The Edmonton Story

Fire Chief Ken G. Block Edmonton Fire Rescue Services





Fire Chief Ken G. Block Edmonton Fire Rescue Services

Career highlights include:

- Appointed City of Edmonton's Fire Chief February 1, 2009
- 30+ years firefighter



Executive Board Member, President:

- Metropolitan Fire Chiefs Association*
 - * section of International Association of Fire Chiefs
 - * section of National Fire Protection Association



Board Member:

- Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs, Canadian Metro Chiefs Representative
- Presidential Advisor, Alberta Fire Chiefs Association Board of Directors
- President, Edmonton Firefighter's Union 2001- 2007 (three terms)





Introduction to Edmonton, Alberta

- Overview of the City and Edmonton Fire Rescue Services
- Alberta's journey to presumptive coverage for firefighters





- After the legislation: Opportunities
- Prevention, Continuous Improvement, Effects



- After the legislation: Cost Impacts
- Ten years of historical costs associated with presumptive cancer legislation claims



Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Edmonton Quick Facts:

> Area of Coverage: 701 km² (271 square miles)

City Population: 877,926 (2014, Municipal Census)

Metro Population: 1,328,300 (2014, Statistics Canada)

Economy:

> GDP of \$89.1 billion (2014)

> GDP growth of 3.9% (2014, Canadian growth of 2.5%)

> Edmonton's economy revolves around the oil, gas and energy industry sectors

Did you know?

> Edmonton's river valley parkland is one of the longest stretches in a North American urban area at 7,400 hectares

Edmonton has a northern mid-latitude climate with very long summer days (up to 17 hours) and about 2,300 hours of sunlight per year

Information Source: Edmonton Economic Development Corporation



2014 Fire Rescue Services delivered to our community:



Medical Response Events: 27,276 Rescue Response Events: 9,999

Fire Suppression Response Events: 3,225

Hazardous Materials Response Events: 1,680

With:

1,200 Full Time Equivalent positions

27 Active Fire Stations

27 Pumper, 9 Ladder, 6 Rescue, 5 Tanker trucks in service Fire Prevention and Fire Investigation Units Training Academy and Practical Training Facility

Emergency Response Communications Dispatch Centre

Emergency Operations Centre





Edmonton: Collaborative Labour Management Relations







- A shared vision and goals that are mutually beneficial
- Utilize political action for common objectives
- I.A.F.F. is a resource and an asset!
- Unified and consistent messaging
- Communication is key



2001



• A new union executive board - January, 2001



• A new Fire Chief - September, 2001



September 11, 2001











Presumptive cancer legislation in Alberta





- Alberta regulation 102/2003 of the *Workers' Compensation Act*, 'Firefighters' primary site cancer regulation' sets out the rules where firefighters can receive compensation for presumptive cancers. The Regulation was first made in 2003.
- The impetus to creating presumptive cancer coverage for Alberta's firefighters was to protect firefighters who regularly expose themselves to hazardous environments while protecting the public.
- Alberta, along with Manitoba, has the most comprehensive list of presumptive cancers for firefighters in all of Canada.
- In 2011, Alberta added four new cancers to the list of presumptive cancers, bringing the total to fourteen. Also in 2011, Alberta extended coverage to include volunteer/casual/part-time firefighters in addition to full-time firefighters.

Firefighters with cancer

If you are or have been a firefighter and have one of the primary site cancers listed in the following chart, the cancer may be presumed to be an occupational disease and you may be eligible for WCB-Alberta benefits. The presumption applies to full time, volunteer, part-time and casual firefighters who have been regularly exposed to the hazards of a fire scene, other than a forest fire, for the minimum period shown for the specified cancer.

