



REPORT



Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Adaptation Recommendations



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Overview and Approach

The Town of Slave Lake (the Town) engaged Associated Engineering and All One Sky Foundation to develop an understanding of climate vulnerabilities and risks to Town-owned infrastructure and assets. The Town is conducting this work with funding from the Municipal Climate Change Action Centre (MCCAC) Climate Resilience Capacity Building Program.

A series of risk identification and assessment workshops were conducted with the Town using the Public Infrastructure Engineering Vulnerability Committee (PIEVC) High Level Screening Guide (HLSG) Process. PIEVC is currently administered by the PIEVC Program Alliance consisting of Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction, the Climate Risk Institute, and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. The assessment was conducted on the following assets and areas:

- Water
- Wastewater
- Stormwater
- Solid Waste
- Airport
- Buildings/Facilities
- Roads
- Parks, Trails, Sports Field
- Fleet

The purpose of this assessment is to conduct a climate-based risk analysis for the Town's infrastructure and to summarize the highest-priority climate risks. In addition, the assessment also identified facilities that would benefit from additional assessment efforts.

The project scope can be illustrated in **Figure E-1** showing the scope of the climate risk assessment conducted on the following:

- Built environment with consideration of municipal infrastructure and building assets, as well as the level of service that these assets provide.
- Community-wide social, health, and local economy.

This encompassing evaluation allowed the assessment to recognize the dependencies between people and the services that the assets provide.

Figure E-1 Climate Risk Assessment on Community-Wide Asset and Services



The **PIEVC High Level Screening process** was used to assess the municipal assets and services. The assessment considered:

- **Direct physical damages/impacts to assets** – stormwater, water, wastewater, solid waste, roads, fleet, equipment, buildings/recreation facilities, parks, trails, sports field.
- **Direct services losses**, such as a flooded roadway that is impassable or outdoor facilities being closed because of smoke or heat.
- **Indirect effects of those direct impacts** – impact to the employees' ability do the work.

The **community-wide climate risk assessment** considered all potential climate-related impacts affecting the Town, including the natural environment, non-municipal assets and services, the economy, and the health and well-being of people in the community. This scope does not include details of each components listed, but a qualitative discussion.

Climate Hazards Impacts

Based on the climate model projection data for the Slave Lake area, some climate hazards are showing an increasing trend into the future. **The largest shifts are for extreme heat (days above +30°C), number of cooling days, frost-free seasons, annual total precipitation.** These climate hazards have likelihood scores increasing from 3 to 5. The climate changes to **lightning, hail storm, wildfire, drought and high winds**, although not specifically quantifiable, the projections are suggesting that more frequent and longer periods will be observed.

On the contrary, some climate events have a decreasing trend that may be beneficial to the Town. These climate events are **low temperature days (days below -30°C), and number of freeze-thaw events.** Precipitation with **extreme rainfall events and persistent rainfall** are increasing, but the climate model is not showing a high increase.






Results

Specific to the built infrastructure, the results for each infrastructure components aimed to answer the following two key questions:

1. Which climate hazards have the highest impacts on the infrastructure?
2. Which infrastructure components are the most vulnerable?

The two key questions illustrate which climate hazards may impact the asset the most and where efforts should be allocated. It is also important to note that other individual asset components of high-risk scores that are not necessarily listed under the risks are also noteworthy and should be reviewed as part of the Town asset management plan. The five highest risk climate hazards for the Town area are shown in **Table E-4**.

Table E-4 Five Highest Risk by Climate Hazards to Town Owned and Operated Assets

Rank	Climate Hazard	Potential Impacts
1	 Hottest Days (Above 30°C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing use of energy for cooling buildings. Asphalt surface deterioration. Equipment running hot resulting in potential damage. Health impacts on employees working outdoor. Increase of fires at landfills. Higher temperatures impacting water quality.
2	 Short Duration Intense Rainfall/Overland Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding of stormwater systems, including storm ponds, catch basins, and drainage ditches. Flooded parking and landscaped areas around buildings. Disruption to transportation network. Flooding of trails and playparks resulting in damage or closure. Impacts at the landfill site include an increase in leachate production, overfilling stormwater ponds, and ditches. Overwhelming lift stations, sanitary collection lines, forcemains, and lagoons. Sediment release impacting water quality.
3	 Wildfire and Smoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing visibility. Increasing maintenance on equipment and building ventilation filtration system. Increasing emergency services attending to health issues. Health impacts on employees working outdoors. High risk of landfill fires due to highly flammable waste.
4	 High Winds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damaging buildings, structures, trees, signs. Fallen trees/branches blocking roadways. Increasing flying debris at landfills. Injuries to outdoor workers and public. Water spray when lagoon is full. Impacting communication systems/SCADA.
5	 River Flooding/Increase Lake Water Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damaging trails and roads along the creek. Impacting outfalls, increase maintenance and repairs. High lake water levels and wave action impacting the shoreline at the airport.

The infrastructure systems that are most impacted (high risk scores) are Parks, Trails, Sports Field, Buildings, Roads, Stormwater Management, and Solid Waste Management. For the remaining assets, although they do not have high risk scores, there are still associated risks that require attention to ensure the expected level of service is maintained. (Table E-5)

Table E-5 Risk Scores of Infrastructure Systems

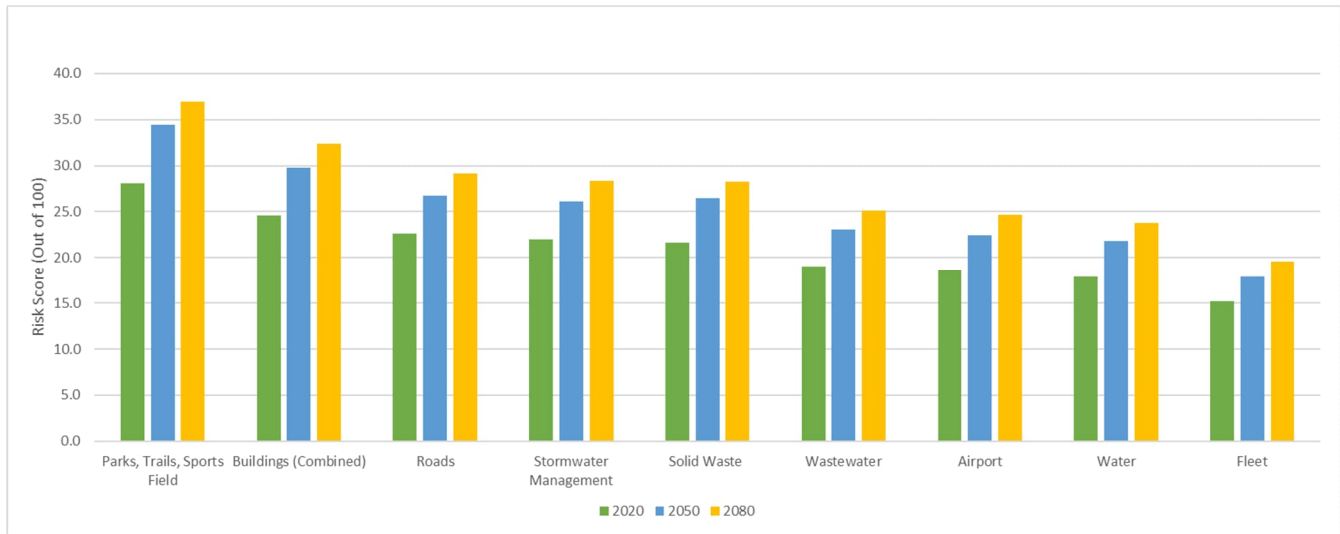





Table E-6 below shows highest rated climate hazards impacting the community, as determined through the community-wide risk assessment. The impacts noted are mainly affecting the health and well-being of the community.

Table E-6 Community-Wide Highest Risk Results

Climate Hazards	Highest Impacts	Description
	Loss of/reduced road access during winter	Loss of, or reduced access of roads during winter has economic impacts for businesses that support the resource sector (hotels, restaurants, supply stores, etc.), and recreational users that rely on these roads for access.
	Wildfire smoke – air transport disruption	Loss of, or disruption in air transportation due to low visibility from smoke, including patient emergency transport, and firefighting.
	Wildfire smoke – health impacts	Localized health impacts, particularly on vulnerable populations such as seniors, low income living in poor housing conditions and homeless.
	Wildfire smoke – reduced recreation	Reduced outdoor recreation opportunities and quality of life during smoke events.
	Increased space cooling costs	Increased costs for residents, businesses and the municipality to cool homes and buildings during the summer. Potential need to expand or add HVAC systems to existing homes and buildings.

Adaptation Planning

The Community Climate Adaptation Planning Guide developed by All One Sky Foundation was used in guiding the discussion. The recommended options for adaptation actions were listed in the following:

1. **No Action** – no additional actions required - business as usual.
2. **Conduct Research, Studies, or Assessments** to obtain further information on the nature of the risk to better inform the decision-making process.
3. **Update Policies, Plans, Standards, Guidelines or Bylaws** that considered climate risks and opportunities.
4. **Modify Operations and/or Maintenance Schedules, and Activities** that considered climate impacts.
5. **Build New or Upgrade Existing Infrastructure** to provide protection against climate risks.
6. **Increase Awareness and Education** to help community better understand risks and adaptation actions.
7. **Incorporate Emergency Management** such as response and evacuation planning, hazard mapping, and early warning or alert systems.
8. **Consider Human Resourcing** options and evaluate the need for additional staff time allocated to climate adaptation planning, implementation and establishing task force.

Associated Engineering facilitated the discussions, which identified the adaptation actions for each asset. These actions were examined for the medium to high-risk climate impacts. The discussions highlighted the following:

- Recommended adaptation actions
- Time frame of implementation
- Climate hazards scores (medium to high-risk)

Recommendations

The risk assessments and adaptation actions provided an overview of the risk and vulnerabilities of the existing built infrastructure and the socio-economic aspects for the Town. The following are recommendations for consideration as **Next Steps**:

1. **Prioritize Actions.** The critical infrastructure at the Town that has high impacts are Parks, Trails, and Sports Field, Buildings, Roads, and Stormwater Management. The Town should consider prioritizing these assets to ensure that the level of service provided to the community is maintained. The Solid Waste Management Facility operated and owned by the MD will also need to pay attention to the various hazards and risks to maintain service.
2. **Cross-Cutting Discussion and Information Sharing.** The Town is encouraged to share this information with other relevant departments and inform asset managers for future planning. Furthermore, the cross-departmental discussion can help to identify, assess, and address common problematic areas to protect assets.

Table ES-8 Potential Cross Cutting Adaptation Actions Applicable to All Departments/Corporations

All Departments/Corporation
Increase public engagement and community awareness of climate change impacts and adaptations through public open houses, schools, and other discussion forums.
Increase cross-departmental collaboration and information sharing to improve management of climate change risks and opportunities.
Increase education and public awareness of the health and safety impacts of climate change.
Create and disseminate climate related risk maps across Town's departments, and to residents, businesses, and other organizations to support more resilient development and planning.
Employ an adaptive management approach to climate adaptation planning.
Increase staff training on climate change impacts and adaptations across all departments.
Increase the resilience of Town's buildings, where applicable (for frequent use only), to climate hazards and extreme weather, including zoning, planning, and permitting.
Promote sharing of Town's maps and emergency information to improve emergency response.
Promote the use of renewable energy sources in homes and buildings.
Avoid flood prone areas through zoning, planning and development restrictions.
Identify funding opportunities for green infrastructure and buildings to increase resilience.

1. **Monitor, Assess, and Update Risk Scores and Adaptation Actions.** The Town is encouraged to identify performance or tolerance threshold (e.g., temperature, precipitation) of the asset so that it provides a baseline for monitoring. As the Town improves or makes modifications to reduce the risks and vulnerabilities to the assets, the adaptation plans can be updated. This encourages improvements and furthering the reduction and removal of risks.
2. **Continual Review of Climate Data.** The Town, overtime, should also monitor the ongoing evolution of climate projections. This will allow the Town to update the risk score and evaluate its vulnerabilities and exposure based on current and science-based information. Adaptation actions will be adjusted accordingly while staying flexible and adaptable to the potential market fluctuations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to acknowledge the following stakeholders who supported and participated in the workshops, and provided valuable feedback in this project:

Town of Slave Lake

- Kush Patel
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- Cody Kelly
- Calvin Couturier
- Pierre Gauthier
- Tasha Albert
- Jillian Hutchings

Lesser Slave Regional Waste Management Commission

- Randy Peconi
- Anne Haney

This report was developed with the input and hard work of the listed stakeholders, and we appreciate the time, effort, and knowledge contributed to this assessment to help build resilience in community.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The Town of Slave Lake (the Town) engaged Associated Engineering to develop an understanding of the climate vulnerabilities and risk for the Town's municipal infrastructure. The results of this risk assessment will guide future adaptation action planning to reduce the impacts of climate change. The Town is conducting this work with funding from Municipal Climate Change Action Centre (MCCAC) Climate Resilience Capacity Building Program.



**Municipal
Climate Change
Action Centre**

A series of risk identification and assessment workshops was conducted with the Town using the Public Infrastructure Engineering Vulnerability Committee (PIEVC) High Level Screening Guide Process. PIEVC is currently administered by the PIEVC Program Alliance consisting of Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction, the Climate Risk Institute, and Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit. The assessment was conducted on the following assets and areas owned by the Town:

- Water
- Wastewater
- Stormwater
- Solid Waste
- Facilities
- Roads
- Parks, Trails, Sports Field
- Fleet
- Airport

In addition, the risk assessments also captured discussions on impacts to municipal operations staff, public users, and the impacts to service delivery.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this assessment is to conduct a climate-based risk analysis for the Town's infrastructure and to summarize the highest-priority climate risks. In addition, the assessment also identified facilities that would benefit from additional assessment efforts. The assessment was conducted on Town-owned infrastructure and assets. To

provide a robust assessment, Slave Lake Airport Commission and the Lesser Slave Regional Waste Management Commission were invited to participate in this assessment. The Town's Community Services was also engaged in the community-wide risk assessment and adaptation planning.

The results of this study will assist the Town in integrating climate risks discussion and adaptation measures into capital upgrades, maintenance, future land use planning, engineering design standards, operational practices, infrastructure assessment, and human resource programming. The assessment included:

- Analysis of climate hazards relevant to the Town considering historic values and future climate projections.
- A high-level climate risk assessment of the Town's assets.
- High level community-wide risk assessment relevant to the well-being, and economic health of the community.
- Development of a list of high-level adaptation measures to address the highest risks facing the community's infrastructure.

1.3 Project Scope

The project scope can be illustrated in **Figure 1-1** showing the scope of the climate risk assessment conducted on the following:

- Built environment with consideration of municipal infrastructure and building assets, as well as the level of service that these assets provide.
- Community-wide social, health, and local economy.

This encompassing evaluation allowed the assessment to recognize the dependencies between people and the services that the assets provide.

Figure 1-1 Climate Risk Assessment on Community-Wide Asset and Services



The **PIEVC High Level Screening Guide Process**, lead by Associated Engineering, was used to assess the municipal assets and services. The assessment considered:

- **Direct** physical damages/impacts to assets – stormwater, water, wastewater, solid waste, roads, fleet, equipment, buildings/recreation facilities, playparks, sports field.
- **Direct** services losses, such as a flooded roadway that is impassable or an outdoor facility being closed because of smoke or heat.
- **Indirect** effects of those direct impacts – impact to the employees' ability do the work.

The **community-wide climate risk assessment** was led by All One Sky Foundation and considered all potential climate-related impacts affecting the Town. The assessment considered the natural environment, non-municipal assets and services, the economy, and the health and well-being of people in the community. The work follows best practices for municipal climate change risk assessment, namely the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) guideline 14092 – Climate adaptation planning for local governments and the **Climate Resilience Express – Community Climate Adaptation Planning Guide** developed by All One Sky Foundation, who will lead the work. The assessment considered:

- **Direct Impacts** to public safety (loss of life, morbidity, injury, disease, etc.), quality of life (recreation, lifestyle, evacuations, etc.), municipal finances, and the local economy.
- **Indirect Impacts** to public safety (loss of life, morbidity, injury, disease, etc.), quality of life (recreation, lifestyle, etc.), or the local economy, as a result of impacts and damage to property & infrastructure, and interruption of services.

The scope is limited to the following:

- Impacts within the geographic boundaries of the Town of Slave Lake; however, solid waste services that provide services to the Town was included.
- Impacts on the Town of today. While considering climate projections out to the 2080's, changes were considered in terms of the Town today (in terms of development, land use patterns and resource capacity). This allowed us to determine the climate adaptations that were necessary to implement now, to be resilient to climate changes anticipated in the future.
- Impacts that are worsening (becoming more frequent or severe) because of climate change.
- Climate change may also provide some benefits, in terms of increased opportunities for recreation or agriculture. These potential benefits were excluded.
- Risk assessment of economic analysis and human well-being are based on qualitative discussions and knowledge of the project team as well as the participants from the Town.

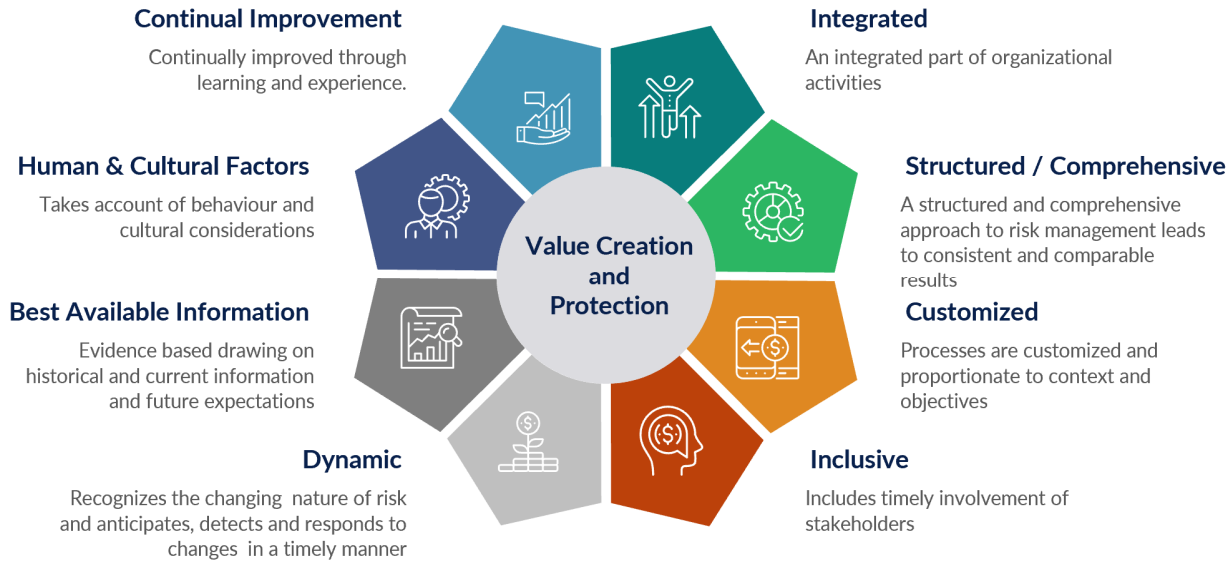
Note that the risk assessment did not consider impacts outside the influence of the Town. For example, provincial policy or legislative changes, broad economic impacts, or impacts related to demographic or population changes that might affect the workforce.

1.4 Risk Assessment Process

The risk assessment process adopted for this project was based on the ISO 31000's principles of risk management. The principles followed a systematic cycle of actions to create and protect the value of the community. **Figure 1-2** illustrates the process starting from integration of organizational activities that requires the collaboration of all departments, using a structured approach to assess risk that was customized for the appropriate context. The

discussion was also inclusive and dynamic, drawing from evidence-based information. Finally, the risk management process identified a continual improvement through leaning and experience.

Figure 1-2 Principals of Risk Management (ISO 31000)



1.5 Definitions

In the PIEVC guidance, **Risk** is defined as the product of the likelihood of the “impact” and the consequence of the “impact” on the system. The “impact” in this discussion referred to the climate change impacts or climate hazards.



Figure 1-3 ISO 31000 Risk Management Process (High Level Screening)

Vulnerability is defined as how the system fares against the climate hazards when exposed. It can also be viewed as the ability of the system to absorb the inundation of the climate hazards. In other words, vulnerability is the inability of a system to cope with the adverse effects of climate change and the climate variability. The sensitivity of the system when exposed to the climate change is often evaluated based on level of use, service life/age, maintenance/operations costs, and replacement costs. Adaptive capacity is assessed based on the cost and time required for the system to resume to its original service.

In this report, vulnerability was not assessed in detail for all services, but was assessed qualitatively within the consequence scoring. During consequence scoring, which took place in a series of workshops, Town of Slave Lake staff, and the Commissions were asked how their infrastructure systems would behave when exposed to the various climate hazards at their current conditions. Their qualitative assessment was based on their

engineering/technical experience and their understanding of their assets/infrastructure. This **qualitative vulnerability**

discussion, coupled with the risk assessment, provides an overall understanding of the current status of the Town's asset/infrastructure. This initial assessment of risk will allow the Town to formulate a more focused and detailed risk and vulnerability assessment for the components of each infrastructure system.

The **adaptation** measures identified in this report will provide the Town with potential activities to consider, plan and implement. The international standard for risk management, ISO 31000, shows the progression from risk assessment to risk treatment that will require monitoring, review, consultation, and communication (**Figure 1-3**).

