

Living with Wildfire: A FireSmart Forum

Presentations – June 16, 2024







UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES



WILDFIRE ANALYTIC

Jen Beverly Associate Professor

Results of Canmore's Wildfire Exposure Assessments

Presented at the Living with Wildfire: FireSmart forum

Canmore, June 16th, 2024



Connect



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Black spruce, lodgepole pine were built to burn







It takes a perfect storm...



Upwind of more places fire can transmit to

(fuel aligned along wind trajectory)

5

that receives an ignition (human, lightning, fire)

location (potential negative impacts)

Leading to a

vulnerable

1

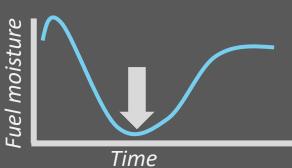
a place fire can transmit to

(fuel proximate to possible ignition sources)

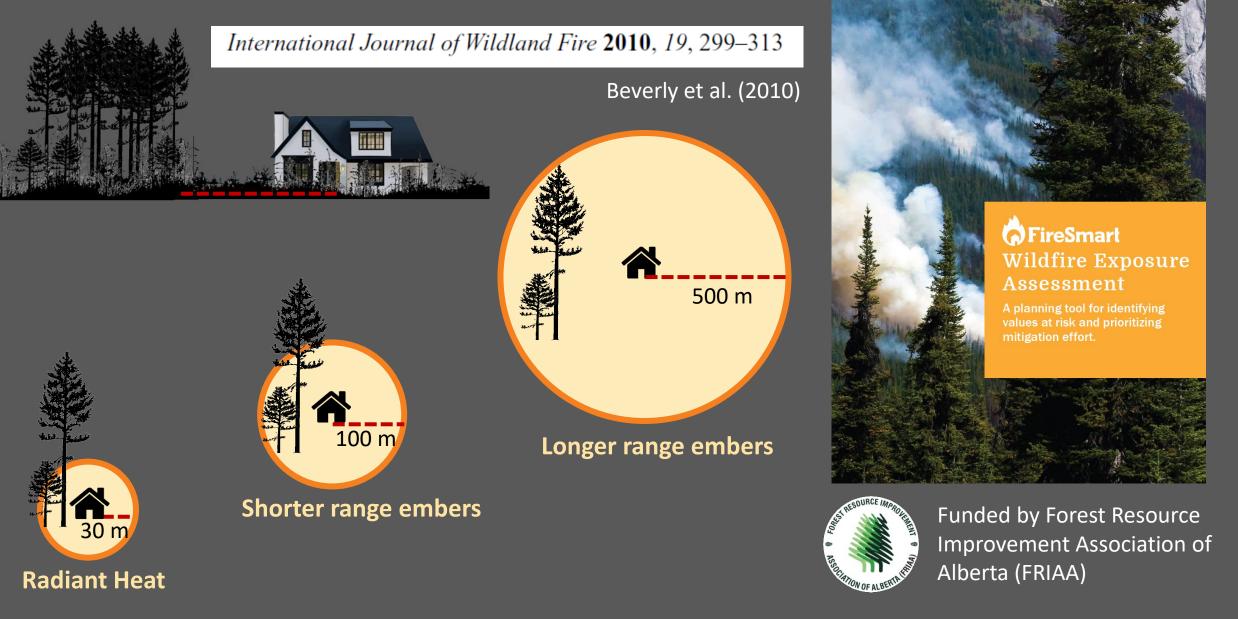


at a time when its receptive

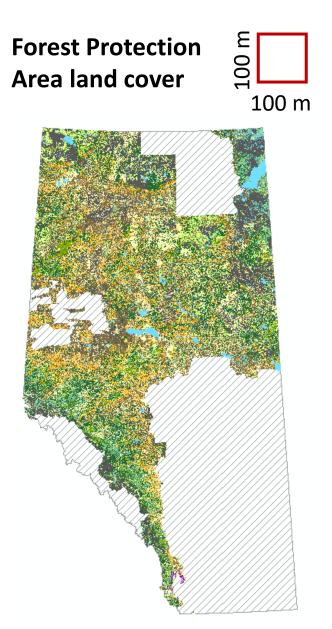
(fuel moisture is low - its dry)

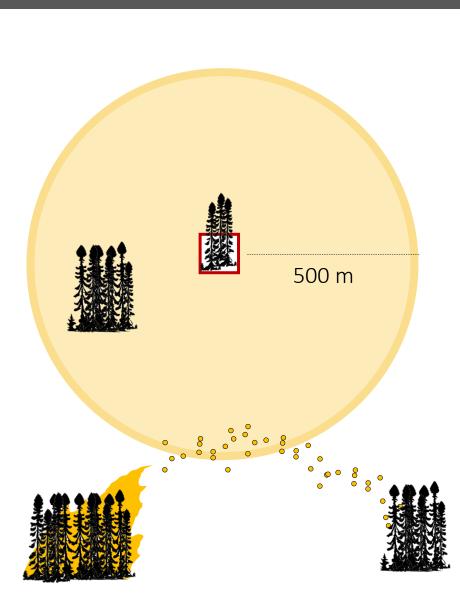


Exposure based on transmission distances



Simple metric of exposure (Beverly, McLoughlin, Chapman 2021)



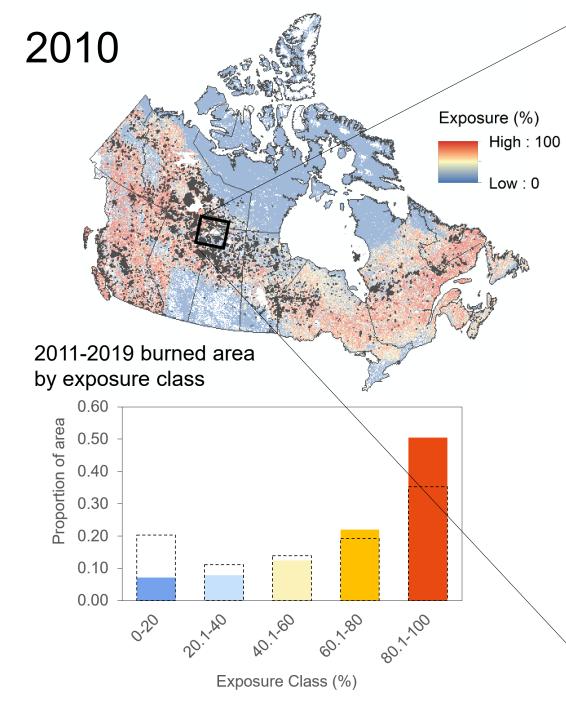


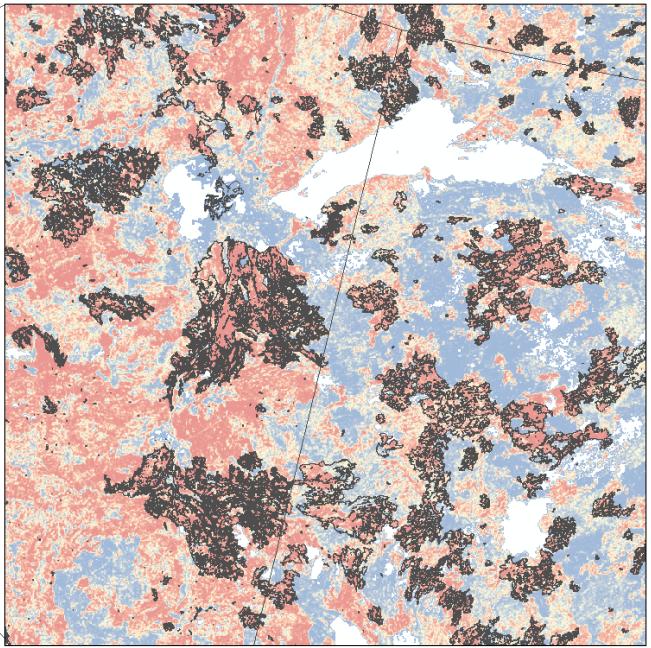
Hazard Fuel (1) Other land cover types (0)

There are 80 pixels within 500 m – how many can transmit fire to me?

$$\frac{\Sigma \text{ hazard fuel pixels}}{\text{total pixels}} = \frac{75}{80} = 0.94$$

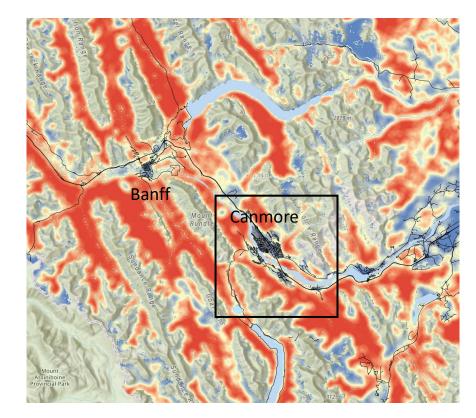
94% exposure



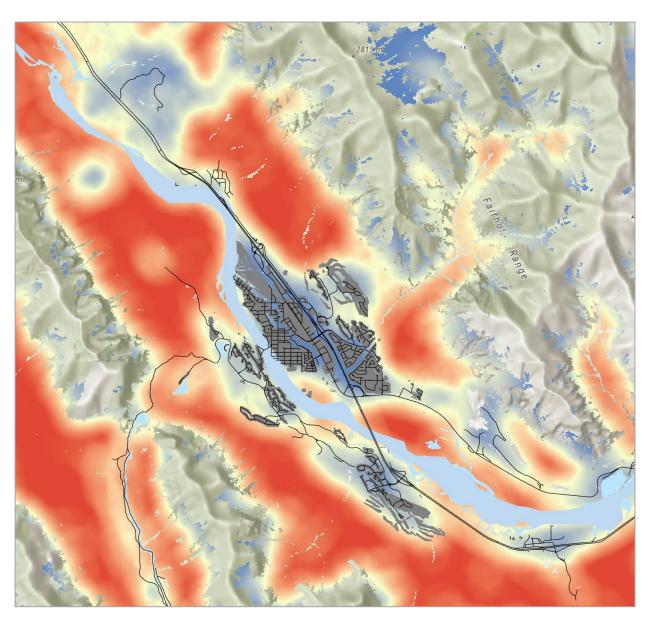


Based on method in Beverly et al. (2021). Input data: Landcover of Canada (Latifovic et al. 2020, North American Land Change Monitoring System (NALCMS))

Landscape fire exposure around Canmore



Exposure (%) High : 100 Low : 0



Fuel amount and arrangement (vertical and horizontal) dictates fire behaviour – target of proactive mitigation