PRIMARY SITE CANCERS	MINIMUM PERIOD OF REGULAR EXPOSURE TO THE HAZARDS OF A FIRE SCENE
ADDED in 2003 – applies to claims with dates of accident* on or after April 1, 1978	
Primary leukemia	5 years
Primary site brain cancer	10 years
Primary site bladder cancer	15 years
Primary site ureter cancer	15 years
Primary site kidney cancer	20 years
Primary site colorectal cancer	20 years
A primary non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	20 years
ADDED in 2005 – applies to claims with dates of accident* on or after December 1, 1980	
Primary site lung cancer in non-smokers**	15 years
ADDED in 2010 – applies to claims with dates of accident* on or after May 1, 1985	
Primary site testicular cancer	20 years
Primary site esophageal cancer	25 years
ADDED in 2011 - applies to claims with dates of accident on or after May 1, 1986	
Primary site prostate cancer	15 years
Primary site skin cancer	15 years
Primary site breast cancer	10 years
Multiple myeloma	15 years

2012





Changes under *Bill 1: The Workers' Compensation Amendment Act* allow first responders (including firefighters, police officers, sheriffs and paramedics) to receive compensation for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) without having to prove their condition is work-related. Alberta was the first province in Canada to provide such coverage.





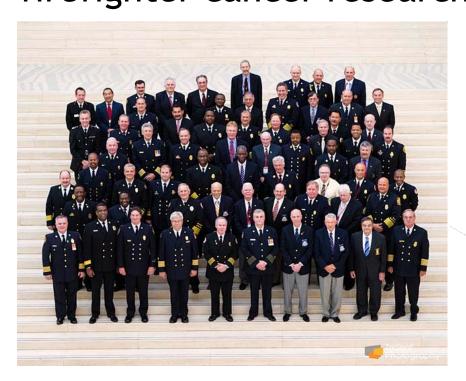
"There is increased awareness of the affects of PTSD over the last decade. This legislation recognizes first responders who face traumatic experiences. We are proud to support them and bring forward legislation that leads the country."

Dave Hancock, Minister of Human Services

Leading Change together with the I.A.F.F.

2009 Metro Chiefs Conference - Recap of the TriData study conversation

Study assessed cancer presumption laws and firefighter cancer research





2012 Urban Fire Forum



Topics:

- Presumptive cancer and related health issues
- Disaster planning
- Fire-based EMS

Deliverables:

- To raise awareness of presumptive legislation
- Continue to work closely with the I.A.F.F.

Fire Chiefs need to know their jurisdiction's presumptive legislation

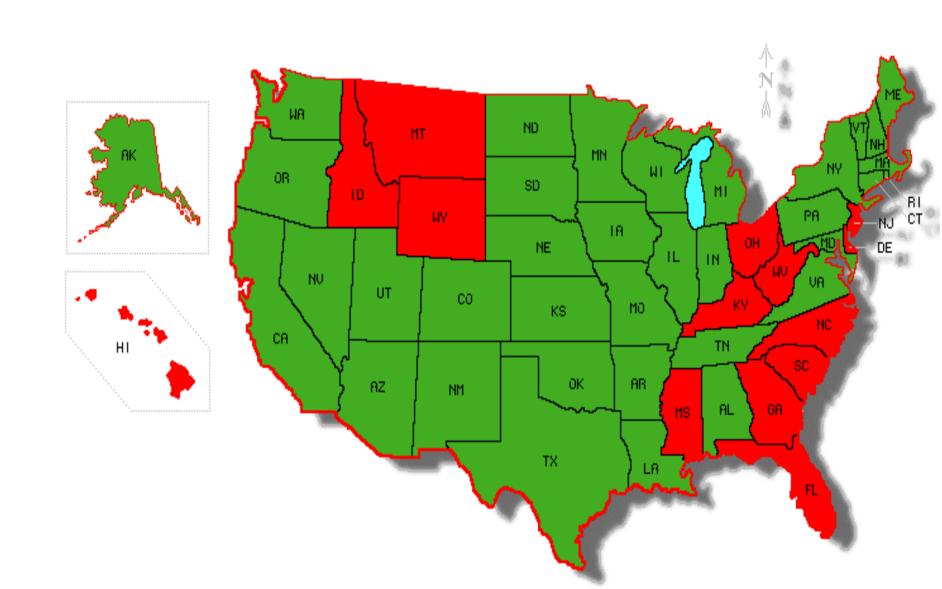
 There are currently 36 US states and 10 Canadian provinces/territories with presumption laws enacted for firefighters with cancer as an occupational illness