In this project, risks to service lines and buildings were identified, setting the stage for the development of risk reduction and risk treatment measures. Beyond this project, the Town can identify site-specific risk reduction strategies and activities.



2 CLIMATE PROJECTIONS

2.1 Climate Data

The Government of Canada has several data sources where historical climate data and future climate projections can be obtained. The PIEVC High Level Screen Guideline (HLSG) indicates that although climate data is now available in higher spatial and temporal resolution, there are some climate parameters and geographic areas that are more difficult to obtain. Where possible, proxy datasets and modelled data was used to cover the gaps. Some complex parameters including extreme wind, complex precipitation events like hail, snowfall, and lightning do not have quantitative modelled data for evaluation, but they are based on accumulative of research indicating the likelihood of increasing or decreasing trend. For this Assessment, the Climate Atlas of Canada and Climate Data Canada were used to obtain data and projections. The climate parameters, projections and sources are listed in [Appendix A](#).

2.2 Timescale and Parameters

For this project, the time horizons for assessment were chosen to align with the design life/expected lifecycle of the infrastructure, or period of time before a planned retrofit or reassessment of climate impacts. This assessment considered the following climate periods:

- 2020s (2011 – 2040)
- 2050s (2041 – 2070)
- 2080s (2071 – 2100)

Parameters were selected based on potential ongoing and future impacts to the physical infrastructure, as well as impacts to operation and maintenance. In all cases, the Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5 (RCP 8.5, i.e., upper-end, most emissions) scenario was chosen to reflect a worse-case scenario for the infrastructure. Climate parameters investigated in this assessment are noted in [Table 2-1](#) below. For the risk assessment, not all the climate parameters apply to the infrastructure evaluated. We have used the 19 most relevant climate parameters to municipal infrastructure and services. These parameters are noted in bold font in [Table 2-1](#).

Table 2-1 Climate Parameters

Climate Parameters	Climate Sub-Parameters
Temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mean annual temperature (°C)• Mean Summer Temperature (°C)• Number of Days Above +30°C• Number of heatwaves• Hottest Day• Cooling Degree Days (days above 18°C)• Mean Winter Temperatures• Number of Days below -30°C• Mild Winter Days below -5°C• Frost-free Season (days)• Freeze/Thaw Events
Precipitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annual Total Precipitation• Number of days >10 mm

Climate Parameters	Climate Sub-Parameters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wet Days > 20 mm Maximum 1-day Total Precipitation Maximum 5-day Consecutive Precipitation Short Duration 1:100-year Rainfall (mm/hr) – Overland Flooding Winter Precipitation (mm) Hailstorm
River Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 hour 100-year Rainfall (mm/hr)
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative Change in Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index-based
Wildfire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in Average Annual Forested Area Burned
Heavy Winds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-in-50 Year Gust Pressures
Lightning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lightning
Shifting Ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing seasons and ecosystem, insect, invasive plants, and disease

For all parameters, quantitative present and future values were determined from reputable and widely used national climate data sources, and peer-reviewed scientific literature. Datasets were sourced to be as relevant as possible to identified infrastructure vulnerabilities. Detailed climate data, projections for each Climate parameter for each timeframe, and a brief description are included [Appendix A](#).



3 RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Method

The project was conducted in the phases shown in **Figure 3-1** below.

Figure 3-1 Project Overview



During the **Workshop 1A, PIEVC Orientation**, Associated Engineering provided a discussion of climate change principles and parameters, the PIEVC High Level Screen Guide (HLSG) process, and an overview of the project. Following this, we provided a presentation template for Town staff to help understand the types and scale of assets for different service lines. Each group presented the information on the assets during **Workshop 1B, Tell Us About Your System**. The initial information was used to create asset lists and provide insights for **Workshop 2, Risk Assessment**. The last series of workshop, **Workshop 3, Adaptation Planning**, looked at how to reduce the risks with high level adaptation planning for infrastructure and vulnerable community members at medium to high risk.

The risk assessment workshops were conducted virtually using Mural Board to facilitate the discussions. The workshops occurred between June and December 2023:

Workshop 2 Series, Risk Assessment, consisted of the following sessions:

- **Workshop 2A:** Water, Wastewater, Stormwater
- **Workshop 2B:** Buildings, Parks, Trails, Sports Fields
- **Workshop 2C:** Airport
- **Workshop 2D:** Solid Waste
- **Workshop 2F:** Roads and Fleet
- **Workshop 2E:** Community-wide (social, health, and local economy aspects)

Workshop 3 Series, Risk Reduction/Treatment (Adaptation), was conducted in the following sessions:

- **Workshop 3A:** Water, Wastewater, Stormwater
- **Workshop 3B:** Buildings, Parks, Trails, Sports Fields
- **Workshop 3C:** Airport, Road, and Fleet
- **Workshop 3D:** Community-wide

3.2 Risk Identification and Assessment

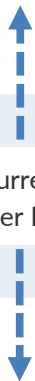
Risk is discussed in terms of likelihood and consequences. The likelihood is described as the hazards, events or conditions that could occur, and consequence as the result occurring in varying levels of negative or positive impacts or effects. In quantitative terms, risk is evaluated as the product of the likelihood and consequence.

In terms of climate risk, we begin to understand how the variability of climate patterns impact the built environment and environment, and in turn, how this impacts the society. For this project, the PIEVC HLSG process was used in assessing the built infrastructure and assets. The methods are discussed in the following sections.

3.3 Climate Likelihood Scoring

The likelihood scoring in PIEVC High Level Screening was based on the climate projections. The climate parameter trends and projections were translated into likelihood scores (L), with increasing/decreasing values reflecting increasing/decreasing occurrence over the specified time horizon. Translation into likelihood scores normalized the various climate change trend measures into a common numerical ranking. For each climate parameter, an appropriate likelihood score was applied to determine the direction-of-change for potential impact. **Table 3-1** lists the method for determining climate likelihood scores. For the Town of Slave Lake assessment, we have used the PIEVC Middle Baseline Approach for likelihood scoring.

Table 3-1 PIEVC Likelihood Scoring

Likelihood Score (L)	Middle Baseline Approach – Establish Base	Method
1		Likely to occur less frequently than current climate
2		
3		Establish Current Climate Baseline Per Parameter
4		
5		Likely to occur more frequently than current climate

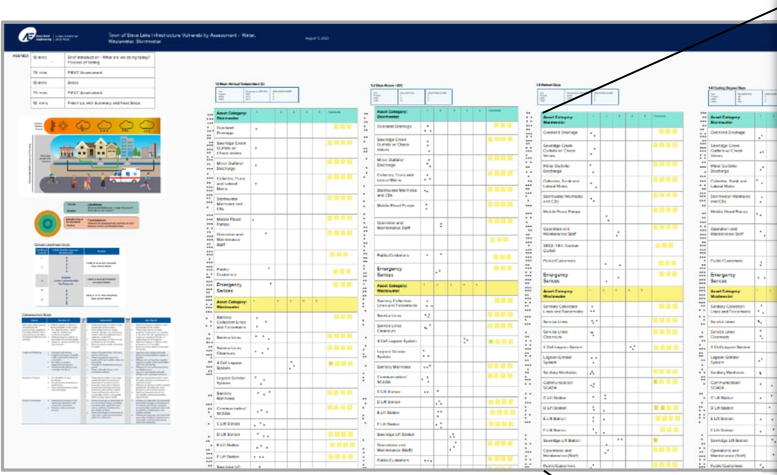
3.4 Consequence Scoring

The assessment was completed by evaluating the consequences of the interactions between each climate parameter and each piece of infrastructure or assets. The determination of consequence was guided by a consequence rubric shown in **Table 3-2**, which focus on the following general categories:

- Built assets including linear and vertical infrastructure
- Health and Wellbeing
- Economic/Finance
- Natural Environmental/Parks

During the virtual workshop, each participant from the Town provided the consequence scoring (Figure 3-2) of the asset categories that were described in [Workshop 1A](#).

Figure 3-2 Virtual Workshop Consequence Scoring



Asset Category: Stormwater	1	2	3	4	5	Comments
Overland Drainage	*					■ ■ ■
Sawridge Creek Outfalls w/ Check Valves	*	*				■ ■ ■ ■
Minor Outfalls/ Discharge	*	*				■ ■ ■ ■
Collector, Trunk and Lateral Mains	*	*				■ ■ ■ ■
Stormwater Manholes and CBs	*	*				■ ■ ■ ■
Mobile Flood Pumps		*				■ ■ ■ ■
Operation and Maintenance Staff			*			■ ■ ■ ■
3602- 48th Avenue Outfall						■ ■ ■
Public/Customers		*	*			■ ■ ■
Emergency Services		*	*			■ ■ ■



Table 3-2 Consequence Scale

Criteria	Very Low (1)	Low (2)	Moderate (3)	High (4)	Very High (5)
Built assets; above ground and underground Infrastructure; equipment (including vehicles). Green Infrastructure/Low Impact Development Elements are included.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal impacts or effects on the functionality of the system. No replacements or repairs required. Systems can continue to function. Minimal impacts or effects to the employees or to the public. Return to services period is less than 1 month. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate impacts or effects on the functionality of the system. Some replacements or repairs required. Systems can continue to function after the replacements or repairs are conducted. Moderate impacts or effects to the employees or to the public. Return to service period is less than 5 months. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant impacts or effects on the functionality of the system. Major replacements or repairs required. Systems may not continue to function after the replacements or repairs are conducted. Further re-engineering may be required. Significant impacts or effects to the employees or to the public. Return to service period is more than 10 months.
Health and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal health effects. Insignificant impacts to quality of life and livability within the community. Not likely to result in displacement of anyone Minimal health effects to the municipal workforce. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate health effects with some injuries or illnesses. Moderate negative impacts to quality of life and livability within the community. Potential for displacement of some people. Moderate health effects to the municipal workforce. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant and widespread health effects including fatalities, injuries, or illnesses. Widespread and long-term negative impacts to quality of life and livability within the community. Widespread community evacuations and displacement. Long-term and significant health effects to the municipal workforce.
Economic/Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No disruption of local businesses. No job losses or reductions in productivity. Very minimal financial cost to the municipality. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate and medium-term (days-weeks) disruption of some local businesses or economic sectors. Some job losses and/or reduced productivity affecting some local businesses and economic sectors. Moderate financial costs to the municipality, which is manageable within existing reserve funds. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant long-term (months-years) disruption of many local businesses or economic sectors. Widespread job losses and/or reduced productivity affecting most local businesses and economic sectors. Significant financial costs to the municipality, well beyond existing reserve funds.
Natural Environment/Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insignificant alteration of the natural environment in and around the community. Natural systems can easily recover. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate damage or disturbance to the natural environment, including environmentally significant areas such as wetlands, forested areas, and wildlife corridors. Moderate damage or disturbance to trees, parks, trails, and open spaces within the community. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widespread, long-term, and potentially irreversible, damage or disturbance to the natural environment, including environmentally significant areas such as wetlands, forested areas, and wildlife corridors Widespread, long-term, and potentially irreversible damage or disturbance to trees, parks, trails, and open spaces within the community.

3.5 Risk Scoring

Using the likelihood and consequence scoring, the final risk score for each infrastructure component falls on a scale between **0 and 25** (shown as an example on **Figure 3-3**):

- Between 0 and 9 are considered low risk
- Between 10 and 19 are considered medium risk (**yellow**)
- Between 20 and 25 are considered high-risk (**red**) items

Upon completion of the risk assessment, the risk scores across all climate-infrastructure interactions were assessed.

This review was completed to establish confidence in the professional judgement employed in the process, as well as to identify any unexpected or surprising results in terms of risk. Unexpected results were not necessarily erroneous, as they highlighted where climate changes were anticipated to introduce new issues and challenges.

The results of the assessment for each infrastructure category were compiled on a master worksheet.

5	CONSEQUENCE	Catastrophic	0	5	10	15	20	25
4		Major	0	4	8	12	16	20
3		Moderate	0	3	6	9	12	15
2		Minor	0	2	4	6	8	10
1		Insignificant	0	1	2	3	4	5
0		No Effect	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Negligible Not Applicable	Highly Unlikely Improbable	Remotely Possible	Possible Occasional	Somewhat Likely Normal	Likely Frequent
			LIKELIHOOD					
			0	1	2	3	4	5

Figure 3-3 Risk Assessment Matrix Example Scoring

Section 4 summarizes the results of the assessment.

4 RESULTS

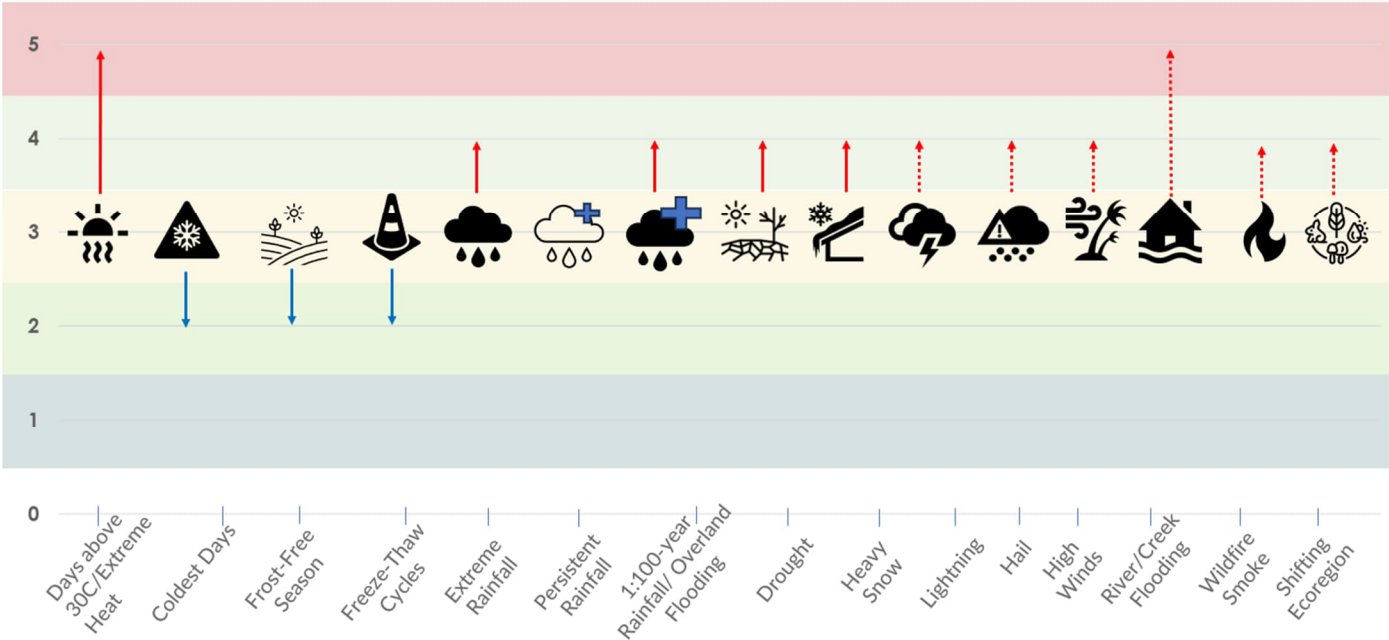
4.1 Change in Climate Hazards Over Time

Many hazards will see an increase in likeliness to occur between now and 2080. The largest shifts are for extreme heat (days above +30°C), number of cooling days, frost-free seasons, annual precipitation. These climate hazards have likelihood scores increasing from 3 to 5. The climate changes to lightning, hail storm, wildfire, drought, and high winds, although not specifically quantifiable, the projections are suggesting that more frequent and longer periods will be observed.

The climate hazards that could see a decrease in likelihood between now and 2080 are low temperature days (days below -30°C), and number of freeze-thaw events. Precipitation with extreme rainfall events and persistent rainfall are increasing, but the climate model is not showing a high increase.

The change in climate hazard likelihood scores is shown in **Figure 4-1** with the base line starting at “3”, either increasing or decreasing. Tables for the change in each climate parameter are given in **Appendix A**.

Figure 4-1 Change in Hazard Likelihood (2020 to 2080)



4.2 Results for All Assets (PIEVC HLSG Assessment)





The risk scores for each asset were calculated for each climate hazard and asset by multiplying the likelihood score (1 to 5) by the consequence score (1 to 5), with the highest risk score of 25. The total risk score across all the assets in the system was calculated to determine which hazards posed the greatest risk and which assets were most at risk from those hazards. Specific to the built infrastructure, the results for each infrastructure components aimed to answer the following **two key questions**:


1. Which five climate hazards have the highest impacts on the infrastructure?
2. Which top five infrastructure components are the most vulnerable?

The two key questions illustrate which climate hazards may impact the asset the most, and where efforts should be allocated. It is also important to note that other individual asset components of high-risk scores that are not necessarily listed under the top five risks are also noteworthy and should be reviewed as part of the Town asset management plan.

The **five highest risk climate hazards in 2080** are shown in **Table 4-1**.

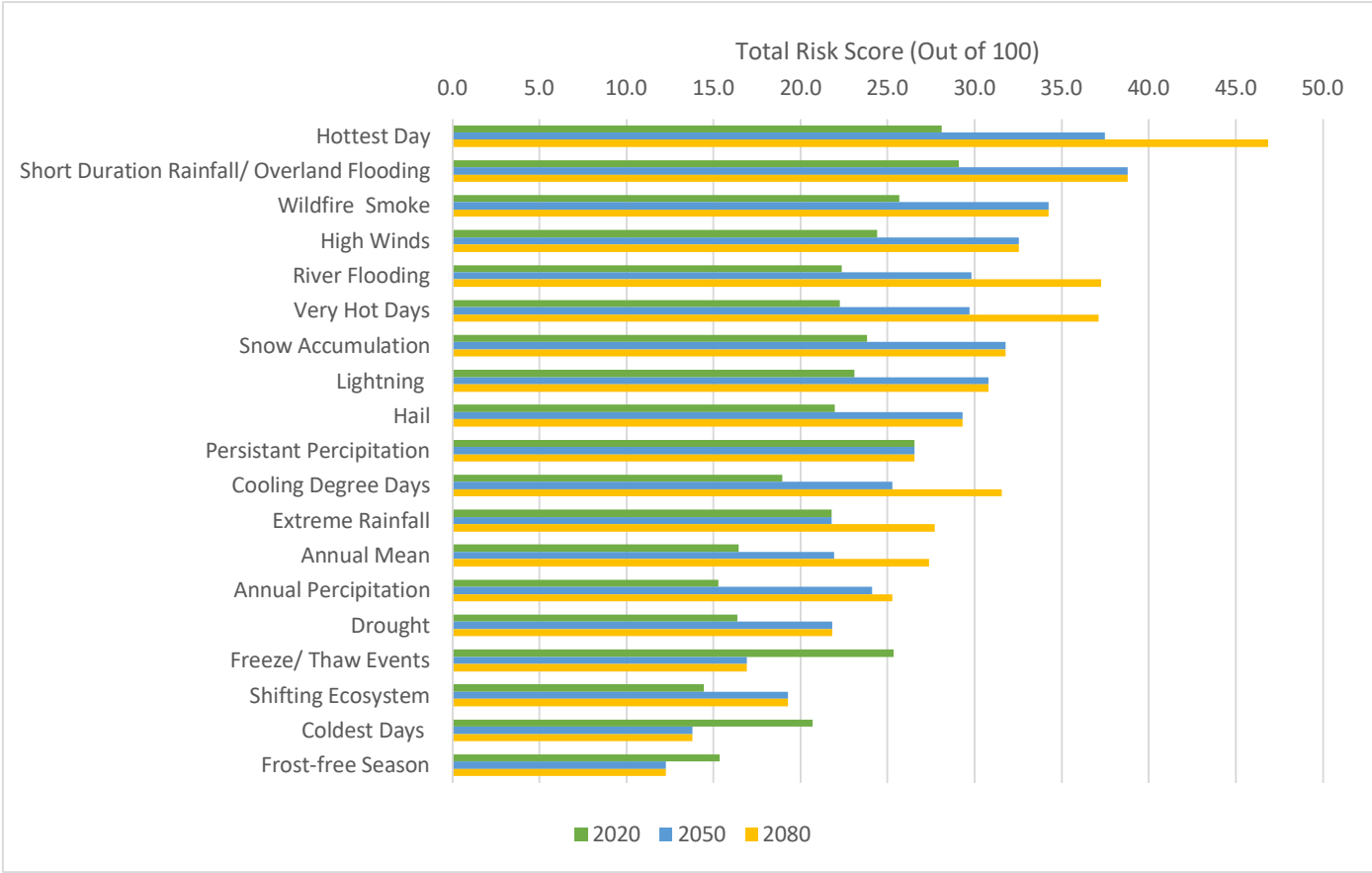
Table 4-1 Five Highest Risk by Climate Hazards to Town Owned and Operated Assets

Rank	Climate Hazard	Potential Impacts
1	 Hottest Days (Above 30°C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing use of energy for cooling buildings. Asphalt surface deterioration. Equipment running hot resulting in potential damage. Health impact on employees working outdoors. Fires at landfills. High temperatures impacting water quality.
2	 Short Duration Intense Rainfall/Overland Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding of stormwater systems, including storm ponds, catch basins, and drainage ditches. Flooded parking and landscaped areas around buildings. Disruption to transportation network. Flooding of trails and playparks resulting in damage or closure. Impacts at the landfill site include an increase in leachate. production, overflowing stormwater ponds, and ditches. Overwhelming lift stations, sanitary collection lines, forcemains, and lagoons. Sediment release impacting water quality.
3	 Wildfire and Smoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing visibility. Increasing maintenance on equipment and building ventilation filtration system. Increasing emergency services attending to health issues. Health impacts on employees working outdoors. High risk of landfill fires due to customers bringing highly flammable wastes.
4	 High Winds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causing damage to buildings, structures, trees, signs. Fallen tree /branches blocking roadways. Increasing flying debris at landfills. Injuries to outdoor workers and public. Causing water spray when lagoon is full. Impacting communication systems/SCADA.

