Hazard Resilience Index (HRI)

Atmospheric Hazards

Blizzards
Climate Change
Drought
Extreme Cold
Fog
Frost
Hailstorms
Heat Waves
Hurricanes
Ice Fogs, Ice Storms, and Freezing Rain
Lake-Effect Storms
Lightning and Thunderstorms
Microbursts
Sea Storms and Sea Surges
Seiche
Snowstorms
Tornadoes and Waterspouts
Windstorms

Atmospheric

Please refer to the *Hazard Resilience Index Instructions (HRI)* document for more information on using this tool.

Blizzards

На	zard R	Resi ating		High Low Resilience		Need More Info		No Applic		
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTO	RS				is imp to	factor portant my munity
				Building regulations require building desnow accumulation on roofs.	signs	that reduce an	d withst	and		

				Community-based blizzard exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).					
				Critical power lines and sewer and water pipes are buried, where possible and protected where burying is not appropriate (e.g., in permafrost).					
				Hazardous trees are regularly trimmed and/or removed near residences.					
				In case of an extended power failure due to a blizzard, there are plans to allow residents to evacuate to a designated shelter with back-up power.					
				Most homes have well insulated windows, walls, attics and pipes and roofs that are maintained in good condition.					
				Most residents check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and take care to follow warnings and/or use Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge to assess weather prior to heading out onto the land.					
				Most residents have heating sources that do not require power and/or have alternate power sources (e.g., generator) and are aware of the operation and ventilation needs.					
				Most residents have winter tires and winter emergency kits (including rock salt, shovels, blankets, food and water) in their vehicles.					
				Roads (ice, gravel and paved) and snowmobile trails are adequately maintained to allow emergency personnel to access residents during a blizzard.					
				There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of a potential blizzard.					
				There is a warning system in place to notify residents of a potential blizzard.					
				There is a warning system in place to notify transient, migrant, homeless and visiting people of a potential blizzard.					
				To increase traffic safety there are visible fixed message signs, and raised reflective pavement markers on critical roads and snowmobile trails where possible and appropriate.					
				Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.					
				The community has in place a means to discuss blizzards with Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge holders about traditional/historical warning systems and effective responses.					
Clin	Climate Change								
На		Resi ating	lienc	e High Low Need More No Applic					
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community				
				To offset the growing climate change crisis residents, businesses and organizations adopt sustainable, environmentally friendly practices.					

		Carbon emission activities are reduced with an eye for eliminating emissions.	
		Community members have been educated about climate change hazards and residents have been encouraged to change actions that contribute to climate change, such as increasing the energy efficiency of homes and businesses.	
		The community has in place a means to discuss climate change with Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge holders about traditional/historical warning systems and effective responses/adaptations.	
		The community has a "no idling" in your vehicle for more than one minute policy.	
		The community promotes the building of "green" buildings including installation of solar panels, collecting of rain water, insulated windows, and use of recycled building materials.	
		The community promotes the use of public and school transportation systems and carpooling when possible as part of an emissions reduction strategy.	

Drought – Natural and Human-Caused

На		Resil ating		e High Low Need More No Resilience Info Applic	
		Info	able		This factor
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	important to my community
				Community officials check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and monitor the area's drought dryness level.	
				Community-based drought exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).	
				Gardeners, gatherers of plants, and farmers are educated about water conservation programs, plant where possible drought-resistant crops and make efficient use of irrigation.	
				Gardeners, gatherers of plants, and farmers take advantage of incentives or subsidies to diversify business and harvesting activities.	
				The community actively promotes or requires water conservation practices to reduce the risk and severity of drought, including having businesses and households install water saving devices, repair leaking fixtures, and collect rain water.	
				The community has fire restrictions in place during times of drought and has the personnel to enforce these restrictions.	
				The community has plans to establish a drought crisis centre or hotline, during times of extended drought to educate the public about the health dangers of drought, and provide water to those in need if required.	

