

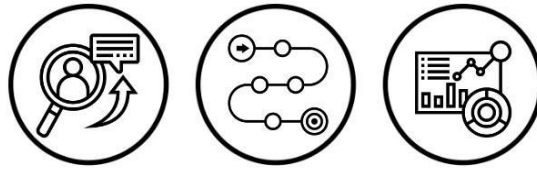


Table of Contents

ANNEXES	1
A. Detailed Climate Risk Responses	1
Climate Risk Responses at the Individual Level	1
Climate Risk Responses at the Community Level	4
Climate Risk Responses at the City Level	7
B. Participant Survey Tabular Data	11
C. Links to Individual Workshop Reports	14
D. Climate Resiliency Resources	14
E. City of Ottawa Maps	17
F. Workshop Information Presentation	24

ANNEXES

A. Detailed Climate Risk Responses



Many suggestions to build climate resilience were generated across the community dialogues, on a wide range of topics. For community specific suggestions please see the individual reports [here](#). The following sections will present the climate risk responses at the individual, community and City level. The responses are categorized into themes at each level. Some of the themes change slightly between the three levels of action.

Climate Risk Responses at the Individual Level

Trees, Greenspace, Green infrastructure and wildlife



This was the most prevalent theme in the community conversation on how we should prepare. One of the most common responses across most workshops (notably workshops in urban areas) was to plant trees.

Responses of this sort involved planting and caring for trees, notably in the face of climate impacts such as drought. They also included selecting trees based on their resilience to current climate conditions.

There were many adaptation actions that suggested planting plants and creating greenspaces more broadly. An emphasis was placed on planting native and drought tolerant species of trees and plants. Emphasis was also placed on selecting plants with long roots. Replacing turf grass with native plants was suggested numerous times as well. A fairly common response was to pull invasive plant species on one's property or in one's neighbourhood/ community.



Another very popular response was to create pollinators or rain gardens on one's own property or in one's community to manage more rainfall. It was also suggested to participate in projects to naturalize river edges.

There were many suggestions relating to green infrastructure. Using rain barrels to collect water on one's own property was recommended many times, as well as replacing pavement around one's property with permeable pavement.

The use of more eco-friendly alternatives to road salt was highlighted several times. It was also suggested not to use pesticides

Regarding wildlife, it was suggested that individuals learn to respect urban wildlife.

Infrastructure and Energy

Many practical tips were exchanged at the community dialogue tables regarding household resiliency. Proposed actions included:

- Retrofit one's home to improve its energy efficiency
- Install a heat pump for cooling
- Install a backwater valve and/ or sump pump if needed
- Install a backup sump pump on a battery
- Point downspout away from one's driveway
- Remove leaves and debris from storm sewers and drainage pipes to help prevent flooding
- Install a filter (HEPA or other) to protect one's household from smoke
- Install shutters on windows for cooling and relearn older techniques for personal cooling in homes
- Install solar panels on one's roof to produce energy
- Paint roof light colours to reflect sunlight
- Buy large battery from Canadian Tire or use one's electric car for backup energy during power outages
- Employers: don't require employees to cross rivers for work during flooding
- Employers: Organize carpooling programs
- Gas stations: supply gas for back-up generators



It was also evident that a lot of homeowners are not well-prepared for prolonged power outages either during the hot or cold months. Both energy resiliency and the energy transition away from fossil fuels is at the crux of coming changes.

A number of individuals attending the workshops were the early adopters of renewable energy and even micro-grids. Many participants were keen to learn more about home infrastructure solutions. Clearly there is a correlation between climate awareness, climate adaptation actions and likelihood to attend a community dialogue event.

There were also many practical unanswered questions especially in the area of back-up power systems for single family dwellings and emergency protocols and back-up systems for multi-unit residential buildings.

Most parts of Ottawa have experienced power outages in recent years, including due to the 2022 derecho storm and the 2023 freezing rain event. Different parts of Ottawa have varying experiences with some areas typically suffering much longer power outages. Increasing numbers of households are investing in back-up generators, especially in rural areas.

Emergency preparedness & response

A response raised at many workshops in regards to emergency preparedness was to create a personal emergency kit.

- Prepare an emergency food stockpile
- Prepared a to go bag with essential supplies
- Create a personal emergency plan

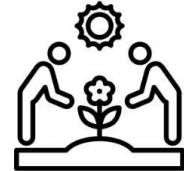


- Volunteer for Community Association/ the City to check on others during and after extreme weather events
- Check on one's neighbours during and after extreme weather events
- Take people in during extreme weather events if possible
- Hold City Council accountable for their decisions and hold them to a high climate action standard
- Landlords: Create emergency plans for buildings

Food & Agriculture

Responses regarding food and agriculture that were highlighted at many workshops at the individual level were to purchase local food, join a community garden and support community-supported agriculture.

- Farmers: plant drought-resistant crops
- Farmers: reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides
- Grow food in personal gardens



Community Building & social fabric

There were many responses that related to the need to build social capital and build community in order to make communities more resilient to climate change. Many responses involved getting to know one's neighbours and community and checking in on family, friends and neighbours during extreme weather events. Also, supporting local Community Associations and community organizations (for example West Carleton Disaster Relief) was raised multiple times. Other responses included sharing resources with others during emergencies, and galvanizing people to put pressure on all levels of government for climate action.



Education, awareness and incentives

This also was a recurrent. Solutions proposed included:

- Read information on personal preparedness for climate change
- Share information with friends, family and neighbours about climate preparedness
- Attend community events to get to know one's neighbours
- Get informed on tick identification and removal
- Participate in campaigns to monitor air quality
- Lobby decision makers for mental health and climate anxiety education
- Take courses on climate change preparedness
- Sign petitions and protest developments on or near floodplains
- Advocate to the city for more greenspaces and urban canopy cover
- Attend City Council and Environment and Climate Change Committee meetings



Climate Risk Responses at the Community Level

Trees, greenspace and green infrastructure

Many responses involved trees, greenspaces and green infrastructure. It was suggested at many workshops that communities plant large trees and create more greenspaces including pollinator gardens, in order to create safe shady outdoor places for community members. The issue of urban heat islands appears to be gaining some recognition.



Participants recognize that trees are both part of the solution to adapting and at the same time are at risk from the climate emergency. Responses included prioritizing planting trees and plant species based on resilience to climate change (including uprooting from wind), as well as monitoring the health of existing trees and maintaining them, notably during periods of drought. Renaturalizing river edges was raised multiple times as well.

Participants pointed to the connections between green infrastructure and increasing intensity of rain and the risk of overland flooding. There were many responses that suggested building bioswales and rain gardens to absorb rainwater. Where possible, it was suggested to install green roofs and permeable pavement. There was also a recognition of the connection between planting urban street trees and stormwater management. Finally, there were several responses for communities to promote the rewilding of lawns and native plant species.

Infrastructure & Energy

There were many responses hoping for local energy resiliency through more distributed energy provision and community-level microgrids using renewable energy.

There were also many responses suggesting that community centres be made to function off grid during extreme weather events, and to have backup power sources like a generator, batteries and on-site renewable energy generation. There is a community expectation in the inner urban area that the city is organizing cooling and warming centres for vulnerable populations, and in case of longer-term power outages for large swaths of the population as a whole.



The expectation that residents can rely on the City to support their immediate survival needs decreases dramatically in rural areas.

A few participants pointed to the local economic benefits of local energy projects and community-based renewable energy (for example the Ottawa Renewable Energy Coop (OREC) jointly owned solar installations schools and the Museum of Technology), rather than “importing” and “depending” on energy from afar transported on the macro-grid.

Education, Awareness & Incentives

There were many responses that suggested communities should play a role in information sharing, awareness raising and education on climate impact resilience and preparedness. There were several responses that involved organizing workshops on climate resiliency and preparedness (e.g. preparing one's home for flooding, preparing for extreme heat) in a domino or "train the trainer" format where participants who have received a training then provide workshops.



- Share information on climate impacts and risks, and resources for individual preparedness through community newsletters, social media pages and events
- Identify and share locations of community centres and emergency shelters
- Community Associations: Create a page on website to share information about climate change projections, risks and preparedness
- Provide energy conservation and water conservation tips
- Create a community level committee to help people identify retrofits they could make use of for their property to build resiliency
- Organize community drain audits

Partnerships & Planning

There was a general recognition that institutional and volunteer capacity at community and neighbourhood level is quite limited.

Suggestions included:

- Build a partnership with the city to promote climate resilience and preparedness
- Collaborate with environmental and sustainability organizations



Emergency Preparedness & Response

Some of the most common solutions proposed at the community level across workshops were to create community level emergency plans, to create lists of vulnerable community members as well as community members with various tools or skills that are useful during extreme weather events, e.g. who has a generator or chainsaw, who has first aid training, etc. to organize volunteers and support networks to check on vulnerable community members during extreme weather events. There were several suggested responses to create "lending libraries" within communities for extreme weather events/ emergencies.