Rank	Climate Hazard	Potential Impacts
5	 River Flooding/Increase Lake Water Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Damage to trails and roads along the creek.• Impacting outfalls, increase maintenance and repairs.• High lake water levels and wave action impacting the shoreline at the airport.

The change in risk for each climate hazard across all assets over time is shown in **Figure 4-2**. The risk scores were normalized to 100 for comparison of climate hazards. Also noting that coldest days and freeze-thaw days are decreasing in risk progressing towards 2080.



Figure 4-2 Change in Risk by Climate Hazards (Present to 2080)



When we analyze the risk data for the assets based on these climate hazards, the five highest risk infrastructure systems are shown on **Table 4-2**. Highest risk can also be viewed as most vulnerable when exposed to the climate hazards resulting in damage and more frequent maintenance, replacements or repairs.

Table 4-2 Infrastructure Systems of Highest Risk

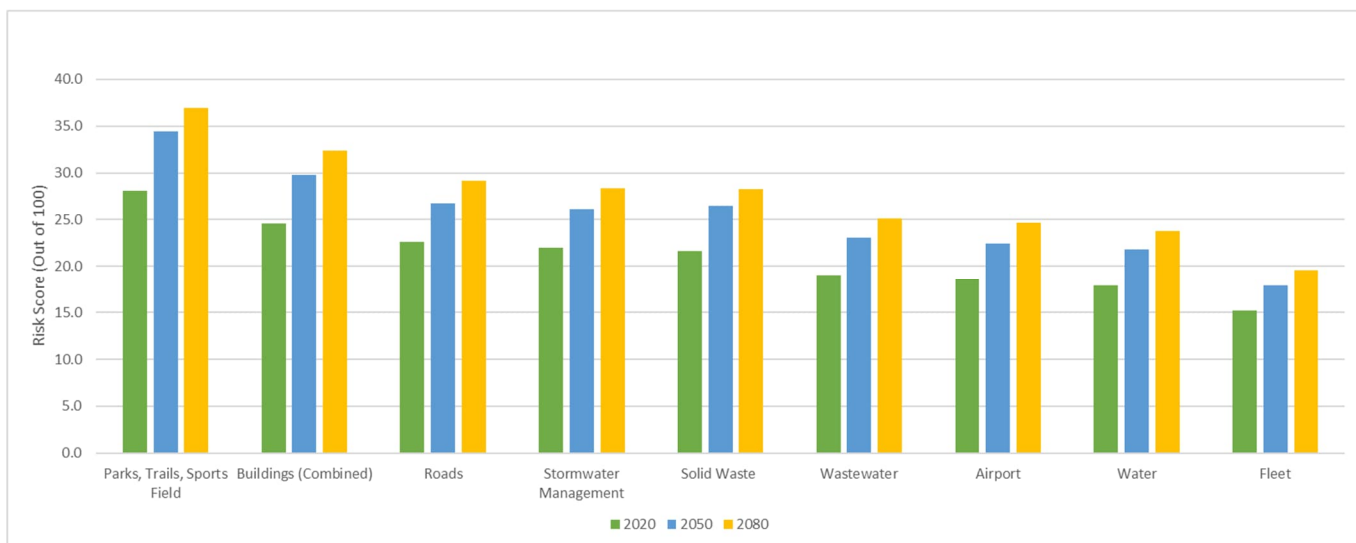
Rank	Infrastructure System	Assets Impacted (High Score)	Top Impacts
1	 <p>Parks, Trails, Sports Field</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Trails Barton Park Charity Ball Diamonds Conner Lukan Memorial Fitness Park Fournier Place Park Hilda Eben Park Kinnettes Park Kinsmen Pine Park Maple Crescent Park Poplar Grove Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hot temperatures increase usage of parks and increase water usage at spray parks. Drought results in replacement of vegetation and die-offs. Increase operations and maintenance after heavy precipitation and runoff to clean up and repair damage to sports field and trails. Shorter season for winter activities. High winds and hail result in trees/vegetation and structural damage. River flooding resulting in damage to the parks and trails near the river. Smoke inhalation and irritation to employees working outdoors. Wet snow or snow accumulation damage trees and vegetation.
2	 <p>Buildings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-Rec Centre GOA Building Legacy Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hot temperatures increase the need for cooling buildings. Day Care at the Wildfire Legacy Center Building does not have air conditioning and can get over-heated. Cold temperatures require increased heating. Shoulder season of freezing and thawing (Freeze/thaw) resulting in icy surfaces hazardous to public and users of the buildings. Ice plugged roof drains. Heavy precipitation and runoff causing some flooding in parking, and landscaped areas. Hail damaging exterior building and windows. Lightning storms and high winds knock out power to the building. Wildfire smoke affecting the HVAC system. Wildfire damage resulting in loss of property. Snow accumulation and additional loading on roofs.
3	 <p>Roads, Signs, Parking Lots, Traffic Signals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sidewalks Gravel and Asphalt Roads Traffic Signals and Flashing Crosswalks 3 and 4-way Flashing Stop Light Railroad Crossings Road Signs and Lighting Public Parking Lots Operations and Maintenance Emergency Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extreme cold temperatures cause contraction and result in surface cracking. Heavy snow results in more wear and tear on roads due to more snow ploughing, sanding, and scraping. Freeze-thaw cycles result in subgrade heaves and damage to paved surfaces. Heavy rainfall or persistent rain events result in subsoil saturation and ponding resulting in road structure deterioration. Overland flooding and river floods causing road washouts. Increase operations responding to flooding and ponding. Flooding may result in road closures affecting public transport and emergency routes. Drought results in drying out of subgrades and more maintenance on gravel roads, as well as dust control.

Rank	Infrastructure System	Assets Impacted (High Score)	Top Impacts
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High winds result in debris or fallen objects (trees, poles) blocking roadways. • Drought resulting in more dust generation from gravel roads and increase maintenance. • Wildfire smoke results in low visibility.
4	 <p>Stormwater Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overland drainage • Sawridge Creek Outfalls w/Check Valves • Minor Outfalls/Discharge • Collector, Trunk, and Lateral Mains • Stormwater Manholes and Catch Basins • Mobile Flood Pumps • Operations and Maintenance • Emergency Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freeze/thaw events impacting the underground structures due to movement in the subgrades and backfills. • Creek flooding and persistent rainfall impacting Sawridge Outfalls – creek overflowing the banks. • Overland resulting in overflowing stormwater manholes and catch basins. Increase pumping required. • Hail storms plugging the stormwater manholes and catch basins resulting in overland flooding. • High winds resulting in fallen debris resulting in blockage in Sawridge Creek may impact the outfall. • Increase operations and maintenance activities to clean and repair damages.
5	 <p>Solid Waste Management Facilities and Collection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling Facility • Transfer Sites • Honda Facility • Boyle Facility • Waste Collection Vehicles • Operations and Maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment running hot during hot days. • Fires in landfills (from batteries) during hot and dry days. • Heat stress on outdoor workers. • High wind resulting in blown waste - debris management required. High winds knock out power and communications. • Slippery roads for collection vehicles during cold weather and heavy snow. • High leachate generation during heavier, and persistent rainfall. • Heavy precipitation and runoff resulting in wash outs of access road. Road deterioration due to saturated surface and subbase. Difficult access for the public. Increase leachate generation. Increase operations and maintenance of the site. • Clean ups from extreme events (wildfire, high winds, river flooding, overland flooding) resulting in high waste volume. • Extreme cold requiring more heating in the facility office. • Freeze/thaw event may result in subgrade heaving at the transfer station. • Snow accumulation resulting in increased snow removal. • Wildfire resulting in property damage – landfill has high fuel content for serious damage. • Increase waste disposal at the landfill due to property damage from climate hazards.

The normalized risk scores for all of Town's assets in 2020 up to 2080 is shown in **Figure 4-3**. Solid Waste Management facility is not owned and operated by the Town, but they provide major service to the community, therefore, they are included in this discussion.

It is important to prioritize investments and actions to improve the resilience of these top five assets, which are presented as the highest risk; however, it is also important to consider the risks associated with Wastewater, Water System, Airport and Fleet to ensure proper and reliable performance. Adaptation Planning to reduce risk is further discussed in **Section 5**.

Figure 4-3 Change in Risk by Infrastructure



The **detailed results of the risk assessment completed using PIEVC HLSG** for each infrastructure system as well as each components are provided in **Appendix B**. The results show the likelihood and consequence scoring of each asset with the calculated risk scores.

4.3 Results for Community-Wide Assessment

As part of the community-wide assessment, the potential climate impact scenarios for the Town are described in **Table 4-3**. The impact scenarios outlined how the climate hazards identified in **Section 2** could **affect social systems, community assets and/or the local economy**. The impact scenarios characterized the cause-and-effect relationship, or impact chain, between climate hazards (or changes) and consequences. The impact scenarios were identified based on the information gathered through **Workshop 1B (Tell us About Your System)**, and our team's experience with and review of, climate risk assessments from similar communities. The scenarios, listed in **Table 4-3**, were reviewed and updated with Town staff and stakeholder at the climate risk assessment workshop.

Table 4-3 Climate Risk Assessment Results – Community Wide Impact

	Climate Driver	Climate Projection(s)	Impact	Description
1	Hotter Temperatures	2 heat waves per year on average with at least three days in a row that reach or exceed 30°C (0.1 heat waves historically)	Extended heat wave with health impacts	A heat event similar, or worse, than the 2021 heat wave with localized health impacts, particularly on vulnerable populations such as seniors and those with low income and/or housing challenged.
2		196 Cooling Degree Days (CDDs), a 750% increase from 23 CDDs historically	Increased space cooling costs	Increased costs for residents, businesses and the municipality to cool homes and buildings during the summer. Potential need to expand or add HVAC systems to existing homes and buildings.
3	Warmer Winter Temperatures	108 'winter days' in the future with temperatures below -5°C, compared to 143 historically.	Loss of outdoor winter tourism and recreation opportunities	Reduced quality of life for residents that enjoy winter recreation (Nordic skiing, hockey, ice fishing, snowmobiling, etc.). Potential reduction in winter tourism visitation (hotels, restaurants, events) and impact on local businesses and the economy.
4	Drought (SPEI)	Generally drier conditions in the summer	Drought damage to trees, gardens and landscaping	Drier summer conditions overall with implications for local natural assets -trees, gardens, landscaping, etc.
5		Generally drier conditions in the summer	Increased water consumption	Increased costs for water use for residents, businesses, and municipalities, including financial/economic implications for high water use businesses/sectors.
6	Extreme Weather (High Wind)	Minor changes projected	High wind event with gust up to 90 km/hr and more	Health impacts (injuries/fatalities), particularly on vulnerable populations.
7		Minor changes projected	High wind event with gust up to 90 km/hr and more	Damage to property, homes and businesses, repair costs and potential power outages.
8	Extreme Weather (Hailstorm)	Increasing future likelihood – about 1 additional large hail day per season	Major hail event with hail stones of 45 mm ("golf ball" sized) or greater	Damage to property, homes, businesses (roofing, siding), vehicles, repair costs and potential power outages.
9	Hotter Temperatures/ Extreme Weather	Increasing future likelihood	Freezing rainstorm - injuries	Risk of traffic accidents, including injuries and fatalities, and transport network disruption (including emergency services) due to slippery sidewalks and roads.
10	Hotter Temperatures/ Extreme Weather	Increasing future likelihood	Freezing rainstorm	Damage to property, homes, businesses (trees, power lines), repair costs and potential power outages.

	Climate Driver	Climate Projection(s)	Impact	Description
11	Heavy Rainfall	Increased likelihood of short duration high-intensity rainfall event. 1:100 year 24-hour event = 4.6mm/hr. in the future, compared to 4.2mm/hr. historically	Overland flooding	Flood inundation of buildings/properties in low lying areas impacting residents and businesses, clean up and repair costs.
12	Creek Flooding	Projected upward trend in high flow conditions under climate change conditions.	Creek flooding	1:500-year flood event on Sawridge Creek / Diversion Canal.
13	Hotter Temperatures, Drier Conditions	Projected 10% and 42% increases in area burned by in annual number of fires greater than 50 ha by the 2020s and 2080s respectively.	Wildland fire – property damage	A wildland urban interface fire occurs, causing damage to property, homes, businesses, potential power outages, clean up and repair costs.
14		Projected 10% and 42% increases in area burned by in annual number of fires greater than 50 ha by the 2020s and 2080s respectively.	Wildland fire – community evacuation	A wildland urban interface fire occurs, leading to community evacuation, displacement of population, potential health impacts, and impacts to quality of life and livability within the community.
15	Hotter Temperatures	Projected 30-70% increase in wildfire spread days in fire zones that could affect smoke levels in the region.	Wildfire smoke – health impacts	Localized health impacts, particularly on vulnerable populations such as seniors, low income living in poor housing conditions and homeless.
16		Projected 30-70% increase in wildfire spread days in fire zones that could affect smoke levels in the region.	Wildfire smoke – reduced recreation	Reduced outdoor recreation opportunities and quality of life during smoke events.
17		Projected 30-70% increase in wildfire spread days in fire zones that could affect smoke levels in the region.	Wildfire smoke – air transport disruption	Loss of, or disruption in air transportation due to low visibility from smoke, including patient emergency transport.
19	Hotter Temperatures	Projected 2.1°C increase in mean annual temperature by the 2030s. Increased air temperatures are likely to increase temperatures in natural water bodies.	Reduced water quality (non-potable)	Reduction in water quality in local water bodies (Lesser Slave Lake) with potential health (blue-green algae) and recreational (fishing) impacts affecting quality of life.
18	Warmer Winter Temperatures	108 'winter days' in the future with temperatures below -5°C, compared to 143 historically.	Loss of/reduced road access	Loss of, or reduced access of roads during winter has economic impacts for businesses/sectors and recreational users that rely on these roads for access.

The risk score for each climate impact scenario was determined based on the multiplication of likelihood and consequence score, as discussed. The following **Table 4-4** shows the top five highest risks to the community. The details of the lower risk results are shown in **Appendix C**. Only those climate impact scenarios that were assessed as “very high” and “high risks” will be considered in the climate adaptation action planning process. Twelve of the climate impact scenarios have been assessed to be “very high” (score of 4 or 5); these will be discussed in **Section 5**.

Table 4-4 Community-Wide Highest Risk Results

Impact	Description	Historic Likelihood	Future Likelihood	Consequence Score	Risk Score	Risk Level
Loss of / reduced road access during winter	Loss of, or reduced access of roads during winter with economic impacts for businesses that support the resource sector (hotels, restaurants, supply stores, etc.), and recreational users that rely on these roads for access.	3	5	5	25	HIGH
Wildfire smoke – air transport disruption	Loss of, or disruption in air transportation due to low visibility from smoke, including patient emergency transport, and firefighting.	3	5	4.5	22.5	HIGH
Increased space cooling costs	Increased costs for residents, businesses and the municipality to cool homes and buildings during the summer. Potential need to expand or add HVAC systems to existing homes and buildings.	3	5	4	20	HIGH
Wildfire smoke – health impacts	Localized health impacts, particularly on vulnerable populations such as seniors, low income living in poor housing conditions and homeless.	3	5	4	20	HIGH
Wildfire smoke – reduced recreation	Reduced outdoor recreation opportunities and quality of life during smoke events.	3	5	4	20	HIGH

5 ADAPTATION ACTION PLANNING

A series of adaptation workshops, **Workshop 3**, were conducted in November 2022 with the Town's departmental leads. For continuity, the departmental leads who attended **Workshop 1** and **Workshop 2** attended this Workshop. The workshops facilitated by Associated Engineering and All One Sky Foundation are listed in the following:

- **3A:** Water, Wastewater, Stormwater
- **3B:** Buildings and Parks
- **3C:** Airport, Road and Fleet
- **3D:** Community-wide (social aspects and local economy)



The Community Climate Adaptation Planning Guide developed by All One Sky Foundation was used in guiding the workshop discussion. The recommended options for adaptation actions are listed in the following:

1. **No Action** – no additional actions required/business as usual.
2. **Conduct Research, Studies, or Assessments** to obtain further information on the nature of the risk to better inform the decision-making process.
3. **Update Policies, plans, standards, guidelines, or bylaws** that consider climate risks and opportunities.
4. **Modify Operations and/or Maintenance** schedules, activities with the consideration of climate impacts.
5. **Build New or Upgrade Existing Infrastructure** to provide protection against climate risks.
6. **Increase Awareness and Education** to help community better understand risks and adaptation actions.
7. **Incorporate Emergency Management** such as response and evacuation planning, hazard mapping, and early warning or alert systems.
8. **Consider Human Resourcing** options and evaluate the need for additional staff time allocated to climate adaptation planning, implementation and establishing task force.

5.1 Infrastructure Systems

Associated Engineering facilitated the discussions during **Workshops 3A, B and C**, and adaptation actions were identified for each asset. These actions were examined for the medium to high-risk climate impacts. The discussions were summarized and tabulated in **Appendix D** for each infrastructure system and their respective components. Each summary table highlights the following:

- Recommended adaptation actions
- Time frame of implementation

The time frames were grouped into:

- 0 to 5 years as immediate to short-term
- Up to 10 years for longer term implementation.

5.2 Community-Wide Adaptation Consideration

The goal of the climate adaptation action planning process was to identify potential future actions that can be implemented by the Town to manage high priority climate change risks affecting the Community and Local Economy. An **Action Planning Workshop** was held on December 12, 2023 to consider:

1. What actions are currently being implemented to manage the social/economic consequences of each impact?
2. What new actions, or improvements/updates to existing actions, are needed to manage the social/economic consequences of each impact more effectively?

Table 5-1 provides a summary of recommended actions to be implemented by the Town to manage high priority climate change risks affecting the local economy and community. For each recommended action, the following information was provided:

1. **What is the estimated timeframe for having this action implemented (operational)?**
 - a. Ongoing
 - b. Near-term (next 1-2 years)
 - c. Short-term (2-5 years)
 - d. Medium-term (5-10 years)
 - e. Long-term (10+ years)
2. **Which priority climate impact does the action help to manage?**
 - a. **Road Access:** reduced road access and with economic and recreational impacts.
 - b. **Wildfire Smoke:** Disruption of air transportation, localized health impacts, and reduced summer recreation from wildfire smoke.
 - c. **Heat:** Increased costs to cool homes and buildings.

Table 5-1 Climate Adaptation Action Consideration – Community-Wide

Recommended Action	Time	Road Access	Wildfire Smoke	Heat
1. Improve communications about climate risks and adaptation. Develop and disseminate educational materials, in partnership with local and regional stakeholders, about climate projections, impacts, and climate resilience actions. Educational materials could be disseminated via the Town website, social media, printed materials and/or at community events.	Near-term	✓	✓	✓
2. Develop a road access plan. Work with the Municipal District of Lesser Slave Lake, Government of Alberta, and business and industry stakeholders to develop solutions for the impacts of climate change on road access across the region.	Short-term	✓		
3. Develop an emergency air transportation plan. Work with Alberta Health Services to improve emergency air transportation, including improved communications and plans for emergency patient transport during low visibility from wildfire smoke.	Ongoing		✓	
4. Install an air quality monitoring station. Replace the existing purple air monitor with one that is approved by Alberta Health Services and Environment and Climate Change Canada.	Near-term		✓	
5. Monitor smoke forecasts. Allocate staff resources to track wildfire smoke forecasting to proactively manage wildfire smoke impacts, including better communications and guidance for residents, businesses and local organizations.	Ongoing		✓	
6. Develop a wildfire smoke response plan. Develop a smoke alert response plan and incorporate it into the Emergency Management Plan. The smoke alert response plan should include: identification of at-risk populations in the community; an alert protocol and triggers for activation of wildfire smoke responses; a communications plan to provide guidance to residents and local organizations; and a designated clean air centre(s) and a plan to transport vulnerable populations there ¹ .	Short-term		✓	

¹ For resources on communications during wildfire smoke events see: BC Centre for Disease Control: Wildfire Smoke: <http://www.bccdc.ca/health-info/prevention-public-health/wildfire-smoke>; Government of Canada: Wildfire Smoke 101: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/publications/healthy-living/wildfire-smoke-health.html>

Recommended Action	Time	Road Access	Wildfire Smoke	Heat
7. Develop an extreme heat response plan. The Response Plan should identify heat-related triggers at which point the activation of heat wave response is required. Triggers should be aligned with heat alerts issued by Environment and Climate Change Canada ² . Heat responses should be focused on providing public education and communications, particularly targeted at vulnerable populations, for example, directing people to appropriate Town buildings and facilities for cooling, and a plan to transport vulnerable populations there ³ . The Extreme Heat Response Plan should be incorporated into the Emergency Management Plan.	Short-term			✓
8. Improve the energy efficiency of Town's buildings and facilities. Apply for grant funding and support for energy efficiency improvements at key buildings and facilities. Improvement should focus on improved performance of buildings during extreme heat events, for example: insulation, energy efficient windows and doors, and updated or new mechanical cooling systems.	Long-term			✓
9. Implement the Community Energy Improvement Program (CEIP). To provide low interest loans to help residents with energy efficiency improvements such as insulation, energy efficient windows and doors, and updated or new mechanical cooling systems.	Medium-term			✓
10. Adjust recreation programming during extreme heat. Adjust recreation facility programming, including operating hours, and modify staff schedules to accommodate increased indoor recreation activities during extreme heat and wildfire smoke events	Ongoing		✓	✓

² Public alerts are issued by Environment and Climate Change Canada when there are 2 or more consecutive days of daytime maximum temperatures above 29°C, and nighttime minimum temperatures above 14°C. Source: <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/types-weather-forecasts-use/public/criteria-alerts.html#heat>

³ The Government of Alberta has a toolkit of resources available related to communications for extreme heat events, see: <https://www.alberta.ca/extreme-heat>

6 RECOMMENDATION

The risk assessments and adaptation actions provided an overview of the risk and vulnerabilities of the existing built infrastructure, and the socio and economic aspects for the Town. The assessment enabled the Town to identify high-risk areas and allocate resources to take actions in preventing, reducing, or eliminating potential risks. The assessment focused on the Town’s current condition and how the assets fared with future projected climate hazards. The following recommendations for consideration as **Next Steps**:

- 1. **Prioritize Actions.** The critical infrastructure at the Town that has high impacts are Parks, Trails, and Sports Field, Buildings, Roads, and Stormwater Management. The Town should consider prioritizing these assets to ensure that the level of service provided to the community is maintained. The Solid Waste Management Facility operated and owned by the MD will also need to pay attention to the various hazards and risks to maintain service.

