



FORM TITLE

Header text

In accordance with sections 43 through 45 of [Procedure Bylaw 35M2017](#), the information provided **may be included** in the written record for Council and Council Committee meetings which are publicly available through www.calgary.ca/ph. Comments that are disrespectful or do not contain required information may not be included.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY ACT

Personal information provided in submissions relating to matters before Council or Council Committees is collected under the authority of Bylaw 35M2017 and Section 33(c) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy (FOIP) Act of Alberta, and/or the Municipal Government Act (MGA) Section 230 and 636, for the purpose of receiving public participation in municipal decision-making. Your name and comments will be made publicly available in the Council agenda. If you have questions regarding the collection and use of your personal information, please contact City Clerk's Legislative Coordinator at 403-268-5861, or City Clerk's Office, 700 Macleod Trail S.E., P.O. Box 2100, Postal Station 'M' 8007, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2M5.

I have read and understand that my name and comments will be made publicly available in the Council agenda. My email address will not be included in the public record.

First name (required) Resident

Last name (required) Resident

What do you want to do? (required) Submit a comment

Public hearing item (required - max 75 characters) Budget Adjustments

Date of meeting Nov 22, 2021

Comments - please refrain from providing personal information in this field (maximum 2500 characters)

The city continues to index extremely generous DB pension and salaries to inflation, while the city is undergoing a downturn.
The city had a surplus of over 200M in 2020, while preaching that they are "very poor" and need money (always the same rhetoric) - it appeared on this engagement page.
Taxes have only increased, while services have been reduced, cut, eliminated (Reduced city golf, selling parks off, no more public skating, paying for extra garbage, lack of sidewalk maintenance, horridly ugly patch jobs on street potholes and uneven sidewalks that last 2-3 weeks, flooding due to stormwater mismanagement and neglect - inner city has lost tons trees and permeable spaces with 0 upgrades to stormwater)

With our now double states of emergency (Health and now Climate) you forget.. you are a city. Focus on the core things that a city needs. Roads, Streets, Sidewalks, Garbage, Water, Parks. Cut the bureaucracy, cut the crap, cut the virtue signaling. Do people need a 10\$ gift card to answer a survey? How much did that cost the city? The city is sponsoring Instagram influencers - what a disgusting misuse of public money! Also - it doesn't matter how many times I email, submit, etc. No one reads these submissions (esp. council, at least the old council who showed up routinely never having read up on a single submission or issue, kept their status on "online" and voted digitally. Like Geezus that's your one job is to attend council meetings).



FORM TITLE

Header text

In accordance with sections 43 through 45 of [Procedure Bylaw 35M2017](#), the information provided **may be included** in the written record for Council and Council Committee meetings which are publicly available through www.calgary.ca/ph. Comments that are disrespectful or do not contain required information may not be included.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY ACT

Personal information provided in submissions relating to matters before Council or Council Committees is collected under the authority of Bylaw 35M2017 and Section 33(c) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy (FOIP) Act of Alberta, and/or the Municipal Government Act (MGA) Section 230 and 636, for the purpose of receiving public participation in municipal decision-making. Your name and comments will be made publicly available in the Council agenda. If you have questions regarding the collection and use of your personal information, please contact City Clerk's Legislative Coordinator at 403-268-5861, or City Clerk's Office, 700 Macleod Trail S.E., P.O. Box 2100, Postal Station 'M' 8007, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2M5.

- I have read and understand that my name and comments will be made publicly available in the Council agenda. My email address will not be included in the public record.

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| First name (required) | kevin |
| Last name (required) | sarafin |
| What do you want to do? (required) | Submit a comment |
| Public hearing item (required - max 75 characters) | council proposed investments |
| Date of meeting | Nov 22, 2020 |

Comments - please refrain from providing personal information in this field (maximum 2500 characters)

City survey showed snow clearing is number two issue with Calgarians. and all the city comes up with is we will try and improve snow clearing times. Proper snow removal The city owns the sidewalks. I suggest the city start doing its responsibility before it bites them/tax payer. Supreme Court says people can sue cities over snow removal activities that cause injury. The decision is a lawsuit brought against the City of Nelson, B.C. by Taryn Joy Marchi, who injured her leg while climbing over a snowbank in 2015.We call them windrows. That's what the snow clearing creates. The city of Calgary has their own bylaws pertaining to snow removal for owners of property. The city also demands owners Remove a minimum width of 1.5 meters of snow and ice – down to bare surface that from a public pathway bordering their property . Pile snow from their private driveway or walkway on their own property (e.g. front lawn). Snow from a public sidewalk or pathway may be shoveled onto another public property, such as a road. The City does not clear windrows. Property owners are not required to clear them but may choose to for easier access to a driveway or on-street parking space. windrows push cars further into the streets.(who pays for the damaged vehicles who pays for the injuries caused by homeowners out there clearing them, who will pay for a lawsuit. who will help out the snow angel that helps his old neighbor these are all issues that the city creates.) Our crews make every effort to minimize windrows size. Talking from experience there seems to be no effort. they are on a timeline, no time to stop and no problem if the city puts the road snow on my cleared sidewalk, what? makes it right for the city and not right for us. I propose the city relooks at the budget and increase the budget so at the least we rid the roads of windrows, closing argu-

DISCLAIMER

1/2

This document is strictly private, confidential and personal to its recipients and should not be copied, distributed or reproduced in whole or in part, nor passed to any third party.

Nov 17, 2021

4:56:24 PM



FORM TITLE

Header text

ments. Deals with the plaguing number two issue. Should be listening to the majority. new snow removal equipment. machinery can be environmentally friendly, fuel savings, makes roads and crosswalks intersection pathways safer and less chance of injuries and lawsuits. creates jobs and with jobs more tax money. Another bonus is the PR showing you cared.as a homeowner I would pay the extra money to have state of the art snow removal. we would be the leaders of the world. Please do the right thing and improve snow removal by increasing the budget to support it. thank you for hearing my voice.

Kevin Sarafin



FORM TITLE

Header text

In accordance with sections 43 through 45 of [Procedure Bylaw 35M2017](#), the information provided **may be included** in the written record for Council and Council Committee meetings which are publicly available through www.calgary.ca/ph. Comments that are disrespectful or do not contain required information may not be included.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY ACT

Personal information provided in submissions relating to matters before Council or Council Committees is collected under the authority of Bylaw 35M2017 and Section 33(c) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy (FOIP) Act of Alberta, and/or the Municipal Government Act (MGA) Section 230 and 636, for the purpose of receiving public participation in municipal decision-making. Your name and comments will be made publicly available in the Council agenda. If you have questions regarding the collection and use of your personal information, please contact City Clerk's Legislative Coordinator at 403-268-5861, or City Clerk's Office, 700 Macleod Trail S.E., P.O. Box 2100, Postal Station 'M' 8007, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2M5.

- I have read and understand that my name and comments will be made publicly available in the Council agenda. My email address will not be included in the public record.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| First name (required) | Joe |
| Last name (required) | Catalano |
| What do you want to do? (required) | Submit a comment |
| Public hearing item (required - max 75 characters) | Cost of Living |
| Date of meeting | Nov 16, 2021 |

Comments - please refrain from providing personal information in this field (maximum 2500 characters)

At a time when inflation is killing citizens pocket books, people are unable to work, young people can't afford to buy a house on their own it is embarrassing that our new Mayor has decided that virtue signalling for the environment, and not cost of living, is the most important issue facing Calgarians. Further, the proposed tax increase would be a yet another increase (tenth year in a row?!) at a time when Calgarians are still suffering the effects of a pandemic, a failing federal government, anemic provincial government, and an apparently out of touch municipal government. At what point is the answer not how much more to squeeze out of Calgarians, but how to cut spending; this is ludicrous.



Suite 900, 441 - 5th Avenue SW
Calgary, AB T2P 2V1

November 17, 2021

Mayor Joyti Gondek and City Council
City of Calgary
P.O. Box 2100, Station M
Calgary, AB T2P 2M5

Subject: CFIB submission to the City of Calgary regarding its 2022 budget adjustment

Dear Mayor Gondek and City Council,

On behalf of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB) and our 9,300 members in Alberta, including approximately 2,000 in Calgary, we are writing with concerns about the administration's proposal to increase taxes in 2022.

With the City of Calgary (the City) set to discuss and determine its 2022 budget adjustments on November 22, the survival and support of small businesses must be a priority. We recognize and greatly appreciate the City for providing support to Calgary small businesses during the pandemic, including allowing businesses to expand their patios, a property tax deferral and the Restrictions Exemption Program (REP) Business Support Grant.

However, any further tax increases, such as the 0.64 to 1 per cent tax increase administration is proposing, will further impede the economic recovery of Calgary small businesses. The City needs to plan for long-term recovery that does not impede business growth or impose new costs on small businesses at a time when they can least afford it. Across the province, only 30 per cent of Alberta small businesses and estimate it will take 24 months to full recover from the pandemic.

The enclosed submission outlines detailed recommendations for the City to consider in its immediate and long-term planning. Thank you for considering our members' concerns. If you have any questions or would like to discuss the content of our submission further, please feel free to contact me directly at 403-700-1945 or by email annie.dormuth@cfib.ca.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'A Dormuth'.

Annie Dormuth
Alberta Provincial Affairs Director

Encl. CFIB Submission to City of Calgary Mid-Cycle Budget Adjustment

City of Calgary 2022 Budget adjustment
November 2021

City of Calgary 2022 Budget Adjustment Submission

Annie Dormuth, Alberta provincial affairs director

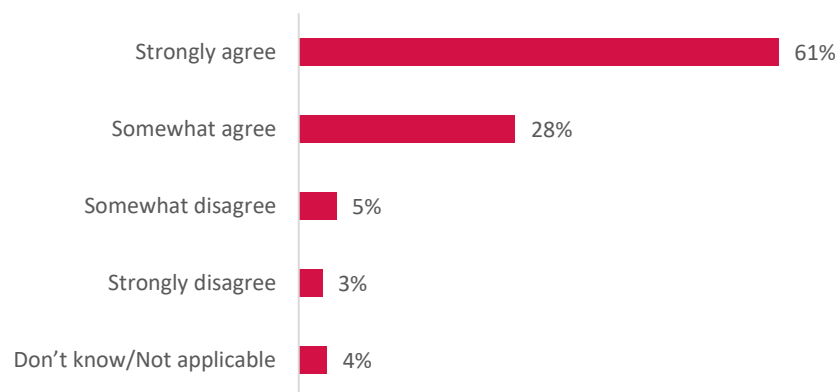
The City of Calgary (the City) has a responsibility to ensure small businesses recover from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. We understand administration has proposed a 2022 tax rate increase between 0.64 and 1 per cent, depending on Council's direction. Given the fragile state of Calgary small businesses we recommend against any tax increases or additional costs imposed on small businesses.

ENSURING ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND SMALL BUSINESS SUCCESS

In a recent survey conducted in the summer of 2021, 89 per cent of Calgary small businesses say their Calgary city council (council) has not paid enough attention to small business issues. The 2022 budget adjustment is an opportunity for council to change this perception by not increasing costs at a time when small businesses can least afford it (see Figure 1).

Figure 1

"Our municipal council has not paid enough attention to small business issues"



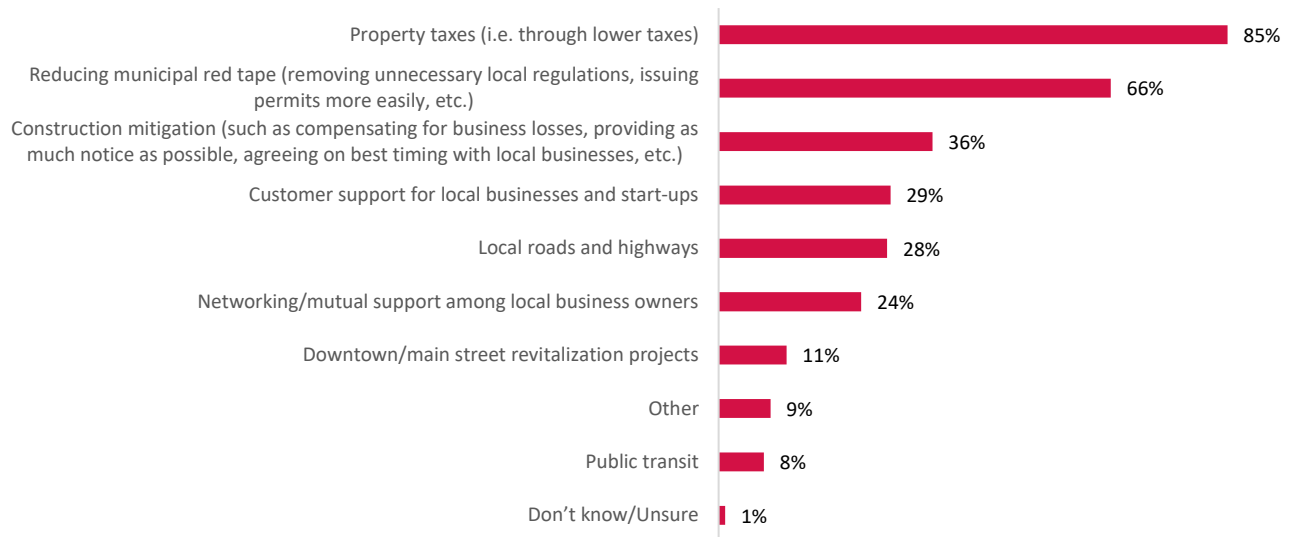
Source: CFIB, Alberta Municipal Survey, May 27-June 28, 2021, CGY n=167.

A top priority for council must be the economic recovery and success of Calgary small businesses. When asked what would help their business succeed, 85 per cent of Calgary small businesses said lowering property taxes and 66 per cent said reducing municipal red tape (see Figure 2).