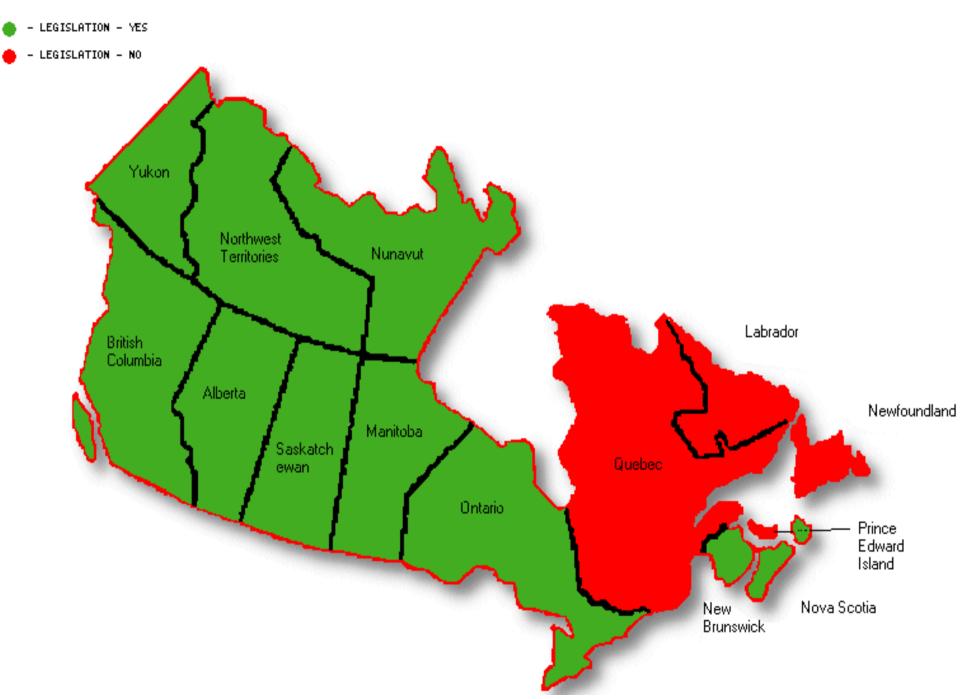


Firefighter Presumptive Cancer Legislation

- 🎒 LEGISLATION YES
- LEGISLATION NO



Firefighter Presumptive Cancer Legislation



After the legislation:

Opportunities

After the legislation: Prevention

Opportunities:

Health and Wellness programming



- Medicals and baseline testing
- □ Early stage pre-screening of serious medical issues
- □ Early detection of occupational cancers
- □ Physical fitness programming
- Mental health



After the legislation: Prevention





- ☐ Following NFPA 1500 standards
- ☐ Understanding the science and off gassing effects
- ☐ Utilizing bunker gear storage rooms
- ☐ Personal Protective Equipment



After the legislation: Continuous improvement



- New Studies available
- □ Legislative Improvements
- ☐ Educating Members and Medical Community





- Support
 - □ Workers Compensation Board (WCB)
 - Benefits
 - Education and Awareness

Opportunities:

Support









Opportunities:

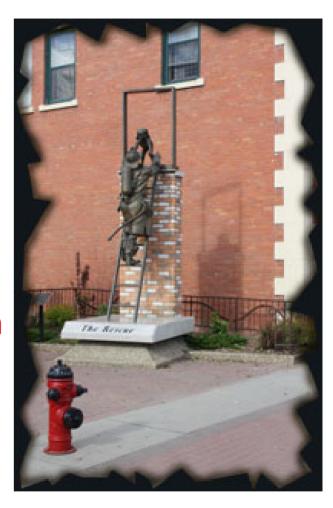
Support

- ☐ Line of Duty Death protocol
- □ Emergency Ground
- □ Occupational Illnesses
- □ Elected Officials
- ☐ City Manager



- Support
 - ☐ Firefighters Memorial Edmonton





Opportunities:

Support

□ Canadian Fallen Firefighters Memorial - Ottawa



Opportunities:

Support

□ IAFF Firefighters Memorial - Colorado Springs



Opportunities:

Support groups - Who is affected?



- ☐ Family members
- □ Fellow firefighters
- □ Fire Administrations
- □ Union Executive



After the legislation:

Cost Impacts

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After the legislation: Cost Impacts

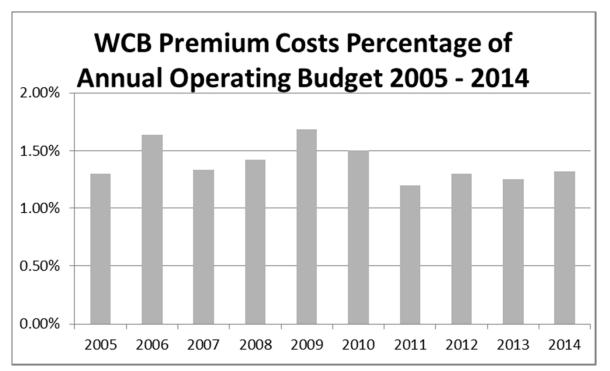
Cost impacts of presumptive cancer legislation

- In Alberta, there are approximately 14,500 firefighters; 4,000 are full-time firefighters and 10,500 are volunteer/casual/part-time firefighters.
- Alberta uses a premium based costing system for long-term disability claims.
- Over the ten year timeframe between 2005 and 2014, the average Workers Compensation Board (WCB) of Alberta premium allocation of Edmonton Fire Rescue Services annual operating budget has been 1.40%. The allocation in 2005 was 1.30%. The allocation in 2014 was 1.32%.
- There was an initial insignificant costing increase over the first few years following presumptive cancer legislation. Since 2006, costs have stabilized and WCB premium cost increases can be correlated to staffing and wage increases.
- We have not experienced an inflationary factor for WCB costs.

After the legislation: Cost Impacts

Cost impacts of presumptive cancer legislation

 Over the ten year timeframe between 2005 and 2014, the average Workers Compensation Board (WCB) of Alberta premium allocation of Edmonton Fire Rescue Services annual operating budget has been 1.40%. The allocation in 2005 was 1.30%. The allocation in 2014 was 1.32%.



After the legislation: Cost Impacts

Cost impacts of presumptive cancer legislation

 Over the ten year timeframe between 2005 and 2014, the WCB premium costs per staff member peaked during the years 2009 and 2010. We have not experienced an inflationary factor for long term disability costs.

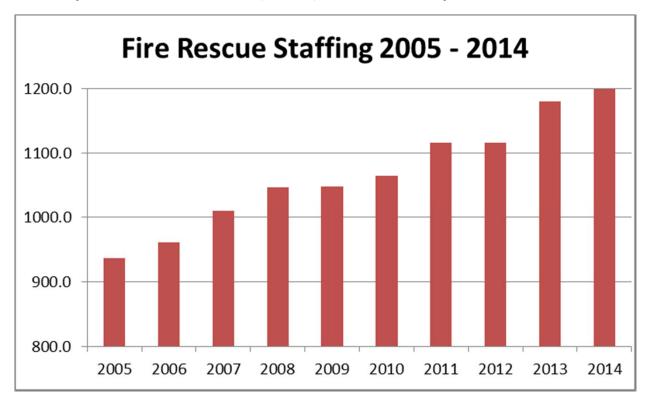


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After the legislation: Cost Impacts