A list of recommended actions has been provided for the Town in **Appendix D** for specific asset and **Section 5** for overall community resilience to consider and implement. Starting with low costs actions, these can be implemented with planned policy or bylaw updates. Other considerations include mainstreamed into the infrastructure renewal, community planning and development projects.
- 2. **Cross-Cutting Discussion and Information Sharing.** The Town is encouraged to share this information with other relevant departments and inform asset managers for future planning. Furthermore, cross-departmental discussion can help to identify, assess, and address common problematic areas to protect assets.

Table 6-1 Potential Cross Cutting Adaptation Actions Applicable to All Departments/Corporations

All Departments/Corporation
Increase public engagement and community awareness of climate change impacts and adaptations through public open houses, schools, and other discussion forums.
Increase cross-departmental collaboration and information sharing to improve management of climate change risks and opportunities.
Increase public education and awareness of the impacts of climate change, and how residents can protect their properties and stay safe.
Create and disseminate flood risk maps across Town’s departments, and to residents, businesses, and other organizations to support more resilient development and planning.
Employ an adaptive management approach to climate adaptation planning.
Increase staff training on climate change impacts and adaptations across all departments.
Increase the resilience of Town’s buildings to climate hazards and extreme weather including zoning, planning, and permitting, and the use of climate resilient design practices ⁴ .
Promote sharing of Town’s maps and emergency information to improve emergency response.
Promote the use of renewable energy sources in homes and buildings.

⁴ For information on climate resilient design practices see: US Green Building Council, Designed for enhanced resilience; Sustainable Sites. US Green Building Council (2020); or RELI 2.0. Rating Guidelines for Resilient Design and Construction.

All Departments/Corporation

Avoid development in flood prone areas through zoning, planning and development restrictions.

Identify funding opportunities for green infrastructure and buildings to increase resilience.

3. **Monitor, Assess, and Update Risk Scores and Adaptation Actions.** The Town is encouraged to identify performance or tolerance threshold (e.g., temperature, precipitation) of assets to provide a baseline for monitoring. As the Town improves or makes modifications to reduce the risks and vulnerabilities to assets, adaptation plans can be updated. This encourages improvements and furthering the reduction and removal of risks.
4. **Continual Review of Climate Data.** The Town, overtime, should also monitor the ongoing evolution of climate projections. This will allow the Town to update the risk score and evaluate its vulnerabilities and exposure based on current and science-based information. Adaptation actions can be adjusted accordingly while staying flexible and adaptable to potential market fluctuations.



7 CLOSURE

A Climate Change Risk Assessment was conducted to identify and evaluate the potential impact climate change may have on the Town of Slave Lake's infrastructure and community, as a whole.

The services provided by Associated Engineering Alberta Ltd. in the preparation of this report were conducted in a manner consistent with the level of skill ordinarily exercised by members of the profession currently practicing under similar conditions. No other warranty expressed or implied is made.

Respectfully submitted,

Associated Engineering Alberta Ltd.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J. Zukiwsky', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Juliana Tang, M.Sc., P.Eng., ENV SP
Project Manager

Jeff Zukiwsky, MRM, RPP
Climate Adaptation and Resilience,
Director All One Sky Foundation

Climate Variable	Brief Description	Baseline (1976-2005)	Near Future (2021-2050)	Distant Future (2051-2080)	Resource
Mean Annual Temperature (°C)		1.6°C	3.7°C	5.8°C	Climateatlas.ca
Mean Summer Temperature (°C)		14.8°C	16.8°C	18.9°C	Climateatlas.ca
Number of days above +30°C (#)	The number of days with a maximum temperature (Tmax) greater than 30°C. Use the Variable menu option to view annual, monthly or seasonal values for this index.	1 days	5 days	13 days	Climatedata.ca
Number of heatwaves (#)	The average number of heat waves per year. A heat wave occurs when at least three days in a row reach or exceed 30 °C	0.1	0.6	1.9	Climateatlas.ca
Hottest Day	The Hottest Day describes the warmest daytime temperature in the selected time period. In general, the hottest day of the year occurs during the summer months.	28.4°C – 29.8°C	30.2°C – 33.8°C	32.7°C – 37.5°C	Climatedata.ca
Cooling Degree Days	The number of degree days accumulated above 18°C in the selected time period. Use the Variable menu option to view the annual, monthly or seasonal values for this index. Visit the Analyze page to calculate degree days using different threshold temperatures.	23 degree days	82 degree days	196 degree days	Climatedata.ca
Mean Winter temperature (°C)	The average temperature of the day in winter.	-13.3°C	-10.9°C	-8.4°C	Climateatlas.ca

Climate Variable	Brief Description	Baseline (1976-2005)	Near Future (2021-2050)	Distant Future (2051-2080)	Resource
Number of days below -30°C (#)	The number of days with a minimum temperature (T_{\min}) less than -30°C.	13.1	6.6	2.7	Climateatlas.ca
Mild Winter Days below -5°C	A Mild Winter Day is a day when the temperature drops to at least -5 °C.	143.2	125.3	108.3	Climateatlas.ca
Frost-free season (days)	The number of days between the date of the last spring frost and the date of the first fall frost, equivalent to the number of consecutive days during the 'summer' without any daily minimum temperatures below 0°C. Use the Variable menu option to view values for this index on the map.	119	142	166	Climatedata.ca
Freeze-thaw cycle	A freeze-thaw cycle occurs when the daily maximum temperature (T_{\max}) is higher than 0°C and the daily minimum temperature (T_{\min}) is less than or equal to -1°C.	85.9	76.9	69.2	Climateatlas.ca
Annual Total Precipitation (mm)	The total amount of precipitation (mm) accumulated in the selected time period. Use the Variable menu option to view the annual, monthly or seasonal values for this variable. Rain and snow included.	443 mm	463 mm	482 mm	Climatedata.ca
Number of days with >10mm precipitation (#)	The number of days with precipitation ≥ 10 mm.	7 to 11 days	8 to 12 days	9 to 12 days	Climatedata.ca
Wet Days ≥ 20 mm	The number of days with precipitation ≥ 20 mm. Rain and snow included.	2	3	3	Climatedata.ca

Climate Variable	Brief Description	Baseline (1976-2005)	Near Future (2021-2050)	Distant Future (2051-2080)	Resource
Maximum 1-day Total Precipitation	The largest precipitation total that falls in a single day in the selected time period. Includes both rain and snow.	33 mm	34 mm	37 mm	Climatedata.ca
Maximum 5 -day consecutive precipitation (mm)	The maximum total precipitation that falls over a consecutive 5-day period.	60 mm	62 mm	64 mm	Climatedata.ca
Short Duration Rainfall / Overland Flooding	Based on 1:100 year 24 hour event. RCP8.5	4.2 mm/hr	4.3 mm/hr	4.6 mm/hr	ClimateData.ca
Maximum No. of Consecutive Dry Days	The maximum number of consecutive days with precipitation below 1mm/day, within the selected time period.	25 days	25 days	24 days	Climatedata.ca
Drought (SPEI)	SPEI (12 months), The Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) is a drought index based on the difference between precipitation (P) and potential evapotranspiration (PET). Negative (positive) values indicate water deficit (surplus).	General drier conditions in the summer; however, noting that the excessive moisture due to extreme rainfall with annual variability also increase with warmer climate.			Conversation with Dave Sauchyn, August 18, 2023.
		0.2	-0.5	-0.7	Climatedata.ca (rounded up to nearest 10 th decimal)
Winter Precipitation	Snow accumulation over winter months (December, January, February)	69 mm	74 mm	79 mm	Climateatlas.ca
Lightning		Complex model generated considering wind shear, temperature, moisture. Increasing severe weather events modelled increasing lightning occurrence.			Dominique Paquin, et. Al., 2014. Change in North American Atmospheric Conditions Associated with Deep Convection and Severe Weather using CRCm4 Climate Projections, ISSN 0705-5900

Climate Variable	Brief Description	Baseline (1976-2005)	Near Future (2021-2050)	Distant Future (2051-2080)	Resource
Hailstorm	Precipitation in the form of lumps	<p>Historical likelihood is 1 large hail day every 6-7 years [3.5-5 large hail days over period 1971-2000].</p> <p>~14% annual probability of large hail day occurring historically.</p> <p>There is an increasing likelihood of about 1 additional large hail day per season [1 large hail day every 5-6 years].</p> <p>~18% annual probability of large hail day occurring.</p> <p>Report indicates an historic likelihood of 4 (likely). Likelihood is noted as health and well-being (2 – low), economic (4 – high), natural environment (2 – low), built environment (4 – high)</p>			<p>Brimelow, J. et al., 2017, The changing hail threat over North America in response to anthropogenic climate change, Nature Climate Change, DOI: 10.1038/NCLIMATE3321.</p>
Tornado	Violently rotating column of air that extends from a cumuliform cloud to the surface.	<p>There has been one “strong” or higher tornado in the region—Edmonton, Beaumont, Millet, etc. on 31.07.1987</p> <p><1% annual probability of strong tornado</p>	<p>Insufficient evidence to determine trend</p> <p><1% annual probability of strong tornado</p>	<p>Insufficient evidence to determine trend</p> <p><1% annual probability of strong tornado</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaumont, Millet, etc. on 31.07.1987. • Elsner, J. et al, 2014, Tornado Intensity Estimated from Damage Path Dimensions, PLoS ONE 9(9): e10757
High Wind	Sustained wind at 70 km/hr or gust up to 90 km/hr and more.	<p>Minor changes from 2020 to 2080. Some data are inclusive and will need more research.</p>			<p>https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/types-weather-</p>

Climate Variable	Brief Description	Baseline (1976-2005)	Near Future (2021-2050)	Distant Future (2051-2080)	Resource
					forecasts-use/public/criteria-alerts.html#wind https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2021/eccc/En4-415-2020-eng.pdf
Riverine Flooding	Excessive rainfall raises the water level in rivers and creeks across the region overflows onto the neighboring land. High flows: 1:100 year, 24- hour stream flow to 200 year flood level.	Alberta Innovate and AE conducted a study on river water levels causing potential threat to water treatment plants in Alberta. The study showed upward trends of high flow conditions under climate change conditions.			AEPA Flood Map, Alberta Floods Portal AE's project with Alberta Innovate: Drinking Water Infrastructure Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, 2023.
Wildfire Smoke	Wildfire smoke causes health conditions. Wildfire smoke reduces visibility to 2km or less causing unhealthy air quality conditions.	16 occurrences where visibility fell below 2km between 1961-2021 Annual probability about 27%	Increasing. Projected 30-70% [mid-point of 50%] increase in the number of wildfire spread ¹ days in fire zones that could affect smoke levels in the region.	Edmonton International Airport for "smoke days". Based on studies for the Edmonton Municipal Region in 2023.	
Wildfire	Uncontrolled ground fire spread resulted from flammable biomass, weather, topography and ignition sources. Ignition sources may be natural (eg. lightning) or due to human error.	Using the resource data, AE generated a data base showing the potential increase of burned area from baseline 1981 to 2080s. Based on RCP 8.5 scenario, the projected % change in annual number of fires greater than 50 ha is 10% from 2020s to 42% in 2080s. % change in average annual area burned increases from 33% in 2020s to 190% in 2080s.			Wang, Xianli, Tom Swystun, and Mike D. Flannigan. "Future wildfire extent and frequency determined by the longest fire-conductive weather spell." <i>Science of the total environment</i> 830 (2022): 154752. Wang, Xianli, et al. "One extreme fire weather event determines the extent and frequency of wildland

Climate Variable	Brief Description	Baseline (1976-2005)	Near Future (2021-2050)	Distant Future (2051-2080)	Resource
					fires." <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> 16.11 (2021): 114031. Wang, Xianli, et al. "Projected changes in daily fire spread across Canada over the next century." <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> 12.2 (2017): 025005. Wang, Xianli, et al. "The potential and realized spread of wildfires across Canada." <i>Global change biology</i> 20.8 (2014): 2518-2530.
Shifting Ecosystem	Changing seasons and ecosystems	Unknown, as it depends on disturbances to the landscape (to create windows for change) as well as changes to the climate envelope of each ecoregion			Schneider, R., 2013, Alberta's Natural Subregions Under a Changing Climate: Past, Present and Future, Report prepared by Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alberta for the Biodiversity Management and Climate Change Adaptation Project, 97p.

APPENDIX B – ASSETS RISK RESULTS FROM PIEVC HLSG PROCESS

PIEVC Risk Matrix

Airport

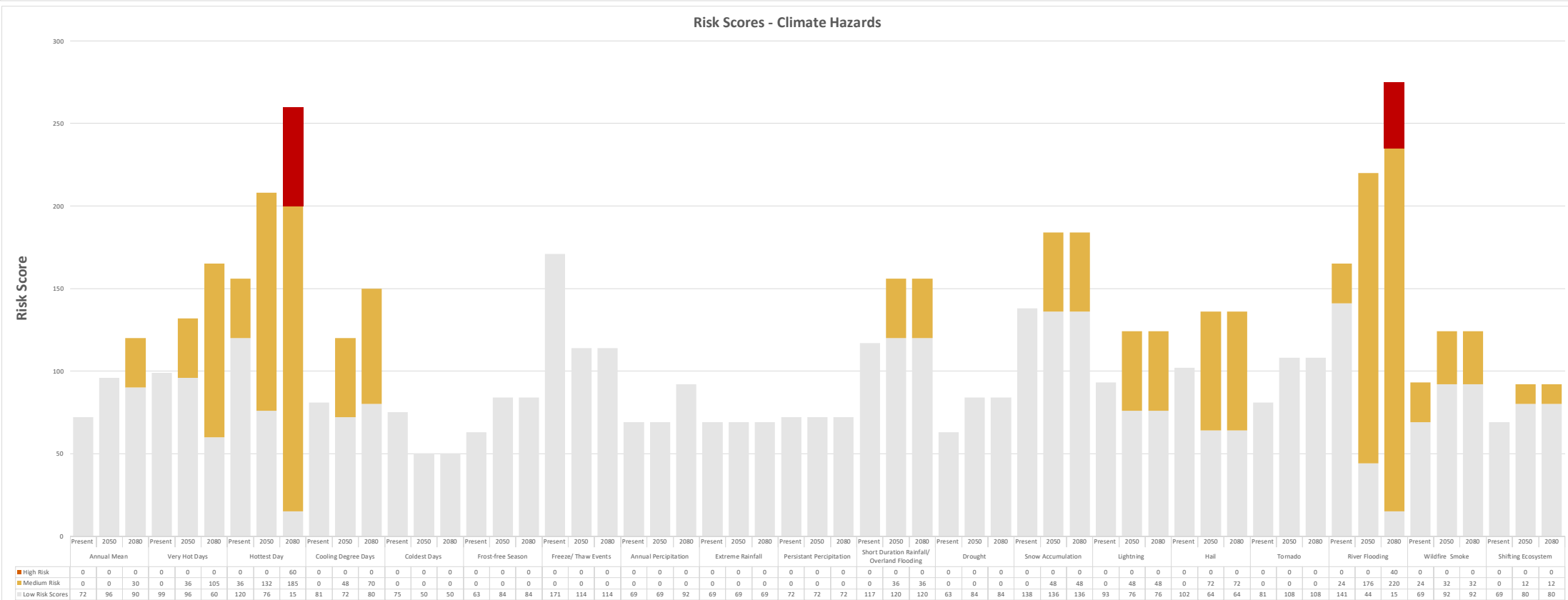
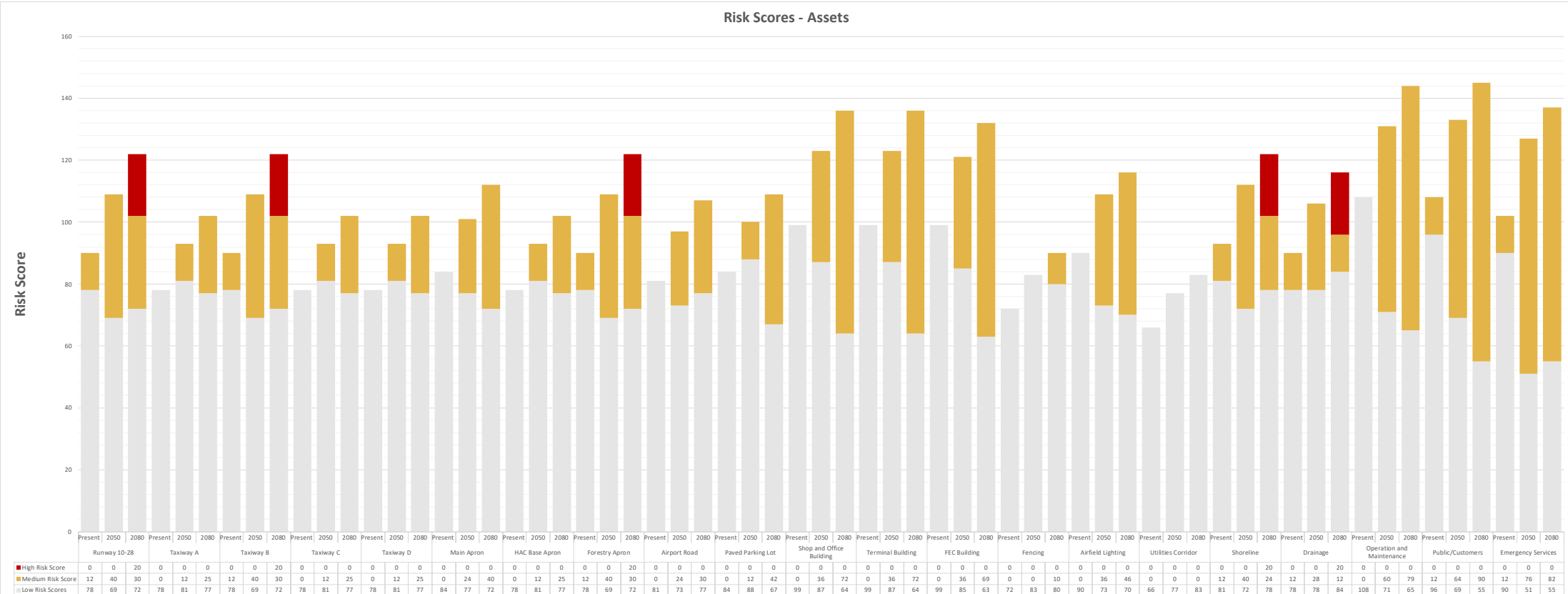
[illegible]

PIEVC Risk Matrix Airport

[illegible]

