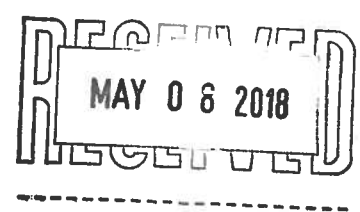


From: Elaine Gunnell
Sent: Wednesday, May 9, 2018 1:59 PM
To: Roxanne St. Germain
Subject: FW: Three Regulations under the Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997 relating to mandatory certification, community risk assessments, and public reporting
Attachments: Fire Safety Regulations - Letter to Stakeholders .pdf; ATT00001.htm; Fire Safety Regulations - Questions and Answers .pdf; ATT00002.htm; Fire Safety Regulations - Clause-by-Clause Explanation.pdf; ATT00003.htm; Fire Safety Regulations - Narrative.pdf; ATT00004.htm

For incoming.

Elaine Gunnell, Dipl.M.A., AOMC
Municipal Clerk
The Corporation of the Municipality of Temagami
7 Lakeshore Drive, P.O. Box 220
Temagami, ON P0H 2H0
Phone: 705-569-3421 ext 208
Email: clerk@temagami.ca



- File ☒ Incoming ☐ Other
- Mayor ☐
- Council ☒ ~~EA~~
- CAO ☐
- Building ☐
- Finance ☐ S ☐ C
- Ec Dev ☐ S ☐ C
- Parks & Rec ☐ S ☐ C
- Planning ☐ S ☐ C
- Public Wks ☐ S ☐ C
- PPP ☐
- Social Services ☐
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

From: Jim Sanderson
Sent: Tuesday, May 8, 2018 7:02 PM
To: Elaine Gunnell <clerk@temagami.ca>
Cc: Barry Graham <waterlog2000@yahoo.com>; Monty Cummings <building@temagami.ca>; Ken Richardson <knrich@ontera.net>; Ryan Cyr <cyr_ryan@live.ca>; Derek Trahan <derektrahan@hotmail.com>; Des Connelly <desconnelly@gmail.com>; Wendell Gustavson <wgcouncil@ontera.net>; Trent McIntyre <theparrotguy@hotmail.com>; Thomas Shank <jshank83@outlook.com>; Roxanne St Germain <rr_stgermain@hotmail.com>; Dan Lacroix <d_manlacroix@hotmail.ca>; Dirk Van Manen <docksplustemagami@gmail.com>; Nick Lepage <nlepage34@gmail.com>; M. J. Hoyle <hoylemj@hotmail.com>
Subject: Fwd: Three Regulations under the Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997 relating to mandatory certification, community risk assessments, and public reporting

FYI
FPPA regulations passed into law. Elaine please provide to council
Thanks
Jim

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Nichols, Ross (MCSCS)" <Ross.Nichols@ontario.ca>
Date: May 8, 2018 at 4:49:23 PM EDT
To: "OFM Subscribers (MCSCS)" <OFM.Subscribers@ontario.ca>
Subject: Three Regulations under the Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997 relating to mandatory certification, community risk assessments, and public reporting

Good afternoon, Chiefs.

Attached you will find documents relating to the three (3) new *Fire Protection and Prevention Act* Regulations that were filed earlier today.

The attachments include a Letter to Stakeholders from MCSCS Minister Lalonde, a Q&A document, a Clause-by-Clause Explanation of the Regulations, and a brief Narrative.

The Ministry has advanced the same information to municipal Mayors, CAOs, Clerks, as well as AMO, NOMA, ROMA, OGRA, the OPFFA and FFAO.

Per the Minister's Letter to Stakeholders, If you have further questions about next steps, please contact mcscsinput@ontario.ca.

Ross

Ross Nichols

**Fire Marshal and
Chief, Emergency Management**

Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management
Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services
Telephone: 647.329.1200
Toll Free: 800.565.1842
Mobile: 416.700.4210

If you have any accommodation needs or require communication supports or alternate formats, please let me know.



Office of the Minister

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May 8, 2019

As Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services, it is my responsibility to ensure that the framework for the delivery of municipal fire services meets the needs and circumstances of the communities they serve across the province.

Ontario's firefighters – both career and volunteer – are among the best in the world. Our government is committed to the safety of our firefighters and of the communities they serve. An important part of my responsibilities is to work with municipalities to identify and address emerging gaps and challenges related to the delivery of fire protection services.

The ministry established the Fire Safety Technical Table (the Table) in January 2017 to provide recommendations on the enhancement of fire safety in Ontario.

The Table meets on a monthly basis and includes municipal representation (the Association of Municipalities of Ontario and the Town of Aurora), representatives from firefighter associations and representatives from career, composite and volunteer fire departments.

I want to thank the members of the Table for their dedication and for their work with my ministry on the development of three new fire safety regulations under the Fire Protection and Prevention Act (FPPA). The regulations relate to:

- Certification of firefighters;
- Risk assessments to inform the delivery of fire protection services; and,
- Public reporting on fire department response times.

These regulations respond to a number of coroner's inquest recommendations, enhance the consistency of fire safety across the province, increase transparency and accountability, and ensure that fire protection services meet the unique needs of communities.

The regulations were posted for comment on the regulatory registry in early 2018, and a great deal of valuable commentary was received. A number of changes have been made to reflect the thoughtful feedback.

I want to thank municipalities for their participation in this process and I am pleased to provide an update on the outcome of the regulatory consultation.

Mandatory Certification

The mandatory certification of firefighters, based on internationally recognized National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards, is a key step forward in building safer communities.

I want to emphasize that mandatory certification for four firefighter roles – including basic fire suppression – would only apply to new hires.

As such, the majority of existing suppression firefighters in Ontario – including those that work in volunteer departments – will not need to certify to maintain their jobs in their current positions. To progress to more senior positions in the fire service, certification would be required.

Some fire services in Ontario already train to NFPA standards – and over 80 have already begun certifying their firefighters. Province-wide certification would help ensure firefighters have a consistent level of knowledge and skill to safely provide fire protection services.

We recognize that some municipalities may require more time to comply with the mandatory certification of their firefighters. In response to feedback from the public posting of this regulation, we are delaying the in-force date for several roles to July 1st, 2019 and for others to January 1st, 2020 and January 1st, 2021.

For firefighters who have made best efforts to complete the certification in 24 months but were not able to do so, we are allowing an additional 12 months for completion, if the extension is approved by the Fire Marshal. This program would allow firefighters to work while completing their training and certification.

The internship program will also be expanded to include in-service fire instructors and fire inspectors for an initial 6-month internship. These participants will also benefit from a potential 6-month extension, if the extension is approved by the Fire Marshal. Firefighters who are certified and deemed-to-be certified (i.e., grandfathered) will have the ability to supervise firefighters in the internship program.

We believe the training and certification process for fire services across the province should be convenient and straightforward – particularly for small and rural municipalities who may face challenges in recruiting new volunteer firefighters.

We also recognize that firefighters will need a straightforward way to access testing services – and we will provide an online testing system that will be available free of charge. Where high-speed internet is not available, paper testing will continue to be available to fire services, also free of charge.

To ensure any challenges small or rural fire services may have adapting to the new requirements are mitigated, we will work with these municipalities to assess their current state of readiness and we will provide funding to cover all additional costs associated with this initiative.

In collaboration with our partners, MCSCS will be setting up an implementation table with a specific focus on small and rural communities to address their unique challenges throughout the implementation process.