4





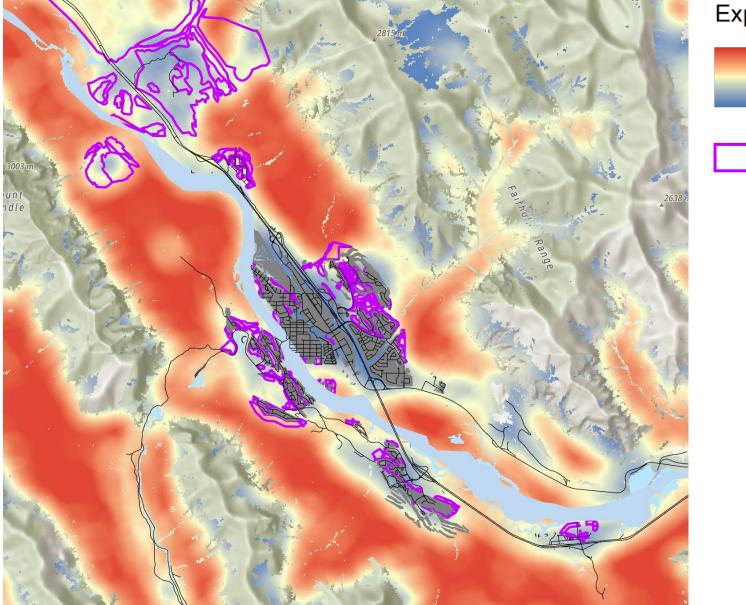
Isolate

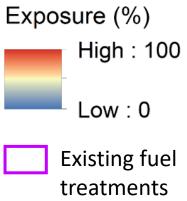
Also used during response operations

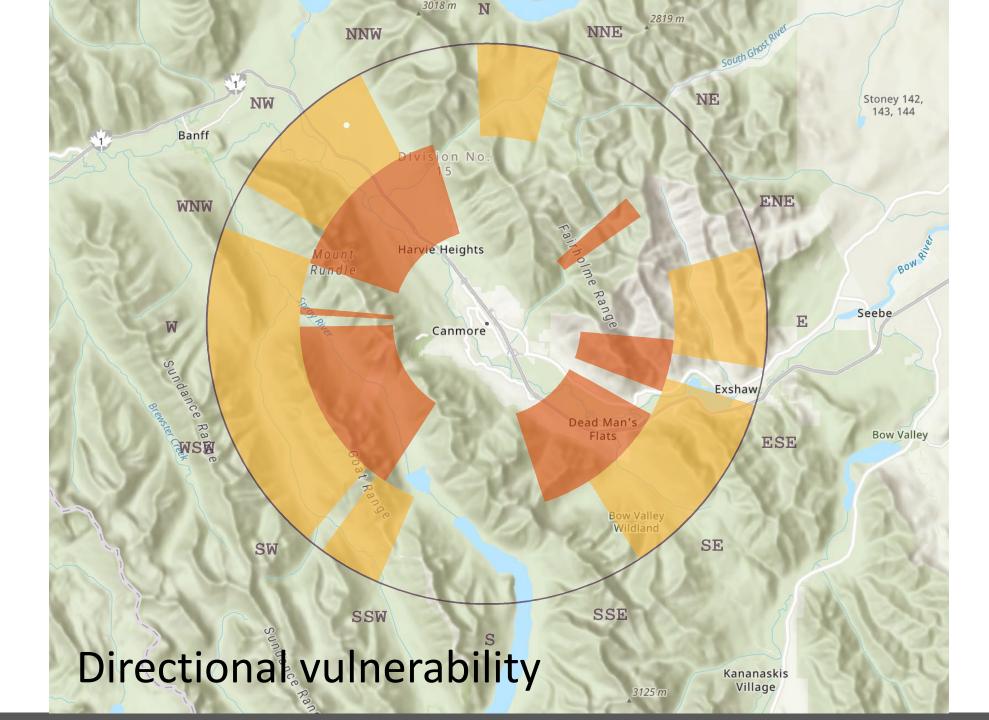


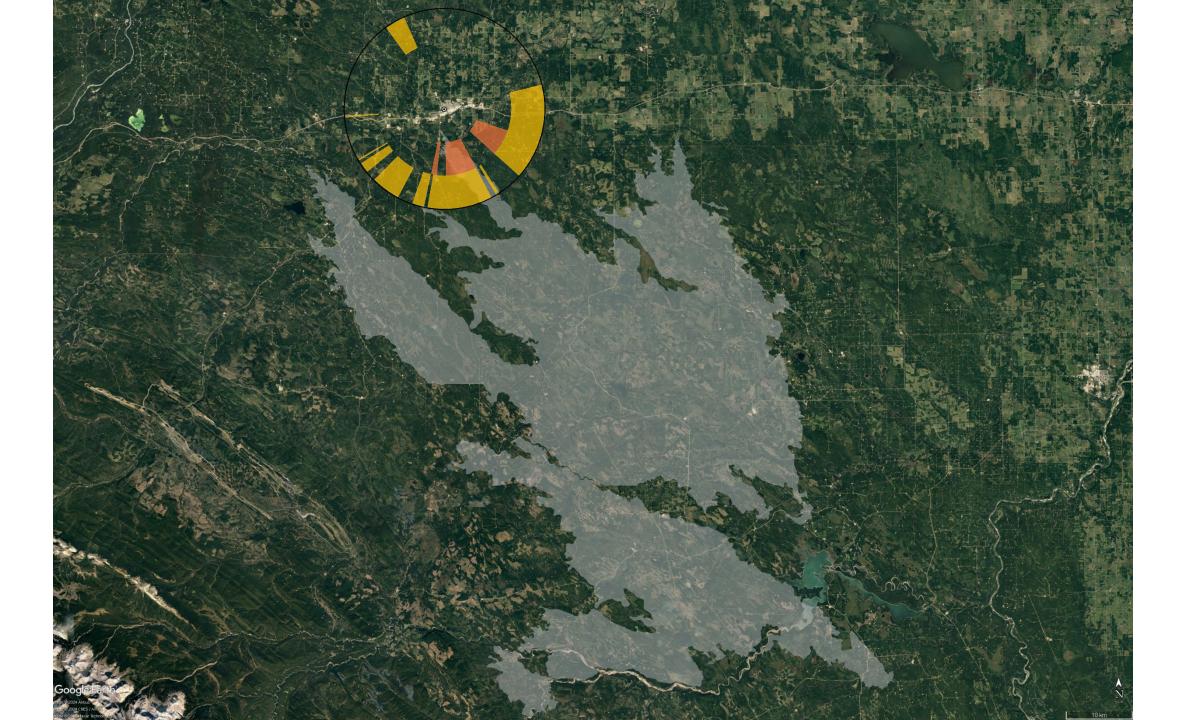


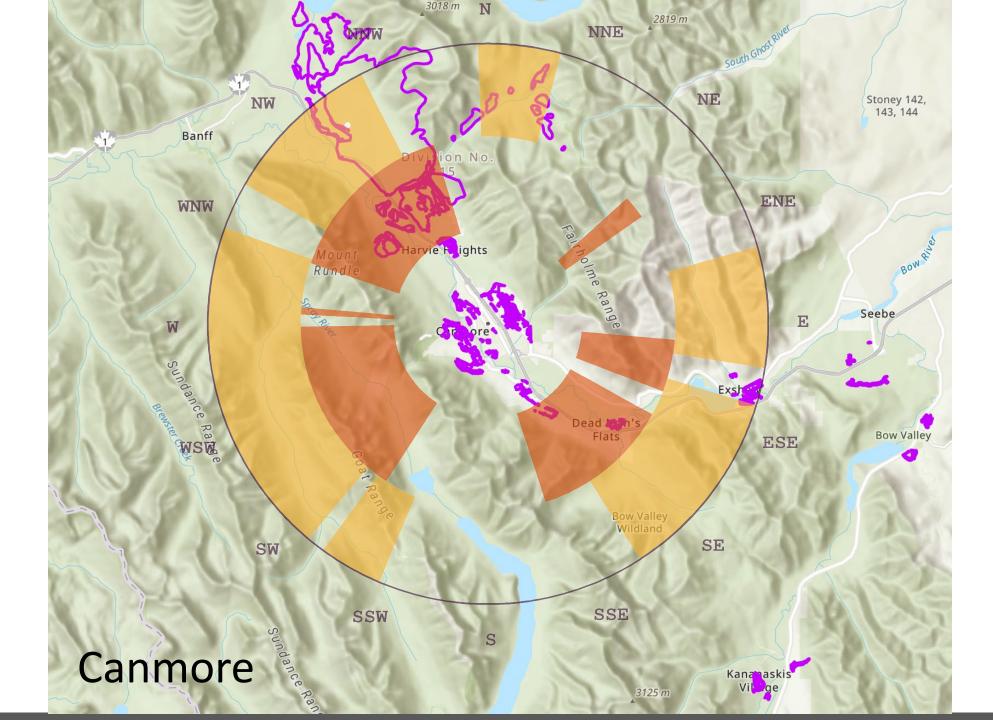
Canmore fuel treatments



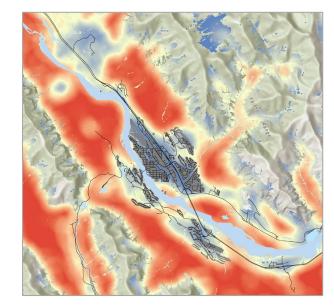


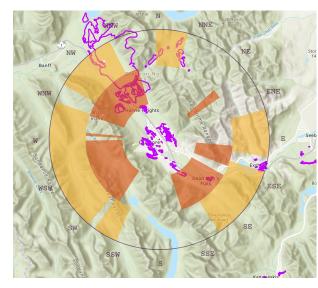


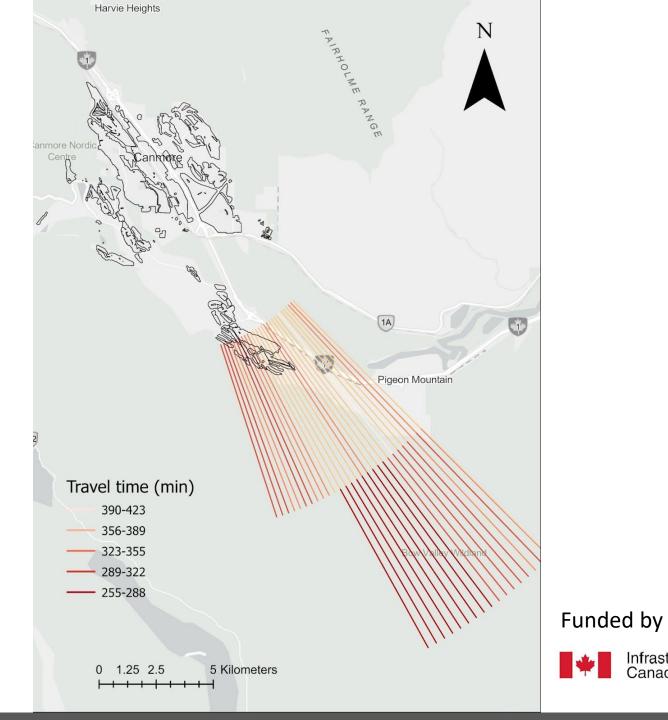




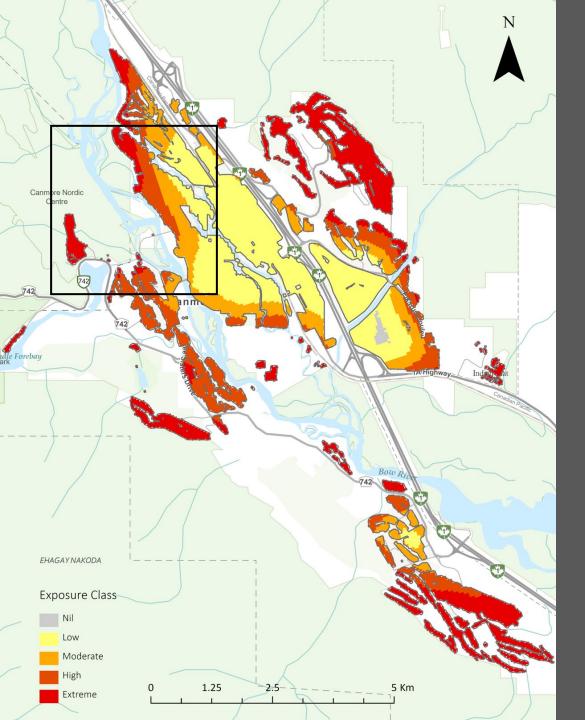
Evacuation Vulnerabilities



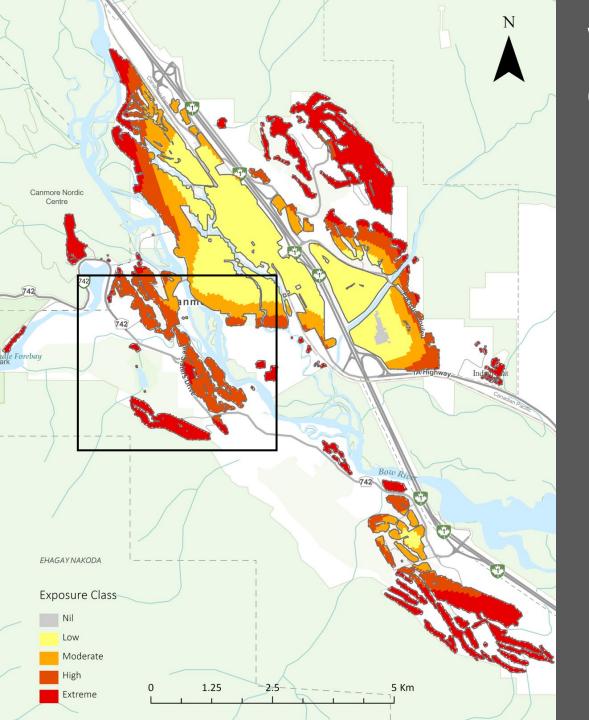




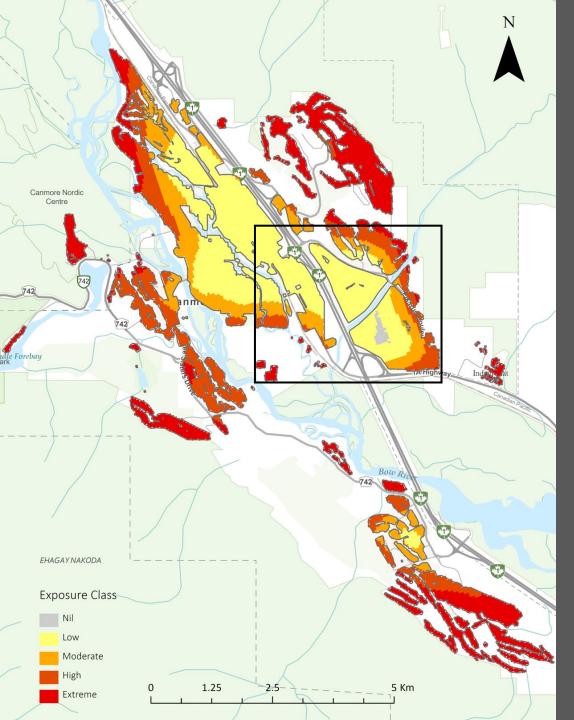
Infrastructure Canada



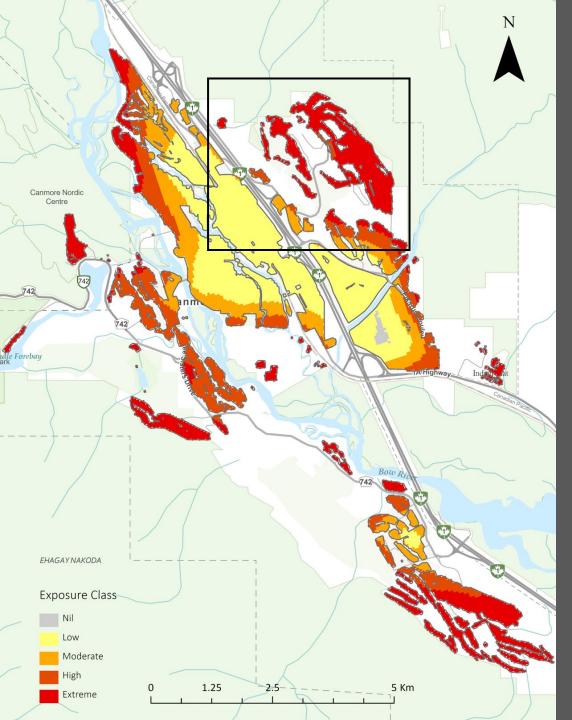




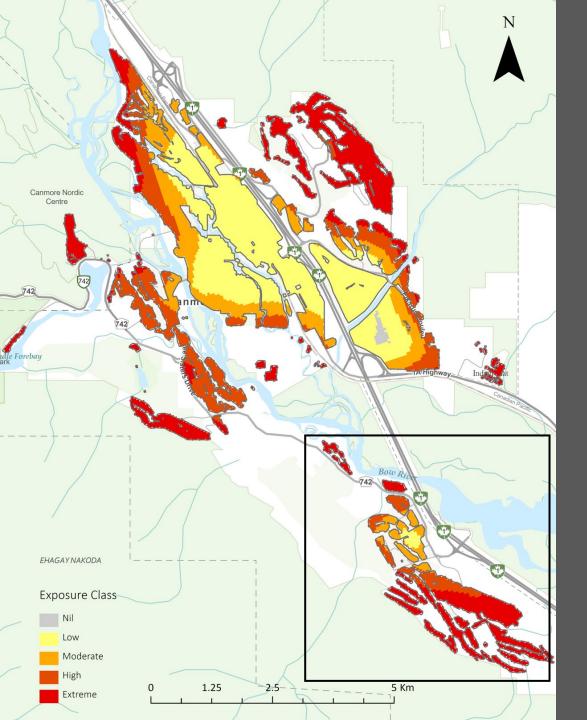




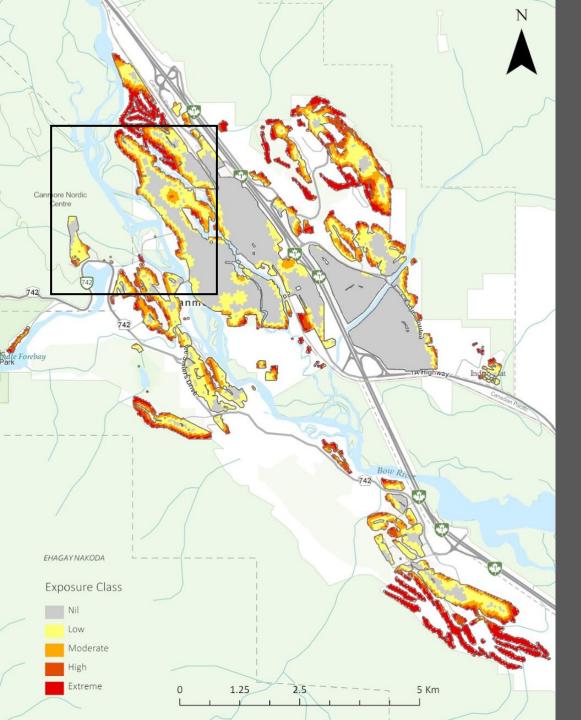




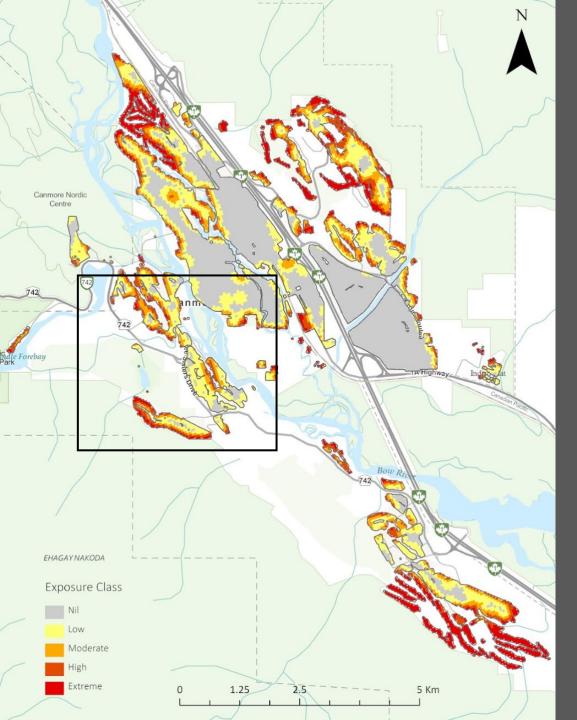




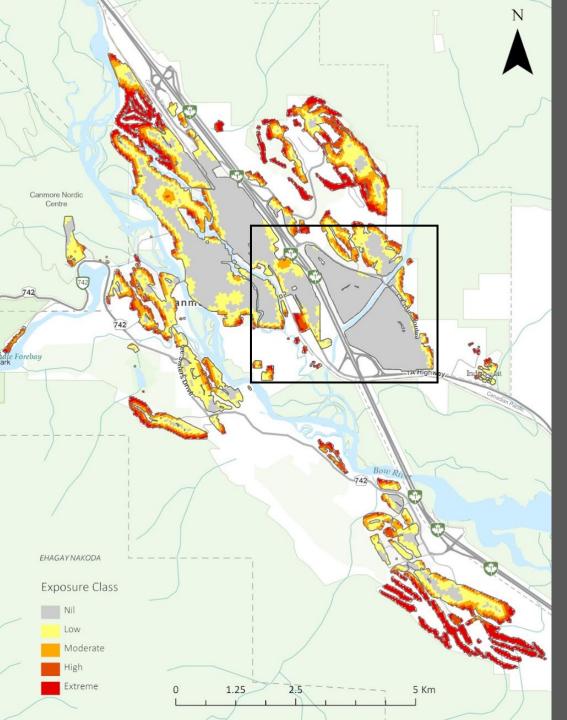




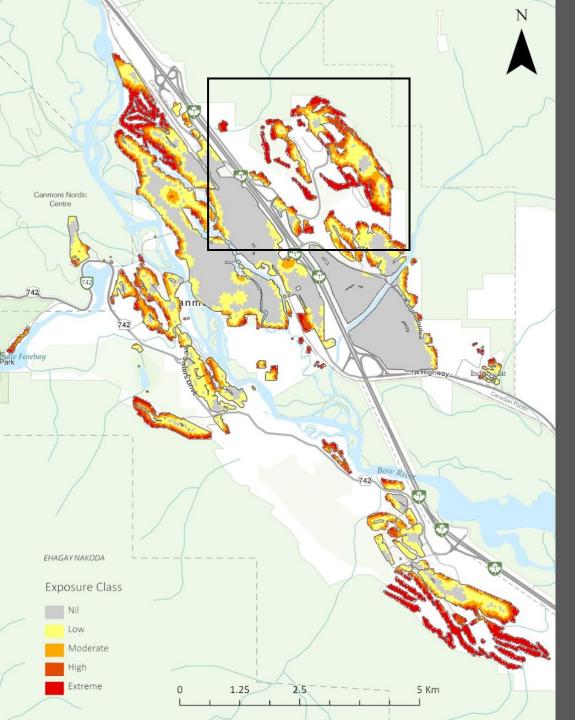




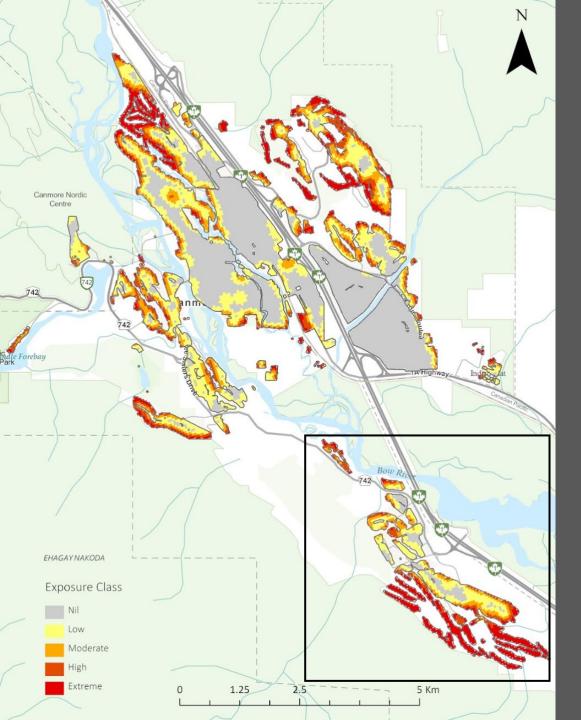






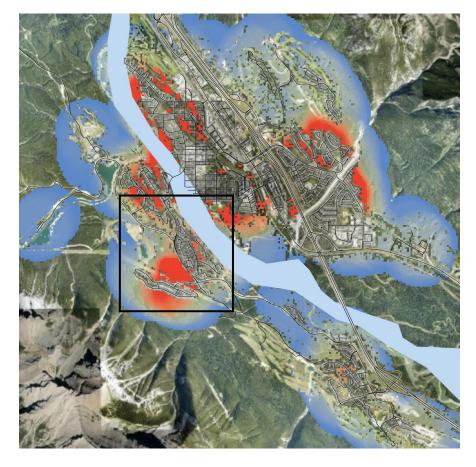






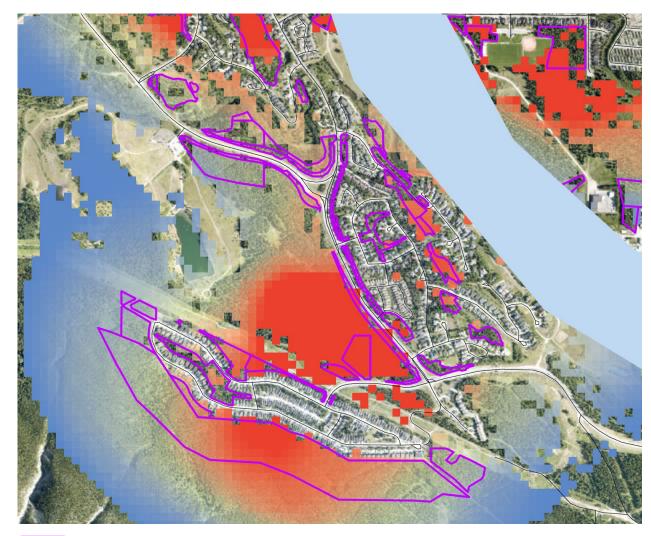


Which fuels are exposing the most buildings?



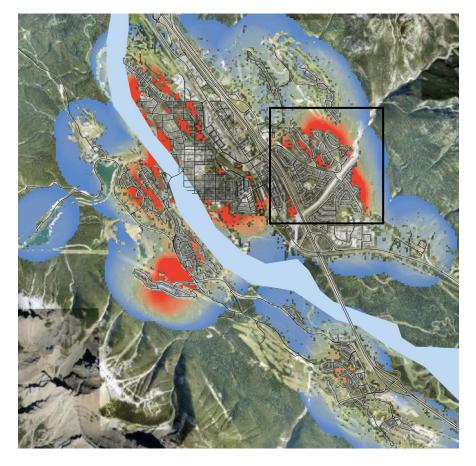
Building Exposure Load

722 0

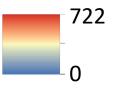


Existing fuel treatments

Which fuels are exposing the most buildings?



Building Exposure Load





Existing fuel treatments





Figure 9 – SWF-065 approached Highway 88 and extreme short-range spotting ignited multiple structures in the Town of Slave Lake.

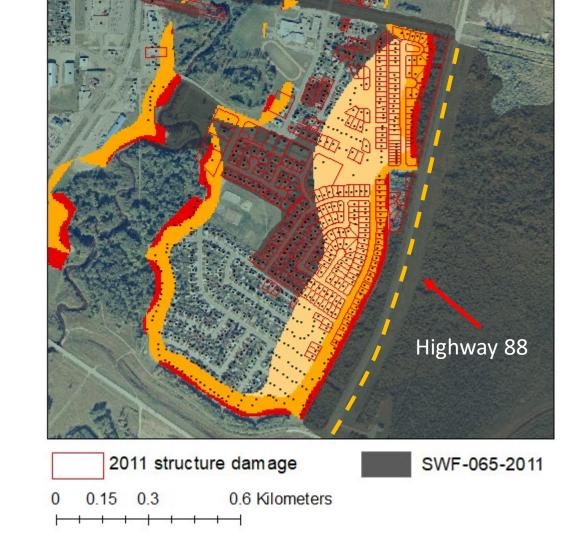


Exposure to Radiant Heat Embers (30 m) ≥10% Exposure to Shorter Range Embers (100 m) ≥10% Exposure to Longer Range Embers (500 m) ≥10%

2 Kilometers

+++

Structures



Thank you for listening...

Funding





Forest Resource Improvement Association of Alberta (FRIAA)

NRC · CNRC

National Research Council



Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction



Alberta Wildfire Management Branch

People





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Preparing for a Changing Climate: Implementing Emergency Response Plans for Extreme Heat & Wildfire Smoke in Canmore

