



Community Safety Committee

Anderson Room, City Hall
6911 No. 3 Road

Tuesday, September 11, 2012
4:00 p.m.

Pg. # ITEM

MINUTES

CS-5 *Motion to adopt the minutes of the meeting of the Community Safety Committee held on Tuesday, July 10, 2012.*



NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING DATE

Wednesday, October 10, 2012, (tentative date) at 4:00 p.m. in the Anderson Room

DELEGATION

- CS-13 1. Marlene Keefe and Jan Olson, representing Ban Resident Dogs, to request that a bylaw be considered to ban the chaining, tethering and cruel confinement of dogs in Richmond.

LAW AND COMMUNITY SAFETY DEPARTMENT

2. **CITY CENTRE COMMUNITY POLICE STATION UPDATE**
(File Ref. No. 09-5350-00) (REDMS No. 3610729 v.2)

CS-49

See Page **CS-49** for full report

Designated Speaker: Supt. Renny Nessel

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

That the report titled City Centre Community Police Station Update (dated August 15, 2012 from the Officer in Charge, Richmond RCMP) be received for information.



3. **RCMP'S MONTHLY REPORT – JUNE/JULY 2012 ACTIVITIES**
(File Ref. No. 09-5000-01) (REDMS No. 3576758 v.3)

CS-55

See Page **CS-55** for full report

Designated Speaker: Supt. Renny Nessel

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

That the report titled RCMP's Monthly Report – June/July 2012 Activities (dated August 15, 2012, from the OIC, Richmond RCMP) be received for information.



4. **RICHMOND FIRE-RESCUE – JUNE 2012 ACTIVITY REPORT**
(File Ref. No. 09-5000-01) (REDMS No. 3577368)

RICHMOND FIRE-RESCUE – JULY 2012 ACTIVITY REPORT
(File Ref. No. 09-5000-01) (REDMS No. 3611811)

CS-73

See Page **CS-73** for full reports

Designated Speaker: Fire Chief John McGowan

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

- (1) *That the staff report titled Richmond Fire-Rescue – June 2012 Activity Report (dated August 29, 2012, from the Fire Chief, Richmond Fire-Rescue) be received for information; and*

- (2) *That the staff report titled Richmond Fire-Rescue – July 2012 Activity Report (dated August 29, 2012, from the Fire Chief, Richmond Fire-Rescue) be received for information.*



5. **COMMUNITY BYLAWS - JUNE 2012 ACTIVITY REPORT**

(File Ref. No. 12-8060-01) (REDMS No. 3581375 v.3)

6. **COMMUNITY BYLAWS - JULY 2012 ACTIVITY REPORT**

(File Ref. No. 12-8060-01) (REDMS No. 3614854 v.3)

CS-85

See Page CS-85 for full report

Designated Speaker: Wayne Mercer

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

- (1) *That the staff report titled Community Bylaws – June 2012 Activity Report (dated July 27, 2012 from the General Manager, Law & Community Safety), be received for information; and*
- (2) *That the staff report titled Community Bylaws – July 2012 Activity Report (dated August 13, 2012 from the General Manager, Law & Community Safety), be received for information.*



7. **FIRE CHIEF BRIEFING**

(Verbal Report)

Designated Speaker: Fire Chief John McGowan

Items for discussion:

- (i) *Roll Out of Fire Plan*
- (ii) *Breast Cancer Awareness Month*
- (iii) *Fire Prevention Week in October*
- (iv) *Presentation of Cheque to the Richmond Firefighters Charity*
- (v) *Friends of the Fire Chief – United Way Car Wash*

Community Safety Committee Agenda – Tuesday, September 11, 2012

Pg. # ITEM

8. **RCMP/OIC BRIEFING**
 (Verbal Report)

Designated Speaker: Supt. Renny Nessel

Item for discussion:

(i) *Integrated Team Annual Report 2011/2012*

9. **MANAGER'S REPORT**

ADJOURNMENT





Community Safety Committee

Date: Tuesday, July 10, 2012

Place: Anderson Room
Richmond City Hall

Present: Councillor Derek Dang, Chair
Councillor Linda McPhail
Councillor Ken Johnston
Councillor Evelina Halsey-Brandt
Councillor Bill McNulty
Mayor Malcolm Brodie

Also Present: Councillor Chak Au

Call to Order: The Chair called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

MINUTES

It was moved and seconded

That the minutes of the meeting of the Community Safety Committee held on Tuesday, June 12, 2012, be adopted as circulated.

CARRIED

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING DATE

Tuesday, September 11, 2012, (tentative date) at 4:00 p.m. in the Anderson Room

Community Safety Committee
Tuesday, July 10, 2012

- seven provincial inspectors have been appointed to enforce the *Metal Dealers and Recyclers Act*;
- benefits of the *Metal Dealers and Recyclers Act* is that it is province-wide and fines range from \$100 to \$500 depending on the contravention;
- reporting requirements of the *Metal Dealers and Recyclers Act* are in accordance with the *Personal Information Protection Act*; and
- a seller of regulated metal that has marks indicating ownership by a local authority, like the City of Richmond or a public utility, must provide proof of ownership when selling the regulated metal.

Discussion ensued and Committee expressed concern regarding the reporting requirements of the *Metal Dealers and Recyclers Act*. Mr. McLaughlin stated that if staff were to identify gaps in the legislation, staff would report to Council on their findings.

Discussion further ensued and Committee queried how stolen regulated metal would be identified if the *Metal Dealers and Recyclers Act* does not include a retention period whereby metal dealers and recyclers must keep purchased regulated metal segregated for a specific period of time. Mr. McLaughlin advised that the *Metal Dealers and Recyclers Act* stipulates that the description of the regulated metal purchased is adequate information to identify any stolen regulated metal.

It was moved and seconded

- (1) *That Business Licence Bylaw No. 7360, Amendment Bylaw No. 8919, that provides for Business Licence requirements for scrap metal dealers and recyclers and various housekeeping amendments, be introduced and given first reading;*
- (2) *That Business Regulation Bylaw No. 7538, Amendment Bylaw No. 8920, that removes requirements relating to scrap metal dealers, be introduced and given first reading; and*
- (3) *That a letter be written to the provincial Minister of Justice and local MLAs requesting that:*
 - (a) *there be a retention period instituted as per the City's current bylaw as there is a need for identification of the original source of the scrap metal;*
 - (b) *more enforcement staff be assigned to conduct inspections; and*
 - (c) *police be permitted to enforce the legislation.*

CARRIED

Community Safety Committee
Tuesday, July 10, 2012

LAW AND COMMUNITY SAFETY DEPARTMENT

2. RCMP'S MONTHLY REPORT – MAY 2012 ACTIVITIES

(File Ref. No. 09-5000-01) (REDMS No. 3543357)

Renny Nasset, OIC, Richmond RCMP, commented on the detachment's statistics for May 2012.

In reply to a from Committee, Lainie Goddard, Manager, RCMP Administration, advised that there are three full-time and six auxiliary staff in the Victim Services area.

OIC Nasset spoke of Canada Day activities in Steveston Village and commented on a small number of unwanted activities that took place.

It was moved and seconded

That the report titled RCMP's Monthly Report – May 2012 Activities (dated June 7, 2012, from the OIC RCMP) be received for information.

CARRIED

3. RICHMOND RCMP 2011-2013 STRATEGIC PLAN UPDATE – FISCAL YEAR 2011/12

(File Ref. No. 09-5350-11) (REDMS No. 3523350)

Discussion ensued and it was noted that the Richmond RCMP 2011-2013 Strategic Plan Update – Fiscal Year 2011/12 does not include the costs associated with the programs listed under the five strategic priorities.

In reply to queries from Committee, OIC Nasset advised that (i) statistics indicate that those referred to the Youth Intervention and Restorative Justice Programs are less likely to become repeat offenders; and (ii) several factors determine whether a youth is referred to the Youth Intervention Program or the Restorative Justice Program.

Discussion took place and Committee queried how Council would redefine the RCMP Strategic Plan to add emphasis to certain areas and how the Plan relates to the budget.

Phyllis Carlyle, General Manager, Law & Community Safety, advised that the Richmond RCMP 2011-2013 Strategic Plan Update – Fiscal Year 2011/12 report is not intended to be a budget request, but to provide Council with an update on what the OIC is doing with the existing budget.

Discussion ensued and Committee directed staff to make reference to the Richmond RCMP 2011-2013 Strategic Plan Update – Fiscal Year 2011/12 during the budget process.

Discussion further took place regarding the costs associated with the programs listed under the five strategic priorities and it was requested that this information be provided to Council.

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In reply to queries from Committee, OIC Nessel advised that the teachers' job action did not interrupt the RCMP's youth engagement initiatives and auxiliary constable hours have steadily risen over the years.

It was moved and seconded

- (1) *That the report titled Richmond RCMP 2011-2013 Strategic Plan Update – Fiscal Year 2011/12 (dated June 15, 2012 from the OIC RCMP) be received for information; and*
- (2) *That staff be directed to provide costs for the various RCMP programs as described in the report titled Richmond RCMP 2011-2013 Strategic Plan Update – Fiscal Year 2011/12 (dated June 15, 2012 from the OIC RCMP).*

CARRIED

4. RICHMOND FIRE-RESCUE – MAY 2012 ACTIVITY REPORT

(File Ref. No. 09-5000-01) (REDMS No. 3553500)

In reply to a query from Committee, John McGowan, Fire Chief, Richmond Fire-Rescue, advised that (i) the marina firefighting training cost approximately \$80,000 for all members to attend a two-day course; and (ii) shift levelling and other scheduling tools were utilized in an effort to minimize operational impacts.

Discussion ensued regarding the number of medical calls the fire department attends to and Fire Chief McGowan stated that the most suitable apparatus is deployed based on the nature of the emergency.

It was moved and seconded

That the staff report titled Richmond Fire-Rescue May 2012 Activity Report (dated June 27, 2012, from the Fire Chief, Richmond Fire-Rescue) be received for information.

CARRIED

5. COMMUNITY BYLAWS – MAY 2012 ACTIVITY REPORT

(File Ref. No. 12-8060-01) (REDMS No. 3551969 v.4)

In reply to queries from Committee, Wayne Mercer, Manager, Community Bylaws, provided the following information:

- as with the introduction of any new parking regulation, staff have received typical feedback on the new parking regulations in Steveston;
- enforcement revenue increased as a result of a full compliment of enforcement officers; and
- there is no regulation prohibiting vehicles from parking longer than three hours on a street that abuts a residential premise after 6:00 p.m.

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It was moved and seconded

That the staff report titled Community Bylaws – May 2012 Activity Report (dated June 12, 2012 from the General Manager, Law & Community Safety), be received for information.

CARRIED

6. ABANDONED AND VACANT PROPERTIES UPDATE

(File Ref. No. 09-5126-01) (REDMS No. 3544779 v.5)

Arne Stevens, Senior Manager, Community Safety Policy & Programs, stated that as of July 10, 2012, there was 218 demolished structures, 148 structures that are currently being monitored by Community Bylaws, and six unsecured buildings.

In reply to a concern from Committee, Ms. Stevens advised that if there is a fire at a property, the City does charge back some costs associated with the fire through the property owner's home insurance policy. She stated that once an abandoned or vacant property is identified, staff attempt to contact the owner immediately. Also, she stated that a pamphlet is being created to be given to those applying for a demolition permit.

Discussion took place regarding the rationale to keep these types of properties as opposed to demolish them.

Fire Chief McGowan commented on the fire that took place early Sunday morning near Francis Road and No. 2 Road.

It was moved and seconded

That the staff report titled Abandoned and Vacant Properties Update (dated June 25, 2012 from the General Manager, Law and Community Safety) be received for information.

CARRIED

7. FIRE CHIEF BRIEFING

(Verbal Report)

Designated Speaker: Fire Chief John McGowan

Items for discussion:

(i) *Canada Day Events Update*

(ii) *Joint Deployment Exercise*

Fire Chief McGowan spoke of Richmond Fire-Rescue's participation in the 2012 Ships to Shore and Salmon Festival, noting that both events were a big success.

Fire Chief McGowan commented on a joint exercise with the RCMP's marine personnel. Also, he noted that Richmond Fire-Rescue partnered with the Royal Canadian Marine Search and Rescue and assisted with a rescue after two people were marooned on Shady Island.

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Discussion ensued regarding the possibility of installing a sign along the dike, near where Shady Island connects to the dike at low tide. It was suggested that the sign provide daily high and low tide times. However, it was noted that such a sign could create a liability concern for the City.

Ms. Carlyle advised that there are signs at the dike and on Shady Island regarding the dangers of crossing the river, however she stated that staff would examine making the current signs more apparent.

8. RCMP/OIC BRIEFING
(Verbal Report)

Designated Speaker: Supt. Renny Nessel

Items for discussion:

(i) RCMP's Fraser Guardian

OIC Nessel commented on two marine incidents that were successfully resolved with the aid of the RCMP's marine vessel called the Fraser Guardian. He spoke of the benefits of having the Fraser Guardian and noted that the vessel allows the RCMP to have a preventative and enforcement role on Richmond's waters.

(ii) RCMP Summer Youth Camps

OIC Nessel spoke of the RCMP's summer youth camps, whereby kids have the opportunity to interact with police officers up close and learn about the history of the RCMP, crime scene investigation, drill and deportment, and law and physical education.

(iii) City Centre Community Police Station

OIC Nessel advised that a grand opening of the City Centre community police station is scheduled for September 20, 2012.

(iv) Auxiliary Constables

OIC Nessel spoke of the number of hours served by Auxiliary Constables since 2009.

Discussion ensued regarding the closure of the Kitsilano Coast Guard station. As a result of the discussion, the following **motion** was introduced:

It was moved and seconded

That a letter be written to the responsible Minister and local MPs confirming that Richmond Council does not support the removal of the Kitsilano Coast Guard station and is concerned about the negative impact it is bound to have on services of the Sea Island Coast Guard station.

CARRIED

Community Safety Committee
Tuesday, July 10, 2012

9. **MANAGER'S REPORT**

None.

ADJOURNMENT

It was moved and seconded

That the meeting adjourn (5:22 p.m.).

CARRIED

Certified a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the meeting of the Community Safety Committee of the Council of the City of Richmond held on Tuesday, July 10, 2012.

Councillor Derek Dang
Chair

Hanieh Berg
Committee Clerk

PRESENTATION
BY
BAN RESIDENT DOGS
FOR
CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION
TO BAN THE
CHAINING, TETHERING, AND CRUEL CONFINING OF DOGS



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Suggested Amendment to Surrey By-Laws Regarding Care of Dogs

Care of Dogs

46. (a) As used in this section, tether means to restrain a dog by tying the dog to any object or structure, including without limitation a house, tree, fence, post, garage, or shed, by any means, including without limitation a chain, rope, cord, leash, or running line. Tethering shall not include using a leash to walk a dog.

(b) It shall be unlawful for a responsible party to tether a dog while outdoors, except when all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The dog is in visual range of the responsible party, and the responsible party is located outside with the dog.

(2) The tether is connected to the dog by a buckle-type collar or a body harness made of nylon or leather, not less than one inch in width. No person will cause a dog to be hitched, tied or fastened by a rope, chain or cord that is directly tied around the dog's neck or is attached to a choke, pinch or prong collar.

(3) The tether has the following properties: it is at least five times the length of the dog's body, as measured from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail; it terminates at both ends with a swivel; it does not weigh more than 1/8 of the dog's weight; and it is free of tangles.

(4) The dog is tethered in such a manner as to prevent injury, strangulation, or entanglement.

(5) The dog is not outside during a period of extreme weather, including without limitation extreme heat or near-freezing temperatures, thunderstorms, snowstorms, tornadoes or hurricanes.

(6) The dog has access to water and dry ground and has protection from direct rays of sun during summer months.

(7) The dog is not sick or injured.

(8) Pulley, running line, or trolley systems are at least 15 feet in length and are less than 7 feet above the ground.

(9) If there are multiple dogs, each dog is tethered separately.

(e) This section shall not apply to the transportation of dogs.

(d) For a first-time violation, the Animal Control Officer shall issue a warning notice to the responsible party and shall wait ten (10) days before taking any further enforcement action against the responsible party.

47. No person will keep a dog unless the dog is provided with:

(a) clean potable drinking water at all times and suitable food of sufficient quantity and quality to allow for normal growth and the maintenance of normal body weight;

(b) food and water receptacles kept clean and disinfected and located so as to avoid contamination by excreta;

(c) the opportunity for periodic exercise sufficient to maintain good health; and

(d) necessary veterinary medical care when the dog exhibits signs of illness, pain, or suffering.

48. No person shall keep a dog outside unless the dog is provided with outside shelter:

(a) to ensure protection from heat, cold and wet that is appropriate to the animal's weight and type of coat. Shelters must provide sufficient space to allow a dog the ability to turn about freely and to easily stand, sit and lie in a normal position;

(b) that is at least 1 1/2 times the length of the dog and at least the dog's length in width, and at least as high as the dog's height measured from the floor to the highest point of the animal when standing in a normal position plus 10%;

(c) in an area providing sufficient shade to protect the dog from the direct rays of the sun at all times

49. No person will keep a dog consistently confined in a garage, shed, basement, attic, closet, crate or otherwise consistently isolate a dog from his/her family. Any forms of confinement must not exceed 9 hrs in a 24 hr period.

50. Outdoor dog enclosures must:

(a) provide at least 150 square feet of space for each dog over 6 months of age

(b) be regularly cleaned and sanitized and all excreta removed at least once a day

(c) contain a shelter that meets the requirements stated above in section 48

Questions and Answers about Chained Dogs

1. What is meant by dog chaining or dog tethering?

Chaining or tethering refers to the practice of tying a dog to a stationary object to the animal confined. Chaining does not refer to animals being walked on a leash.



2. What problems are associated with dog tethering?

Chaining is inhumane and unsafe for dogs.

Dogs are, by nature, social beings who thrive on interaction with people and other animals. A dog kept chained in one spot for months or years suffers immense psychological damage. A continuously chained dog usually becomes neurotic, anxious, and aggressive.

In many cases, the necks of chained dogs become raw and infected from too-tight collars. Dog tethers can also easily become entangled with other objects, choking or strangling the dogs to death.

Chaining is an extreme safety hazard for people.

Dogs naturally feel protective of their territory. When confronted with a perceived threat, they respond according to their *fight-or-flight* instinct. A chained dog, unable to take flight, often feels forced to fight. A study by the Centers for Disease Control found that chained dogs are 2.8 times more likely to bite. The dogs most likely to bite are male, unneutered and chained. Tragically, the victims of chained dog attacks are usually children.

Dogs shouldn't be allowed to run loose either. Dogs should be socialized and kept inside the home or in a fenced yard.

3. Are tethered dogs otherwise treated well?

Unfortunately, tethered dogs rarely receive sufficient care. They suffer from sporadic feedings, overturned water bowls, inadequate veterinary care, lack of exercise, and extreme temperatures. They have to eat, sleep, urinate, and defecate in a single confined area. Grass is usually beaten into hard-packed dirt by the dog's continual pacing. Chained dogs are rarely given minimal affection and are easily ignored by their owners.

4. Should chaining ever be allowed?

To become well-adjusted companion animals, dogs should interact with people daily and receive regular exercise. Placing an animal on a restraint for short periods for exercise or fresh air is acceptable. Animals kept temporarily tethered should be safely secured so the tether can't become entangled with other objects. Collars should be properly fitted.

Using a pulley or trolley run is preferable to fixed-point chaining. However, dogs still get choked and tangled on trolleys. The best way to confine dogs is to bring them inside or provide them with a fenced area.

5. Who says chaining is inhumane?

The United States Department of Agriculture has stated, "Our experience in enforcing the Animal Welfare Act has led us to conclude that continuous confinement of dogs by a tether is inhumane. A tether significantly restricts a dog's movement. A tether can also become tangled around or hooked on the dog's shelter structure or other objects, further restricting the dog's movement and potentially causing injury."

In 1997, the USDA ruled that people and organizations regulated by the Animal Welfare Act cannot keep dogs continuously chained.





The **American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA)** has also come out publicly against dog tethering. In a press release for Dog Bite Prevention Week, the AVMA stated, "Never tether or chain your dog because this can contribute to aggressive behavior."

6. Don't chained dogs make good guard dogs?

No, the opposite is true. Chained dogs are unable to stop intruders. All they can do is bark. Since most chained dogs are unsocialized, they are unable to distinguish a real threat from a family friend or neighborhood child.

The best guard dogs are those who live inside the home and are treated as part of the family, which is how K9 police dogs are raised.

7. Why should we pass a law to ban the continuous chaining of dogs?

Local animal control advocates receive hundreds calls every year from citizens concerned about chained and neglected animals. Because chaining is legal, there is little officers can do to help the dog. By the time it becomes a clear-cut case of animal cruelty under current legal standards, it is often too late to save the dog.

Prohibiting chaining makes a community safer by reducing the number of dog attacks and dog bites. Also, a chaining law gives officers a tool to crack down on illegal dog fighting, since most fighting dogs are kept chained.

8. Are there laws regulating dog chaining in other states or communities?

Yes. Connecticut, California, Nevada, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia have statewide laws. Over 120 U.S. cities and counties have laws banning or carefully regulating chaining. Visit unchainyourdog.org/laws to read more.

9. Would passage of a chaining law cost lots of money?

No. Animal control officers are already spending time and resources responding to reports of chained, neglected, and abused dogs. A ban would allow animal control officers to fine individuals who are constantly tethering their dogs. This would be a source of additional revenue.

10. Who would be impacted by a law to ban dog tethering?

This bill would not apply to situations where a dog is temporarily tied on public property, such as outside a store or restaurant. It would also not apply to situations where dogs are temporarily tethered per government regulation, such as at state parks or camping areas. People who keep their dogs continually chained would be affected by this law.

11. What about people who can't afford a fence?

You don't have to have a fence to have a dog! Think about the thousands of apartment-dwellers in large cities who don't even have yards. Their dogs are perfectly happy living inside the home with the family and going on regular walks. There are many resources available to help people train their dogs to be well-behaved members of the family.

12. Where can I learn more?

Visit unchainyourdog.org or dogsdeservebetter.org for articles, statistics, photos, ordinance language, and other information about chaining.



DOGS

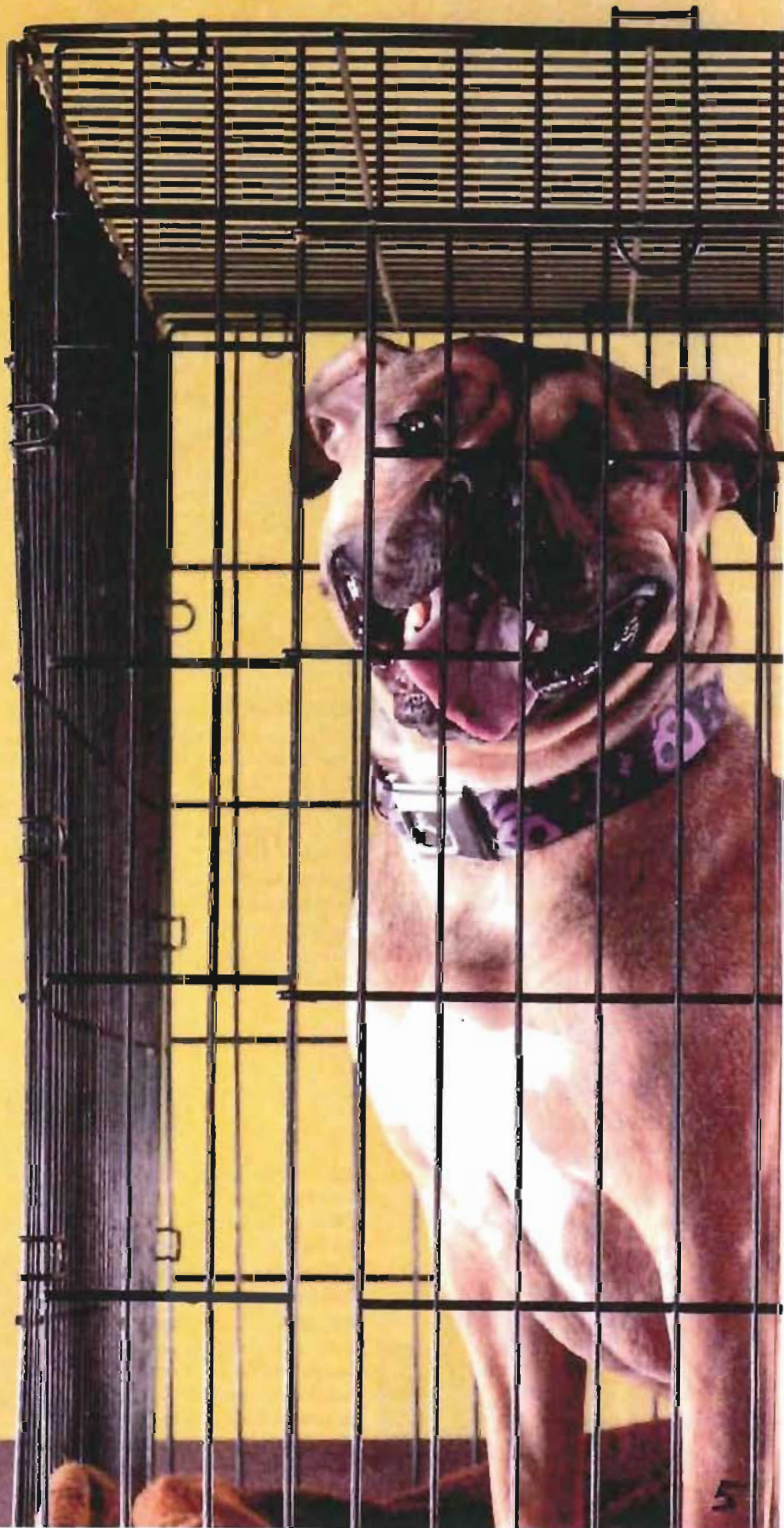
THIS IS PET ABUSE?