Community Risk Assessments

Most communities undertake a risk assessment of some sort to help inform local decisions on the provision of fire protection services.

This regulation requires that all municipalities undertake a standardized risk assessment that will be used to inform the development of municipal fire protection services. A full risk assessment must be conducted every five years, with monitoring and reviewing conducted annually.

Undertaking a risk assessment will ensure that the delivery of fire protection services, including the development of public education and fire prevention programs, are based on consideration of key profiles of the community.

Public Reporting

Fire services across Ontario report their response times to the Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (OFMEM) using varying definitions. The result is inconsistent data that may be misinterpreted. There is no requirement to share this data with municipal governments or to make the information public. The public reporting regulation will create consistent reporting, and will increase transparency and accountability by providing the public with a clear understanding of what they can expect from the fire department in terms of response times.

This regulation is consistent with the Ontario Government's "open-by-default" approach to data sharing, and it is in line with the public's expectation that key information be available about their fire services.

Conclusion

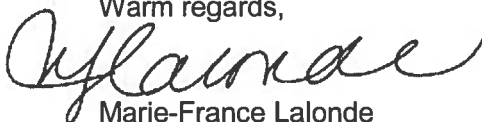
My most important priority as Minister is the safety and security of every Ontarian. That is why we are requiring firefighters to certify, fire departments to develop risk assessments, and fire department response time data to be publicly reported – it will help to improve community safety across our province.

We will work closely with communities to ensure a smooth transition to the new regulations that will begin to come into force on July 1st, 2019.

I want to thank all of our partners who worked with us on these regulations, and the municipal governments who submitted comments to the public registry.

If you have further questions about next steps, please contact mcscsinput@ontario.ca.

Warm regards,



Marie-France Lalonde
Minister

Fire Protection and Prevention Act Regulations

Narrative

Ontario is committed to the safety of both firefighters, and the public. That is why it's critical that the framework for the delivery of fire services across the province meets the needs and circumstances of communities they serve.

Following recommendations from multiple coroner's inquests, the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) formed a Fire Safety Technical Table (the Table) to provide recommendations on enhancing fire service delivery in Ontario. The Table includes municipal representation from the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO), the Town of Aurora, fire associations and representatives from career, composite and volunteer fire departments from both urban and rural communities.

To date, the work of the Table has been informing the development of regulations related to mandatory certification of firefighters, community risk assessments to inform the delivery of fire protection services, and public reporting of fire department response times.

In regards to mandatory certification, currently, under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, employers must provide information, instruction and supervision to a worker to protect their health or safety. Ontario voluntarily adopted National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards in 2013/14, although certification is not yet mandatory. NFPA uses codes and standards that are considered best practice, evidence based and are used throughout North America.

More than 80 fire departments (a mix of urban/rural, large/small, professional/composite and volunteer) are already voluntarily certifying to the NFPA standards and many are training to the NFPA standards, but not yet certifying.

Under the new regulation, certification for four firefighter roles – including basic fire suppression – would only apply to new hires. As such, the majority of existing suppression firefighters in Ontario will not need to certify to maintain their jobs in their current positions. Those seeking to advance to a higher rank (e.g., Fire Officer) would be required to certify.

Firefighters who need to be certified will be able to work under the supervision of another certified firefighter, via an internship program, while they complete their training. They will have up to two years (with the potential of a one-year extension, with the approval of the Fire Marshal) to complete their certification.

Firefighters not certified before being hired by a fire department would need to be enrolled in the two year internship program. Firefighters seeking to certify to NFPA 1001 Levels 1 and 2 (exterior and interior attack), would be required to train approximately 3 hours a week to achieve certification if the firefighter is enrolled in the two year internship program.

Those who have previously trained to the former Ontario standards may be eligible to have their previous knowledge or experience qualify them for alternative compliance to certification

(i.e., grandfathering). In these instances, fire chiefs would need to attest that training has been received by the firefighter and provide documentation, upon request.

The earliest that any part of the regulation comes into force is July 2019, with other parts coming in force in 2020 and 2021.

The government of Ontario will work closely with the Table and municipalities, especially those who represent small, northern and rural areas, to identify specific challenges and seek their input in developing an implementation model that would best address their needs in order to ensure successful implementation.

Clause-by-Clause Explanation

Mandatory Certification Regulation under the

Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
Definitions		
1.	Definition 1. In this Regulation, "NFPA" means the National Fire Protection Association.	In the regulation, "NFPA" means the National Fire Protection Association.
Mandatory Certification		
2.(1)	Mandatory certification 2. (1) Every municipality, and every fire department in a territory without municipal organization, must ensure that its firefighters perform a fire protection service set out in Table 1 only if, (a) the firefighter performing the fire protection service is certified to the corresponding certification standard set out in that Table; or (b) this Regulation provides that the certification standard referred to in clause (a) does not apply with respect to the firefighter.	A municipality is responsible for ensuring its firefighters that perform fire protection services are certified except where a firefighter is grandfathered or is enrolled in an internship program. In an area where there is no local government, the fire department is responsible for

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
		ensuring its firefighters that perform fire protection services are certified except where a firefighter is grandfathered or is enrolled in an internship program.
2.(2)	Who provides certifications (2) The certification must be provided by the Fire Marshal.	The Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (OFMEM) is responsible for knowledge and skills testing and issuing certificates to firefighters.
	Intern firefighters	
3.(1)	Intern firefighters 3. (1) A certification standard does not apply with respect to a firefighter who, (a) is enrolled in an internship program approved by the Fire Marshal; and (b) is operating under the supervision of a firefighter certified to that standard; and (c) has, (i) been a firefighter for no more than 24 months, or	If a firefighter is performing a role in the internship program under the supervision of a certified firefighter and has not been a firefighter for more than two years, the intern firefighter does not have to be certified. The intern firefighter must be supervised by another firefighter who is certified to the appropriate NFPA standard. (e.g., if an intern is training to become a Public Educator, their supervisor must be

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
	(ii) been in the internship program for no more than six months, if the internship program is to train to be a fire instructor or to train to be a fire inspector.	<p>certified as a Public Educator [NFPA 1035]).</p> <p>An intern firefighter can also be an existing firefighter who is training to become a Fire Instructor or Fire Inspector. These individuals have six months to become certified.</p>
3.(2)	<p>Extension of time</p> <p>(2) If a firefighter did their best to fulfil the requirements of the internship program but did not fulfil the requirements, the Fire Marshal must grant them an extension of a further,</p> <p>(a) 12 months; or</p> <p>(b) 6 months, if the internship program is to train to be a fire instructor or to train to be a fire inspector.</p>	<p>OFMEM will grant an extension of 12 months to an intern firefighter if they have made their best efforts to achieve certification within the two year internship period but were unable to do so.</p> <p>OFMEM will grant an extension of six months to an intern firefighter who has made their best efforts to achieve certification to become a Fire Instructor or Fire Inspector within the six month internship period but were unable to do so.</p>