PIEVC Risk Scores

Airport

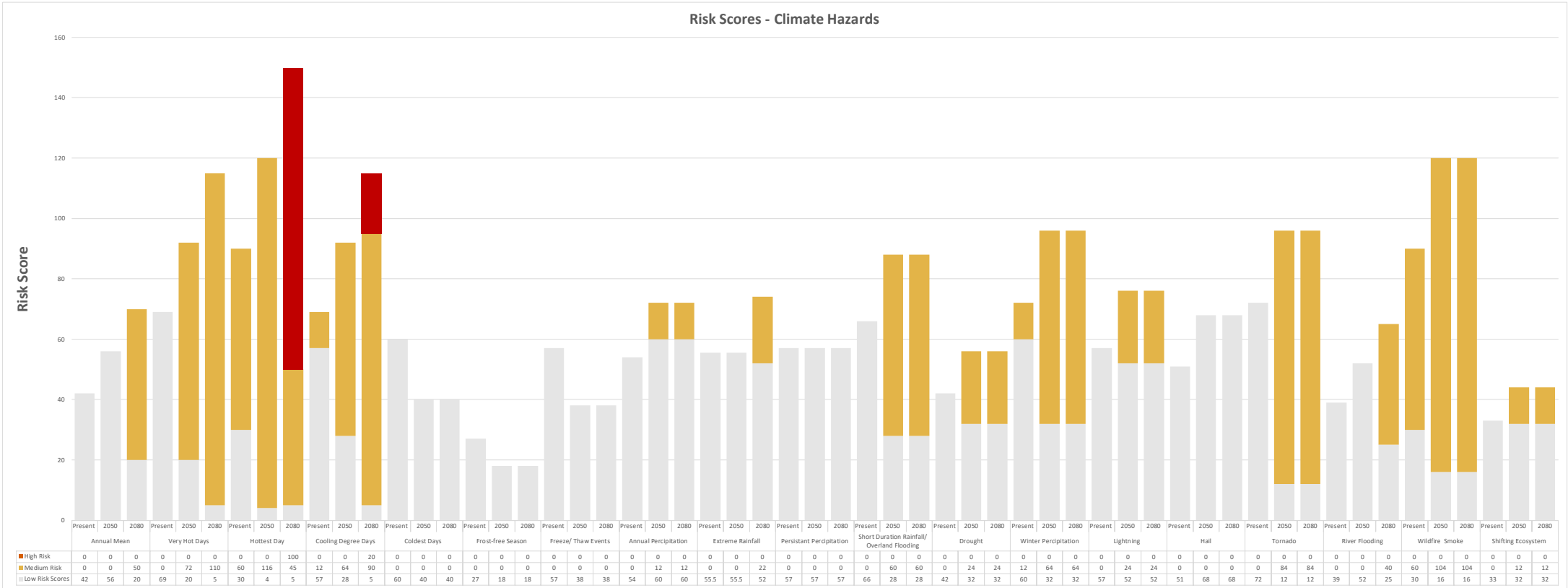
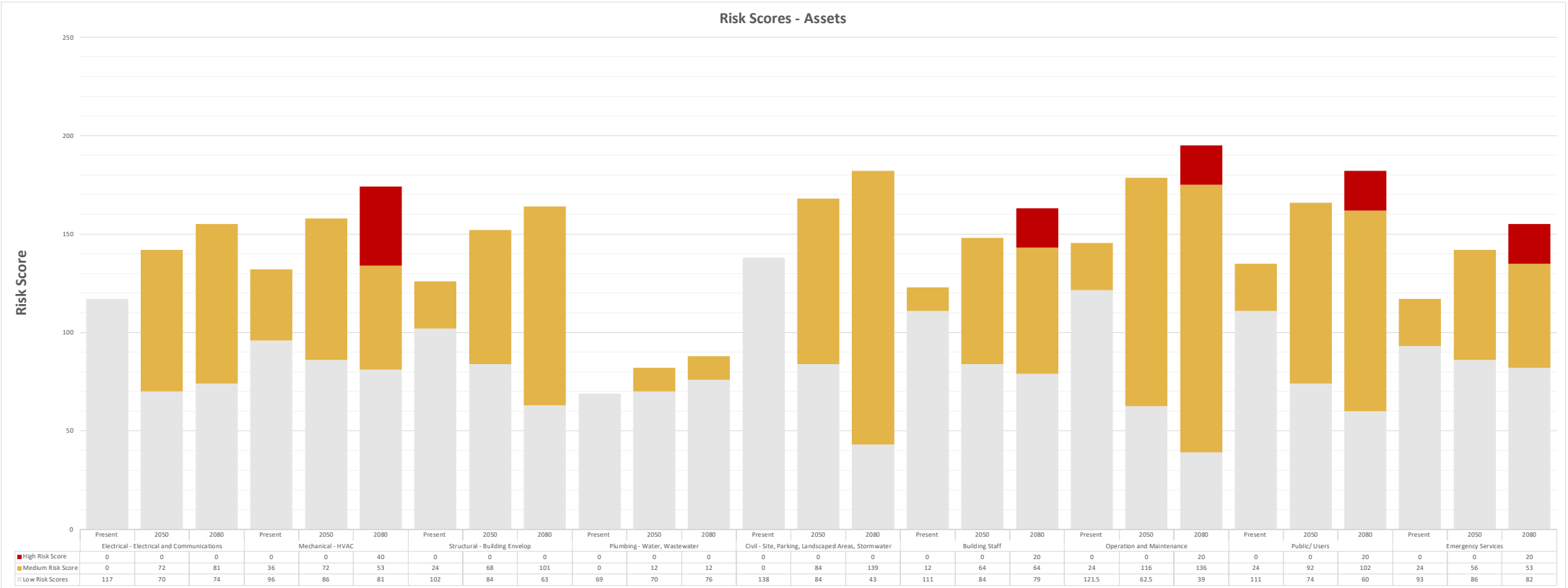


PIEVC Risk Matrix

Buildings - GOA Building

[illegible]

PIEVC Risk Scores
Buildings - GOA Building



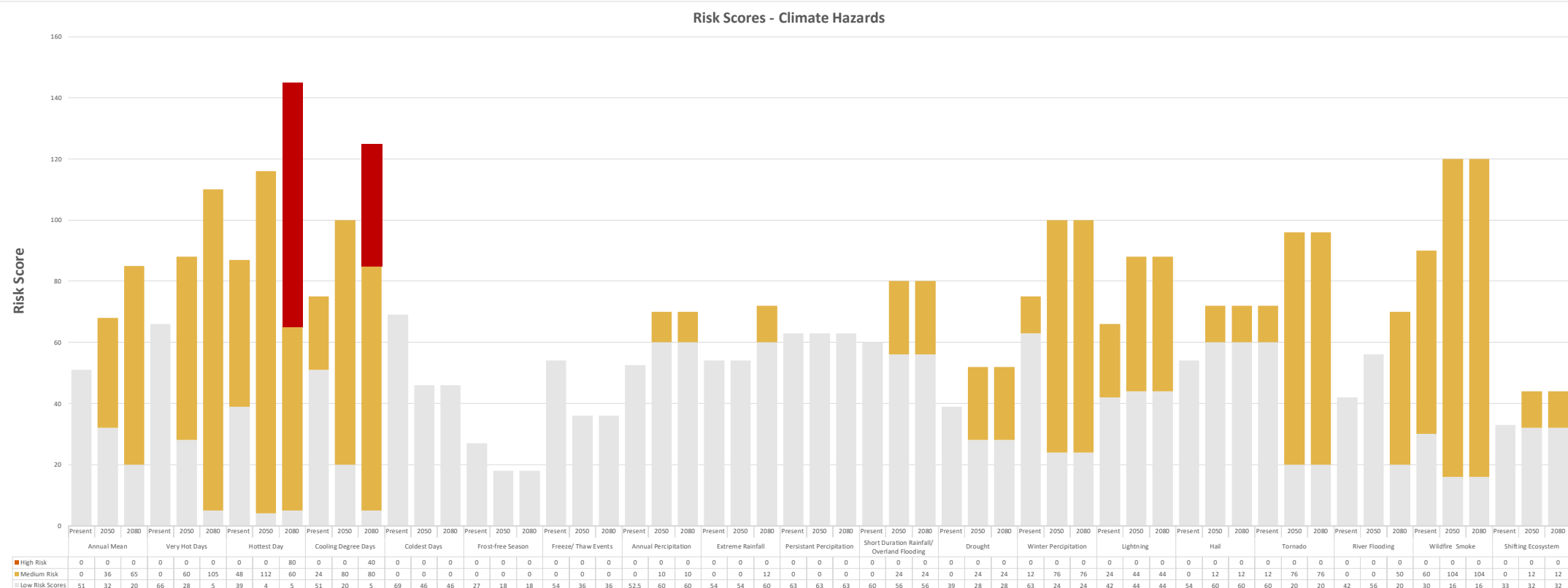
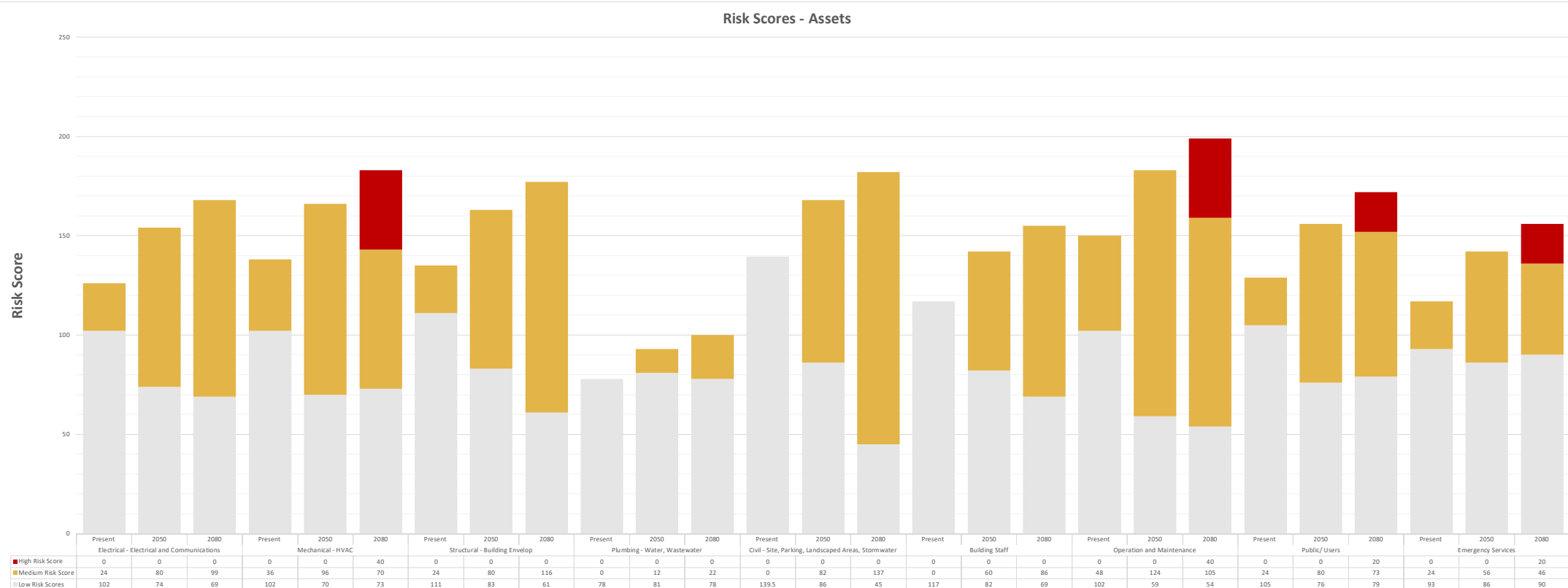
PIEVC Risk Matrix

Buildings - Multi-Rec Centre Facility

[illegible]

PIEVC Risk Scores

Buildings - Multi-Rec Center Facility



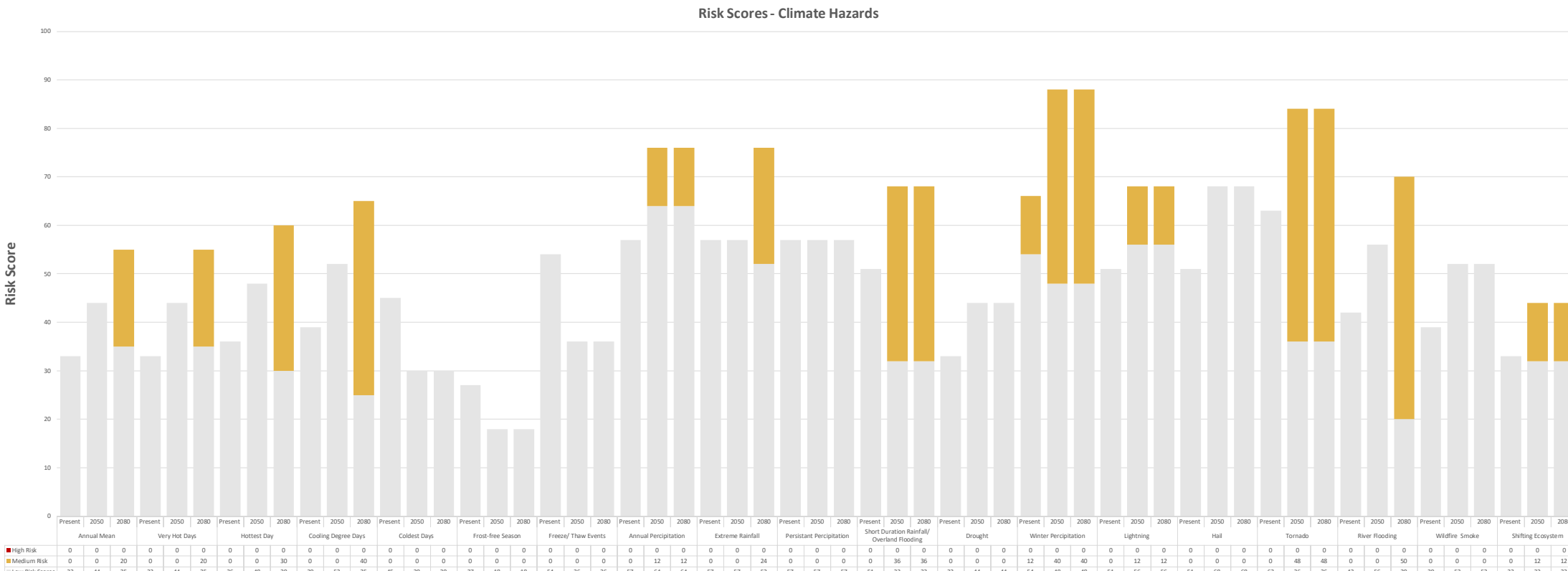
PIEVC Risk Matrix

Buildings - SLIP Storage Garage

[illegible]

PIEVC Risk Scores

Buildings - SLIP Storage Garage

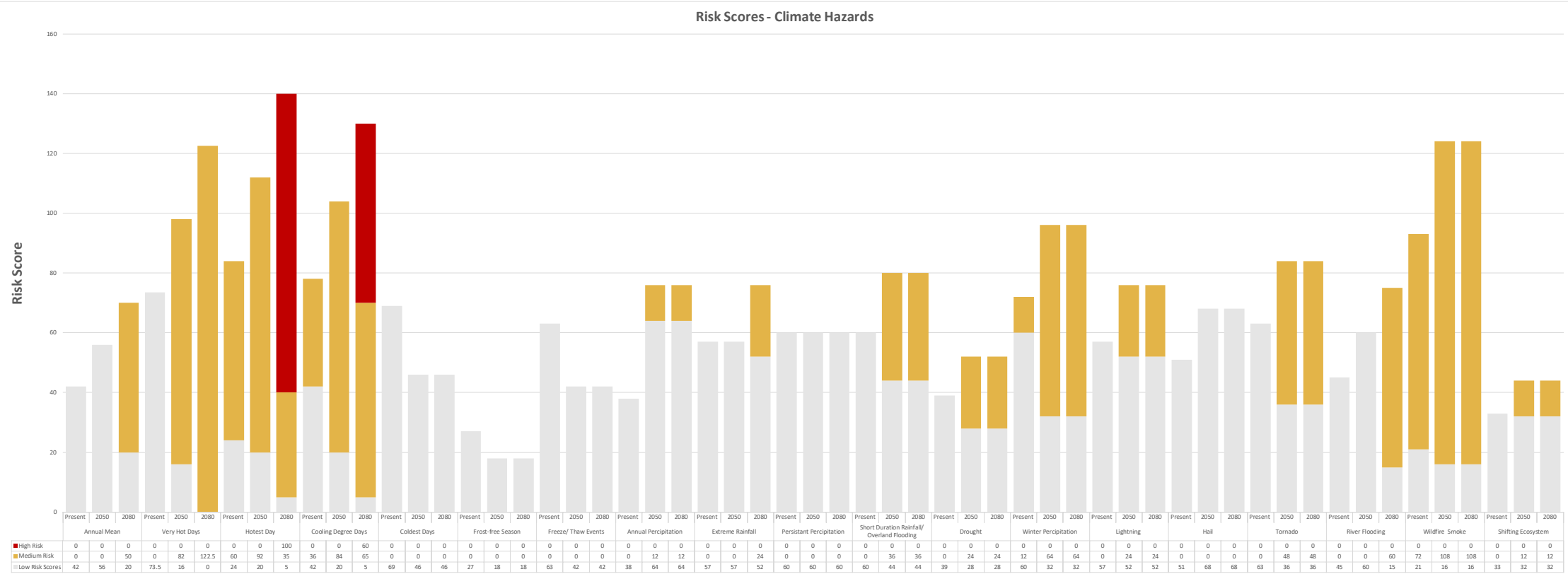
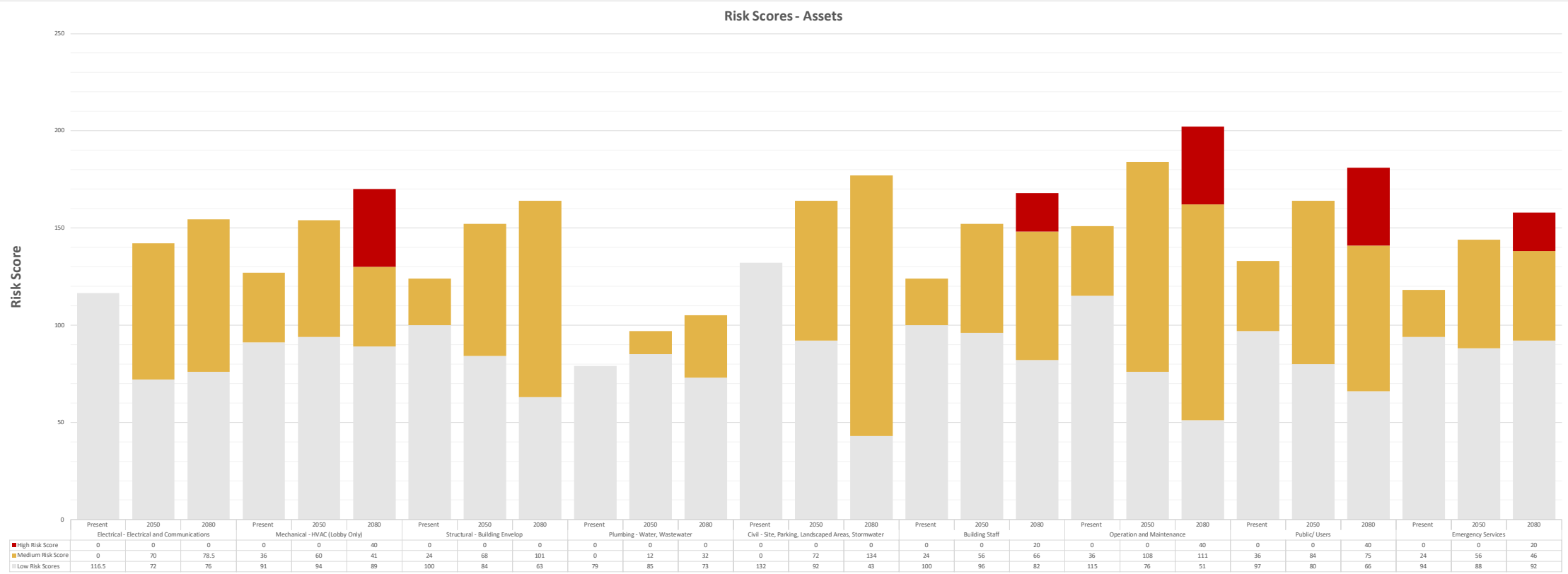


PIEVC Risk Matrix
Buildings - Wild Life Legacy Center

[illegible]