Many responses related to establishing community centres and using community-owned facilities as cooling centres in heat waves, and emergency centres during extreme weather events. There were also many suggestions to create a store of emergency supplies and resources to distribute to community members during and after climatic events, for example

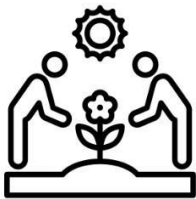


food and first aid supplies, gift cards to people who cannot afford to buy new food after power outages, or backup batteries. Response also included:

- Create a community alert system for emergency situations
- Create a list of community centres with generators
- Identify possible buildings in communities that could be used as shelters (e.g. schools, churches)
- Contact community centres that don't have generators to ask if they plan to get them
- Schedule a "planning day" to promote climate preparedness, like the check your fire alarm campaign
- Convert empty buildings into community emergency centres
- Neighbourhoods: sponsor volunteer teams to get qualified to respond in some emergencies (e.g. clearing downed trees) like rural firefighter teams/ brigades.

Special mention should be made of the work of the West Carleton Disaster Relief (WCDR) organization. West Carleton has the dubious distinction of having been assailed by natural disasters frequently in past years, and also is the only grass-roots community organization that is effectively putting in place resiliency measures in the municipality. However, the path forward in terms of organizational development is not clear yet. Currently WCDR is 100% community volunteer powered with no staff capacity. During disasters, and the sustained service demands involved, volunteers have close to burned out. At present, WCDR does not have the capacity to train other community associations.

Food & Agriculture



Discussions in several workshops suggested supporting farmers markets, increasing the number of community-supported agriculture programs and community gardens. Several responses also included promoting community gardens and local food to community members. There were multiple responses that suggested creating community food supplies and community refrigerators for community members. Finally, it was suggested that communities partner with the city to create local plans to bolster local food security and greater equity in access to food growing.

Community Building & social fabric



There were many risk responses that involved building community, notably in response to the concern that communities lack social capital and that Community Associations lack capacity. Some community dialogue participants voiced the perspective that successful community resiliency in the face of change and climate adversity above all and most critically depends on social and cultural factors – the relations inside a community, the knowledge of one's neighbours, the understanding of the circumstances of vulnerable members of the community, the willingness to help and accept help.

A response raised at multiple workshops was for communities to organize community events and activities (such as block parties) for neighbours to meet one another. Another response was to create neighbourhood watch programs to support others during emergency situations, for example using a “block parent” model where some neighbours can share information and where to get resources with others during and after emergency situations.

A response raised at several workshops was to facilitate information sharing and resource lists through the community through social media pages and groups, and to create pages and groups if they don’t already exist. Another idea was to organize “deep canvassing” in communities to discuss climate risks, the importance of climate preparedness and to get a better understanding of community members’ level of preparedness.

Climate Risk Responses at the City Level

Trees, greenspaces, green infrastructure & biodiversity

There were many responses raised at most workshops that suggested a need for more trees and greenspaces across the city, with emphasis placed on climate resilient and native species. Many responses also suggested increasing the number of greenspaces, parks and wetlands.



Special concern for the inner urban context with a hot baking urban heat island effect coupled with pressure on trees from intensification and development, resulted in frequent suggestions for increasing budgets for the urban forest and mandated procurement and planting of large shade-giving trees such as oaks, maples and basswoods. Ideas included depaving parking spaces and creating summer student jobs planting trees.

Some responses specified more greenspaces/ trees be planted around new developments, along major roads and boulevards and at bus stops. There were several responses that suggested enforcing an automatic replacement of downed trees (both from climate impact storms and regular attrition factors).

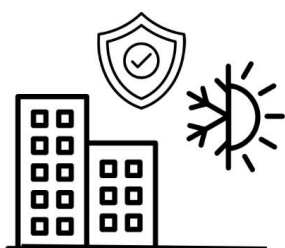
Regarding stormwater management and responding to more intense rainfall, there were many responses that emphasized the need for depaving concrete and replacing pavement with permeable surfaces, as well as creating bioswales throughout the city to improve stormwater management. The connection between the urban forest, zoning provisions that mandated trees and permeable planting spaces, and combining the benefits of urban trees and green infrastructure street solutions was pointed to repeatedly. Recommendations included utilizing nature-based solutions in infrastructure planning and properly value nature-based solutions.

Rural areas remain aware of wildfire risks. Risk mitigation actions proposed for the municipality included providing incentives for communities and individuals to clean up brush and woodlots to prevent forest fires, especially in the wake of the 2022 derecho.

In response to concerns that climate risks also would impact on biodiversity and the ecosystem's health beyond humans, suggestions included:

- Label invasive species throughout the city to help inform residents of what species are invasive
- Create an app to report vulnerable/ damaged or downed trees, or expand ability to report this through 311
- Create a wildlife strategy to support wildlife during extreme weather events
- Create habitat corridors for wildlife
- Strengthen legal protection for Ottawa Greenbelt
- Plant pollinator gardens and reduce pesticide use
- Reduce microplastics pollution including via plastic in the green bins

Infrastructure and Energy Resiliency



Many responses suggested bolstering or hardening municipal critical infrastructure to climate impacts, to ensure that essential services such as drinking water, sewage, communications and emergency health care all have robust plans for business continuity including priority and/or back-up power supply.

Also mentioned were investments in building to better standards and the creation of infrastructure to protect communities from climate impacts such as levees to protect people from flooding. Many responses suggested upgrading storm drains and other drainage systems. Many responses suggested creating more cooling infrastructure like splash pads and other water features. Other responses suggested expanding active transit infrastructure and promoting/ improving access to public transit to enable more transportation modalities. Suggestions also included, increasing the albedo of parking lots and other paved dark surfaces, and providing free transportation on extreme heat days, especially to cooling centres.

Energy Resilience featured in most if not all community dialogues. While many participants did not have clarity on jurisdictions between city, province, utilities and energy regulations (especially regarding electricity), there nonetheless was a considerable understanding (and concern) that the energy transition away from fossil fuels presents both risks and opportunities. Some participants expressed concern that the shift to renewable energy exposes us to new risks. Many provided input that investing in energy resiliency requires mitigating risks of grid disruptions through building microgrids, islanding options, energy storage and local/decentralized generation capacity from back-up generators and renewable energy generation.

Many responses suggested the creation of microgrids throughout the city to bolster energy resiliency. Many responses also suggested burying power lines to prevent power outages and encouraging/ supporting the installation of solar panels on community centres, municipal buildings, homes and businesses to create “resiliency hubs”. A handful of comments at two workshops proposed natural gas rather than renewable energy as future energy sources for grid resiliency. Others proposed to lobby at higher levels of government for localized

renewable energy generation within the city and to retrofit city buildings to be energy efficient and climate resilient with rain gardens, green roofs and permeable pavement.

Education, Awareness & Incentives

Many responses suggested a need for increased education and information sharing on climate impacts, risks and existing resources to build resiliency from the city across many different modalities, e.g. social media, website, posters, webinars, tabling at in person events.



Many responses also suggested organizing workshops on preparedness on specific topics including private and public insurance coverages and how to deal with insurance companies and programs in case of claims.

There were several responses that suggested providing more information on climate impacts, risks and resiliency to upper city management and City Council. Suggestions also included learning from other municipalities' best practices; creating a blueprint for navigating city services and departments; creating a public education section on the City of Ottawa website, simplify language of documents and make them searchable.

Regarding incentives, there were many responses that suggested providing more incentives and support for individual preparedness. Examples at the individual level were (more) grants for purchasing backwater valves and home retrofits, as well as subsidizing the purchase of rain water barrels/ cisterns and awnings. At the community level, it was suggested that the city financially support community level projects that bolster climate resiliency, build local institutional/organizational capacities, knowledge and skills. Related to investing in volunteer programs, suggestion was made that the city identify opportunities to cover insurance costs for community projects that build resilience, from pollinator gardens, to capacity for wellness checks, to community emergency responders. Several responses also suggested providing tax incentives for protecting greenspaces (wetlands and forested areas) and other individual/ community actions that build climate resilience.

Policies, Regulations & City Planning

There were responses at almost all workshops pertaining to the need for more strict building codes and development standards that require more climate resilient buildings. Specific suggestions for these standards were to require a certain amount of greenspace on every development, permeable pavement, rain gardens/ rain water collecting methods, high energy efficiency and cooling mechanisms (AC/ heat pumps). Other recommendations for building standards were to require shade structures, trees and splash pads, and other pieces of cooling infrastructure in new developments.

There were also many responses that suggested regulations that prohibit building practices that hinder climate resiliency, such as building up to the lot line, paving over gardens and greenspace,



and constructing below the water table or within floodplains. Most workshops also saw responses that underlined policies to prohibit development on wetlands and farmland, and comprehensive plans to protect and renew wetlands. There were also many responses that suggested the need for policies to enforce the tree protection bylaw and to protect greenspaces across the city.

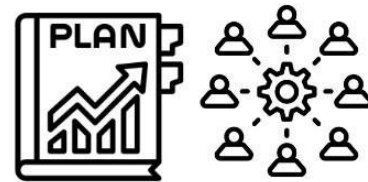
Additional specific suggestions included:

- End cash in lieu of greenspace
- Regulate toxins harmful to pollinators
- Establish setbacks between agriculture land and water sources
- Create regulations to require insurance companies to provide certain forms of coverage
- Require landlords to install cooling devices (e.g. AC, fans or heat pumps)
- Change city bylaws that restrict actions that bolster climate resiliency, e.g. planting on the right of way
- Prohibit corporate donations from municipal elections to prevent 'politicians in the pocket of developers'
- Require green roofs on all new buildings

Further, there were many responses raised across the workshops that suggested city planning that prioritizes densification and 15-minute communities.