CALGARY MID-CYCLE BUDGET SUBMISSION

Figure 2

In the municipality where your business is located, which of the following areas would you like to see improved to help your business succeed? (Select as many as apply)

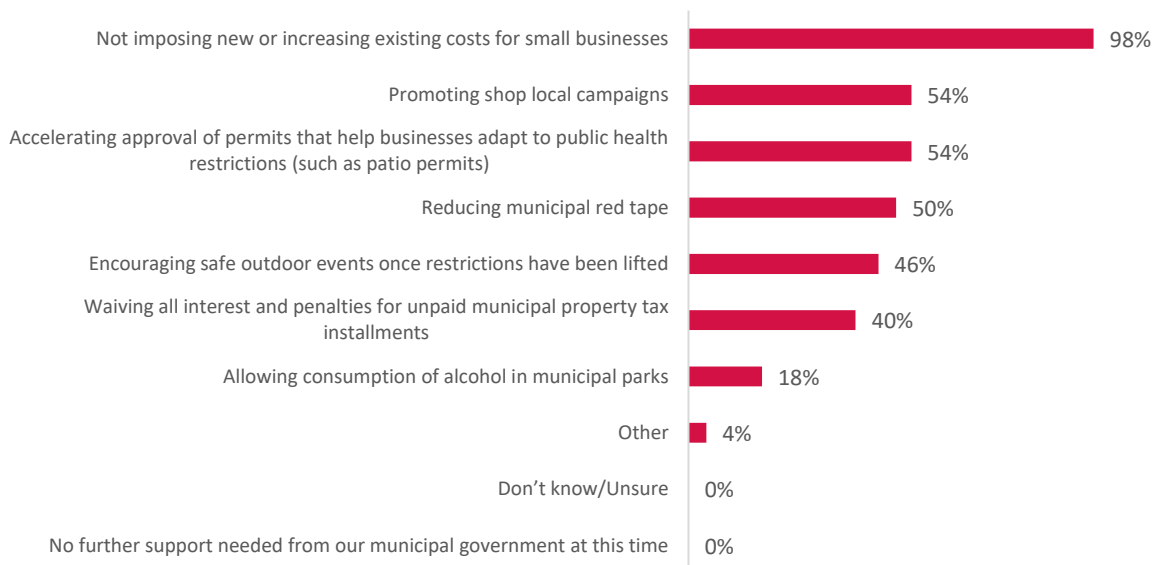


Source: CFIB, Alberta Municipal Survey, May 27-June 28, 2021, CGY n=184.

A strong majority (98 per cent) of Calgary small business owners say not imposing new or increasing existing costs for small businesses should be a key priority for council as it focuses on economic recovery (see Figure 3).

Figure 3

As your municipal government turns its focus to economic recovery, what are the key priorities for your business? (Select all that apply)



Source: CFIB, Alberta Municipal Survey, May 27-June 28, 2021, CGY n=163.

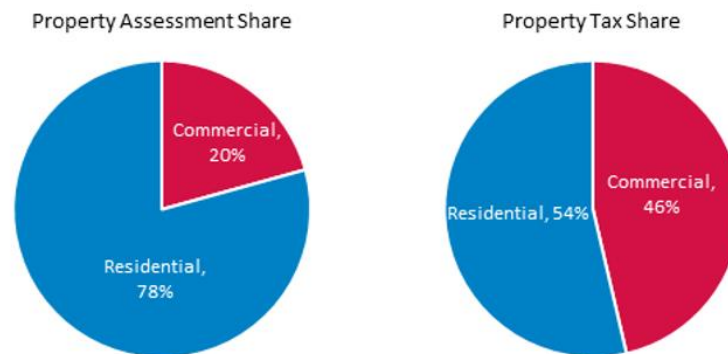
Rather than increasing taxes for small business, we recommend council instead works to find internal cost savings like it did in 2020 where operating spending decreased. In addition, we strongly encourage council to reduce non-residential property taxes and set a long-term goal for property tax fairness, renew its commitment to red tape reduction and develop a construction mitigation strategy. All of this combined will help ensure Calgary small businesses can recover from the impacts of the pandemic and thrive.

Property taxes

CFIB appreciates council has provided property tax relief through the Phased Tax Program (PTP) and adjusted the tax responsibility to a 52/48 per cent residential/non-residential split in 2020. However, 75% of Calgary small businesses still saw property tax increases over the last 4 years. Council needs to make more progress on creating a fair property tax system. Calgary businesses make up only 20 per cent of the property assessment share in the City, yet they are responsible for paying nearly half (46%) of Calgary’s property taxes. This leads to a 2.27 property tax fairness ratio (46% divided by 20%) in Calgary (see Figure 4).

Figure 4

Calgary: business share of total property taxes vs. business share of total property assessment (2020)



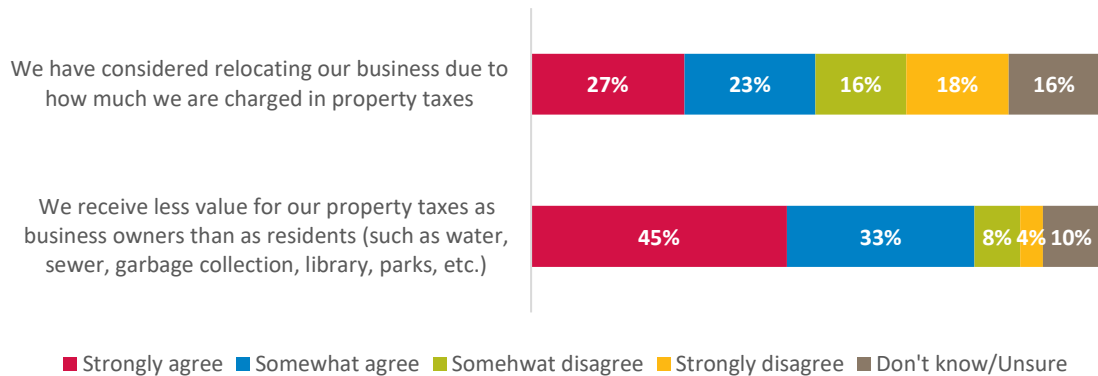
Source: CFIB analysis of Alberta Government published property tax rates 2010-2020. See CFIB’s Alberta Municipal Watch Report 2021 - Appendix A for details. Note: Numbers do not add to 100% as the farmland and machinery and equipment property classifications are not included in the analysis.

Calgary small businesses also view this ratio as unfair with 78 per cent agreeing they receive less value for their property taxes in comparison to residents. Increasing property taxes have had a negative impact on Calgary small businesses; half (50 percent) have considered relocating because of the increases (see Figure 5).

CALGARY MID-CYCLE BUDGET SUBMISSION

Figure 5

Effects of property taxes on Calgary small businesses

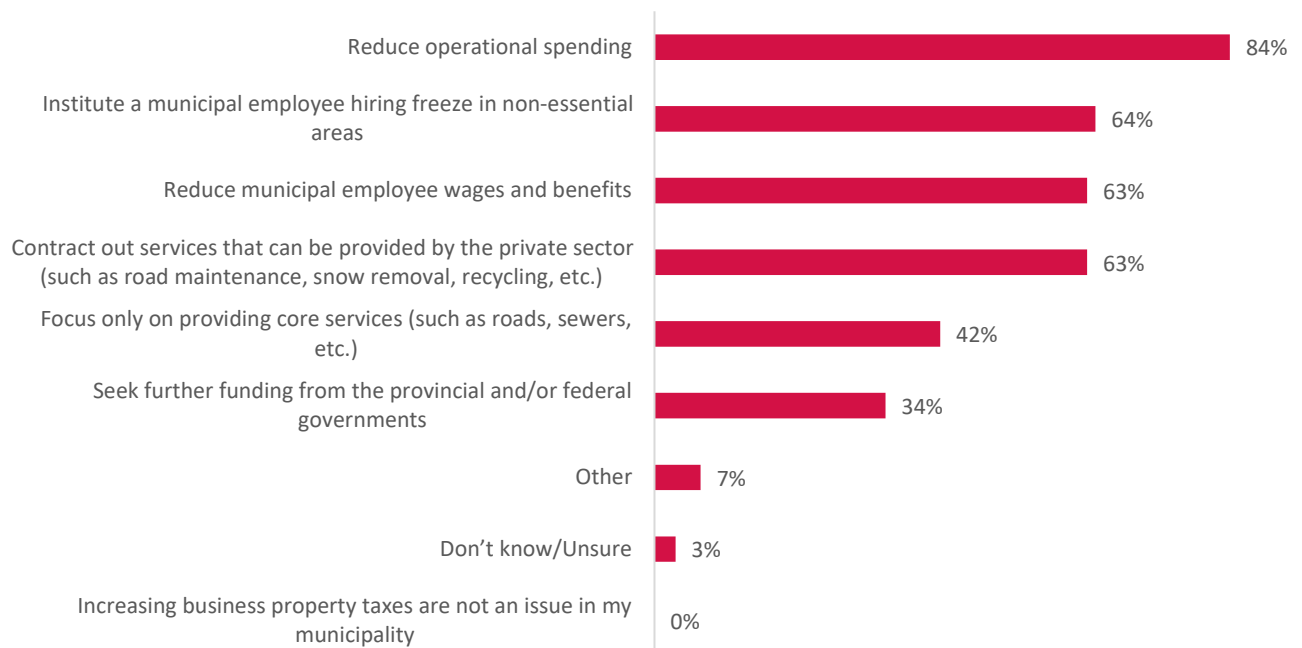


Source: CFIB, Alberta Municipal Survey, May 27-June 28, 2021, CGY n=167.

This data shows the detrimental impact of increasing property taxes on small businesses, especially at a time when small businesses are nowhere near back to normal and estimate it will take 24 months to fully recover from the impacts of the pandemic. Rather than increasing property taxes, 84 per cent of Calgary small businesses say they the City should reduce operational spending (see Figure 6).

Figure 6

How should your municipal government address increasing business property taxes? (Select all that apply)



Source: Source: CFIB, Alberta Municipal Survey, May 27-June 28, 2021, CGY n=163.

CFIB recommends council take the following action to address property taxes:

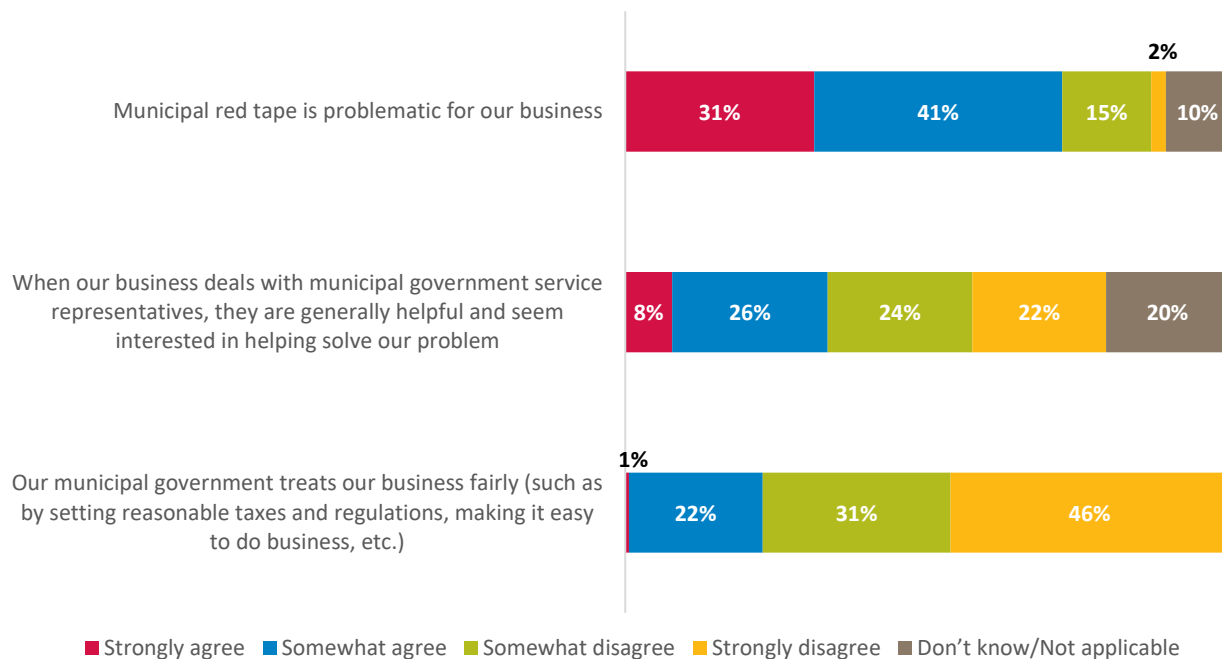
- Prioritize economic recovery by not imposing new costs or increasing existing taxes
- Reduce non-residential property taxes and set a long-term goal for property tax fairness
- Engage in sustainable spending practices by reducing overall local government costs and find internal efficiencies

Red tape reduction

72 per cent of Calgary small businesses agree municipal red tape is problematic for their business (see Figure 7). Red tape reduction is a cost-effective way for the City to assist with the economic recovery of small businesses. Half of Calgary small businesses say reducing red tape (50%) and accelerating the approval of permits (54%) are key priorities for economic recovery (see Figure 3). The City was once a municipal leader in red tape reduction, but over the last several years the City has fallen behind.

