



May 23, 2013

Ms. Cathy Saunders, City Clerk
The Corporation of the City of London,
300 Dufferin Avenue,
London, Ontario N6B 1Z2

Dear Ms. Saunders:

Re: Use of Automated External Defibrillators in Police Vehicles

The London Police Services Board (LPSB) met on May 16th, 2013 and discussed Municipal Council's March, 2013 request to place Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs) in London Police Service vehicles.

The LPSB wishes to report to Council that the use of AEDs in police vehicles is not a viable option for the London Police Service (LPS), for the following reasons.

- 1) EMS response times are as good or better than LPS's;
- 2) This is not a core service;
- 3) Many facilities, such as community centres, schools, etc. have defibrillators
- 4) LPS's reduced 2013 budget significantly impacts the ability to adopt this program due to its high cost of start-up, the cost of the defibrillators, training of members and maintenance of the equipment and training requirements.

For more detailed supporting information, please refer to the attached business case.

It was therefore decided that the London Police Service is unable to place Automated External Defibrillators in their police vehicles.

We trust this response is satisfactory.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Michael Deeb', with a horizontal line drawn across it.

Michael Deeb,
Chair, London Police Services Board

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May 6, 2013

Bradley S. Duncan, M.O.M.
Chief of Police
London Police Service

Sir,

Re: Automated External Defibrillators

On February 28, 2013 Municipal Council passed a resolution that the London Police Services Board be asked to report back with a Business Case related to the possible placement of Automated External Defibrillators (AED's) in London Police Services vehicles and furthermore explores other means of funding. The Board requested this be investigated and report on the initial and ongoing costs associated to the deployment of AED's in police vehicles.

The London Police Service is part of a tiered response to medical emergencies with Middlesex EMS and London Fire Department within the City of London. Albeit, responding to medical emergencies is not a core function of policing there is an underlying responsibility to ensure the safety and welfare of the public and the protection of the public.

In 2012, the London Police Service responded to 1560 calls for service to "Assist Ambulance". The calls vary from medical emergencies, death investigations and mental health related calls. The data maintained by the LPS did not allow for the determination of the number of calls related to cardiac arrest.

A survey was undertaken with the larger municipal police services in Ontario. Of the nine police services that responded only Ottawa deploys AED's to each patrol officer and three Regional Police Services deploy a minimal number. In the case of Waterloo Regional and Halton Regional Police Services the units are deployed in rural communities.

Police Service	Deployment of AED's
Sudbury Regional	No
Niagara Regional	No
York Regional	No
Hamilton Police	No
Toronto Police	No
Peel Regional	Two of four Sergeant Vehicles in each Division are fitted with an AED. The purchase of the equipment comes from the police budget. Ongoing cost related to pads and batteries. The storage of the

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	unit in the trunk of cruisers in the cold has caused battery issues.
Waterloo Regional	Four AED's are deployed in rural communities. (Two in New Hamburg and two in Elmira)
Halton Regional	Four devices in the north rural district. Two with patrol officers and two with supervisors. The deployment was part of a 2008 pilot project that has not been expanded. Since 2008 the AED's have been deployed by police twice.
Ottawa Police	Signed out to each patrol officer both rural and urban. A total of 170 AED's were purchased by the City of Ottawa. An agreement is in place with Ottawa Paramedics for maintenance and downloading of data after the unit is used. Ottawa Paramedics, Police and Fire use the same unit allowing for compatibility. The police average 40 calls per year and in 2013 have used the AED eleven times.

According to Chief Neal Roberts, Middlesex EMS, if the LPS were to begin to deploy AED's, the unit should be compatible with the system used by EMS. Using compatible units will allow for downloading of data and exchange of supplies.

He indicated the LPS can also take advantage of the RFP process through Middlesex EMS. The present cost for the LT 1000 Life Pack is \$2,400 and the cost for pads is \$39.69 plus tax. There will be ongoing cost for the replacement of pads as they are used. He also cautions that there is a shelf life of 2 years for the pads but a system could be implemented that would allow for the LPS to exchange inventory with EMS to make sure that the pads are used during the 2 year shelf life. The unit comes with a 5 year warranty but there are annual maintenance costs of \$319.

The initial training on the use of the AED is four hours and an additional four hours of annual recertification.

At the present time LPS has 110 marked patrol vehicles that are used by patrol officers, patrol supervisors and traffic officers and an approved complement of 603 sworn members.

Based on this information the initial costs associated with the placement of Automated External Defibrillators in London Police Services vehicles, excluding training cost is \$305,817.46.

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Item of Expense	Cost
Automated Defibrillators (LT 1000 Life Pack) 110 units at \$2,400 each	\$264,000.00
Pads for 110 units 110 X \$39.69 plus tax	\$4,933.47
Replacement pads 40 sets based on Ottawa's annual usage	\$1,793.99
Annual maintenance 110 X \$319.00	\$35,090.00
Total Cost	\$305,817.46

The level of mandatory training for both sworn and civilian members is reaching a point that it is impacting the number of scheduled hours in a given year. To reduce costs and the number of hours a member spends in training LPS has begun to examine and implement e-learning opportunities. The additional training for using the AED and annual recertification will undoubtedly add additional strain on the available hours and impact the deployment of resources.

At the present time LPS recertifies members for CPR and basic first aid every two years. This training alone is an entire day and even if the AED training could be added to this training day it is unknown if the CPR and basic first aid would have to be done annually, adding additional training cost in a time of fiscal restraint.

The police services that responded to the survey and Chief Roberts are not aware of any other funding areas that the LPS could apply to offset not only the initial costs but the ongoing costs associated with the deployment of AED's by police.

At a time with diminishing revenue and fiscal restraint the London Police Service finds themselves in a position of assessing programs and services to meet the budget scale. Now and in the future, difficult decisions will have to be made around the level and type of services provided by police. Although, responding to medical emergencies are not a mandated police function the tiered response employed within the City of London allows for a good response time and a valued service for our citizens.

The decision of London Police Service Administration is not to place Automated External Defibrillators in police vehicles due to the initial cost and ongoing expense associated with training. In addition the appropriate medical response is clearly the responsibility of the Middlesex EMS.

John Pare
Deputy Chief