Emergency Preparedness & Response

There were many responses across most workshops relating to supporting communities in developing emergency preparedness and response plans. These responses included creating example plans and detailed frameworks for developing emergency plans, as well as workshops to walk through creating plans. Many suggestions involved providing training and support to communities on responding during emergencies like extreme weather events. West Carleton Disaster Relief is about to invest in a database for residential properties risk factors (flood, fire), and residents' and volunteers' contact infos. Financial support for and the development of partnerships with communities for the creation of community emergency plans was also suggested as a response.



The creation of more emergency centres (to act as cooling centres or emergency shelters during extreme weather events) was suggested at most workshops as well as ensuring that community centres have backup power and generators. Providing resources to communities and individuals, such as first aid supplies, was highlighted several times.

The creation of communication and alert systems and ways of reaching communities and individuals without relying on the internet was emphasized at many workshops. Hiring more emergency staff, such as firefighters, was also suggested multiple times. An app specifically

to provide alerts, information on what to do, where to go, and what resources are available during emergency situations was recommended several times.

Training and supporting community volunteers for disaster planning and response was raised several times.

Food & Agriculture

The promotion of local food procurement was a popular response, as well as supporting the creation of more community gardens and food forests. Specific suggestions included:

- Create a seed bank to protect local plants
- Develop adaptation methods for local agriculture
- Support local and sustainable farming practices
- Create cooperative community gardens

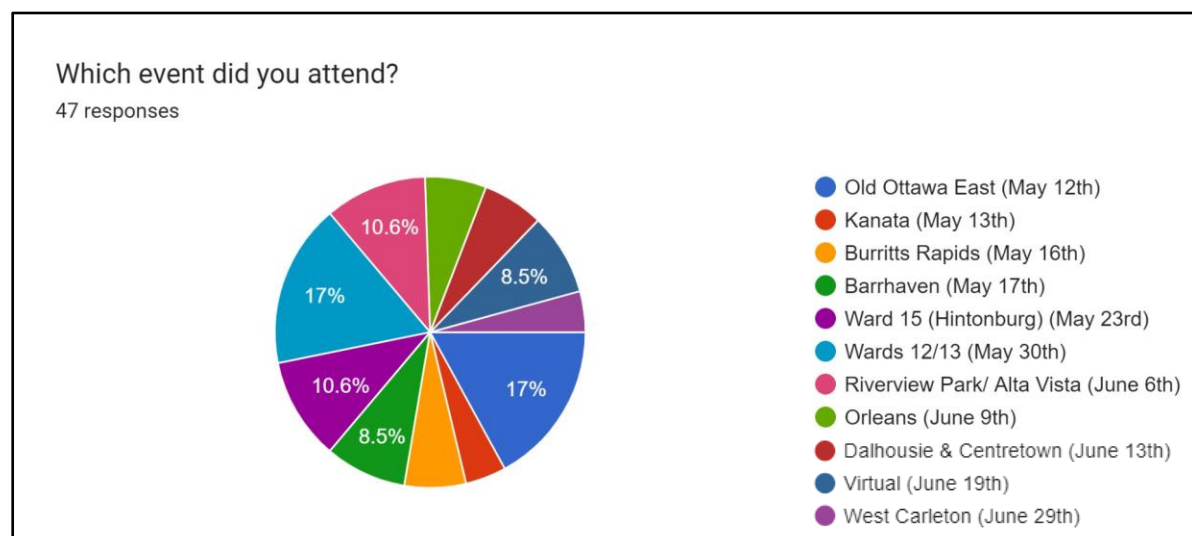


Community Building & Social Fabric



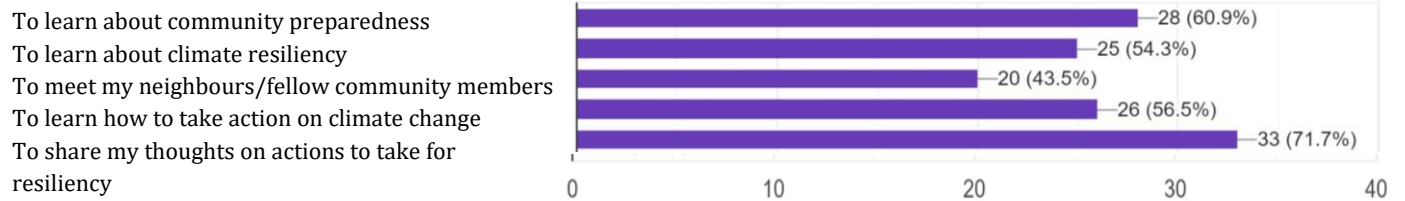
A role for the City in supporting local community initiatives was highlighted throughout the workshop series. The creation of partnerships between communities and the city on projects to build resilience to climate change was suggested at multiple workshops. Engaging citizens as volunteers, training them and supporting them in undertaking climate resiliency projects. The need to prioritize inclusivity and consider marginalized and vulnerable populations in planning for climate resiliency was highlighted at several workshops. One special suggestion was for the creation of a “climate change mayor” to facilitate best climate practices (e.g. “night mayor” for climate)

B. Participant Survey Tabular Data



Why did you come to this session (select all that apply)

46 responses



How useful did you find this event in providing a chance to share your community's climate resiliency concerns and learn about other community members' concerns?

47 responses

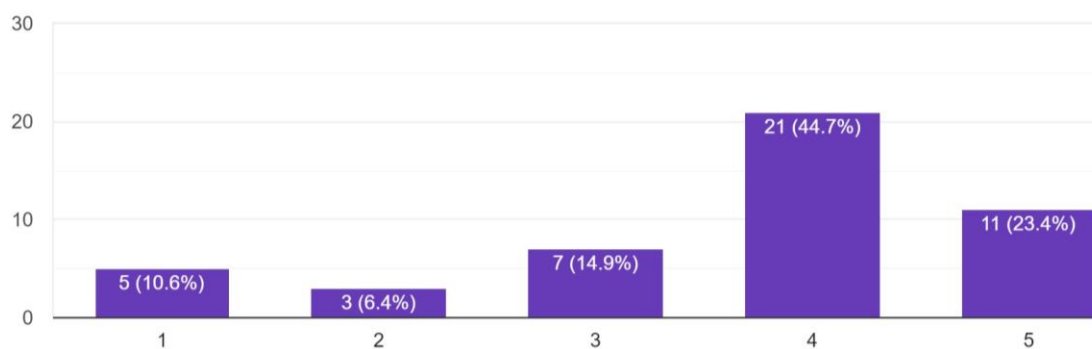


Figure 3: Survey participant's perceived usefulness of workshops

How satisfied were you with this event overall?