		The community has policies in place to discourage or prohibit (depending upon the severity of the drought) community members from washing hard surfaces, vehicles, or buildings, filling swimming pools, or watering non-essential gardens.	
		The community has policies in place to discourage or prohibit (depending upon the severity of the drought) businesses from non-essential commercial water use such as watering golf courses, operating car washes and watering plants in nurseries.	
		The community provides education about water conservation to schools and community members.	
		The community has in place a means to discuss drought with Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge holders who have knowledge about historical impacts, traditional warning systems, and appropriate responses.	

Extreme Cold

На		Resil ating		e High Low Need More No Resilience Resilience Info Applic	
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community
				Building designs can withstand extreme cold and freezing temperatures.	
				Community-based cold-weather exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).	
				In case of an extended power failure, there are plans to allow residents to evacuate to a designated shelter with back-up power.	
				Most homes have well insulated windows, walls, attics and pipes and roofs that are maintained in good condition.	
				Most residents check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and take care to follow warnings and/or use Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge to assess weather prior to heading out onto the land.	
				Most residents have heating sources that do not require power and/or have alternate power sources (e.g., generator) and are aware of its safe operation and ventilation needs.	
				Most residents have winter tires and winter emergency kits (including rock salt, shovels, blankets, food and water) in their vehicles.	
				There is a cold-weather shelter in the community that is accessible to transient, migrant, homeless and visiting people.	
				There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of extreme cold conditions.	
				There is a warning system in place to notify residents of extreme cold conditions.	
				There is a warning system in place to notify transient, migrant, homeless	

				and visiting people of extreme cold conditions.					
				Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.					
			The community has in place a means to discuss extreme cold with Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge holders about traditional warning systems and effective responses.						
Fog)								
На	zard R	Resi ating		e High Low Need More No Resilience Info Applic					
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community				
				Most residents check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and take care to follow warnings and/or use Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge to assess weather prior to heading outside.					
				There are installed fixed message signs, raised reflective pavement markers, lighted pavement markers, and variable message signs where possible and appropriate.					
				There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of potentially heavy fog.					
				There is a warning system to notify residents of potentially heavy fog and to instruct people to limit travel, especially by pedestrians who are difficult to see when walking on roadsides.					
Fro	st								
На	zard R	Resi ating		e High Low Need More No Resilience Resilience Info Applic					
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community				
				Most farmers, hunters, gatherers and gardeners check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and take care to follow warnings to protect livelihood.					
				There is a warning system in place to notify Emergency Response Personnel of potentially heavy frost.					

There is a warning system to notify residents of potentially heavy frost and the associated risks.

Hailstorms

На		Resil ating		e High Low Need More No Resilience Resilience Info Applic	
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community
				Airport operators prepare for hailstorms by putting planes under cover.	
				Community-based hailstorm exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).	
				Most farmers, hunters, gatherers and gardeners check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and take care to follow warnings in order to protect plants, animals and property.	
				Most residents check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and take care to follow warnings and/or use Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge to assess weather prior to heading out onto the land.	
				Most residents know to prepare for hailstorms by putting vehicles, dogs/pets under cover and protecting any vulnerable structures.	
				Residents are educated about storm safety and know to keep family members and pets safe indoors and away from windows, skylights and glass doors during hail and avoid contact with plumbing, corded electrical equipment, concrete floors and walls if there is lightning along with the hail.	
				There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of potential heavy hailstorms.	
				There is a warning system in place to notify residents of potentially heavy hailstorms.	
				Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.	
				The community has in place a means to discuss hailstorms with Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge holders about traditional/historical warning systems and effective responses.	
Hea	at W	/ave	es		

	Resilienc ating	e High Resilience	Low Resilience		Need More Info	No Applio		
Yes	Need More Info Not Applicable		FAC	ΓORS			is imp	factor portant my munity

