre – Azilda (Monday, May 12, 2014)
- Walden Citizen Service Centre/Library (Monday, May 12, 2014)
- Garson Citizen Service Centre/Library (Tuesday, May 13, 2014)
- Howard Armstrong Recreation Complex (Tuesday, May 13, 2014)
- Tom Davis Square - Foyer (Wednesday, May 14, 2014)

C. Interviews with Members of Council

Interviews with members of Council will be scheduled seeking input to the 2014 Parks, Open Space and Leisure Master Plan review.

The final report on the Parks, Open Space and Leisure Master Plan review will be presented to the Community Services Committee on June 16, 2014. The final report will identify detailed strategies that will guide the ongoing provisions and management of municipal parks, leisure services and facilities for the next 20 years.