June 16, 2024



Presentation Overview

- What is climate change in Canmore
 - Canmore's Climate Hazards
 - Canmore's Climate Risks
- Extreme Heat and Wildfire Smoke Project
 - How are heat and smoke event changing?
 - Impacts and Vulnerable Populations
 - Emergency Response Plans
 - Air Quality Monitoring
- What can you do?

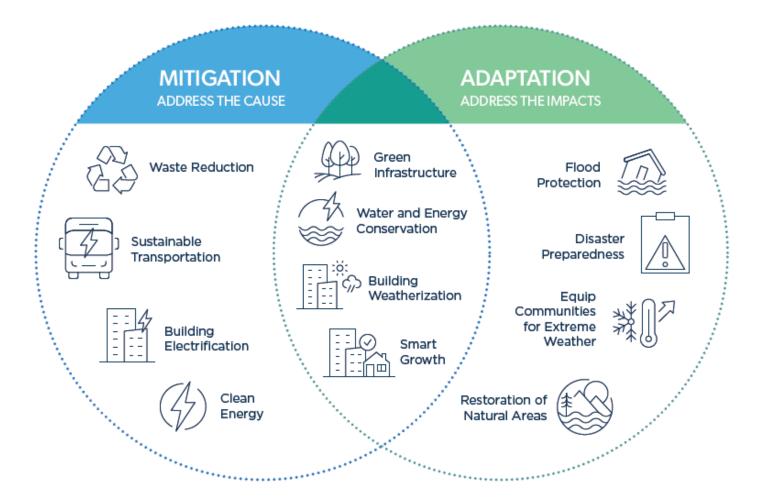


Climate Change in Canmore

- Climate: The long-term weather patterns of a given location averaged over a period of time, typically 30 years.
- Climate Change: Changes in long-term weather patterns caused by natural phenomena and exacerbated by human activities that alter the chemical composition of the atmosphere by the build-up of greenhouse gases, which trap heat and reflect it back to Earth's surface.
- Climate Change Adaptation: The process by which built, natural, social, and human systems adjust to actual or expected climate change. Adaptation seeks to manage unavoidable harm and leverage beneficial opportunities that result from the changing climate.



Climate Change Mitigation – Avoid the Unmanageable Climate Change Adaptation – Manage the Unavoidable





Climate Impacts and Canmore

Wetter

- River flooding
- Urban flooding
- Infrastructure damage
- Economic disruption
- Damage to natural environment
- Pollution
- Pest and diseases

Wilder

- Damage to infrastructure
- Damage to natural environment
- Emergencies
- Economic disruptions



Warmer

- Heat exposure
- Drought
- Urban heat island
- Increased energy use
- Fire
- Pests and diseases
- Food security



Understanding Climate Risk

- To what extent is an event a threat?
- How frequently does it occur
- How will climate change impact the threat?

- What are the direct impacts? (injury, environmental costs)
- What are the indirect impacts? (disruptions, stress)

Risk = Hazard Likelihood x Vulnerability x Consequence



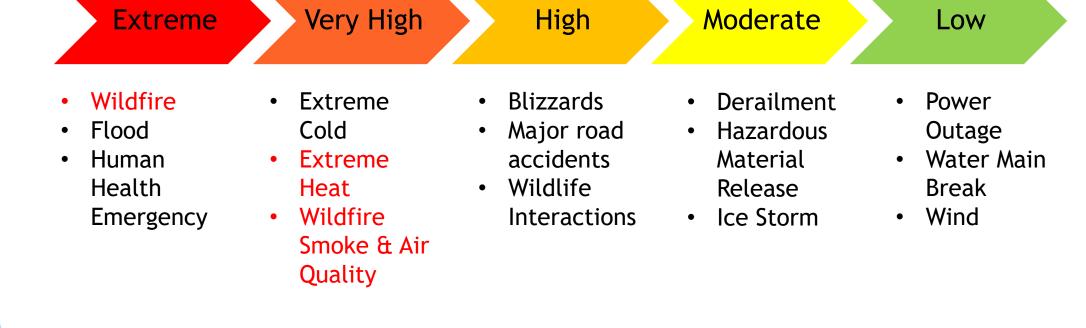
 How sensitive are we to future impacts being the same or beyond historical events?