Figure 7

Municipal red tape a problem for Calgary small businesses



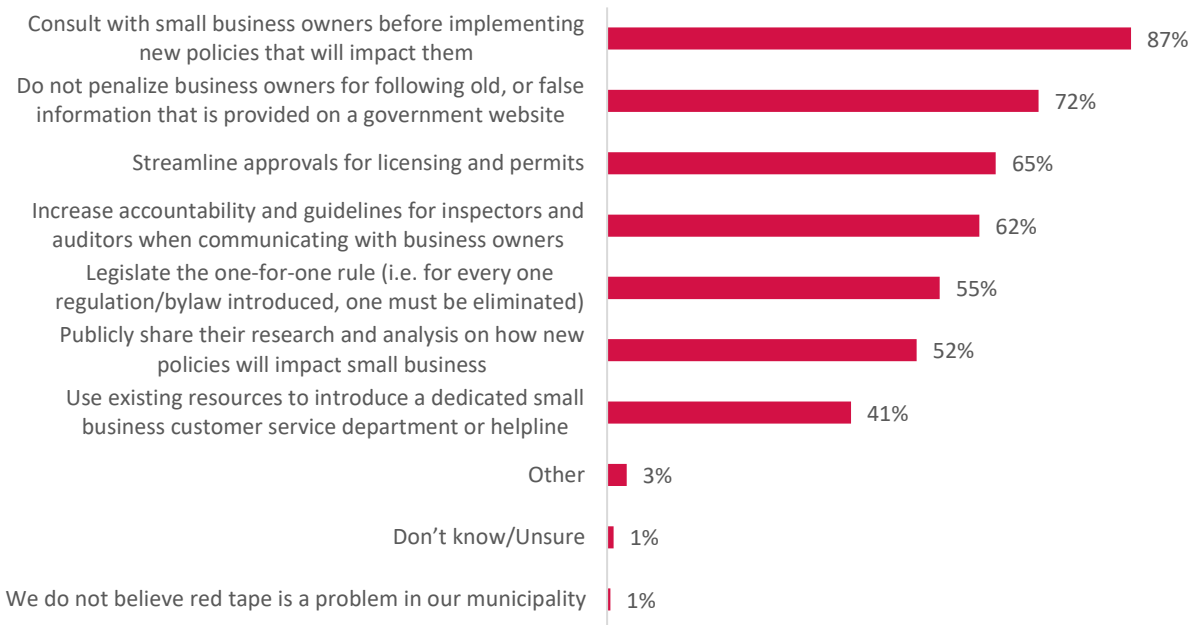
In addition, 77 per cent disagree the City treats their business fairly in terms of setting reasonable taxes and regulation, and only 34 per cent found City service representatives helpful and interested in finding a solution to their problem (see Figure 7). To reduce red tape, 87 per cent of Calgary small businesses would like to see the City consult before implementing new policies that will impact their business. In addition, Calgary small businesses do not want to see the City unfairly penalize them for following outdated or inaccurate information on the City's

CALGARY MID-CYCLE BUDGET SUBMISSION

website (72%) and would like to see the City streamline approvals for business licensing and permitting (65%) (see Figure 8).

Figure 8

Which of the following actions should your municipal government take to help reduce red tape for small businesses? (Select as many as apply)



CFIB recommends the City incorporate these ideas (see Figure 8) into a renewed red tape reduction plan and keep the best of COVID-19 changes such as accelerated patio permitting.

Conclusion

Any tax increase on businesses and residents would impede the City's economic recovery. The City was able to reduce operational spending in 2021, which we believe can be done again in 2022 rather than increase taxes. CFIB recommends against any tax increases or additional costs imposed on small businesses, and urges Council to implement the following to help ensure our local businesses can recover and thrive in Calgary:

- Prioritize economic recovery by not imposing new costs or increasing existing taxes
- Reduce non-residential property taxes and set a long-term goal for property tax fairness
- Engage in sustainable spending practices by reducing overall local government costs and find internal efficiencies
- Create or promote existing shop local campaigns to encourage everyone to support the small businesses in their communities

CALGARY MID-CYCLE BUDGET SUBMISSION

- Make a commitment to reduce red tape at the municipal level and keep the best of COVID-19 changes such as accelerated patio permitting.
- Implement a construction mitigation plan that compensates businesses for disruptions caused by municipal construction projects and ensure businesses have fair warning so they can properly prepare



2020

Council & Government Submission



Dean Hopkins

CFD Data & Information Amendment 1

4/23/2020

Dean Hopkins
CFD Data & Information Action Plan
Submission 2020

AIM

The aim of this submission is twofold:

First, it is mainly directed towards Calgary city council hoping that the content of this document will generate enough discussion, momentum and concern within council about the present standing of our Calgary Fire Department (CFD) and generate a debate about instigating an immediate increase in financial support of further staffing levels and operational requirements.

Second, it is directed towards both Provincial and Federal governing bodies. As a direct result of the COVID-19 situation, the inadequate foresight to disaster planning by municipalities is evident; especially in regard to the possible future dwindling numbers of emergency responders (mainly fire fighters due to possible rising self-isolation requirements). At the moment Calgary has a stable level of fire fighters but the longer this epidemic continues that level of staffing could possibly dramatically change. This document will give an overall picture of the present situation in Calgary and it should also give you an insight to how other Fire Departments and government agencies may be struggling with staffing issues. Attached, at Annex C, to this document is a recommendation on how to possibly resolve any staffing level issues in the future due to a prolonged emergency situation. The goal is to generate discussion in all levels of government. However I am hoping this situation is already being addressed by both provincial and federal governing bodies.

REASON

I gave a submission to Calgary city council in November 2019 and warned council about the implications of not adequately supporting our emergency services, specifically when it came to staffing requirements.

My recommendations were not taken seriously and budgets were cut. So as a result I have taken a proactive stance to gather information while watching Canada's present health situation unfold. CEMA is responsible for emergency management exercises and large-scale disaster exercises in collaboration with our other emergency responders. Personally, I believe more funding should have been provided at all levels of government for this organization to have developed even larger scale exercises within our city. It seems that our emergency responders and municipalities across Canada are now getting the disaster management training they require. I look forward to one day reading the post emergency pandemic report. This is why I have assembled this document for Council, Provincial and Federal government to consider and debate. If the scenario that I am about to describe is happening in our city, then I can guarantee its happening in cities throughout this country of ours.

I am a very concerned citizen and I have the foresight of recognizing potential disastrous situations develop and unfold when it comes to the safety of a city and its communities. I have

and always will follow the saying “Prior Preparation and Planning Prevents a Piss Poor Performance” (The 7 Ps). This phrase I have drawn upon many times during a past 30 year active military career. I believe that some council members have lost focus on one of your main responsibilities being that of the protection and safety of its citizens. Through lack of vision, financial support and foresight by council in regards to community fire and safety expansion over the past few years, and with the Provincial government making cuts to emergency responders it has resulted in me conducting my own research and creating this submission to get this message across to all involved.

I am willing to stand up and be a voice for all those in our city, our province and our country that agree and support my concerns. With the COVID-19 pandemic situation unfolding at a rapid pace, again Provincial and Federal governing bodies have overlooked a possible major situation within our cities. I’ve watched closely as multiple fire departments in cities across our country have their ambitions to grow, expand and develop into a world leading authority in firefighting taken away due to lack of financial funding and lack of good Municipal leadership. In multiple provinces, I’ve seen all their hard work slowly devalued. This is very sad and disappointing. It is creating a concerning situation.

This report is an independent citizen’s assessment by an independent body, i.e. myself, about the way the CFD has had to conduct some of its tasks because of the lack of financial budget. All the facts and information in this document is actually available to the public it just takes time to research and dig a little. The material references are listed at the end of this document. I will reiterate, that again, if this is happening in our city then it’s happening to some degree in other cities as well.

CONSEQUENCES

The impression given to the general public is that everything is fine within our emergency responders’ network and that everything is totally under control. My apologies but I haven’t been getting a rosy feeling about that statement for quite some time. After this document is made public I do believe that a lot more citizens will be seriously considering contacting their councilors for an explanation. It feels that Municipal council, Provincial and Federal Governments have placed a dollar value upon the safety of property and the lives of their citizens as well as our emergency responders. Ethically, because of the person that I am and having the experiences I have had, I cannot sit by and wait for the next potential major disaster to occur, without attempting to generate some kind of debate not only in council but also within the pillars of power at the legislature and in Parliament. There needs to be some dynamic financial support to all cities’ emergency responders by Municipal, Provincial and Federal governing bodies. Coming together in a united leadership approach is now what needs to happen.

If after COVID-19 it is proved that the cities and governments did not provide an adequate effective emergency service to its population; the cost of compensation that could follow would be astronomical. Millions if not billions of dollars in damages for compensation claims could be made by insurance companies, through either loss of life or loss of property. Our country’s, province’s and city’s finances just cannot take this possible financial burden or the backlash in

negative public opinion. Public support would be devastating and irreparable. It has happened before and it could happen again.

SUBMISSION TO CALGARY COUNCIL

The contents of this paper outlines how lack of funding affects the way our CFD conducts its daily operations within the stringent boundaries of a reduced budget. It will give you all an idea of what procedures and actions could be implemented to make a significant change and improve service for Calgarians and firefighters.

There are fourteen parts to this document in an attempt to give insight to what has and is happening due to lack of financial funding:

- 1. OVERVIEW**
- 2. FIRE DEPARTMENT CALLS**
- 3. OPERATIONAL BUDGET V's STAFF**
- 4. STAFFING LEVELS**
- 5. RESPONSE TIMINGS**
- 6. TOPIC FOR DISCUSSION**
- 7. SPEED TIME & DISTANCE SURVEY**
- 8. CIVILIAN DEATHS AND INJURIES**
- 9. IMPACT STATEMENTS**
- 10. OUT DATED SHIFT SYSTEM**
- 11. PAY**
- 12. REQUESTS OF COUNCIL**
- 13. SUMMARY**
- 14. CONCLUSION**

1. OVERVIEW

The largest fire in Calgary's history occurred on May 30, 2002. It was the Erlton Fire, and happened near where the Repsol Centre is today. The total loss was nearly \$70 million in damages (dollars are not adjusted for inflation to



today's cost) with several city blocks burned to the ground. One can't plan a service based on incidents like Erlton but they do occur.



Please note that after that fire, the city and others were sued for \$30 million for negligence, you can all check my data it is correct. Several fire fighters worked on that file, to substantiate and defend what the CFD did that day. Public service can be a thankless business.

2. FIRE DEPARTMENT CALLS

Our Firefighters respond to a large number of fire calls, call volumes are largely made up of medical calls (the majority) and a varied variety of responses thereafter – bells (alarm systems going off), hazardous material calls, carbon monoxide calls, grass fires, water rescue, motor vehicle collisions, and of course, structure fires. Our fire fighters are a jack of all trades. They carry stretchers out to ambulances; drive ambulances to hospitals; provide basic life support; cut people out of cars; provide protection at traffic accidents with their rigs (so all emergency services staff can work safely on-scene); they dive into bodies of water to rescue citizens or in tragic circumstances recover bodies; and fight structural fires. The working stress of a firefighter can be excessive if not managed correctly. Work life balance and the welfare of our firefighter should also be one of the major concerns to council because once a staff member is broken they are very hard to fix. By working closely with the CFD management team situations that arise can hopefully be resolved quickly with good communication and support from both sides.

| TYPES OF CALLS | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| FIRE | 2,163 | 1,956 | 1,860 | 1,877 | 1,920 | 1,843 | 1,620 | 1,277 | 1,344 | 1,342 | 1,256 |
| RUPTURE | 28 | 23 | 14 | 26 | 33 | 32 | 78 | 131 | 121 | 108 | 150 |
| EXPLOSION | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INVESTIGATION | 5,092 | 4,818 | 4,622 | 4,438 | 4,526 | 4,746 | 5,173 | 4,582 | 4,937 | 4,814 | 4,567 |
| FALSE ALARM | 7,857 | 8,167 | 8,412 | 8,328 | 8,630 | 8,527 | 8,398 | 8,790 | 9,292 | 9,651 | 11,774 |
| MEDICAL ASSIST | 21,153 | 21,753 | 23,392 | 26,134 | 27,966 | 29,086 | 29,680 | 29,879 | 33,777 | 35,470 | 34,636 |
| HAZARDOUS | 6,817 | 7,181 | 7,965 | 8,033 | 8,023 | 9,852 | 7,821 | 7,214 | 6,864 | 6,692 | 5,799 |
| CONDITIONS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PUBLIC SERVICE | 3,364 | 3,168 | 3,544 | 3,441 | 3,894 | 4,691 | 3,873 | 4,301 | 5,728 | 4,833 | 4,042 |
| ASSISTANCE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SEVERE | 44 | 44 | 189 | 62 | 119 | 793 | 185 | 173 | 85 | 80 | 87 |
| WEATHER | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RESCUES | 474 | 444 | 522 | 579 | 711 | 584 | 693 | 680 | 616 | 571 | 584 |
| TOTALS | 46,692 | 47,544 | 50,520 | 52,918 | 55,804 | 60,154 | 57,521 | 57,027 | 62,764 | 63,561 | 62,904 |

In a ten year period multiple units from our fire departments have deployed to 617,409 incidents. You can imagine the effect this has had on both equipment and staff during that period.

The point of researching and producing all this data is to draw your attention to the fact that the wear and tear on our cities fire equipment, staffing and facilities are substantial considering the CFD's workload. Without equipment upgrades and a steady flow of staffing through recruiting into the fire department's ranks, their deployment effectiveness is substantially reduced in times of crisis.

History Lesson:

Medical calls are mostly attended to by fire engines. Engines are staffed by a captain, senior firefighter and two other firefighters. In stations that run a lot of medical calls, it was resulting in a lot of wear and tear on those engines, maintenance wise and these trucks are still running so many medical calls the added problem was and is they aren't available for fire calls. Just taking that into consideration, funding for the equipment's life cycle is critical. The failure to address this issue can be catastrophic to the equipment and become very expensive bill to the city should our fire department need to replace a number of units.

There have for several years been secondary engines in stations Downtown at #1 and #2, in Forest Lawn at #12 and Temple at #22 with the idea of splitting the calls between the two trucks. Those trucks were also meant to cover other stations in the event of training or long calls when the other engine wasn't available i.e. breakdowns. Four Medical Response units (MRU's) were commissioned, these were to be staffed by just two members, instead of four and these units were to be located in those stations.

The MRU's were to be staffed by a Lieutenant and a fire fighter to respond to medical calls exclusively. The idea was that the call volume of two engines in those stations would be dramatically reduced. These MRUs were used specifically for medical calls only. The MRUs were effective at relieving call demand in the highest risk and busiest districts within the City which was their intended purpose. The four MRUs have now been withdrawn from service putting the work load they alleviated back onto larger vehicles, the only reason I can ascertain for this move is again due to lack of available staffing.

The focus of this chapter is equipment constantly requires upgrading, maintaining and eventually replacing. These items are not self-sustainable as some people may think, the situation with lifecycle issues in 2020 needs to be addressed by council. A list of requirements by the CFD that need to be addressed are indicated at Annex B to this document.

