

FARM/RANCH WILDFIRE PLAN WORKBOOK

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW



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Municipal District of
GREENVIEW

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PART A: BEFORE A WILDFIRE

Wildfire Threat

Being prepared is key. Here are a few tips to be ready for a wildfire:

- Download the Alberta Wildfire app for mobile devices. It notifies you about the status and location of wildfires, fire bans and restrictions, and helps you learn more about wildfire prevention.
- Maintain an emergency kit stocked with supplies such as water, food, a battery-powered or crank radio, a flashlight, and extra batteries.
- Tune into Weatheradio Canada: Alberta Network.
- Know who has jurisdiction over your area in case of a wildfire (Alberta Forestry/Municipality – see Appendix 3)
- Store important documents such as passports, birth certificates, banking information, and insurance papers in a safe place above ground.
- If you have a vehicle, keep the tank full in case fuel stations lose power or close down. Keep a vehicle emergency kit and include an extra phone charger with the necessary adapters.
- Is your property FireSmart? Does it have the recommended fuel reduction zones? Over time, create the recommended fuel-free zones around homes, barns, outbuildings and feed/chemical storage.

FireSmart


Flood Assessment:

- Assess your property for flood risk and determine where higher ground on your land would be suitable for keeping animals out of water.

Assess the location:

- Assess the location of fuel, chemical, and fertilizer storage locations to determine if they add risks to livestock when you have evacuated.

Manage vegetation around fence lines, corral lines and ditches:

- Unmanaged fence lines, corral lines and ditches can lead to a buildup of grass, weeds, and brush - excellent fuel for wildfires.
 - To prevent fires from starting or spreading, manage the vegetation (for at least 100 metres in all directions) by mowing the areas and using herbicide/weed eater under the wires and between the posts.
 - Granaries, barns, and outbuildings: Reduce the vegetation around buildings to lower the risk of wildfire.
 - Old corrals and unused corners of your yard: Manage these areas through mowing, grazing, weed eating, treating with herbicide and/or travelling.
 - Around dugouts and other water sources: Keep these areas free of equipment, lumber, and other trash to provide firefighters with access to the water.
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Managing feed storage:

- Dry bales are a magnet for sparks and embers. No matter how you store the bales, they cause fires that spread rapidly and are difficult to control or extinguish once ignited. Fires in stored hay are usually the result of high heat or spontaneous combustion. (The main cause of spontaneous combustion is excess moisture in the bales.)
- Store bales a reasonable distance from any structures to minimize the spread of fire to your house and outbuildings. The area between the bales and buildings should contain minimal vegetation - preferably mineral soil or gravel.
- If you do have grass in this area, it's essential that it remain short.
- Be FireSmart by storing your winter supply of bales in a few different locations to minimize loss should a fire occur. Also, if you use the bales closest to the house and outbuildings during feeding season, you will end up with a larger buffer in that area come spring.
- Another important FireSmart practice is to clean up the old hay and straw that accumulates from broken bales and bale bottoms that freeze over the winter. You can do this by:
 - Hauling it out onto the pasture for the livestock to pick through it.
 - Spreading it over the field (like manure).
 - Let your livestock graze the leftover hay.


For more FireSmart ideas, you can visit <https://www.alberta.ca/firesmart>.

Agriculture Operation Information

Key information should be completed in the Wildfire Plan Summary (see Appendix 1: Farm/Ranch Wildfire Plan Documents). This Wildfire Plan Summary may be used to initiate dialogue with key agencies (e.g. municipalities, fire departments, Alberta Wildfire) in advance of the wildfire season and may assist in supporting the identification and protection of your operation. The Wildfire Plan Summary may also be adapted for your use.

Key information about the Agriculture Operation includes the following: operation name, tax roll number, legal land description, owner's name and contact information and any lessees and their contact information. It also includes grazing leasing information.

If you would like additional copies of the worksheets in this workbook, please contact Greenview's Agricultural Services Department at (780) 524-7621.