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
Transition		
4.(1)	<p>Transition</p> <p>4. (1) A certification standard set out in item 1, 2, 3, or 4 of Table 1 does not apply with respect to a firefighter who,</p> <p>(a) became a firefighter before July 1, 2019; and</p> <p>(b) performed the fire protection service that the standard corresponds to before July 1, 2019</p>	<p>This section states that mandatory certification for Public Educators, Suppression Firefighters (interior and exterior) and Pump Operators will be implemented on a go-forward basis for newly hired firefighters.</p> <p>Firefighters in the roles of Public Educator, Suppression Firefighter (both interior and exterior attack) and Pump Operators hired after July 1, 2019 will have to be certified. Existing firefighters hired before July 1, 2019 in these roles do not have to be certified.</p> <p>Firefighters in the role of a Technical Rescuer hired after January 1, 2021 will have to be certified.</p> <p>Existing firefighters hired before January 1, 2021 in the</p>
4.(2)	<p>Same, technical rescue</p> <p>(2) The certification standard set out in item 5.1 of Table 1 does not apply with respect to a firefighter who,</p> <p>(a) became a firefighter before January 1, 2021; and</p>	

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
	(b) performed the fire protection service that the standard corresponds to before January 1, 2021.	role of Technical Rescuer <u>do not</u> have to be certified.
4.(3)	<p>Letter of compliance</p> <p>(3) A certification standard set out in item 1, 2 or 3 of Table 1 does not apply with respect to a firefighter that both of the following criteria apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The firefighter became a firefighter before July 1, 2019. 2. The firefighter's fire chief was given permission by the Fire Marshal to issue the firefighter a Letter of Compliance with NFPA Standards respecting the relevant standard under Fire Marshal's Communiqué 2014-04, "Transition to NFPA Professional Qualifications Standards: Grandfathering Policy", which is dated January 2014 and available on a website of the Government of Ontario. 	<p>This section speaks to firefighters that have been grandfathered.</p> <p>Firefighters in the roles of Public Educator and Suppression Firefighter (both interior and exterior attack) <u>do not</u> have to be certified if they were hired before July 1, 2019 and have been grandfathered to the appropriate NFPA standard.</p>
4.(4)	<p>Earlier version of standard</p> <p>(4) A certification standard does not apply with respect to a firefighter who, prior to July 1, 2019, was certified to an earlier version of that standard.</p>	Firefighters who, before July 1, 2019 are certified to an earlier version of an NFPA standard <u>do not</u> need to re-certify to the newer editions of the standard.
4.(5)	<p>Deemed certification for the purpose of supervising interns</p> <p>(5) If subsection (3) or (4) provides that a certification standard does not apply with respect to a firefighter, that firefighter is deemed to be certified to that standard for the purpose of clause 3 (1) (b).</p>	A firefighter who has been grandfathered or holds certification to an earlier version of the appropriate NFPA standard may supervise intern firefighters.

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description																		
Amendments																				
5.(1)	Amendments (1) Subsection 4 (3) of this Regulation is amended by striking out "item 1, 2 or 3" in the portion before paragraph 1 and substituting "item 1, 1.3, 2, 3, 5 or 6".	As of January 1, 2020, Fire Inspectors, Fire Officers and Fire Instructors will need to be certified unless they were hired before July 1, 2019 and received grandfathering to appropriate NFPA standard.																		
5.(2)	(2) Table 1 to this Regulation is amended by adding the following items: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1.1</td><td>Dispatch fire department resources (personnel and equipment)</td><td>NFPA 1061, "Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunications Personnel", 2014 Edition, Level I</td></tr> <tr> <td>1.2</td><td>Fire investigation activities</td><td>NFPA 1033, "Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator", 2014 Edition</td></tr> <tr> <td>1.3</td><td>Fire prevention inspections or plans examination activities</td><td>NFPA 1031, "Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner", 2014 Edition, Level I</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.1</td><td>Hazardous materials response at the Technician Level</td><td>NFPA 1072, "Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications", 2017 Edition</td></tr> <tr> <td>5.</td><td>Supervise other firefighters</td><td>NFPA 1021, "Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications", 2014 Edition, Level I</td></tr> <tr> <td>6.</td><td>Training courses for fire protection services</td><td>NFPA 1041, "Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications", 2012 Edition, Level I</td></tr> </table>	1.1	Dispatch fire department resources (personnel and equipment)	NFPA 1061, "Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunications Personnel", 2014 Edition, Level I	1.2	Fire investigation activities	NFPA 1033, "Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator", 2014 Edition	1.3	Fire prevention inspections or plans examination activities	NFPA 1031, "Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner", 2014 Edition, Level I	3.1	Hazardous materials response at the Technician Level	NFPA 1072, "Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications", 2017 Edition	5.	Supervise other firefighters	NFPA 1021, "Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications", 2014 Edition, Level I	6.	Training courses for fire protection services	NFPA 1041, "Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications", 2012 Edition, Level I	As of January 1, 2020, Table 1, which outlines the roles that require certification, will be amended to include Fire Dispatchers, Fire Investigators, Fire Inspectors, Hazardous Materials Personnel (Technician), Fire Officers, and Fire Instructors.
1.1	Dispatch fire department resources (personnel and equipment)	NFPA 1061, "Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunications Personnel", 2014 Edition, Level I																		
1.2	Fire investigation activities	NFPA 1033, "Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator", 2014 Edition																		
1.3	Fire prevention inspections or plans examination activities	NFPA 1031, "Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner", 2014 Edition, Level I																		
3.1	Hazardous materials response at the Technician Level	NFPA 1072, "Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications", 2017 Edition																		
5.	Supervise other firefighters	NFPA 1021, "Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications", 2014 Edition, Level I																		
6.	Training courses for fire protection services	NFPA 1041, "Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications", 2012 Edition, Level I																		
5.(3)	(3) Table 1 to this Regulation is amended by adding the following item: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>5.1</td><td>Technical rescue activities, but only the following technical rescue activities: 1. Confined space rescue 2. Ice rescue 3. Rope rescue 4. Surface water rescue 5. Swift water rescue </td><td>NFPA 1006, "Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications", 2017 Edition</td></tr> </table>	5.1	Technical rescue activities, but only the following technical rescue activities: 1. Confined space rescue 2. Ice rescue 3. Rope rescue 4. Surface water rescue 5. Swift water rescue	NFPA 1006, "Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications", 2017 Edition	On January 1, 2021, Table 1, which outlines the roles that require certification, will be amended to include Technical Rescuers who perform these seven specific rescue activities need to be certified.															
5.1	Technical rescue activities, but only the following technical rescue activities: 1. Confined space rescue 2. Ice rescue 3. Rope rescue 4. Surface water rescue 5. Swift water rescue	NFPA 1006, "Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications", 2017 Edition																		

Regulation Section Affected	Provision		Description
		6. Trench rescue 7. Vehicle rescue	
	Commencement		
6. (1)	<p>Commencement</p> <p>6. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), this Regulation comes into force on July 1, 2019.</p>		
6. (2)	<p>(2) Subsections 5 (1) and (2) come into force on January 1, 2020.</p>		

On July 1, 2019, Sections 1 to 4 and Table 1 of the regulation come into force.

On July 1, 2019, newly hired firefighters in the roles of Public Educator, Suppression Firefighter (interior and exterior attack) and Pump Operator will need to be certified.

On January 1, 2020 subsection 5(1) and Table 1 are amended with respect to adding the firefighter roles that are eligible for grandfathering and require certification: Fire Inspector, Fire Officer and Fire Instructor.

On January 1, 2020 existing firefighters in the roles of Fire Dispatchers, Fire Investigators and Hazardous Materials Personnel (Technician) will need to be certified.