		Community-based heat wave exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).	
		Plans are in place to install portable and widely available emergency drinking fountains for the public via portable water tanks or fire hydrant hook-up systems in the event of a heat wave.	
		Community plans are in place to check on vulnerable populations during a heat wave, especially the elderly.	
		Developers and property owners are encouraged to install air conditioning in new commercial buildings and community centres.	
		If there is an extended heat wave, plans are in place to allow residents to evacuate to a designated shelter with air-conditioned or cool temperatures.	
		Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.	
		Most farmers, hunters and gatherers check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and take care to follow warnings and/or use Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge to assess weather prior to heading out onto the land.	
		Most residents check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada.	
		Residents are educated about heat waves and know the warning symptoms of heat exhaustion and heat stroke and how best to keep cool including reminders not to leave children or pets in cars during extreme heat are part of regular advertisements shared in summer.	
		There are open green spaces, shade trees and light-coloured buildings in business or downtown areas.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify Emergency Response Personnel of potential heat waves.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify residents of potential heat waves and the appropriate action to take.	

Hurricanes

На	zard R	Resi ating		ce High Low Need More Not Resilience Resilience Info Applicat	
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community
				Coastal wetlands are in place or are being re-established to protect against storm surge and coastal erosion.	
				Community-based hurricane exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).	
				Critical power lines and sewer and water pipes are buried where possible and secured against high winds where burying is not appropriate (e.g., permafrost).	
				Critical roads are designed to drain well and are maintained to keep roads clear of pooled water during heavy rainfall.	

				Designated shelters are in place in areas which are not likely to be impacted by hurricanes or arrangements are in place with neighbouring communities who can provide shelters to evacuated residents.							
				Development regulations in areas susceptible to hurricanes limit land use, prohibit development or require wind and flood resilient building features including elevated buildings, concrete walls and roofs designed to withstand severe wind and rain.							
				Hazardous trees are regularly trimmed and/or removed near residences.							
				Most buildings have secure roofs attached to building frames with straps or clips.							
				Most residents check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and take care to follow warnings and/or use Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge to assess weather prior to heading out onto the land.							
				Most residents have designated areas of refuge in their homes.							
				Protective dykes or levees are in place and well maintained in areas likely to experience hurricane damage.							
				Residents are aware of disaster evacuation routes for hurricanes and signs are clearly posted to guide them to safety.							
				Plans are in place to develop and preserve coastal forests which act as protection against hurricane-related storm surge.							
				There is a warning system in place to notify Emergency Response Personnel of potential hurricanes.							
				There is a warning system in place to notify residents of potential hurricanes.							
				Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.							
				The community has in place a means to discuss hurricanes with Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge holders about traditional/historical warning systems and effective responses.							
Ice	Fog	gs, I	ce	Storms and Freezing Rain							
На	zard R	Resi ating		e High Low Need More No Applic							
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community						
				Community-based ice storm exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).							
				Critical power lines and sewer and water pipes are buried where possible							

		(e.g., permafrost).	
		Hazardous trees are regularly trimmed and/or removed near residences.	
		In case of an extended power failure, there are plans to allow residents to evacuate to a designated shelter with back-up power.	
		Most residents check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and take care to follow warnings and/or use Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge to assess weather prior to heading out onto the land.	
		Most residents have heating sources that do not require power and/or have alternate power sources (e.g., generator) and are aware of its safe operation and ventilation needs.	
		Most residents have winter tires and winter emergency kits (including rock salt, shovels, blankets, food and water) in their vehicles.	
		Plans are in place to locate persons without power over extended time periods and to transport these persons to designated shelters.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify Emergency Response Personnel of a potential ice storms and freezing rain.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify residents of a potential ice storms and freezing rain.	
		Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.	
		The community has in place a means to discuss ice storms and freezing rain with Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge holders about traditional/historical warning systems and effective responses.	