Emergency Contacts

Emergency contacts are a key component in planning for a wildfire. Ensure you have the contact info for these areas in case of an emergency:

- Agriculture operation personnel, vehicle license plate number and driver's license numbers
- Property lessees, vehicle license plate numbers and driver's license numbers
- Local resources such as plumbers, electricians, water authorities, feed suppliers, veterinarian
- Relocation resources for livestock (neighbours, rodeo grounds, agricultural associations, livestock haulers, auction marts)
- Insurance company
- For the Municipal District of Greenview, here are some local emergency contacts to keep in mind: Greenview Administration Office (780) 524-7600 Toll-Free 1-888-524-7601 (after hours is forwarded to a call centre which will also provide emergency call intake/transfers in the event of an emergency), Greenview Agricultural Services Department (780) 524-7621, local RCMP Valleyview (780) 524-3343, Fox Creek (780) 622-3580, DeBolt (780) 830-5701, Grovedale (780) 830-5701, Grande Cache (780) 827-3344
- Some key provincial contacts include Alberta Land Management - 310 - LAND (5263), Alberta Wildfire - 310-Fire (3473), Office of the Chief Veterinarian (780) 427-3448 or toll-free: 310-0000

Livestock Inventory


It's important to have an inventory of your livestock, which should include Livestock Type (Dairy, Lactating, Dairy, Non-lactating, Bulls, Cattle and types of cattle, Bison, Horses, Donkeys, Sheep, Goats, Swine, Llamas and Alpacas, Poultry, Elk, Other (e.g. mink, crickets, fish, etc.). It's also important to note where the livestock is during wildfire season.

Vehicles and Response Equipment/Resources

Consider what vehicles and response equipment/resources you can have access to during the wildfire. The following vehicles and equipment are available for use during a wildfire. Examples include Tractor, Front-End Loader or Backhoe, Plow or Heavy Disc, Livestock Trailer, Utility Trailer, Passenger Car, Pickup Truck, Fire Hose, Portable Water Pump, Sprinkler kit or other sprinklers (and roof ladders), Irrigation Sprinkler Gun, Generator, Fire Equipment, and First Aid Kits.

Sprinkler systems are available for purchase. One such provider can be found at the following link:

<https://shop.waspwildfire.ca/pages/gutter-mount-sprinkler-system>.



Water Sources

The following water sources are available for use during a wildfire. Consider vulnerability to power outages and potential restrictions during wildfires.

Water Source	Capacity	Powered (P) or Gravity Feed (GF) System	On property or nearby (location)

It's important to ensure sprinkler equipment is available for repositioning:

- Gather the equipment and set the sprinkler system in place to test the coverage and identify problems.
- Mount the sprinklers in appropriate locations and connect to a water source.
- If the roof is made of combustible material, such as wood, direct the sprinkler spray onto the roof. If the roof is metal, mount the sprinklers on a high point (such as the ridge) to create a high humidity zone around the building.
- When sprinklers remain on the ground, position them so their reach just wets the sides of the structure.
- Test the system for 2-3 hours, if possible. The sprinklers should create a humid environment around the structure without allowing water to enter the building.
- Consider making a sprinkler map so everyone knows where they are and how to operate them.

Risk Reduction - Agricultural Assets

Identify the agricultural assets critical to day-to-day operations and keeping animals safe:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____


The following actions (including fuel reduction) are required to reduce risk:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

Insurance


Insurance coverage is an important step in managing risk before a wildfire event. Producers should ensure they have appropriate coverage for their assets, such as livestock, crops (both in-progress crops and completed stock), buildings, equipment, and fences. In general, federal and provincial disaster management programs will only cover perils for which private coverage cannot be obtained. In addition to private commercial insurance, a suite of government-supported risk management programs, including crop production insurance, are available to agriculture producers.

Here is an insurance preparation checklist:

- Meet with an insurance agent, broker or government program representative at least annually to review my coverage.
 - Understand insurance policy and be aware of what is included and what is excluded.
 - Essential insurance information is recorded and available in the event of a wildfire emergency. Include private commercial insurance (e.g., farm, livestock, crop, business interruption) and government-supported production insurance or other business risk management programs.
 - Have photographs of the property and assets in their current state and condition taken annually from the same location/position, and they are filed in a secure location (i.e., with insurance documents).
 - Record the essential information on additional commercial insurance and/or government-supported insurance or business risk management programs, including policy numbers and valid dates.
- 

Backup Power

Some actions may be required before a wildfire to ensure a backup power supply can keep critical equipment working in a prolonged power outage. Protect yourself and the community around you by ensuring that any generator backup systems are properly installed to ensure no feedback into the power grid. Electrical systems must be wired to exclude regular electric power.