Cost impacts of presumptive cancer legislation

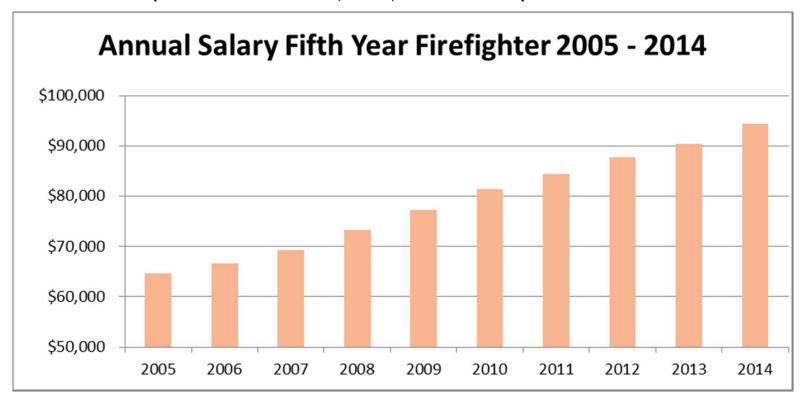
 Edmonton Fire Rescue's staffing levels increased by 28% from 2005 to 2014, which impacts the number of long term disability claims and increases the Workers Compensation Board (WCB) of Alberta premium costs.



After the legislation: Cost Impacts

Cost impacts of presumptive cancer legislation

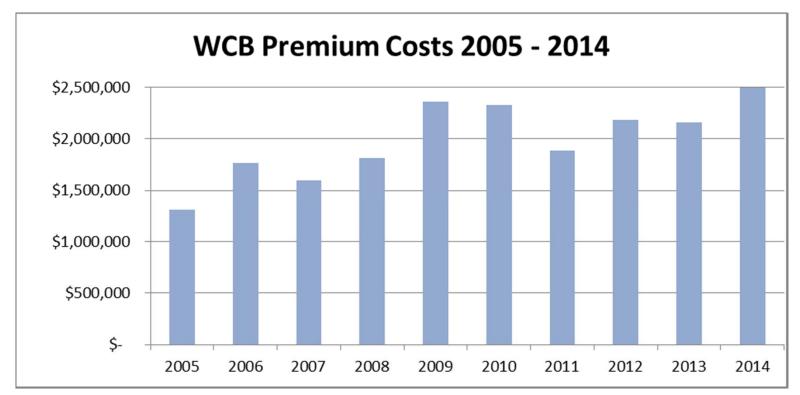
 Edmonton Fire Rescue's staff salaries increased by 46% from 2005 to 2014, which impacts the value of long term disability claims and increases the Workers Compensation Board (WCB) of Alberta premium costs.



After the legislation: Cost Impacts

Cost impacts of presumptive cancer legislation

 There was an initial insignificant costing increase over the first few years following presumptive cancer legislation. Since 2006, costs have stabilized.
 WCB premium cost increases can be correlated to staffing / wage increases.



After the legislation: Continued support from elected officials

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION Office of the Minister Deputy Government House Leader MLA, Edmonton - Castle Downs

AR 57944

September 15, 2011

Senator the Honourable Christopher Evans Minister for Tertiary Education, Skills, Jobs and Workplace Relations Electorate Office 51 Ord Street West Perth WA 6005

Inquiry into the provisions of the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Dear Honourable Evans:

In discussion with Edmonton Fire Chief, Ken Block, I understand that you are considering In discussion with Edmonton Fire Chief, Ken Block, I understand that you are considering legislating the inclusion of presumptive coverage of certain types of cancer for firefighters. As Minister of Employment and Immigration Negislating the inclusion of presumptive coverage of certain types of cancer for tirenginers. As Minister of Employment and Immigration, responsible for health and safety and the Workers' Companyation Research Atherto Language that our second legislating changes illustrate the Minister of Employment and Immigration, responsible for health and safety and the Workers' Compensation Board – Alberta, I can confirm that our revent legislative changes illustrate the

Government of Alberta's commitment to firefighters.