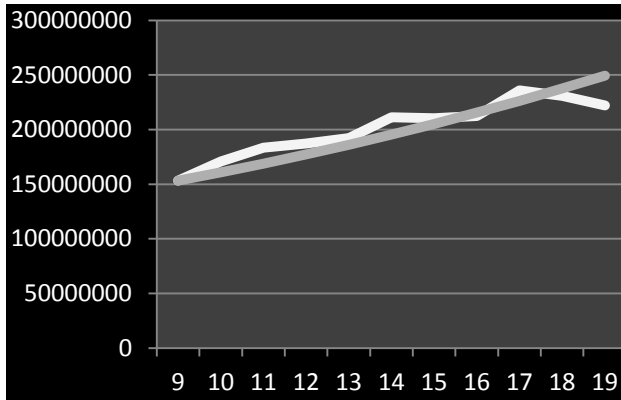
3. OPERATIONAL BUDGET V's STAFF

Regarding our cities growth and new communities the real issue is not capital costs to build a fire station, buy an engine and to purchase equipment. Yet many new stations remain unfunded in the capital budget. I know developers say they would pay for the capital costs. The real issue is operating funds to open and run the station. Funding staffing levels is where council should always look to provide additional money and it will not be the last time you will see this mentioned. The tax funded budget, as you know, is the means to staff a station and supply an adequate influx of new recruits.

Basic staffing: 4 shifts, 4 staff per shift, one engine is \$3.5 million a year in operating costs per year for as long as that station remains operational.

The graph below gives you an overview of the CFD budget levels these past ten years. As you all can see our fire departments budget has been traveling above and below a stable budget increase operations line. For our CFD to sustain its operations annually and grow with our city's communities the annual budget has had to either stay constant with this line or rise above it. You will note that the last two years their budget has taken a distinctive nose dive. Any cuts to an emergency service will affect operations and effectiveness this is a fact. For the city to be within any area of reconciliation with this trend to what the actual budget growth should actually be, our CFD would need an Impact budget injection of an additional \$27,305,670 to put them back on track for 2021's to just draw level with the stable budget increase operations line. Now please just hold that thought while reading the rest of this document.

a. Operation budget 2009 to 2019 stable budget increase operations line



| YEAR | STAFF | ADDITIONAL STAFF |
|--|-------|------------------|
| 2009 | 1,356 | Start Point |
| 2010 | 1,369 | 13 |
| 2011 | 1,402 | 33 |
| 2012 | 1,401 | -1 |
| 2013 | 1,431 | 30 |
| 2014 | 1,464 | 33 |
| 2015 | 1,477 | 13 |
| 2016 | 1,498 | 21 |
| 2017 | 1,492 | -6 |
| 2018 | 1,509 | 17 |
| 2019 | 1,474 | -35 |
| TOTAL STAFF INCREASE IN TEN YEARS | | 118 |

Please note that Staffing numbers changed after 2014 as CEMA became its own business unit outside the CFD so the numbers of CEMA employees recruited and the CFD staff recruited would be split, however, I did not have access to this information.



So in my opinion, throughout a ten year period, the CEMA and the CFD has only increased its full time staff by just 118 personnel. Yes, they have recruited more but with retirements and discharges, or other reasons the present standing is that the numbers do not lie. I find that sustainable number beyond disappointing. Recruitment and retention is the life source of any successful organization. Looking at those figures and the data gathered from documents issued to the public over the past ten years, there seems to be a major failure with regards to

manpower recruitment or there hasn't been enough financial support from past municipal governments to escalate the required growth needed to adequately sustain the operational readiness of the fire department in our expanding city. (I do have substantial work experience in the field of recruitment, training, development and retention).

4. RECRUITMENT

In retrospect to our fire departments current lack of staffing levels, historically past municipal governments should have been funding at least 40 new recruits a year to keep pace with the expanding development of our city and increasing potential emergency situations. Our fire department is now under staffed in my opinion at present by at least 150 firefighters. I will explain in more detail how I arrived at this number later. You may state this year that council has gone some way to rectify the staffing issues by providing funding for recruiting and training 20 new fire fighters. At the moment we have 30 fire fighters in recruit training but 10 of those are to cover retirements and resignations funding was not required for those additional 10 firefighters. I'm sorry to say that those numbers are way short of acceptable for Calgarians, especially now during this COVID-19 pandemic crisis. Over 100 firefighters are now self-isolating; the manpower situation was stretched before this crisis so please contemplate how challenging the situation really is currently for senior management.

How do I come to these findings? Trust me, it's not merely an assumption, it has taken me a long time to research all this information. The CFD are starting to stand down apparatuses in stations and Saturday, March 21, Engine 47 was booked down (taken out of service) and then again on Tuesday, March 24, so that the staff from these crews are able to back fill engines on other units and shifts. Standing down any apparatus is unacceptable to the general public's safety but what are the CFD to do when there has been a historical lack of adequate staffing levels for far too long. This type of thing is happening now, how long do you think the CFD are going to be able to sustain constant operational stable levels of readiness long term during this pandemic? My educated guess would be within three months or less something is going to snap if a contingency plan is not implemented soon. I know council does not have a backup plan yet but will rely upon your Chief to pull the rabbit out of his hat at some point. I would definitely say there is a major staffing problem. I have a recommendation to put before the Municipal, Provincial and Federal governments in the form of a strategic contingency plan. Please refer to Annex C in this document.

I know it's unrealistic to recruit 100 fire fighters and fund them immediately at short notice. The funds are just unavailable to sustain that amount of rapid influx of recruitment from municipal government funding, so I'm lead to believe. Maybe with discussion at Parliament, the Legislative Assembly and at Council there could be a temporary solution to see us all safely through this pandemic. Even with the recommendation submitted as Annex C to this document, council should be proactive in the approach in finding funds for another 2020 recruitment intake of at least another 30 recruits in an attempt to give the CFD the additional boost in staffing levels when they now desperately require it. As a topic of conversation, committing to future 40 recruits per year for the next 4 years would definitely be a good starting point.

5. RESPONSE TIMINGS

The concept of an effective response force, which council set a target of 11 minutes for two engines, 1 aerial and 1 rescue unit to arrive on scene 90% of the time to structure fires. That means 8 fire fighters would arrive by engines, 2 by aerial and 2 by rescue unit. For many years our fire department has been trying to play catch up and achieve a 7/11 response time and every year sees the CFD fail in achieving that 90%. Other cities staff their equipment differently, I will explain later.

On July 26, 2019, Chief Dongworth was quoted in the Calgary Herald saying “The current performance of our service is about 13 minutes 90% of the time. Even for our Fire Department to be successful on this front, a department needs to rely on many stations to deliver the necessary resources. For instance if there was a structure fire in Tuscany, units would be deployed from stations 21, 34 and 42. It points to a very critical issue about population growth. In the case of a serious structure fire involving several properties, response is critical from several stations, not just one that is built with an engine in it and many growth communities don’t even have that and will not in the foreseeable future. I know temporary stations are begging to be implemented but again this is all down to budget support.”

Please now have a look below at 10 years of data in connection with the deployment times of our fire service. Please try to keep an open mind, when considering what was just stated above in the first paragraph. I will explain why most of this data that you now see could be totally irrelevant and why the subject of response times is open for possible debate and it’s not the fault of our fire service.

Over the last ten years all response time data that have been distributed publicly have not been in my opinion totally transparent, the documents that have been issued to the public have been slightly misleading but that’s only my personal opinion. Response times that are recorded have been stated from the time the Unit receives the call, to the time they have arrived at the incident location. This is only a presumption but when the mention of response time is talked about, the general public assumes the time starts when they have made the call to 911 services. To get a better overall idea of the total response times everything should be taken into account and that includes the call time.

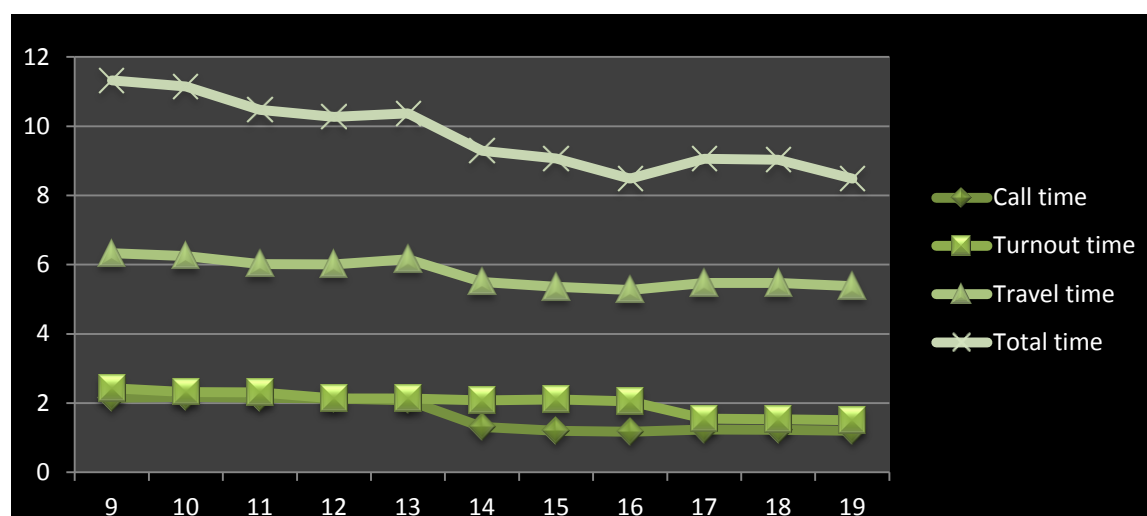
Below is all the data formatted into a table from the last 10 years. The period for call time has been added, you will see it paints a different picture. Some government departments may say that the data has been manipulated. I can tell you all now I have not manipulated any of this data; all the figures and times below were extracted from documentation issued at some point by our fire department over the past ten years. The references to all information used within the production of this document is on page 20.



FIRST IN UNIT TOTAL RESPONSE TIME (90%) FIRE & RESCUE INCIDENTS

| YEAR | CALL TIME | TURNOUT TIME | TRAVEL TIME | TOTAL TIME |
|------|-----------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 2009 | 2:16 | 2:43 | 6:33 | 11:32 |
| 2010 | 2:18 | 2:32 | 6:25 | 11:15 |
| 2011 | 2:15 | 2:31 | 6:02 | 10:48 |
| 2012 | 2:13 | 2:13 | 6:01 | 10:27 |
| 2013 | 2:08 | 2:13 | 6:16 | 10:37 |
| 2014 | 1:31 | 2:08 | 5:50 | 9:29 |
| 2015 | 1:20 | 2:11 | 5:36 | 9:07 |
| 2016 | 1:17 | 2:05 | 5:27 | 8:49 |
| 2017 | 1:24 | 1:55 | 5:47 | 9:06 |
| 2018 | 1:23 | 1:53 | 5:47 | 9:03 |
| 2019 | 1:20 | 1:51 | 5:38 | 8:49 |

Graph showing all timings for Fire & Rescue.



FIRST IN UNIT TOTAL RESPONSE TIME (90%) EMERGENCY MEDICAL INCIDENTS

| YEAR | CALL TIME | TURNOUT TIME | TRAVEL TIME | TOTAL TIME |
|------|-----------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 2009 | 2:00 | 2:12 | 5:34 | 9:46 |
| 2010 | 1:47 | 2:11 | 5:41 | 9:39 |
| 2011 | 1:41 | 2:10 | 5:29 | 9:20 |
| 2012 | 1:19 | 2:23 | 5:32 | 9:14 |
| 2013 | 1:11 | 2:03 | 5:37 | 8:51 |
| 2014 | 1:06 | 2:02 | 5:36 | 8:44 |
| 2015 | 0:55 | 2:06 | 5:29 | 8:30 |
| 2016 | 0:35 | 2:03 | 5:22 | 8:00 |
| 2017 | 0:37 | 1:53 | 5:31 | 8:01 |
| 2018 | 0:30 | 1:52 | 5:30 | 7:52 |
| 2019 | 0:32 | 1:50 | 5:19 | 7:41 |

None of the above data has been manipulated.

The data above gives the impression that everything looks like our Fire Department has been achieving respectable reductions in response times. I'm sorry to inform you that it has been a near impossible task for our fire department to hit realistic target objectives without some manipulation of manpower, equipment and resources. Yes, on paper if you deduct the call times the situation looks slightly brighter but you have to be realistic and council is creating a false sense of security and everything is fine even with the reduction of \$13,786,000 over the past two years to their budget. You may think that all is well because the CFD are managing to still achieve adequate response time reductions, and yes, our fire department has done an amazing job at all levels working with reduced funds and I compliment all of them involved on their achievements. But at what cost I ask myself.