47 responses

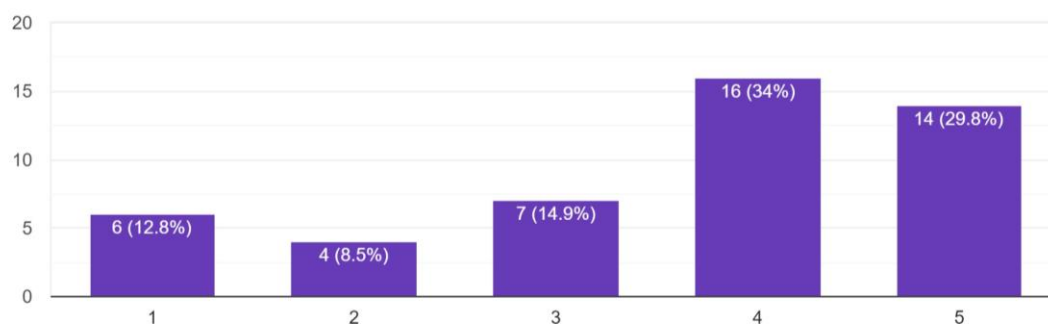


Figure 4: Survey participant's satisfaction with the event overall

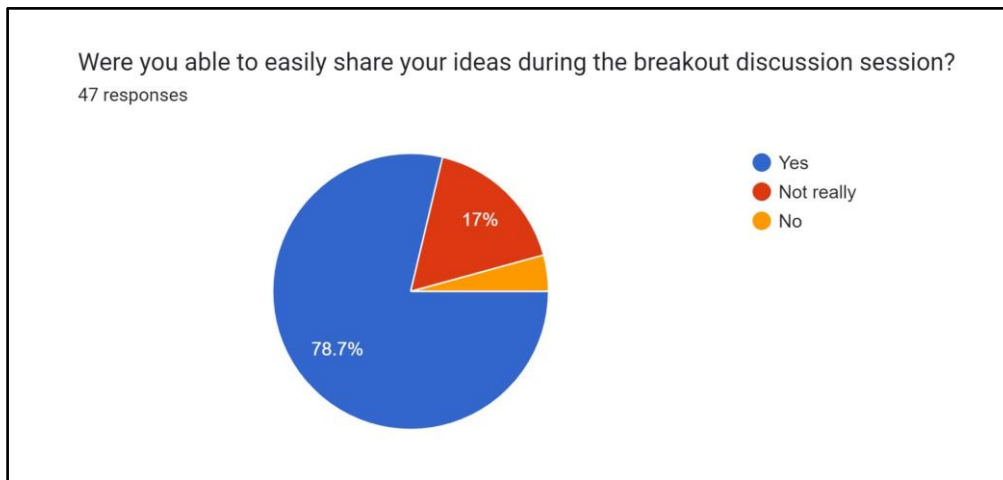


Figure 5: Survey participant ability to easily share ideas during discussions

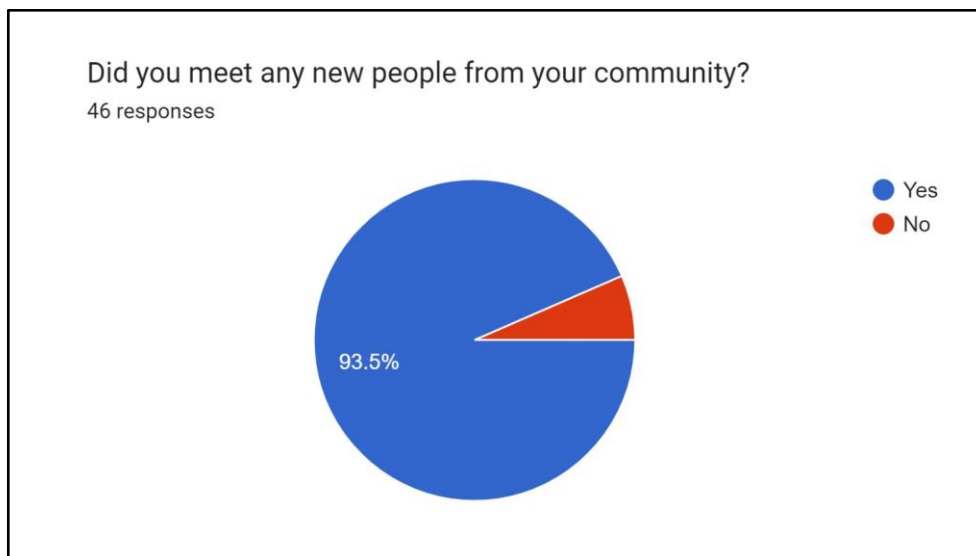


Figure 6: Survey participant distribution of meeting new people

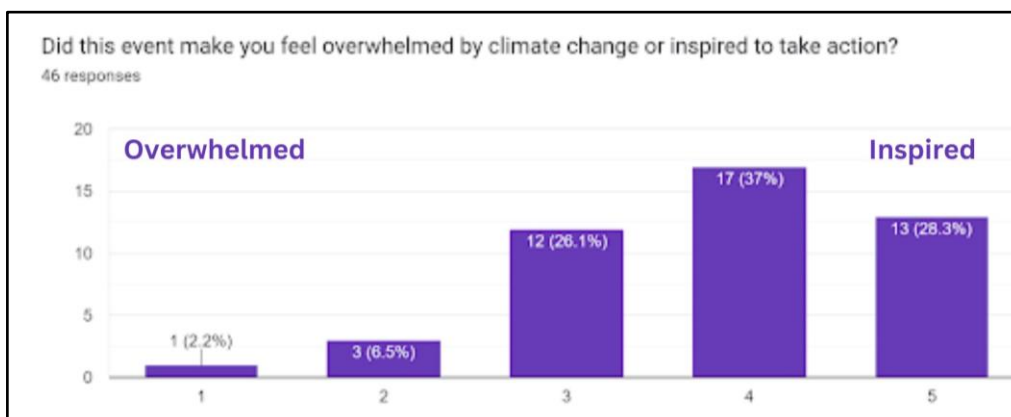


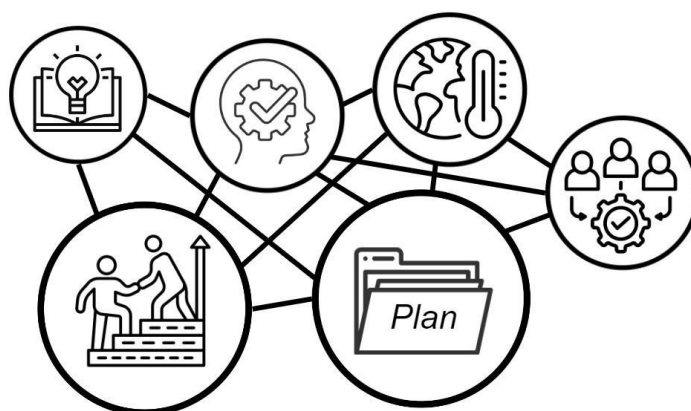
Figure 7: Survey participants who felt overwhelmed by climate change or inspired to take action as a result of the workshops

C. Links to Individual Workshop Reports

1. [Old Ottawa East Report](#)
2. [Kanata Report](#)
3. [Burritts Rapids Report](#)
4. [Barrhaven Report](#)
5. [Ward 15 Report](#)
6. [Community Collective \(Wards 12 & 13\) Report](#)
7. [Riverview Park & Alta Vista Report](#)
8. [Orléans Report](#)
9. [Dalhousie & Centretown Report](#)
10. [Virtual Report](#)
11. [West Carleton Report](#)

D. Climate Resiliency Resources

Here are some resources that were mentioned at the Climate Resiliency Community Dialogues, and others that could be useful by climate hazard area. Please note that this is a sampling of resources and is not exhaustive. Keep an eye on the [Climate Resiliency Strategy Engage page](#) for a Resource Hub (coming soon) for additional resources that can help communities prepare for climate change.



[Climate Projections for the National Capital Region](#)

The Climate Projections for the National Capital Region study was developed in partnership with the [National Capital Commission](#) and [Environment and Climate Change Canada](#). It uses advanced climate science modelling to predict changes in temperature, precipitation, wind and extreme weather until the year 2100.

- [Executive Summary](#) – provides a summary of the study and its key findings
- [Volume 1](#) – provides an overview of the project methodology, findings and implications. It includes results and interpretation for key climate indices.
- [Volume 2](#) – provides plots and tabular data for all the climate indices.



A complete and updated version of the datasets presented in this report is available at Open Ottawa:

- [Appendix G – Table of Climate Indices](#)
- [Table 2.1 Projects for Extreme Precipitation Based on Multiple Methods](#)
- [NetCDF files for the climate indices](#)

The online dataset includes Excel versions of the results in Appendix G and Table 2.1 as well as NetCDF files with more detail than the report (for example, indices calculated for each model and cell). Additional details on the data are also provided on Open Data (for example, model names for each index). Any minor updates to the data sets will be added to Open Ottawa. Please note there may be minor discrepancies between Open Ottawa and the report. If this occurs, the Open Ottawa version should be used.

[The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#)

[IPCC Climate Change 2023 Synthesis Report- Summary for Policymakers](#)

Infographics on climate hazards:

- [Extreme heat](#)
- [Changing seasons](#)
- [More rainfall](#)
- [Extreme weather events](#)

- [Climate Resiliency Strategy overview](#) (ENG & FR)
- [Top Climate Risk Summary](#) (ENG)
- [Top Climate Risk Summary](#) (FR)
- [Climate Projections for the National Capital Region report](#) (ENG & FR)

[City of Ottawa Maps](#)

- Urban heat island
- Floodplain maps
- Backwater valve maps

Example initiatives to enhance climate resiliency

More rainfall:

- [The Rain Ready Program](#) to manage rainwater on properties
- [Residential Plumbing Protective Program](#) that offers financial assistance to qualified City of Ottawa property owners for the installation of protective plumbing devices, such as sump pumps and storm and sanitary backwater valves



- [Protective plumbing - FAQ](#) - how can water enter my home and how will protective plumbing help, among other questions
- [Information on spring flooding and pickup locations for sand bags](#)
- How the [City responds to basement flooding](#)
- Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction (ICLR): [Handbook for reducing basement flooding](#)
- Insurance (what's covered, what's available): [Insurance Institute Climate Risks report](#)
- Intact Centre: [Questions to ask your insurance provider about water damage coverage](#)
- [Intact Centre Flood Protection Resources](#)
- Intact Centre: [3-steps-home-flood-protection](#)
- City of Ottawa: [Interactive Flood Plain Map](#) (1 in 50-year, 1 in 100-year and 1 in 350-year flood scenarios)



Extreme heat:

- [Map of places to cool off in Ottawa](#)
- City of Ottawa: [Urban Heat Island Map](#)
- City of Ottawa: [Trees in Trust grant program](#)
- City of Ottawa: [Schoolyard Tree Planting Program](#)
- City of Ottawa: [Locations of conservation areas and parks](#)
- Intact Centre: [3 Steps to a Fire Smart Home](#)
- Intact Centre: [Home Heat Protection Resources](#)

Changing seasons:

- [Find a community garden](#) - Find a community garden near you on the interactive map.
- [West Nile](#) - Learn about West Nile virus and how to protect yourself.
- [Lyme Disease](#) - Learn about Lyme disease and how to protect yourself.
- City of Ottawa: [Best practices for salt application](#)
- [How to Garden in Ottawa Guide](#) - An easy beginner guide on the basics of gardening in the Ottawa region. Available in 5 languages.
- NCC: [studies on Rideau Canal](#)