- Identify the critical agriculture operations that depend on electrical power by priority:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - Gather or acquire the power equipment needed to provide backup power, including electrical cords, fuel, lubrication, and filters for generators.
 - Set the backup generators in place and connect them to the critical equipment that requires power. Confirm that the generator is disconnected from the power grid to avoid back-feed.
 - Start the generator(s) to test the system for at least 1 hour, if possible. Confirm that the power loads are sufficient to operate the priority equipment. Note the fuel use rate and estimate how long a system can provide power without service or refuelling.
 - Create instructions on how to set up the backup power system.
- 

PART B: DURING A WILDFIRE

Information Sources

Learn about the wildfire situation. Note that data-based services such as text messaging, social media, or email are less likely to experience major interruptions when phone lines are down. The following are key contacts to follow for official information:

GREENVIEW	
Website	www.mdgreenview.ab.ca
Emergency Twitter	@MDGreenview
Regional Electronic Alert System (subscribe to Voyent Alert offered by Greenview)	https://mdgreenview.ab.ca/voyent-alert-for-greenview-residents
POWER	
ATCO Electric	(780) 420-8957 or 1-800-668-5506 (emergency)
Other Provider:	
ALBERTA WILDFIRE	
Alberta Wildfire Website	https://www.alberta.ca/alberta-wildfire.aspx
Alberta Wildfire Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/AlbertaWildfireInfo/
Alberta Wildfire Twitter	@AlbertaWildfire
OTHER	
511 Alberta	https://511.alberta.ca/#:Alerts
Environment Canada	https://weather.gc.ca/
Alberta Emergency Social Services	(780) 427-3390
Alberta Emergency Alert	www.alberta.ca/alberta-emergency-alert.aspx

Information phase during a wildfire

Learn about evacuation status details and what they mean. There are three phases of an evacuation. In Greenview, the Director of Emergency Management is responsible for issuing evacuation notices and may use a variety of local resources to notify people of an evacuation.

- **Evacuation Alert** - A warning is issued about an imminent threat to life and property. Moving livestock to safety is encouraged during the Evacuation Alert phase when time is available. People are asked to be ready to leave on short notice. This is also a good time to move children and the elderly to safety.
- **Evacuation Order** - During an Evacuation Order, the local police of jurisdiction may strictly enforce traffic flows that move residents to safety.
- **Evacuation Rescind** - An Evacuation Order is rescinded when it is determined to be safe for residents and livestock to return home.

Decision Guide for Livestock Protection

The agriculture operation is prepared for the following response actions. Different animals may require unique response actions, depending on the situation, to achieve the lowest overall risk. Here are the options to consider:

Option 1: Shelter livestock in the barn (see Appendix 2 - Shelter In Place Checklist)

Shelter-in-place is best for (fill in type of animal): _____
because:

- There is a barn on the farm where the animals will be safely removed from danger (i.e. the barn is protected by sprinklers), and it would require the least amount of time.

Things needed for Option 1:

- ☐ Ensure there is sufficient time, personnel, and equipment to move livestock to a protected barn. Ask family members, neighbours, and others for help.
- ☐ Move animals to one or more protected barns or other structures on the farm where the animals will be safe. A protected structure is one where:
 - Combustible materials have been removed from the structure
 - Fire-resistant materials have been used in its construction
 - Sprinklers can offer protection from forest fire hazards
 - Water pumps for the sprinkler system have backup power
- ☐ Ensure animals have access to food sources, clean water, and ample living space and that support systems are connected to backup power. These systems should be able to support the operation for 72 hours.

Option 2: Move livestock to an on-site outdoor location (or alternate location on a grazing lease or grazing reserve)

Moving animals to an outdoor location (or alternate location on the range tenure) is best for (fill in the type of animal):

_____ because:

- There is a pasture on the grazing lease or grazing reserve where the animals will be safely removed from the danger (i.e., a large field with food and water).
- We have sufficient time, personnel, and equipment to round up and move our animals to this area.