Rank	Hazard	Hazard Threat	Vulnerability Consequence		Risk	
1	Ecoregion Changes	2.2	0.7	2.5	1.67	
2	Wildfire	2.1	0.9	4.5	3.90	
3	Steep Creeks	1.5	0.7	4.0	2.93	
4	Extreme Heat	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.80	
5	Riverine Flooding	1.1	0.7	4.0	2.67	
6	High Winds	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.50	
7	Freezing Rain/Ice Accumulation	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.30	
8	Dry Weather Conditions/Drought	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.60	
9	Extreme Cold/ Cold Snaps	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.27	
10	Snow Accumulation	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.20	



Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (HIRA)





Emergency Response Plans for Extreme Heat and Wildfire Smoke Project



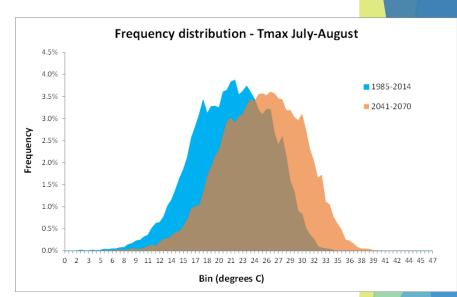
Heat and Smoke Trends and Projections

Observed daily highs (1985-2014)

- 95th percentile = 30.0°C
- → 4.5% chance the daily high in J-A was > 30.0° C
- ➡ 3 times per summer (J-A) this happened
- ➡ 14 times per decade this happened in summer
- 97.5th percentile = 30.9°C
- ➡ 3.0% chance the daily high in J-A was > 30.9°C
- ➡ 2 times per summer (J-A) this happened
- ➡ 9 times per decade this happened in summer
- 99th percentile = 32.1°C
- ➡ 1.0% chance the daily high in J-A was > 32.1°C
- → < 1 time per summer (J-A) this happened</p>
- ➡ 3 times per decade this happened in summer

Modelled daily highs (2041-2070)

- Now
- → 15.5% chance the daily high in J-A is > 30.0° C
- ➡ 10 times per summer (J-A) this will happen
- ➡ 48 times per decade this will happen
- Now
- → 13.0% chance the daily high in J-A is > 30.9° C
- ➡ 8 times per summer (J-A) this will happen
- ➡ 39 times per decade this will happen
- Now
- → 6-7% chance the daily high in J-A is > 32.1° C
- ➡ 4 times per summer (J-A) this will happen
- ➡ 20 times per decade this will happen



Heat and Smoke Impacts

	C and L a
Heat	Smoke
Health Concerns:	Health Concerns:
- Dehydration	- Lung irritation
- Heat Stoke	- Inflammation
 Accelerated impacts from respiratory and cardiovascular disease 	- Alter immune function
Other Impacts:	Other Impacts:
 Increased water temperatures Increased deterioration of concrete in roads, sidewalks and buildings Stress on energy transmission and distribution systems Overloading of building mechanical systems Increase stress to wildlife leading to more human-wildlife interactions 	 Overloading of building mechanical and ventilation systems Poor indoor air quality Increase stress to wildlife and poor visibility leading to more human-wildlife interactions



Who is most vulnerable?

Who's most at risk?



Older adults



Infants and young children



Women who are pregnant



People who work and exercise outdoors



People with reduced mobility



People experiencing homelessness



People who live alone or are socially isolated



People with pre-existing medical conditions and illnesses



People with substance use disorders



People living in high density housing with no indoor cooling



GUIDELINES FOR EMERGENCY CENTERS Cool and Clean Air Centers for Extreme Heat and Wildfire Smoke

Shuttles to and from centres are provided.



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evation Pla

vic Centre

No No No No No No

BUILDING SYSTEMS AND FEATURES - Extreme Heat and Wildfire Smoke							
HVAC Systems							
Facility can handle increased cooling loads due to high occupancy, with a target temperature of 24°C or lower. Natural or mechanical cooling systems are acceptable as long as they can handle increased occupant loads. (Section 4.2 - Health Canada's Guidance for Cleaner Air Spaces during Wildfire Smoke Events)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Facilities have humidity control systems which can achieve a target humidity of 35 to 50%. (Section 4.2 - Health Canada's Guidance for Cleaner Air Spaces during Wildfire Smoke Events)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Detailed SOP are available for building operators outlining processes during emergency events. Building systems are regularly balanced and inspected.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Power Systems				_			
Building has backup power generation systems meeting CSA C282 backup power generation standards and Section 3.2.7 of the National Building Code for emergency lighting and power generation.	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Electrical capacity of the building is appropriate for increased cooling loads and higher building occupancies. Must be able to meet the load for all life safety and critical building systems (emergency lighting, sprinklers and fire extinguishing systems, fire alarm systems).	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
System can be isolated by building zones if necessary to maintain critical building systems.	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Detailed SOP are available for building operators outlining processes to operate backup power systems. Backup power systems are regularly tested and inspected.	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
BUILDING SYSTEMS AND FEATURES - Wildfire Smoke Only							
HVAC Systems, Options	-	-		_			
Filters with MERV rating of 13 or more. Replacement filters are available. Optional: Odour- removing filters can be provided for additional comfort of occupants. Optional: A low- efficiency pre-filter is installed upstream to prevent rapid overloading of the filters.	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
AC systems that have recirculation capabilities to prevent outside air from infiltrating.	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
If applicable, Building Automation Systems need to be programmed for a 'Smoke Event' mode that will place systems in minimum outside air mode during occupied hours and close outside air intakes during unoccupied hours.	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Ductless mini split-type air-conditioner, fully enclosed air-handling unit. Applicable use in a single room or smaller area.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Emergency support areas/amenities should be capable of being isolated from the HVAC system.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Building Air Monitoring							
Monitoring sensors for indoor/outdoor air quality (consider AQHI, PM2.5 and ozone).	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Building systems should have sensors to monitor indoor CO and CO ₂ levels, preferably those featuring a low-level digital display showing real-time readings. Indoor CO ₂ levels should remain below 2,000 ppm. CO levels should remain below 9 ppm averaged over 8 hours, and 20 ppm averaged over 1 hour.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ventilation rates can be achieved with a desired rate of 15 cfm per person and minmum rate of 5 cfm per person.	<u>.</u> 2	?	?	?	?	?	?
BUILDING AND SITE ACCESSIBILITY - Extreme Heat and Wildfire Smoke							
Building Accessibility	_				_		
Building is accessible by emergency medical personnel. Building is in compliance with the Accessibility guidance in Section 3.8 of the National Building Code – 2019 Alberta Edition.	Yes Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No	Yes No	Yes Yes	Ves No
Site Accessibility and Features						1	
Site is accessible by emergency vehicles.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Site is accessible by walking or by transit.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Site has adequate parking available to meet increased demand during activations.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Building exterior is shaded (structure, trees) to cool the buildings and to sit under.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1	E	1				

Guidelines for Emergency Centers

GUIDELINES FOR EMERGENCY CENTERS **Cool and Clean Air Centers for Extreme Heat and Wildfire Smoke**

capacity to accommodate everyone under all agreements



ation Place

	Cant	Eleva	civic	Scout	Unio	Senic	oper
SERVICES - Extreme Heat and Wildfire Smoke							
Drinking Water and Food							
Cool drinking water available.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emergency food or snacks available.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Emergency food or snacks available for pets or service animals.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Medical Supplies and Care Spaces							
Medical supplies/first aid kits for heat stroke/overheating on hand.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Fridges/coolers to keep medicine or breast milk cool.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Quiet rooms for people who are sick or in need of medical attention.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
An established plan to arrange transport from centers to hospitals/medical centres.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Communication							
Contains a radio and landline phone.	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Public wi-fi or password readily available.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Access to interpreters for multiple languages.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Staff or volunteers that speak multiple languages.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Activities and Amenities							
Activities to keep people occupied (games, gym, books, television).	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Quiet spaces for sitting, working, and sleeping.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Spaces available for pets and service animals.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Plug-ins available to charge cell phones/electronics.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child care services or supports.	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Hygiene Facilities							
Has accessible washrooms, including child changing stations.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Site has the ability to accommodate portable toilets, if needed.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Has showers or provides access/shuttles to showers for longer activations.	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
For longer activations, access to laundry facilities to wash bedding, etc.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Beds/Cots and Seating							
Seating available.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tables and chairs available, preferrably near electrical source.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Beds or cots available, even for daytime activation.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Quiet areas for beds or cots and some more private locations ideally.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Hours of Operation, Staffing and Other							
Extended hours of operation. In an emergency it should be open 24 hours but less severe events should at least include evenings.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Site is secured afterhours (locked site, or on-site security staff).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Building maintenance staff are available to implement building systems emergency SOPs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Staff or volunteers to support amenities and services, including child, language and pet services.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Staff with first aid training.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Staff with specialized medical training.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
If other parties have emergency evacuation agreements with the site, the site must have	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

CANMORE

N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A

GUIDELINES FOR EMERGENCY CENTERS	creation	e				e		
Cool and Clean Air Centers for Extreme Heat and Wildfire Smoke	inmore Rec	evation Pla	vic Centre	out Hall	lieh Hall	niors Cent	bera House	Guidelines for Emergency
BUILDING SYSTEMS AND FEATURES - Extreme Heat and Wildfire Smoke	33		6	8	5	R		Contors
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Electrical capacity of the building is appropriate for increased cooling loads and higher building occupancies. Must be able to meet the load for all life safety and critical building systems (emergency lighting, sprinklers and fire extinguishing systems, fire alarm systems).				No				Emergency Medical Su Medical su
System can be isolated by building zones if necessary to maintain critical building systems.	Yes	No	No	No	No		No	SERVICES - Extreme Heat and Wildfire Smoke
Detailed SOP are available for building operators outlining processes to operate backup power systems. Backup power systems are regularly tested and inspected.	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Quiet room An establis
BUILDING SYSTEMS AND FEATURES - Wildfire Smoke Only								Communication Contains a radio and landline phone. Yes Yes No
HVAC Systems, Options	_		_				_	Public wi-fi or password readily available. Yes Yes No No No
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system.				140	110	110	110	Site has the ability to accommodate portable toilets, if needed. Yes
Building Air Mon Monitoring sense Building system: Building system:				tre	me	He	at a	
featuring a low-le								Yes Yes <thyes< th=""> <thyes< th=""> <thyes< th=""></thyes<></thyes<></thyes<>
remain below 2,01 20 ppm averaged over 1 hour.								Beds or cots available, even for daytime activation. No No No No No No No No
20 ppm averaged over 1 hour. Ventilation rates can be achieved with a desired rate of 15 cfm per person the minmum rate of 5 cfm per person.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Quiet areas for beds or cots and some more private locations ideally. Yes Yes Yes No No Yes Hours of Operation, Staffing and Other Yes Yes
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Site Accessiblity and Features								Staff with first aid training. Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
Site is accessible by emergency vehicles.			Yes					Staff with specialized medical training. No No No No No No No
Site is accessible by walking or by transit.			Yes					If other parties have emergency evacuation agreements with the site, the site must have N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A
Site has adequate parking available to meet increased demand during activations.	_		Yes					capacity to accommodate everyone under all agreements
Building exterior is shaded (structure, trees) to cool the buildings and to sit under. Shuttles to and from centres are provided.	_		No No					CANMORE

Air Quality Monitoring – purpleair.ca





WILDFIRE SMOKE

Emergency Response Plan

Response Strategies and Tactics										
Factor	Pre-Event Phase	Warning Phase	Emergency Phase – Activation of EOC	Post-Event Phase						
Activation Criteria	Pre-season communication in June or July. Highest risk is in August.	Forecast: AQHI 7-10 (High) during 2 day forecast period Data Source: Environment Canada (ECCC), Calgary Station Additional Monitoring Sources: FireWork, FireSmoke, Town of Banff	Forecast: AQHI 10+ (Very High) during 2 day forecast period and it is determined that there is an immediate public safety and health concern Data Sources: Environment Canada (ECCC), Calgary Station Additional Monitoring Sources: FireWork, FireSmoke, Town of Banff	Forecast: Observed AQHI of previous day does not achieve threshold trigger AND forecast AQHI does not achieve threshold trigger. Monitor resource use. If community resources are not being used consider demobilizing before the forecast trigger.						
Actions										
Communications *Messaging should be provided in multiple languages and using different methods (digital and physical signage).	 Attachment B Key Messages Town Staff: Reminders of the phases, general Town actions, roles/responsibilities, and notification of public messaging. Stakeholders: Organizations supporting vulnerable populations to confirm contacts, protocols and what individuals/organizations can do. General Public: What individuals can do to prepare and what the Town will do and when. 	 Attachment C Key Messages Town Staff: Notification of actions to implement, role of staff and any adjustment to working conditions of staff (especially outdoor workers). Stakeholders: Notification of enhanced services and actions by the Town that are targeted to vulnerable populations. Communication protocol for feedback on needs from stakeholders. General Public & Tourists: What individuals can do during smoke event and what enhanced services or actions that Town is providing. Encourage individuals to check on their neighbours. 	 Attachment D Key Messages Town Staff: Notification of ECC activation, redirection of staff resources or rescheduling of programs at Town facilities to support emergency actions, and adjustment to working conditions of staff (esp. outdoor workers). Stakeholders: Notification of ECC activation & communication protocols, emergency clean air centre locations and services, enhanced actions by the Town targeted to vulnerable populations. General Public & Tourists: Notification of emergency clean air centre locations by the Town targeted services and actions by the Town and services, enhanced services and actions by the Town and what individuals can do. Encourage individuals to check on their neighbours. 	 Attachment E Key Messages Town Staff: Notification of ECC de-activation, removal of temporary measures (water), deactivate clean air centre, re-establish regular programming at Town facilities, re-establish working conditions for staff. Stakeholders: Notification of ECC de-activation and removal of temporary measures. Solicit input of needs of vulnerable populations to recover from event. Postevent feedback on impacts and improved supports. General Public & Tourists: Notification of ECC de-activation and removal of temporary measures. Postevent feedback on impacts and improved supports. Encourage individuals to check on their neighbours. 						
Water Stations (see map)	 Confirm condition, number & sites for water stations. 	 Communicate locations of public drinking water fountains (Rec Centre, Elevation Place, Civic Centre). Consider: Setup temporary water stations including at off leash dog parks, monitor and refill regularly. 	 Implement actions in warning phase rather than consider. Monitor and refill temporary water stations more frequently. Consider: Additional locations if needed. 	 Removal of temporary water sources. 						
Clean Air Centres (see map and Attachment F)	 Inspect and maintain HVAC systems, confirm backup smoke filters for HVAC, review emergency clean air SOP with maintenance staff. Confirm supplies and setup for activities/services. 	 Communicate locations of clean air spaces activities (Rec Centre, Elevation Place and Library). Consider: Extending hours for public clean air spaces. 	 Activate emergency clean air centres. Reschedule regular programming if needed, redirect Town staff to centres, solicit volunteers if needed, setup activities, quiet spaces, cots, emergency supplies and food. Direct facility maintenance staff to activate Smoke Emergency SOPs and monitor HVAC systems. 	 De-activate clean air centre and re-establish programing at Town facilities. 						
Transportation (see map)	 Review and confirm shuttle and transit plans to clean air centres focusing on vulnerable populations. 	 Enhance messaging on the use of transit and available parking to access clean air spaces. Consider: Warning signs and communication of increased risk of highway collisions with wildlife due to limited visibility and more unpredictable behaviour from wildlife. 	 Implement actions in warning phase rather than consider. Add additional transit routes or shuttles targeting vulnerable populations and clean air centres. 	 Re-establish regular transit services. Remove wildlife risk signs. 						
Other		 Follow Working in Smoke protocols. Consider: Notification and adjustment to permitted events and outdoor recreation groups. 	 Implement actions in warning phase rather than consider. Notification and adjustment to permitted events and outdoor recreation groups. 	 Re-establish or consider alterations to permitted events and outdoor recreation groups. 						