Leashes. Crates. Even doghouses. Suddenly they're all evil. The debate over how to treat Fido is dividing pet owners.

JUST OUTSIDE the small Nova Scotia fishing town of Lockeport, Robbie Fowler's home sits near a bend in a country road that winds through Shelburne County. Two dogs named Buddy and Magnum, golden retriever mixed breeds, live on chains in the yard. The dogs love to walk in the woods, ride in Fowler's pickup truck and swim in nearby Allendale Bay. But they hate staying inside. "They don't even go in the doghouse half the time," says Fowler. "What they are is hunting dogs."

That's why Fowler keeps Buddy and Magnum on chains about 15 feet long. These are attached to "big long-run ropes" that Fowler says allow Buddy and Magnum to move up and down the yard while preventing them from straying out to the road and getting hit by a car. "They run around and get plenty of exercise," says Fowler.

One day in February, a cruelty investigator from the SPCA turned up at Fowler's door. Animal rights activists in the area have been filing complaints against Fowler for more than a year, telling authorities that the way he keeps his dogs is causing them to suffer social isolation and confinement. The investigator surveyed Fowler's yard, taking note of the run ropes and the insulated doghouse with a shingle roof that Fowler built for Buddy





and Magnum. "He said: 'Your dogs cannot get tangled up, they have a good long run, they have a nice house. I don't know what they're calling for,'" Fowler recalls. The investigator left after concluding Buddy and Magnum were well-fed and cared for.

Over the years, the boundary between animal cruelty and kindness has moved, and some of us didn't even notice. The days when dogs were sentries first and pets second are long gone. Even the junkyard dog has largely disappeared, replaced by video surveillance technology. Now we buy them organic food, seatbelts for the car, orthopaedic beds for the house, and take them to physiotherapists when they get arthritis. And the age-old practice of tying a dog up in the backyard or leaving it in a crate to housebreak it are as morally abhorrent to some as putting a child on a halter or keeping it in a playpen all day.

David Lummis, a pet market analyst with the research firm Packaged Facts, sees a societal shift: "Pets really do perform the function of surrogate children."

The movement to ban chains and crates for dogs first gained momentum in the U.S. in the mid-2000s, when animal welfare groups like People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) and Dogs Deserve Better started focused campaigns to make such practices illegal at the local and state levels. States like California, Nevada, Texas and West Virginia have since passed laws restricting the length of time a dog can be chained or tethered.

Anti-chaining attitudes have also made headway in Canada. There are now bylaws either banning or restricting how long a dog can be chained in Calgary, Victoria and Delta, B.C. In Vancouver, there's a little-known bylaw that prohibits owners from tying up their dogs and leaving them unattended in public, even if it's just to run into a café for a coffee. And in Nova Scotia, where Fowler lives with Buddy and Magnum, there's a concerted push to amend the provincial Animal Protection Act to either ban or make restrictions on dog chaining and tethering.

Groups like PETA also want to outlaw crating, a common practice for dog owners who are housebreaking puppies, while the Humane Society of Canada doesn't recommend it.

Last month, Manitoba made it illegal to crop dogs' ears, a relatively common procedure among certain breeders intended to maintain the dogs' physical standards. Those behind

Cage match: PETA wants to outlaw crating, a common practice for housebreaking puppies

the ban argued, successfully, that it was inhumane and distressing to the animals.

AS ANIMAL WELFARE groups successfully push for these changes, perceptions of what constitutes cruelty to dogs are escalating. Not everyone, however, is rising with the tide, and this is exposing fundamental disagreements about the place dogs hold in our lives. For some, an owner's right to determine what's best for their dog is being chipped away. The conflict has moved passed rhetorical jabs to the point where outright accusations of animal cruelty—not to mention calls placed to the SPCA—are souring relationships between neighbours. In Nova Scotia, especially in rural and suburban areas, some express outright disgust at the way they see dogs being treated. "If you don't want to be upset, just look straight ahead when you drive down the road," says Amanda Cleveland, founder of People for Dogs.

These attitudes are fuelled by stories of cruelty passed around by activists in the province. Scott Saunders, who is lobbying to ban continuous dog chaining in Nova Scotia, tells of a guard dog at a Cape Breton construction site that was found dead in the snow at the end of its chain two years ago. "What bothers me is that it is still 100 per cent legal to strap your dog out like a piece of junk," he says. "Until they actually die, right on the spot, still tied to that chain, nobody really gives a s---."

Nahleen Ashton, who runs a dog rescue shelter in the province's Annapolis Valley region, also has a powerful story about the dangers of tying a dog outside for much of its life. Last summer, Ashton adopted a dog named the Mighty Quinn, who had spent about eight years on the end of a rope.

There was a bald ring around his neck from the rope's constant irritation. Most of his body was hairless too, exposing oozing sores made worse by his habit of gnawing and licking at himself—behaviour common for dogs tied up continuously, left to feel anxious and distressed. Ashton acquired the help of dog behaviour expert Silvia Jay, who says Quinn's state is typical of dogs left tied up for so long. "Dogs are not made to live alone, they need social companionship," says Jay. "In my opinion, dogs should be inside the house."

She also says tying dogs can aggravate them and make them more aggressive, especially when kept on a short chain. She calls it "restraint frustration," which occurs if the dog is unable to follow its instinct to approach "environmental stimuli" that catch its attention: passing cars, wildlife and even pedestrians that distract or entice a dog beyond the reach of his tether. "An animal left outside in a backyard is really a ticking time bomb," says PETA spokesperson Ryan Huling, going even further. "It's not safe for anyone nearby." A 1994 study published in the journal *Pediatrics* concluded that dogs who bite are nearly three times more likely to be chained.

The impact of crating is similar, says Jay, in that dogs left in crates for hours on end can experience distress from social isolation. But instead of becoming more aggressive from restraint frustration, crated dogs suffer from boredom due to the lack of stimuli, which can lead to excessive barking and other behaviour, she says.

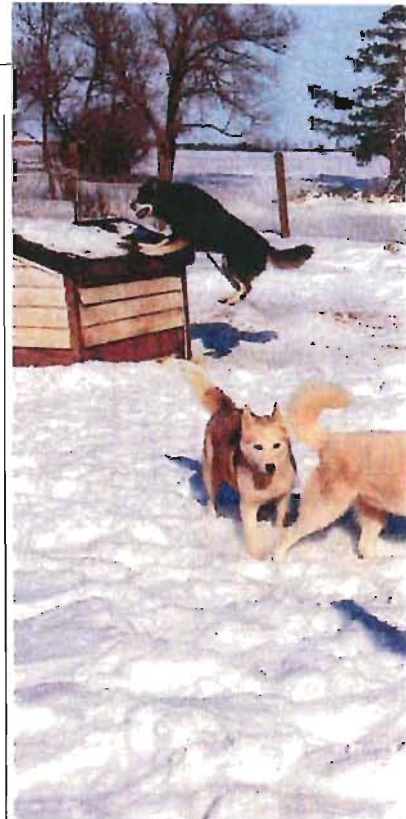
Still, even among animal rights activists there is ambivalence. "Crates can be a really good tool to manage a dog and keep him out of trouble, especially as a puppy," says Jay.

Similarly, Brad Nichols, a peace officer who conducts animal cruelty investigations in Calgary, says: "My dogs are sitting at home right now crated. It only becomes a problem when it's excessive."

But without a ban or strict legal limits, discretion about how much time is spent on chains or in crates is in the hands of dog owners, something that doesn't sit well with animal rights activists who don't trust the general public to look after a dog's welfare. "I'd rather have a no-tethering law than leave it up to people to decide how long a dog is to be outside

on a chain," says Jay, "because most people are getting it wrong."

ON AN UNSEASONABLY warm February day, dog owners congregate at a fenced-in, leash-free community dog park in Toronto's Danforth neighbourhood. They laugh as they watch their gregarious pets bounce around, releasing pent-up energy. Standing slightly apart from the others is Greg New, a self-employed accountant there with his dog, Suki, a white and black boxer-pointer mix.



New recognizes that much has changed since the days when dogs roamed free in the streets of Etobicoke, then a town on the western edge of Toronto where he grew up. He never sees dogs chained up in backyards anymore, and he feels crating is just as rare. But when asked about a ban on dog chaining, his response is unequivocal. "A blanket ban on tethering is foolish," says New. "What do you do if you don't have a fence?"

To answer such questions, animal rights activists and organizations like PETA say all dogs should live inside "with the rest of the family," and—like children—should only be allowed outside when supervised.

There's hardly a notion more foreign to Mark Balkwill, a 52-year-old dairy farmer and president of the Essex County Agricultural Association in southwestern Ontario. "To me that's cruelty to animals, keeping them in the house all day long," he says.

Back when he was young, most farmers had chained-up guard dogs. "Your dog was your eyes and your ears," he says. "It was like your alarm system." Aggressive guard dogs were preferred, since they would make potential thieves and intruders think twice. "Put you

'AN ANIMAL LEFT OUTSIDE IN A BACKYARD IS A TICKING TIME BOMB. IT'S NOT SAFE FOR ANYONE NEARBY.'



PREVIOUS SPREAD: CHRIS BOUN
DREAMSTIME/GETTY



Chain gang: Husky breeder Shannon DeBruin firmly believes in tying up her animals

back in the car, as we used to say," Balkwill says, chuckling.

But of all the farmers in his area today, Balkwill can't think of one who keeps a guard dog on a chain—though not for ethical reasons. Improvements in technology have allowed people to install cameras and motion sensors for security, eliminating the need for dogs to play guard. Thus, even in rural areas, perceptions of dogs have changed. "More farmers and rural people have pets," he says. "That's what they are. They end up being part of the family."

As such perceptions gain traction in both urban and rural settings, sled dogs are now some of the only working dogs left. Shannon DeBruin, a 47-year-old dog breeder and trainer who runs a sled dog operation south of Edmonton called Arctic Sun Siberian Adventures, has been approached by welfare advocates accusing her of cruelty for keeping her dogs chained outside in the snow at temperatures well below freezing. "Someone who lives with many dogs and sees them on a day-to-day basis," she says, "has a very dif-

ferent perspective."

As DeBruin sees it, there's a problem with how people are "anthropomorphizing" their pets; animal rights activists, she contends, are equating the way pets should be treated with the way they believe humans should be treated. "We are not allowing our dogs to just be dogs," she says. "Why do dogs eat poop? Because they like it. We don't. Just like I wouldn't greet someone by sniffing his butt."

Ron Worb, a long-time veterinarian at Winnipeg's Anderson Animal Hospital, has also noticed a change. "The vast majority of pet owners that I see day in, day out in my practice refer to themselves as the mom and the dad." And as would be expected from any loving parents, Worb says pet owners are constantly expecting higher standards of health care for their dogs. "We are being pushed all the time to do more and more."

One of his canine patients, for example, is suffering from a brain tumour. In an attempt to rid their pet of cancer, its owners might spend more than \$8,000 to send the dog to

present, but it's becoming stronger and stronger," says Worb.

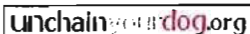
Part of the reason for this lies in decades of steady urbanization. As society generally becomes more detached from rural life and the farm, where wounded horses are shot and cows routinely slaughtered, the only relationship most people have with animals is that of a pet, which doesn't exist to feed us, offer milk, or clothe us. It offers only love and loyalty. With changing demographics, where more than three million Canadians choose to live alone (according to the 2006 census) and the biggest chunk of the population are baby boomers, many of whom are living in empty nests devoid of children, pets fill a void. Humans are social animals too, after all, often relying on the strength of relationships for contentment.

At no time does the depth of such bonds become more apparent than when they are no longer there. John Sookrah, a Toronto mechanic and father of three, was deeply affected by the loss of his family dog, Sonic, a dachshund, whose death last November was unexpected. Sonic had managed to eat several lengths of dental floss, which veterinarians soon discovered had mangled his intestines. They put him down. "His passing did touch us all and made us realize he really was a part of us," says Sookrah. "My life was actually quite devastated."

The Sookrahs held a funeral for Sonic in their living room. "My son and I carried him in, like pallbearers," explains Sookrah. They laid Sonic's body down on his doggy bed in the middle of the room, surrounded by flowers, family, neighbours and friends. Prayers were said and hymns sung, including the funeral classic *Amazing Grace*. Afterward, a family friend read a eulogy. "I don't think any one of us could have done it," sighs Sookrah.

Helen Hobbs, the funeral director who organized the ceremony and offers such services—along with an urn and cremation—for about \$500, often feels a family's grief over a lost pet is deeper than that of a dead person. "I know that may sound strange to some people," she says. "They're so often people's children." Children, she adds, that never lose their innocence, their warmth or uncompromising loyalty.

And that's why people are so passionate about dogs; why neighbours turn on each other over cruelty. At the bottom of it all—the disagreement, the controversy, the legal fracas—



It's a Chained Dog's Life, and It's Not A Good One

You are welcome to use any or all of the following editorial, change it up however you like, put your name on it, and send it to your own newspaper/distribute it. UnchainYourDog.org is my website and I wrote the following:

July 6, 2003 Arkansas Democrat-Gazette Guest Editorial
By: Emily Pennel

Most of us have seen them: dogs who live at the end of a chain, day after day, month after month, year after year. In the summer they lie panting in the hot sun, scratching at the many fleas running over their skin. In the winter they huddle in the corner of dilapidated doghouses, with no blankets or hay to keep them warm. They never get the chance to run around and play. No one scratches them on the head or takes them for walks. Children throw rocks at them and tease them. Their collars become too tight as they grow. They get entangled in bushes and trees. The life of a chained dog is a life of deprivation and loneliness.

Dogs are pack animals. They are genetically wired to eat, sleep, hunt, and play in a pack. In the absence of other dogs, a dog's human family becomes his pack. It is cruel to keep a highly social animal isolated in the backyard with no interaction or socialization.

Why would someone get a dog, only to leave him languishing at the end of a chain? Some people chain their dogs because they don't have a fence, and they don't want the dog to escape. Some people end up with a dog they never wanted, so they toss him out on a chain. Many people consider their chained dogs as "guard dogs." This doesn't make sense, because a chained dog can't do anything to stop an intruder. All a chained dog can do is bark! And most chained dogs bark so often—because they are hungry, thirsty, bored, or lonely—that people cease paying attention when the dog barks. What is the dog supposed to be protecting? The yard?

The best guard dogs are those who are allowed inside the house, and who receive daily love and attention. We have all heard stories of house dogs who save their families from intruders, fires, and even gas leaks. K9 police dogs, the best guard dogs around, are brought home every night to live with the police officer and his or her family. An inside dog has the freedom and desire to protect his family, while a chained dog can only watch as a tragedy takes place inside.

People who mistreat and chain their dogs to make them "good guard dogs" are making a big mistake. Mistreated, chained dogs simply become aggressive, not protective. Protective dogs are well-socialized and accustomed to meeting lots of people. A protective dog uses his intuition, and his guardian's body language and tone of voice, to distinguish an intruder from a family friend. Aggressive dogs don't distinguish between friend and foe. An aggressive dog will attack anyone—a child, a meter reader, the mail carrier, or the family cat.

Chained dogs are very likely to become aggressive. When a chained dog feels threatened and his "fight or flight" instinct kicks in, the dog can't flee. So he is forced to fight. Over time, chained dogs tend to become very territorial of their little patch of earth. When an aggressive and territorial dog escapes, he is a real danger to the community. Especially since most backyard dogs are not vaccinated for rabies or other diseases.

According to the Centers for Disease Control, chained dogs are 2.8 times more likely to bite than unchained dogs. In 2003, a two-year-old Ohio girl had half her scalp peeled away when she approached a chained German shepherd, a young Illinois man was sent to the hospital for weeks when a chained pit bull broke his tether and attacked, and an Orlando child had his ear ripped off when a mixed-breed dog escaped his chain and attacked on a school playground. The guardians of all three of these dogs were sued for damages.

It is clear that keeping dogs continuously chained is inhumane to the dog and dangerous to the community. In a growing number of cities, such as Maumelle, AR, New Orleans, LA and Tucson, AZ, it is illegal to leave dogs on chains. Because chaining is legal in Little Rock, it is up to citizens to help. If you are concerned about a chained dog, there are many things you can do to improve his life. I have found that most dog guardians are willing to do the right thing and to accept help from concerned neighbors. Encourage the guardians to housetrain the dog and bring him inside. Housetraining tips can be found online and in libraries and bookstores. Dog obedience classes

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Life at the End of a Chain

By Judith Fish, M.S.W.

Thousands of dogs in South Florida and throughout the country are sentenced to life imprisonment with no possibility for parole. These dogs have done nothing wrong and have never committed a crime. Yet they're subjected to a punishment worse than death - life at the end of a chain. Many of these dogs are chained up 24/7 and some remain incarcerated like this for their entire lives. Most of these dogs have never been for a walk nor played a game of fetch. They have never enjoyed a ride in a car, and have never known a moment of love.

Dogs are pack animals and possess a strong need for social interaction. The cruelest thing you can do to a dog is to force him into solitary confinement. I find it difficult to comprehend why anyone would acquire a dog and then choose to ignore the animal for the rest of his life. You would not banish your human family member to the backyard or the garage for life, so why would you do this to your canine family member. Dogs are members of the family, too, and in some cases they are the nicest ones. Dogs are loyal, patient, affectionate and sensitive. They are non-judgmental and provide unconditional love, something most humans are unable to do. They are always there for you, yet millions of American families are not always there for them. Dogs do so many things for humans. They rescue them in disasters; they sniff for bombs, so humans will be safe. They lead the blind, assist the police and help heal the sick. It is time we help them!

Animals experience the same feelings that humans do such as pain, fear, joy and sadness. Dogs chained for extended periods of time suffer from immense psychological damage. Some bark incessantly out of frustration, loneliness and boredom. Others become depressed, sad or withdrawn. And many develop aggressive behavior.

According to a study by the American Veterinary Medical Association many fatal attacks and numerous dog bites involve animals who have been restrained. The Humane Society of the United States reports that dogs forced to live on a chain are defenseless against other animals that enter their territory. They are often subjected to harassment and teasing from insensitive humans and they are easy targets for thieves looking to steal animals for medical research. Further, many tethered dogs often strangle to death on their chains and others have been found with chains embedded in their necks, as a result of years of neglect.

Aside from the severe emotional and social deprivation these animals experience, they also suffer from exposure to extreme temperatures, medical neglect, dehydration, and parasite infestation. Many dogs are forced to eat, sleep and deposit their own waste in a single confined area. In addition, some chained dogs are used for dog fighting, an activity usually associated with other criminal behavior. And contrary to popular opinion, chained dogs do not make good watchdogs. Dogs instinctively protect their own territory, which in this case, is their yard, not the house where they are never invited.

Chaining a dog 24 hours a day is simply cruel and barbaric. It is unacceptable treatment for man's (and woman's) best friend and it should be abolished. Thankfully at least 25 communities have recently passed laws that restrict or prohibit the practice of tethering animals, including Okaloosa County, Florida. Dennis Fetko, Ph.D., summed up the situation best when he said, "An outside dog has an address, not a home."

It is time for all of us to take action to help our best friends so they don't have to live their entire lives at the end of a chain. Encourage your neighbors to bring their family member inside. Offer to take their dog for a walk. Educate them about the animal's needs and about the dangers of keeping a tethered dog. And check and make sure their dog has ready access to food, shelter and water. If they are not providing these basics, then call the local police or animal control. And consider approaching your local legislators about enacting a law in your community that prohibits this barbaric practice.

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Donovan: The True Story of a Backyard Dog

By Lori Jo Oswald
First published in Dog Fancy Magazine
(1982)

Donovan was not a unique dog. He did not pull a child from in front of an oncoming car. He did not bark during a house fire and save an entire family from death. He did not win a ribbon in an American Kennel Club dogs show, or even in a community fun match. Indeed, Donovan was considered quite an "ordinary" dog.

Donovan's owners could be considered quite "ordinary" too — a young family, two children, several cats. Fourteen years ago they decided to get a dog. A dog would be fun for the kids, Mr. and Mrs. felt. So one day, perhaps at a shopping center giveaway, or maybe in the pet section of the local classified ads, they found Donovan and brought him home.

At first the kids were excited. They played with the little beagle mix in the



over who had to feed Donovan.

Mr. built a small house for Donovan, staked it out back and attached his chain to it. Mr. and Mrs. agreed that Donovan would do "just fine" outside, and they wouldn't have to worry about dog hairs all over the house.

I never met Donovan. Though I'd once been to this house, I didn't know he existed. Because he was out back. The kids, I was told, couldn't decide if the last time they walked him was last year or the year before. Donovan lived on a 6-foot chain. He dug holes for entertainment. He dug and dug in his tiny yard. A friend who saw him told me about the circular trench around Donovan's dog house, as far as he could reach on his short chain.

Oh, but he was "well cared for." Mrs. complained of the way some people treat their dogs. She "can't understand" how some people could be so cruel. "We never starved Donovan," she said proudly, and it's true that he wasn't entirely neglected — he was well-fed. And it's also true that he was not completely ignored — when he barked, someone always yelled.

For 14 years Donovan lived out back on his chain. He ate his fill every night, but still he hungered — for attention and affection. One day he finally escaped his little world of chain and holes and doghouse: the day he died.

Donovan, unfortunately, is not a fictional character. Neither are his owners. They have been going to the local animal shelter lately and are talking about getting another dog. "We sure miss Donovan," they lament.

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Man's Best Friend A Victim

www.pressetelegram.com

By Tom Hennessy

August 26, 2004, LONG BEACH, CA—It barked day and night, in sunshine and in rain. It barked when cars went by or when the street was deserted. It barked 24/7. When we moved away, the dog was still barking. But since it did so behind the wooden gate of a house across the street, we never saw the pooch. It would be inaccurate to say we fled Cerritos years ago to escape that dog, but leaving the pooch sure was a bonus. The dog was never walked, as far as we could tell. Nor was it ever allowed in our neighbor's house. What was the point, we wondered, of having a dog under such circumstances.

I remembered that pooch last week when a letter came from a friend, Miriam Yarden, aka *Dog's Best Friend*. One of the founders of the Long Beach Dog Park, Yarden specializes in dog behavior. The subject of her letter: barking dogs ignored by owners. "You see him in every community," she said, "a dog relegated to the yard, porch or outdoor run; in effect, abandoned emotionally and socially. He is fed outside, and on a hot day he may have finished his water, and his bowl is empty for hours. In winter and rain, he shivers. In summers, he languishes from the heat. All year round, he suffers."

At the dawn of time, she notes, man and dog were partners. Man shared his food and dry quarters and brought the dog into his "pack" the family. But you do not have to go far in most neighborhoods today to find humans who have abandoned the partnership, but still insist on having dogs. In such cases, says Yarden, the dog can go in one of two directions. "He may become listless, lethargic and emotionally deprived. Or he may become hyperactive, fearful, noisy and aggressive even vicious."

As for providing protection, Yarden dismisses the notion. "Dogs do not protect back yards. They may bark at people, cats, other dogs, birds, butterflies or falling leaves, but this is not protective behavior. This is boredom, and an intruder can easily override it with an offering of food or friendship. However, if the dog has free access to the inside via a dog door, he will protect the house because it is his den as well. Such dogs are the best and most reliable protectors. At the same time, they are also protected from the elements, abusive strangers, dog-nappers and poison."

Issue in L.A. Yarden's timing coincides with that of the Los Angeles City Council. It voted last week to draft an ordinance that would ban the practice of permanently chaining dogs in yards. (No, I don't know if the Cerritos dog was chained.) The impending crackdown has the support of organizations such as the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association, whose president, Robert Goldman, has been quoted as saying, "These are the dogs that bite. When someone ties a dog to a chain in their yard, you've got a dog that is a time bomb."