6. TOPIC FOR DISCUSSION

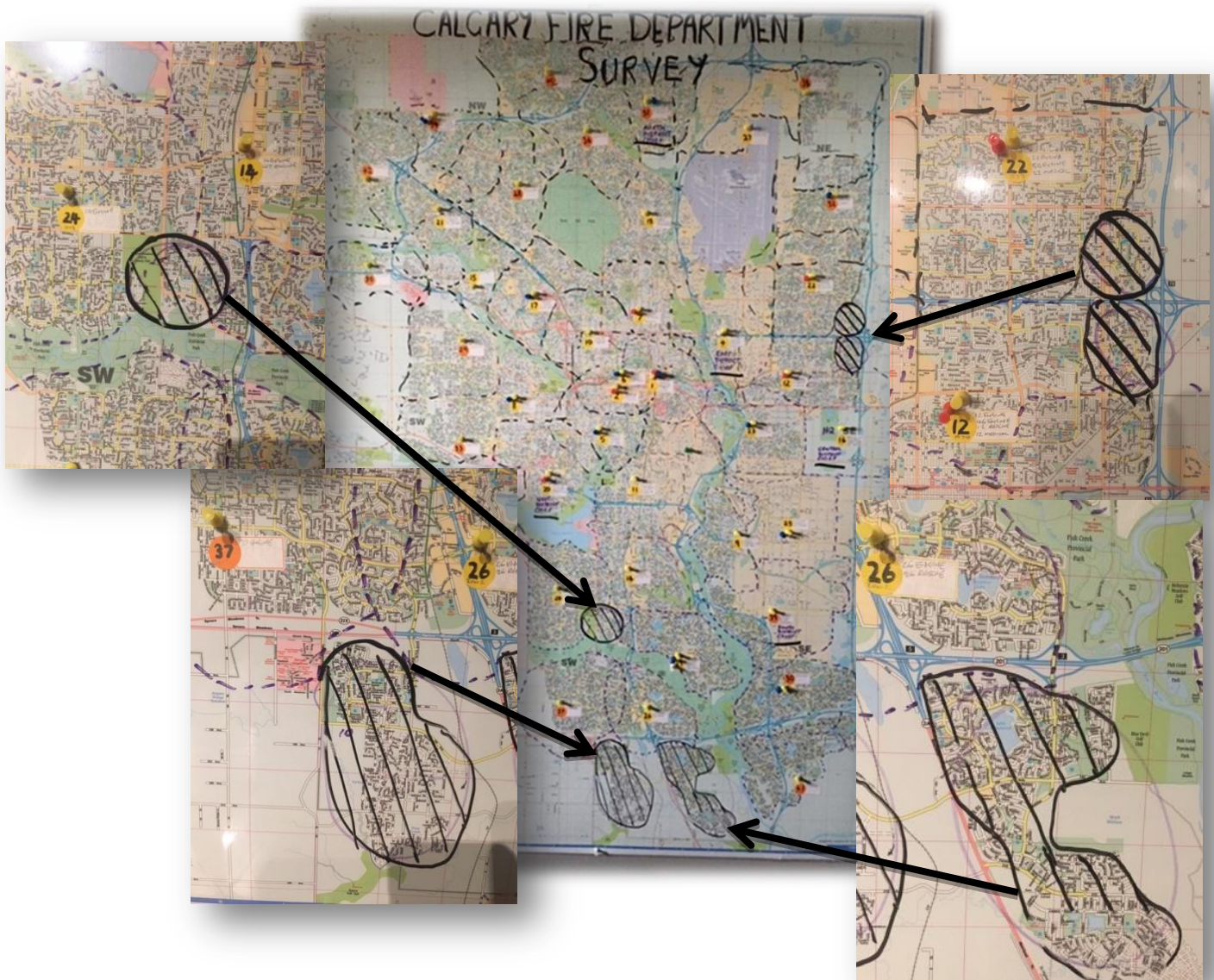
Secondary Apparatus: As a result of my survey these past months, I would like to bring some factual information to your attention. Hopefully this will generate yet more conversation between you and your colleagues in council. For some time now secondary apparatuses (aerials and rescues units) have been used on less serious calls in replacement of engines. What is the problem with that? You may ask yourself as it seems an obvious solution. This approach has its draw backs in that our city currently staffs the vast majority of its secondary apparatuses with only two members - a Firefighter and a Lieutenant. The only two secondary trucks that are consistently staffed with 4 members are the two technical rescue units that we have located at stations #10 and #11. This is due to the amount of staff required at any technical rescue incident.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards state that all secondary apparatuses should be staffed with 4 firefighters. These apparatuses include Ladder trucks (called Aerials since they're only staffed with 2) and Rescue units. Having more firefighters arrive on scene faster can have a huge difference on the outcome of a fire or rescue. Reaction times operational effectiveness will be dramatically improved should we eventually aim to staff all apparatuses with four firefighters.

You may ask yourselves at council why our fire department doesn't staff their secondary apparatuses with 4 fire fighters? The answer is simple; I will say again it's due to a historical lack of recruiting and funding to address this situation. Over the years we have only increased staffing by 118 in 10 years, maybe adding additional staff each year to recruiting drives will have the desired result required and then one day we may see our city have 4 firefighters for every apparatus. This is how I come to establish the shortage of over 150 staff. Our CFD has had to adapt to situations presented to them each year by council and create solutions through strategic operational planning initiatives. That is why our city is running two fire fighters on our secondary apparatuses today. The CFD do not have adequate staff to achieve the standards set by NFPA. Edmonton, Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa all these cities that are comparable with Calgary and all these cities staff their secondary apparatuses with 4 firefighters. **WE DO NOT.**

7. SPEED TIME AND DISTANCE SURVEY

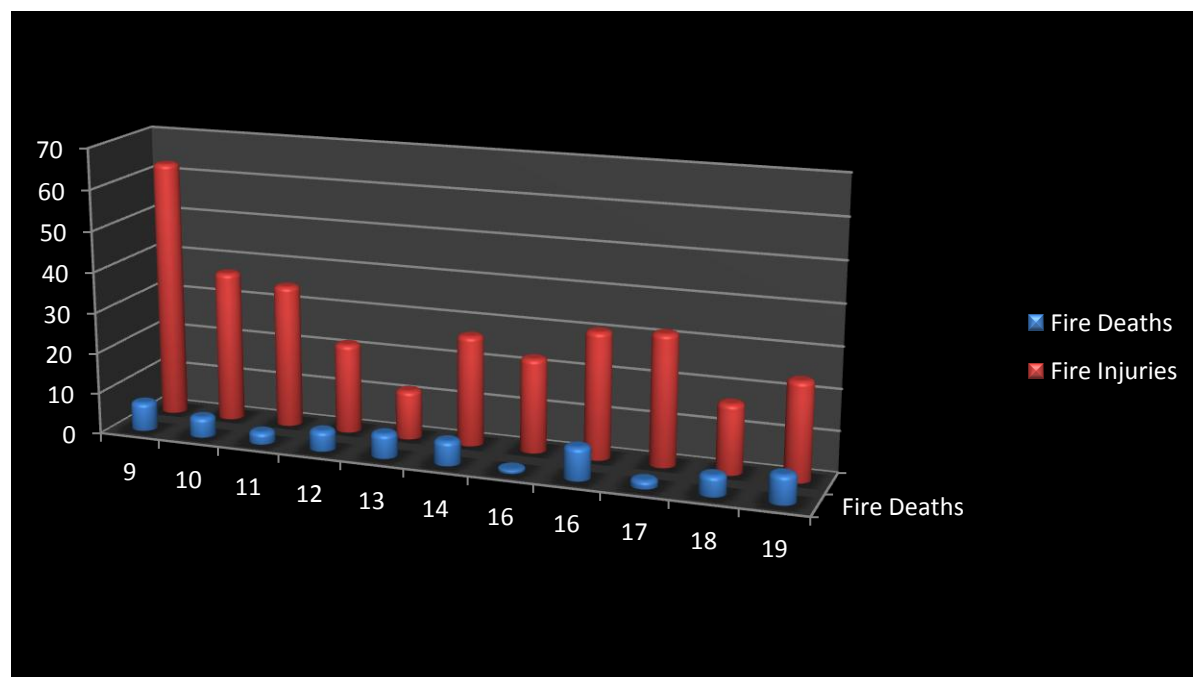
From November 2019 to February 2020 this year I conducted an equipment and staffing level survey of all fire halls in our city in the attempt to identify any short falls, I also drove to numerous locations around our city to check the actual travel times from fire halls to specific communities. (Double checking all my data with a sat nav, indicated below are the results of that survey.) I also factored in possible call time – a turnout time factor – and a travel time and also other obstacles such as rail crossings. The indicated areas below are outside the 7/11 deployment parameters of our fire hall locations. Plus the blue pins, which you may not quite be able to see, are the present locations of all our deployed aerials. The shaded areas are outside a seven minute time of travel, none of these locations have aerials located in stations nearby. If these areas are located within your Wards you should have some concerns, and yes, we are short of aerials in our city as well. Silverado, Canyon Meadows, Legacy, Pineridge, Abbydale. There are other areas but the CFD have them covered if they manage to obtain additional funding for the temporary fire halls in West Mcleod, Livingston, Belvedere, and South Shepard.



8. CIVILIAN DEATHS AND INJURIES

| YEAR | INJURIES | DEATHS |
|------|----------|--------|
| 2009 | 63 | 7 |
| 2010 | 37 | 5 |
| 2011 | 35 | 3 |
| 2012 | 22 | 5 |
| 2013 | 12 | 6 |
| 2014 | 27 | 6 |
| 2015 | 23 | 1 |
| 2016 | 31 | 8 |
| 2017 | 32 | 2 |
| 2018 | 17 | 5 |
| 2019 | 24 | 7 |

In a ten year period there have been 55 deaths related to fire and 323 injuries. Did you ever really take into consideration when cutting the budget to the CFD over the past two years how those actions could affect the families of those tragic casualties? Did you just look at them as statistics? Those statistics still impact the lives of not only the victims but also of their families.



Deaths and injuries have an everlasting effect on families, friends, and victims; the memories never ever go away and it is fact that when they hear of inadequate support for emergency responders it sets their healing process back years.

9. IMPACT STATEMENTS

I will be only focusing on structural fires as examples.

Nov 2019

The Calgary Firefighters Association says they are at a critical breaking point.

“Citizen safety and firefighter safety is absolutely at risk,” said Mike Henson, president of the Calgary Firefighters Association.

The association said a recent two-alarm fire in the southeast Calgary neighbourhood of Legacy is an example of how resources are strained.

“The problem was in that call, there was not an engine available in that area, the first engine was in excess of 12.5 minutes away,” said Henson.

If you look at some of the deadliest structure fires in Calgary’s history you will find these two examples amongst them that



I’m going to mention.

May 7, 2016:

Five adult men are found dead following a fire in the 100 block of Falchurch Crescent N.E.



The bodies of the men were recovered from a home Saturday morning following a fire, according to police. When fire crews were called to the home around 1:30 a.m. Saturday, they found a fully involved house fire which was spreading to a neighbouring property.



RELATIVE VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENTS

We see the news, the pictures, and the story of victims but we never see how it actually affects the

Colleen Mantei 23



Tiffany Cox 19



Jonathan St Pierre 19

families and what they actually have to endure which makes us all, including council, slightly removed from a situation. This is just one story out of many where relatives have lost family members to fire in our city.

Jan. 26, 2009:

This was the statement you would have seen in the news: Three young adults die from severe smoke inhalation and one is injured in a basement blaze at 515 33rd St. N.W. in Parkdale. Four people were pulled unconscious from the fire. Tiffany Cox, 19, Colleen Mantei, 23, and Jonathan St. Pierre, 19, later all died in hospital.

Please go to Annex A of this document for the full story.

ON GOING FIRE INCIDENTS IN CALGARY

Incidents with fire are never going to go away.

January 5

As first engine on scene stated they arrived at the Cranston location smoke and flames were bellowing out of the property.



January 20

Call came at 1:30 p.m. Taradale Drive NE fire in upper floor bedroom black smoke was observed by the engine upon arrival.

January 25

Tuscany 2:30 p.m. Heavy smoke was observed emerging from a two story single home upon arrival. Crews knocked down the door and one person made their escape.



January 28

8:30 p.m. duplex fire in basement laundry room on 12th Ave

February 1

16th Ave Apartment building fire 1 a.m.

February 2

Garage fire McDougall Road Bridgeland 3 p.m. fully engulfed structure.





March 4th

10:30 a.m. notice the amount of engines on scene that is two fire halls responding, could be even three.



March 4th 11:40 p.m.

These are two homes before the first engine arrived on site.

In our ever expanding city with its constant growing community, incidents like



these stated above will continue to happen.

Attempting to play catch up with increasing population growth isn't how this situation is to be resolved. Support for our Calgary Fire Department financially by increasing their Budget now, not later, is the ethical way to tackle some of the issues facing the department. The city needs to get ahead of the situation as the larger our city grows the more workload our emergency responders have to cope with.

10. OUT DATED SHIFT SYSTEM.

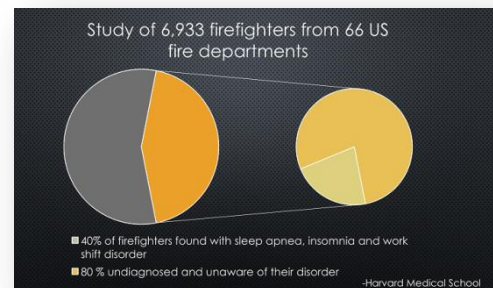
This is also one of the areas for major discussion that needs to happen. Both the city and the fire department need to collaborate on this situation, in my personal opinion. I can actually



empathize with our fire fighters. For throughout many of my years of service I was deployed around the world on combat operations and had to endure multiple shift systems which resulted in sleep deprivation. I have looked at our cities fire department shift situation and cannot understand why management have not yet moved to a different system because the one they have been using is detrimental and effects health through sleep deprivation. Let me explain:

The system our city's fire department currently uses and has been for many years is firefighters work a 2days/2nights, 4 days off pattern with four platoons. Day shifts run from 07:30-17:30 and nights are the reverse. I find from my research that for many years this system was a common shift across Canada and the United States, but now it seems that more and more departments are moving to a 24-hour shift rotation. There are numerous patterns that are available, but the most appealing one that I see our fire fighters adopting and that I would support is a 24hr on/48hr off, 24hr on/96hr off pattern. The main reason being that chronic sleep deprivation can be escalated by the system presently used. Just 2 nights in a row of racing to incidents throughout our city can put a body into chronic sleep deprivation which has been linked to increases in cancer and even suicide. I had a soldier shoot himself in the head on a combat deployment in 1986, caused by the stresses of constant sleep deprivation. Let me tell you it's not nice to walk into the aftermath of that situation.

You would think that with the current system they use that there would be ample opportunity to sleep and recover between night shifts, but



this isn't always the case. In most situations fire fighters have families and responsibilities to take care of during the day and don't get the opportunity to sleep sufficiently to recover. With just two nights in their home in their own bed the body has time to recover and it will keep them out of chronic sleep deprivation and will be a major improvement in their physical and mental health. Also their work life balance will definitely improve.

There are cost savings as well, here are a few factors. Moving to 24-hour shifts means less overall shift changes. Currently, there are 2 shift changes every 24 hours as opposed to one. This means less commuting as well as potentially less staff booking off for illness and finally less potential overtime been paid out.

One less shift change during the day opens up new times for training also. There is currently a huge issue with training requirements this year, all training is at the Training Academy and it finishes around 16:30 this allows crews enough time to return to their stations to switch out with the incoming crew. With a 24 hour shift, training can run later without the interruption in time. Just to give you all an idea, most Fire Departments in Ontario use a 24-hour shift. It is

ubiquitous in the US. Also, both Airdrie and Cochrane run 24-hour shifts as well. Most fire departments that have tried this system for 6 months have adopted it.