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
		Grandfathered Fire Inspectors, Fire Officers and Fire Instructors will not need to be certified.
6. (3)	(3) Subsections 4 (2) and 5 (3) come into force on January 1, 2021.	On January 1, 2021, subsection 4 (2) and Table 1 are amended so that Technical Rescuers performing seven specific rescue activities will need to be certified, unless they performed these specific rescue activities before January 1, 2021.

Clause-by-Clause Explanation

Public Reports Regulation under the

Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
Definitions		
1.	Definition 1. In this Regulation, “PSAP” is short for public safety answering point, which means a call centre responsible for answering calls to 9-1-1 for police, firefighting and ambulance services.	In the regulation, “PSAP” is short for public safety answering point, which means a call centre responsible for answering calls to 9-1-1 for police, firefighting and ambulance services.
Preparation of public reports		
2.(1)	Preparation of public reports Fire Marshal sends fire department the information 2. (1) The Fire Marshal must give every fire department the information required by Schedule 1, based on the information the Fire Marshal has received through reports under subsection 11 (2) of the Act.	Fire departments must time stamp information through the Standard Incident Reporting system to the Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (OFMEM). OFMEM will then provide calculated response times to fire departments.
2.(2)	Fire department prepares the public report (2) Every fire department must prepare a public report setting out,	Using the calculated response time data from OFMEM, fire departments will prepare a public report.

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
	(a) the information required by Schedule 1; and (b) any other information the fire department chooses to include.	This report will include all response times set out in Schedule 1. Fire departments may include any other information, including explanatory language that will help the public understand the factors that may have impacted the department's response times.
2.(3)	Fire department may use Fire Marshal's data (3) The fire department may use the information required by Schedule 1 that the Fire Marshal provided to prepare their public report, or may carry out their own calculations respecting the same time period.	A fire department may choose to calculate their own response time data in their public report instead of relying on OFMEM to conduct and provide calculations.
	Dissemination of public reports	
3.(1)	Dissemination of public reports From fire department to Fire Marshal 3. (1) Every fire department must give their public report to the Fire Marshal no later than 180 days after the Fire Marshal gives the fire department the information.	After the fire department receives their calculated response time data from OFMEM or does their own calculations, the fire department will have six months to provide their public report to the OFMEM.
3.(2)	From fire department to municipality (2) Every fire department that is authorized to provide fire protection services by a municipality must give their public report to the municipal council before giving its public report to the Fire Marshal.	Before a fire department submits their public report to OFMEM, they must submit the report to their municipal council.
3.(3)	From fire department to group of municipalities (3) Every fire department that is authorized to provide fire protection services by a group of municipalities must	If a fire department provides services to more than one municipality (e.g., through an automatic or mutual aid agreement),

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
	give their public report to the municipal council of each municipality in the group of municipalities before giving their public report to the Fire Marshal.	the fire department must submit the public report to each municipal council for which they provide services.
3.(4)	Fire Marshal makes public (4) The Fire Marshal may make the public report available to the public.	OFMEM may make the public report available to the public (e.g., on its website)
Clarification		
4.	Clarification 4. For greater certainty, this Regulation does not imply that firefighters have authority to perform acts that the <i>Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991</i> does not permit them to perform.	The Regulated Health Professions Act (RHPA) provides authority for firefighters to perform "controlled acts" in response to medical emergencies in specific instances. The purpose of this provision is to clarify that the regulation does not authorize firefighters to provide any medical services that would not be permitted under the RHPA.
Commencement		
5.	Commencement 5. This Regulation comes into force on the later of January 1, 2020 and the day it is filed.	The regulation comes into force on January 1, 2020.

Regulation Section Affected	Provision		Description							
SCHEDULE 1 REQUIRED INFORMATION CAREER FIREFIGHTERS										
1. (1)	<p>1. (1) The public report must set out the following information respecting incidents in which the first fire department unit that arrives on the scene does not include a volunteer firefighter:</p> <p>1. For each standard set out in the following Table,</p> <p>i. the percentage value of how often the fire department achieves that standard for the corresponding time interval, and</p> <p>ii. the corresponding benchmark percentage value for how often the fire department should achieve or exceed that standard.</p> <p>2. For each time interval set out in the following Table that does not have a corresponding standard, the time interval value that the fire department achieves or exceeds 90% of the time.</p>	<p>In instances, where the first fire truck on scene only includes career firefighters, the fire department must include response time benchmark data as outlined in Schedule 1 (e.g., turnout time of 80 seconds for fire and special operations) and the percentage of time the fire department achieved the benchmark (e.g., turnout time benchmark of 90%).</p> <p>Where a response time does not have a benchmark, the first fire truck that only includes career firefighters will report the response time that they met or exceeded 90% of the time.</p>								
Table	<table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Column 1 Time interval</th><th>Column 2 Standard</th><th>Column 3 Benchmark</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Alarm transfer time: The time interval from the receipt of the emergency alarm at the PSAP until the alarm is first received at the fire department communication centre</td><td>30 seconds</td><td>95%</td></tr></table>	Item	Column 1 Time interval	Column 2 Standard	Column 3 Benchmark	1.	Alarm transfer time: The time interval from the receipt of the emergency alarm at the PSAP until the alarm is first received at the fire department communication centre	30 seconds	95%	Definitions of each item are as follows: 1. Alarm transfer time: The time the call the PSAP is in receipt of the alarm from the time that the alarm is first
Item	Column 1 Time interval	Column 2 Standard	Column 3 Benchmark							
1.	Alarm transfer time: The time interval from the receipt of the emergency alarm at the PSAP until the alarm is first received at the fire department communication centre	30 seconds	95%							

Regulation Section Affected	Provision			Description	
	2.	Alarm answering time: The time interval that begins when the alarm is received at the fire department communication centre and ends when the alarm is acknowledged at the communication centre	15 seconds	95%	received at the communication or dispatch centre 2. Alarm answering time: The time the call is received at the communication or dispatch centre from the time the alarm is acknowledged by the communication or dispatch centre 3. Alarm processing time: The time the call is initially received by the communication or dispatch centre from the first time facilities/units are notified of the emergency by the communication or dispatch centre 4. Alarm handling time: The time the alarm is received at the PSAP from the beginning time that emergency facilities/unit(s) have information transmitted to them 5. Turnout time: The time the call is received by the facilities/unit from the time that the unit leaves the station 6. Travel time: The time the unit(s) leaves the station from the time that the first unit arrives on scene 7. Initiating action/intervention time: The time between when the fire department first arrives on the scene and when they begin to respond to the emergency
	3.	Alarm processing time: The time interval from when the alarm is acknowledged at the fire department communication centre until response information begins to be transmitted via voice or electronic means to fire department facilities and fire department units	64 seconds for calls other than the following calls; and 90 seconds for the following calls: 1. Calls requiring emergency medical dispatch questioning and pre-arrival medical instructions 2. Calls requiring language translation 3. Calls requiring the use of a TTY/TDD device or audio/video relay services 4. Calls of criminal activity that require information vital to emergency responder safety prior to dispatching units 5. Hazardous material incidents 6. Technical rescue 7. Calls that require determining the	90%	