Alberta's 3,500 firefighters have had presumptive cancer coverage since 2003. In 2010, the Alberta's 3,500 firefighters have had presumptive cancer coverage since 2003. In 2010, the legislation was amended to cover additional cancers. In 2011, the Workers' Compensation Act registation was amended to cover additional cancers. In 2011, the Workers Conwas amended again to include 10,000 volunteer, part-time and casual firefighters. Presumptive coverage for workplace illness is the exception in Alberta but due to the unique

rresumpuve coverage for workplace timess is the exception in Autoria out circumstances that firefighters face, it was felt to be an appropriate inclusion.

As many of the cancers on the list are terminal, time is of the essence. This saves the firefighters and their families the attend of country and lengths investigations. The rationale for expanding presumptive coverage was as follows: As many of the cancers on the list are terminal, time is of the essence. This saves the irrelighters and their families the stress of waiting for the results of complex and lengthy investigations.

Presumptive logication has energed that firefighters with occurred cancer are access the and their families the stress of waiting for the results of complex and lengthy investigations.

Presumptive legislation has ensured that firefighters with occupational cancer can access the

Presumptive legislation has ensured that frenghters with occupational cancer can all workers compensation entitlements at a time when they and their families need it most.

Alberta

418 Legislature Buildings 10800 - 97 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2B6 Canada Telephone 780-415-4800 Tax 780-422-9556

The Workers' Compensation Board - Alberta provides compensation to all workers it covers if they are injured or contract an illness as a result of work. Although there are many factors that can contribute to the risk of contracting cancer, firefighters are at greater risk than the general public of being exposed to a variety of toxic or cancer-causing agents. Firefighters often do not have control over what they are exposed to, they can only limit the exposure. Additionally, the science supports the causal relationship between the type of cancers on the list and the toxins

After lengthy consideration and research, I can confirm that we consider the presumptive legislation to be the most effective means of safeguarding the interests of firefighters, their employers and the government. Presumptive legislation has ensured that firefighters with occupational cancer can access the workers compensation.

The legislation was introduced by the governing Progressive Conservative government in Alberta and unanimously supported by all parties in the legislature. I encourage Australia to join Alberta, and several other Canadian provinces, in enacting presumptive legislation to provide firefighters with the protections they need when having contracted occupational cancer.

If you wish to discuss this matter with me further, please do not hesitate to contact me at 011 (780) 415-4800 or email at thomas.lukaszuk@gov.ab.ca



Thomas A. Lukaszuk Minister of Employment and Immigration MLA, Edmonton - Castle Downs