This shift system is not a new concept and has actually been considered for many years by the Fire Union Executive team. In my experience as a leader, when something new is presented to any governing body there is always active

resistance towards it initially. I'm not sure if you are aware but there have actually been a number of polls over the years asking fire fighters if they were interested in a 24 hour shift system and the result was a resounding yes. So why haven't they adopted it? I'm not pointing any fingers but it seems that specific departments throughout the years, mainly at executive level, were more interested in pay raises rather than looking after the welfare of their firefighters. Maybe now is the time to propose this shift system to their executive team once more and ensure that it is implemented. Health, wellness and a good work life balance means much more to employees than being over worked to have a few more dollars in the bank. Even with the COVID 19 situation running the 24 hours shift system just makes more sense as it will reduce cross contamination levels on a less frequent basis because of longer shift periods.

There are a lot of things that need to be considered by council with regards to our fire service and if any additional funding could come from council it would be best used on recruiting a larger staffing level. I see 2020 as the ideal opportunity to re-negotiate a permanent 24 hour shift system as well as a pay increase as stated below under Pay for our fire fighters. A 24 hour system will open up further training opportunities and improve firefighters quality of life. Sometimes it just takes the right person to pitch the concept.

11. PAY

Just to back up and inform the general public about what our CFD has done to appease council these past years. The Salaries in our CFD, if you did not realize, have been frozen for the management exempt staff and the executive level for five long years. Now for those who are unaware, management is a relentless job and incorporates a multitude of tasks resulting in the increase of stress levels beyond the imaginable when dealing with people's lives and give them the pay increase they all deserve for the kind of work they do. Every day they leave their homes to possibly put their lives on the line for the citizens of our city. In this time of crisis, when the stresses of management will be of epic proportion I would recommend to council that a salary increase is well over due and should be now tabled. We cannot expect our fire department to continue freezing their pay for yet another year then another year, this is totally unacceptable.

Rescue Boat temporarily taken out of Service

Because of the budget cuts by our municipal leadership and concerns within the CFD, one boat was browned out and taken out of service. A lot of citizens in our city will probably have missed this; with the summer months heading our way and individuals and families heading onto the water, just remember "water rescue coverage in northwest Calgary is significantly delayed at this time. There is also a lack of available firefighters and trained aquatic personnel in this area.



The City of **Calgary** said in a statement the fire department made the decision to book off its **Boat 21** and **Rescue 21** because it is "proactively working to reduce overtime costs to operate within budget which was cut by the council."

12. REQUESTS OF COUNCIL

As stated, the aim of this document is to generate conversation not only at Municipal level but at Provincial, and Federal levels as well. Hopefully the general public is now more aware of what the CFD is facing. In my opinion, there are four things that need discussing at the Municipal level and one major issue at Provincial and Federal levels. They are:

- a. The COVID-19 crises has brought this absence of recruitment to light, if all of our secondary apparatuses had been staffed with 4 fire fighters there would be no need for this conversation. However, they are not manned by 4 fire fighters, they only have 2. Booking down apparatuses to ease up more staffing when there are shortages isn't ideal yet it's currently the only option Calgary has. The COVID-19 situation could go on for months. How can you support a rapid recruitment drive to improve the future staffing situation within the CFD?

- b. The current work shift system is unsustainable for months on end due to dwindling manpower because of self-isolation procedures. Implementing the new shift system proposed with the CFD union is the way to ease some of the pressure that has been developing for some years. As previously noted, it will mean less travelling is done by fire fighters changing shifts, more time spent with families, more time in their own bed getting quality sleep and more time for training throughout their 24 hour shift. The city needs to develop a line of communication to get this topic aired as soon as possible. Fire fighters contracts will need adjustments to transfer to the new shift system but that is just administration. This just makes good sense!
- c. The Pay situation needs now to be addressed after the fire department has bent over backwards to assist council these past five years.
- d. Find attached, as Annex B, to this document the “Fire & Emergency Response” document including financial details of additional budget requirements needed to keep our fire department on track and moving. Refer to pages 221 and 222; I am hoping that some of the issues mentioned in this annex have been addressed by council. If they have, then I apologize for going over old territory. If they haven’t been addressed, then I hope there will be debate on these items.
- e. Find attached, as Annex C, Emergency Action Plan Operation Fireball for instigating MACP (Military Aid to the Civil Powers) in support of fire departments manpower across Canada during the COVID-19 crisis. Both provincial and federal governing bodies should address this unseen situation.

13. SUMMARY

Right now Calgary’s population is growing 22,000 people have moved to Calgary based upon the 2017, 2018, and 2019 net migration civic census results. In a very good economic year 22,000 people will move to Calgary in just one year, this is fact. I am aware as a concerned Canadian and Calgary citizen that once this crisis has elapsed, whenever that may be, and when the economy turns (and it will), this city will grow at an alarming pace and our CFD will not be able to catch up with our expanding communities. There is no possibility that our CFD will gain the budget to recover from previous budget reductions to accommodate the new growth that will come.

In 2018, 12 area structure plans were approved by council to begin development. Administration went to council with approximately 8 of those plans recommended to begin development, by the time council meeting concluded that number increased to 14 communities. For too long now, our city council has classed everything else in the city’s budget as a priority and if cuts are necessary the perceived and fair thing to do is make cuts across the board. I’m sorry but this mentality has been and is wrong.

14. CONCLUSION

The present COVID-19 situation may go on for a sustained period of time and contingency plans need to be put in place to counteract possible reducing staff numbers within our emergency services, failure to do so is both irresponsible and a product of bad governance.

The legacy fire in 2019 is not a rare occurrence as you and most citizens may think. The spread of fire from an initial structure to others, especially those where homes are very close together, is common and has happened frequently over the last 20 years. More and more of our communities are being developed and designed with housing situated closer together and this makes the possibility of a multiple structure fire even more likely in the future. Our city cannot afford to stand down engines or apparatuses.

I will reiterate in this closing statement that each of you as municipal, provincial and federal representatives of this city, province and country have a social contract with us, the citizens of Canada, to protect our lives and our property; this is the number one function of you - our government. The RCMP, FD and PS are the primary means to protect the citizens of our cities. I believe we should never be making cuts to any emergency responders, and that cuts to their budget at any time is wrong.

In a city's corporation that spends \$4 billion a year in operating funds and another billion or so on capital (as of 2019), surely there are better areas where budgets cuts could be made, public safety just isn't and should not be one of them.

Calgary's city council: Councilors Gondeck, Ward 3; Chu, Ward 4; Chahal, Ward 5; Davison, Ward 6; Farkas, Ward 11; Colley Urquhart, Ward 13; Demong, Ward 14; Sutherland, Ward 1; have over the past months stated on social media and publicly that the number one priority of council is the safety of the people in our city. Now is the time to see if you all practice what you preach. Make a difference to how our CFD does their business presently. You all talk the talk now let's just see who walks the walk.

I would like to thank all governing bodies for accepting this submission for discussion and debate. I hope that it has been informative and manages to generate much needed discussion or debate within all levels of government. I hope you can approach the whole situation with a new prospective in that the decisions you make will definitely save and improve the lives of our firefighters and people in your communities.

Within municipal leadership, if I was to offer you all a little parting advice from my 30 years of leadership experience, it would be to attempt to develop better working relationships with your fellow councillors. Become a proactive council not a reactive one, which seems to be the trend at the moment. Come together on this one major issue as a united leadership group, it will do wonders for council credibility.

You cannot please everyone and yet you cannot be prepared to sacrifice the safety of your citizens in your wards or your communities. The people voted you to be their voice, their leader, do the right thing. You cannot put a dollar amount on someone's life.

To our provincial and federal governing bodies I hope you find Annex C to this document interesting reading. Let's hope you all have everything under control in these forthcoming months.

Information Recourses:

Calgary Fire Department 2011-2021 Sustainability Plan
Calgary Fire Department Annual Report 2013 – 14 – 17 – 18
Calgary Fire Department Yearly Review 2015 - 2016
Calgary Fire Department 2019 – 2021 Strategic Out look
Calgary Fire Department Medical Response Business Model
Community Risk Assessment – Standards of Cover, Executive Summery
Calgary Fire Department Strategic Services
Information gathering Social Medial Searches
Individual Fire Hall response survey
The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards
Retires Calgary EMS employees
Retired Calgary fire fighters
Retired City administrative staff
Zero Based Review

Distributions:

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Prime Minister: | Justin Trudeau | |
| Leader of the Opposition: | Andrew Scheer | |
| MP Nose Hill Calgary: | Michelle Rampel-Garner | |
| | | |
| Premier of Alberta: | Jason Kenney | |
| MLA | Josephine Pon | |
| | | |
| Calgary Mayor: | Naheed Nenshi | |
| City Councilors: | Ward Sutherland | Ward 1 |
| | Joe Magliocca | Ward 2 |
| | Jyoti Gondek | Ward 3 |
| | Sean Chu | Ward 4 |
| | George Chahal | Ward 5 |
| | Jeff Davison | Ward 6 |
| | Druh Farrall | Ward 7 |
| | Evan Woolley | Ward 8 |
| | Carra Gain-Carlo | Ward 9 |
| | Ray Jones | Ward 10 |
| | Jeromy Farkas | Ward 11 |
| | Shane Keating | Ward 12 |
| | Diane Colley-Urquhart | Ward 13 |
| | Peter Demong | Ward 14 |
| | | |
| Calgary Fire Department: | Steve Dongworth | Fire Chef |
| Calgary Fire Fighters | | |

Association: Mike Henson President

Availability for public digital distribution

Annexes:

- A. Impact statement Fire Fighter 2003
- B. Fire & Emergency Response Document
- C. COVID REACTION FORCE (MACP)

Dean Hopkins

A Concerned Canadian and Calgary Citizen

I look forward to your response in regards to the issue of this submission document from all levels of government.



Dean Hopkins
A Concerned Canadian and Calgary Citizen

Annex A
Date 6 Apr 2020

Victim impact statement:

This is their story:

The only survivor, Tammy Adacsi, 34, who was a guest at a house was the one who attempted to call the emergency services. She attempted to call twice but was unsuccessful. The 911 call centre did call her back in an attempt to get a location of the fire. The acting property manager who lived in the upstairs suite reported he could hear Tiffany yelling something and her dog was barking but he had not responded to the situation.



Jonathan arrived home to hear his girlfriend Tiffany screaming down in the basement. He immediately ran down into the basement and when he opened the basement door, the air rushed in and ignited the fire. He was confronted with plumes of black highly toxic smoke which hit him square in the face.



The girl sleeping on the couch had put a heater on as she was cold; this was a coil electric heater. She fell asleep but the heater was positioned too close to the couch and some plastic bags, the bags melted and the couch started to smolder producing this black smoke. There was a smoke alarm in the basement but it had no batteries in it, so the three girls sleeping in the basement had no idea of what was unfolding that evening as they slept. At some point Tiffany woke up as her dog was barking and then saw all the smoke; this is when she started to scream for help. She came out of her bedroom at the same time when Jonathan opened the basement door. The couch burst into flames setting the girl who was sleeping on fire, both Jonathan and Tiffany tried frantically to put the flames out on the girl with their bare hands, the girl managed to escape up the stairs and exit the building. Jonathan and Tiffany looked for the other girl but the smoke was now too thick, and also realising that they couldn't get out of the main stairwell they both managed to crawl back into Tiffany's bedroom to get out through the basement windows. Tiffany smashed the window with her fists and now more air was rushing into the basement. Both Tiffany and Jonathan tried desperately to push the bars on the windows open without any success, the bars were bolted shut, Tiffany's forearms were substantially bruised from trying to pull the bars open with Jonathan. There was no exit and the basement now full of toxic black smoke, both Tiffany and Jonathan collapsed unable to breathe and overcome by the smoke they both laid lifeless below the basement window.

The fire department once on scene reacted very quickly to extract the three lifeless occupants from the basement property. Having to crawl on their knees in the dark until they found both Jonathan St Pierre 19, Tiffany Cox 19 and their roommate Colleen Mantei 23. The fire fighters found Colleen on the kitchen floor, all were extracted from the property by the fire fighters.

Desperate attempts were made by both the EMS and fire fighters to revive the occupants without success. All four residents were then rushed to hospital. The Families were contacted and all arrived at the hospital.

All three that were extracted by the Calgary fire fighters later died of their injuries.

FATAL FIRE CONTINUES TO HAUNT FAMILY:

Brianne (Tiffany's sister):

I will never forget the day I received a call from my mother, about Tiffany being in the hospital. It was a typical evening for me, before I received the call. I ate dinner, took a bath, and went to bed. I got a call at about five o'clock in the morning, and it was my mom telling me that Tiffany was in a house fire and that we had to go to the hospital, immediately.

At first, I had no reaction to the call; I was really calm. I thought, oh you know, they got her out, she'll be fine, we'll get there and things will be okay. This stuff doesn't happen to our family.



Once at the hospital, I could see there were no physical burns on Tiffany's face, just some scratches on her arms. I felt because her body looked okay, that she really would be fine, I felt like from there on I needed to be closer with her, spend more time with her, make some changes in my life, and I promised God that if he made Tiffany okay that I would do those things.

It was five days before we had to let Tiffany go. After Tiffany's death I never had a "normal" day. Sometimes I could sleep, other times not. I would eat and smoke as usual, but I had undertaken the new habit of drinking excessively. I took nine months off of work at Rexall Drugstore, where I work as a cosmetician, because I could not function.

I had a lot of regret, anger, hurt and frustration. I couldn't talk to anybody. So I decided to drink my pain away. That's basically how I dealt with it. I would think about the fights Tiffany and I had in the past, wishing I could take them back and wondered if my sister knew that I was sorry for not being closer with her.

Mrs.Halliday (Tiffany's Mum):

On the morning of Jan 26th 2009, at around 6:20am, Cochrane RCMP and victim services came to my door and asked me if I was Tiffany's mother, they told me I needed to go to the Foothills Hospital and IDENTIFY my daughter. They would have come sooner but were not sure where we lived; Tiffany's last name was Cox. I did not know if she was dead or alive, or what even happened, no one could even tell me! We got to the hospital, and I identified my baby, 19 yrs. old laying in a transport bed, seizing right in front of me, they were airlifting her to Edmonton for hyperbaric treatment at Misericordia Hospital. We have no chamber in our own city for someone on life support should they need it. I was not allowed to go with my daughter so we had to drive.