Regulation Section Affected	Provision			Description
		location of the alarm due to insufficient information		8. Total response time: The time the call is initially received by the PSAP from the time the first unit arrives on scene
4.	Alarm handling time: The time interval from the receipt of the alarm at the PSAP until the beginning of the transmittal of the response information via voice or electronic means to fire department facilities or the fire department units in the field	8. Calls received by text message		
5.	Turnout time: The time interval that begins when the fire department facilities and fire department units notification process begins by either an audible alarm or visual announcement or both and ends at the beginning point of travel time	No standard; set out the time interval value that the fire department achieves or exceeds 90% of the time	No benchmark	
6.	Travel time: The time interval that begins when a fire department unit is en route to the incident and ends when the fire department unit arrives at the scene	80 seconds for fire and special operations; 60 seconds for emergency medical services	90%	
7.	Initiating action/intervention time: The time interval from when a fire department unit arrives on the scene to the initiation of emergency mitigation	240 seconds for fire suppression; 240 seconds for the arrival of a unit with a first responder with an automatic external defibrillator or higher level capability	No benchmark	
8.	Total response time: The time interval from the receipt of the alarm at the PSAP to when the first	no standard for other services	No benchmark	

Regulation Section Affected	Provision			Description
	fire department unit is initiating action or intervening to control the incident	department achieves or exceeds 90% of the time		
1. (2)	(2) The public report does not have to set out information for items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 if the information is not available from the fire department's records.			If a fire department does not have information for alarm transfer time, alarm answering time, alarm processing time, alarm handling time, or total response time, then this information does not need to be included in the public report.
<div>SCHEDULE 1</div> <div>REQUIRED INFORMATION</div> <div>VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS</div>				
2. (1)	2. (1) The public report must set out the following information respecting incidents in which the first fire department unit that arrives on the scene includes at least one volunteer firefighter: 1. For each time interval set out in the following Table, the time interval value that the fire department achieves or exceeds 90% of the time.			In instances, where the first fire truck on scene has at least one volunteer firefighter, the fire department will include the response time that they met or exceeded 90% of the time in their public report.
Table	Item	Column 1		Definitions of each item are as follows: 1. Alarm transfer time: The time the call the PSAP is in receipt of the alarm from the time that the alarm is first received at the communication or dispatch centre
	1.	Alarm transfer time: The time interval from the receipt of the emergency alarm at the PSAP until the alarm is first received at the fire department communication centre		
	2.	Alarm answering time: The time interval that begins when the alarm is received at the fire department communication centre and ends when the alarm is acknowledged at the communication centre		
	3.	Alarm processing time: The time interval from when the alarm is acknowledged at the fire department communication centre until response information begins to be transmitted via voice or electronic		

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
4.	means to fire department facilities and fire department units	
4.	Alarm handling time: The time interval from the receipt of the alarm at the PSAP until the beginning of the transmittal of the response information via voice or electronic means to fire department facilities or the fire department units in the field	2. Alarm answering time: The time the call is received at the communication or dispatch centre from the time the alarm is acknowledged by the communication or dispatch centre
5.	Turnout time: The time interval that begins when the fire department facilities and fire department units notification process begins by either an audible alarm or visual annunciation or both and ends at the beginning point of travel time	3. Alarm processing time: The time the call is initially received by the communication or dispatch centre from the first time facilities/units are notified of the emergency by the communication or dispatch centre
6.	Travel time: The time interval that begins when a fire department unit is en route to the incident and ends when the fire department unit arrives at the scene	4. Alarm handling time: The time the alarm is received at the PSAP from the beginning time that emergency facilities/unit(s) have information transmitted to them
7.	Initiating action/intervention time: The time interval from when a fire department unit arrives on the scene to the initiation of emergency mitigation	5. Turnout time: The time the call is received by the facilities/unit from the time that the unit leaves the station
8.	Total response time: The time interval from the receipt of the alarm at the PSAP to when the first fire department unit is initiating action or intervening to control the incident	6. Travel time: The time the unit(s) leaves the station from the time that the first unit arrives on scene
		7. Initiating action/intervention time: The time between when the fire department first arrives on the scene and when they begin to respond to the emergency

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
2. (2)	(2) The public report does not have to set out information for items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 if the information is not available from the fire department's records.	8. Total response time: The time the call is initially received by the PSAP from the time the first unit arrives on scene If a fire department does not have information for alarm transfer time, alarm answering time, alarm processing time, alarm handling time, or total response time then this information does not need to be included in the public report.

Clause-by-Clause Explanation

Community Risk Assessments Regulation under the

Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
Mandatory Use		
1.	<p>Mandatory use</p> <p>1. Every municipality, and every fire department in a territory without municipal organization, must,</p> <p>(a) complete and review a community risk assessment as provided by this Regulation; and</p> <p>(b) use its community risk assessment to inform decisions about the provision of fire protection services.</p>	<p>A municipality is responsible for completing a community risk assessment and using the completed assessment to make evidence-based decisions on the provision of fire protection services in their community.</p> <p>In an area where there is no local government, the fire department is responsible for completing a community risk assessment and using the completed assessment to make evidence-based decisions on the provision of fire protection services in their community.</p>

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
	What it is	
2. (1)	What it is 2. (1) A community risk assessment is a process of identifying, analyzing, evaluating and prioritizing risks to public safety to inform decisions about the provision of fire protection services.	An explanation of what is a community risk assessment in the regulation.
	Mandatory profiles	
2. (2)	Mandatory profiles (2) A community risk assessment must include consideration of the mandatory profiles listed in Schedule 1.	Schedule 1 lists all of the factors within a community that a municipality must consider when identifying and categorizing risks.
	Form	
2. (3)	Form (3) A community risk assessment must be in the form, if any, that the Fire Marshal provides or approves.	If OFMEM provides a community risk assessment template a municipality or fire department in an area where there is no local government must use the template provided. A municipality or fire department in an area where there is no local government that uses another risk assessment process can be approved by OFMEM provided the mandatory profiles outlined in Schedule 1 are included.
	When to complete (at least every five years)	
3. (1)	When to complete (at least every five years) 3. (1) The municipality or fire department must complete a community risk assessment no later than five years after the day its previous community risk assessment was completed.	Municipalities or fire departments in areas with where there is no local government must complete a risk assessment every five years.

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
New municipality or fire department		
3. (2)	New municipality or fire department (2) If a municipality, or a fire department in a territory without municipal organization, comes into existence, the municipality or fire department must complete a community risk assessment no later than two years after the day it comes into existence	If a new municipality or fire department in an area where there is no local government is created after the regulation comes into force, they must complete their first community risk assessment within two years.
Transition		
3. (3)	Transition (3) A municipality that exists on July 1, 2019, or a fire department in a territory without municipal organization that exists on July 1, 2019, must complete a community risk assessment no later than July 1, 2024.	A municipality or fire department in an area where there is no local government has five years to complete its community risk assessment when the regulation comes into force on July 1, 2019. As a result, the first community risk assessment will not need to be in place until July 1, 2024.
Revocation		
3. (4)	Revocation (4) Subsection (3) and this subsection are revoked on July 1, 2025	The 'transition' item in the regulation will be removed on July 1, 2025, as municipalities or fire departments in areas where there is no local government will have completed a risk assessment.
When to review (at least every year)		
4. (1)	When to review (at least every year)	Risk assessments must be reviewed annually within the five year period.