Lake-Effect Storms

Hazard Resilience Rating				e High Low Need More N Resilience Resilience Info Appli					
Yes	Not Applicable Actions Applicable Actions Acti								
				Building regulations require building designs that reduce and withstand snow accumulation on roofs.					
				Community-based lake effect storm exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).					
				Critical power lines and sewer and water pipes are buried where possible and protected against damage from heavy snow and high winds where burying is not appropriate (e.g., permafrost).					
				Critical roads are designed to enable effective snow removal (e.g., with space for snowbanks) and also to drain well.					
				Hazardous trees are regularly trimmed and/or removed near residences.					
				In case of an extended power failure due to a lake effect storm, there are plans to allow residents to evacuate to a designated shelter with back-up power.					

		Most homes have well insulated windows, walls, attics and pipes and roofs that are maintained in good condition.	
		Most residents have heating sources that do not require power and/or have alternate power sources (e.g., generator) and are aware of safe operating and ventilation needs.	
		Most residents have winter tires and winter emergency kits (including rock salt, shovels, blankets, food and water) in their vehicles.	
		Residents check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and take care to follow warnings and/or use Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge to assess weather prior to heading out onto the land.	
		Roads are adequately maintained to allow Emergency Response Personnel to access residents during a lake effect storm.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify Emergency Response Personnel of a potential lake effect storm.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify residents of a potential lake effect storm.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify transient, migrant, homeless and visiting people of a potential lake effect storm.	
		To increase traffic safety there are visible fixed message signs, raised reflective pavement markers on critical roads and snowmobile trails where possible and appropriate.	
		Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.	
		The community has in place a means to discuss lake effect storms with Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge holders about traditional/historical warning systems and land use options based on historic observations of impacts from these storms.	

Lightning and Thunderstorms

На		Resi ating	lienc	e High Low Need More No Resilience Resilience Info Applic	•
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community
				Building regulations require wind, rain and lightning resilient building features including roofs designed to withstand severe wind and rain and regulations are enforced and monitored.	
				Community members have been educated about lightning safety, such as avoiding contact with plumbing, corded electrical equipment, concrete floors and walls and keeping family members and pets safe indoors and away from windows and doors during lightning events.	
				Critical power lines and sewer and water pipes are buried where possible and protected against damage from lightning and high winds where burying is not appropriate (e.g., permafrost).	
				Critical roads are designed to drain well and are maintained to keep roads clear of pooled water during heavy rainfall.	

		Hazardous trees are regularly trimmed and/or removed near residences.	
		Most buildings are grounded.	
		Most residents check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and take care to follow warnings and/or use Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge to assess weather prior to heading out onto the land.	
		Playgrounds, golf courses and other outdoor areas with large public gathering places have warning systems to notify the public of potential lightning events and signage to show appropriate behaviour and designated locations where they can take cover.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of potential lightning and thunderstorms.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify residents of potential lightning and thunderstorms.	
		Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.	
		The community has in place a means to discuss lightning and thunderstorms with Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge holders about traditional/historical warning systems and appropriate responses.	

Microbursts

На	zard R	Resi ating		e High Low Need More No Resilience Resilience Info Applic	
Yes	ON.	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community
				Community-based microburst exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).	
				Designated shelters are in place in areas which are not impacted by microbursts.	
				Most businesses and community centres have emergency kits on hand and have business continuity plans in place.	
				Hazardous trees are regularly trimmed and/or removed near residences.	
				Most buildings have secure roofs attached to building frames with straps or clips.	
				Most residents check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and take care to follow warnings and/or use Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge to assess weather prior to heading out onto the land.	
				Residents are aware of disaster evacuation routes for microbursts due to the potential for damages similar or worse to what is experienced in a tornado.	
				Residents know to prepare for high winds and flooding by covering windows with storm shutters or plywood, reinforcing garage doors,	