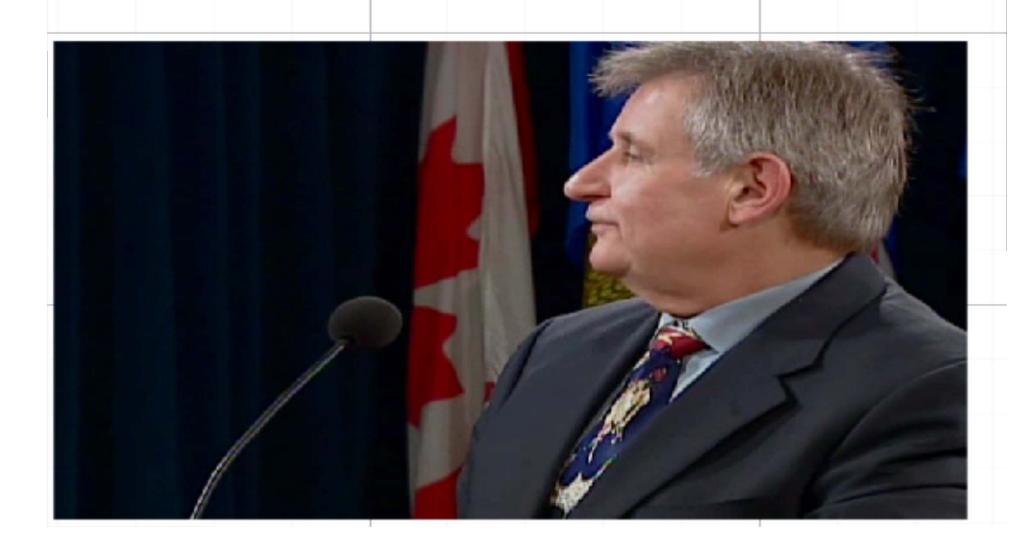
Senator Gavin Marshall, Chair, Senate Standing Committee Committees on Education, Employment and Workplace Relations - Legislation Committee Senator Eric Abetz, Opposition Leader of the Senate, Parliament of Australia

Honourable Ed Stelmach, Premier of Alberta

Honourable Iris Evans, Minister of Alberta International and Intergovernmental Relations

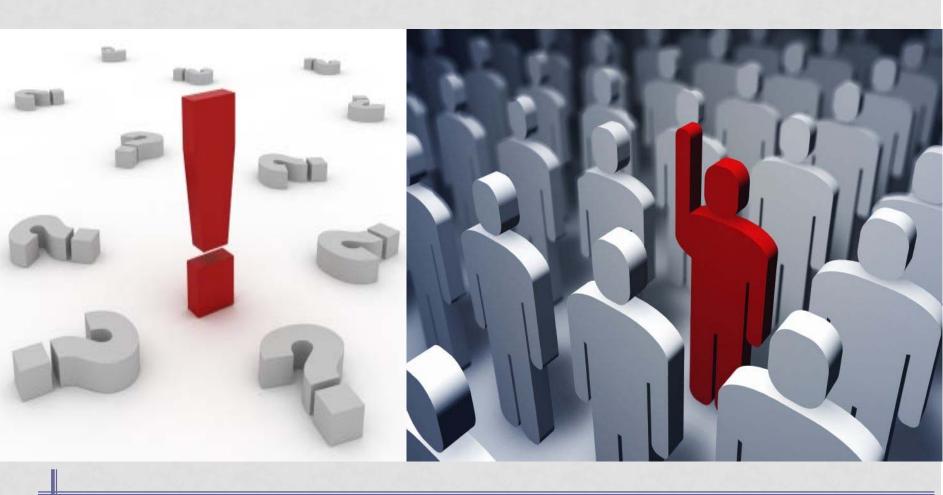
VIDEO

Alberta's presumptive cancer legislation change



In Memoriam - Last Alarm - In the Line of Duty Wilson, Edward Orville Bruce, William Janua 3, 1940 Robinson, Robbie 1948 22, 1951 Bowen, Walter June 14, 1963 Vint, Robert December 3, 1964 Brackenbury, Ray Clark, Murray August 15, 1976 Hopp, Ralph August 15,1976 8 fireground deaths ---- 8 fireground deaths --Kopinsky, John May 30, 1992 Ashton, Les December 23, 2002 Borecki, Randy November 23, 2003 Wyndham, Paul January 18, 2004 October 28, 2005 Tymchuk, Rick Stevens, Clarke August 19, 2006 September 20, 2007 Hayman, Larry April 25, 2008 Nichol, Stanley June 20, 2009 Harris, Alex Chalmers, Robert Northrup, Allan Colcy, Lionel Mathews, Don Humeniuk, Joseph D'Agostini, Alberto Paul, Edward -- 16 occupational cancer deaths ---- 16 occupational cancer deaths -

Discussion Time







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