Response Plan Highlights

Pre-Season	 Prepare communication, confirm condition of structures, confirm plans 			
Warning Phase	• Communication / education, direct to public cool spaces			
Emergency Phase	 Potential to activate cooling centres, reschedule events, reschedule programming, additional services and resources 			
Post-Event	 Evaluate response, make recommendations for improvement, implement recommendations 			



ERP Exercises

Tabletop Emergency Social Services





What Can You Do?

Key Actions During Heat and Smoke Events:

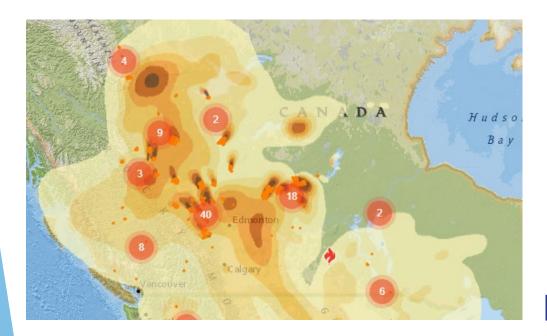


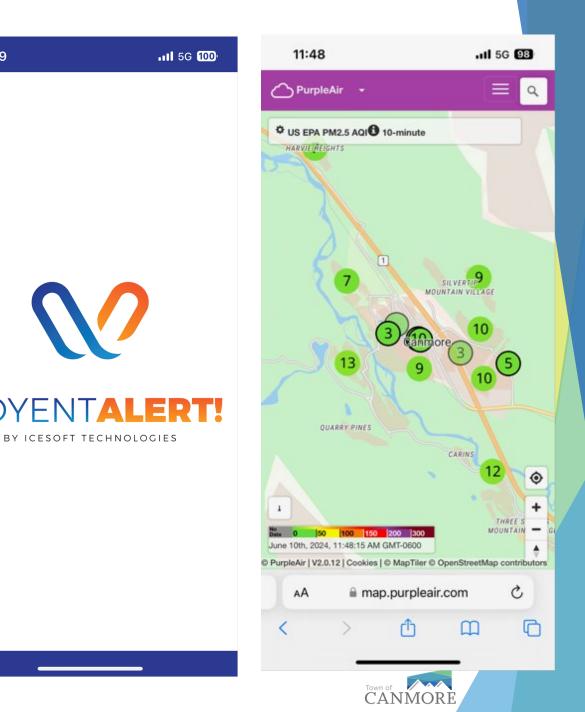
COOL, CLEANLIMIT TIMENO STRENUOUSSTAY HYDRATEDAIR SPACESOUTDOORSEXERCISE



Monitor Conditions:

- Weather current and forecasted Air Quality (purpleair.ca) Fire Smoke Map (firesmoke.ca) Town Alerts (Voyent Alert)
- Provincial/Federal Communication





10:19

Municipal Climate Change Action Centre

Thank you to MCCAC and the Climate Resilience Capacity Building Program



Municipal Climate Change Action Centre

UNDATION 0

In partnership with:





Questions?

Caitlin Van Gaal

Supervisor of Environment and Sustainability

Town of Canmore

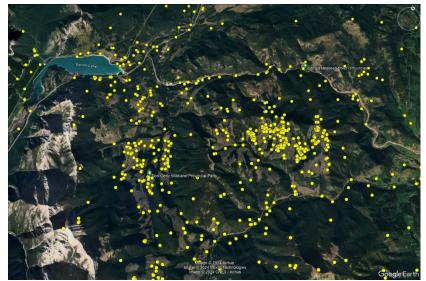
caitlin.vangaal@canmore.ca



Ecological Implications of Fireguards and FireSmart



John Paczkowski Alberta Forestry and Parks Kananaskis Region John.Paczkowski@gov.ab.ca





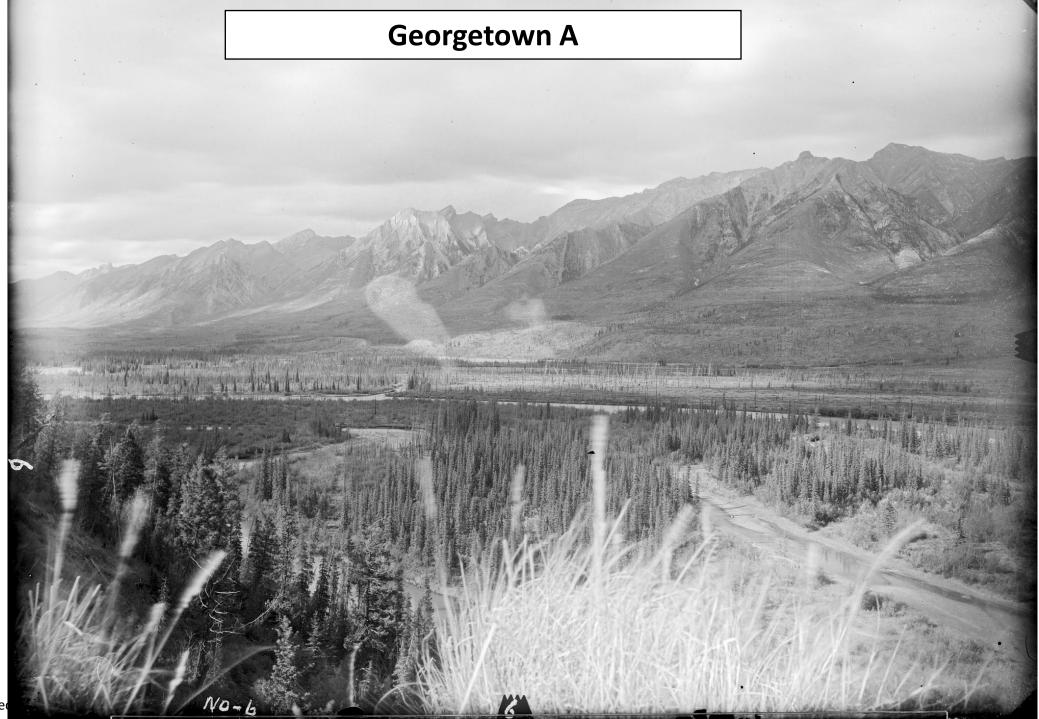
Classification: Protect





Classification: Protected A

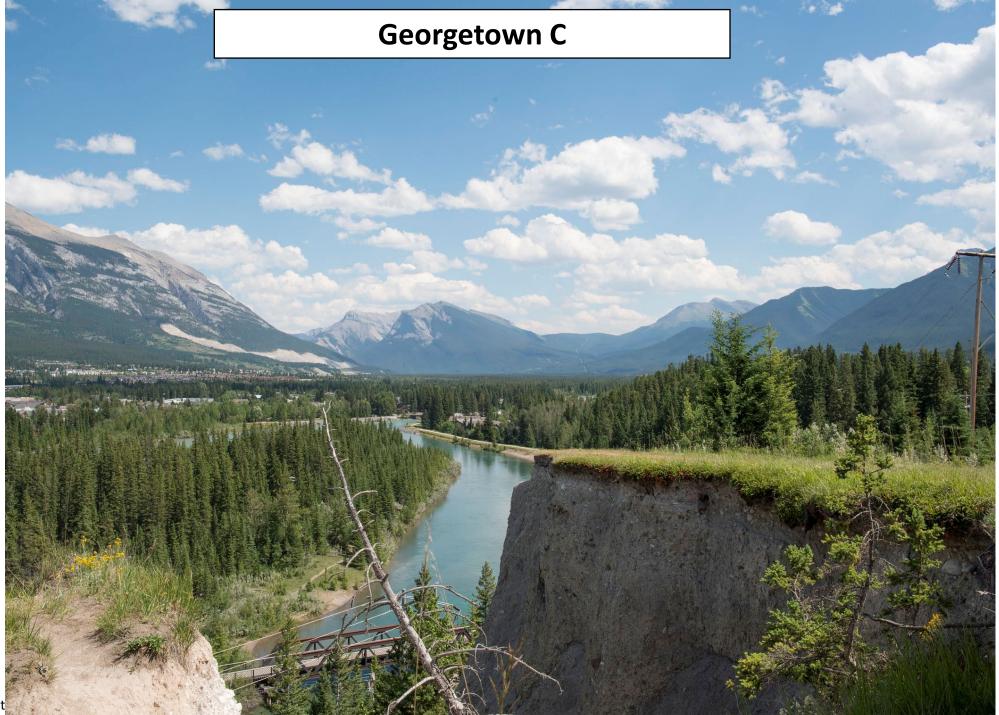








Classification: Protected A



Classification: Protect



Canmore Creek C

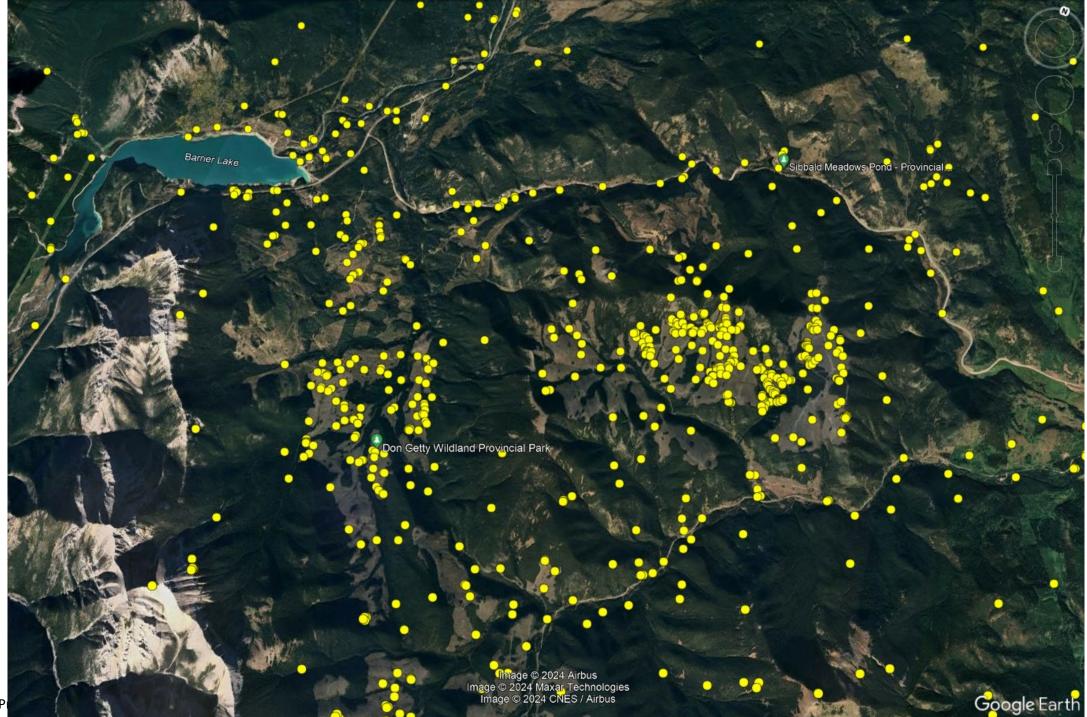


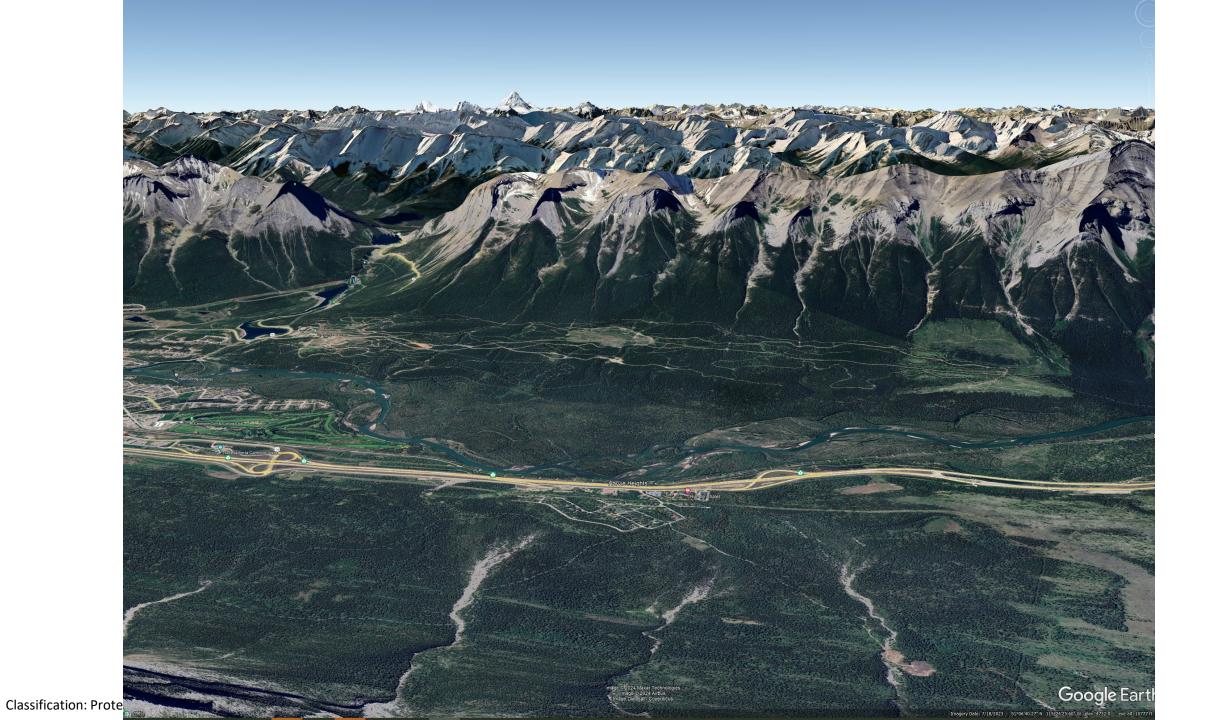
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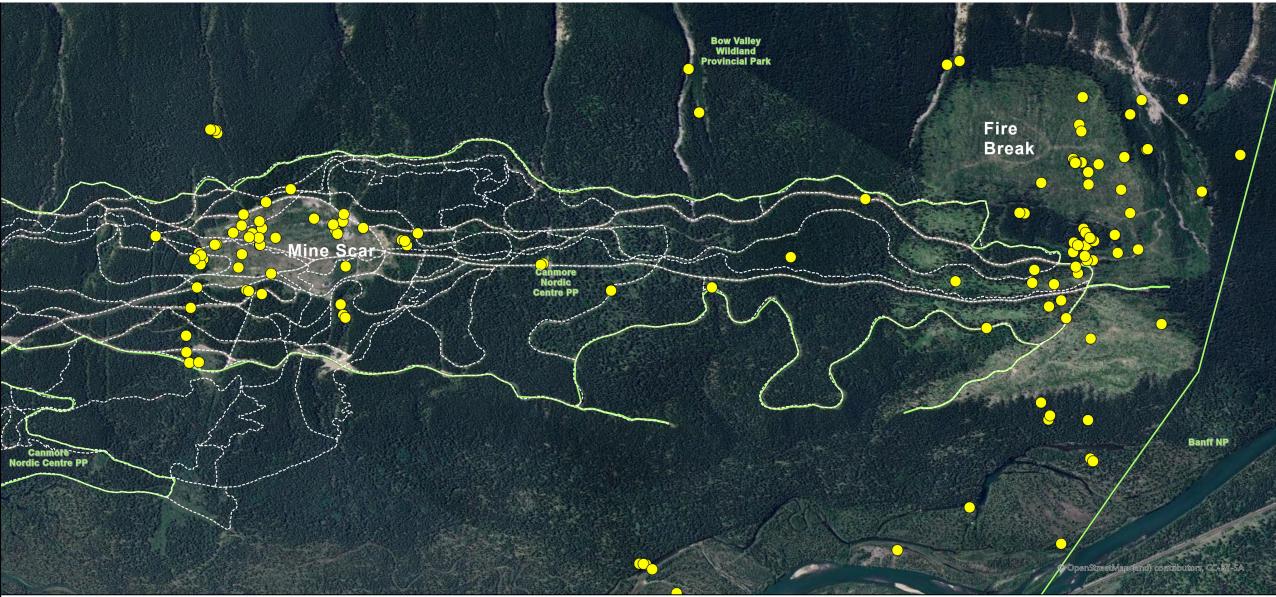