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
	<p>4. (1) The municipality or fire department must complete a review of its community risk assessment no later than 12 months after,</p> <p>(a) the day its community risk assessment was completed; and</p> <p>(b) the day its previous review was completed.</p>	
	Other reviews	
4. (2)	<p>Other reviews</p> <p>(2) The municipality or fire department must also review its community risk assessment whenever necessary.</p>	Risk assessments must be reviewed whenever necessary.
	Revisions	
4. (3)	<p>Revisions</p> <p>(3) The municipality or fire department must revise its community risk assessment if it is necessary to reflect,</p> <p>(a) any significant changes in the mandatory profiles;</p> <p>(b) any other significant matters arising from the review.</p>	Municipalities and or fire departments in an area where there is no local government must revise its risk assessment if there are any significant changes to the mandatory profiles or another significant change in the community
	New assessment instead of review	
4. (4)	<p>New assessment instead of review</p> <p>(4) The municipality or fire department does not have to review its community risk assessment if it expects to complete a new community risk assessment on or before the day it would complete the review.</p>	If a municipality or fire department plans to complete a new risk assessment before the five years is up, then an annual review is not required.
	Commencement	
5.	<p>Commencement</p> <p>5. This Regulation comes into force on the later of July 1, 2019 and the day it is filed.</p>	The regulation comes into force July 1, 2019.

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
SCHEDULE 1 MANDATORY PROFILES		
Schedule 1	1. Geographic profile: The physical features of the community, including the nature and placement of features such as highways, waterways, railways, canyons, bridges, landforms and wildland-urban interfaces.	Physical features of the community may present inherent risks or potentially have an impact on fire department access or response time.
Schedule 1	2. Building stock profile: The types of buildings in the community, the uses of the buildings in the community, the number of buildings of each type, the number of buildings of each use and any building-related risks known to the fire department.	Potential fire risks associated with different types or uses of buildings given their prevalence in the community and the presence or absence of fire safety systems and equipment at time of construction.
Schedule 1	3. Critical infrastructure profile: The capabilities and limitations of critical infrastructure, including electricity distribution, water distribution, telecommunications, hospitals and airports.	Presence/availability and capacity of infrastructure elements that could have a significant impact on such things as dispatch, communications, suppression operations, overall health care or transportation for the community if compromised, or that may present unique fire risks by virtue of their size or design.
Schedule 1	4. Demographic profile: The composition of the community's population, respecting matters relevant to the community, such as population size and dispersion, age, gender, cultural background, level of education, socioeconomic make-up, and transient population.	Characteristics of the population in the community in order to tailor delivery of fire protection services including public education and fire prevention programs.
Schedule 1	5. Hazard profile: The hazards in the community, including natural hazards, hazards caused by humans, and technological hazards.	Hazards, to which fire departments may be expected to respond, that may have a significant impact on the

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
		community. Examples of natural hazards would include floods, forest fires or earthquakes; human caused hazards would include such things as chemical or biological attacks, or other terrorist activity; and technological hazards would include such things as industrial pollution, nuclear or hazardous materials incidents.
Schedule 1	6. Public safety response profile: The types of incidents responded to by other entities in the community, and those entities' response capabilities.	Other public safety response agencies (such as police/ambulance/rescue) that might be tasked to or able to assist in the some capacity to the response to emergencies or in mitigating the impact of emergencies to which the fire department responds.
Schedule 1	7. Community services profile: The types of services provided by other entities in the community, and those entities' service capabilities.	Presence or absence and potential abilities of other agencies, organizations, or associations to provide services that may assist in mitigating the impact of emergencies to which the fire department responds.
Schedule 1	8. Economic profile: The economic sectors affecting the community that are critical to its financial sustainability.	Economic drivers in the community that have significant influence on the ability of the community to provide or maintain service levels.

Regulation Section Affected	Provision	Description
Schedule 1	<p>9. Past loss and event history profile: The community's past emergency response experience, including the following analysis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number and types of emergency responses, injuries, deaths and dollar losses. 2. Comparison of the community's fire loss statistics with provincial fire loss statistics. <p>Note: Each profile is to be interpreted as extending only to matters relevant to fire protection services.</p>	<p>Evaluation of previous response data to identify circumstances and behaviours that will inform decisions on fire protection services delivery including public fire safety education and inspection programs.</p>

Questions & Answers

Fire Safety Regulations

General

1. What are the new regulations that the ministry developed under the Fire Protection and Prevention Act (FPPA)?

- The ministry has developed three new regulations under the FPPA that relate to:
 - Certification of firefighters;
 - Community risk assessments to inform the delivery of fire protection services; and,
 - Public reporting on fire department response times.

2. What is the Fire Safety Technical Table (the Table)?

- The Table was established in January 2017 to identify policy gaps and challenges, and to provide recommendations to the ministry to modernize fire service delivery in Ontario.
- The Table includes municipal representation from the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO), the Town of Aurora, fire associations and representatives from career, composite and volunteer fire departments from both urban and rural communities.
- The initial focus of the Table has been to inform the development of recommendations for the ministry on firefighter certification, conducting community risk assessments, public reporting of fire-related data, and other matters of collective interest.

3. Why does the government need the advice of a technical table?

- The FPPA is over 20 years old, which means there is a need to address emerging gaps and challenges related to the delivery of fire safety in Ontario, including a lack of mandatory standards related to firefighter training and certification.
- The ministry established the Table to seek input from knowledgeable stakeholders, including firefighter associations, fire departments and municipalities. The advice received from stakeholders complements the existing technical expertise of the Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (OFMEM), allowing the ministry to take into account municipal and local concerns when addressing various challenges.

4. Who has been consulted on these regulations?

- In addition to consultations with the Table and partner ministries, the proposals were posted on the regulatory registry for public comment in early 2018 – approximately 400 comments were received.

5. When would the regulations come into force?

- Mandatory certification: July 1, 2019, with some sections coming into force on January 1, 2020 and January 1, 2021.
- Community risk assessment: July 1, 2019.
- Public reporting: January 1, 2020.

Questions & Answers

Fire Safety Regulations

6. Do these regulations apply to fire services that operate in unincorporated territories where the province has jurisdiction?

- Yes, the regulatory requirements will apply to unincorporated territories as well as municipalities.

Mandatory Certification

1. Why is the ministry mandating that firefighters be certified?

- Numerous coroner's inquests have identified and/or recommended the need to implement mandatory certification of firefighters/fire services personnel.
- The Occupational Health and Safety Act requires employers to provide information, instruction and supervision to a worker to protect the health or safety of the worker; however there is no mandatory requirement to train to a specific standard.
- To increase public and firefighter safety by ensuring firefighters delivering fire protection services are trained and certified to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards – which are best practice, internationally regarded and evidence based.

2. Why is the government using NFPA standards?

- NFPA is a body that creates and maintains consensus-based standards and codes for usage and adoption by local governments. These codes and standards are considered best practice, evidence based and are used throughout North America.
- NFPA standards are regularly reviewed and updated based on the latest information, with input from multiple sectors, including fire services, health care facilities, manufacturers, architects/engineers and others.