PIEVC Risk Scores

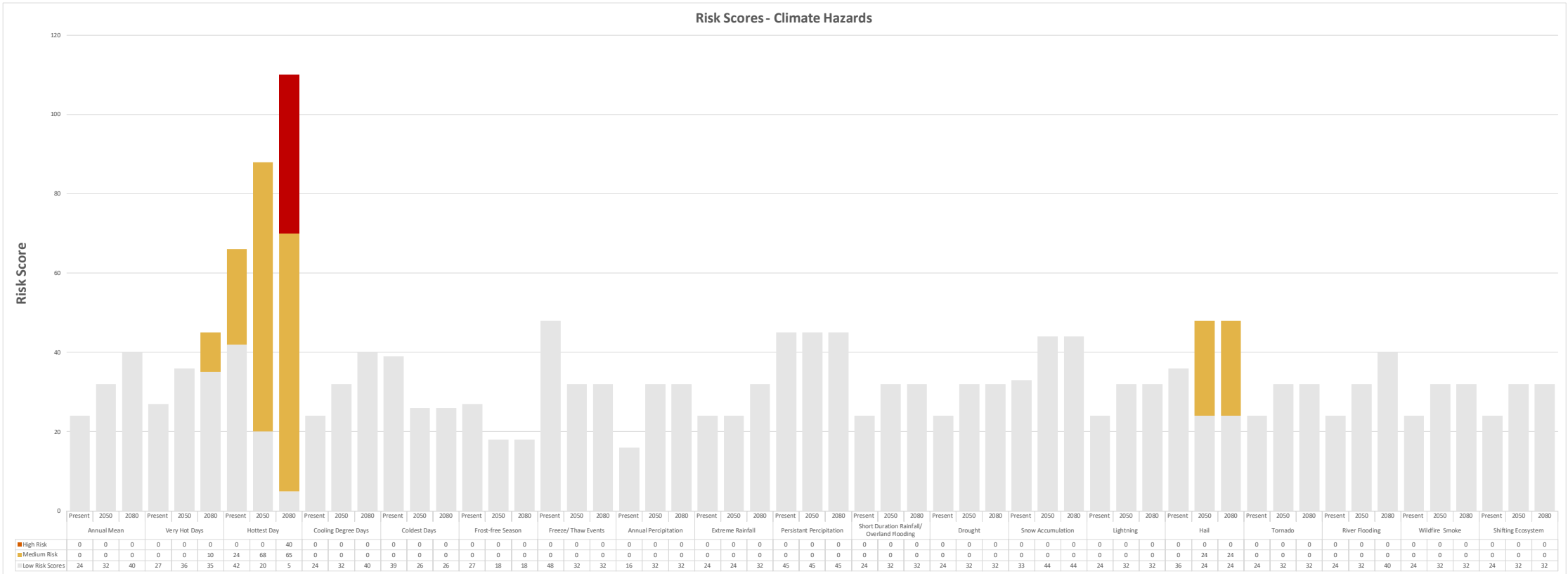
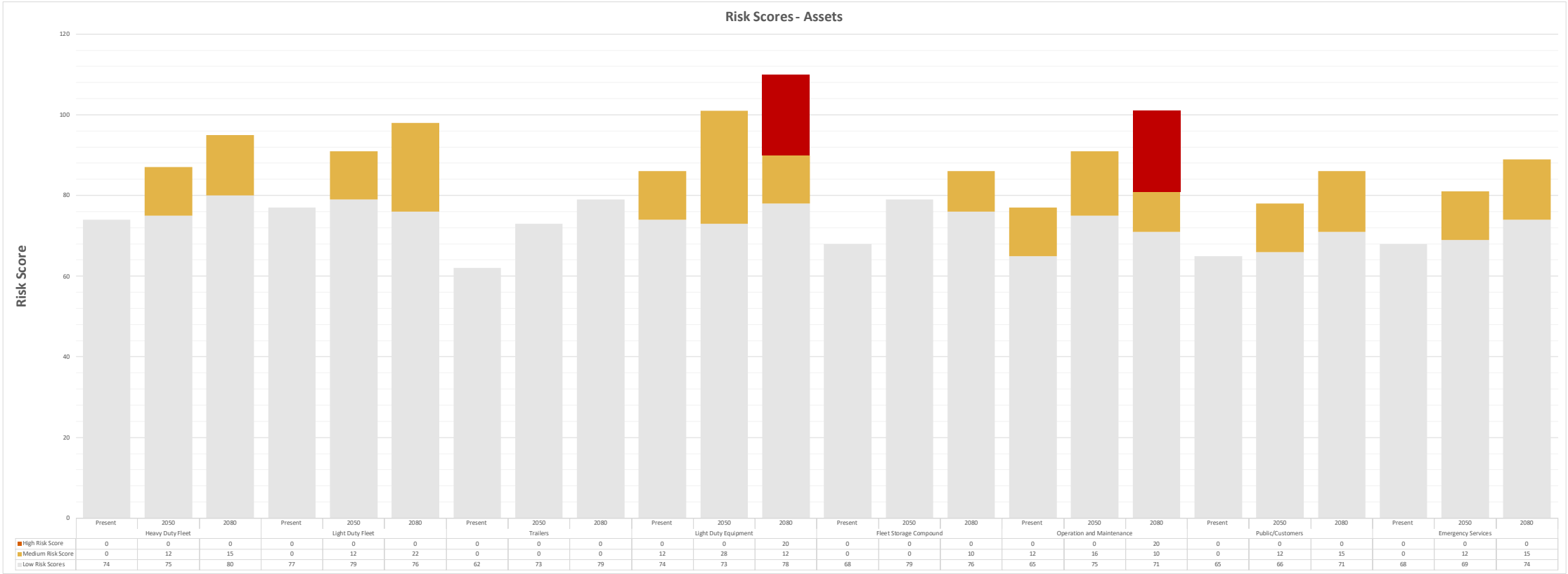
Buildings - Wildlife Legacy Center



PIEVC Risk Matrix Fleet

[illegible]

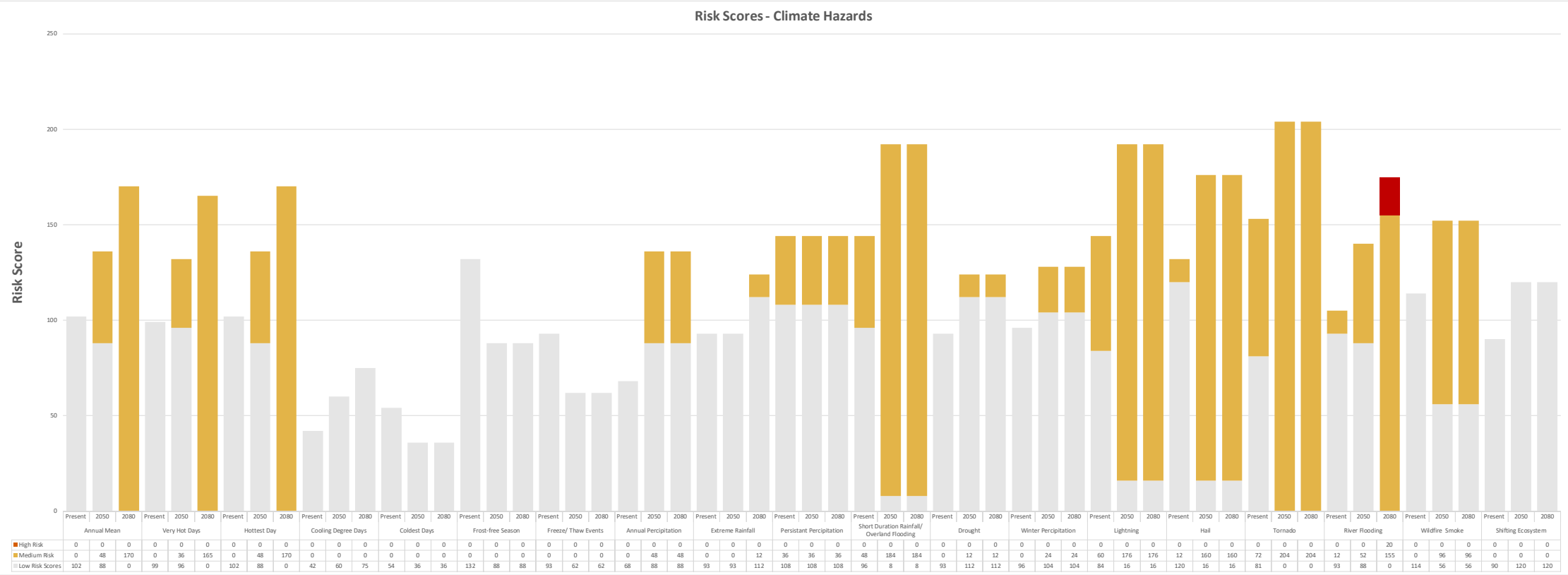
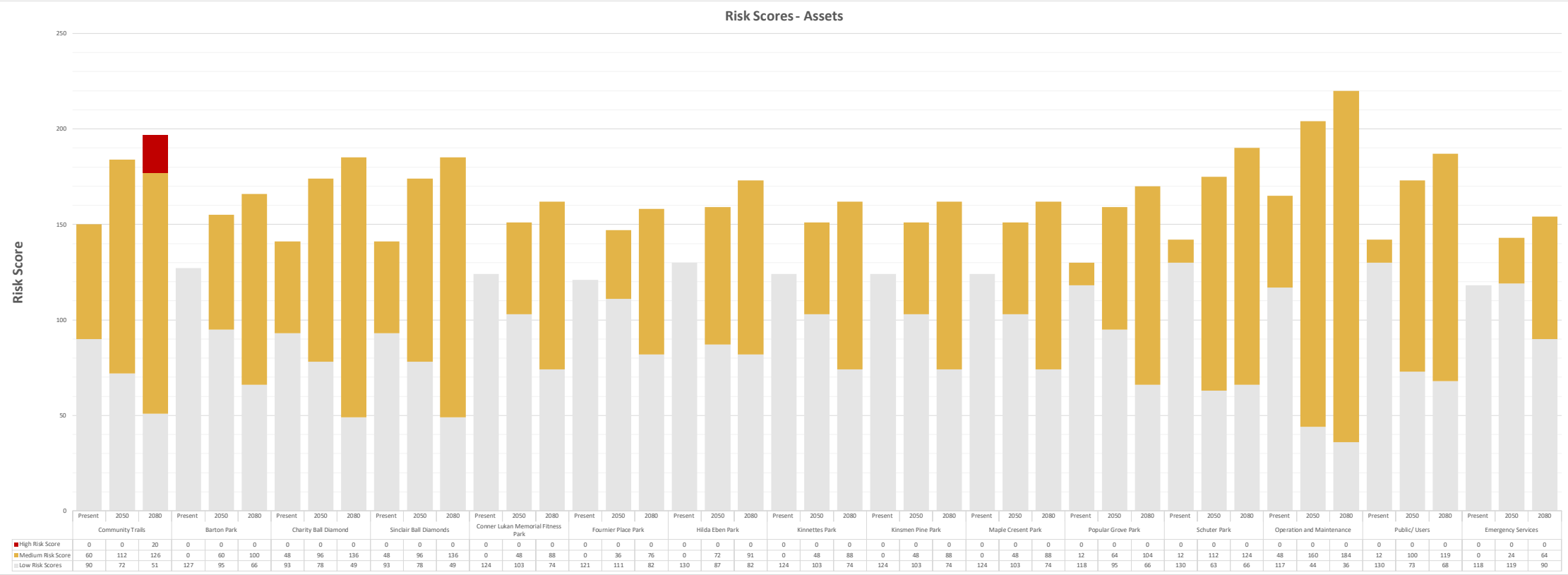
PIEVC Risk Scores
Fleet



PIEVC Risk Matrix Parks and Playgrounds

[illegible]

PIEVC Risk Scores
Parks and Playgrounds

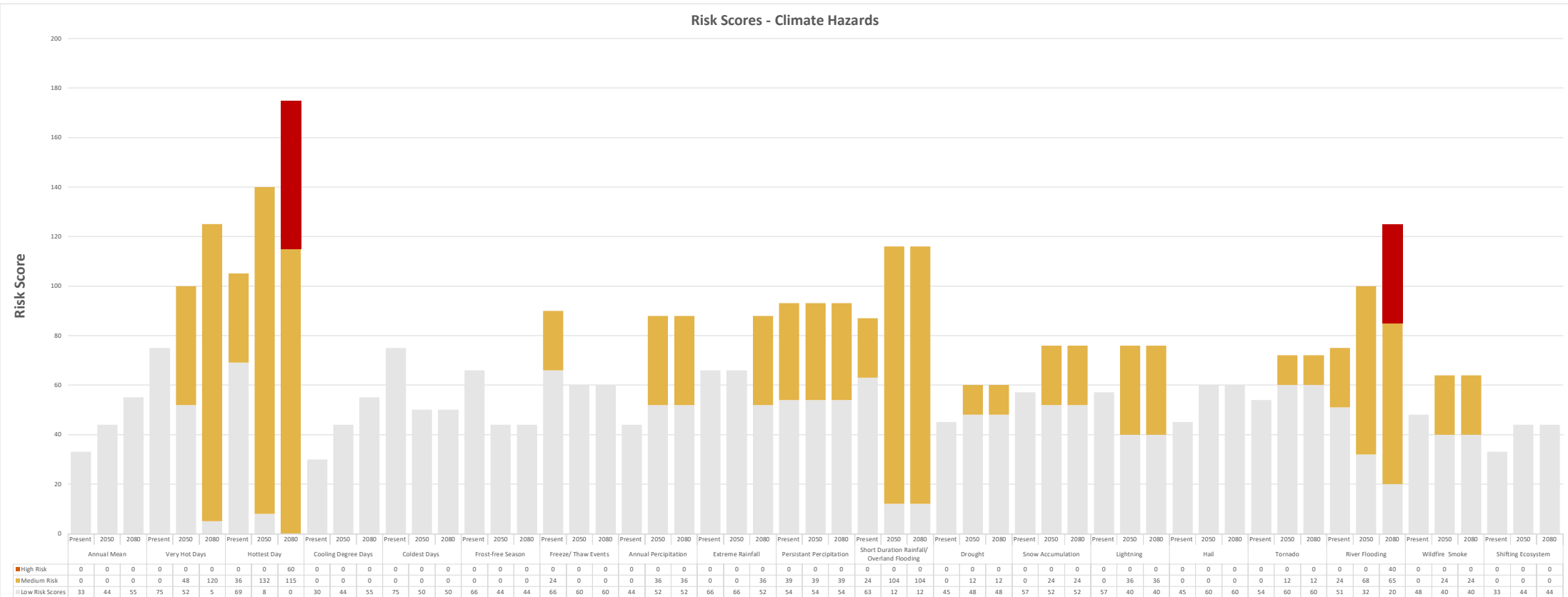
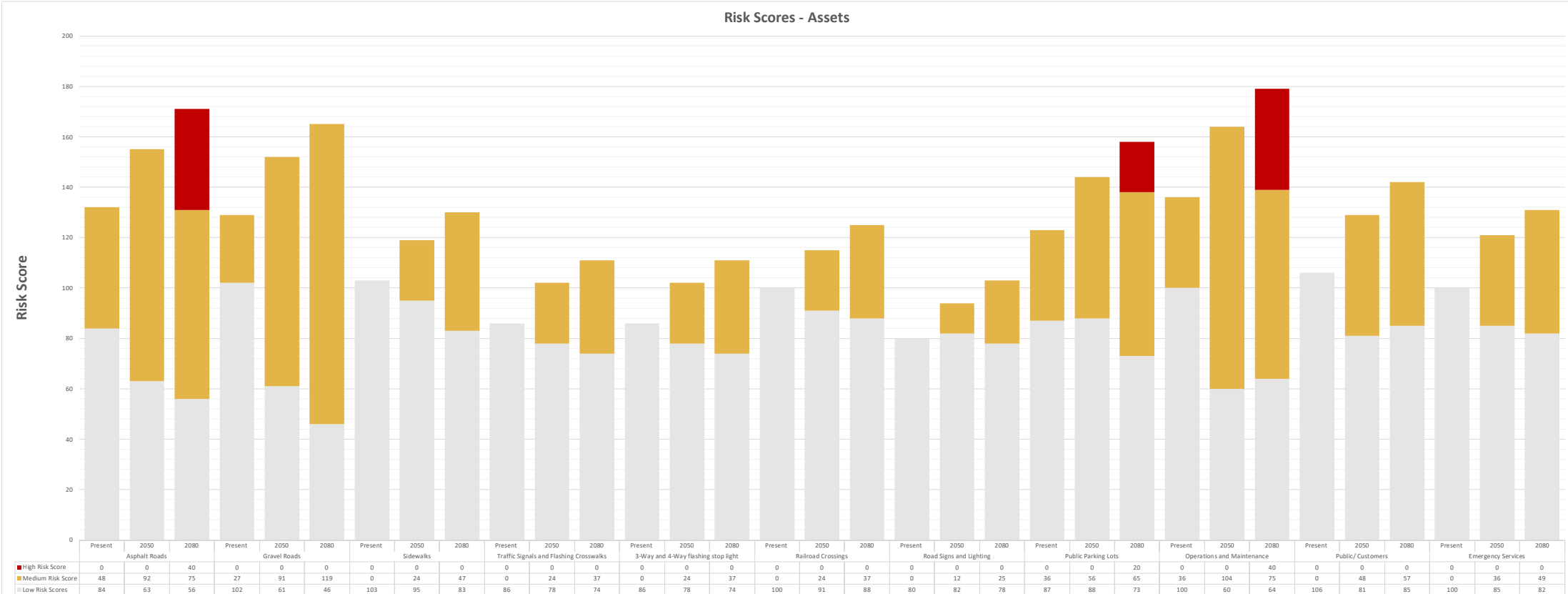


PIEVC Risk Matrix Roads

[illegible]

PIEVC Risk Scores

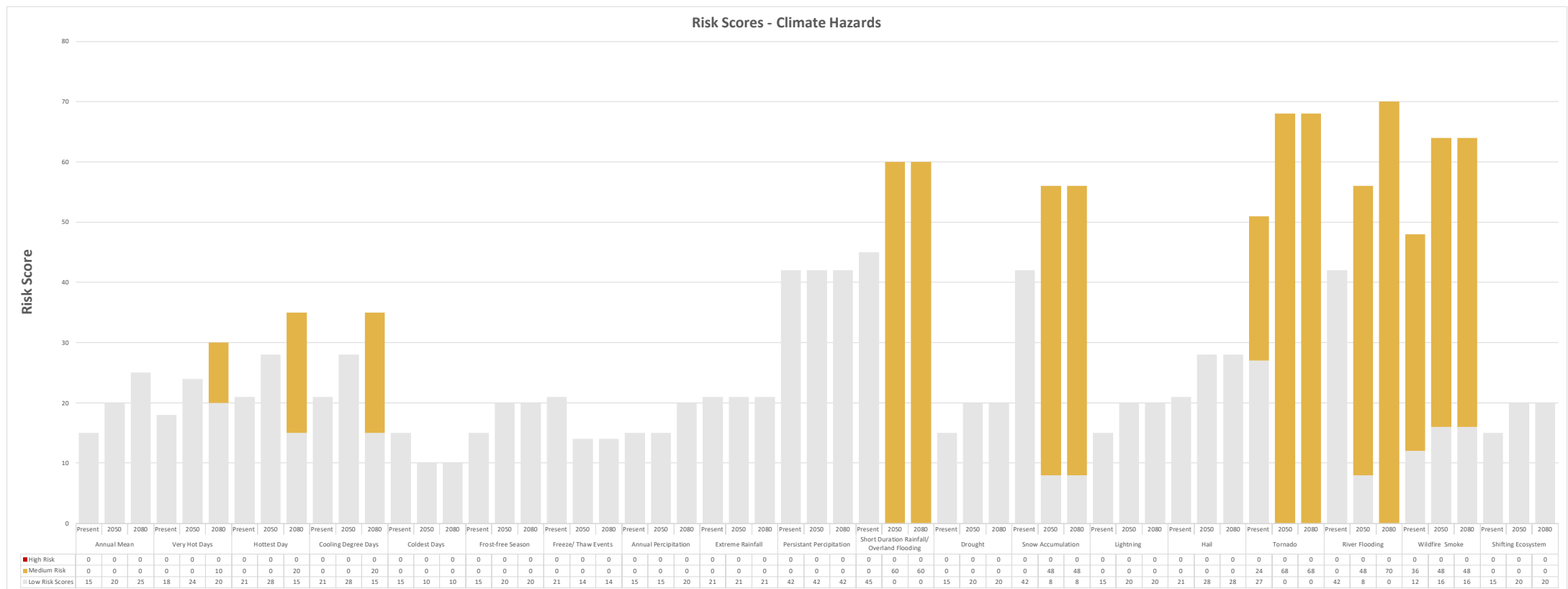
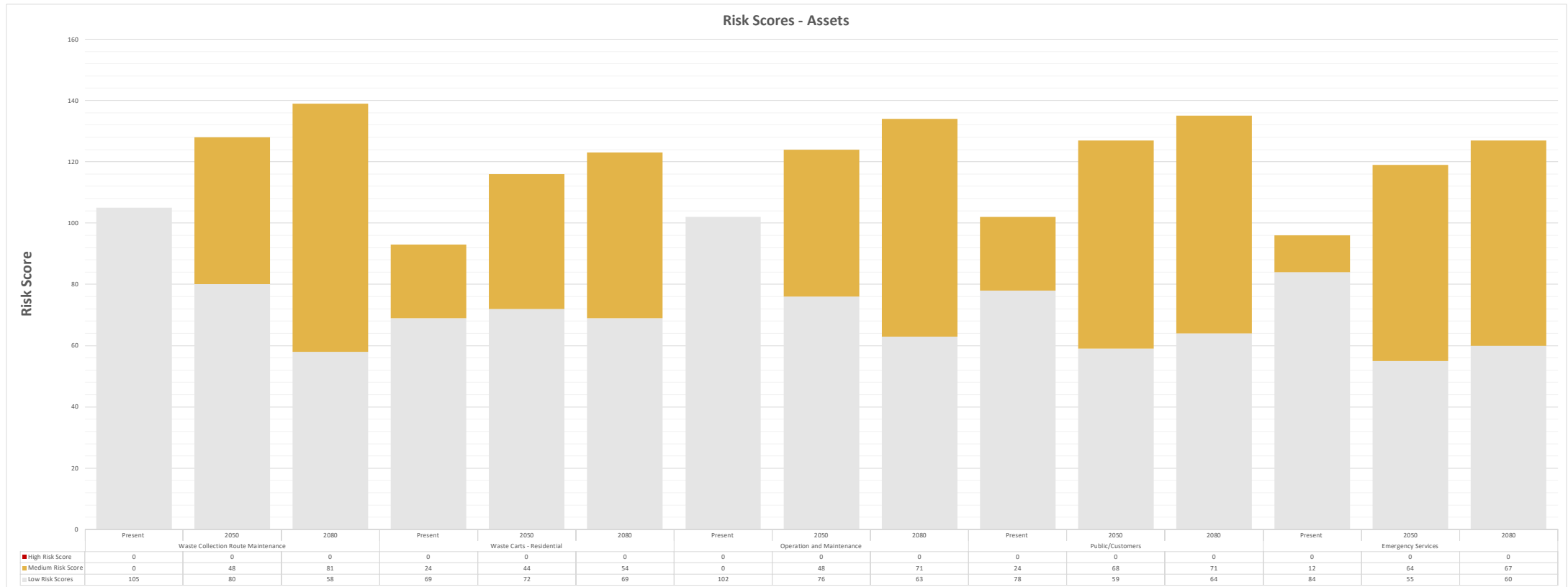
Roads