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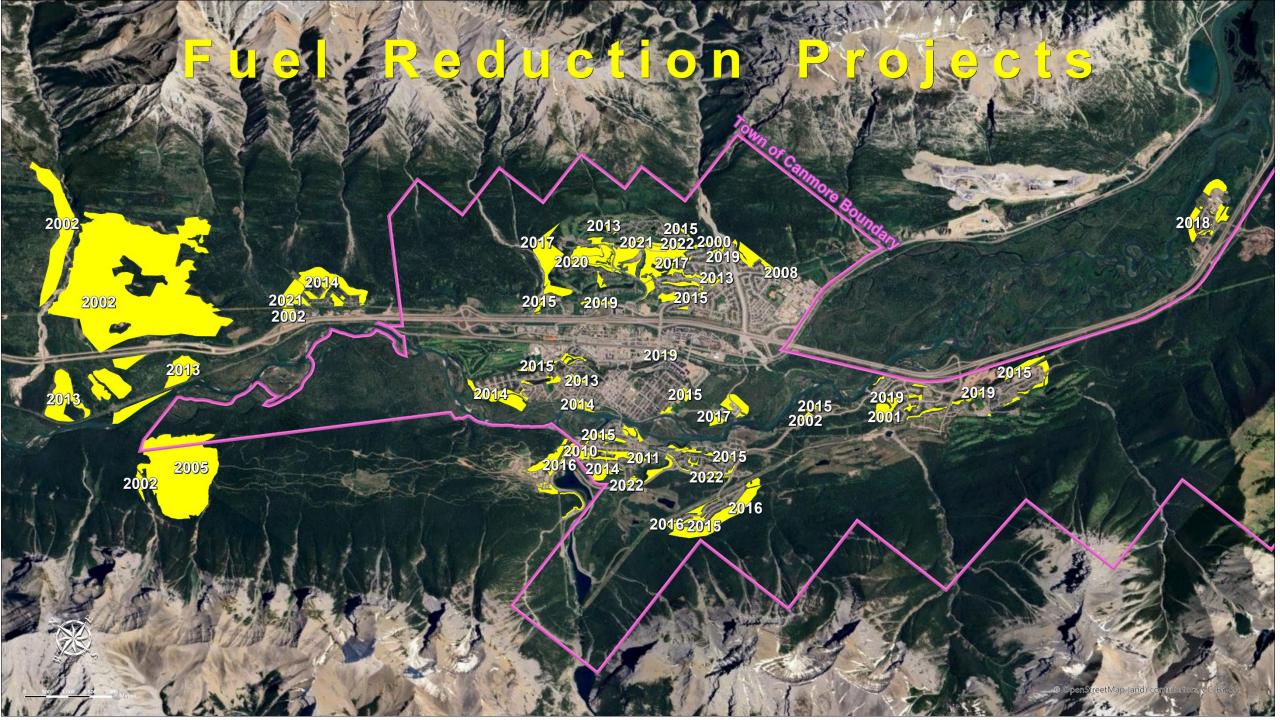


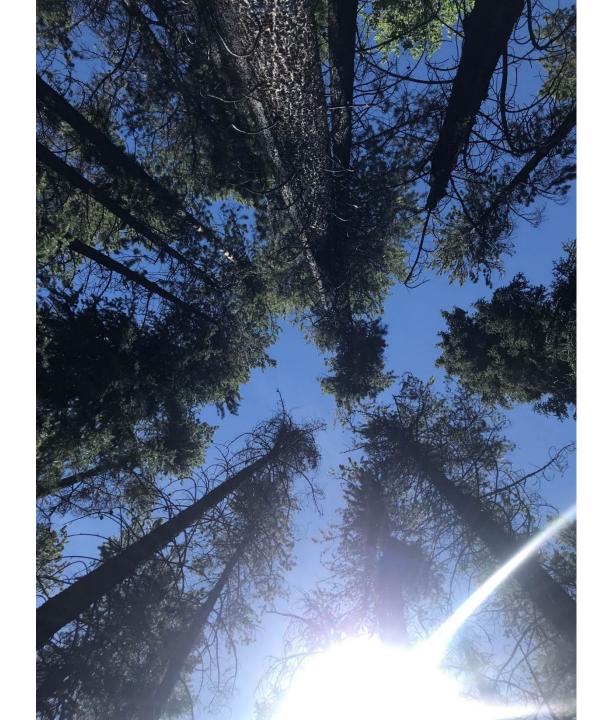






Legend Bear GPS location Park boundary	Bear 148 circa 2016-2017	S S	Alberta Parks, Canmore. File ref: CNC_Hab_Restoration Layout: Bear 148 circa 2016-2017, Date: June, 16, 2024. Bear GPS data courtesy of Bantf National Park.		
Designated trails	1:18,056 0 210 420 630 840 1050 Metres		Alberta Alberta Parks		