	clearing rain gutters and downspouts, protecting dogs/pets in a safe shelter, securing boats to land or storing them on land and removing potential windborne missiles such as barbecues and patio furniture.										
				There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of potential microbursts.							
				There is a warning system in place to notify residents of a potential microburst and to instruct people to seek ground-level or underground shelter.							
				Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.							
	The community has in place a means to discuss microbursts with Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge holders about historical impacts, traditional warning systems and appropriate responses.										
	a 31	orm	ns a	nd Storm Surges							
На	zard	Resi ating	ilienc								
Yes	zard	Resi	ilienc	e High Low Need More No	This factor						
	zard R	Resi ating	ilienc J	e High Low Need More No Applic	This factor is important to my						
	zard R	Resi ating	ilienc J	e High Resilience	This factor is important to my						
	zard R	Resi ating	ilienc J	FACTORS Coastal wetlands are in place or are being re-established to protect shorelines and coastal infrastructure from erosion and damage. Community-based sea storms and storm surges exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale)	This factor is important to my						

roads clear of pooled water during heavy rainfall.

roofs designed to withstand severe wind and rain.

weather prior to heading out onto the land.

storms and storm surges.

Designated shelters are in place in areas which are not impacted by sea

Development regulations in areas susceptible to sea storms and storm surges limit land use, prohibit development or require wind and flood resilient building features including elevated buildings, concrete walls and

Hazardous trees are regularly trimmed and/or removed near residences.

Most buildings have secure roofs attached to building frames with straps

Most residents check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and take care to follow warnings and/or use Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge to assess

Most residents have designated areas of refuge in their homes.

Most residents know to prepare for high winds and flooding by: covering windows with storm shutters or plywood, reinforcing garage doors, clearing rain gutters and downspouts, protecting dogs/pets in a safe

		shelter, securing boats to land or storing them on land and removing potential windborne missiles such as barbecues and patio furniture.	
		Protective dykes or levees are in place and well maintained in areas likely to experience sea storms and storm surges damage.	
		Plans are in place to develop and preserve coastal forests and wetlands which act as protection against storm surge.	
		Homes and buildings in low lying areas have effective water removal mechanisms (e.g., sump pump) or water barriers in place to prevent significant indoor flooding associated with storm surges.	
		Residents are aware of disaster evacuation routes for sea storms and storm surges.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify Emergency Response Personnel of potential sea storms and storm surges.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify residents, boaters and fishers of potential sea storms and storm surges.	
		Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.	
		The community has in place a means to discuss storm surge with Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge holders about historical impacts, traditional warning systems and appropriate responses.	

Seiche

На	zard R	Resi ating		e High Low Need More No Applic	
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community
				Community-based seiche exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).	
				Designated shelters are in place in areas which are not impacted by seiches.	
				Development regulations in areas susceptible to seiches limit land use, prohibit development or require wind and flood resilient building features including elevated buildings, concrete walls and roofs designed to withstand severe wind.	
				Evacuation routes for a potential seiche are marked with visible signage.	
				Flood protection structures such as dykes have been built and are well maintained.	
				Hazard zonation maps for seiches are prepared and used for development as well as being shared with the community.	
				Plans are in place to develop and preserve coastal forests which act as protection against seiches.	
				Residents are educated about seiches and know how and where to evacuate.	
				There is a warning system in place to notify Emergency Response	

		Personnel of potential seiches.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify residents, boaters and fishers of potential seiches.	
		Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.	
		The community has in place a means to discuss seiches with Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge holders about historical impacts, traditional warning systems and appropriate responses.	