PIEVC Risk Matrix
Solid Waste Management - Waste Collection

[illegible]

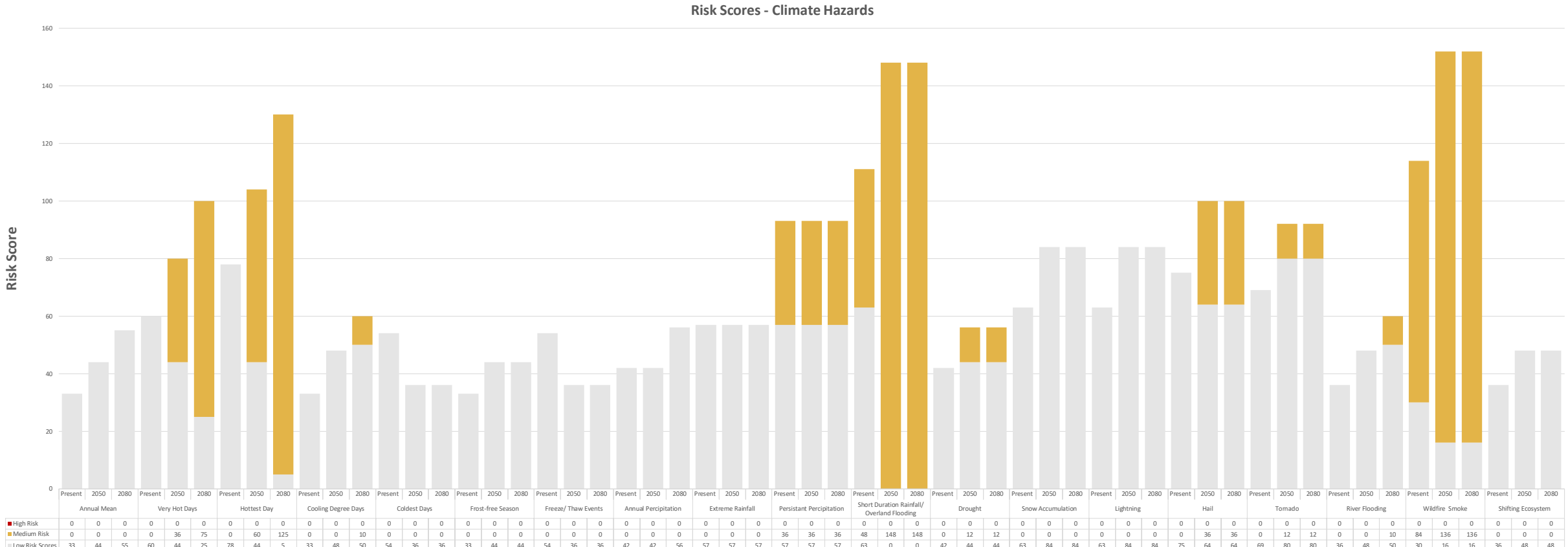
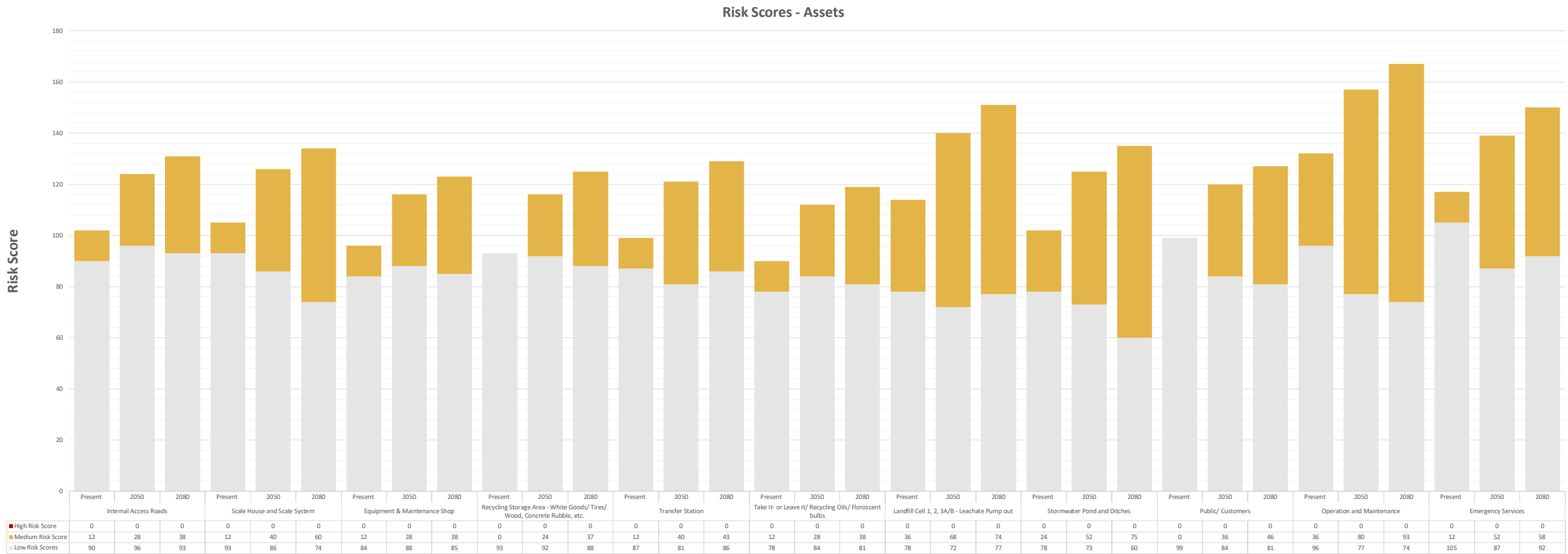
PIEVC Risk Scores
Solid Waste Management System - Waste Collection



PIEVC Risk Matrix
Solid Waste Management System - Solid Waste Site

[illegible]

PIEVC Risk Scores
Solid Waste Management - Solid Waste Site

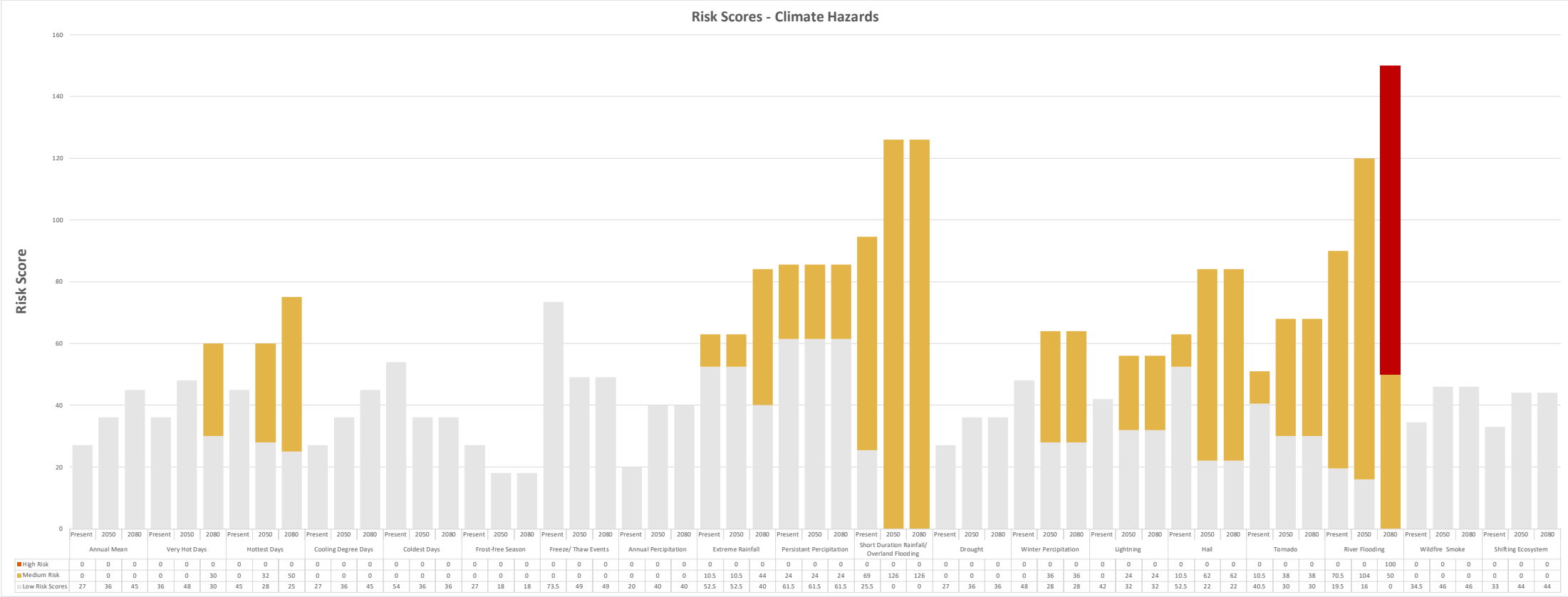
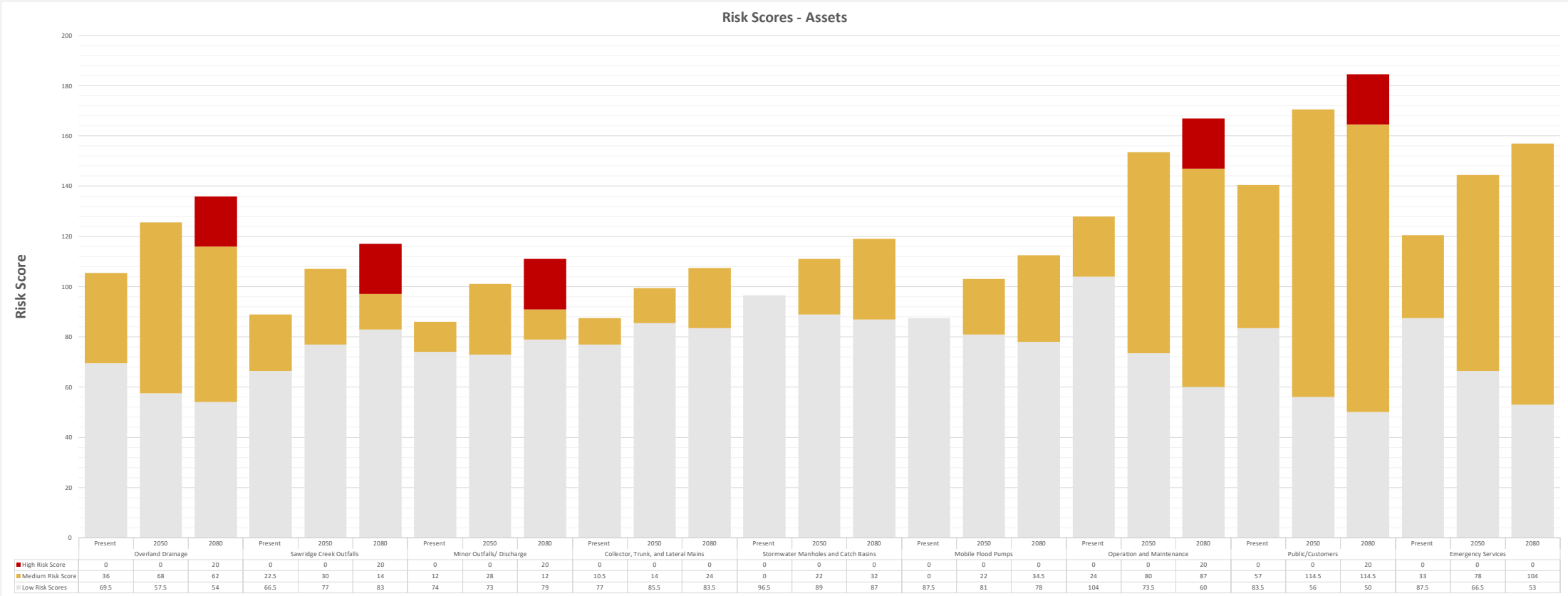


PIEVC Risk Matrix

Stormwater Management System

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PIEVC Risk Scores
Stormwater Management System



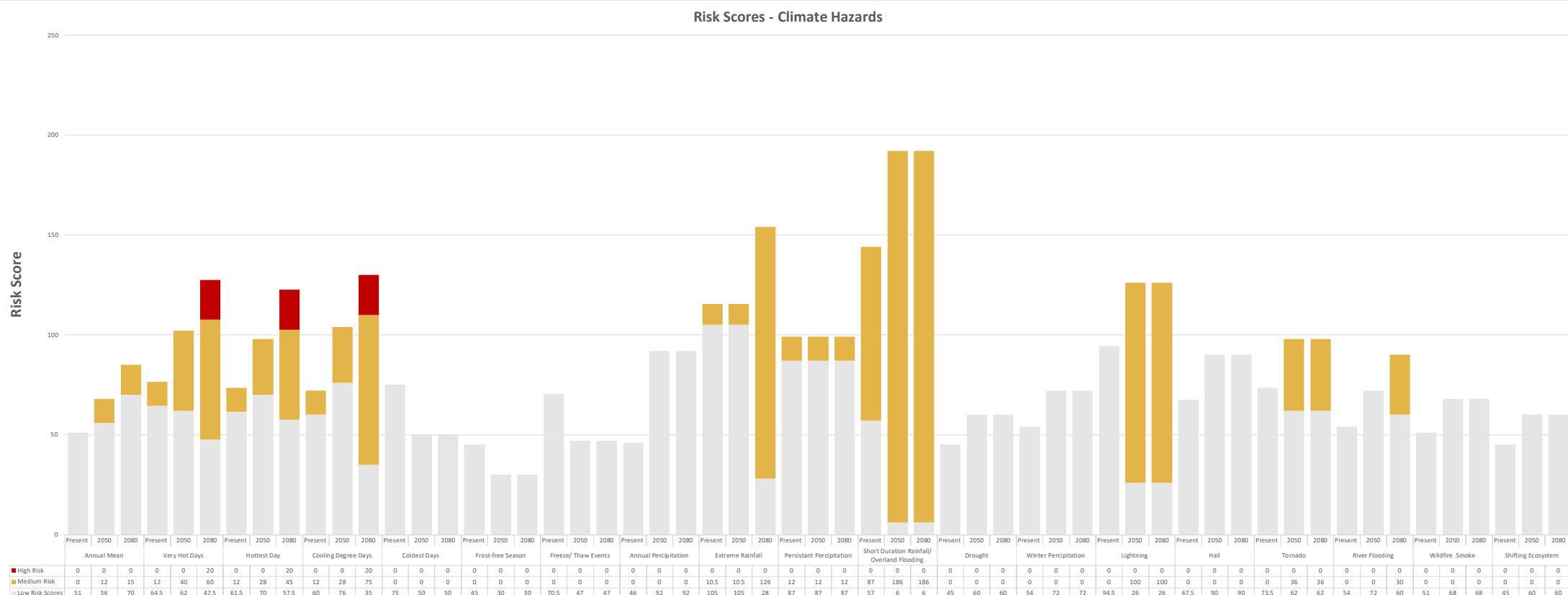
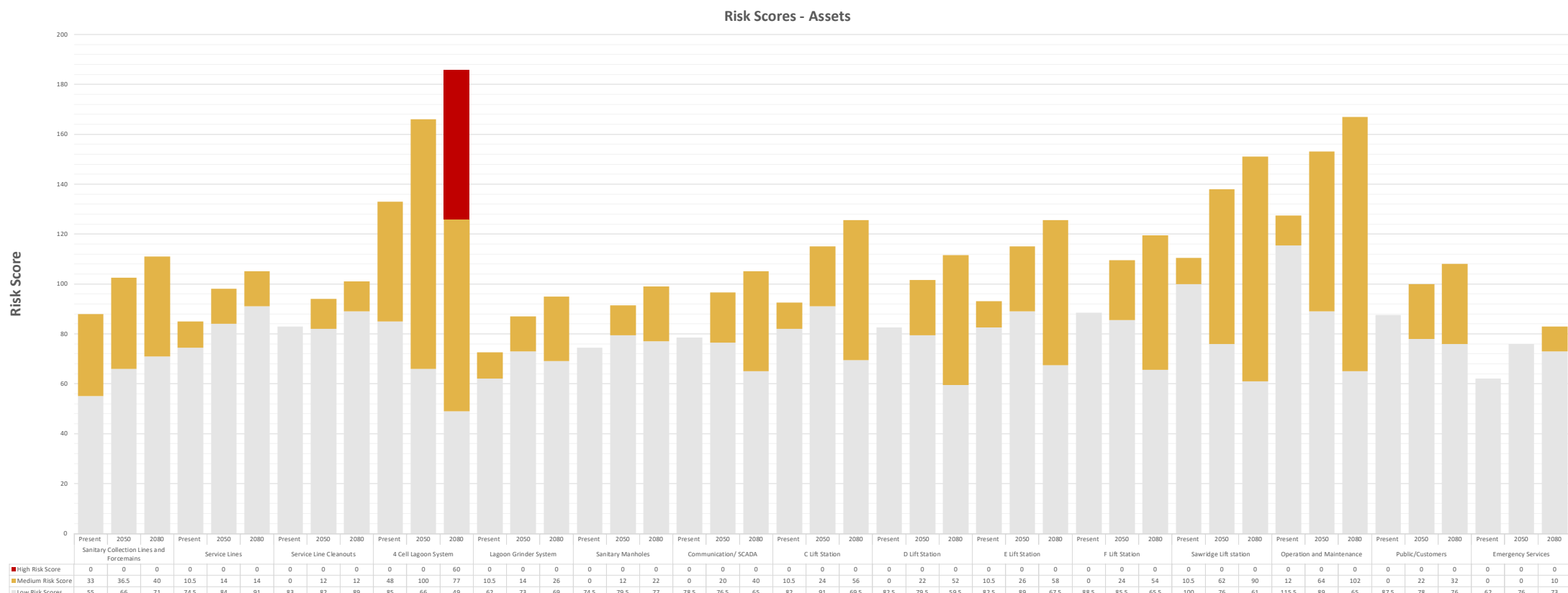
PIEVC Risk Matrix

Wastewater Management System

[illegible]

PIEVC Risk Scores

Wastewater Management System



PIEVC Risk Matrix

Water Distribution System

[illegible]

PIEVC Risk Scores
Water Distribution System

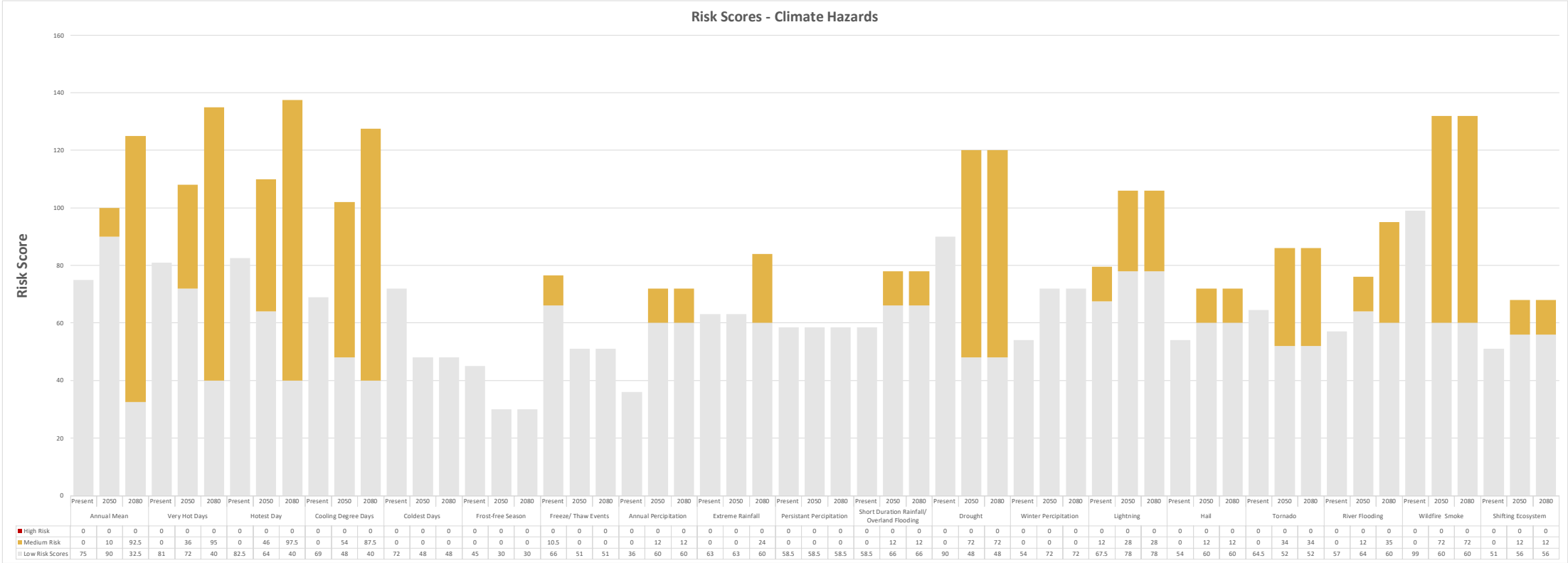
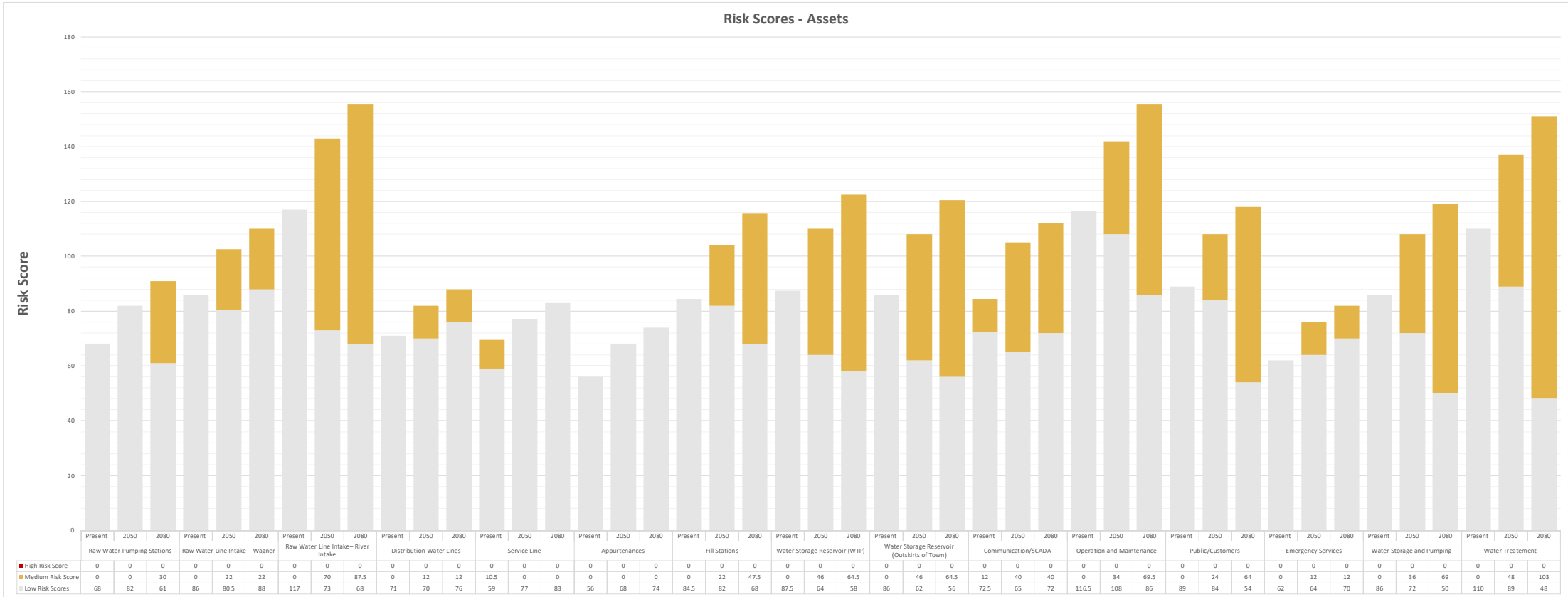