Things needed for Option 2:

- ☐ Ensure there is sufficient time, personnel, and equipment to move livestock to a safe outdoor location on-site, such as a pasture or other irrigated or heavily grazed open area.
- ☐ Move livestock to one or more open areas on the site where the animals will be safely away from the hazard. A safe outdoor area is one where:
 - The field has been recently irrigated
 - Fire breaks have been constructed
 - The field has been heavily grazed
 - Fencing is in place

Option 3: Relocate livestock off-site

Relocating the (fill in the type of animal): _____ is best when:

- We have located and prearranged an off-site relocation site.
- We can gather the animals in a safe location to evacuate them.
- We have or can arrange for trucks, trailers, drivers, and handlers if necessary.
- We can arrange for feed, water, and veterinary care at the relocation site.

Consider the actions below for relocating livestock during a wildfire emergency. As much as possible, livestock should not be moved during an Evacuation Order to keep roads clear for people. RCMP will only allow livestock movement if it does not interfere with the movement of people.



☐ If time is short, the priority animals for livestock relocation off-site are:

TYPE OF LIVESTOCK	NUMBER:

☐ Notify the primary site selected for receiving relocated livestock (consider a mutual aid agreement or memorandum of understanding as well as sites in a variety of places and/or geographic regions in the case of a widespread emergency).

Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Physical Address: _____

☐ Ensure all relocated animals have farm/owner identification, including just-in-time methods, for example paint on hooves, collaring, etc.

☐ Ensure all biosecurity and disease control requirements for relocating your animals to the selected site are met, including documentation of required vaccinations.

☐ Consult RCMP or Municipal Emergency Operations Centre to determine routes that are safe to use. Record primary and alternate routes below.

Livestock pick-up location on site: _____

Primary route: _____

Alternate route: _____



Refer to the following checklists for relocating livestock

☐ Identify livestock haulers.

Name:

Phone Number:

Email Address:

☐ Identify any special challenges with assembling and loading your animals.

During emergencies, the primary responsibility for livestock protection lies with the individual producer, and if they have the ability to relocate livestock themselves, they are encouraged to do so.

If a producer needs assistance transporting farm business livestock during an evacuation alert (or order if conditions permit), the local government that issued the alert may be able to help. Funding assistance may be available. Contact the local Emergency Operations Call Centre and Ministry with Agriculture portfolio for current policy and procedures and any event-specific supports that may be available.

In the event of an emergency, if livestock fencing has been compromised or failed, emergency personnel must be notified immediately. Wandering livestock poses a hazard to emergency personnel and people attempting to evacuate. Should your fencing be compromised for any reason, please call Greenview’s Administration Office at (780) 524-7600.

Checklist to Create a Fire Break

If time allows for the creation of a fire break to protect agriculture operation structures, follow the instructions below.

☐ The priorities for plowed or wetted fire breaks to protect structures are:

☐ Consult the map showing which areas should be plowed or wetted down to create fire breaks.



Checklist to Deploy Sprinklers

If sprinklers are to be used to protect structures, follow the instructions below.

- ☐ The priorities for deploying sprinklers to protect structures are:

- ☐ Consult the map showing how to lay out the sprinkler equipment and water delivery system.

- ☐ Secure the water source, protect it against radiant heat, and remove nearby combustible materials.

- ☐ Activate pre-positioned irrigation systems and sprinklers on the property to help protect structures.

Note: The Office of the Fire Commissioner recommends a wetting time of two hours prior to the fire reaching the property for full saturation and effectiveness. Sprinklers should not be turned on until necessary to conserve water for fire suppression. Check with the local water authority regarding potential water use restrictions for sprinklers.

Checklist for Operating Backup Generator


When electrical equipment needs backup support, follow the steps below.

- ☐ The priorities for providing equipment with backup generators are:

- ☐ Consult the instructions and map showing how to set out the generator and connections.

- ☐ Ensure there is enough fuel to operate the generator for 3 days.

- ☐ Secure the generator and fuel; protect them from radiant heat, and potential fire sources. Remove nearby combustible materials.

- ☐ Ensure backup generator systems utilize an automatic switch that turns off regular electric power when the generator system is on.
- 

Checklist for Personal Evacuation

☐

In addition to a Grab 'n Go Kit (a collection of essential personal items - see below), take the following items when evacuating:

- Identification that includes a photo and address, such as a driver's licence. This will help producers obtain a permit if they are allowed to temporarily return to the agriculture operation to attend to essential services, including care for livestock and essential crop management.
- Premise ID Number, if applicable.
- A copy of the Wildfire Plan, including the livestock inventory and any other appended or accessory information.
- Operation/farm-related items (Critical business documentation, building keys, employee records, tools and equipment for livestock handling, transport, and care)

☐

Evacuate all personnel.