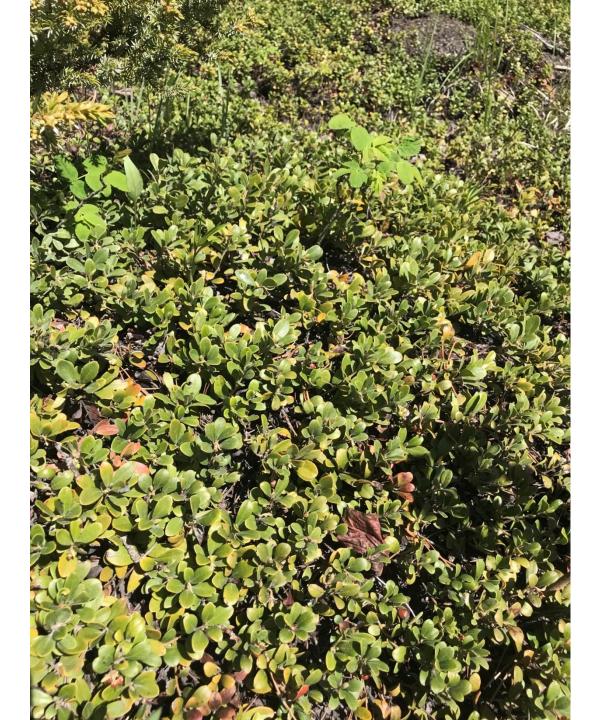


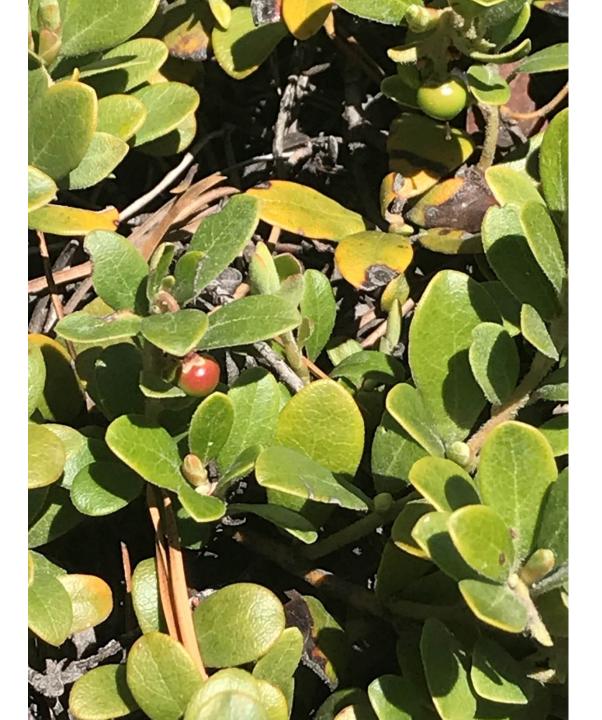
















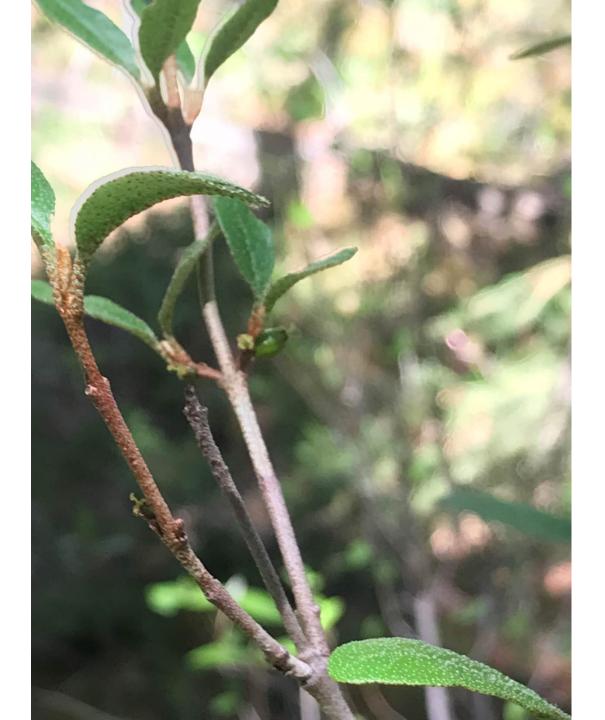






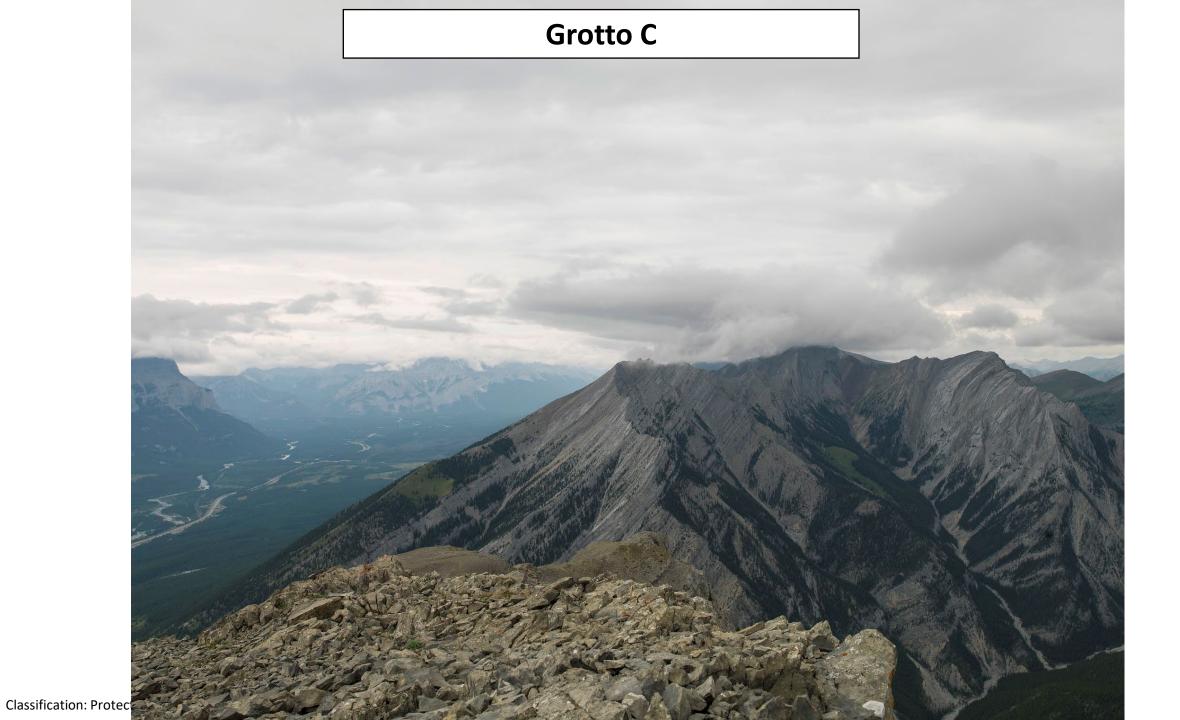




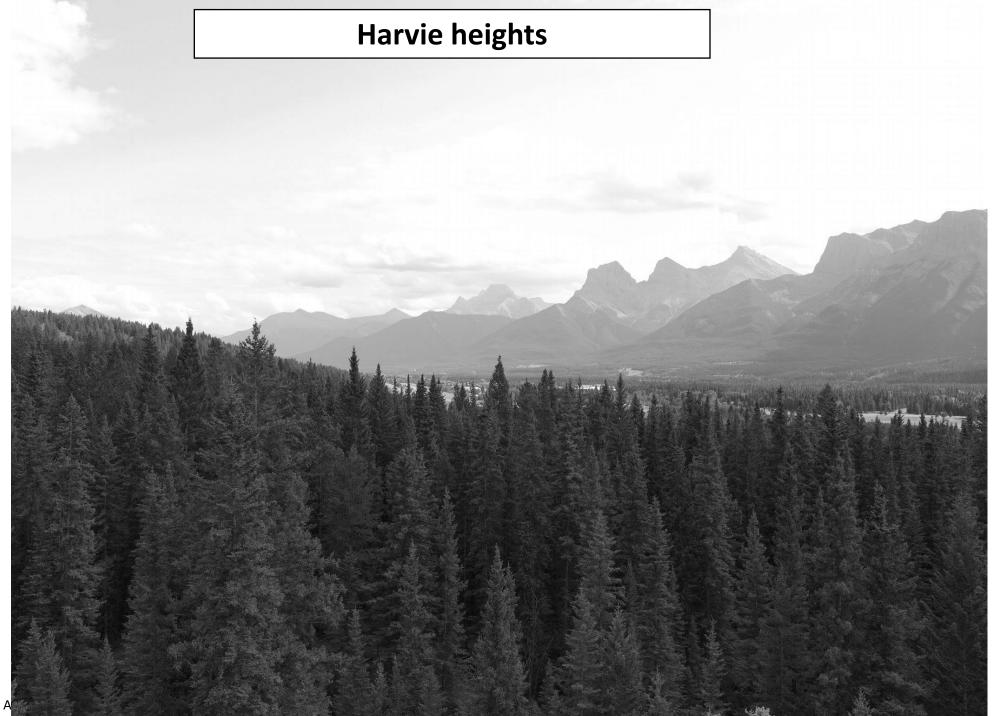




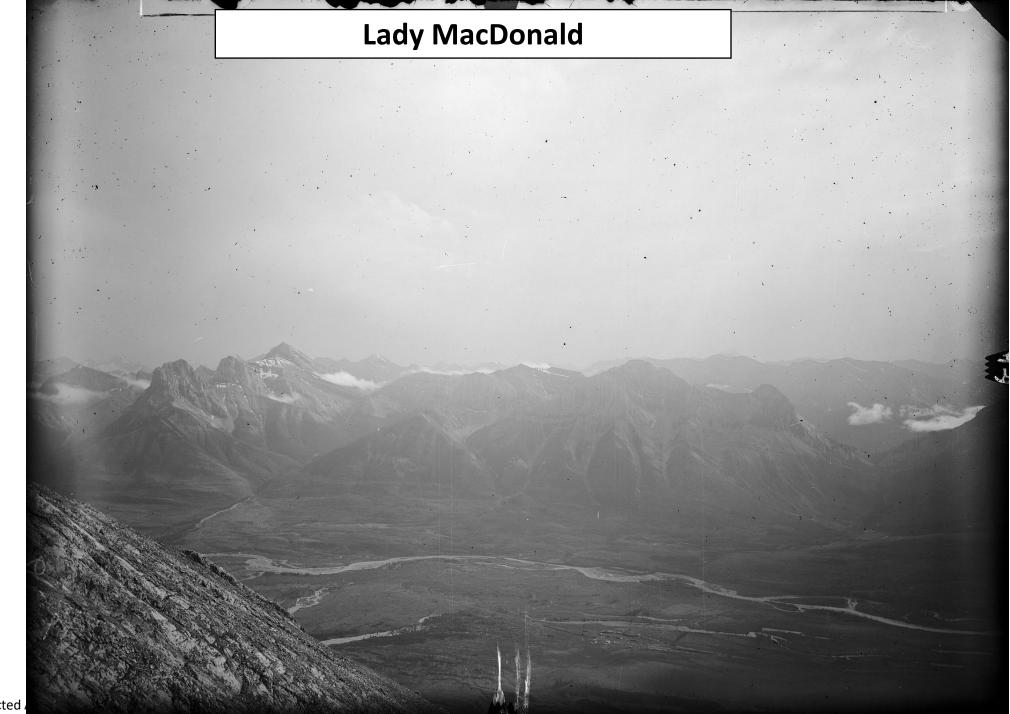


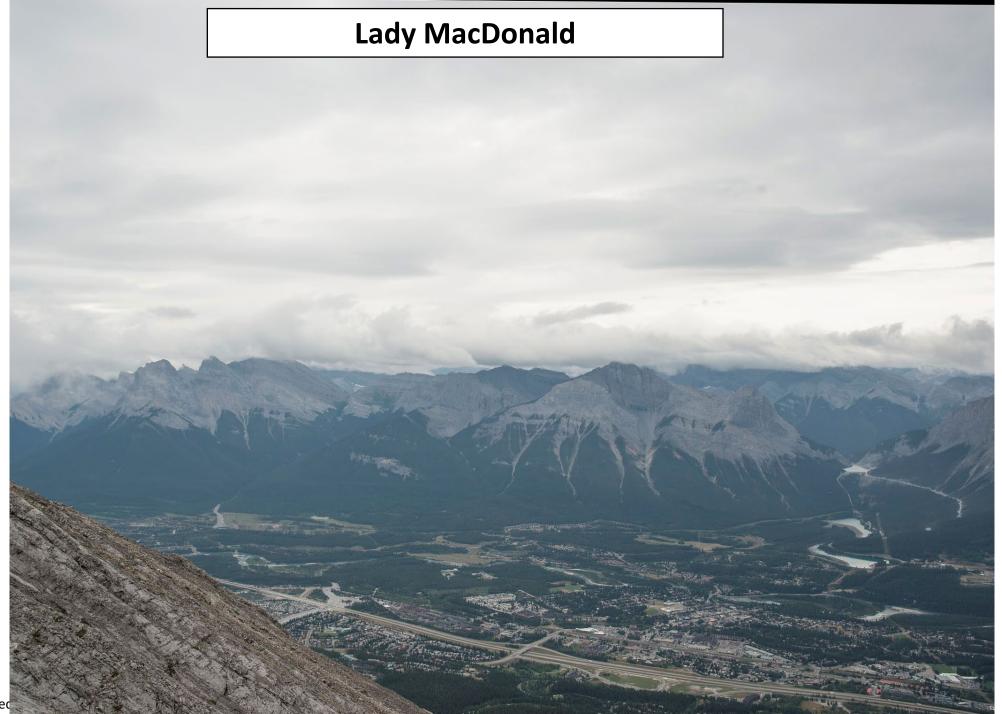


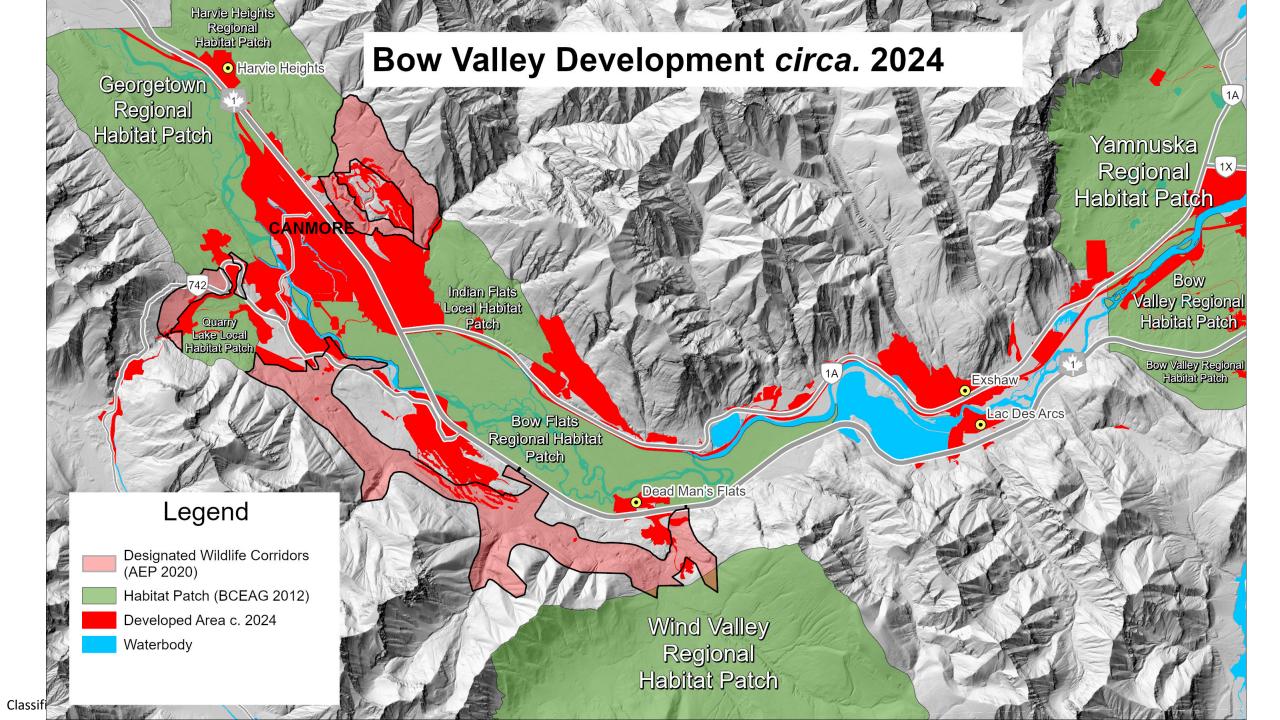






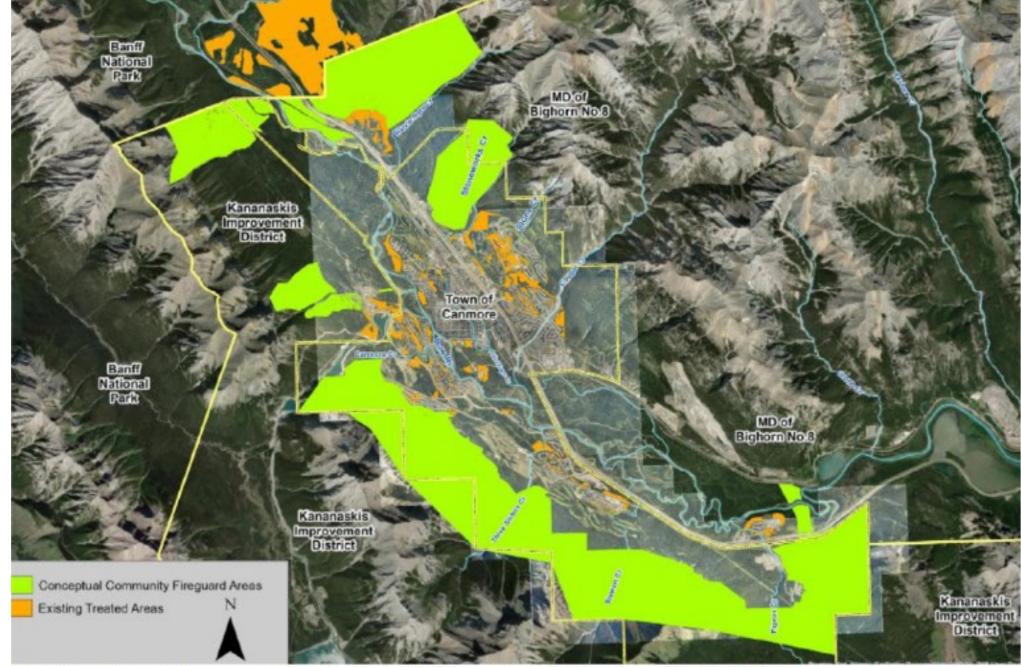








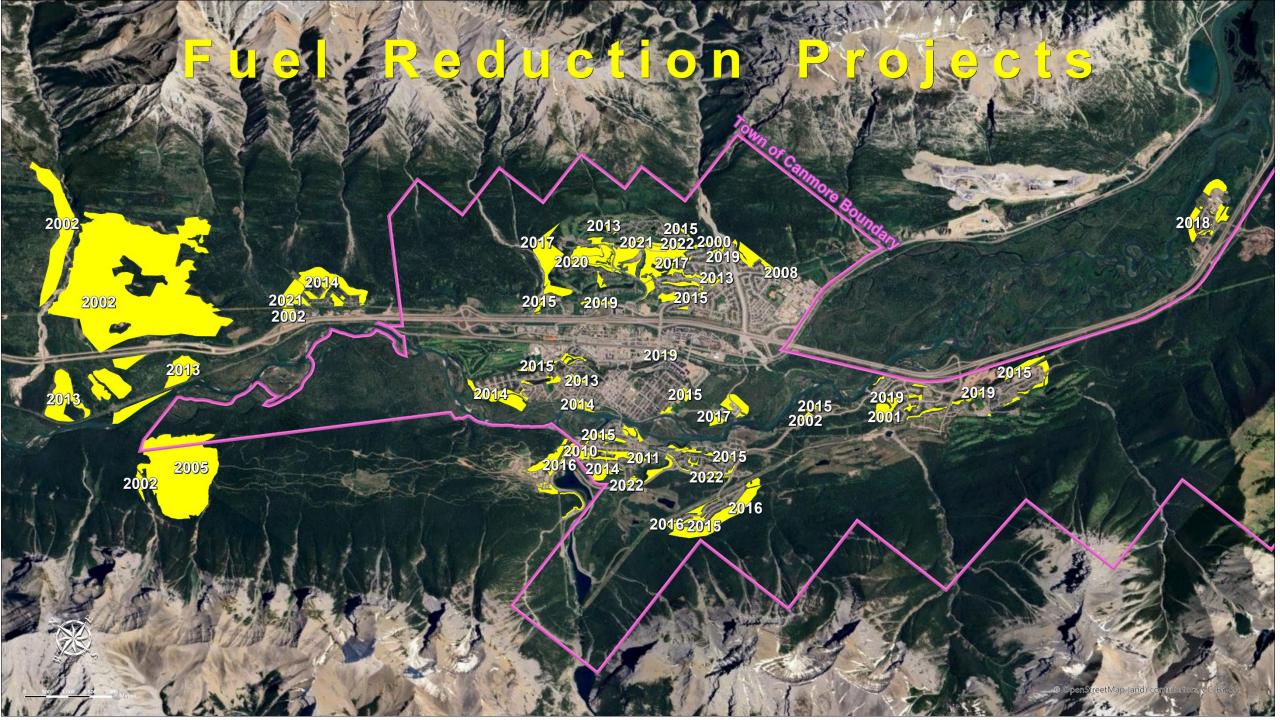




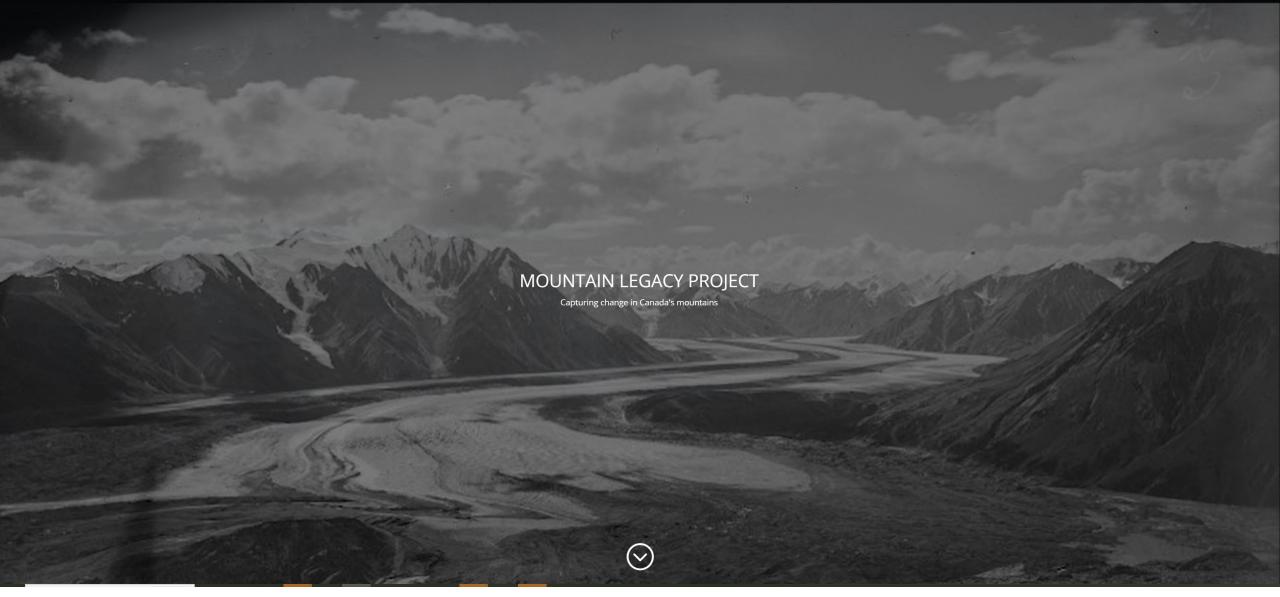
Planning is underway for large-scale fireguards to protect Canmore and neighbouring communities like Harvie Heights and Dead Man's Flats from Classification: Protecta future wildfire.