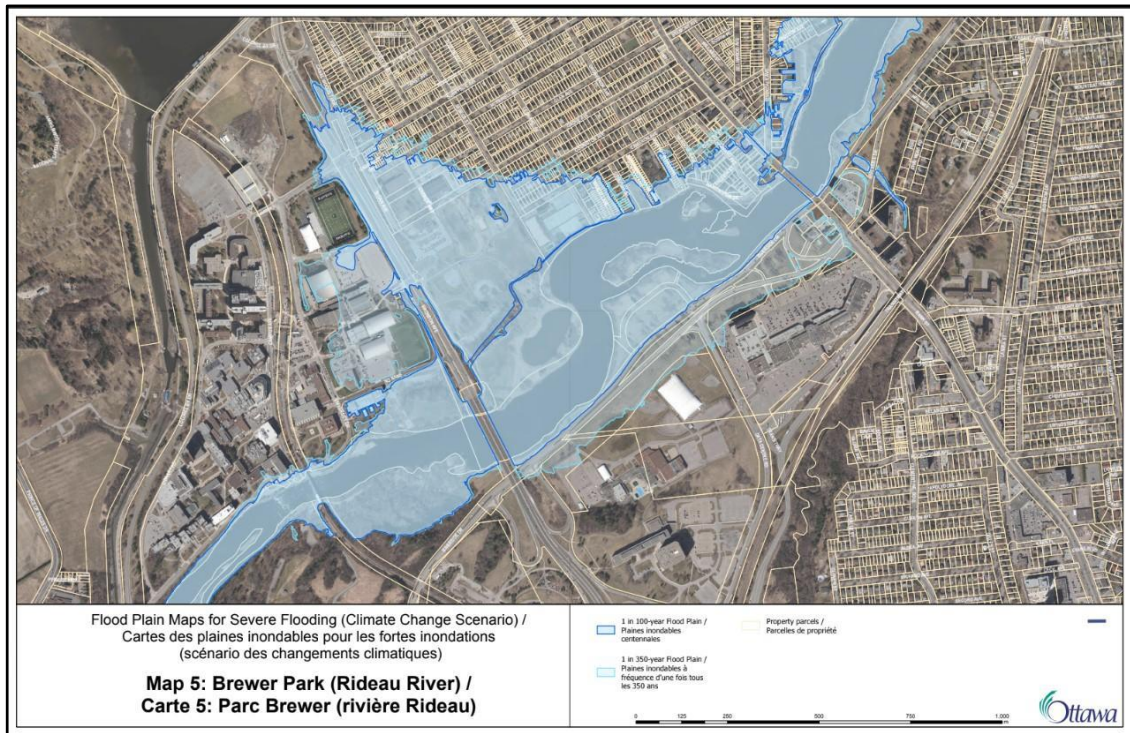
Extreme weather events:

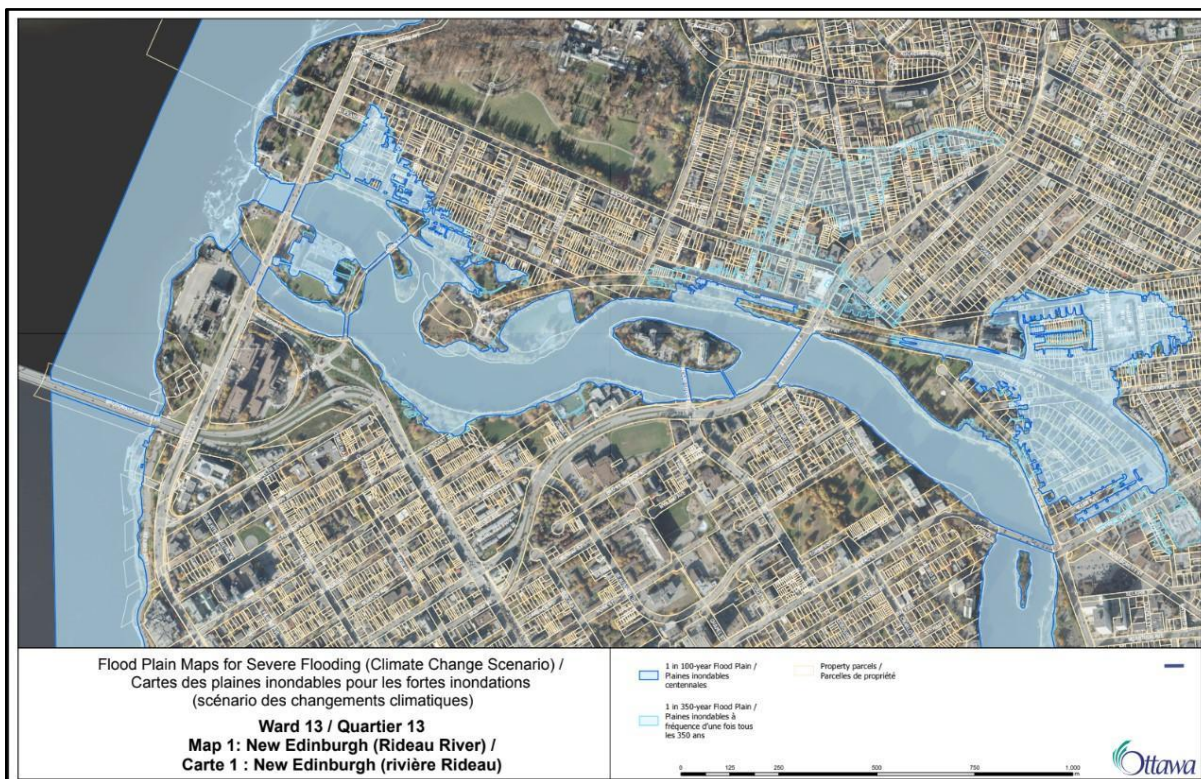
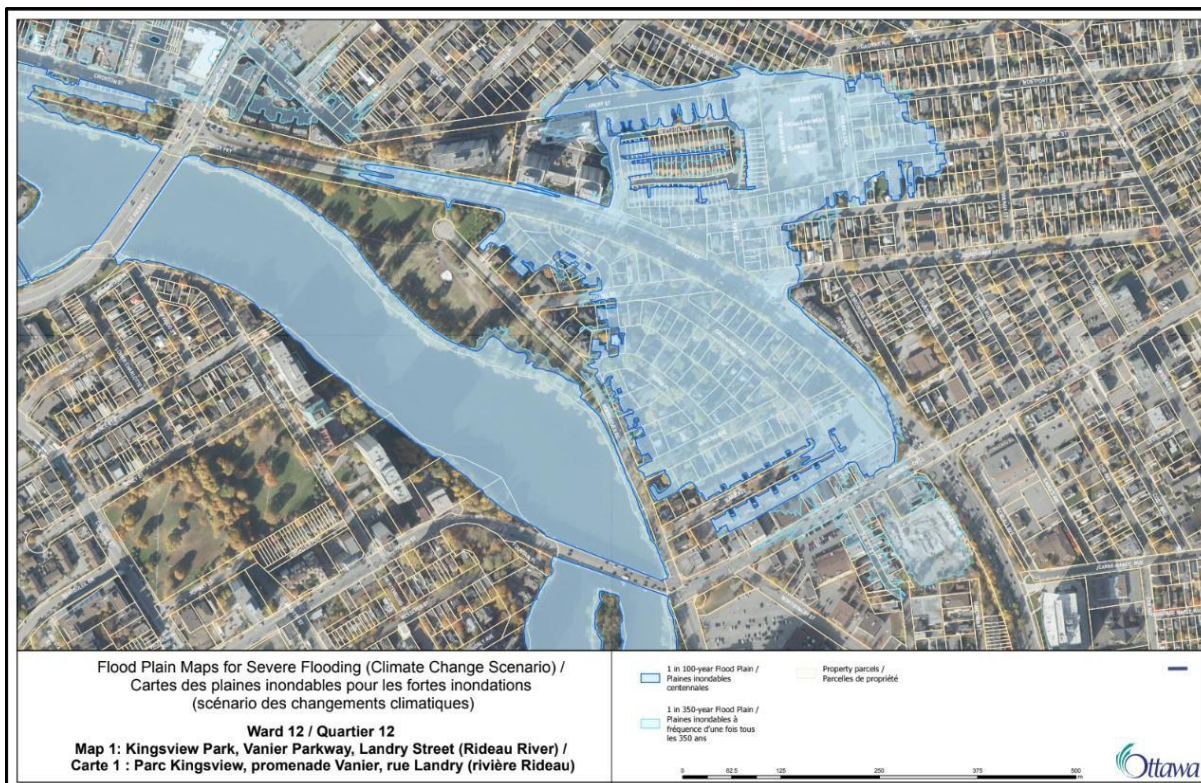
- [Community Emergency Tool Kit](#) with information for communities on preparing a community emergency plan
- [Hydro Ottawa Emergency Preparedness website](#)
- City of Ottawa: [7 steps to emergency preparedness](#)
- Hydro Ottawa: [Power Outage Map](#)