Other cities, such as New Orleans and Washington, D.C., have enacted such laws. Los Angeles would be the first in California to do so. And if L.A. passes the law, can Long Beach be far behind? Well, yes. Our own City Council is not famous for jumping on the bandwagon of progressive legislation. But then, there is always the possibility that a person with a backyard dog, a 24/7 barker, may move next door to a council member.

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Dogs Need Time Off the Chain to Learn Good Behavior

With Permission from Dr. Marty Becker
www.drmartybecker.com

Every time I drive the 16 miles from my ranch to my hometown in northern Idaho, I pass dogs that are chained to a tree, to a doghouse or to a stake driven into the ground. Make no mistake. These aren't loving, responsible pet owners who temporarily secure their outdoor dogs to make sure the animals are safe at night or when unsupervised. These pets are imprisoned within the chain's radius, 24/7/365. In the six years I've lived here, I've never seen them run free.

Sadly, millions of other pets across the country share their fate. I always feel sadness for the dogs' plight. I also feel frustration at their caretakers' lack of understanding that chaining a dog all the time can have serious consequences for the pet and its guardian.

Experts agree that chaining increases aggression in some dogs. "Rather than protecting the owner or property, a chained dog is often fearful for itself, particularly poorly socialized dogs or those with a previous negative experience," says Rolan Tripp, affiliate professor of animal behavior at the College of Veterinary Medicine at Colorado State University. "When tethered and exposed to a potentially threatening stimulus, one thing the dog definitely knows is, 'I can't get away.' In that circumstance, a reasonable response might be, 'Therefore I'm going to try and scare you away by growling or, worse yet, biting.'"

Myma Milani, a veterinary ethologist and author of several books on animal behavior, agrees. "I specifically see increased aggression when a dog feels responsible for protecting the owner and that person's belongings," she says. "Under those circumstances, restraint of any kind makes it impossible for the dog to freely explore any perceived threat to determine whether it poses any danger or get away from it if it does."

Adding to this chorus is veterinarian Elizabeth Shull, president of the American College of Veterinary Behaviorists. "In addition to frustration, the constant physical restraint promotes excessive territoriality, which may be manifested as aggression. These attacks are completely unnecessary as they are easily preventable by using a secure fence for containment," Shull says. This leaves the dog with the option of making a lot of noise (barking its head off) and looking as scary as possible (lips curled, teeth showing, coat fluffed) in hopes of frightening the perceived threat, or to bite when that threat gets too close. Thus, too often, biting becomes the chosen response when a bark would have done. Sadly, the person on the other end of the teeth is often a child, a delivery person or another dog that just wanted to play.

Dog bite statistics show that children are the most common victims. This then becomes a tragedy for all involved: the victim, the dog and the owner who is now liable for injuries that could have been avoided. "Another thing to consider is that dogs are social animals," says Janice Willard, veterinary ethologist from Moscow, Idaho. "They need to have company to live normal, healthy lives. Most dogs live in a human family that fills their biological need for companionship. But a chained, solitary dog is in the worst of circumstances. Not only are they starved for social contact, but often they have poor social skills from lack of experience. And they often live in a state of sensory deprivation. Their environment is barren, and they have nothing to explore or play with. They have nothing to do but pace the tiny space allotted to them. Or they become frustrated by the tantalizing world just out of their reach, increasing their anxiety and agitation."

The worst punishment for people in prison is solitary confinement, while the military uses the silent treatment as a nonviolent but highly effective means of reprimand. But these are only temporary measures; a dog may be committed to the same treatment for most of its life. What crimes did these dogs commit to deserve such a fate? If you need to secure your dog, get a big fence. If you need a security system, install an electronic one. If you want a dog but aren't willing to love it and consider its needs, get a stuffed one. Chaining a dog all the time is no way to treat a thinking, breathing, trusting, loving creature.

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You Can
Help!



20 Ways to Help

Adopt a Rescued Dog

Build Fences

Build Trolleys

Care for Dogs

Donate Money

Educate Kids

Find Homes for Rescued Dogs

Get Handouts & Merchandise

Learn the Facts

Pass Laws

Talk to Chained Dog Owners

Watch Celebrity PSAs:

**Chaining/Dogfighting
Dogfighting**

Watch Chaining Presentation

Help Dogs Deserve Better turn Michael Vick's dogfighting property into a home for rescued dogs!



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Are Chained Dogs Good Guard Dogs?

Chaining makes dogs aggressive - not protective. A protective dog is used to being around people and can tell when his family is being threatened. A dog learns to be protective by spending time with people and by learning to love his human family.

A protective dog is used to people and can tell when his family is threatened. Dogs learn to be protective by spending lots of time with people. When your dog loves you, he will want to protect you.

Leaving a dog on a chain is how to raise an aggressive dog. Aggressive dogs don't know the difference between friends and enemies, because they are not used to people. Aggressive dogs will attack anyone. They will attack children, a policeman, the meter reader, the mailman, other dogs.

If your aggressive dog attacks someone, you could be sued and forced to pay medical bills. Your dog will probably be put to sleep if he attacks someone, even if the attacks occurs on your property.



Chained dogs **attack and kill** children each year in the United States. According to the **CDC**, dogs most likely to bite are chained, male, and unneutered. Visit [MothersAgainstDogChaining.org](#) to read more.

A chained dog can't do anything to stop an intruder! All he can do is bark. Do you get up and look every time your dog barks?? Barking is not a good way to protect your house.

Inside dogs provide very good security.

There are **news stories** all the time about inside dogs that save their families from fires, intruders, and even gas leaks. A robber will think twice about breaking into your home if he hears or sees a dog on the other side of the door. A robber will not think twice about breaking into your home if there is a chained dog in the backyard barking.

K9 police dogs are the best guard dogs, and they live inside with the family.



K9 police officers are with their dogs 24/7. Police dogs become a loved part of the police officer's family. They are not chained in the yard. They are treated with kindness. This kindness makes the dog want to protect the officer.

If all you want is a burglar alarm, consider an electronic one.

Installation is usually free, and the monthly fee will cost you about the same amount as feeding and providing vet care for a dog. An **electronic alarm** is more effective than a dog, too! When your alarm goes off for more than a minute or so, the police will be sent to your home.

Better than a barking dog!



Guard Dog, from Patrick McDonnell's wonderful comic strip **MUTTS**.

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Why Chained Dogs Attack



Tragic news stories and statistics make the connection between tethering or chaining and dog attacks clear. Virtually every dog who spends a significant amount of time tethered will suffer some temperament problems. But why is it that, according to British animal behaviorist Dr. Roger Mugford, "[d]ogs, just like human beings who get locked up for no reason, will get mean and bitter"?

The short answer, according to renowned animal behavior specialist Shelby Marlo, is that "dogs who are forced to live their lives at the end of a chain suffer from severe psychological, emotional, and behavioral effects."

Chaining Violates Dogs' Nature as Social Pack Animals

Dogs are highly social animals. In the wild, dogs ran around with each other as members of a "pack." Over a period of many years, dogs were gradually domesticated and came to rely on humans not only for their care but also for companionship. Humans became—and still are—dogs' "pack members." Because domesticated dogs no longer have packs of other dogs to live with, they need to be members of our families.

According to the Washington Humane Society, "Chaining, by definition, keeps a dog in solitary confinement, continually thwarting [the animal's] pack instinct to be with other animals or with [his or her] human 'pack.'"

Many experts, including the following, agree:

Karen Delise, author of *Fatal Dog Attacks: The Stories Behind the Statistics*, explains, "As pack animals, dogs [who] are chained are socially ... compromised. This obviously creates a stress-induced environment for many dogs."

Sue Sternberg, an expert in dog aggression, states, "A chained dog is an unsupervised dog, so without human intervention, the chained dog can, and usually does, rehearse aggressive behavioral sequences over and over again." Sternberg continues, "For the chained dog, these behavioral sequences get stronger and stronger, and his aggression increases with every passing day. ... It is usually only a matter of time ... before a mauling occurs."

According to well-known veterinarian and columnist Dr. Michael Fox, "Dogs are pack animals and need frequent contact with their own kind or with human beings." Dr. Fox writes that for dogs who have spent much of their lives in a back yard, "the chances are high that [they] will become overexcited when [they're] with people. Long periods of social deprivation ... can make a good-tempered dog quite ill-tempered." As a result, "Dogs do bite when they become overexcited. It's as though they don't know what to do with all their pent-up energies." This may explain why some chained dogs—who are used to being alone—attack when they are finally approached, even by a familiar face or a family member.

Animal behaviorist Linda Goodman states, "Dogs need to be a part of a social group. Living alone in the backyard actually constitutes a form of cruelty and abuse—isolation from the family [pack] is a very severe form of punishment." She continues, "Chained dogs have to endure an unnaturally lonely life. ... It is like a sentence of solitary confinement for life."

Chaining Makes Dogs Even More Territorial

Dogs are territorial animals. A chain or tether limits the animal's space and makes the boundary of those few square feet of territory much more distinct.

In her book, Delise writes, "Because dogs are territorial animals, chaining them only serves to exacerbate space issues, as space is limited and more clearly defined." Delise goes on to explain that chaining "increases the likelihood of a dangerous defensive response to a perceived encroachment on the dog's territory or possessions (food or water bowls)."

As Dr. Michael Fox writes in his book *Understanding Your Dog*, approaching a chained dog will invariably result in a "show of aggression or territorial defense by barking and lunging." He explains that a "dog kept on such a restricted personal territory" may develop a "territorial defense behavior ... [that is] abnormally intense."

'Flight' Is Not an Option

Dogs are "fight or flight" animals. When confronted with a threat, a dog's psychology and physiology dictate that he or she will either flee from the danger ("flight") or confront it ("fight"). Because tethered dogs have no opportunity to flee and escape from danger, they must resort to aggression and attacks.

Delise explains that "the natural fight or flight response afforded to most animals in most stressful situations is denied to a chained animal." She writes, "The dog is cognizant of the fact that he can only retreat the length of the chain and will often opt to 'stand his ground.' Removing the option of flight for any animal will always increase the chance of a physical encounter (or fight response) to a perceived threat."



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Chained Dogs are Loaded Weapons

August, 2005

Here's a chilling fact from government statistics: Chained dogs kill as many children as do firearms, and more than falls from trees, playground equipment and fireworks accidents put together. Since last July, 52 people, including 33 children, have been attacked by chained dogs or those who have broken their tethers. Four kids, one just 34 days old, were killed in the attacks.

These tragic statistics from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, compiled for 2002, the last year for which complete statistics are available, prove what decent people have said all along: It's time to ban the dangerous, cruel practice of chaining dogs, for our children's sake as well as the dogs'.

In May, after a chained dog killed a Spartanburg County, S.C., child (the third such incident in two years in the county), one county official said that he considered a chained dog to be "just like a loaded gun" and suggested that their attacks are inevitable. He's right, and that's because tethering violates dogs' nature.

Dogs are pack and territorial animals, and — like us — they are "fight or flight" animals. Virtually every chained dog goes mad to some degree in solitary confinement. A chained dog grows more protective of the tiny plot that he or she is left to eat, sleep, defecate and urinate in. Prevented from fleeing by chains sometimes weighing half their body weight, these dogs respond in the only way they can when they believe someone is threatening their territory — they attack. When children, who are usually unaware of the danger, wander too close, their lives are in danger.

NEGLECTED DOGS, KIDS

A close look at the CDC's statistics shows that chaining dogs can transform backyards from a place of fun and relaxation for all family members — human and animal — into one of gruesome death and frustrated suffering instead. Dogs kept tied up killed 33 percent more children than did falls and fireworks accidents together. As many kids perished at the feet of ignored dogs as did the sum of those who died of bites by scorpions, homets, wasps, bees, venomous snakes, lizards and spiders.

Forgotten dogs robbed just one less American child of his or her promising life in 2002 than did neglectful parents. Similarly, the hardships endured by neglected children — little food and water, inadequate shelter and care, and little or no love and attention — are suffered by millions of dogs outside American homes for their entire miserable lives. In many cases, these defenseless beings languish next to one another.

Our society works to keep children safe from many of these dangers. We have laws to protect children from neglectful parents and fireworks. Those who carelessly leave loaded firearms within kids' reach learn their lesson in court. Now we must be equally vigilant about the chaining of dogs. We must urge our municipal or county officials to ban or severely restrict this form of torture.

As a South Roxana, Ill., official said after the village discussed becoming the 70th American jurisdiction to pass such legislation, "This is something that needs to be done for the safety of the public and the animals."

We must commit to keeping dogs inside our homes for their entire 15- 20-year lives or else not acquire them at all. We must diligently work with our neighbors and, if need be, law-enforcement officers to parole already-chained and innocent dogs from their life sentence in shackles.

— Dan Paden works for People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, 501 Front St., Norfolk, VA 23510; www.HelpingAnimals.com.

ANTI-CHAINING BYLAWS IN CALGARY, BURNABY, NEW WEST AND LIONS BAY

CITY OF CALGARY - BYLAW NUMBER 23M2006

17. (1) The Owner of an Animal shall ensure that such Animal shall not be left unattended while tethered or tied on premises where the public has access, whether the access is express or implied.

(2) The Owner of an Animal shall ensure that such Animal shall not be left unsupervised while tethered or tied on private property.

(B/L 48M2006, 2008 NOVEMBER 3)

VILLAGE OF LIONS BAY - Bylaw No. 298

A by-law to amend the licensing, Registration and Impounding of Dogs By-law No. 209.

The Council of the Village of Lions Bay, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

(c) No chaining or tethering of unattended dogs

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER

ANIMAL CONTROL BYLAW NO 7222. 2008

600.3.1 no chaining or tethering of unattended dogs.

THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF BURNABY

(8) No person shall: (BYLAW #12015)

(a) keep a dog tethered while unattended for more than one hour in any day;

(b) keep a dog tethered for more than one hour in any day, whether attended or not, on property used for any purpose other than residential use;

No Unaccompanied Tethering

By Belen Brisco

former FL Dogs Deserve Better Rep, Animal Control Officer, Law Maven

My name is Belen Brisco and I volunteer my time as the SW Florida Animal Welfare Consultant working specifically on anti tethering legislation in Florida and surrounding counties. First, I want to say thank you to those reading this for taking the initiative to address the concern that many are having across the country. We have seen more and more anti tethering ordinances adopted and being discussed for adoption due to the growing information and education about safety hazards that chaining attributes to. I will make this short as I know you are busy but I wanted to let you know that since 2010, I have been personally involved in the introduction and adoption of five additional animal control ordinances in Florida adopting anti tethering language. In all of these counties (Collier, Sarasota, Hillsborough, Manatee and now working on Lee County), no county has a time limit. Time limits are too labor intensive for our officers.

I am a certified animal cruelty investigator and have received my Florida Animal Control Training. In my three years experience in the field, I have worked with education, compliance and enforcement and the compliance has been great. People need the education regarding the dangers of chaining your pet and they need the list of alternatives regarding how to contain their pet safely and humanely. All of these things have played a huge role in our success. Not to mention that animal control is always more effective if they do not have a time constraint that they must work with and a law that is easily understood.

Unattended chaining and timing of chained dogs does not change the nuisance calls, the neglect call that will continue and eventually turn into a cruelty call nor does it prevent a child from being bitten should that child walk up to an unattended and chained animal. We saw that these things needed to be given serious attention to and the best way to do that was to address the problem itself. Unattended chaining.

Many people will argue that they do not want a ban on chaining. This is not a ban on chaining but instead a ban on unattended chaining or tethering. The owner or responsible party of the dog, should be outside and in visual range of the animal in order to protect the community and most importantly our children.

I know that someone mentioned sled dogs or hunting dogs. A dog is a dog. It matters not what their working title is. We have learned that when a law is being adopted, we must make it clear and with no exceptions. Exceptions will begin to water down the enforceability of our laws. Our animal control officers are trained and they can use their discretion as to educate, warn or cite.

I wanted to offer this language below regarding anti chaining. This is from Seminole City, Florida and is a mirror of Collier, Sarasota, etc. When this was adopted back in 2009, we saw

no need to reinvent the wheel. This is working very well in Collier, Sarasota, Pembroke Pines, Seminole City, and the others that I have had the privilege to work with. The common theme is this:

(b) It shall be unlawful for a responsible party to tether a canine while outdoors, except when all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The canine is in visual range of the responsible party, and the responsible party is located outside with the canine.

Your community will know when a violation is or is not occurring. They do not have to guess if the dog is a working dog, a hunting dog, etc. They will see that a dog is outside, chained and alone. That in itself is a violation. Why? Because it is not a safe practice for the community and the people that live there nor is it safe for the animal. We have all seen and heard of the animal who is abused, attacked, stolen or worse and had no way to flee due to the chains that hold him.

And for us as constituents and residents; no one likes living next to the howling dog or dogs on a chain. Nor does anyone want to walk down a residential street fearing the unattended dog on a chain is going to break loose. These are only a few of the items that I wanted to bring up to you as they seem to be the same argument that many of the counties have faced. The answer is, people will comply with this law. We have experienced that an educational period of at least three months to get people ready for the enforcement part of the law, allows animal control, media and volunteers to assist in educating the public and giving them a head's up if you will in how they can come into compliance ahead of time getting them ready for the actual adoption date.

I have experienced a great response from people when you explain why this law needs to be enforced. Everyone wants our children to be safe and no one wants to be witness to a dog dying on a chain, embedded collars and listening to that lonely, hungry or abused dog next door on the chain. Dogs were not meant to live on chains and nor did most people adopt them with that thought process in mind. We need to assist our community in education because many do lack in responsible pet ownership education. This ordinance, this tool, will allow our officers to work smarter and to use our tax payer dollars more efficiently.

Another note is that this language allows for the person who needs to tether or chain their dog while doing things such as gardening, washing their car, outdoor activities where they are with their dog but want to keep the dog safe from running in the street, etc.

We have also heard the argument that everyone will give their dog away if they can not chain him/her. That has proven to be far from the truth. There have been very few cases of people giving their dogs up because of this ordinance. The few (and I mean less than five) that I know of were in situations that were neglect situations already and proved in the best interest of the animal. The one thing that I do know is that an anti tethering ordinance that is clear, concise and one that constituents can understand is a great use of tax payer monies and creates a safer community and a more humane living for our animals.

All my best to you and to your community. Below is the language that we have used again and again as well as I will attach as a document. Please know that we always address the proper enclosure language as well in order that people do not throw their animals into a small pen or crate and call that sufficient.

Please see this section of the Seminole City Florida Ordinance regarding chaining of dogs:

Sec. 18-110. Supervision, confinement and tethering of canines.

(a) As used in this section, tether means to restrain a canine by tying the canine to any object or structure, including without limitation a house, tree, fence, post, garage, or shed, by any means, including without limitation a chain, rope, cord, leash, or running line. Tethering shall not include using a leash to walk a canine.

(b) It shall be unlawful for a responsible party to tether a canine while outdoors, except when all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The canine is in visual range of the responsible party, and the responsible party is located outside with the canine.

(2) The tether is connected to the canine by a buckle-type collar or a body harness made of nylon or leather, not less than one inch in width.

(3) The tether has the following properties: it is at least five times the length of the canine's body, as measured from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail; it terminates at both ends with a swivel; it does not weigh more than 1/8 of the canine's weight; and it is free of tangles.

(4) The canine is tethered in such a manner as to prevent injury, strangulation, or entanglement.

(5) The canine is not outside during a period of extreme weather, including without limitation extreme heat or near-freezing temperatures, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical storms, or hurricanes.

(6) The canine has access to water, shelter, and dry ground.

(7) The canine is at least six months of age. Puppies shall not be tethered.

(8) The canine is not sick or injured.

(9) Pulley, running line, or trolley systems are at least 15 feet in length and are less than 7 feet above the ground.

(10) If there are multiple canines, each canine is tethered separately.

(c) This section shall not apply to the transportation of canines.

(d) For a first-time violation, the Code Enforcement Officer shall issue a warning notice to the responsible party and shall wait at least ten (10) days before taking any further enforcement

"Just How Enforceable Is Our Tethering Law Going To Be, Anyway?"

In 2006, Ambuja Rosen, an animal welfare advocate in Ashland, Oregon, collected statistics from 12 communities that limit the tethering of animals:

ELECTRA, TEXAS

Population: 3,000

Enforcement staff: 1 part-time ACO

Law in effect: At least 15 years

I spoke with: Mickie Mann, ACO. She's worked there 5 years. (940) 495-2131

Law: Ban on tethering dogs

Complaints: When she first started working there, she got maybe 20 a month. She estimates she now gets 10 calls a month.

Space complaints: She's had about 2 complaints a year about the minimal space requirement for dogs.

Compliance: Probably 80 percent comply with just one warning. She estimates that of the remaining, 20 percent comply after a second warning. She cites people who don't comply, and they've all complied.

Her advice: "If you publicize it in advance, I don't think you'll have a problem enforcing this."

MAUMELLE, ARKANSAS

Population: 12,000

Enforcement staff: 2 full-time ACOs

Law in effect: 10 years

I spoke with: James Crockett, (501)851-6219

Law: Ban on tethering dogs

Complaints: Estimated 2 to 4 a month

Compliance: Law enforcement usually leaves people a copy of the ordinance. In the seven years he's been there, they've never issued a citation. Nothing has gone to court. 100% of people have complied.

LAURINBURG, NORTH CAROLINA

Population: 16,000

Enforcement Staff: 1 full-time ACO

Laws passed: 1997, 2000

I spoke with: Elaine Modlin, ACO, (910)291-1706

Tethering law: In 1997, they allowed up to 8 hours a day of unattended tethering for dogs. This was too hard to enforce because when people denied it, the ACO had to stake it out the 8 hours. Maybe 10 to 20% needed staking out.

In July 2000, the law switched to 1 hour maximum, and is a lot easier to enforce. Now, if the people have gone to work all day, you know the animal's been chained more than 1 hour.

Complaints: When the 1 hour law passed, probably 7 or 8 a month. Now an estimated 1 or 2 a month.

Compliance: She leaves a warning, such a doorhanger, with a copy of the law, at the house. Generally she checks again within 2 weeks. About 10% comply from the warning. When they don't comply, she either extends the grace period, cites them, or impounds (if the animal is in danger or a danger to others). About 50 percent of the people who don't comply with the first warning, do comply if she extends the grace period another month. Probably another 10 percent more comply upon being cited. About 30 to 40 percent won't comply. So she must impound.

Her advice: "If the police see a violation, they should address that. Some neighbors will never tell the police. So the police must act in these cases to make a difference for these animals."

BIG SPRING, TEXAS

Population: 25,000

Enforcement staff: 3 full-time ACOs

Law passed: 7/24/04

I spoke with: Marie Wilson, (432)264-2372

Law: Ban on tethering

Complaints: less than 50 complaints since the law passed. She may get 1 a week.

Space complaints: She says, "I can almost guarantee that we don't ever get complaints about the space."

Compliance rate: Except for people using pit bulls for illegal purposes, such as drug trafficking, "pretty much everyone complies."

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DODGE CITY, KANSAS

Population: 30,000

Enforcement staff: 12 ACO's, 11 full-time, 1 part-time

Law passed: June, 2005

I spoke with: Glenna Walker, animal shelter director, (620) 225-8180

Law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least three hours break between each hour of chaining.

Complaints: In the first few months, ranged from 10 to 20 a month. In 2006, averaged 10 a month.

Space law: "We might get one or maybe two a month."

Compliance rate: "I'd say 95% have complied with the tethering and space requirements."

Advice to you: "This law has eliminated many other complaints, such as vicious dogs or dogs without water. The reason for this is that many of the tethered dogs were those abused dogs. This law has worked out fantastically. It was easier than I thought it would be when I [initiated] it."

SCOTLAND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Population: 36,000

Enforcement staff: 1 ACO

Law in effect: About a year

I spoke with: Larry Herring, ACO, (910)277-2470 x 432

Tethering law: 1 hour maximum for dogs

Complaints: From 9/1/05 to 6/30/06, tethering calls averaged an estimated 25 a month.

Compliance: He warns people. There's a 30-day grace period. He visits again after 30 days. Of 422 cases, 385 complied within 30 days. About 10% went to court. All were found guilty.

His advice: "The initial visit can take from 10 to 30 minutes. The next visit takes 5 to 10 minutes. So each complaint takes roughly an hour of staff time, including visits and court time."

"It's just about impossible to enforce an eight-hour tethering limit. Even if you took time-lapse photography for eight hours, the person could say, 'I took my dog off for a few minutes. You didn't see it.'"

Larry has enforced his county's one-hour limit for a year now. Only two cases have gone to court, and each time Larry won by presenting photos of the animal. "I go by with a

camera and take a photo that has the time and date imprinted on it," he says. He goes back randomly at different times during the week. "It shows a pattern of the dog being on the chain."