John Paczkowski Human Wildlife Co-Existence Team Lead Alberta Forestry and Parks Kananaskis Region John.Paczkowski@gov.ab.ca 403-609-8837





FireSmart – Introduction to Reducing Wildfire Risks

Laura Stewart, Provincial FireSmart Specialist

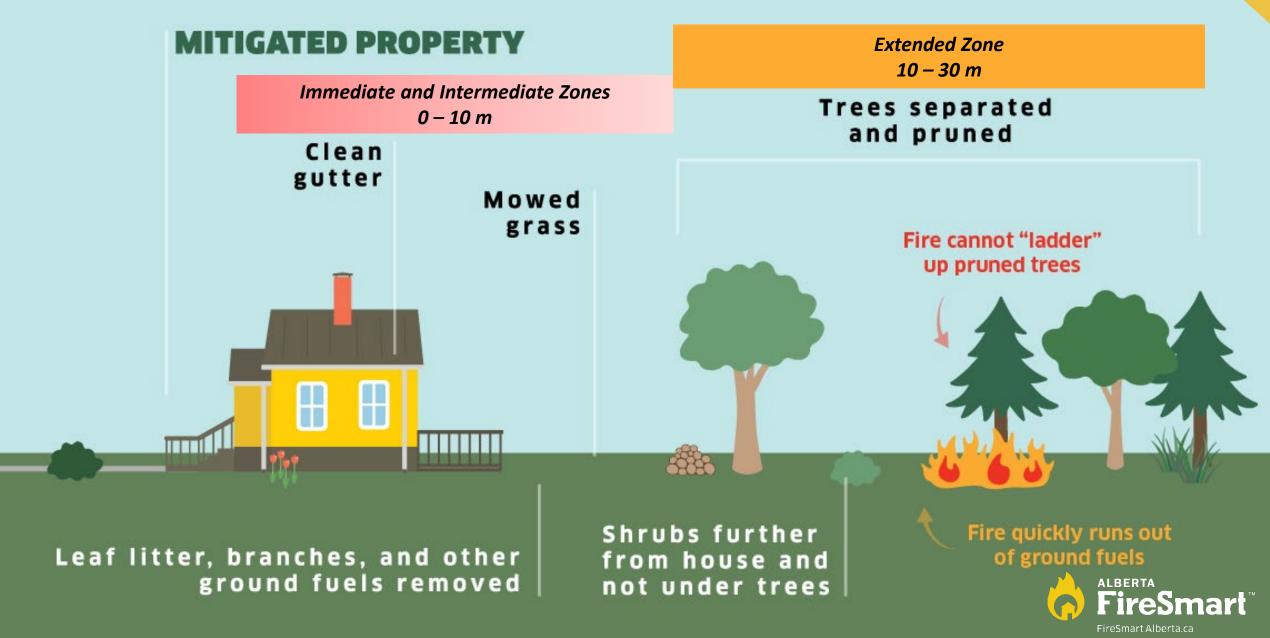
June 16, 2024 Canmore Wildfire Forum, Town of Canmore, AB



FireSmart, Intelli-feu and other associated Marks are trademarks of the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC).

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FireSmart Actions in the Home Ignition Zone





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INTERMEDIATE ZONE

1.5m to 10m



0m to 1.5m





ff

INTERMEDIATE ZONE

1.5m to 10m



0m to 1.5m

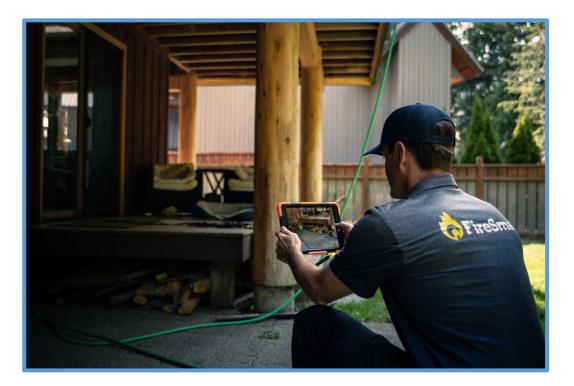






The Advanced Home Assessment Program...

... is for residents looking to mitigate their property's risk to wildfire.

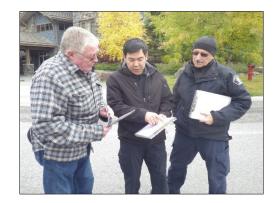


A **trained assessor** visits your property and reviews key areas within the home ignition zone.



Advanced FireSmart Home Assessment Program

- There is not a single home, neighbourhood or community that is the same in Alberta.
- This means that every single home and property has unique wildfire risks and unique actions that can be taken to reduce risk.
- FireSmart can feel inherently complicated.
- The Advanced FireSmart Home Assessment is designed to take the complicated out of FireSmart.







Trained Assessor will visit your property to complete assessment

- Offers an assessment of your property completed by a qualified and trained Assessor.
- Your Assessor will assess your property's unique risks and vulnerabilities, providing simple property-specific recommendations on how to reduce it.
- All recommendations are rooted in science and meet both National and International Wildfire Mitigation Best-Practices.

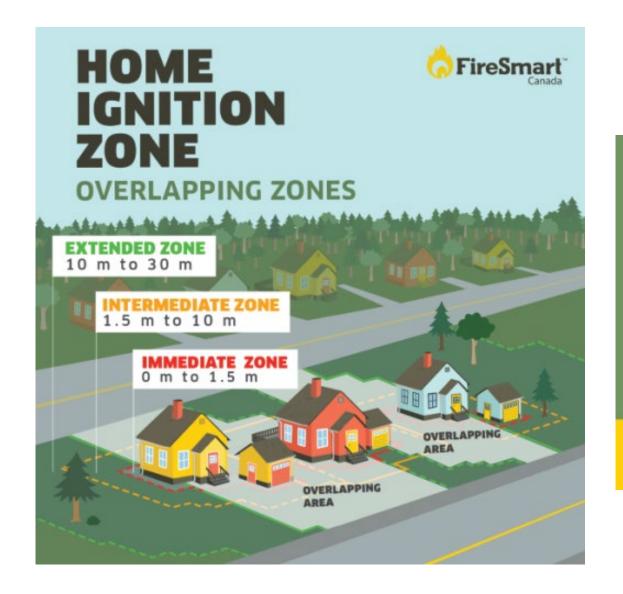








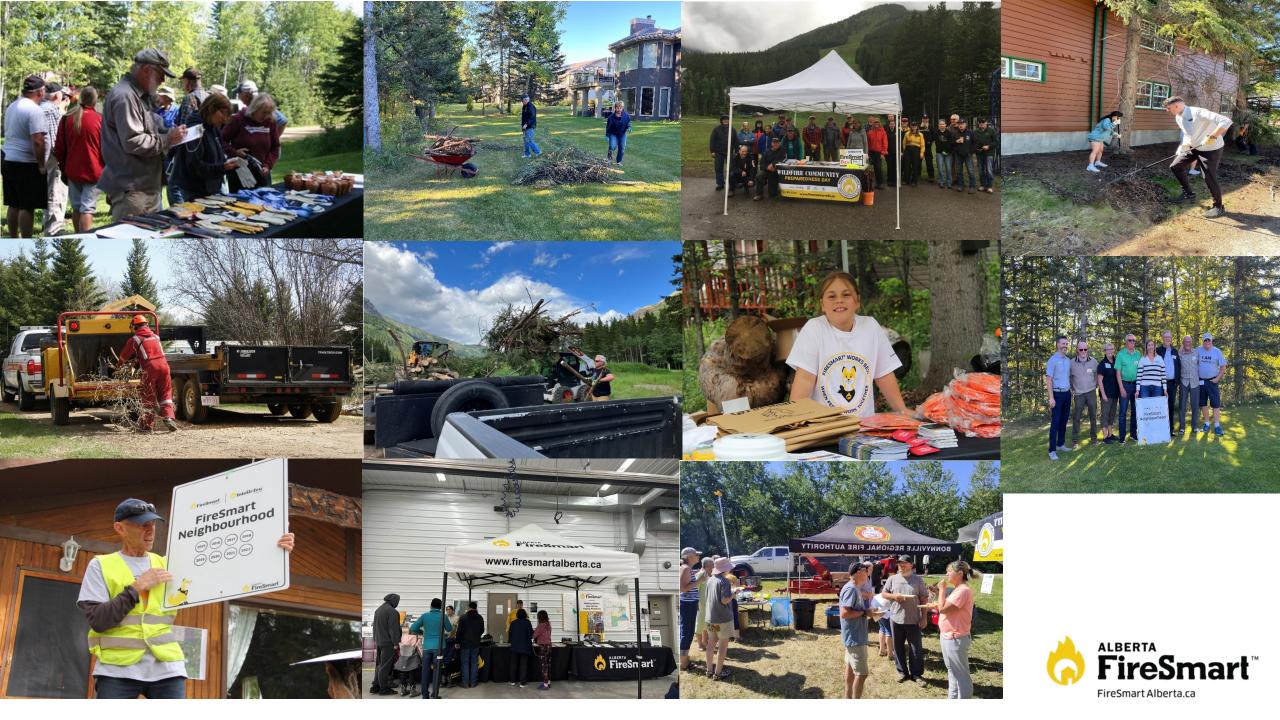
Neighbourhood Recognition Program (NRP)





PreSmart, Intelli feu and other associated Marias are trademarios of the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CFFC).





Key Neighbourhood Recognition Program Milestones

- Neighbourhood Champion contacts their local NRP Specialist
- Form a FireSmart Neighbourhood Committee
- Have a Neighbourhood Wildfire Hazard Assessment completed
- Develop a Neighbourhood Mitigation Plan
- Hold FireSmart events
- Celebrate success through the Neighbourhood Recognition application and renewal process

Recognition Application

🔅 FireSmart

FireSmart leighbourhood



Identify a Champion







Neighbourhood

Events





Why should you become a Recognized FireSmart Neighbourhood?

- Working together to increase resilience to wildfire is a great way to get to know your neighbours.
- Allows firefighters to concentrate their efforts on fighting the wildfire
- Mitigation measures reduce the probability of homes igniting due to embers.
- Develops strong connections with the local fire department.
- Gives you peace of mind, knowing that your property and neighbourhood are more prepared in the event of a wildfire.



FireSmart Canada Online Training

🧑 FireSmart 🧑 Intelli-feu

HOMEOWNERS - PROGRAMS - RESOURCES - TRAINING - ABOUT FIRESMART - SHOP CONTACT US - 📜 🔎

FireSmart 101

More so than ever before, Canadians are feeling the direct and indirect impacts of wildfire. There is a growing need for FireSmart education.

FireSmart Canada has developed a FREE one-hour course for those who are getting started with FireSmart and want to learn more.

FireSmart 101

- provides an introduction to FireSmart and its principles
- helps participants understand the need to protect homes and properties from wildfire
- defines the wildland urban interface
- outlines the seven FireSmart disciplines
- explains the FireSmart the home ignition zone.

There's a short guiz at the end to ensure participants understand the material.

FireSmart 101 empowers residents to take action!

Start the course

Start FireSmart 101 Commencer le cours

FireSmart Level 1 Ambassador



FireSmart Ambassadors serve as frontline representatives, knowledgeable about FireSmart within the local community. As promoters of FireSmart guidelines, programming, and concepts, they play a foundational role in building awareness of and promoting wildland fire prevention and encouraging action within their community. Ambassadors do not conduct technical assessments.

Find more information on the position and its requirements: FireSmart Ambassador Role Description.

Training

The FireSmart Ambassador training is a four-module online course, open to anyone, regardless of background or role in the community. The course takes approximately 3 hours to complete and can be stopped and started at any point. The goal of the Level 1 training is to have as many FireSmart Ambassadors in communities as possible because the more educated community residents and leaders are on FireSmart, the more resilient to wildland fire they will become. Anyone wanting to advance to Level 2-4 roles will be required to have completed the Ambassador training.

Access Level 1 FireSmart Ambassador training here.



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En francais



Program Support

Our goal at FireSmart Canada is to see wildland fire-resilient communities from coast to coast to coast. And we know that to get there, every province and territory must have the right tools to implement their mitigation/FireSmart programs.

That is why we have developed a comprehensive role structure and accompanying training to grow and strengthen capacity within the provincial and territorial FireSmart teams.

The roles comprise of four levels:

- Level 1 FireSmart Ambassador Level 2 – Neighbourhood Recognition Progam Specialist
- Level 3 Home Ignition Zone Specialist
- Level 4 Program Coordinator

Classification: Protected A

FireSmart 101

https://firesmartcanada.ca/programs/firesmart-101/





Level 1 – FireSmart Ambassador





Classification: Protected A

FireSmart Alberta Website

FireSmart[™]

We have a new website!

Visit **www.firesmartalberta.ca** for access to resources and information to help build wildfire resilience in Alberta!













Questions?

Thank You!

Laura Stewart Provincial FireSmart Specialist 587-985-2095 Iaura.a.stewart@gov.ab.ca