Table C-1 provides the full results of the community-wide climate risk assessment for the Town of Slave Lake, including:

- The impact and description
- The Historic and Future Likelihood Scores
- The **Consequence Score**, as determined at the climate risk assessment workshop
- The **Risk Score**, which is the Future Likelihood Score multiplied by the Consequence Score
- The **Risk Level** between **0 and 25**, whereby scores:
 - between 0 and 9 are considered low risk
 - between 10 and 19 are considered medium risk
 - between 20 and 25 are considered high-risk

Table C-1 Community-Wide Climate Risk Assessment Results

Impact	Description	Historic Likelihood	Future Likelihood	Consequence Score	Risk Score	Risk Level
Loss of / reduced road access	Loss of, or reduced access of roads during winter has economic impacts for businesses that support the resource sector (hotels, restaurants, supply stores, etc.), and recreational users that rely on roads for access.	3	5	5	25	HIGH
Wildfire smoke – air transport disruption	Loss of, or disruption in air transportation due to low visibility from smoke, including patient emergency transport, firefighting.	3	5	4.5	22.5	HIGH
Increased space cooling costs	Increased costs for residents, businesses and the municipality to cool homes and buildings during the summer. Potential need to expand or add HVAC systems to existing homes and buildings	3	5	4	20	HIGH
Wildfire smoke – health impacts	Localized health impacts, particularly on vulnerable populations such as seniors, low income living in poor housing conditions and homeless	3	5	4	20	HIGH
Wildfire smoke – reduced recreation	Reduced outdoor recreation opportunities and quality of life during smoke events	3	5	4	20	HIGH
Creek flooding	1:500-year flood event on Sawridge Creek / Diversion Canal	3	4	4	16	MODERATE
Wildland fire – community evacuation	A wildland urban interface fire occurs, leading to community evacuation, displacement of population, potential health impacts, and impacts to quality of life and livability within the community.	3	4	4	16	MODERATE
Extended heat wave with health impacts	A heat event similar, or worse, than the 2021 heat wave with localized health impacts, particularly on vulnerable populations such as seniors and those with low income and/or housing challenged	3	5	3	15	MODERATE

Impact	Description	Historic Likelihood	Future Likelihood	Consequence Score	Risk Score	Risk Level
Overland flooding	Flood inundation of buildings/properties in low lying areas impacting residents and businesses, clean up and repair costs	3	5	3	15	MODERATE
Increased water consumption	Increased costs for water use for residents, businesses, and municipalities, including financial/economic implications for high water use businesses/sectors.	3	4	3	12	MODERATE
Freezing rainstorm causes injuries	Risk of traffic accidents, including injuries and fatalities, and transport network disruption (including emergency services) due to slippery sidewalks and roads.	3	4	3	12	MODERATE
Wildland fire damages property	A wildland urban interface fire occurs, causing damage to property, homes, businesses, potential power outages, clean up and repair costs	3	4	3	12	MODERATE
High wind event damages property	Damage to property, homes and businesses, repair costs and potential power outages.	3	3	3	9	LOW
Drought damage to trees, gardens and landscaping	Drier summer conditions overall with implications for local natural assets - trees, gardens, landscaping, etc.	3	4	2	8	LOW
Reduced water quality (non-potable)	Reduction in water quality in local water bodies (Lesser Slave Lake?) with potential health (blue-green algae) and recreational (fishing) impacts affecting quality of life	3	4	2	8	LOW
Loss of outdoor winter tourism and recreation opportunities	Reduced quality of life for residents that enjoy winter recreation (Nordic skiing, hockey, ice fishing, snowmobiling, etc.). Potential reduction in winter tourism visitation (hotels, restaurants, events) and impact on local businesses and the economy.	3	5	1.5	7.5	LOW
High wind event with health impacts	Health impacts (injuries/fatalities), particularly on vulnerable populations.	3	3	2	6	LOW
Major hail event with hail stones of 45 mm or greater	Damage to property, homes, businesses (roofing, siding), vehicles, repair costs and potential power outages	3	4	1.5	6	LOW
Freezing rainstorm damages property	Damage to property, homes, businesses (trees, power lines), repair costs and potential power outages	3	4	1.5	6	LOW

Table D-1: Water Infrastructure and Treatment Recommended Adaptation Actions

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
Water Infrastructure and Treatment			
1	Operations and Maintenance	<p>Persistent Rain/Heavy Rains/River Flooding: On-going monitoring of turbidity at the intake.</p> <p>Drought and Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going monitoring of water quality and quantity at intake, storage, and treatment. On-going monitoring of equipment operating threshold at the microfiltration water treatment plant. On-going review of capacity to meet future growth. <p>Lightning: On-going monitoring of communication and SCADA equipment.</p> <p>Other Hazards: document threshold performance and determine when these issues need to be addressed.</p>	0-5 years
2	Increase Awareness and Education	All Hazards: Review with Operations on all safe work policies, plans, and guidelines. Practice and remind staff of all potential climate hazards. Identify changes need to be made.	0-5 years
3	Emergency Services	All Hazards: Review ERP with Emergency Services to identify gaps in the emergency response plan with the consideration of climate impacts. Discuss water capacity for firefighting and provide contingency.	0-5 years

Table D-2 Wastewater Infrastructure and Treatment Recommended Adaptation Actions

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
Wastewater Infrastructure and Treatment			
1	Conduct Research	<p>Persistent Rain/Heavy Rains: On-going tracking of I/I and determine program for addressing the issue. Review the storage and treatment capacity of the lagoon.</p> <p>Other comment: potential future upgrades to address nutrient and ecoli removal with filtration and disinfection. Consider how climate hazards can impact this the performance of upgrades. Sawridge Lift station electrical systems will be reviewed for power reliability.</p>	0-5 years
2	Increase Awareness and Education	All Hazards: Review with Operations on all safe work policies, plans, and guidelines. Practice and remind staff of all potential climate hazards. Identify changes need to be made.	0-5 years
3	Operations and Maintenance	<p>Overland Flooding/Persistent Rain: On-going monitoring of equipment and threshold performance. Upgrades completed at lift station and will continue to monitor performance.</p>	0-5 years

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
		<p>Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Recent upgrades have been done at the Lagoon System; therefore, on-going monitoring of threshold performances of the new system. Other systems will also be monitor as an on-going basis.</p> <p>Lightning: On-going monitoring of all electrical systems and examine threshold performance. Replace and upgrade where necessary.</p> <p>All Hazards: Increase replacement budget and proactive planning, where applicable. protection to equipment.</p>	
4	Emergency Services	<p>All Hazards: Review all safe work policies, plans, and guidelines, and upgrade as required.</p> <p>Other comments: Review Emergency Response Plan for power failure scenario and identify contingencies for backup system (eg. additional portable pumps, back up power source).</p>	5-10 years

Table D-3 Stormwater Recommended Adaptation Actions

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
Stormwater Management			
1	Conduct Research	<p>River Flooding: The Town has used AEPA's flood map to inform the Master Drainage Plan. The outcome of this Plan will be implemented.</p> <p>Overland Flooding/Heavy Rains: Conduct inundation studies on drainage infrastructure to understand the threshold and identify improvement for flood protection.</p>	0-10 years
2	Operations and Maintenance	<p>Freeze-thaw Cycle: On-going review and assess of damage of the collection trunk and lateral mains, stormwater manholes and catch basins; increase replacement and repair budget. Increase operations and maintenance budget to address issues.</p> <p>Hail: Plan for higher replacement and maintenance cost to unclog stormwater and mains.</p> <p>River Flooding: Increase operations and maintenance budget for clean up/water pumping at the river outfalls.</p> <p>Other comments: On-going monitoring of storm drainage systems to determine threshold performance. Evaluate backup plans for water pumping.</p>	0-10 years
3	Update Policies, Plans, Standards, Guidelines and Bylaws	All Hazards: Review, revise or update safe work policies for staff working outdoors.	0-5 years
		River Flooding: Review, revise or upgrade policies, standards for construction within the flood zone.	5-10 years

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
4	Increase Awareness and Education	All Hazards: Educate the public and internally on the hazards and discuss the expected level of service that the Town would or could provide.	0-10 years
5	Emergency Services	Overland Flooding/Heavy Rain Events: Evaluate backup plans for water pumping.	

Table D-4 Solid Waste Recommended Adaptation Actions

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
Solid Waste Management			
1	Conduct Research	Wildfires: For landfill sites, review if there is sufficient buffer between the key facility and tree lines for wildfire prevention.	0-5 years
2	Update Policies, Plans, Standards, Guidelines and Bylaws	<p>Lightning: Review, update or upgrade policy to include safe work practices in the event of lightning. This will include stop work policy.</p> <p>High winds: Review, update or upgrade policy for include safe work practices and stop work policy.</p> <p>Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Policy is already in place for staff working in extreme heat; however, need to communicate with staff on this policy.</p> <p>Extreme Heat resulting in Landfill Fires: Review, update, or upgrade waste handling procedures when encountering hot materials or fire potential materials.</p> <p>Persistent Rain/Heavy Rains/River Flooding: Review, update, or upgrade safe work practices on wet surfaces (waste, roads, etc.).</p>	0-5 years
3	Increase Awareness and Education	<p>All Hazards: Review with Operations on all safe work policies, plans, and guidelines. Practice and remind staff of all potential climate hazards. Identify changes need to be made.</p> <p>Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Educate the public about not disposing e-waste in landfills, but rather at the designated transfer sites.</p>	0-5 years
4	Operations and Maintenance	<p>Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Check that AC in equipment for proper operation.</p> <p>Extreme Cold/Cold Days below -30°C: Paying more attention to repeated starting of equipment in cold temperatures to avoid damage.</p> <p>Persistent Rain/Heavy Rains/River Flooding: Reschedule and plan out alternate haul routes if rain result in washouts or flooding in roadways.</p> <p>Wildfire Smoke: Plan for higher maintenance and replacement costs for equipment. Re-routing and plan out alternate haul routes. Reschedule waste collection to avoid health impacts on staff.</p> <p>High Winds: Ensure daily cover is placed and wind fences are used around the active face.</p>	0-5 years

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
		Hail: Plan for higher replacement and maintenance cost.	5-10 years
5	Build New or Upgrade Existing Infrastructure	All Hazards: During equipment replacement, review features that would be robust to reduce damage. Wildfire/High Winds/Hail/Flood: Plan for landfill cell capacity to receive more waste. Staging waste material (e.g. ash, soil, damaged building structures, tree trunks/branches) no suitable for cell disposal separately from existing waste.	5-10 years
6	Emergency Management	Wildfire: Collaborate with the Town that would coordinate effort on a waste disposal plan during recovery period.	0-5 years

Table D-5 Roads, Signals, Signs, Sidewalks, Public Parking Recommended Adaptation Actions

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
Roads, Signals, Signs, Sidewalks, Public Parking			
1	Conduct Research	Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Investigate asphalt mix design for hotter temperatures. Freeze-thaw cycle: Investigate/research on subgrade integrity and drainage requirements to reduce the impacts from freeze-thaw cycle. Overland Flooding/Heavy Rain Events: Work with Alberta Transportation to improve drainage downstream of the Town.	0-5 years
2	Update Policies, Plans, Standards, Guidelines and Bylaws	Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Review, update or upgrade policy for asphalt road bans where applicable. Review, update or upgrade policy for include safe work practices and stop work policy. Wildfire Smoke: Review, update or upgrade policy for include safe work practices and stop work policy. Lightning: Review, update or upgrade policy for include safe work practices and stop work policy.	0-5 years
3	Operations and Maintenance	Freeze-thaw cycle: On-going repairs of sidewalks and roads; increase operations and maintenance budget. Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Increase operations and maintenance budget for resurfacing and repairs. On-going monitoring of signal and lighting equipment and identify threshold performance. Specific to rail crossings, inspect/observe for sparks generated from hot rails. Persistent Rain/Heavy Rains/River Flooding: Increase in operations and maintenance budget for repairs and reconstruction of roads from washouts or flooding in roadways. Winter Precipitation: Increase operations and maintenance of snow removal; repairing wear and tear on the roads from blading.	0-10 years

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
4	Build New or Upgrade Existing Infrastructure	Overland flood/Heavy Rain Events: Improve drainage to prevent future ponding and flooding resulting in wash outs of subgrade damage/deterioration.	0-5 years
5	Emergency Management	High Winds: Obstruction removal to enable emergency vehicles to pass through. Review and update emergency routes.	

Table D-6 Parks, Trails, Sports Field Recommended Adaptation Actions

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
Parks, Trails, Sports Fields			
1	Conduct Research	Drought: Assess irrigation systems during prolonged dry periods for water reuse opportunities and review drought resilient seed mix and plant type for transition. Review including a drinking water station for public access at Fournier Place Park.	0-5 years
2	Update Policies, Plans, Standards, Guidelines and Bylaws	Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Review, update or upgrade policy for include safe work practices and stop work policy. Drought: Review and update water conservation policies.	0-5 years
3	Increase Awareness and Education	All Hazards: Inform the public about hazards as they arise and potential shifts in service levels during climate events. Clear information on amenities closures.	0-10 years
4	Operations and Maintenance	Hail, Overland Flooding, Lightning and High Winds: Increase debris management, replacement and repair.	0-10 years

Table D-7 Fleet Recommended Adaptation Actions

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
Fleet			

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
1	Update Policies, Plans, Standards, Guidelines and Bylaws	Drought: Review and update policies to include increased maintenance during climate event. Extreme Heat/ Hot Days above 30°C: Review and update policies to include increased maintenance during climate event. Hail: Establish protocols for fleet evaluation, protection, and restoration. Wildfire smoke: Develop safe work policy for staff when working under this condition. Evaluate existing policies, identify deficiencies, and address equipment needs and shortages.	0-5 years
2	Operations and Maintenance	Hail/High Winds/Wildfire Smoke: Adjust operations to prevent working during adverse climate events. Check the weather forecast before commencing work. All Hazards: Increase operation and maintenance budget as needed. Winter Precipitation: Increase snow removal efforts and the maintenance of snow removal equipment.	0-5 years

Table D-8 Buildings Recommended Adaptation Actions

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
Buildings – Multi-Recreation Centre			
1	Conduct Research	Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Monitor performance of HVAC system under extreme heat conditions and replace units with better ratings if needed. Review additional sunshades, window films to cut down UV rays.	0-5 years
2	Update Policies, Plans, Standards, Guidelines and Bylaws	Winter Precipitation: Review snow clearing policies and update snow thickness threshold criteria based on the changing climate. Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Review, update, or upgrade policy for include safe work practices and stop work policy. Hail/High Winds/ Wildfire and Smoke: Monitor frequency of adverse climate events. Review and upgrade insurance policies as required.	0-5 years

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
3	Operations and Maintenance	<p>Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Increase allocation of funds for operation and maintenance (O&M) and the replacement of landscaping affected by die-offs.</p> <p>Wildfire Smoke: Monitor filtration systems and replace as needed.</p> <p>Winter Precipitation: Monitor roof conditions, including deterioration due to snow build-up. Adjust operation and maintenance (O&M) frequency as necessary.</p> <p>All Hazards: Increase maintenance frequency and replacement as required.</p>	0-10 years
4	Emergency Services	<p>Wildfire: Review emergency response plan for temporary facility that can be provided to shelters and displaced residents.</p> <p>Other Comments: Review contingency for backup power and identify where required.</p>	0 – 5 years

Buildings – GOA Building

1	Conduct Research	Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Monitor performance of HVAC system under extreme heat conditions and replace units with better ratings if needed. Review additional sunshades, window films to cut down UV rays.	0-5 years
2	Operations and Maintenance	<p>Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Increase allocation of funds for operation and maintenance (O&M) and the replacement of landscaping affected by die-offs.</p> <p>Wildfire Smoke: Monitor filtration systems and replace as needed.</p> <p>Winter Precipitation: Monitor roof conditions, including deterioration due to snow build-up. Adjust operation and maintenance (O&M) frequency as necessary.</p> <p>Overland flooding: Ensure pumps are available for pumping water, if necessary.</p>	0-5 years
3	Emergency Services	Other Comments: Review contingency for backup power and identify where required.	0 – 5 years

Buildings – SLIP Storage Garage

1	Operations and Maintenance	<p>Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Monitor performance of building HVAC system. Increase maintenance frequency as needed.</p> <p>Wildfire Smoke: Monitor filtration systems and replace as needed.</p>	0-5 years
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Buildings – Wildfire Legacy Building

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
1	Conduct Research	Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Building does not have air conditioning. Monitor building temperature during hot temperatures. Review additional sunshades, window films to cut down UV rays, and other sustainable solutions.	0-5 years
2	Update Policies, Plans, Standards, Guidelines and Bylaws	Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Assess and monitor HVAC system performance and increase maintenance or replace as needed. Review work from home policy where applicable.	0-10 years
3	Increase Awareness and Education	Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Inform users on how the building was designed to operate to prevent artificially heating up building.	0-5 years
4	Emergency Services	Other Comments: This building is designated as evacuation centre – ensure the building is in good working conditions to house the displaced residents. Evaluate the capacity to receive evacuees. Assess backup power requirement and provide if necessary.	0-10 years

Table D-8 Airport Recommended Adaptation Actions

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
Airport			
1	Conduct Research	<p>Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Review how other airports are managing the asphalt surfaces hot temperatures.</p> <p>Flooding/Shoreline Protection: Conduct studies to understand the potential risk to the run way or property due to observed eroding shoreline. Identify risk reduction such as shoreline protection/hard armoring, and/or enforce buffer zones between the shoreline and the airfield.</p> <p>Overland Flooding/Heavy Rainfall: Assess drainage and ponding areas to determine upgrades to promote better drainage.</p>	0-5 years
2	Operations and Maintenance	<p>Extreme Heat/Hot Days above 30°C: Monitor the current performance of runways and taxiways and assess performance thresholds of paved surfaces. Plan for more frequent surface replacements. Replace surface with more durable material. Monitor the performance of cooling systems in buildings and replace, when necessary.</p> <p>Overland Flooding/Heavy Rainfall: More frequent pumping may be required, if required.</p> <p>Wildfire Smoke: Plan ahead for smoke and visibility issue. Plan to relocate planes to reduce risk of grounding air crafts.</p> <p>Winter Precipitation: Plan for more frequent snow removal.</p>	0-10 years

No.	Categories of Actions	Recommended Actions	Time Frame
		<p>Lightning: Monitor and check that the airfield lighting is in proper working condition and protected from lightning surges or strikes.</p> <p>Hail/High Winds: More frequent replacement of damaged lightings and signs to be budgeted.</p>	