3. Which NFPA standards will firefighters have to certify to?

- Mandatory certification requirements will be implemented for the following firefighter roles:

Firefighter Roles and NFPA Standard	Available for Grandfathering	In-Force Date
Newly Hired Firefighters		
Suppression firefighters: NFPA 1001	Yes	July 1, 2019
Pump Operators: NFPA 1002	No	July 1, 2019
Technical Rescuers: NFPA 1006 (for 7 chapters)	No	January 1, 2021
Fire Educators: NFPA 1035	Yes	July 1, 2019
Newly Hired and Existing Firefighters		
Fire Officers: NFPA 1021	Yes	January 1, 2020
Fire Inspectors: NFPA 1031	Yes	January 1, 2020
Fire Investigators: NFPA 1033	No	January 1, 2020
Fire Instructors: NFPA 1041	Yes	January 1, 2020
Fire Dispatchers: NFPA 1061	No	January 1, 2020
Hazardous Materials Personnel: NFPA 1072	No	January 1, 2020

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4. **Why are some mandatory certification requirements only applicable to new hires while others are applicable to existing firefighters?**
- Based on discussions with the Table, concern was raised that a number of fire service roles are exposed to increased risk, both for the individuals performing these roles and the municipalities themselves and therefore all firefighters in these roles should be certified.
5. **If a municipality has a mutual aid agreement with another jurisdiction or First Nation department who will be responsible for ensuring the firefighters are certified?**
- Firefighters from other provinces, territories, countries outside Canada and First Nation fire departments will not be required to certify to NFPA standards.
 - The certification regulation applies to municipalities and fire departments in unorganized territories. As such, all firefighters employed by or appointed to a fire department within these areas must be certified.

Grandfathering

6. **What does grandfathering mean?**
- The grandfathering program allows existing firefighters to achieve alternative compliance with specific NFPA standards based on knowledge or experience gained to December 31, 2015.
 - Grandfathering has been re-opened to all fire departments in Ontario using the same requirements as the previous program in 2013/14.
7. **What will be required for grandfathering?**
- The grandfathering program allows existing firefighters to achieve alternative compliance with specific NFPA standards based on knowledge or experience gained to December 31, 2015.
 - Grandfathering has been re-opened to all fire departments in Ontario using the same requirements as the previous program in 2013/14.
 - Firefighters who wish to take advantage of grandfathering must submit an application through their fire department by September 30, 2018. Each firefighter's application must be signed by their Fire Chief, confirming the information provided is valid and that supporting documentation is available for audit. Supporting documentation includes proof of completion of Ontario Fire College courses or programs and training or in-service records.
 - OFMEM maintains a repository of Northern Fire Protection Program (NFPP) firefighter training records. OFMEM will support NFPP fire departments through the grandfathering process by providing, upon request, individual firefighter training records to the department.
 - Applications are reviewed and approved by the OFMEM. Fire departments will receive a list of successful applicants. Successful applicants may request a Letter of Compliance

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from their department. Fire Chiefs have the authority to sign the Letter of Compliance with NFPA Standards for their firefighters.

- Existing firefighters who do not submit an application prior to September 30, 2018 will be required to complete the necessary training and testing to achieve certification where required by the regulation (e.g., fire inspectors, fire instructors).

8. How many fire services personnel were grandfathered when the program was offered in 2013/14?

- When Ontario decided to voluntarily adopt NFPA standards in 2013/14, a voluntary grandfathering program was offered that allowed fire service personnel to gain an entry point into the certification system based on knowledge or experience for:
 - Suppression Firefighters (NFPA 1001)
 - Fire Officers (NFPA 1021)
 - Fire Inspector (NFPA 1031)
 - Fire Educators (NFPA 1035)
 - Fire Instructors (NFPA 1041)
- When the grandfathering program was first offered, the ministry received over 17,000 applications from over 350 fire services.
- Approximately 66% (i.e., 11,500) of applicants applied for and were grandfathered for two or more levels of NFPA standards based on knowledge or experience.

9. If a firefighter has been grandfathered prior to the regulation coming into force and moves to another fire department, is their grandfathering still valid?

- Yes. Grandfathering is assigned to the individual, so it would remain with them even if they move to a new department.

10. Why are all NFPA standards outlined for mandatory certification not available for grandfathering?

- Grandfathering is not available for all positions as there were no Ontario based programs in place for some positions before Ontario endorsed NFPA certification standards in 2013/14.

11. If training records are not available, could Fire Chiefs swear an oath to say somebody has completed the necessary skills and training?

- No. Training information/records or calls for service records are needed to substantiate eligibility for grandfathering. This information should already be in the firefighters' training and calls for service records that fire departments are required to maintain.

12. How much time will it take a Fire Chief to grandfather each firefighter in their department?

- Time for a Fire Chief or designate to complete the application to grandfather each firefighter in his/her department would vary as the review of training or calls to service records would be required in order to substantiate a firefighter's eligibility.

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- The training and calls for service information needed to substantiate eligibility for grandfathering should already be in the firefighters' records maintained by the fire department.

13. Who will be responsible for grandfathering firefighters in the fire departments that operate in unorganized territories?

- Fire Chiefs appointed to NFPP departments would be responsible.
- The ministry understands that some NFPP fire departments may face issues with locating and compiling the necessary records for their firefighters.
- For these cases, OFMEM would provide, upon request, individual firefighter training records or calls for service records to the department.

Internship Program

14. What does “internship” mean, as outlined in the regulation?

- The internship program would allow municipalities/fire departments to hire new uncertified individuals who would have up to 24 months, with the potential of an additional 12 months upon approval of the Fire Marshal, to become certified.
- Firefighters seeking employment as either a Fire Instructor or Fire Inspector may enter into the internship program for a period of six months (with an additional six months upon approval of the Fire Marshal) to allow them to train and become certified.
- The ministry will work with the sector and appropriate stakeholders to determine the criteria for the internship program, including acceptable duties an intern may perform under direct supervision by a qualified individual before the regulation comes into force.

Training and Testing

15. What is mandatory certification going to cost municipalities?

- Since 2013/14, many fire services have been voluntarily training to NFPA standards. There are also a number of fire departments that have voluntarily been certifying their firefighters.
- Additional costs to municipalities for mandatory certification primarily relate to training materials (i.e., study manuals) and staff compensation. This would include the potential need to pay a firefighter to take training offsite if it is not delivered in-house or for a volunteer firefighter to take time off work and attend in-house or offsite training.
- Fire departments that are training to NFPA standards would likely already have training materials.

16. How much will it cost a new recruit to become a volunteer firefighter?

- The cost for a new recruit to become certified is dependent on the level of service provided by the municipality and the location of training. As such, costs will vary.
- The cost for a new volunteer recruit to be certified to NFPA 1001, Levels I and II (exterior and interior attack) at the Ontario Fire College, would be \$130 if the recruit enrolls in the 2-Part “Recruit” (which is a blend of in-class and online learning) delivery model. It would

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cost \$325 if the recruit enrolls in the 5-Part (which is only in-class learning) delivery model.

- Costs for training at Regional Training Centres or at a College of Applied Arts and Technology/Private Career College may vary and, in some circumstances, be more costly than what is charged at the Ontario Fire College.
- In addition, there may be costs for travel and staff compensation; however, these would vary depending on the distance travelled and whether the municipality/fire department provides staff compensation.

17. How will the ministry support fire departments with training and certification?

- Ontario specific training course content produced by the Ontario Fire College will continue to be made available online and free of charge, while other instructor material through third party publishers is made available at a nominal cost (\$75-125 for study manuals that can be shared amongst students).
- Online knowledge testing will be made available at no charge which would reduce municipal travel expenses.
- The ministry will work with the Table and municipalities, especially those who represent small, northern and rural areas, to identify specific challenges and seek their input in developing an implementation model that would best address their needs in order to ensure successful implementation.