Sno	Snowstorms											
На									No Applic			
Yes	No	Need More Info	Plicablicable FACTORS FACTORS									
				Building regulat snow accumula			designs	that reduce an	d withstar	nd		
				Community-bas the community-						and		
				and protected a	Critical power lines and sewer and water pipes are buried where possible and protected against damage from heavy snow where burying is not appropriate (e.g., permafrost).							
					Critical roads are well-draining and have sufficient space (e.g., ditches) or snow accumulation related to road clearing following heavy snowfall.							
				Hazardous tree	Hazardous trees are regularly trimmed and/or removed near residences.							
					In case of an extended power failure due to a snow storm, there are plans to allow residents to evacuate to a designated shelter with back-up power.							
				Most homes ha roofs that are m				alls, attics and	pipes and	l		
				Most residents agencies such a and/or use tradionto the land.	as Envi	ironment Cana	ada and	take care to foll	low warni			
				Most residents have alternate pappropriate ope	owers	sources (e.g.,	generat	or) and are awa		r		
				Most residents rock salt, shove						l		
				Roads are adec				mergency perso	onnel to			
				There is a warn personnel of a p				emergency resp	oonse			
				There is a warn storm.	ing sys	stem in place t	o notify	residents of a p	otential s	now		

		There is a warning system in place to notify transient, migrant, homeless and visiting people of a potential snow storm.	
		To increase traffic safety there are visible fixed message signs, raised reflective pavement markers on critical roads and snowmobile trails where possible and appropriate.	
		Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.	
		The community has in place a means to discuss snowstorms with Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge holders about historical impacts, traditional warning systems and appropriate responses.	

Tornadoes and Waterspouts

Hazard Resilience High Resilience Low Resilience Need More Applicable								
		I						
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community			
				Community-based tornado exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).				
				Development regulations require building reinforcements and wind resilient infrastructure.				
				Hazardous trees are regularly trimmed and/or removed near residences.				
				Most residents check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and take care to follow warnings and/or use Traditional Knowledge to assess weather prior to heading out onto the land.				
				Most residents have designated safe areas/tornado refuge areas in their home.				
				Residents know to prepare for high winds by: covering windows with storm shutters or plywood, reinforcing garage doors, clearing rain gutters and downspouts, protecting dogs/pets in a safe shelter, securing boats to land or storing them on land and removing potential windborne hazards such as barbecues and patio furniture.				
				There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of a potential tornado.				
				There is a warning system in place to notify residents of a potential tornado.				
				There is a warning system in place to notify transient, migrant, homeless and visiting people of a potential tornado.				
				Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.				
				The community has in place a means to discuss tornados with Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge holders about historical impacts, traditional warning systems and appropriate responses.				

Wind Storms

Hazard Resilience High Low Need More Not Applicable							
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community		
				Community-based windstorm exercises have taken place in schools and the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).			
				Critical power lines, sewer and water pipes are buried where possible and protected against damage from high winds where burying is not appropriate (e.g., permafrost).			
				Development regulations require building reinforcements and wind resilient infrastructure.			
				Hazardous trees are regularly trimmed and/or removed near residences.			
				In case of an extended power failure due to a windstorm, there are plans to allow residents to evacuate to a designated shelter with back-up power.			
				Most residents check regularly with weather and storm forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and take care to follow warnings and/or use Traditional Knowledge to assess weather prior to heading out onto the land.			
				Residents know to prepare for high winds by: covering windows with storm shutters or plywood, reinforcing garage doors, clearing rain gutters and downspouts, protecting dogs/pets in a safe shelter, securing boats to land or storing them on land and removing potential windborne missiles such as barbecues and patio furniture.			
				There is a warning system in place to notify Emergency Response Personnel of a potential windstorm.			
				There is a warning system in place to notify residents of a potential windstorm.			
				There is a warning system in place to notify transient, migrant, homeless and visiting people of a potential windstorm.			
				Existing homeless shelters have made provisions for increased capacity and hazard specific conditions.			
				The community has in place a means to discuss windstorms with Subject Matter Experts or Traditional Knowledge holders about historical impacts, traditional warning systems and appropriate responses.			

References

Cohen, C., Dorr, F., Funke, H., Waterer, K., & Jensen, L. (2005). How to protect your house and its contents from lightning. Standards Information Network. New York: IEEE Press.

Davenport, A. G. (1988). The reduction of windstorm hazard through the IDNDR. Natural Hazards, 1, 235-243.