"Don't go with an eight-hour limit," he advises the city of Ashland. "There's no way to enforce that."

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

Population: 55,000

Enforcement Staff: 2 full-time ACOs

Law passed: About 2 years ago

I spoke with: Sergeant Edwina Keyser, ACO, (269)966-3322 x1007

Tethering law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least three hours break between each hour of chaining.

Compliance: At least since March when she started working there, no cases have gone to court. Most people comply once they find out about the law.

Her advice: She suggests you issue a warning first. Then if no compliance, issue a citation. If still no compliance, it goes to the city attorney, who may issue a warrant for arrest.

LAWTON, OKLAHOMA

Population: 100,000

Enforcement staff: 4 full-time ACOs

Law in effect: At least 13 years

I spoke with: Rose Wilson, superintendent of animal welfare division

Tethering law: ban for dogs

Complaints: Estimated average is 3 to 5 a day.

Compliance rate: 100% of the people comply.

Her Advice: Rose's employee, the only person who takes complaint calls, said, "We get a lot more loose-dog calls than we get tethered-dog calls." He also said that Lawton's tethering complaints may be especially high because of Lawton's culture. He said there's a low degree of responsibility toward companion animals, lower than most areas he's been in.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Population: 122,000

Enforcement Staff: 6 ACOs and 1 manager

I spoke with: Linda Halford, animal control supervisor, (785)368-9484

Tethering law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least three hours break between each hour of chaining.

Complaints: Might average at least one a day.

Compliance rate: Most people comply without a citation. Only a small fraction must have their animals impounded.

Comments: In the beginning, the complaints were the most numerous. All the people who said, "It's about time," were now able to report the animals they'd wanted to report before.

"Our ordinance has been in effect for almost two years. It continues to work just fine. If people don't comply, they pay the price." Linda says almost all the calls they get are for round-the-clock tethering. The way most people comply is by building a fence or kennel.

No one's wasted the police's time with invalid complaints. "We don't have one documented case where someone complained and the tie-out turned out to be legal," she says.

BURNABY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Population: 230,000

Enforcement staff: 3 full-time ACOs

I spoke with: Mark Takhar, SPCA director, (604)841-6079

Law passed: March 2006

Tethering law: 1 hour maximum of unattended tethering for dogs

Complaints: Since the law went into effect in March, has received 29 complaints.

Compliance: They usually give a warning the first time. He gives them 24 hours to comply. Everyone has complied after the first warning and after being educated as to the reasons for the law.

Letter from Mark Takhar, BCSPCA Burnaby Branch Manager, to Ashland Mayor and Councilors:

September 01, 2006

In the City of Burnaby, a by-law was introduced in March 2006 that placed restrictions on the tethering of dogs. The by-law prohibits keeping a dog tethered while unattended for more than one hour in any day. This includes the owner's residence and on property used for any purpose other than residential use.

The by-law to prohibit the tethering of dogs for extended periods was introduced to increase the welfare of dogs in the City of Burnaby. There has been documented evidence on the effects of long term tethering on dogs. The psychological distress that is caused on these dogs has resulted in maladaptive behaviours.

We expected many challenges to happen when enforcing this by-law. We expected the public to look for alternatives when their current option is not available. One concern that we had was with dogs being placed in pens instead of being tethered. If the animal is kept in a pen instead of being tethered and still not being properly socialized, then we have not addressed the animal welfare concerns of the animal. As a result the same issues of tethered dogs arises.

Fortunately the public has shown compliance with the new by-law. We have been educating the public on the harm of tethering instead of writing them tickets. Using education has been a tactic that has worked well. Most members of the public do not understand the effects of tethering and are open to other suggestions on housing animals.

We do have within our powers to seize an animal that has been tethered for longer than an hour. Fortunately we have not had to go to this extreme as of yet.

The issue of backyard dogs is very extensive and is something that needs to be addressed in our communities. Introducing an anti-tethering by-law is a step in the right direction in addressing these issues. There are many welfare concerns regarding the dogs in our communities, especially the poor socialization of backyard dogs, however, the anti-tethering by-law addresses some of these concerns.

PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

Population:	800,000
Enforcement staff:	24 full-time ACOs
Law in effect	15 years
I spoke with:	Jose Chavez, field supervisor, (520)743-7550
Tethering law:	Ban for all animals except horses. Temporary tethering allowed for horses.
Complaints:	Estimated 20 a week. 99% of the complaints are about dogs.
Compliance:	He estimates that 90% comply. If the animal is in distress--for example entangled, or in the sun in the middle of summer with no water--and the owner's not home, they impound the animal if he's on a tie-out. They cite the owner when he picks up the animal. If the owner is there when the animal is discovered, he's issued a citation.

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WICHITA, KANSAS

Population: 400,000

Enforcement staff: 11 full-time ACOs

Law passed: 2002

316-838-9623

Tethering Law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least three hours break between each hour of chaining.

Complaints: Average 60 a month.

Compliance: They post a warning on the door with a copy of the ordinance. They go back in an hour. They cite if the dog is still on the tether. In about 85 to 90% of cases, the people comply before being cited. 10 to 15% get cited. If they repeatedly violate the law, they can be jailed and if no one is available to care for the animal, the animal would be impounded.

Advice: "Be tenacious. Keep checking on the animals. I would definitely require a collar or harness because when people attach the tether directly to the dog's neck, it can cause injuries. Dogs pull on the tether, and the tethers slice their necks. I have so many animals with their little necks cut open."

From www.helpinganimals.com - Dennis Graves, Animal Control Supervisor in Wichita, Kansas:

"Wichita, Kansas, in its effort to address aggression, cruel treatment, and neglect issues, passed tethering restrictions... Wichita's ordinance...has been a very useful tool in our efforts to improve the lives of the dogs in our city... This is a welcome and enforceable tool for the animal control section I oversee... This ordinance has made it possible for our officers to educate pet owners about the importance of interacting with their pets, proper activity, and exercise. It has also give us the ability and 'the teeth' to prosecute those individuals that refuse to comply... "I highly recommend that other jurisdictions consider passing similar ordinances if they have issues with animal neglect, continuous chaining, and illegal dog fighting. Our ordinance has served us well."

How Tethering Laws Impact the Number of Loose Dogs and Dog Bites

A Report on Ten Communities

This data was collected in the fall of 2007 by Ambuja Rosen of Ashland, Oregon. "Tethering complaints" means complaints that mainly involved violations of the tethering limit. In most cases, the sources were estimating, rather than reporting exact statistics. Please feel free to call the sources at the phone numbers below to verify information.

I've listed the communities in order of population, from the smallest to the largest:

CARTHAGE, MISSOURI - Population: 15,000 or 16,000

Sources: (1) Christine Vandegevel, who was an animal control officer at the time that the law passed. She is now a police officer in Carthage. (417)237-7200

(2) David Butler, who is currently an animal control officer. (417)358-6402

Tethering law: Ban on dog tethering. (A person has to hold the leash.)

DOGS AT LARGE: After the law passed in 1993, the number stayed about the same, according to Ms. Vandegevel.

DOG BITES: They decreased—by 25 percent, Ms. Vandegevel estimated. She said this is because:

(1) Dogs who are tied are usually more neglected and get more aggressive. After the ban passed, fewer dogs were tied; and

(2) Children were no longer walking by tied-up dogs and getting bitten.

Comments: "A few people were letting the dogs loose," Mr. Butler said.

LAURINBURG, NORTH CAROLINA - Population 16,000

Source: Elaine Modlin, Animal Control Officer, (910)291-1706

Tethering law: In 1997, Laurinburg allowed up to eight hours a day of unattended tethering for dogs. This was too hard to enforce, so in July 2000, it reduced the eight-hour maximum to one hour.

DOGS AT LARGE: Ms. Modlin said that no dogs ran at large due to the tethering ordinance, except for a couple of isolated cases. Once those people found out that it was a violation for dogs to run loose, they restrained the animals, complying with the law.

She said that after the tethering limit passed, fewer dogs were found running loose. Dogs couldn't get out of their pens or fences as easily as they had broken loose from their chains.

DOG BITES: They decreased dramatically—from 12 the year before the law passed, to 3 the year after it passed. Two years after it passed, the number dropped to one bite a year.

BIG SPRING, TEXAS - Population 25,000

Source: Marie Wilson, records technician. She keeps all police and animal control records. (432)264-2372

Tethering law: Ban for dogs.

DOGS AT LARGE: The law went into effect on October 1, 2004. The next year, the number of dogs at large increased--from 912 in 2004 to 938 in 2005. In 2006, it dropped down lower than before the law passed--to 876.

DOG BITES: Big Spring records animal bites, the vast majority of which are dog bites. Animal bites increased after the law passed: From 38 in 2004, to 56 in 2005, to 58 in 2006.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS - Population 30,000

Source: Glenna Walker, animal shelter director, (620)225-8180. Before becoming shelter director, she was a Dodge City police officer for ten years.

Tethering law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least a three-hour break between each hour of chaining.

DOGS AT LARGE: The shelter keeps records of the number of animals running loose (the vast majority of whom are dogs). Since the tethering limit passed, this number has steadily decreased. In June 2004, before the law passed, there were 173. The law passed in June 2005. That month, the number was 172. In July 2005, 159. August 2005, 144. June 2006, 112.

DOG BITES: Dodge City keeps records of dogs who bite people or attack another domestic animal. After the law passed, this number decreased. Before the law passed, it had been 60 in 2002, 56 in 2003, and 62 in 2004. The tethering limit passed in June 2005, and that year the number decreased to 43. The next year, 2006, it was 37.

Dodge City banned Pit Bulls during this time, which may have contributed to the decrease in bites. But Ms. Welker still thinks the reduction in dog bites and attacks is largely because of the tethering limit.

SCOTLAND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA - Population 36,000

Source: Larry Herring, Animal Control Officer, (910)277-2470, ext. 4432

Tethering law: one-hour maximum for dogs

DOGS AT LARGE: Decreased. Mr. Herring said, "I think we had a lot fewer dogs running loose--at least a 50 to 70 percent decrease." He said this based on statistics from the Department of Transportation. "The number of dogs hit by automobiles has gone down," he added.

DOG BITES: Decreased. In Fiscal Year 2002/2003, there were 33. In Fiscal Year 2003/2004, 50. In Fiscal Year 2004/2005, 48. The law went into effect in January 2006, and in Fiscal Year 2005/2006 the number of dog bites was 33. In Fiscal Year 2006/2007, it was 28.

CITY OF BATTLE CREEK / BEDFORD TOWNSHIP, MICHIGAN

Population: 55,000

Source: Sergeant Edwina Keyser, Animal Control Officer, (269)966-3322, ext. 1007

Tethering law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least three hours break between each hour of chaining.

DOGS AT LARGE: Stayed the same.

DOG BITES: Stayed about the same.

Comments: "We get one tethering complaint a month, if that."

[Ambuja's comment: Battle Creek/Bedford does not allow anonymous complaints, so it probably gets fewer complaints than the Ashland police would.]

LAWTON, OKLAHOMA - Population 100,000

Source: Rose Wilson, Superintendent of Animal Welfare Division, (580)581-3219 or (580)581-3443

Tethering law: Ban for dogs

DOGS AT LARGE: Stayed the same.

DOG BITES: Decreased. The law passed in 1990 or 1991. Ms. Wilson can only provide statistics back to 2004. In 2004, there were 252 bites; in 2005, 204; and in 2006, 194.

Ms. Wilson said the steady decrease in dog bites is partly because of the tethering limit. She explained, "It is a proven fact that the act of chaining a dog for long periods of time causes the dog to become hyper, agitated, destructive and aggressive. Also, eliminating chaining, tying, tethering, promotes pet owners to have some interaction with the pet other than just bringing a bowl of food or water to it. ... I believe that improving the quality of life for an animal in any form, reduces the negative."

Comments: "Most tethered animals are not visible from the street."

TOPEKA, KANSAS - Population 122,000

Source: Linda Halford, animal control supervisor, (785)368-9484

Tethering law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least three hours break between each hour of chaining.

DOGS AT LARGE: Stayed the same after the law passed.

DOG BITES: Stayed the same. The number of bites occurring because dogs were tethered did go down.

BURNABY, BRITISH COLUMBIA - Population 230,000

Source: Mark Takhar, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) director, (604)841-6079

Tethering law: 1 hour maximum of unattended tethering for dogs

DOGS AT LARGE: Stayed the same after the law passed.

DOG BITES: Stayed the same.

Comments: "There have been 44 tethering complaints since the law went into effect [in March 2006]."

WICHITA, KANSAS Population 400,000

Source: Gretchen (won't give her last name). She's taken animal complaint calls in Wichita for the past ten years. Before that, she was an animal control officer in the field for 11 years. (316)268-8378

Tethering law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least three hours break between each hour of chaining.

DOGS AT LARGE: Stayed the same after the law passed in 2002.

DOG BITES: Stayed about the same.

Comments: "The majority of chained animals aren't visible from the street." "The problem is rampant. That's why we passed [the law]."

Interviews With Animal Control Staff RE: Chaining Bans

Interviews Conducted by Dianne Lawrence with *Proper Care and Attention* of Los Angeles

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO ANIMAL REGULATION IN CITIES WHERE TETHERING IS ENFORCED:

1. How is the law enforced. (Do they check up on complaints & issue warnings.) How do they follow up?
2. Do they consider the law useful and successful in dealing with the issue. Why?
3. What noticeable benefits have happened since the law was passed?
4. What problems have they run into since the law was passed?

CONTACT: Dennis Downing
POSITION: Supervisor
TOWN/STATE: Tucson, AZ
ORGANIZATION: Pima Animal Control Center PHONE #: 520.743.7550

1. Once a complaint has been made they go check it out. If the owner is home they are cited a ticket (min \$50 max \$250) They then must appear in court. They are told they are breaking the law and they must unleash their dog. If the owner is not home they will seize the dog.
2. Yes, very useful and successful. People of the town work together to stop tethering.
3. Fewer dogs are tethered.
4. Owners will turn the dog over instead of complying.

CONTACT: Sheila Jones
POSITION: Supervisor
TOWN/STATE: Maumelle, Arkansas
ORGANIZATION: Maumelle Animal Services PHONE #: 501.851.6219

1. They first leave a notice to correct. They have 10 days. When they come back and the dog is still tethered they give them a 48 hour warning notice. Then if they still haven't complied they will receive a citation; first offense \$50-max \$250
2. Yes, It protects the dog from choking themselves and breaking off the chain and running loose. They could get hurt that way or possibly hurt others.
3. Stops people from having dogs tied up in the yard as a deterrent to robbers.
4. No problems. Law has been in effect since 1991 so they do not have problems with dogs that have been tethered for a long time.

CONTACT: Daisy Brown
POSITION: Administrator Support Supervisor
TOWN/STATE: Wilmington, NC
ORGANIZATION: New Hanover Animal Control PHONE #: 910.341.4197

1. They first give a 60 day warning to comply. Then after 60 days if they haven't they receive a \$250 fine. No other

follow up is done, there must be another complaint filed. Then they issue another ticket. The only time they take the dog is if the dog is in danger (tangled up in the chain)

2. Yes, people comply with the law.

3. Before the law they would get calls all the time about dogs being hung up on their chains. They would have to go and release the dog.

4. No problems except some do not comply and they keep issuing tickets. She said that dogs that are caged or tethered without contact and love often become problems. The law helps prevent this.

CONTACT: Angela Durgasingh
 POSITION: Licensing administrator
 TOWN/STATE: Louisville, Kentucky
 ORGANIZATION: Animal control
 PHONE #: 502.361.1318

1. When they see the dog and the owner is not at home they take the dog and leave a notice. If the owner is home they tell them their dog can not be tied up and tell them they will be back in a week. If the situation is not fixed they take the dog and issue a citation in which they will have to go to court.

2 and 3. Yes, less dogs are being tied up. Once they talk to the owners and the owners see the picture the animal control has taken of their pet tied up looking sad and helpless. The owners are like "wow I never thought of it that way" and comply. Most owners grew up with their parents tying up their pet.

4. No problems. In fact in Nov of 2000 they changed their law from not being able to have your dog tied up for more than 8 hours to no more than an hour.

CONTACT: Rose Wilson
 POSITION: Superintendent
 TOWN/STATE: Lawton, OK
 ORGANIZATION: Animal welfare division of Lawton
 PHONE #: 580.581.3219

1. If a complaint has come in via neighbor, police, or animal welfare, a citation will be issued. The pet owner must appear in court. The judge decides the fine \$65-\$500. There is no follow up, a list persay, but they do patrol.

2. Yes, people are more responsible for their pets.

3. The law has been in effect since 1991. Lawton is a transient community because of the military base. So enforcing the law is on going. They do have companies that will come and put up an enclosed area for their pet and then when they move they come take it down. They have seen a decrease in animal heatstroke deaths and dogs dying from strangling themselves.

4. People being upset over the law. They are used to chaining up their dogs. She said it has been proven dogs that are aggressive and bite are dogs that have been chained up most of their lives. (American Humane Society in Inglewood, CO)

[top]



City of Richmond

Report to Committee

To: Community Safety Committee
From: Rendall Nasset
Officer in Charge, Richmond RCMP Detachment
Re: City Centre Community Police Station Update

Date: August 15, 2012
File: 09-5350-00/Vol 01

Staff Recommendation

That the report titled "City Centre Community Police Station Update" (dated August 15, 2012 from the Officer in Charge, Richmond Detachment) be received for information.

(Rendall Nasset) Superintendent
Officer in Charge, Richmond RCMP Detachment
(604-278-1212)

Att: 2

REPORT CONCURRENCE			
ROUTED TO:	CONCURRENCE	CONCURRENCE OF GENERAL MANAGER	
Parks Services	✓		
Recreation Services	✓		
REVIEWED BY SMT SUBCOMMITTEE	INITIALS: 	REVIEWED BY CAO	INITIALS:

Staff Report

Origin

At the November 7, 2011 General Purposes Committee meeting staff committed to report back regarding the success of the City Centre Community Police Station.

Council's Term Goals for 2011-2014 identify Community Safety as a high priority and that public safety services, service delivery models and resources are effectively targeted to the City's specific needs and priorities, this includes a strategic review of the City's community policing needs, including community policing needs of the City Centre.

Background

The RCMP Detachment staff previously located at the Courthouse (7577 Elmbridge Way) relocated in October, 2011 to the new Community Safety building located at 11411 No. 5 Road, thus leaving the City Centre core with a seemingly reduced policing presence.

Current Operational Deployment Strategy

The City Centre community is located in Zone 3 (Attachment 1 and 2) of the Richmond RCMP's deployment strategy. Zone 3's boundaries are No. 2 Road to the west, No. 4 Road to the east, Granville Avenue to the south, and River Road to the north. The Zone is 3.6 square miles in size and is home to 38,610 citizens.

Currently, Zone 3 has 5 full-time General Duty uniformed members assigned to patrol the downtown core 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Two of these uniformed members are physically located at the station, and, while these members work with the watch that is on shift, their primary responsibility is the downtown core.

In December, 2012, Council was advised of a "Beat (Foot) Patrol Initiative" that operated during the months of December 2010 and January 2011. In March 2011, Council received the results of the initiative and the conclusion was made that the objectives of the initiative were not only met but were exceeded. As a result, Beat (Foot) Patrol has been implemented as a regular strategy to be utilized in the City Centre on a permanent basis.

Additionally, each of the support sections such as Plain Clothes, Traffic and Crime Prevention play an active role in keeping the citizens of Richmond safe and are relied upon for covert police presence.

City Centre Community Police Station

The City Centre Community Police Station, located at 5671 No. 3 Road, officially opens on September 20, 2012 and enhances the level of Community Policing service above what was historically available in the downtown core. The new station equates to an additional 33% increase in the Community Policing Programs delivered across the City.

At the July 12, 2011 Community Safety Committee meeting, Committee received a report from Superintendent Nessel recommending that the existing Community Police Stations at South Arm and Steveston remain open and accessible to the public in their current form. Residents in the South Arm and Steveston areas have endorsed the concept of community policing and the importance of community partnerships to the sustainability of key preventative programs. South Arm and Steveston's Community Police Stations now serve as a significant base for volunteers engaged in community outreach programs. It is the proximity of the volunteers' residences to the Community Police Stations that support their engagement in the programs. Most are able to walk, or conveniently take public transit, to the respective offices.

The report stated that the existence of these two Stations in their respective central community locations contributes to the sustainability of volunteer based crime prevention programs. In their day-to-day focused tasks, RCMP members consistently use the South Arm and Steveston locations to complete paperwork and make inquiries related to ongoing investigations and follow-ups. This leads to an increased police visibility and therefore, an increased perception of police presence; a greater awareness of crime prevention programs; a reduction in the fear of crime; and is an effective crime reduction strategy. This information holds true for an additional station located in the City Centre.

The City Centre Community Police Station provides an additional secure location for members to further investigate ongoing files and complete police reports. The proximity to the Richmond Provincial Courthouse will allow all members access to federal computers, secure fax lines, and a private location to make telephone calls and prepare court testimony.

Management of the community programs is the responsibility of the full-time municipal employee (Community Police Station Co-ordinator). The co-ordinator's role is to recruit, train, motivate and organize a large number of volunteers who assist in the administration, and operation of the various programs as well as office support. Currently there are 35 active volunteers at City Centre Community Police Station.

The City Centre Community Police Station will offer the following programs:

Lock Out Auto Crime	Speed Watch	Block Watch
Stolen Auto Recovery	Distracted Drivers	Pedestrian Safety Initiative
Volunteer Bike Patrol	Rent Safe	Adopt a Street
Volunteer Foot Patrol	Business Watch	

The Centre has received a warm welcome from local businesses on No. 3 and Lansdowne Roads. The Business Watch program initiative began on July 12th, 2012 and the City Centre volunteers have visited 168 businesses as of July 24th. Staff and volunteers provided the local businesses with a newsletter, height strip for their front door and a business watch package. Business' email addresses were also collected to be added to the Business Watch database so they will receive crime alerts if any businesses in their neighbourhood have been broken into.

The Volunteer Bike Patrol assisted and participated in the City of Richmond's 2012 Island Bike Tour. The role of the Volunteer Bike Patrol was to provide guidance on safety to the cyclists and mentoring from their knowledge of how traffic and cyclists should interact while they are on the roadways during the event. The Patrol's professional attitude and guidance in applying and modelling the rules of the road during the event supported the City of Richmond's goals of cycling as a viable transportation choice in a variety of ways.

The Volunteer Foot Patrol assisted at Salmon Festival on July 1st where they were successful in reuniting a lost 6 year old with her parents.

Staff have been focussed on the recruitment of several new volunteers from the City Centre area to enhance the volunteer programs at City Centre Community Police Station. All of the volunteers at City Centre are involved in Speed Watch, Business Watch, Lock Out Auto Crime, Stolen Auto Recovery and Foot Patrols.

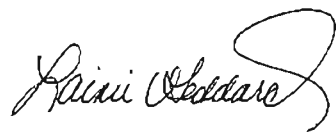
Beginning September 2012 and working in conjunction with the Community Services Department, the Adopt a Street program of local streets - No. 3 Road, Lansdowne, Minoru and Alderbridge Way will start. The purpose of the Adopt a Street program is to remove garbage and graffiti from the area.