We got to the hospital and the chamber was under repair, more time lost! From the 26th to the 29th of Jan 2009, myself her grandparents, aunts, uncles, sisters, cousins, and friends, came to read to her, play music for her, touch her and cry over her lifeless body! On Jan 29th at 5pm, doctors called us all together and told us there was nothing more they could do, the pain and hysteria coming from her sisters and my family have scarred me for life. I ran out of the room and down the hall and locked myself in a bathroom, I was on the floor as I could no longer stand, mourning, crying and out of my mind. I came out and we set a time of 11 p.m. to remove her from life support, my decision to make. 7pm the same night, Jan 29th, 3 doctors stopped me in a stairwell with my 22 yr old daughter and asked me if I would harvest her organs, I abruptly said no and left!



My daughter and I talked and we decided that is what Tiffany would want so we decided to donate her organs to save a young girl who needed a heart and lungs which the doctors had also mentioned. She was surrounded by us all, I sat in a chair with my head on her heart listening to it beat as the Chaplin blessed her body. Tiffany did not pass until 10:05 AM, Jan 30th 2009. Leaving your baby behind to be basically butchered is horrifying. Her tragic death has destroyed me and her whole family. My girls have since struggled with addictions and all of us with suicide, 2 attempts by 2 of her 3 sisters. A long battle and lots of meds for mental health kept me alive to continue to fight for all 3 of the young people who died in this fire. I live with PTSD, Toxic Stress which wrecks havoc on my body, no energy, lost all my passions in life, struggle with food, and crippling anxiety. The cuts these past years to the city of Calgary firefighters has triggered so much pain, anxiety and anger in my heart and soul.

The cuts and lack of staff will cost lives; it's only a matter of time. I just do not want any other families to experience what I have had to endure for so many years. Please reconsider these drastic cuts to the CFD. These brave men and women have a job to do, and that's to save lives. Give them the funding and the manpower to do their jobs safely and efficiently. It is the right thing to do.

Fire officials determined that a space heater placed too close to a couch started the blaze. They said the basement suite's only smoke detector was not working and that the two basement windows were barred. Both these issues caused a very tragic situation.

The decisions you all make, do affect the lives of the people in your communities. When the proposed budget cuts were planned back in November, Tiffany's mum, Mrs.Halliday, sent a heart wrenching plea at the end of July 2019 to the Mayor pleading with him not to make cuts to the CFD, the anguish and memories had come flooding back. I will not go into the content of the email as it was written during an emotional response to the whole situation. In August a sympathetic reply came back:

Reply to an email sent to the Mayor last year 2019

Citizen Liaison

Yvonne Borges

The Mayor and Council appreciate that the recently announced budget reductions cause concern for many Calgarians. It is the goal of Administration to return with the proposed reductions avoiding as much impact to SERVICE as possible and causing LEAST harm to citizens. Given the portion of the city budget, the departments with the largest contribution were bylaws and public safety (Fire, Police, etc.) and Transit.

Chief Dongworth of the CFD has said “Despite these challenges, I wanted to ensure Calgarians that we will continue to provide a lean, light and effective fire service, staffed with exceptional public servants with a world class commitment to public safety.”

The words from that email paint a picture right there, when our chief in the statement above said “our fire department will continue to provide a lean, light and effective service”. That statement doesn’t in any way now resemble his comments last year before the proposed budget reductions. The words he would use back then were “We have a Dynamic Response to all incidents”. Council, it seems, has over the years devaluated the effectiveness of our Fire Department from an emergency responder that had a dynamic response mentality and were admired throughout Canada as the leading authority on fire response, to now having a lean, light effective response attitude. The comment that said, “Avoiding as much impact to SERVICE as possible and causing LEAST HARM...”. Zero impact and no harm would have been a better approach.

Fires are happening every week and are never going to go away. Here are some more examples. There has been 117 fire calls in our city this year in just a 3 month time span.

Impact Statement Fire Fighter 2003

This may give council a little insight to what some of our fire fighters have to experience and endure throughout the period of their careers. Though this incident did not happen in Canada it should give you an idea of what lack of funding and support to the fire service could ultimately result in.

This incident happened in the UK in 2003. It could have happened anywhere as a direct result of government failures to support their emergency services.

A Sergeant Major deployed in the north of England. His unit was warned off about the pending strike action and they received their orders. The equipment they were to use was out dated and did not compare in any way to the current fire equipment of the time. The pump units were manufactured twenty-five years earlier, so they were off to a losing battle straight away.

They were trained using this equipment for a number of weeks prior to the strike action and then they were deployed to their areas of responsibility (AOR) which were quite vast. The Sergeant Major’s role was to control and be District Chief of three pumps and 15 men. The incident he and his men attended was well into his tour of duty.

They were called to a house fire just on the limit of their AOR; the vehicles they had were slow and top heavy so the response time was slower than usual.

All pumps arrived on the site at the same time late that evening, they had additional units that were to meet them on site including respirator teams but they didn’t arrive until they had been there a good ten minutes. On arrival at the two story structure, the ground floor was already

engulfed by fire; later reports noted the fire had started on that floor due to an unguarded coal fire and in a spot where the mother had been drying laundry.

Flames were bellowing out of the windows, they had only been on site a short time and knew a mother and her children on the second floor were trapped. They didn't know how many children at the time, but later found that they were hearing the screams of a mother, two girls 8 and 5 and an infant boy of 8 months.

"We tried desperately to get to the upper floor of the home but it was hopeless, we smashed the windows and with three pumps going poured water through the windows into the building. We had no fire retardant clothing just our standard military uniforms so entering a burning building was not possible. I had to hold back two of my men wanting to do just that. The screams of the family were horrendous and could be heard for what seemed like forever. Me and my men were shouting for the woman to get to a window and that is when the gas line blew, the explosion ripped through the house blowing out the remainder of the windows and doors. It was at that point we knew it was now going to be a body recovery situation. Eight of my men were too emotionally distraught to continue through the night, the gas was shut off eventually and it took the rest of the evening to suppress the fire although more pumps eventually arrived.

By the early hours of the morning the fire was out and just smoking remnants remained. Prior to the EMS arriving, my job was to make sure the property was secure and that there was no further danger prior to EMS entering the structure. Me and one of my sergeants entered the house for the first time. The second floor was still intact and the stair case was just about sound. It wasn't long before I came across the mother; her body burnt beyond recognition slumped down against the children's bedroom door with her hand fused to the metal handle. The smell of burnt flesh is something you will never ever forget, it's something I'd experienced in Bosnia many years before. I knew exactly what was coming prior to entering the children's bedroom. I told the Sergeant to stay with the mother. The door was ajar about six inches but was jammed from the inside. After he had removed the mother's charred hand from the door he pushed it open only to see a comforter had been placed at the base. He guessed the eight year old must have placed it there to stop the smoke, but sadly that stopped the mother from being able to get to her children.

Entering the bedroom I saw the two children and infant, it was obvious they had taken refuge in their closet with their eight month old baby brother and while huddled around him and wrapped in each other's embrace they had all burned to death."

This is just one of many memories of death that he would never forget. The ambulance team came and he assisted in helping them extract the bodies, separating the two girls was quite difficult but the arms of the five year old came away from her body which released her sister, the remains were placed into two body bags and the baby boy was kept with his little sister.

If only the government had supported their fire services. That evening the government failed and nothing much was said about that family - life just went on. Now when he sees or hears a fire unit responding to an emergency he is always taken back to those horrifying screams and the sight of a desperate mother trying to get her children to safety.

Annex B

Dated 6 Apr 2020

Fire & Emergency Response Document



Recommended Capital Investment to Support Service Delivery

For Council Approval

Explanation of Capital Budget Requests

Annual Investment Program(s)

Activity 413020: Replace Emergency Units

New Budget Request of \$12,319 thousand for the lifecycle of Calgary Fire's fleet to lifecycle vehicles before the maintenance costs rise above acceptable levels or service levels are affected.

Funding from Lifecycle Maintenance & Upgrade Reserve

Operating Impact of Capital: This request requires \$386 thousand one-time funding of operating costs in 2019, \$472 thousand one-time funding of operating costs in 2020, \$540 thousand one-time funding of operating costs in 2021 and \$714 thousand one-time funding of operating costs in 2022.

Activity 413040: Fire Equipment Lifecycle

New Budget Request of \$19,884 thousand for life cycling of personal protective equipment, fire and training equipment such as medical, extrication and other specialized equipment.

Funding from Capital Reserves (\$12,000 thousand) and Lifecycle Maintenance & Upgrade Reserve (\$7,884 thousand)

Operating Impact of Capital: None

Activity 480500: CFD Technology Lifecycle

New Budget Request of \$7,549 thousand for the life cycling of Calgary Fire's information technology assets including fire station alerting systems, mobile computer aided design systems, radio communications and post-event records management.

Funding from Lifecycle Maintenance & Upgrade Reserve

Operating Impact of Capital: None

Activity 480503: Motorola Upgrade

New Budget Request of \$777 thousand for a multi-business unit Motorola upgrade. This is the maintenance cost to maintain the operational integrity of the Motorola Calgary Municipal Radio Network.

Funding from Lifecycle Maintenance & Upgrade Reserve

Operating Impact of Capital: None

Project(s)

Activity 411588: West Macleod Emerg Resp Stn

New Budget Request of \$2,000 thousand for the temporary West Macleod Station is required to provide fire and emergency response services in the area.

Funding from Developer & Other Contributions

Operating Impact of Capital: This request requires \$3,400 thousand base funding of operating costs starting in 2021.

Activity 480501: ICFP Dwrtn Core FireStn Repl

New Budget Request of \$27,503 thousand to replace downtown station 1 due to aging infrastructure and significant maintenance required to maintain acceptable service levels.

Phase 1 of the project is the construction of two 2-bay stations.

Funding from Lifecycle Maintenance & Upgrade Reserve

Operating Impact of Capital: None

Activity 480502: Facilities Privacy Renos

New Budget Request of \$3,000 thousand to upgrade facilities to provide service, as well as address health, safety, code compliance, operational need, physical integrity and general efficiency issues.

Funding from Lifecycle Maintenance & Upgrade Reserve

Operating Impact of Capital: None

Activity 480504: CFD Fleet 2019-2022

New Budget Request of \$7,700 thousand for apparatus for new stations. As part of our ongoing commitment to Calgarians this request is based on growth stations and ERF (Emergency Response Force.)

Funding from Lifecycle Maintenance & Upgrade Reserve

Operating Impact of Capital: None

Annex B
Dated 6 Apr 2020

Fire & Emergency Response Document



**Recommended Capital Investment
to Support Service Delivery**

For Council Approval

Activity 480505: Livingston Emerg Resp Stn

New Budget Request of \$2,000 thousand for a temporary Livingston Station is required to provide fire and emergency response services area.

Funding from Developer & Other Contributions

Operating Impact of Capital: This request requires \$3,400 thousand base funding of operating costs starting in 2020.

Activity 480506: Belvedere Emerg Resp Stn

New Budget Request of \$2,000 thousand for the temporary Belvedere Station is required to provide fire and emergency response services in the area.

Funding from Developer & Other Contributions

Operating Impact of Capital: This request requires \$3,400 thousand base funding of operating costs starting in 2021.

Activity 480507: SouthShepard Emerg Resp Stn

New Budget Request of \$2,000 thousand for a temporary South Shepard Station is required to provide fire and emergency response services in the area.

Funding from Developer & Other Contributions

Operating Impact of Capital: This request requires \$3,400 thousand base funding of operating costs starting in 2021.

Notes

New Budget Requests that incorporate Actively Developing and New Communities:

Activity 411588: West Macleod Emerg Resp Stn

Activity 480505: Livingston Emerg Resp Stn

Activity 480506: Belvedere Emerg Resp Stn

Activity 480507: SouthShepard Emerg Resp Stn

ANNEX C

Dated 6 Apr 2020

COVID REACTION FORCE

MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL POWERS (MACP)

INTRODUCTION

The concept of utilizing military assistance in times of national emergency is nothing new to me; I have personally been involved in four such operations while employed in the military. I deployed as a fire fighter, a prison guard, in emergency flood mitigation and rescue, also in a number of counter terrorism duties in direct support of the police and security for environmental quarantine during the mad cow disease that ravished the UK in the 1980s. All these duties and tasks are well in the remit of our military forces they can provide much more. Military medical units can support hospitals giving nursing staff and doctors a well needed recovery break. Military units can be tasked to set up food kitchens and deliver meals to the vulnerable in their time of need taking over charitable food kitchens such as drop in centres. They are the ideal organization to conduct security tasks throughout cities.

The government needs to now look at developing the COVID-19 Reaction Force (CRF) to assist cities across Canada in sustaining their population and citizens during this crises. Note both regular and reservist units would need to be mobilized. Reservist units have good knowledge of the city that they are based in and in retrospect should be deployed upon tasks in their own cities.

AIM

The aim of this document is to generate discussion at Municipal, Provincial and Federal levels in order to further develop this concept of CRF under MACP deployment operations in support of the civil provincial powers and the civil communities.

REASON

The maintenance of public order is the RCMP and City police services the military would not be expected to be involved in this task. Here are some recommendations for military support:

1. **Cities fire service:** This would be a long term deployment strategy under the umbrella of military aid to the civil powers (MACP). This strategy will give governing bodies direct manpower support to dwindling emergency services across Canada in every province Fire Services. It will boost the deployment efficiency of emergency services in cities hit heavily by the COVID-19 crisis.