18. How will the fire departments that operate in unorganized territories be supported?

- Fire departments that operate in the unorganized territories are part of the NFPP.
- OFMEM, having oversight for the NFPP, would support the NFPP Fire Chiefs with the implementation of the regulations, including covering related costs as appropriate.

19. When will training content be made available to fire services?

- Content for fire services that choose to deliver in-house training to their firefighters is currently available online through recognized third-party publishers and through OFMEM for Ontario specific content.

20. When will online testing be made available?

- The ministry is currently working to help ensure that online testing is made available before requirements come into force July 1, 2019.

21. Will the requirement to certify to NFPA standards mean that firefighters train for incidents that they may not be dealing with in their community?

- No. Firefighters will not have to certify to NFPA standards for roles that they do not perform in their community.
- Municipalities set levels of service and provide fire protection services in accordance with their needs and circumstances.

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22. Would firefighters be required to re-train and pass a certification test every time a new edition of an NFPA standard is issued?

- No. However, it would be recommended that fire departments and firefighters review and train to any new edition of an NFPA standard to stay current in their field.

23. How many hours will it take a new recruit in a northern/rural area with no high-rise/urban issues to become certified as a volunteer firefighter?

- A new volunteer recruit would have an opportunity to spread these hours over a period of two years, or three upon approval of the Fire Marshal, if they enrol in the internship program (which will likely be the case if they are not certified before being hired).
- A new recruit training to NFPA 1001 Level 1 (exterior attack) would have to complete approximately 225 hours of training.
 - If the new recruit is enrolled in the internship program which provides 24 months, this would equate to approximately two hours of training per week with 52 weeks per year (or approximately nine and a half hours a month) over the course of a two year period.
 - Should this new recruit obtain an extension by the Fire Marshal to be an intern for an additional 12 months on top of the 24 months, this would equate to approximately one and a half hours of training per week with 52 weeks per year (or approximately six and a quarter hours a month) over the course of a three year period.
- An additional 90 hours of training is required should a recruit want to be certified to NFPA 1001 Level 1 and Level 2 (interior attack).
 - If the new recruit is enrolled in the internship program, this would equate to approximately three hours of training per week with 52 weeks per year (or approximately 13 hours a month) over the course of a two year period.
 - Should this new recruit obtain an extension by the Fire Marshal to be an intern for an additional 12 months on top of the 24 months, this would equate to approximately two hours per week with 52 weeks per year (or approximately nine hours a month) over the course of a three year period.

24. Would volunteer firefighters be expected to travel for training/testing? If so, who would be expected to cover these costs for fire departments in unorganized territories?

- In some instances, volunteer firefighters may have to travel for training and testing.
- The ministry will work with municipalities to minimize impacts such as reducing travel to take training and certification so that fire services who wish to train their firefighters locally will be able to do so.
- We will work with the Table and municipalities, especially those who represent small, northern and rural areas, to identify specific challenges and seek their input in developing an implementation model that would best address their needs in order to ensure successful implementation.

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Community Risk Assessments

- 1. Why is the ministry requiring municipalities to conduct mandatory community risk assessments?**
 - Community risk assessments will better ensure fire departments understand the unique needs and circumstances of their communities, including fire risks.
 - This will help municipalities make evidence based decisions on the provision of fire protection services in their communities.
- 2. How is the new community risk assessment different from the risk assessment some municipalities currently complete?**
 - OFMEM has promoted the completion of a simplified risk assessment to inform decisions relating to the provision of fire protection services.
 - OFMEM has found that a large portion of municipalities do complete risk assessments. Although this is occurring, there is no mandatory requirement for them to do so.
 - The new requirements in the community risk assessment regulation build on the existing simplified risk assessments that many municipalities already conduct. This would standardize the process and help ensure a consistent and robust approach to assessing community risk across the province.
 - If a municipality currently conducts an equivalent risk assessment process, the municipality, upon approval from the Fire Marshal, would not be required to complete the risk assessment as set out in the regulation.
- 3. How is the ministry planning to support small and rural municipalities that do not have the resources to complete a more comprehensive assessment?**
 - OFMEM will be providing municipalities with a risk assessment guideline that includes a sample template to assist municipalities in completing the risk assessment.
 - OFMEM will also provide support to small/rural communities who may not be able to complete the risk assessment without assistance.
- 4. When will the template be made available to municipalities and fire services?**
 - The ministry will work with stakeholders on the development of the template which will be available before the regulation comes into force on July 1, 2019.
 - All municipalities will have to complete the new community risk assessment by July 1, 2024.

Public Reporting

- 1. Why is the ministry requiring that municipalities publicly report on their response times?**
 - Under the FPPA, fire departments report information through the completion of a Standard Incident Report (SIR) to the Fire Marshal.

Questions & Answers

Fire Safety Regulations

- Fire departments report response times using varying definitions which results in inconsistent data that may not be properly interpreted.
 - Not all fire departments report response times to their municipal councils and where they do, only some departments, typically the larger ones, report this information publicly.
 - This regulation will create consistent reporting and increase transparency and accountability by providing the public with a clear understanding of what they can expect from their fire service in terms of their response times.
- 2. Why does the ministry have different requirements for fire trucks made up of career firefighters and volunteer firefighters?**
- The public reporting regulation requirements differ for career and volunteer firefighters to recognize there are differences in the make-up of fire service delivery across Ontario and response times may vary depending on the department type.
 - Fire trucks made up of all career firefighters are required to report their response times against benchmarks that have been set out in NFPA.
 - Fire trucks made up of at least one volunteer firefighter would only be required to report what their response time is 90 percent of the time. They would not be required to compare these to benchmarks that have been set out in NFPA.
- 3. What is the process for public reporting?**
- Beginning January 1, 2020:
 - Fire departments provide time stamp data to OFMEM through the existing Standard Incident Reporting system.
 - OFMEM will use this information to calculate response times and will then provide calculated response times back to fire departments.
 - Upon receiving calculated response time data, fire departments must prepare a public report. Fire departments must submit their public report to municipal council. This provides fire departments and municipalities the opportunity to explain their response times. Explanatory language will help the public understand the factors that may impact a fire department's response times.
 - Once OFMEM receives public reports from all fire departments, OFMEM will publicly post these reports on its website.
- 4. What evidence was used to support the response times in the regulation?**
- The definitions and benchmarks for response times come from NFPA – an association that creates and maintains industry best practice, evidence based standards and codes internationally.
 - NFPA standards are regularly reviewed and updated based on the latest information, with input from multiple sectors, including fire services, health care facilities, manufacturers, architects/engineers and others.

Questions & Answers

Fire Safety Regulations

5. Why has the ministry included medical response times as part of the public reporting regulation?

- Currently, fire departments respond to medical emergency calls. Information from these calls are reported to OFMEM through the SIR system.
- The public reporting regulation requires fire departments to report on their turnout times related to emergency medical services and travel time for a fire department unit with a first responder with an automatic external defibrillator or higher level capability.
- The ministry will be conducting a comprehensive review of the SIR and through this process, will ensure that the capability to report on the medical calls in the regulation are reported and captured accurately by fire departments.
- The public reporting regulation does not imply that firefighters have the authority to perform acts that the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991* does not permit them to perform.