Financial Impact

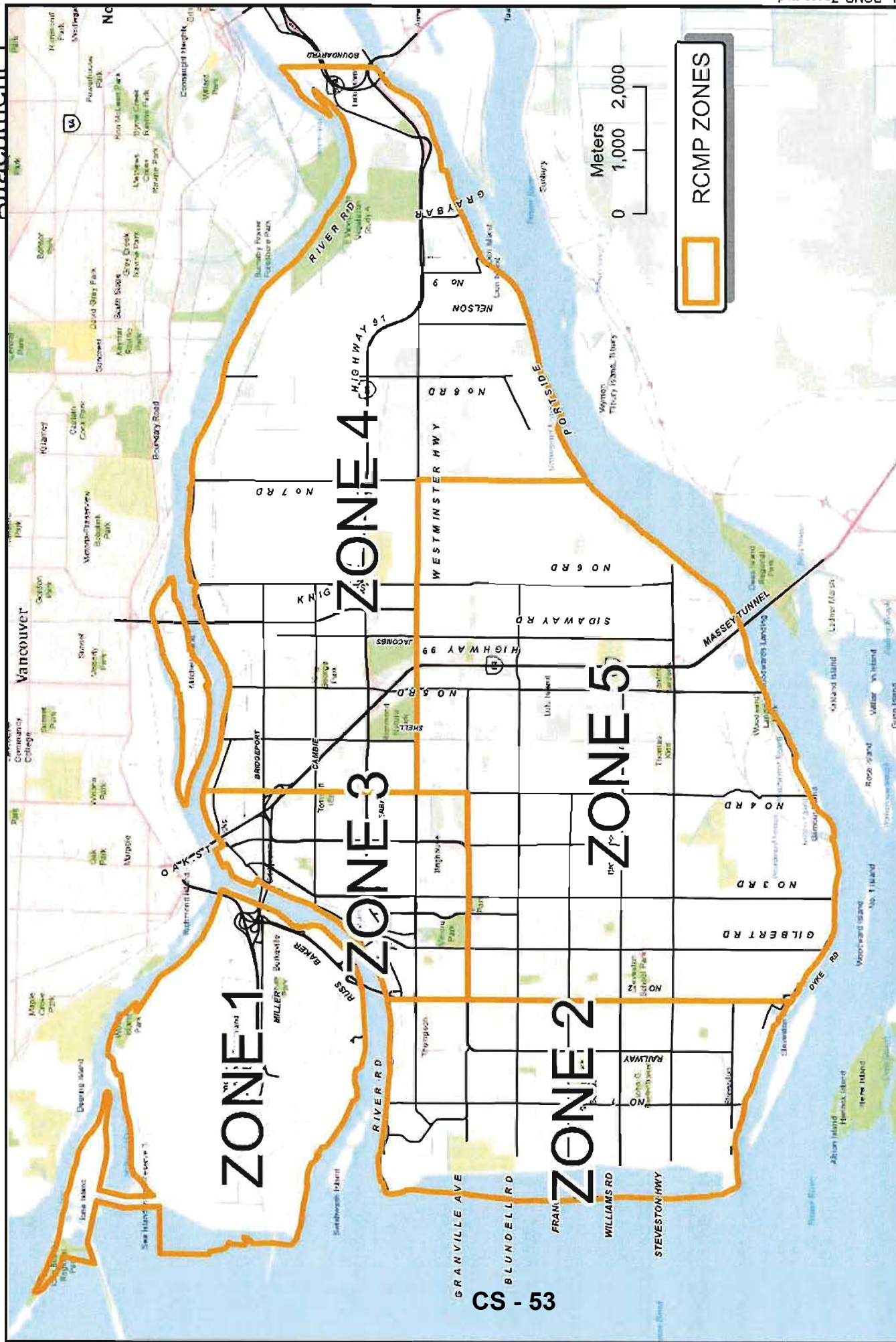
There is no financial impact associated to this report.

Conclusion

The City Centre Community Police Station provides the citizen's of Richmond a higher level of service than before its implementation. Two regular members, municipal staff and the community volunteer base, physically located in the downtown core, are able to support and sustain the crime prevention programs offered at City Centre. In keeping with Council's Community Safety Term Goals, the City Centre Community Police Station will assist in maintaining a visible police presence.



Lainie Goddard
Manager, RCMP Administration
(604-207-4767)



CS - 53

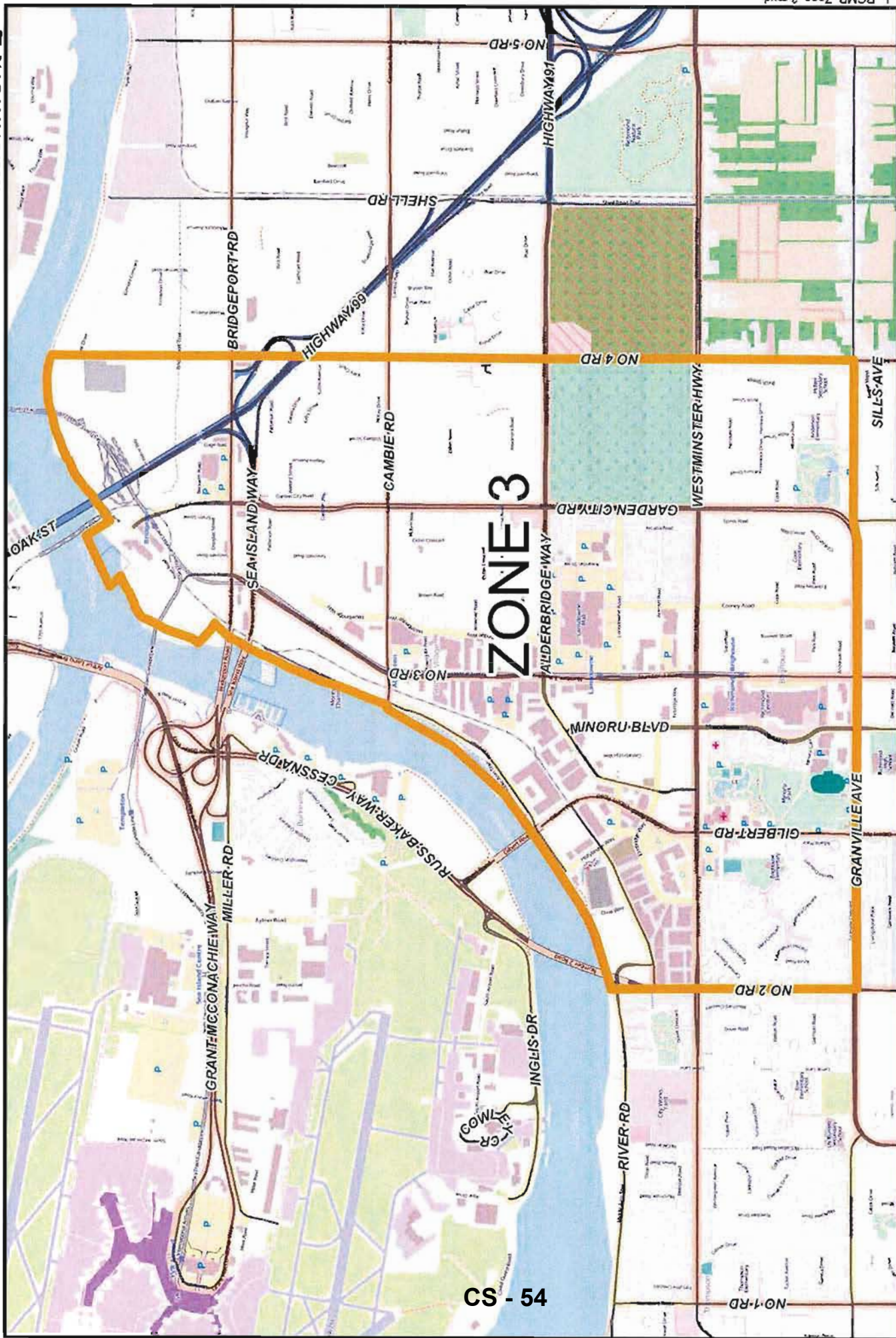
Oct 6 2011

For convenient visualization only.
Map not to scale.
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Top of page is oriented toward grid north.

By: David McGee, GIS Analyst, L&CS Department



RCMP Zones



CS - 54

Note:
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 By: D. McGee, GIS Analyst, L&CS Dept.



August 28 2012

RCMP Zone 3



City of Richmond

Report to Committee

To: Community Safety Committee

Date: August 15, 2012

From: Rendall Nasset
Officer In Charge, Richmond RCMP Detachment

File: 09-5000-01/2010-Vol
01
(12.22)

Re: RCMP's Monthly Report – June/July 2012 Activities

Staff Recommendation

That the report titled "RCMP's Monthly Report – June/July 2012 Activities" (dated August 15, 2012, from the OIC RCMP) be received for information.

(Rendall Nasset) Superintendent
Officer in Charge, Richmond RCMP Detachment
(604-278-1212)

REPORT CONCURRENCE	
CONCURRENCE OF GENERAL MANAGER 	
REVIEWED BY SMT SUBCOMMITTEE	INITIALS:
REVIEWED BY CAO	INITIALS:

Origin

At the request of the Community Safety Committee, the Officer in Charge (OIC) will keep Council informed on matters pertaining to policing in the community of Richmond.

Council's Term Goals for 2011-2014 identify Community Safety as a high priority and that public safety services, service delivery models and resources are effectively targeted to the City's specific needs and priorities.

Analysis

Below is the RCMP's Monthly Report – June/July 2012 Activities.

Noteworthy Files:

Richmond RCMP Launches a School Sports Program

On June 4, 2012, grade seven students from Grauer Elementary School participated in a friendly game of floor hockey against officers from the Detachment as part of Richmond RCMP's new School Sports Program. The School Program provides youth attending local elementary schools with the opportunity to play sports with the local Detachment members. Officers from both uniform and plainclothes units will be participating in order to achieve the goal of visiting at least one school per month during the school year.

Richmond's new program is just one of the many initiatives within the detachment that falls under the RCMP's National Youth Strategy. Youth is one of the RCMP's five strategic priorities where the primary objectives are:

- To reduce youth involvement in crime, both as victims and offenders;
- To support sustainable long term responses to youth crime and victimization;
- To support approaches that are consistent with youth justice law;
- To focus on risk factors, prevention and early intervention;
- To promote youth engagement.

Law Enforcement Torch Run 2012

Richmond RCMP, Special Olympic Athletes and Richmond Detachment personnel participated in this year's Law Enforcement Torch Run on June 8. The event began at noon with 30 participants departing from the Cornerstone Baptist Church parking lot on Blundell Street. The runners made their way to No. 5 Road where they headed south to their final destination at the RCMP Detachment. Out of the 30 participants, five were Special Olympic Athletes and the remainder of the participants comprised of police officers and Auxiliary Constables from Richmond Detachment.

The Law Enforcement Torch Run began 22 years ago in British Columbia and continues to raise awareness and funds in support of Special Olympics. The Torch Run has become an

international event with more than 25 countries participating worldwide. For more information on the Torch Run: www.specialolympics.bc.ca.

16-Year-Old Stabbed

The Detachment is investigating a stabbing to a 16-year-old male that was reported on July 8th at around 11:30 pm. A resident in the area contacted police to report that a young male had been stabbed in the area of 6000 block Twintree Place. When police arrived a 16-year-old male was located on the ground with multiple stab wounds to his upper torso. The victim was transported to the BC Children's Hospital in critical condition and was later taken for surgery. The victim suffered serious injuries and remains in hospital in stable condition.

Investigators are still trying to piece together the events that lead up to the stabbing. Police do not believe the stabbing occurred on Twintree Place but in another location that is yet to be determined. The Detachment has sent out a news release requesting anyone with information about this incident to contact the Richmond RCMP's Serious Crime Unit.

Richmond RCMP Summer Youth Camp

The Detachment and the City of Richmond are teaming up to offer local youth an opportunity to participate in this year's RCMP Summer Youth Camp. The camp is open to Richmond students in grades four to seven and will set the stage for youth to interact with police officers. Participants will learn about police work, crime scene analysis, drill and deportment, law and physical education, and the history of the force. Three camps were held during the summer months and cost \$20 per student and included a t-shirt and pizza lunch.

12 Year Old Struck By Car

On July 18 at approximately 4 pm the Detachment received a report that a pedestrian had been struck at Francis and No 3 Road. Preliminary information indicates that the pedestrian, a 12 year old female, was crossing Francis Road and was struck by an eastbound vehicle. The female was not in a crosswalk when she was struck and has been transported to BC Children's Hospital in critical condition. Officers from the Integrated Collision Analysis and Reconstruction Services were on scene assisting Richmond RCMP's Road Safety Unit with the investigation.

The driver involved, a 79 year old Richmond resident, remained at the scene of the collision and has been cooperative with the police. At this point it is not known whether or not charges will be laid. Drugs or alcohol were not factors in this collision, nor was the weather or condition of the roadway. The Detachment Victim Services has been engaged shortly after the collision and are continuing to assist those involved.

As of August 1, the 12 year old Richmond resident that was struck remains in hospital in serious but stable condition. She is in an induced coma as a result of suffering severe head trauma.

Cell Phone Usage Claim to Have Caused a Single Vehicle MVI

On July 22 at 9:11 am the Detachment responded to a report of a single vehicle crash on Cambie Road, West of No. 7 Road. The complainant reported that there was a vehicle in the ditch on the south side of the road. At the time the members attended the scene, there was no driver located. The registered owner of the vehicle has since been in touch with the Detachment and has claimed to have been on his cell phone the previous night and lost control before going into the ditch.

Auxiliary Constables

Time Period	Community Policing Duties	Training and Administrative Duties	Patrol Ride-Along Duties	Total Hours
January to July	2,436	1,427	561	4,424

Summary of Auxiliary Constable Duties for June and July

Auxiliary Constables have focused on providing a Community Policing presence at various events:

- Duck Island Night Market – provided Regular Members with assistance for traffic control.
- Thompson Park and Skate Park Openings – attended both nights with the Kubota.
- Ships to Shore Event – provided foot, bike, Kubota and ATV patrols of Steveston area during the weekend event.
- Canada Day (which includes the Salmon Festival and Ships to Shore Event) – provided patrols on foot, bike and Kubota.
- Dolphin Classic Basketball Tournament – attended with Kubota.
- Terra Nova “Learn to Camp” Event – provided overnight uniformed presence for site security.
- Vancouver Fireworks – assisted police officers with boat safety checks at McDonald Beach Ramp.

Auxiliary Constables supported the following events:

- RCMP Marine Vessel naming
- Heart and Stroke Big Bike event
- Rick Hansen Relay Tour
- Thomas Kidd School Neighbourhood Fair
- Police Week event at the RCMP Detachment
- Jimmy Ng Memorial Hockey Street Tournament

Auxiliary Constables participated in the following activities:

- Patrols (Kubota, ATV and Foot patrols) in various areas including Steveston Village, Dykes, Trails and Sea Island.
- Marine Patrols on the “*Fraser Guardian*”.

- Foot Patrols at YVR.
- Speed Watch Program.

Additional Auxiliary Constable duties in June and July included assisting regular members with Traffic and General Duty shifts primarily on Friday and Saturday nights.

Training

The following training sessions were held as part of ongoing training and development for Auxiliary Constables:

- Incident Management Intervention Model (IMIM) Re-certification
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Re-certification
- Police Mountain Bike Course.
- All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Course.

There are now 4 additional Auxiliary Constables trained and certified to use bikes for on-duty activities. This brings the total to 8 bike-trained Auxiliary Constables, which will now allow for the use of bikes at larger community events. Four additional Auxiliary Constables were trained on RCMP ATV Operation, which now brings the total to 12 ATV-trained Auxiliary Constables. This will allow the use of ATV's for larger community events and community patrols.

Awards – Congratulations to Auxiliary Constable Bruce Curtis

Auxiliary Constable Bruce Curtiss was announced as a Queen's Jubilee Medal recipient for his contributions to the community. Auxiliary Constable Curtiss is a Bike Team member, a DARE trainer, a member of the Cops for Cancer – Tour de Coast team and a regular participant in many community events. Additionally, Bruce was recognized for his street-level work on the Downtown East Side for his past contributions as an RCMP Chaplain and as a recently commissioned officer in the Seaforth Highlanders Infantry Regiment.

Recruiting

Active recruiting for the next Troop of 25 Auxiliary Constables has begun and will continue throughout the summer. Information sessions at City Hall will be held on August 23 and 29 for any citizens interested in joining the program as an "Ultimate Volunteer". After the completion of the recruiting and security screening process, the Officer in Charge hopes that the training of the new Troop will start in early 2013.

Community Policing

Block Watch

Break and Enter Email Alerts and letters are sent out to Richmond residences and businesses with information about neighbourhood break and enters. This includes tips to educate home and business owners on crime prevention techniques to help prevent future break and enters. Richmond residents and businesses are encouraged to register their email addresses at www.richmond.ca/blockwatch to receive email alerts about future break and enters.

Email Alerts June/July 2012

	Email Alerts	Letters Sent Out
Residential - June	37	287
Residential - July	39	203
Commercial - June	21	21
Commercial - July	36	39

City Center Community Police Office

Richmond Detachment Stolen Auto Recovery and Lock Out Auto Crime Statistics for June/July 2012

Month	# Of Stolen Auto Recovery and Lock out Auto Crime Deployments	Vehicles Viewed For Signs Of Auto Crime Only	Vehicles Scanned Through Stolen Auto Recovery (SAR)*¹	Vehicles Issued A Crime Prevention Notice²	Patrol And Admin Hours
May 2012³	1	0	0	69	2
June 2012	6	1,045	479	566	28
July	8	1,358	1,041	317	28
Total	15	2,403	1,520	952	58

¹ A complete description of all categories has been previously circulated in the June 2011 Monthly Activity Report.

² Ibid

³ Palm Pilot not set up yet – waiting for new password from ICBC.

Richmond Detachment Speed Watch Statistics for June/July 2012

Month	# Of Speed Watch Deployments	Total Vehicles Checked	Over 10 Km/h	Admin Hours For Office Duties	Number of Warning Letters Issued
May 2012	4	2,568	97	38	77
June 2012	15	9,957	1,045	110	516
July	12	11,512	1,589	110	612
Total	31	24,037	2,731	258	1,205

Richmond Detachment Distracted Drivers Statistics for June/July 2012⁴

Month	Deployments	Number of Letters Sent
May 2012	3	29
June 2012	10	23
July	6	38
Total	19	90

Volunteer Bike Patrol for June/July 2012

The main objective of the Volunteer Bike Patrol is to observe and report suspicious activity, abandoned houses, grow operations, graffiti and distracted drivers.

Month	Deployments	Hours
January	4	150
February	3	90
March	2	12
April	8	126
May	3	52
June	2	52
July	6	79
Total	28	561

Volunteer Foot Patrol for June/July 2012

Month	Deployments	Hours
May – opened May 22		
June	2	17
July	7	69
Total	9	86

⁴ A complete description of all categories has been previously circulated in the June 2011 Monthly Activity Report.

Business Watch Program July 2012

The new Volunteer Business Watch program was launched on July 12 at the City Centre Community Police Station. The volunteers go door-to-door to businesses delivering a Crime Prevention information package including a Business Watch newsletter and brochure. Volunteers offer to install a height strip for the business and ask the business for their email address. The business email addresses are added to the Commercial Break and Enter Email Alert distribution groups and receive an email should a commercial break and enter occur in their neighbourhood. The City Centre volunteers have already registered 85 new businesses. The volunteers visited 207 businesses in the area of No. 3 Road, Lansdowne, Minoru, Granville and Alderbridge. Recently the South Arm and Steveston Volunteer Business Watch programs have also launched.

Month	Deployments	Number of Businesses Visited	Hours
Started July 12th	10	207	44
Total	10	207	44

South Arm Community Police Office

Richmond Detachment Stolen Auto Recovery and Lock Out Auto Crime Statistics for 2012

Month	# Of Stolen Auto Recovery and Lock out Auto Crime Deployments	Vehicles Viewed For Signs Of Auto Crime Only	Vehicles Scanned Through Stolen Auto Recovery (SAR)*⁵	Vehicles Issued A Crime Prevention Notice⁶	Patrol And Admin Hours
January	10	1,991	1,219	772	46
February	11	2,002	1,283	719	49
March	24	5,524	3,361	2,163	127
April	9	2,000	1,483	517	46
May	8	1,960	1,219	741	40
June	5	215	1,040	215	22
July	9	2,902	1,666	1,236	17
Total	76	16,594	11,271	6,363	347

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid

Richmond Detachment Speed Watch Statistics for 2012

Month	# Of Speed Watch Deployments	Total Vehicles Checked	Over 10 Km/h	Admin Hours For Office Duties	Number of Warning Letters Issued
January	12	8,025	626	68	358
February	11	6,983	651	84	341
March	14	6,323	865	86	332
April	20	8,785	902	150	551
May	4	2,568	97	44	109
June	5	1,606	192	28	198
July ⁷	0	0	0	0	0
Total	66	34,290	3,333	460	1,889

Richmond Detachment Distracted Drivers Statistics for 2012⁸

Month	Deployments	Number of Letters Sent
January	9	66
February	6	88
March	4	12
April	12	96
May ⁹	0	0
June	2	54
July	2	23
Total	35	339

⁷ There were no deployments in July due to summer vacations.⁸ Ibid.⁹ Due to the move of the City Centre CPO there were no Distracted Driver deployments.

Steveston Community Police Office**Richmond Detachment Stolen Auto Recovery and Lock Out Auto Crime Statistics for 2012**

Month	# Of Stolen Auto Recovery and Lock out Auto Crime Deployments	Vehicles Viewed For Signs Of Auto Crime Only	Vehicles Issued A Crime Prevention Notice¹⁰	Patrol And Admin Hours
January	5	1,835	314	30
February	11	3,000	113	50
March	24	3,856	586	94
April	14	2,471	447	68
May	16	3,805	572	76
June	15	3,671	605	72
July	15	2,782	439	64
Total	100	21,420	3,076	454

Richmond Detachment Speed Watch Statistics for 2012

Month	# Of Speed Watch Deployments	Total Vehicles Checked	Over 10 Km/h	Admin Hours For Office Duties	Number of Warning Letters Issued
January	5	3,327	2,627	40	87
February	7	4,330	3,000	42	113
March	5	3,534	2,545	20	77
April¹¹	0	0	0	0	0
May	6	3,628	2,582	30	103
June	4	1,888	806	33	60
July	8	7,031	3,562	63	209
Total	35	23,738	15,122	228	649

¹⁰ Ibid¹¹ Due to inclement weather and equipment repairs there were no deployments for April.

Road Safety Unit**Richmond Detachment Traffic Statistics**

Name	Act	Example	May	June	July
Violation Tickets	Provincial Act Offences	Speeding	1,343	1,095	1,129
Notice & Orders	Equipment Violations	Broken Tail-light	618	570	532
Driving Suspensions	Motor Vehicle Act	24 hour driving prohibition for alcohol or drugs	28	21	41
Parking Offences	Municipal Bylaw	On or off the street Municipal parking offences	8	13	5
MTI's	Municipal Ticket Information	Any other Municipal Bylaw offence	0	0	3

Victim Services

Victim Services has defined a long term objective for the next year to increase presence of Victim Service staff in court. This will ensure prompt response times for the public 24/7, 365 days a year. To meet this goal new volunteers have been recruited to make attendance to court during daytime hours. This will meet the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) deliverables that states Victim Services will provide support to those who require it.

Youth Intervention**Restorative Justice (RJ)**

The Touchstone Family Association coordinated this program in January, 2004. Restorative Justice is an alternative approach to the courts that places emphasis on accountability and problem solving as a way of addressing the harm that takes place when a crime or incident occurs. The Richmond Restorative Justice Program utilizes a model of restorative justice called the Community Justice Forum (CJF).¹²

A CJF is a community-based alternative to the court system, where a trained volunteer brings everyone (victim, offender, their families and/or supporters, as well as other affected parties) who has been affected by a crime or incident together to discuss the matter and hold accountable the person responsible for the crime or violation. Facilitators (Volunteers) help the participants work together in building a resolution agreement that addresses the harm.¹³

¹² Excerpt from the Restorative Justice Performance Outcome Evaluation Report January 1-December 31, 2009.

¹³ Ibid.

Youth Intervention Program (YIP)

The program's mandate is to provide assessment, counselling and/or referral services to youth that are 17 years and younger who have been referred to the program by RCMP officers. These youth have been identified by the police officer as having been in or having the potential to be in conflict with the law and the police officer has made a decision to give the youth an opportunity to learn more productive and socially acceptable behaviours and to understand the consequences of continued criminal behaviour.

The goals of the program are:

- To prevent the youth from committing further offences and;
- To assist the family with resolving and underlying issues which may be contributing to problematic behaviour.

Referrals from the community, schools and other agencies are accepted on a case-by-case basis. The length of involvement with each youth and his/her family is dependent on the counselling issues identified. This program is fully funded by the City of Richmond. Both program staff members have completed Masters Degrees in Counselling Psychology.

Youth Intervention (YIP) and Restorative Justice (RJ) Referrals

Year	YIP Referrals	Year	RJ Referrals*
2007	108	2007	40
2008	155	2008	32
2009	186	2009	32
2010	147	2010	48
2011	165	2011	44
2012	91 to date	2012	15 to date

* The Richmond Restorative Justice Program accepts suitable RCMP referrals for children (under 12), youth (12-17) and adults who have committed less serious crimes in the community (theft, fraud, vandalism, mischief, etc.)

Crime Statistics

Crime Stats – see Appendix “A”.

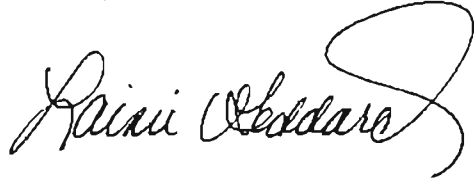
Crime Maps – see Appendix “B”

Financial Impact

There is no financial impact associated with this report.