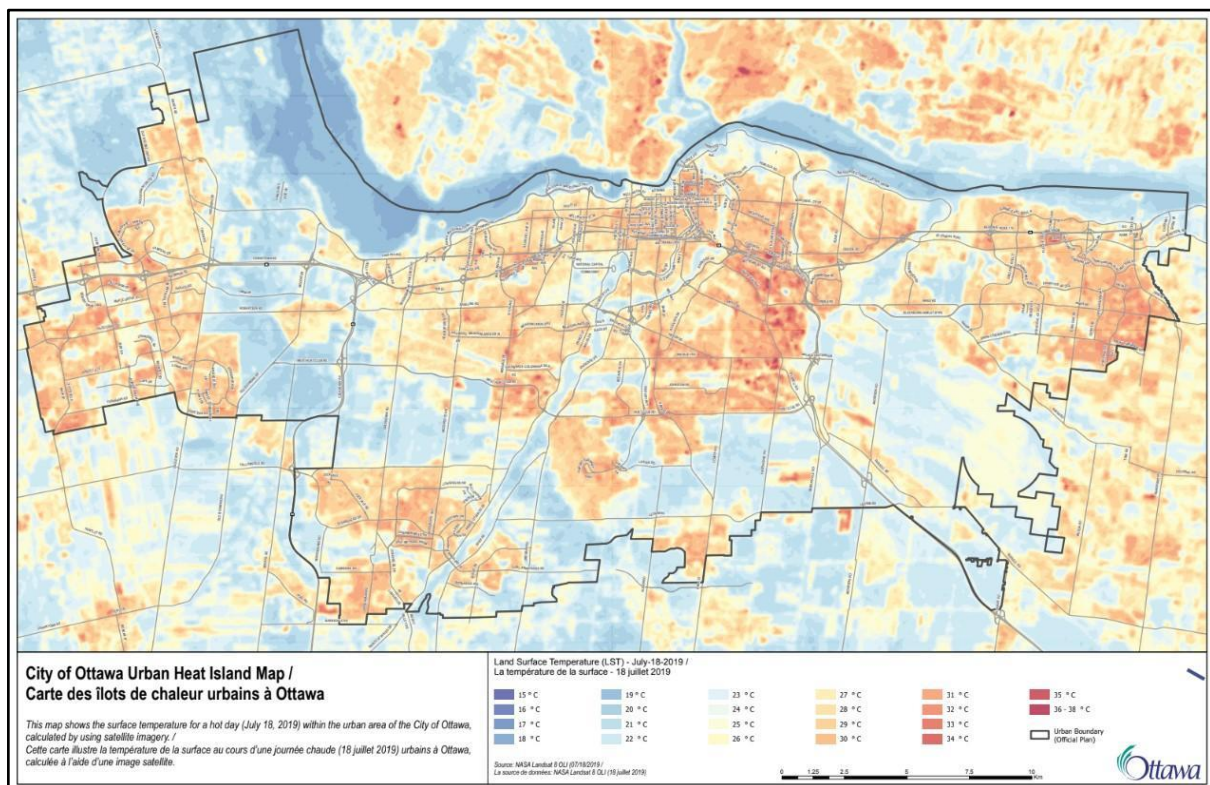
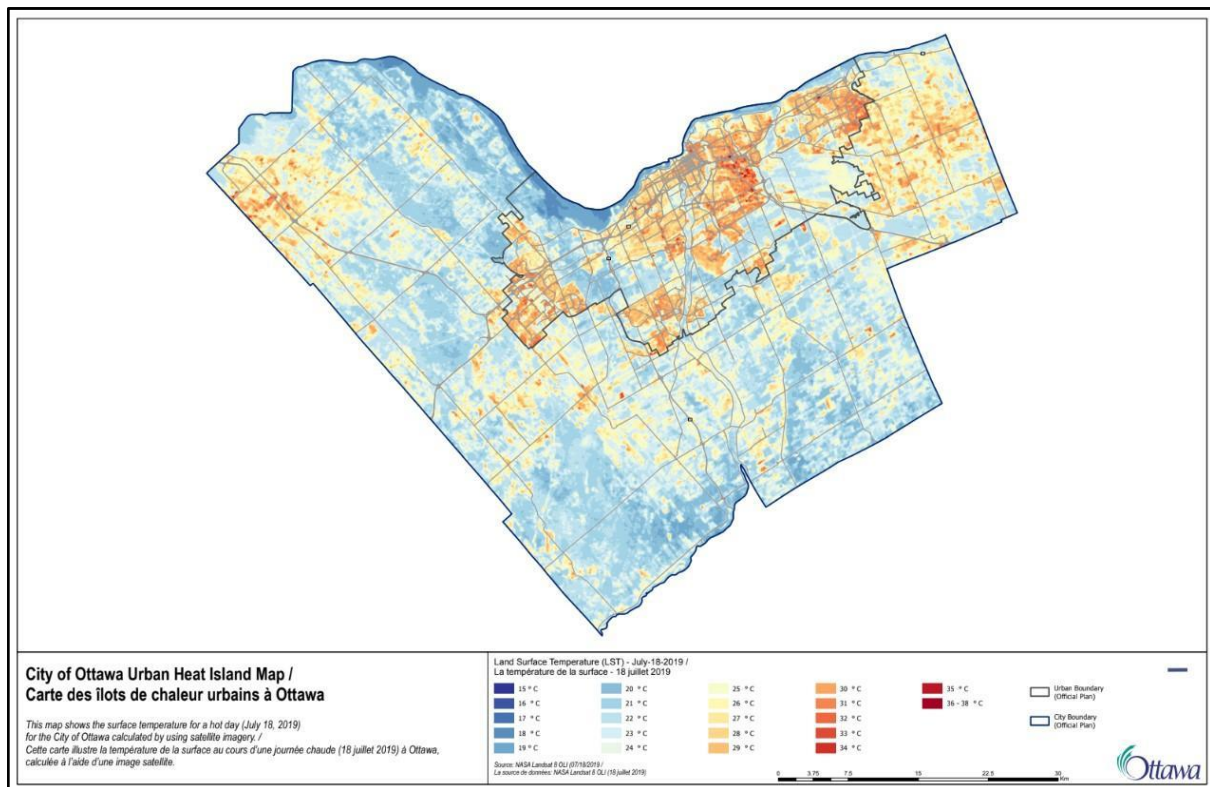