After conducting an extensive evaluation of Calgary's Fire Department deployable operational status these past five months, should this pandemic situation continue to escalate, the present shift system the city runs and with the present staffing levels within our fire departments due to possible self-isolation situations could result in the failure of cities to confidently manage fire emergency situations. If this is happening in Calgary then other cities throughout our country could be facing the same situation as well long term. Our Municipal, Provincial and Federal Governing bodies need to be proactive about the safety of all Canadians.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The military is a federal controlled asset so this document needs to be generated at the top of the government food chain. The Municipalities must request MACP from the Provincial government if they require it and the Premier then needs to approach the federal government for emergency manpower influx to support fire response manpower. Once this has happened the government would then need to task the military to develop an operational deployment plan. It would be



in direct support of city fire services across Canada with manpower influx in every province throughout Canada. The military department heads would instigate and build on the concept of what is detailed within this document. All Military staff when on duty would be directly under the command of the station fire captain or incident commander on the ground. Military types are the best option for this task, fit, disciplined and adaptable also self-contained logistically. A unit could also be tasked to feed all fire fighters and military staff in their Area of responsibility (AOR) should that task be required to be completed.

TRAINING

Once a MACP operational deployment strategy is instigated by the federal government, the Provincial governments of each province will need to be held responsible for developing their multi city fire department training team. One per major city, its direct responsibility is to instigate a four week training program located within military barracks. They will be responsible for the training and development of all the skills and drills of military personnel on secondary apparatuses they would be expected to operate, drive and work upon throughout their operational deployment roll. The training teams will work closely with their respective Regimental Training officers to further develop their training programs to achieve specific training objectives.

EQUIPMENT

Each training team should be expected to provide adequate equipment for each training unit, 4 members per aerial, there would be 4 secondary apparatuses needed for training, two for driver training and two for team training. All teams should also be trained with respirator equipment. All provinces will be expected to provide adequate PPE for each military member of staff manning equipment in their province.

STAFFING

I will use Calgary just as an example but this situation could be integrated into any city depending upon their specific requirements. At present all cities would be expected to man their Engines and Rescues. MACP would be used to support secondary apparatuses such as ladders. For a city the size of Calgary it is estimated that a Regiment of around 650 personnel could adequately cope with the task of manning all aerials with 4 personnel to each rig. In Calgary we have eleven aerials.

Regiment Operational Deployment Structure

The company formations would need to be self-contained in possible vacant commercial facilities with easy access to all city locations. The command elements of the regiment would need to be co-located with district chiefs on a shift rotational basis as military liaison officers and CFD HQ. Five formations would be required, four that would be directly involved with fire deployment on the shift rotational basis and the fifth would be logistical support i.e. feeding.

Responsibilities:

Regimental Head Quarters (RHQ) would be responsible for running a kitchen facility and providing all meals for fire fighters and military staff at the 11 locations in which military staff are located. Unless tasked otherwise.

Shift composition:

Each company would cover a shift of manning 11 apparatuses with four staff. All staff would be responsible for arriving on site in a timely manner prior to their shift by means of military transportation in preparation for the briefing by the station captain.

Unit Staffing:

1 x Senior or junior non-commissioned officer (NCOs)
1 x Driver
2 x other ranks (OR's)
1 x vehicle required



X 11 stations with
aerials

Other shift Posts:

- 5 x Liaison Officers (LO's) and 5 x Districts
- 5 x LO's Drivers and 5 x vehicles
- 1 x Company Commander FHQ
- 1 x Company commander's driver 1 x vehicle required

Company Quartermasters Department

Task of this department during the shift would be the collection and delivery of all meals from RHQ kitchen location. All fire hall staff, fire fighters and military would be fed together in this manner.

By running this shift system in support of the CFD it would ease up around 88 fire fighter staff positions to the command element of the CFD for other locations.

2. **Medical Support:** Hospitals and care facilities for seniors could soon become overwhelmed with the growing COVID 19 situation. Casualties are still on the increase. Using trained military personnel to staff facilities and possible field hospitals when required when the weather improves; also military medically trained nurses and doctors can offer assistance to COVID testing areas. Setting up COVID quarantined locations outside the city limits should not be ruled out should the situation be prolonged, I would see this being used as a last option should hospitals run out of beds further down the line. In the interim military medical staff can booster present civilian counter parts within our city hospitals. Medics could also be deployed to fire halls.



3. **Security Support:** The military could be deployed in direct support to border security agencies in low level security tasking, or as prison security guards external to the location of inmates.



4. **Transportation Logistics:** Deploying logistical military units to transport goods from food distribution centers to stores is also an option.

5. **Medical facilities:** As far as the lack of beds go in Hospitals, cruise ships at ports on both the east and west coasts can be retrofitted at ports and transformed into Hospital ships, this happened during the Falkland's war 1982 and again is nothing new. The US has already implemented this logistical procedure.



FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Many people in our city may be worried and wondering about what they are going to do for food and meals if this present situation continues for the next 6 to 12 months. Never say never. I've worked all over the world in a variety of harsh post war and conflict environments and have been directly involved in food distribution to refugees and a starving population in Ethiopia during the famine of 1984. My approach to any pending emergency situation is always plan for the worst case scenario, ALWAYS!

Municipal governments should already be looking to address this situation with the aid of provincial and federal government assistance. Plans should already be underway for any sustained long period of isolation. I would definitely be recommending military aid to the civil communities (MACC) beyond a three month period. This would mean our regular military and reservist units become mobilized in setting up food distribution centres in our 14 wards. Beyond a 6 months period, when personal finances have run out for low income families, who may live pay check to pay check and now rely on government subsidies, I can also see monthly family food coupon books being introduced. This would allow those families access to additional free food items and food stores could then be given tax credits for accepting the government food coupons from these families in need.

It happened during the Second World War, we could be looking at this being implemented again. This is the way I approach possible emergency situations, I am sure you all as our governing body have its finger on the pulse, but only time will tell. Personally I don't get that feeling at the moment more is the pity!

DEPLOYMENT

Each military Regiment that is detailed to undertake this operational deployment status should not expect the tour of duty to exceed a period of 8 weeks.

SUMMARY

All the tasks that have been stated in this document are transferable skills to our military personnel. In times of emergencies throughout the world Canada has over the years stepped up to the plate and deployed out a fine military force of men and women both regular and reservists to rescue, provide medical assistance and conduct security situations. Charity begins at home now and Canada is our home – Those at all levels of government need to look at utilizing our military expertise in supporting our cities. The task ahead will not be an easy one for you all. This is NOT a cost cutting exercise. It's just a way to get the job done.

CONCLUSION

Having a proactive approach and a "What if" attitude for the safety of all Canadian citizens is the number one focus of any government. I hope this document has been of assistance to all governing bodies. I hope that plans to assist our cities hospitals, fire departments, logistical transport agencies, border agencies and prison officers with a manpower influx have already

started to be developed. If for some odd reason this has not yet happened and a strategic action plan along these lines has not been thought of, my advice to all in a government leadership role would be to make it happen sooner rather than later.



FORM TITLE

Header text

In accordance with sections 43 through 45 of [Procedure Bylaw 35M2017](#), the information provided **may be included** in the written record for Council and Council Committee meetings which are publicly available through www.calgary.ca/ph. Comments that are disrespectful or do not contain required information may not be included.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY ACT

Personal information provided in submissions relating to matters before Council or Council Committees is collected under the authority of Bylaw 35M2017 and Section 33(c) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy (FOIP) Act of Alberta, and/or the Municipal Government Act (MGA) Section 230 and 636, for the purpose of receiving public participation in municipal decision-making. Your name and comments will be made publicly available in the Council agenda. If you have questions regarding the collection and use of your personal information, please contact City Clerk's Legislative Coordinator at 403-268-5861, or City Clerk's Office, 700 Macleod Trail S.E., P.O. Box 2100, Postal Station 'M' 8007, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2M5.

- I have read and understand that my name and comments will be made publicly available in the Council agenda. My email address will not be included in the public record.

First name (required) Christine

Last name (required) Selinger

What do you want to do? (required) Submit a comment

Public hearing item (required - max 75 characters) Planning and Budget Assessment - Inclusion of Accessibility

Date of meeting Nov 22, 2021

Comments - please refrain from providing personal information in this field (maximum 2500 characters)

I would like to see the City of Calgary provide additional funding for improving accessibility for Calgarians with disabilities in the budget discussion. As a city with a thriving community of people disabilities (about 20% of the population) and an aging population, coupled with two years of shielding and isolation, now is the time to address barriers to inclusion in the city. This includes ensuring snow is cleared from all walkways as soon as possible, extending recreational programming to include accessible sports and recreation opportunities, and ensuring complete accessibility of restaurant patios and the Green Line. The patios need to be addressed with some urgency, as many patios built for 2020 and maintained for 2021 were not built with accessibility of any kind in mind and need to be retrofitted quite extensively to avoid putting even more barriers in place for Calgarians with disabilities.



FORM TITLE

Header text

In accordance with sections 43 through 45 of [Procedure Bylaw 35M2017](#), the information provided **may be included** in the written record for Council and Council Committee meetings which are publicly available through www.calgary.ca/ph. Comments that are disrespectful or do not contain required information may not be included.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY ACT

Personal information provided in submissions relating to matters before Council or Council Committees is collected under the authority of Bylaw 35M2017 and Section 33(c) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy (FOIP) Act of Alberta, and/or the Municipal Government Act (MGA) Section 230 and 636, for the purpose of receiving public participation in municipal decision-making. Your name and comments will be made publicly available in the Council agenda. If you have questions regarding the collection and use of your personal information, please contact City Clerk's Legislative Coordinator at 403-268-5861, or City Clerk's Office, 700 Macleod Trail S.E., P.O. Box 2100, Postal Station 'M' 8007, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2M5.

- I have read and understand that my name and comments will be made publicly available in the Council agenda. My email address will not be included in the public record.

First name (required) Alexander

Last name (required) Choi

What do you want to do? (required) Submit a comment

Public hearing item (required - max 75 characters) Reduce overhead costs, reduce urban sprawl, consolidate pubic services, and

Date of meeting

Comments - please refrain from providing personal information in this field (maximum 2500 characters) Reduce overhead costs, reduce urban sprawl, consolidate pubic services, and reduce pensions

DISCLAIMER

1/1

This document is strictly private, confidential and personal to its recipients and should not be copied, distributed or reproduced in whole or in part, nor passed to any third party.

Nov 18, 2021

8:39:23 PM

November 19, 2021

RE: 2022 Adjustments to the 2019-2022 One Calgary Service Plans and Budgets, C2021-1436

To Councillor Walcott, Mayor Gondek, and all Members of Calgary City Council

Please see below my thoughts regarding the 2022 budget adjustments which you will be debating and deciding next week. I was raised in Calgary and have made my life here. I am a proud Calgarian who knows we have some great things going for us, and that we should continually striving to improve and become a better and more equitable and welcoming place for all. In the past I have worked in non-profits, within City administration, as well as in a City Councillor's Office. I now work for the University of Calgary looking at urban public policy. I hope that my comments based on my varied experience are useful.

At this time, we do not need more savings – and let me be clear, after many years of carefully reviewing budgets and finding efficiencies any savings at this point must come with cuts. We cannot cut our way out of a tough economic time, we must invest in our community and our people. I am currently a renter, and may see an increase in my rent next year to cover a small property tax increase. I am okay with that. My Mom, who is a retired property owner – is okay with that. We do and should have programs in place for those who can't afford even a small change in their property tax, but the vast majority of Calgarians can afford up to a few extra dollars a month to pay for improved services and access. The people who work for The City of Calgary have also been tasked year over year with doing more with less, and they can only do this for so long. Please consider adequately funding the work that they do. And for Councillors who are looking for more savings – please be specific about what you wish to cut, or what areas you don't think The City should be involved in.

I won't go into detail on every line of increased or decreased investment. I know that The City leadership team has thought over carefully any of these proposals. I will pick out a few areas of focus for comment though.

Proposed Increased Funding

I strongly support funding for the Indigenous Relations office and the equity action plan. I trust that the equity action plan will have an anti-racism/anti-discrimination lens and that we will hear more soon about what work is coming out of that funding.

I strongly disagree with additional funding for the Calgary Police, I understand that their budget is strained, at least partly due to the reduction in funding from the Provincial Government. However, Calgarians spoke strongly and clearly in 2020 (& continue to do so now) about the need for a structural change in the CPS and its funding. Any additional funds must go towards community groups, non police

and community based interventions – which may work with the Police. The Police should not control these funds. I understand work is ongoing regarding changing the policing model, but additional funding at this time without knowing how things are changing would be tough for many Calgarians to accept.

The ongoing organizational realignment funding is a little confusing for me and I would appreciate Council asking some clarifying questions about what this funding will go towards. As noted above, I know that City staff have been doing more with less and if this funding is meant to shore up some areas where the lack of funding has lead to problems, I would likely support that. However, if it's solely about the organization realignment, I don't understand why ongoing funding would be needed, and would be interested more information.

What's Missing?

I hope that Councillors consider exploring a return of the Civic Census. The cost savings have an unintended impact on those doing research into our city and community. The higher frequency and additional information available in the Civic Census compared to the Federal Census is invaluable for researchers and City staff in understanding how our city is growing and changing. This information helps in reviewing and proposing policies and investment.

An increase in transit operating funding is sorely needed. Although ridership is still not up to pre-COVID numbers, cut backs to frequency and service from before that time have lead to a lack of mobility for those most in need. We have very few lines that are truly a rapid transit network, with even our trains running at less than 10 minute frequencies outside of peak times and new Max and BRT lines running well below what they are designed for. Transit is one of the most important investments we can make to foster an equitable, friendly, and green city.

Other / Additional investments proposed

I did not have time to review the Capital budget adjustments and it can sometimes be hard to see where exactly the money is going. I support increased funding in affordable housing, sidewalks, pathways and bikeways, and snow clearing (especially related to non-car infrastructure and improving snow clearing at, for example, bus stops and curb cuts). I also support funding for the Downtown strategy as this is an area that affects the entire city. Regarding downtown park security, I'd like to see community-lead efforts (e.g. more funding for the DOAP team) rather than simply increasing security guards/peace officers/police presence.

Finally, accelerating the climate strategy and action plan is crucial. This is the biggest threat we locally and globally are facing and we must act now. In addition to additional funding here, we need to embed concrete actions and measures in everything else we are doing as a City.

I am sure I've missed some things. But thank you for taking the time to read my thoughts and thank you for stepping up to lead our city. It can be a thankless job sometimes, but know that it is important and appreciated.

Cheers

Kimberly Jones

Ward 8, Calgary, Alberta, Canada (Treaty 7 territory and home of the Metis Nation Region 3)