Conclusion

The Officer in Charge, Richmond Detachment continues to ensure Richmond remains a safe and desirable community. The OIC will continue to provide monthly updates, which reflect the level of safety in Richmond.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lainie Goddard". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Lainie Goddard
Manager, RCMP Administration
(604) 207-4767



JULY 2012 STATISTICS

This chart identifies the monthly totals for all founded Criminal Code offences, excluding Traffic Criminal Code. Based on Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) scoring, there are three categories: (1) Violent Crime, (2) Property Crime, and (3) Other Criminal Code. Within each category, particular offences are highlighted in this chart. In addition, monthly totals for Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) offences are included.

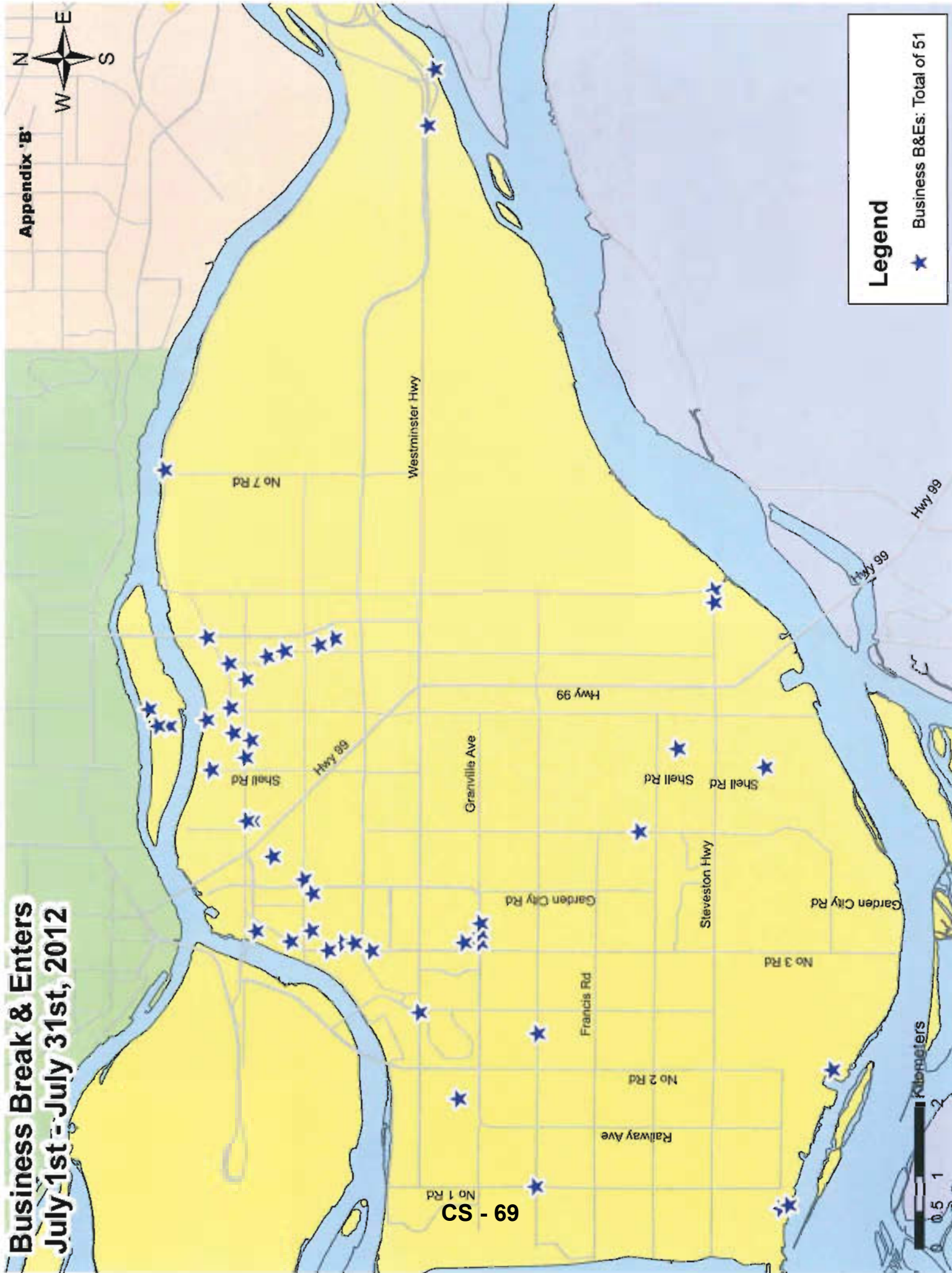
The Average Range data is based on activity in a single month over the past 5 years. If the current monthly total for an offence is above average, it will be noted in **red**, while below-average numbers will be noted in blue.

Year-to-Date percentage increases of more than 10% are marked in **red**, while decreases of more than 10% are **blue**. Please note that percentage changes are inflated in categories with small numbers (e.g.: Sexual Offences).

	CURRENT MONTH	5-YR AVERAGE RANGE	YEAR-TO-DATE TOTALS			
	Jul-12	July	2011 YTD	2012 YTD	% Change	Change in # of Offences
VIOLENT CRIME (UCR 1000-Series Offences)	114	133-154	911	773	-15.1%	-138
<i>Robbery</i>	11	7-10	83	94	13.3%	11
<i>Assault</i>	49	45-66	325	283	-12.9%	-42
<i>Assault w/ Weapon</i>	10	8-15	89	72	-19.1%	-17
<i>Sexual Offences</i>	4	3-9	44	35	-20.5%	-9
PROPERTY CRIME (UCR 2000-Series Offences)	598	676-813	4570	4221	-7.6%	-349
<i>Business B&E</i>	51	27-66	216	229	6.0%	13
<i>Residential B&E</i>	49	35-58	398	373	-6.3%	-25
<i>MV Theft</i>	20	21-74	201	147	-26.9%	-54
<i>Theft From MV</i>	129	151-231	1217	1068	-12.2%	-149
<i>Theft</i>	139	107-137	758	864	14.0%	106
<i>Shoplifting</i>	55	41-56	432	406	-6.0%	-26
<i>Metal Theft</i>	1	2-23	25	16	-36.0%	-9
<i>Fraud</i>	32	40-60	334	303	-9.3%	-31
OTHER CRIMINAL CODE (UCR 3000-Series Offences)	225	202-250	1293	1374	6.3%	81
<i>Arson - Property</i>	4	6-22	37	25	-32.4%	-12
SUBTOTAL (UCR 1000- to 3000-Series)	937	1033-1195	6774	6368	-6.0%	-406
DRUGS (UCR 4000-Series Offences)	79	78-151	634	551	-13.1%	-83

**Business Break & Enters
July 1st - July 31st, 2012**

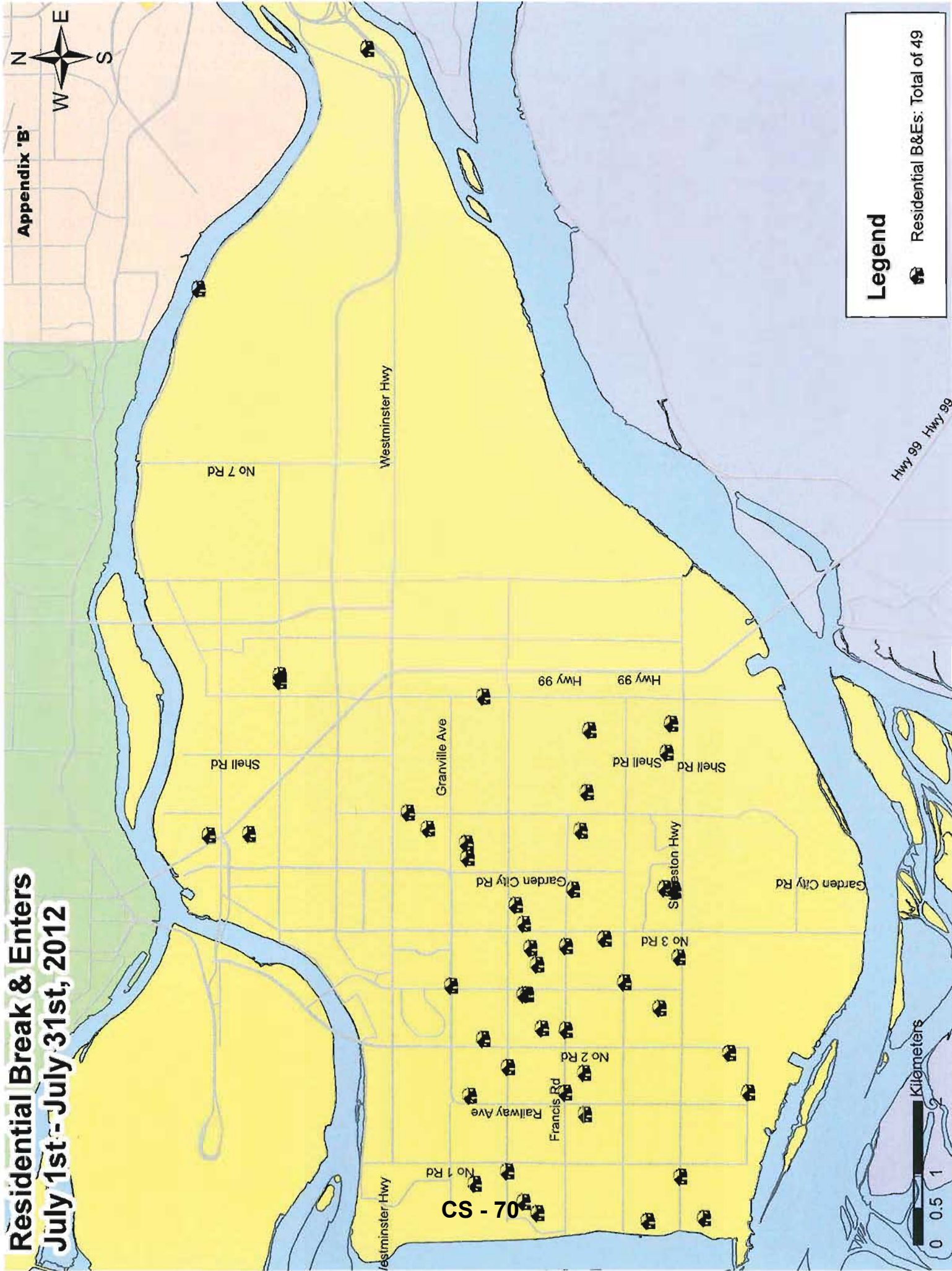
Appendix 'B'



CS - 69

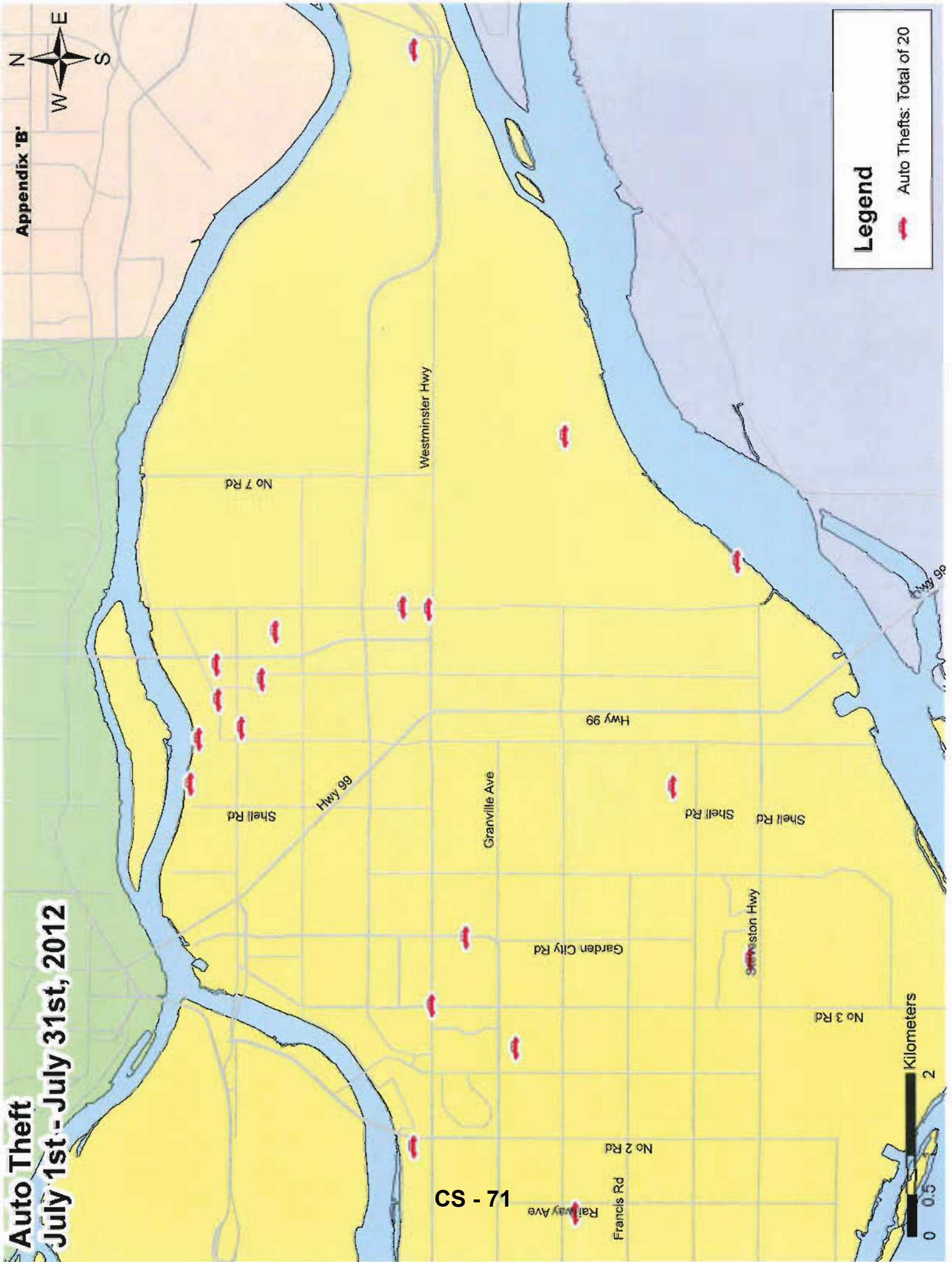
Residential Break & Enters July 1st - July 31st, 2012

Appendix 'B'



Auto Theft July 1st - July 31st, 2012

Appendix 'B'



Legend

Auto Thefts: Total of 20

Kilometers

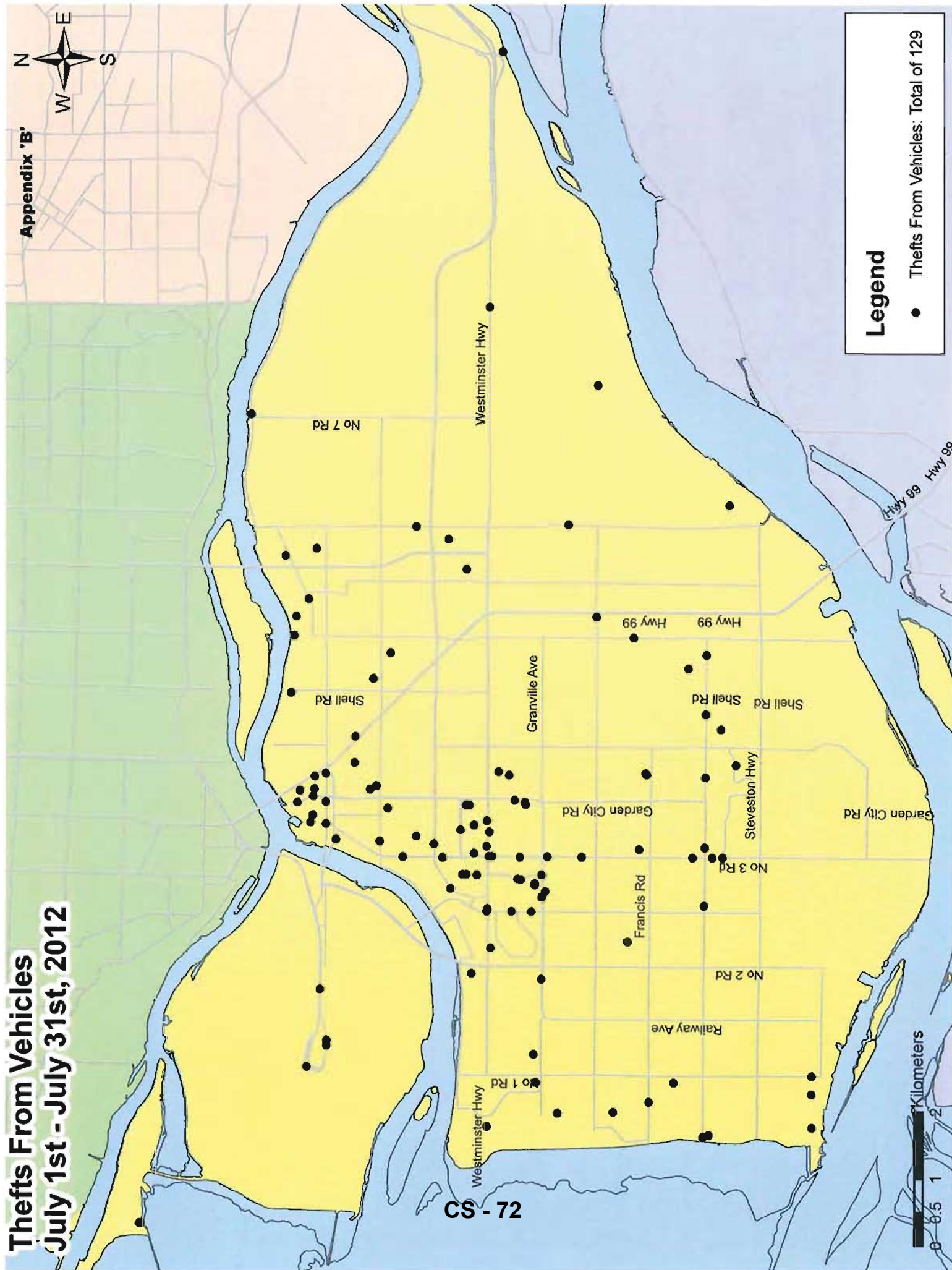
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Thefts From Vehicles July 1st - July 31st, 2012

Appendix 'B'





City of Richmond




Report to Committee

To:	Community Safety Committee	Date:	August 29, 2012
From:	John McGowan Fire Chief, Richmond Fire-Rescue	File:	09-5000-01/2012-Vol 01
Re:	Richmond Fire-Rescue – June 2012 Activity Report		

Staff Recommendation

That the staff report titled Richmond Fire-Rescue Monthly Activity (dated August 29, 2012, from the Fire Chief, Richmond Fire-Rescue) be received for information.

John McGowan
Fire Chief
(604-303-2734)

REPORT CONCURRENCE	
CONCURRENCE OF GENERAL MANAGER  <i>Don Low for Philip Carls</i>	
REVIEWED BY SMT SUBCOMMITTEE	INITIALS: 
REVIEWED BY CAO	INITIALS: 

Staff Report

Origin

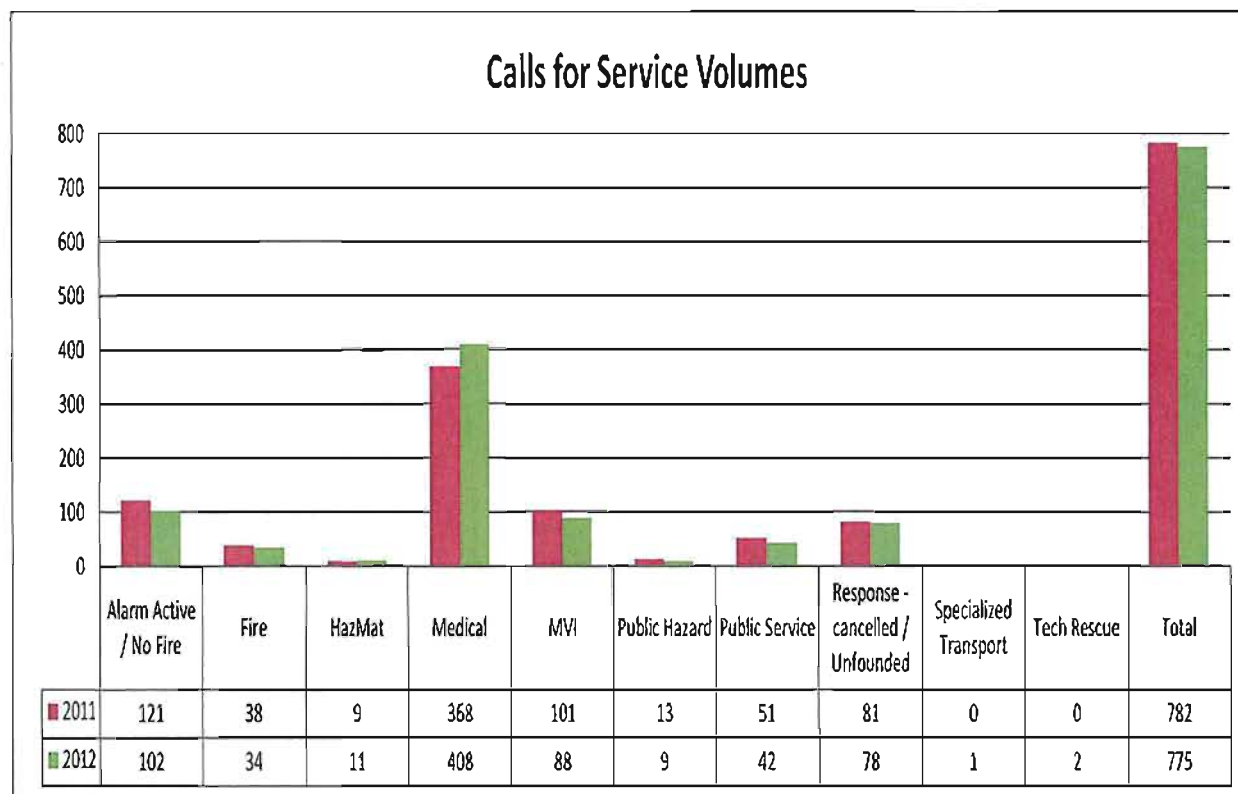
Fire-Rescue is committed to open and transparent reporting on its performance and progress. Monthly reports provide Council with current information on Richmond Fire-Rescue's activities.

Analysis

Fire-Rescue's report for June 2012 is set out below.

Suppression Activity

The following is a month to month comparison chart on the number of incidents that have occurred for the years 2011 and 2012. For June 2012, there were a total of 775 incidents compared to 782 in 2011.



Call Type Legend:

Alarm Active/No Fire includes: accidental, malicious, equipment malfunctions

HazMat includes fuel or vapour: spills, leaks, or containment

Medical includes: cardiac arrest, emergency response, home or industrial accidents

Public Hazard includes: aircraft emergency, bomb removal standby, object removal, or power lines down

Public Service includes: assisting public, ambulance or police, locked in/out, special events, trapped in elevator, water removal

The month of June 2012 saw a decrease in emergency response of 0.9% over the same period in 2011.