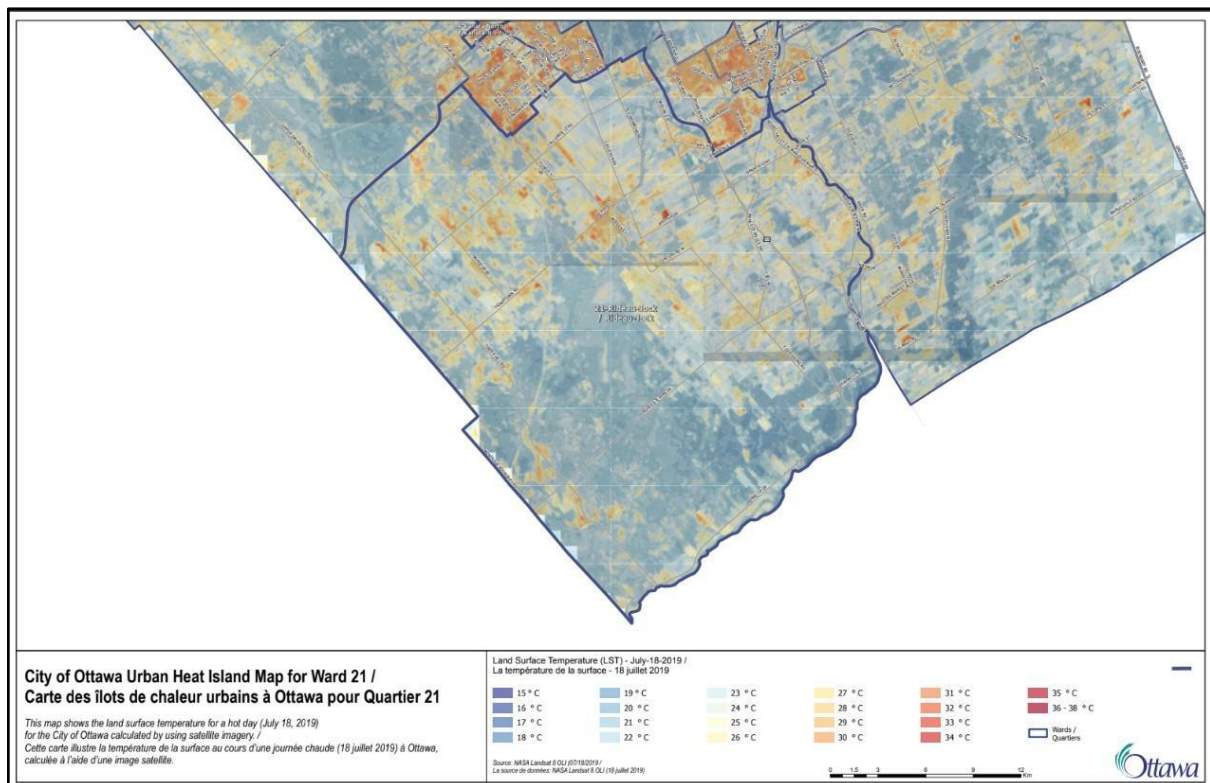
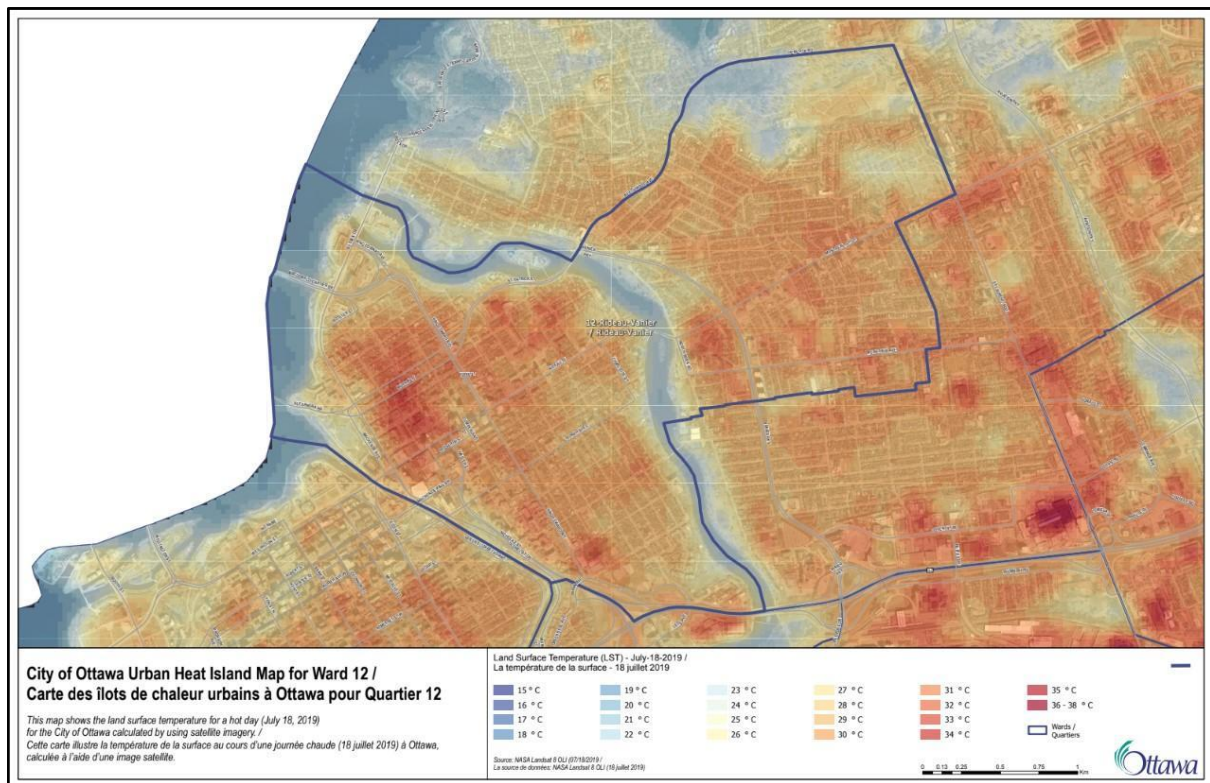
E. City of Ottawa Maps

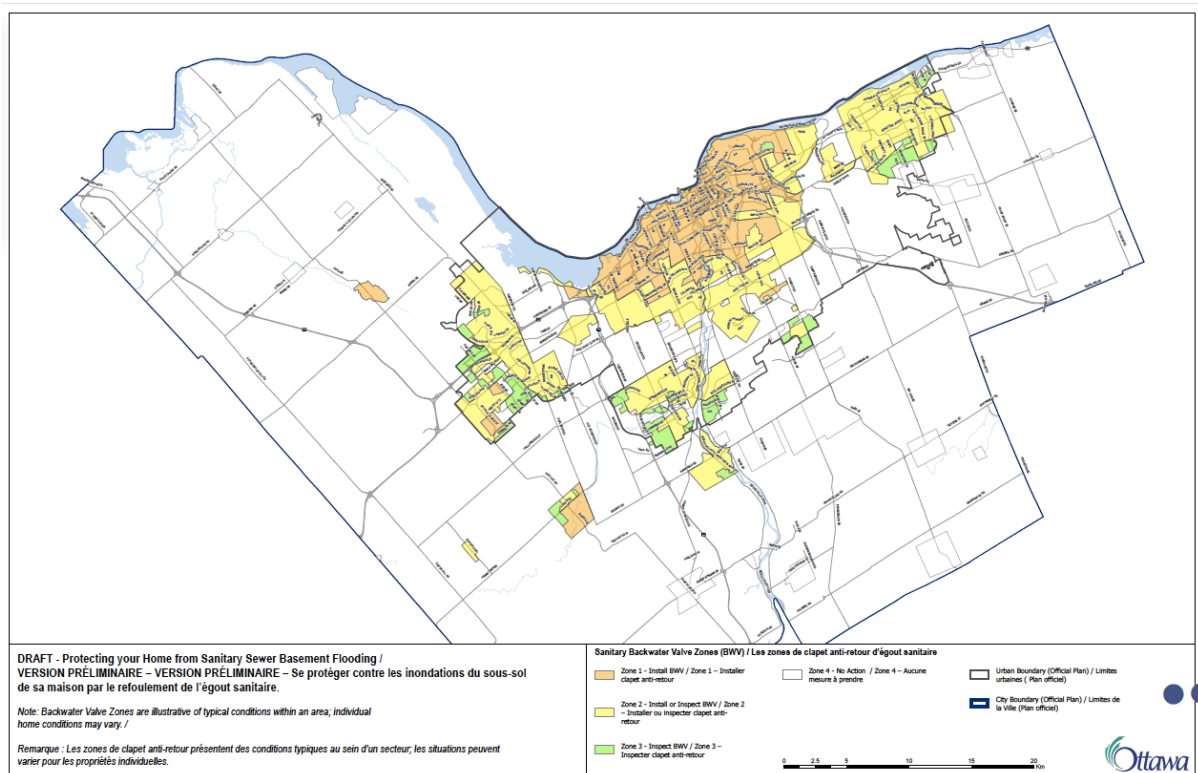
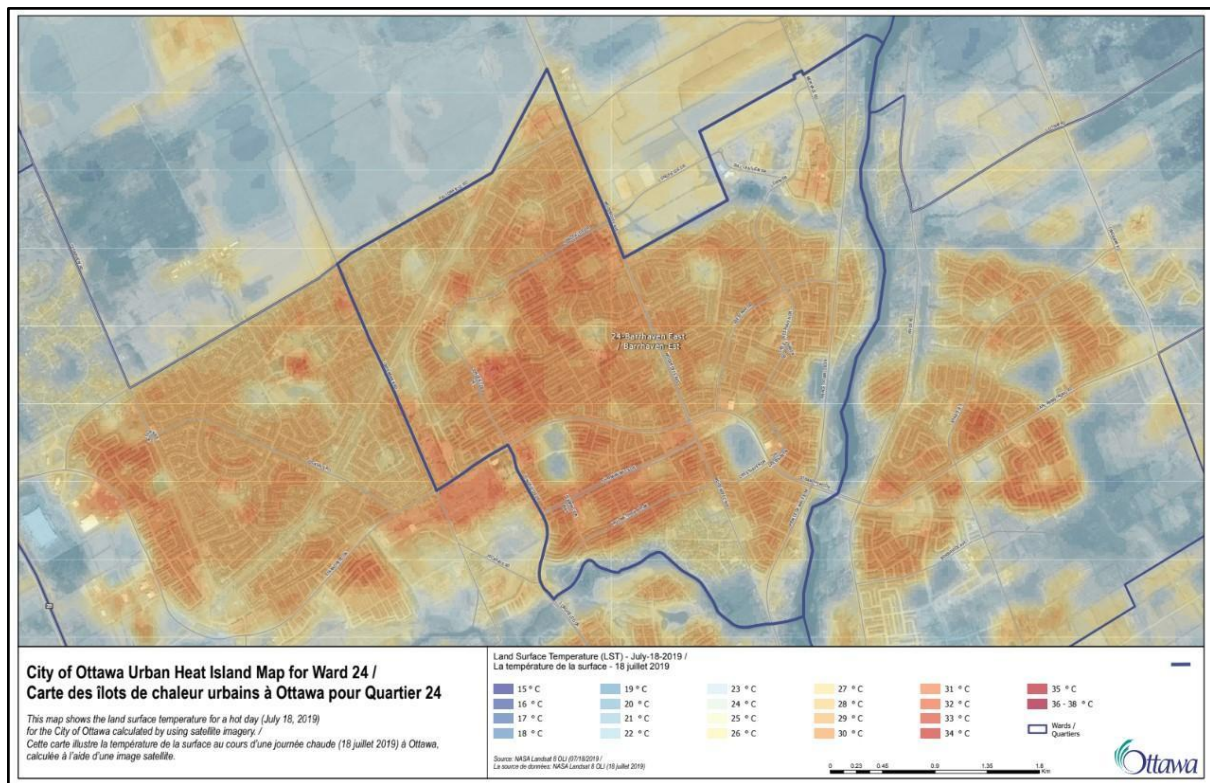
The following are examples of some of the maps displayed at each of the workshops, the maps displayed coordinated with each location of the workshop.

