

Caution:

This consultation draft is intended to facilitate dialogue concerning its contents. Should the decision be made to proceed with the proposal, the comments received during consultation will be considered during the final preparation of the regulation. The content, structure, form and wording of the consultation draft are subject to change as a result of the consultation process and as a result of review, editing and correction by the Office of Legislative Counsel.

CONSULTATION DRAFT

ONTARIO REGULATION

to be made under the

FIRE PROTECTION AND PREVENTION ACT, 1997

COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENTS

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Mandatory use

1. Every municipality, and every fire department in a territory without municipal organization, must,

- (a) complete and review a community risk assessment as provided by this Regulation; and
- (b) use its community risk assessment to inform decisions about the provision of fire protection services.

What it is

2. (1) A community risk assessment is a process of identifying, analyzing, evaluating and prioritizing risks to public safety to inform decisions about the provision of fire protection services.

Mandatory profiles

(2) A community risk assessment must include consideration of the mandatory profiles listed in Schedule 1.

Form

(3) A community risk assessment must be in the form, if any, that the Fire Marshal provides or approves.

When to complete (at least every five years)

3. (1) The municipality or fire department must complete a community risk assessment no later than five years after the day its previous community risk assessment was completed.

New municipality or fire department

(2) If a municipality, or a fire department in a territory without municipal organization, comes into existence, the municipality or fire department must complete a community risk assessment no later than two years after the day it comes into existence.

Transition

(3) A municipality that exists on January 1, 2019, or a fire department in a territory without municipal organization that exists on January 1, 2019, must complete a community risk assessment no later than January 1, 2024.

Revocation

(4) Subsection (3) and this subsection are revoked on January 1, 2025.

When to review (at least every year)

4. (1) The municipality or fire department must complete a review of its community risk assessment no later than 12 months after,

(a) the day its community risk assessment was completed; and

- (b) the day its previous review was completed.

Other reviews

(2) The municipality or fire department must also review its community risk assessment whenever necessary.

Revisions

(3) The municipality or fire department must revise its community risk assessment if it is necessary to reflect,

- (a) any significant changes in the mandatory profiles;
- (b) any other significant matters arising from the review.

New assessment instead of review

(4) The municipality or fire department does not have to review its community risk assessment if it expects to complete a new community risk assessment on or before the day it would complete the review.

Commencement

5. This Regulation comes into force on the later of January 1, 2019 and the day it is filed.

SCHEDULE 1 MANDATORY PROFILES

1. Geographic profile: The physical features of the community, including the nature and placement of features such as highways, waterways, railways, canyons, bridges, landforms and wildland-urban interfaces.

2. Building stock profile: The number of buildings in the community, their age, their major occupancy classifications within the meaning of Ontario Regulation 332/12 (Building Code) under the *Building Code Act, 1992* and their state of compliance with the fire code.

3. Critical infrastructure profile: The capabilities and limitations of critical infrastructure, including electricity distribution, water distribution, telecommunications, hospitals and airports.

4. Demographic profile: The composition of the community's population, respecting matters relevant to the community, such as population size and dispersion, age, gender, cultural background, level of education, socioeconomic make-up, and transient population.

5. Hazard profile: The hazards in the community, including natural hazards, hazards caused by humans, and technological hazards.

6. Public safety response profile: The types of incidents responded to by other entities in the community, and those entities' response capabilities.

7. Community services profile: The types of services provided by other entities in the community, and those entities' service capabilities.

8. Economic profile: The economic sectors affecting the community that are critical to its financial sustainability.

9. Past loss and event history profile: The community's past emergency response experience, including the following analysis:

1. The number and types of emergency responses, injuries, deaths and dollar losses.
2. Comparison of the community's experience with the experiences of comparable communities.

Note: Each profile is to be interpreted as extending only to matters relevant to fire protection services.