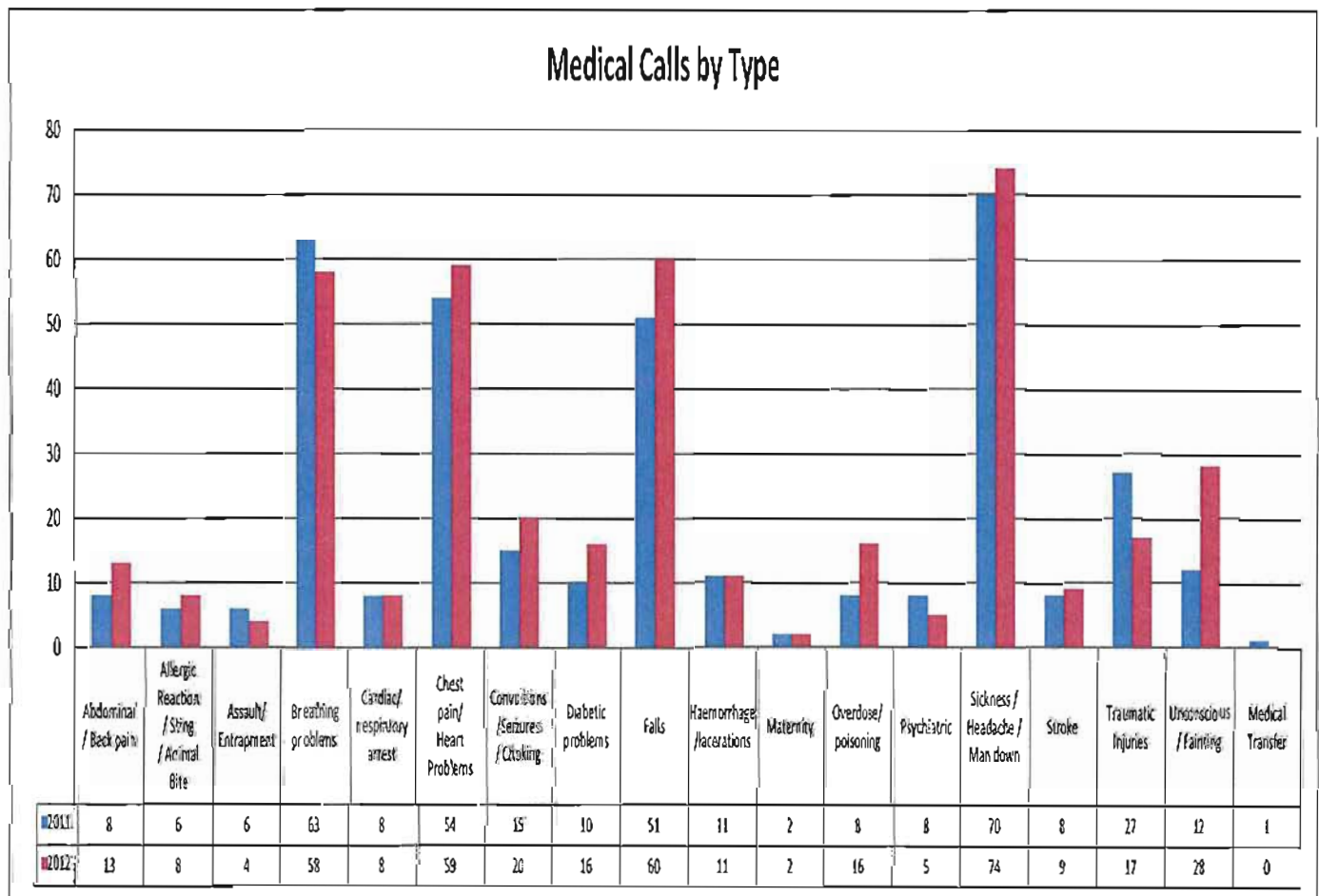
Hazmat

HazMat Calls By Type – June	
HazMat Calls	Details
Natural Gas/Propane Leaks (small)	6
Fuel Containment	3
Misc. (empty containers to unknown powder)	2
Total	11

All of the hazmat calls were quickly mitigated and did not require any long-term hazmat team deployment.

First Responder Totals

A detailed breakdown of the medical calls for June 2011 and 2012 by sub-type is set out in the following chart and table. The medical calls make up 52.6% of total calls for RFR. In June 2012 there was an increase in medical calls of 10.9% over the same period in 2011.



Incidents

Notable emergency incidents, which involved RFR for June 2012, were:

Fires – Residential / Commercial / Outdoor

In June, RFR crews responded to 34 fire calls including: a fire in the eaves at the rear of a home on Chapmond Street in which the quick knock down by the crew saved a new home under construction; a vehicle fire in an apartment complex; a fire caused by an overloaded electrical circuit in a unit on Bay View Street and a kitchen fire where the occupants were home.

Other incidents included: a small beach fire on the gravel road along the Dyke east of Williams Road; a shrub fire on Cook Road and a rubbish fire on Diamond Road.

Medical Events

RFR crews responded to 408 medical calls in June. Crews regularly respond to medical calls where CPR skills are required and were called to two separate incidents where a patient's pulse was restored.

Water Rescue

Crews attended 2 water rescue incidents, one of which being a boat which had crashed into the Dinsmore Bridge. No injuries occurred and the vessel was safely towed away by Coast Guard. This was a coordinated response with RCMP, Coast Guard and BCAS.

HazMat

During June RFR crews responded to 11 HazMat calls, including a call to a residence on Springfield Drive with a body found inside nearby to white powder. It was determined that the substance found was common household dust and the person had died from natural causes. This incident was a coordinated response with BCAS and RCMP.

Community Response

The estimated building loss for June 2012 was \$17,850 and estimated content loss was \$1,050, for a total estimated loss of \$18,900. The total estimated building value at risk was \$53,469,000 and the total estimated value preserved was \$53,450,100. The total estimated value protected was 99%.

Fire Calls By Type and Loss Estimates – June						
Incident Type Breakdown	Call Volume	Estimated Building Value \$	Estimated Building Loss \$	Estimated Content Value \$	Estimated Content Loss \$	Estimated Total Value Preserved \$
Residential:						
- Single-family	5	1,750,000	13,000	125,000	1,000	1,861,000
- Multi-family	3	38,400,000	150	13,100,000	50	51,499,800
Fire structure total:	8					
Commercial/Industrial	2	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Fire – Outdoor	22	43,000	2,700	0	0	40,300
Vehicle	2	50,000	1,000	0	0	49,000
Totals*	34	40,244,000	17,850	13,225,000	1,050	53,450,100

*The dollar losses shown in this table are preliminary estimates. They are derived from Fire's record management system and are subject to change due to delays in reporting and confirmation of actual losses from private insurance agencies (as available).

Fire Prevention

The total fire investigation statistics for June 2012 are listed below:

Total Fire Investigation Statistics - June			
	Suspicious (No further investigation required)	Accidental	Undetermined
Residential - Single-family	2	3	0
Residential - Multi-family	0	3	0
Commercial/Industrial	1	1	0
Fire – Outdoor	6	13	3
Vehicle	1	1	0
Totals	10	21	3

Training and Education

RFR training staff facilitated the ongoing development program for RFR's current recruit firefighters. The performance partnership program has been modified to allow for more timely reporting from the responsible company officers, allowing training officers to deliver individual learning plans in a faster and more responsive manner. Training staff are facilitating the delivery of the final phase of learning and training to the cohort in preparation for the final, end of probation evaluations, scheduled for the end of summer 2012.

Deputy Chief of Administration and Technology and two Acting Training Officers delivered a morning learning session to the assembled BC Fire Training Officers' Association during the recent BC Fire Services Expo held in Richmond. The main focus of the session was RFR's recruit development program from first day of reception through to completion of the one-year probationary evaluations. The session was well received and many fire departments have sought additional information from RFR to better understand the use of personal learning plans as well as key performance indicators and the use of applied personal behavioural typology in delivering individualized sessions to staff.

RFR training staff worked with the representatives from LaFarge and Trimac Cement management to secure the training site and begin using the tarmac training site for the Emergency Vehicle Driving driver-training program. The training team is using the current time period to rollout a new dynamic in Emergency Vehicle Operator training, and the LaFarge site practical sessions will support this initiative.

Training staff coordinated, managed and delivered on an update to 185 suppression staff on the new Paratech Highway Stabilization kit that RFR now use. This equipment is used in stabilizing vehicles involved in high-speed collisions to ensure first responder safety.

Community Relations / Public Education

Richmond Fire-Rescue participated in numerous events and activities for public education during June 2012. Some of the events attended by RFR crews and Prevention Officers were as follows:

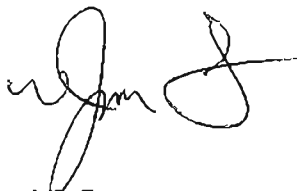
- 27 car seat inspections were carried out in June at No 1 Hall with the Fire and Life Safety Educator in attendance.
- Tour of #6 Fire Hall was provided to South Arm Out of School.
- Pumper and educational visits carried out with various schools groups, including: The Data Group, Fraserwood Way where crews observed corporate fire drill; William Bridge Elementary School; Saviour Christian Preschool; Thompson Community picnic; Talmey Elementary Parade; Burkeville Daze; River Rock staff picnic at London Farm Hamilton Movie Night.
- Tim Horton's Camp Day – Halls #6 and #2, serving public at Ironwood location.
- Attendance at the Public Works Open house event.
- Old Navy Safety event attendance.
- LaFarge Community Health and Safety event.
- BC Conference: Fire Chiefs, Training Officers, Emergency Vehicle Technicians.
- Bullhead Derby.
- IAFF Western Conference (Fire Chief & Deputy Chiefs).
- Tall Ship Event. Supported by all shifts.
- South Arm Out Of School Camp.

Financial Impact

None

Conclusion

Richmond Fire-Rescue staff continue to strive towards protecting and enhancing the City's liveability through service excellence in prevention, education and emergency response through coordinated team efforts with City departments and community partners.



John McGowan
Fire Chief
(604-303-2734)

JM:js



City of Richmond

Report to Committee

To: Community Safety Committee **Date:** August 29, 2012
From: John McGowan **File:** 09-5000-01/2012-Vol
Fire Chief, Richmond Fire-Rescue 01
Re: Richmond Fire-Rescue – July 2012 Activity Report

Staff Recommendation

That the staff report titled Richmond Fire-Rescue Monthly Activity (dated August 29, 2012, from the Fire Chief, Richmond Fire-Rescue) be received for information.

John McGowan
Fire Chief
(604-303-2734)

REPORT CONCURRENCE	
CONCURRENCE OF GENERAL MANAGER David Lorne for Phyllis Gault	
REVIEWED BY SMT SUBCOMMITTEE	INITIALS:
REVIEWED BY CAO	INITIALS:

Staff Report

Origin

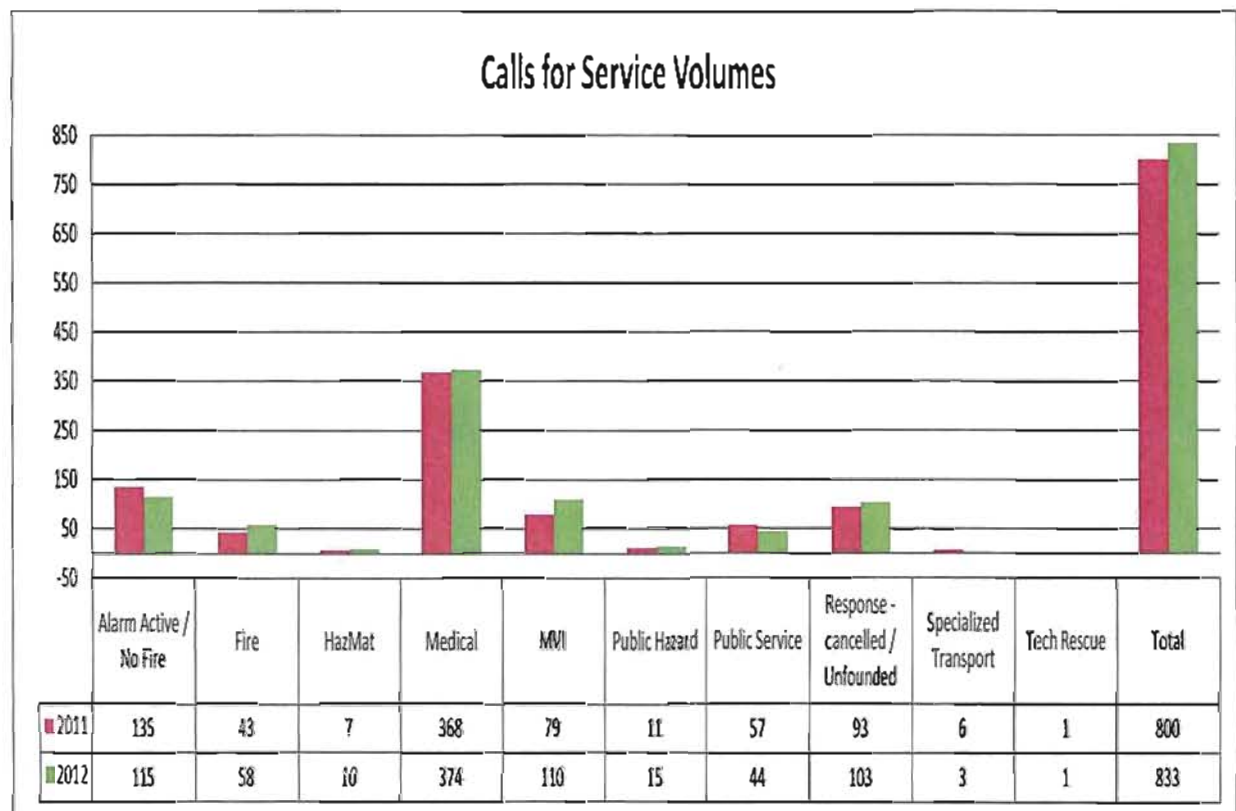
Fire-Rescue is committed to open and transparent reporting on its performance and progress. Monthly reports provide Council with current information on Richmond Fire-Rescue's activities.

Analysis

Fire-Rescue's report for July 2012 is set out below.

Suppression Activity

The following is a month to month comparison chart on the number of incidents that have occurred for the years 2011 and 2012. For July 2012, there were a total of 833 incidents compared to 800 in 2011.



Call Type Legend:

Alarm Active/No Fire includes: accidental, malicious, equipment malfunctions

HazMat includes fuel or vapour: spills, leaks, or containment

Medical includes: cardiac arrest, emergency response, home or industrial accidents

Public Hazard includes: aircraft emergency, bomb removal standby, object removal, or power lines down

Public Service includes: assisting public, ambulance or police, locked in/out, special events, trapped in elevator, water removal

The month of July 2012 saw an increase in emergency response of 4.1% over the same period in 2011. Call volumes fluctuate from year to year and can be influenced by many variables.

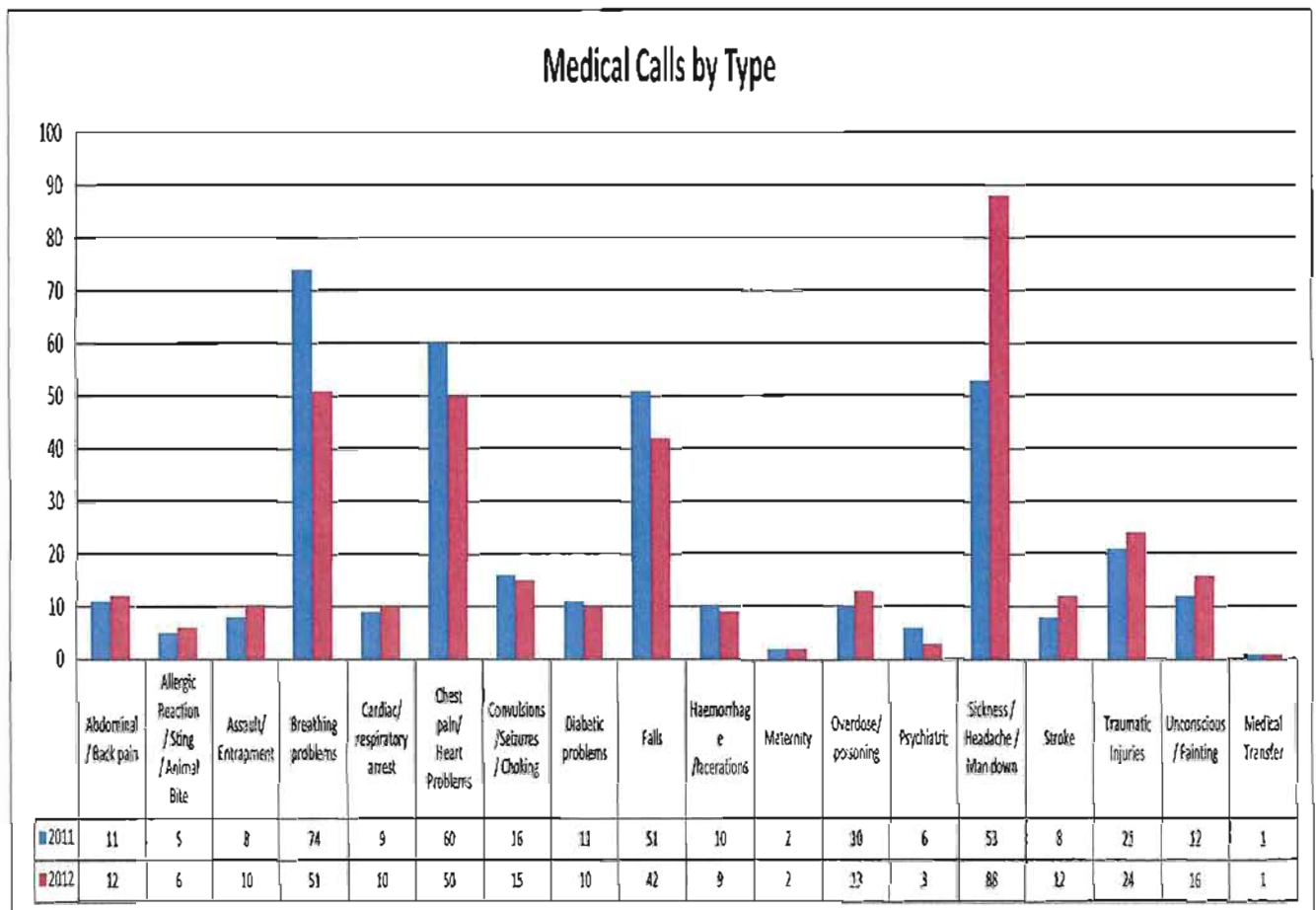
Hazmat

HazMat Calls By Type – July	
HazMat Calls	Details
Natural Gas/Propane Leaks (small)	5
Fuel Containment	2
Misc. (empty containers to unknown powder)	2
Explosives	1
Total	10

All of the hazmat calls were relatively minor and quickly mitigated and did not require any long-term hazmat team deployment.

First Responder Totals

A detailed breakdown of the medical calls for July 2011 and 2012 by sub-type is set out in the following chart and table. The medical calls make up 44.9% of total calls for RFR. In July 2012 there was an increase in medical calls of 1.6% over the same period in 2011.



Incidents

Notable emergency incidents, which involved RFR for July 2012, were:

Fires – Residential / Commercial / Outdoor

In July RFR crews responded to 58 fire calls including: a house fire on Francis Road that damaged two other homes; an apartment fire; stove fire in Mortfield Road; an electrical vault fire on No 3 Road; a lawn mower fire on Cameron Drive; a forklift explosion in a warehouse; two separate incidents of electrical fires and a balcony fire on Cooney Road which had been suppressed by the sprinkler system. Evidence at the scene was protected for Fire Prevention Officer's investigation.

RFR regularly attend to medical assignments and work closely with BCAS. During the month of July RFR responded to a fully involved garage fire which had spread to a hedge and telephone pole and in which one person was badly burnt and a kitchen fire at which three occupants from the home were in need of treatment for smoke inhalation, two of which were children.

Crews responded to other reports including several incidents of bark mulch fire, rubbish fire and hedge/brush fires.

Medical Events

RFF crews attended a total of 374 medical events in July. RFR crew regularly attend to medical assignments including social issues. In July RFR crews, for example, attended separate medical calls for an assault on Sexsmith Road and a stabbing of a 16 year old male at Park Road.

HazMat

During July RFR crews responded to a total of 10 HazMat calls, including a report of an ammonia leak on River Road. On arrival crews performed a full check of the premises and found no leak. The plant owner reported that there had been a power failure which may have caused the alarm.

RFR responded to an overturned tanker truck on Airport Road. The truck was leaking jet fuel from a vent pipe which was being caught by a drip pan. Crews worked with vehicle owner and YVR staff in a coordinated effort to mitigate the incident.

RFR crews also responded to an incident where wires appeared to have been ripped down from a hydro pole on Steveston Highway. Wires were secured and resident informed.

Community Response

The estimated building loss for July 2012 was \$1,665,450 and estimated content loss was \$294,450, for a total estimated loss of \$1,959,900. The total estimated building and content value at risk was \$93,334,950 and the total estimated value preserved was \$91,325,050. The total estimated value protected was 98%.

Fire Calls By Type and Loss Estimates – July						
Incident Type Breakdown	Call Volume	Estimated Building Value \$	Estimated Building Loss \$	Estimated Content Value \$	Estimated Content Loss \$	Estimated Total Value Preserved \$
Residential:						
- Single-family	6	2,532,000	710,450	967,800	292,000	2,497,350
- Multi-family	5	33,300,800	32,100	124,000	2,000	33,390,300
Fire structure total:	11					
Commercial/Industrial	5	53,010,000	20,000	1,250,000	100	54,239,900
Fire – Outdoor	39	1,000,000	2,500	0	0	997,500
Vehicle	3	1,100,000	900,000	350	350	200,000
Totals*	58	90,942,800	1,665,450	2,392,150	294,450	91,325,050

*The dollar losses shown in this table are preliminary estimates. They are derived from Fire's record management system and are subject to change due to delays in reporting and confirmation of actual losses from private insurance agencies (as available).

Fire Prevention

The total fire investigation statistics for July 2012 are listed below:

Total Fire Investigation Statistics - July			
	Suspicious (No further investigation required)	Accidental	Undetermined
Residential - Single-family	1	5	0
Residential - Multi-family	0	5	0
Commercial/Industrial	1	4	0
Fire – Outdoor	2	25	11
Vehicle	0	3	0
Totals	5	42	11

Training and Education

Throughout the month of July 2012, RFR's training team led several new initiatives, as well as continued to support the management of regular training within RFR's current training plan.

RFR Training staff facilitated the delivery of practical and theory swift water rescue refresher training to all RFR technicians on-shift, on-duty.

Officer development training was coordinated for the ongoing performance management and associated skills for the officers on all shifts.

RFR training staff implemented a trial of the Electronic Maintenance-Drill reporting program, and trained all C-Shift officers on-duty to begin testing the program. This program records all crew activity replacing manual reports and provides a computerized record of all crew activity.

The delivery of theory knowledge and exams for 6 members currently taking the Emergency Vehicle Operator (EVO) 1 and 2 programs was facilitated by RFR training staff including creating lesson plans for upcoming Coaching Emergency Vehicle Operators (CEVO) 3 Program in partnership with the driving instructor at Public Works.

Community Relations / Public Education

Richmond Fire-Rescue participated in numerous events and activities for public education during July 2012. Some of the events attended by RFR crew and Prevention Officers were as follows:

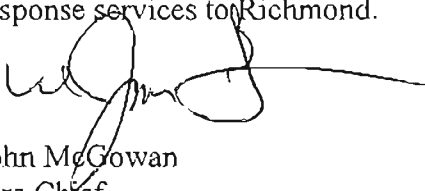
- 29 car seat inspections were carried out in July at No 1 Hall with the Fire and Life Safety Educator in attendance.
- Tour of #1 Fire Hall was provided to Richmond Multicultural Community Services (RMCS) with approximately 30 children in attendance.
- Pumper and educational visits carried out with various schools groups, including: Rally RAI Memorial Touch Football Tournament, Richmond Family Place Bridging Program, Summer Fun Nights – Community Fundraising
- ICS Courier Services Annual Fire Drill
- Steveston Salmon Festival and parade attended by Fire Chief, Fire and Life Safety Educator, Battalion Chief, IAFF, RFR vehicle and crew and volunteer staff. 145 children and 4 adults participated in RFR activity course.
- Ship to Shore Festival attendance.
- BC Firefighters' Association Burn Camp. Escort provided at YVR.

Financial Impact

None

Conclusion

Richmond Fire-Rescue continues to strive towards being a fire department that delivers services and programs through an approach that balances prevention, education and emergency response. This direction is based on the belief that prevention, education and emergency response programs must be well established and integrated to have a positive impact on community safety along with the continued delivery and advancement of its core 911 emergency fire and rescue response services to Richmond.



John McGowan
Fire Chief
(604-303-2734)

JM:js



City of Richmond

Report to Committee

To: Community Safety Committee

Date: July 27, 2012

From: Phyllis L. Carlyle
General Manager, Law & Community Safety

File: 12-8060-01/2011-Vol 01

Re: Community Bylaws - June 2012 Activity Report

Staff Recommendation

That the staff report titled Community Bylaws – June 2012 Activity Report (dated July 27, 2012 from the General Manager, Law & Community Safety), be received for information.

Phyllis L. Carlyle
General Manager, Law & Community Safety
(604.276.4104)

REPORT CONCURRENCE			
ROUTED TO:	CONCURRENCE	CONCURRENCE OF GENERAL MANAGER	
Budgets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Parks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
REVIEWED BY SMT SUBCOMMITTEE	INITIALS: 	REVIEWED BY CAO	INITIALS:

Staff Report

Origin

This monthly activity report for the Community Bylaws Division provides information on each of the following areas:

1. Parking Program
2. Property Use
3. Grease Management Program
4. Animal Control
5. Adjudication Program
6. Revenue & Expenses

Analysis

1. Parking Program

Customer Service Response

The average number of daily calls for service fielded by administration staff on parking issues for June 2012 was 43 – this includes voice messages, directly answered calls as well as emails; an decrease of approximately 4.5% when compared to the number of service calls reported for the month of May 2012.