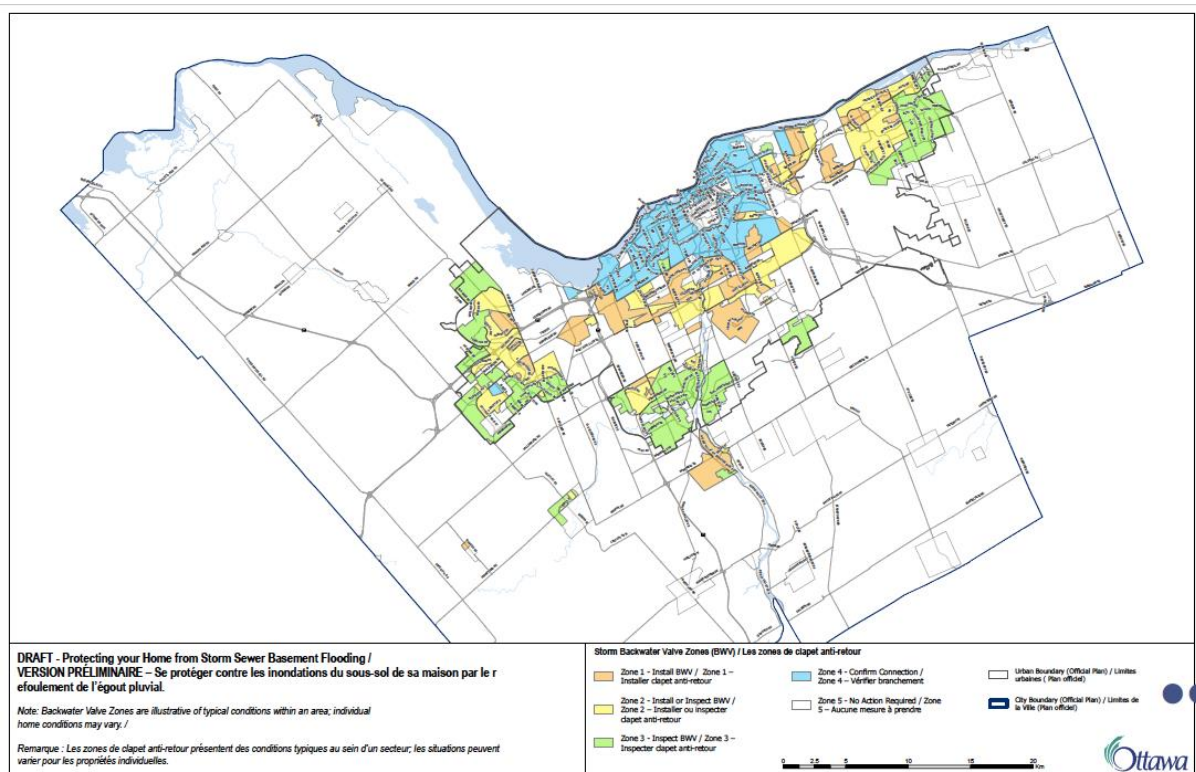
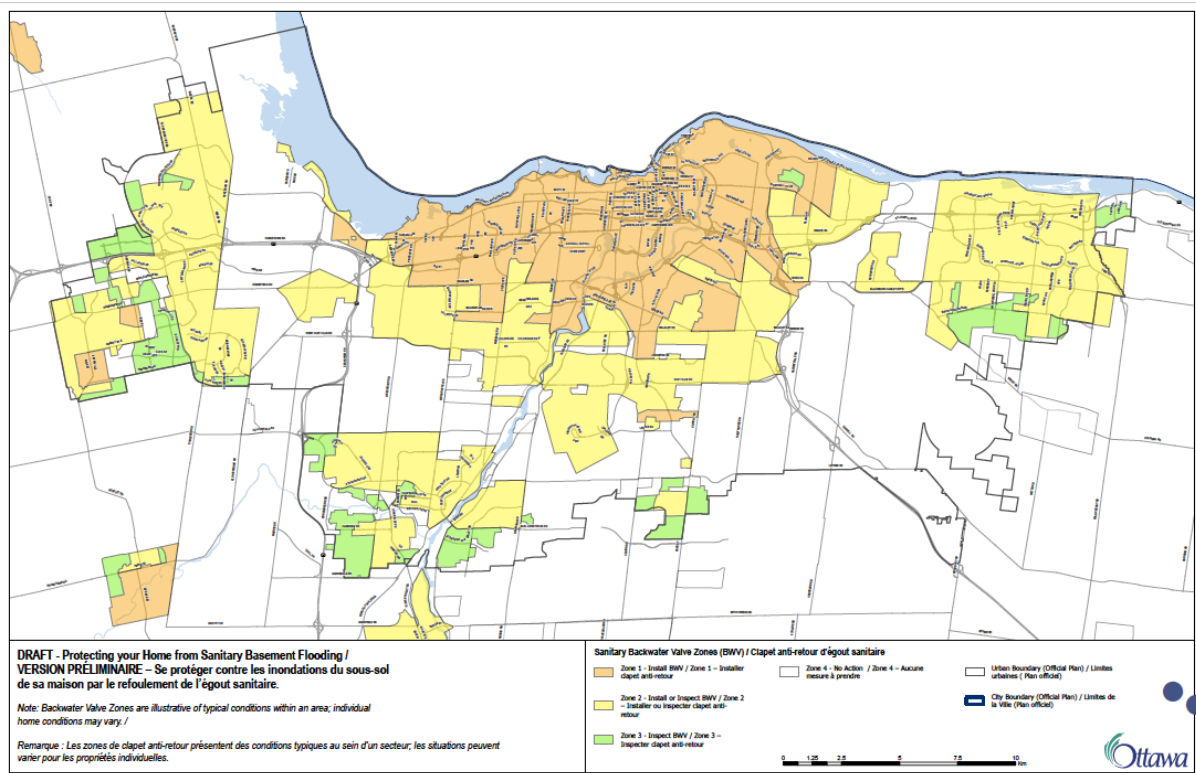


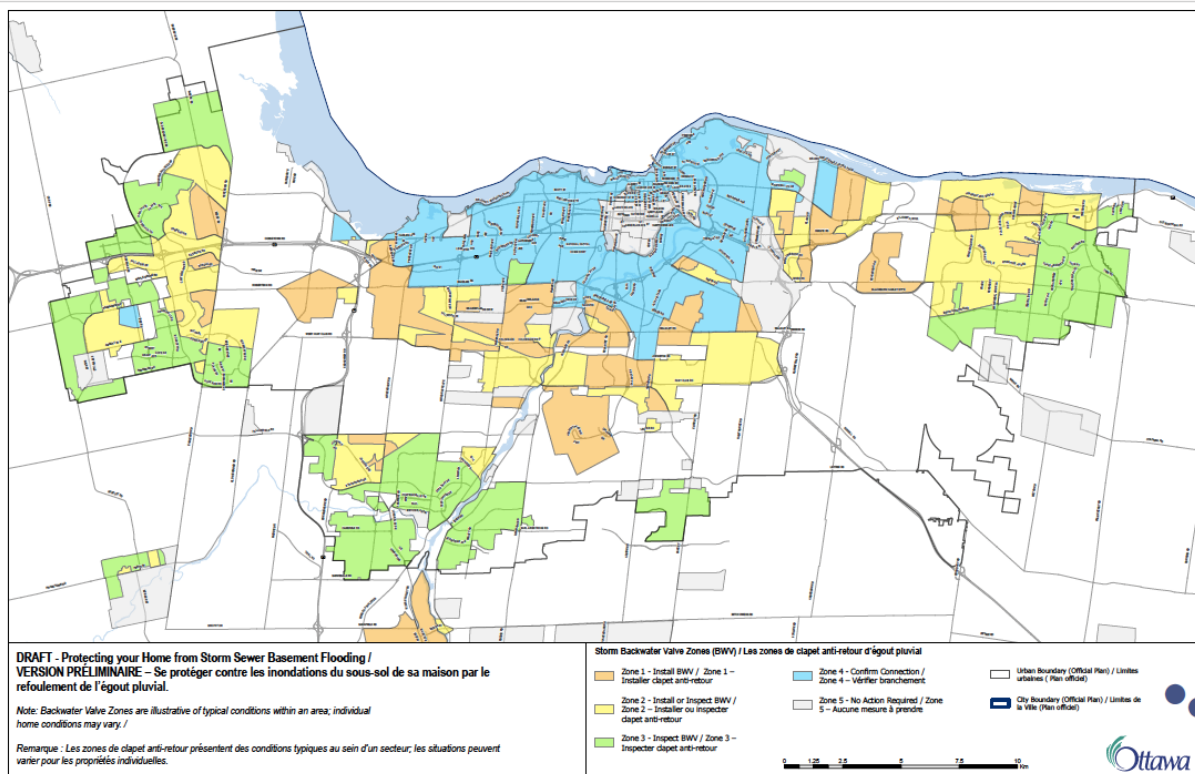












F. Workshop Information Presentation

The collective presentation to all communities is available electronically,

French [here](#)

English [here](#)