- Delica, Z. G. (1993). Citizenry-based disaster preparedness in the Philippines. *Disasters*, 17(3), 239-247.
- Environment Canada. (2010). Canadian drought alert and monitoring program. Retrieved from http://www.cdamp.ca/intro-e.html
- Federal Emergency Management Agency. (1999). Protecting building utilities from flood damage: Principles and practices for the design and construction of flood resistant building utility systems. Retrieved from http://www.fema.gov/pdf/fima/pbuffd_complete_book.pdf.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency. (2010). Natural hazards and sustainability for residential buildings. FEMA P-798. FEMA: USA.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency. (2011). Before a hurricane. U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Retrieved from http://www.fema.gov/hazard/hurricane/hu_before.shtm
- Federal Emergency Management Agency. (2011). Before Winter Storms and Extreme Cold. U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Retrieved from http://www.fema.gov/hazard/winter/wi before.shtm .
- Federal Emergency Management Agency. (2011). What to Do Before a Thunderstorm. U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Retrieved from http://www.fema.gov/hazard/thunderstorm/th before.shtm
- Gopalakrishnan, C., & Okada, N. (2007). Designing new institutions for implementing integrated disaster risk management: Key elements and future directions. Disasters, 31(4), 353-372.
- Gordon, J. A. (2001). Risk assessment and management in local government emergency planning. Institute for catastrophic loss reduction. Retrieved from http://www.iclr.org/images/Risk assessment and management in local government e mergency planning.pdf
- Government of Canada. (2011). Is your Family Prepared? Severe storms in Canada. Retrieved from: https://www.getprepared.gc.ca/cnt/rsrcs/pblctns/svrstrms-wtd/svrstrms-wtd-eng.pdf
- Health Canada. (2006, May). Preparing your family for an emergency. Retrieved from http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hl-vs/alt_formats/pacrb-dgapcr/pdf/iyh-vsv/life-vie/emerg-urgeng.pdf
- Johnstone, W. M., & Lence, B. J. (2009). Assessing the value of mitigation strategies in reducing rapid-onset, catastrophic floods. Journal of Flood Risk Management, 2, 209-221.
- Knutson, C., Hayes, M., & Phillips, T. (1998). How to reduce drought risk. Western drought coordination council. Retrieved from http://drought.unl.edu/plan/handbook/risk.pdf
- Liu, Q., Ruan, X., & Shi, P. (2011). Selection of emergency shelter sites for seismic disasters in mountainous regions: Lessons from the 2008 Wenchuan ms 8.0 earthquake, China. Journal of Asian Earth Sciences, 40, 926-934.
- McBean, G., & Henstra, D. (2003). Climate change, natural hazards and cities. The Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction. Retrieved from

- http://wsm.ezsitedesigner.com/share/scrapbook/42/425698/Climate Change, Natural H azards_and_Cities.pdf
- National Science and Technology Council's Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction. (2005). Grand challenges for disaster reduction: Priority interagency winter storm implementation actions. Retrieved from http://www.sdr.gov/docs/185820 Winter FINAL.pdf
- Osti, R., Tanaka, S., & Tokioka, T. (2009). The importance of mangrove forest in tsunami mitigation. Disasters, 33(2), 203-213.
- Potash, C. B., & Brown, J. R. (1988). Fog mitigation update: Fog mitigation measures as applied to highway bridge structures. Transportation Research Record, 1172, 74-77.
- Singh, K., Walters, B. B., & Ollerhead, J. (2007). Climate change, sea-level rise and the case for salt marsh restoration in the Bay of Fundy, Canada. Environments Journal, 35, 71-84.
- Smoyer-Tomic, K. E., Kuhn, R., & Hudson, A. (2003). Heat wave hazards: An overview of heat wave impacts in Canada. Natural Hazards, 28, 463-485.
- Whilhit, D. A. (Ed.). (2005). Drought and water crises: science, technology and management Issues. New York: Taylor and Francis.