Enforcement Activity

The number of parking violations that were either cancelled and/or changed to a warning for the month of June 2012 was 286; 9.48% of the violations issued in June 2012. The following list provides a breakdown of the most common reasons for the cancellation of bylaw violation notices pursuant to Council's Grounds for Cancellation Policy No. 1100 under specific sections:

Section 2.1 (a) Identity issues	7.69%
Section 2.1 (c) Poor likelihood of success at adjudication	14.69%
Section 2.1 (d) Contravention necessary - health related	1.75%
Section 2.1 (e) Multiple violations issued for one incident	4.89%
Section 2.1 (f) Not in the public interest	43.71%
Section 2.1 (g) Proven effort to comply	27.27%

A total of 3,016 notices of bylaw violation were issued for parking and safety and liability infractions within the City during the month of June 2012 – a increase of approximately 17.26% when compared to the number of violations issued during the month of June 2011.

Program Highlights

- Planning and preparation of the Request for Proposals process for the first phase replacement of all City parking meters is currently in process.
- Community Bylaws is actively enforcing on-street timed parking zones, as well as permit-only parking within lanes, for core area of Steveston Village, as per the four-month Council-approved trial, which ends in September 2012.

- Night Market enforcement for both Duck Island and Vulcan Way during the month of June was nominal, due to limited attendance caused by very poor weather conditions.
- Community Bylaws has increased patrols in relation to Animal Control enforcement, including scheduled patrols at various parks and schools; Gary Point, McDonald Beach, Garden City, south end of No. 3 Road, Ferndale Road green-space and the Kingswood Elementary School.

Following is a month-to-month comparison chart on the number of violations that have been issued for the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012:



2. Property Use

Customer Service Response

The average number of daily calls for service fielded by administration staff on property use issues for June 2012 was 19 – this includes voice messages, directly answered calls as well as emails; an decrease of approximately 16% when compared to the number of daily service calls reported for the month of May 2012.

Enforcement Activity

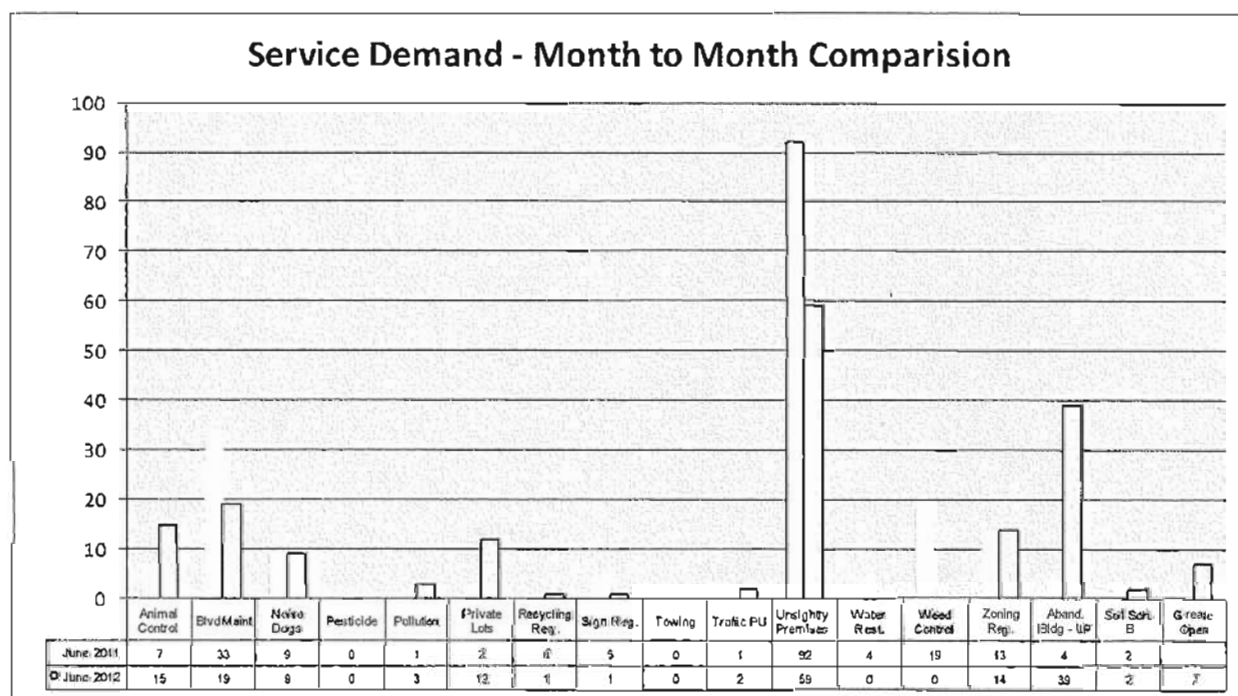
Bylaw Liaison Property Use Officers continue to be committed to the delivery of professional by-law enforcement in a timely and effective manner. The mandate is to achieve compliance with the City's regulatory by-laws through education, mediation and, as necessary, progressive

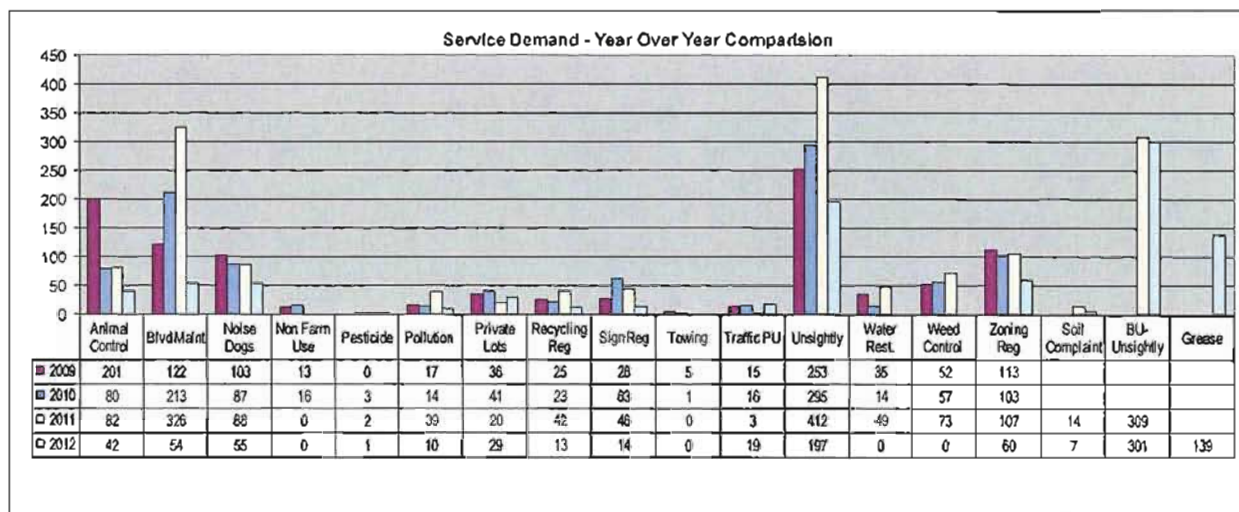
enforcement and prosecution. For June 2012, 176 inspection files were created and assigned for investigation and appropriate enforcement – a decrease of approximately 9% when compared to June 2011.

Proactive enforcement efforts continue with regard to abandoned or vacant home Joint Operations program in concert with RCMP and Richmond Fire-Rescue that began in June 2011. There were 39 abandoned/vacant home inspections conducted during the month of June 2012.

Community Bylaws continues to promote public awareness of the City's Enhanced Pesticide Management Program through compliance and enforcement activities under the Pesticide Use Control Bylaw No. 8514. Bylaw Liaison Property Use Officers conducted inspections on June 2nd, 9th and 23rd, 2012. A total of 84 residents and 12 landscaping business operators were provided with compliance instructions pursuant to Bylaw 8514. Where weather permits, weekend bylaw patrols will continue during the months of July and August.

The following charts delineate Property Use service demand, by type, for June 2012 with a comparison to June 2011 as well as a year-over-year running comparison:





3. Grease Management Program

The Grease Management Inspector conducted 25 regulatory visits to food sector establishments during the month of June 2012 – staffing changes during June resulted in fewer inspections than May 2012. There was 1 warning and 8 Notices of Bylaw Violation issued. Of the total notices issued, 7 were upheld and 1 cancelled due to compliance met expediently.

A total of 8 cases were referred to Metro Vancouver for assessment of the food establishment's installation of a grease trap.

On June 19, 2012, at the request of the management at Lansdowne Centre, staff conducted a joint presentation with Metro Vancouver to all food establishment operators at Lansdowne Centre on the best practices for grease management and bylaw compliance.

4. Dispute Adjudication Program

There were 10 cases processed at the Adjudication Hearing held on May 15, 2012 – 8 allegations were deemed to have occurred and 2 cases were a no show. The next Adjudication Hearing was scheduled for July 24, 2012 with 17 cases scheduled for consideration by the independent adjudicator.

5. Animal Control

- For the month of June 2012, there were 8 dog bite incidents reported; resulting in an equal number of dangerous dog investigations.
- Staff issued 67 new dog licences during June 2012 to bring the total number of dogs licensed in Richmond for 2012 to 5,194. The number of dangerous dog licenses issued or renewed in Richmond as of June 2012 was 72.
- Officers within Community Bylaws responded to 8 requests for enforcement patrols during the month of June 2012.

6. Revenue and Expenses

The following information is a month to month analysis of June 2012 compared June 2011.

Consolidated Parking Program Revenue which includes all meter, monthly permit and enforcement revenue increased by 15.1% over the same period last year. Specifically, consolidated revenues were \$143,724 for June 2012 compared to \$124,783 for June 2011.

Meter Revenue increased by 2.8% over the same period last year. Specifically, meter revenue was \$47,345 for June 2012 compared to \$46,020 for June 2011.

Permit Revenue increased 19.0% over the same period last year. Specifically, permit revenue was \$11,282 for June 2012 compared to \$9,478 for June 2011.

Enforcement Revenue increased 22.8% over the same period last year. Specifically, enforcement revenue was \$85,097 for June 2012 compared to \$69,285 for June 2011.

The following chart provides a consolidated revenue comparison with prior years:



Conclusion

Community Bylaw staff continues to strive to maintain the quality of life and safety of the residents of the City of Richmond through coordinated team efforts with many City departments and community partners while promoting a culture of compliance.

July 27, 2012

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Wayne G. Mercer
Manager, Community Bylaws
(604.247.4601)

CT:ct



City of Richmond

Report to Committee

To: Community Safety Committee
From: Phyllis L. Carlyle
General Manager, Law & Community Safety
Re: Community Bylaws - July 2012 Activity Report

Date: August 13, 2012
File: 12-8060-01/2011-Vol 01

Staff Recommendation

That the staff report titled Community Bylaws – July 2012 Activity Report (dated August 13, 2012 from the General Manager, Law & Community Safety), be received for information.

Phyllis L. Carlyle
General Manager, Law & Community Safety
(604.276.4104)

REPORT CONCURRENCE			
ROUTED TO:	CONCURRENCE	CONCURRENCE OF GENERAL MANAGER	
Budgets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Parks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
REVIEWED BY SMT SUBCOMMITTEE	INITIALS:	REVIEWED BY CAO	INITIALS:

Staff Report

Origin

This monthly activity report for the Community Bylaws Division provides information on each of the following areas:

1. Parking Program
2. Property Use
3. Grease Management Program
4. Animal Control
5. Adjudication Program
6. Revenue & Expenses

Analysis

1. Parking Program

Customer Service Response

The average number of daily calls for service fielded by administration staff on parking issues for July 2012 was 60 – this includes voice messages, directly answered calls as well as emails; an increase of approximately 38% when compared to the number of service calls reported for the month of June 2012.

Enforcement Activity

The number of parking violations that were either cancelled and/or changed to a warning for the month of July 2012 was 303; 8.93% of the violations issued in July 2012. The following list provides a breakdown of the most common reasons for the cancellation of bylaw violation notices pursuant to Council's Grounds for Cancellation Policy No. 1100 under specific sections:

Section 2.1 (a) Identity issues	9.24%
Section 2.1 (c) Poor likelihood of success at adjudication	16.50%
Section 2.1 (d) Contravention necessary - health related	0.64%
Section 2.1 (e) Multiple violations issued for one incident	4.65%
Section 2.1 (f) Not in the public interest	42.90%
Section 2.1 (g) Proven effort to comply	26.07%

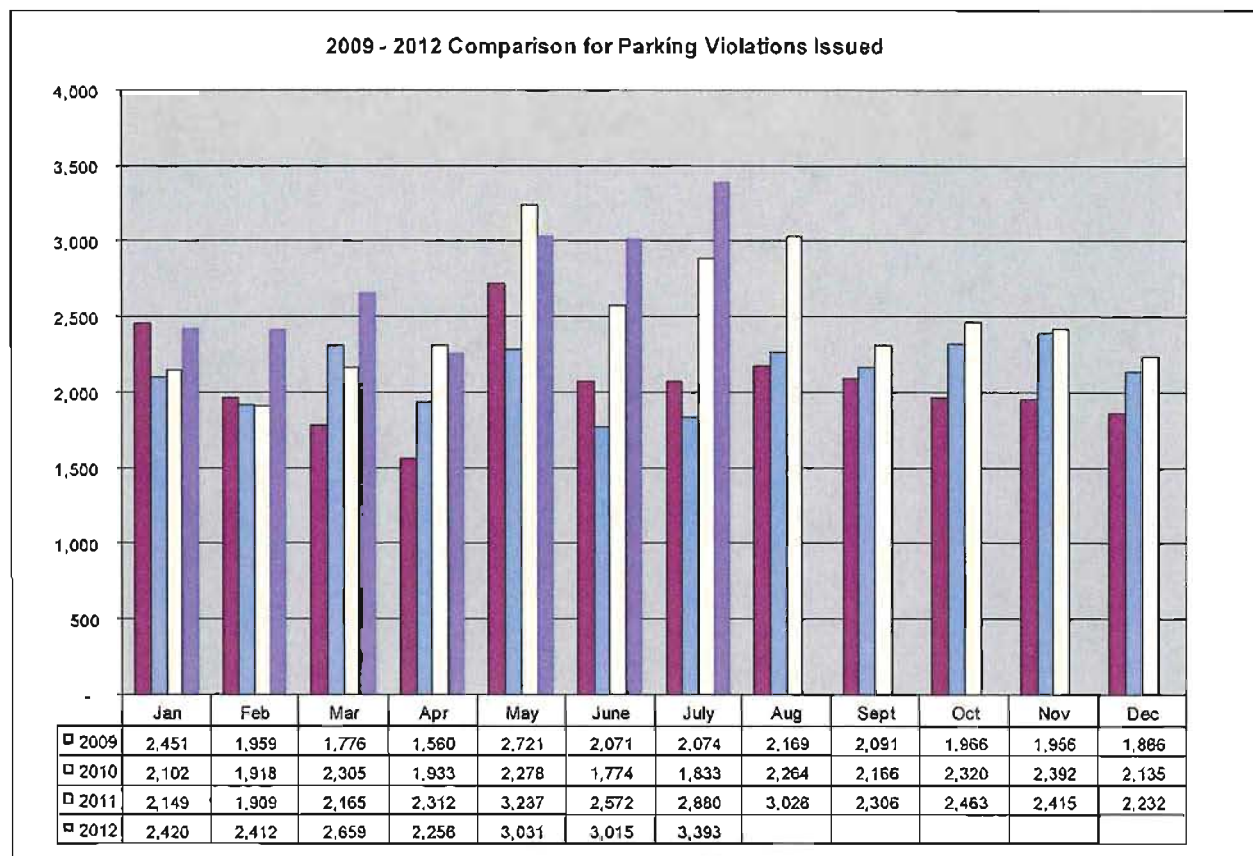
A total of 3,393 notices of bylaw violation were issued for parking and safety and liability infractions within the City during the month of July 2012 – an increase of approximately 15% when compared to the number of violations issued during the month of July 2011.

Program Highlights

- Final amendments are being undertaken for the August release of a Request for Proposal, which will encompass Phase I of the replacement of the City's aging parking meter inventory based on Council's 2012 Capital approval.

- Community Bylaws is actively enforcing on-street timed parking zones, as well as permit-only parking within lanes, within the core area of Steveston Village. For the most part “safety & liability” infractions represent the major proportion of violations issued related to fire hydrants as well as driveway, lane and road obstructions.
- Night Market enforcement activity for the Duck Island and Vulcan Way sites picked up significantly in July due to a dramatic improvement in the weather compared to June.

Following is a month-to-month comparison chart on the number of violations that have been issued for the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012:



2. Property Use

Customer Service Response

The average number of daily calls for service fielded by administration staff on property use issues for July 2012 was 20 – this includes voice messages, directly answered calls as well as emails; this number is consistent when compared to the number of daily service calls reported for the month of June 2012.

Enforcement Activity

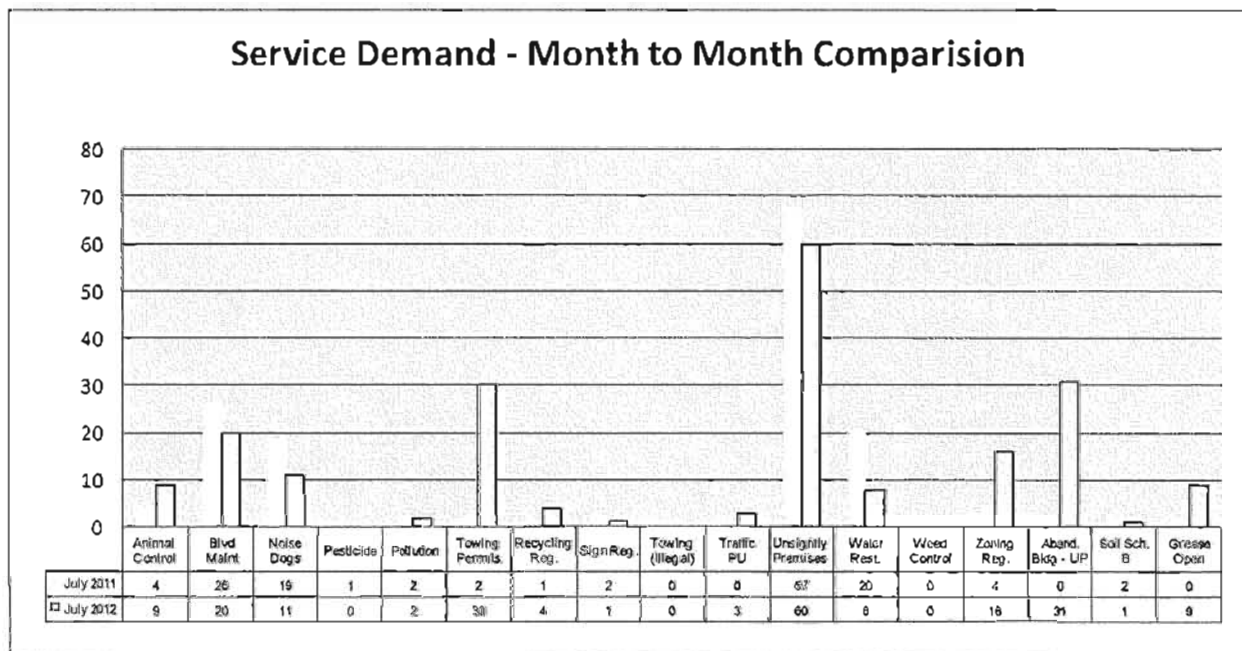
Bylaw Liaison Property Use Officers continue to be committed to the delivery of professional by-law enforcement in a timely and effective manner. The mandate is to achieve compliance

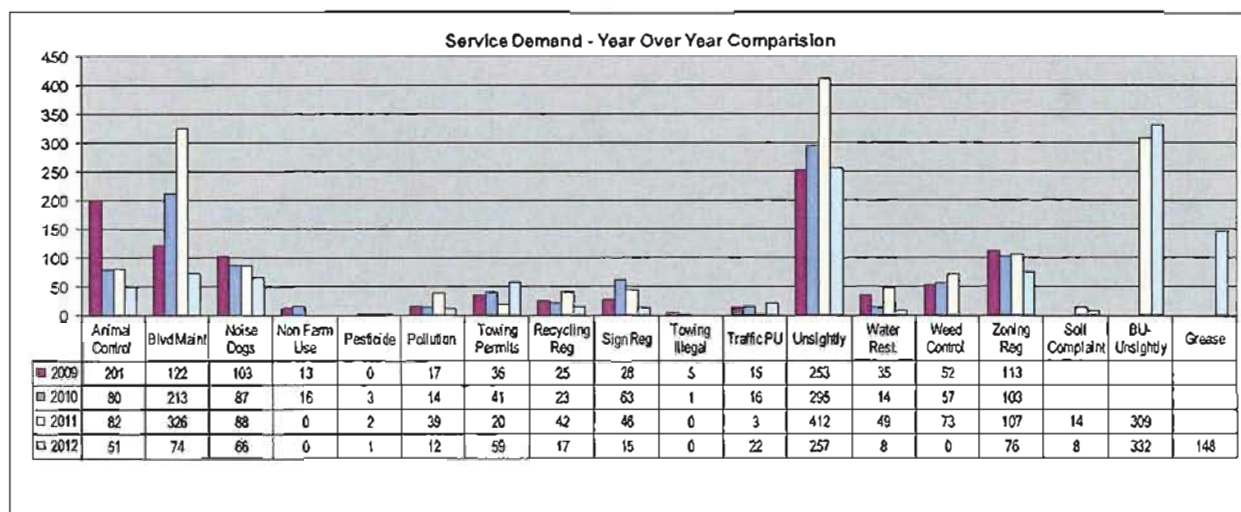
with the City's regulatory by-laws through education, mediation and, as necessary, progressive enforcement and prosecution. For July 2012, 196 inspection files were created and assigned for investigation and appropriate enforcement – an increase of approximately 23% when compared to July 2011.

Proactive enforcement efforts continue with regard to abandoned or vacant home Joint Operations program in concert with RCMP and Richmond Fire-Rescue that began in June 2011. There were 31 abandoned/vacant home inspections conducted during the month of July 2012.

Community Bylaws continues to promote public awareness of the City's Enhanced Pesticide Management Program through compliance and enforcement activities under the Pesticide Use Control Bylaw No. 8514. Property Use Officers conducted inspections on July 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th. A total of 93 residents and 4 landscaping business operators were provided with compliance instructions pursuant to Bylaw 8514. There were 2 municipal tickets issued to landscapers who were conducting landscaping business in the City of Richmond without a valid business licence. Weather permitting, weekend bylaw patrols will continue during the month of August 2012.

The following charts delineate Property Use service demand, by type, for July 2012 with a comparison to July 2011 as well as a year-over-year running comparison:





3. Grease Management Program

Due to staff absences, the Grease Management Inspector conducted only 15 regulatory visits to 14 food sector establishments and visited 7 secondary schools operated by Richmond School District No. 38 during the month of July 2012. There were 3 warning tickets and 2 notices of bylaw violation issued during the month.

Staff referred 2 cases to Metro Vancouver for decisions regarding their installation of grease traps.

A joint inspection of 7 secondary schools was conducted with Metro Vancouver and Richmond School District No. 38 on July 10, 2012. Detailed information with regard to method and frequency of cleaning was gathered during on-site grease trap inspections. Richmond School District No. 38 will be working together with the City and Metro Vancouver to achieve efficient grease management within the applicable Richmond school cafeterias.

4. Dispute Adjudication Program

There were 12 cases processed at the Adjudication Hearings held on July 24, 2012 – 8 allegations were deemed to have occurred and 4 cases were a no show. The next Adjudication Hearings are scheduled for September 25, 2012.

5. Animal Control

- For the month of July 2012, there were 9 dog bite incidents reported; resulting in an equal number of dangerous dog investigations.
- Staff issued 73 new dog licences during July 2012 to bring the total number of dogs licensed in Richmond for 2012 to 5,298. The number of dangerous dog licenses issued or renewed in Richmond as of July 2012 was 75.
- Officers within Community Bylaws responded to 6 requests for enforcement patrols during the month of July 2012.

6. Revenue and Expenses

The following information is a month to month analysis of July 2012 compared July 2011.

Consolidated Parking Program Revenue the total of meter, monthly permit and enforcement revenue increased by 30.9% over the same period last year. Specifically, consolidated revenues were \$161,354 for July 2012 compared to \$123,279 for July 2011.

Meter Revenue increased by 14.8% over the same period last year. Specifically, meter revenue was \$42,233 for July 2012 compared to \$36,802 for July 2011.

Permit Revenue increased 27.8% over the same period last year. Specifically, permit revenue was \$13,850 for July 2012 compared to \$10,832 for July 2011.

Enforcement Revenue increased 39.1% over the same period last year. Specifically, enforcement revenue was \$105,271 for July 2012 compared to \$75,645 for July 2011.

The following chart provides a consolidated revenue comparison with prior years:



August 13, 2012

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Conclusion

Community Bylaw staff continues to strive to maintain the quality of life and safety of the residents of the City of Richmond through coordinated team efforts with many City departments and community partners while promoting a culture of compliance.



Wayne G. Mercer
Manager, Community Bylaws
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