- If an Evacuation Order is issued, ensure all personnel move to safety.
- Family and staff can check with other by texting or emailing:

Cell: _____

Email: _____

☐

I have assembled a Grab 'n Go Kit (see below) and know its location.

Suggested Personal Grab 'n Go Kit

Personalize for your needs & keep with you at all times:

- Bottled water
- Nutritious foods (dried fruits, granola bars, nuts, or beef jerky)
- Personal medications
- Personal toiletries and medications
- Dust masks and gloves
- Pocketknife
- Family photos (recent)
- Personal papers (copies of insurance, emergency contacts)
- Radio
- Whistle
- Emergency blankets and garbage bags
- Extra pair of eyeglasses
- Extra money, coins, phone cards
- Book and/or game

Suggested Car Kit

(at the beginning of wildfire season, prepare your car kit and store it in your vehicle. Keep up car maintenance and fuel so you don't run out)

- Bottled water
- Nutritious foods (dried fruits, granola bars, nuts, or beef jerky)
- Manual can opener
- Comfortable, sturdy walking shoes
- Warm blanket
- Heavy-duty work gloves(leather)
- Dust masks and gloves
- Change of clothing
- Road map & compass
- Duct tape and garbage bags
- First aid kit & manual
- Ziplock bags, toilet tissue
- Hardhat
- Large, sturdy backpack
- Small tool kit
- Booster cables

Checklist for Visitor and Employee Evacuation

(Skip if you do not receive significant numbers of visitors or do not have employees on your property that would be at risk during the wildfire season)

Before an Evacuation

☐

Roles and Responsibilities for implementing the evacuation plan are identified below. Contact information for designated individuals.

INDIVIDUAL NAME	ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY
	Primary Decision Maker / Coordinator	
	Back-up Decision Maker / Coordinator	
	Other	



The following **Communications Plan** outlines how communications should occur with the individuals or groups listed during a wildfire emergency.

WHO TO COMMUNICATE WITH	WHAT TO COMMUNICATE (AND HOW)	RESPONSIBILITY
Employees	Wildfire / evacuation status and procedures (e.g., meetings / verbal updates, plan review and discussion, evacuation plan copy and training provided at orientation)	
Visitors	Wildfire/ evacuation status and Public Safety Announcements as/if available (e.g., posted on site and on website) Evacuation procedures (e.g., verbal directions, information, instructions, bulletins, evacuation map posted on site)	
Local Government Emergency Operations	Evacuation status (monitor website minimum on a daily basis, receive email or social media notifications as/if available) Seek information and guidance as/if required in support of decision making in advance of an evacuation order – during alert stage (e.g., direct communication with emergency operations as/if available)	
Alberta Wildfire	Wildfire status, evacuation status, (monitor website minimum on a daily basis, receive social media updates)	
Other		

- ☐
- Routes and Exits from our operation, including all buildings and business sites where visitors and employees may be located at any given time, have been identified and are indicated on an evacuation map (see map in Appendix 1. Any special procedures required to ensure exit is unconstrained are identified.

SITE OR BUILDING	ROUTE / EXIT	SPECIAL PROCEDURES

- ☐
- Our post-evacuation assembly area as indicated on the evacuation map (see map)
- ☐
- Our system for accounting for personnel and visitors includes the following procedures (including a final property sweep):
- ☐
- Emergency shut-off procedures for utilities, equipment and processes are confirmed. The following must be shut off prior to evacuating:

Utilities (specify):

Equipment (specify):

Utilities (specify):

Equipment (specify):
- ☐
- Procedures for assisting visitors and employees with disabilities or mobility issues are as follows:
- ☐
- Employees are aware of the evacuation procedures and routes and these can be effectively communicated to visitors during an evacuation. Annual or periodic mock evacuations are recommended to test your system and train employees.

During an Evacuation

- ☐ Follow instructions provided by emergency officials
- ☐ Complete emergency shut-off procedures for utilities, equipment, and processes
- ☐ Take your individual Grab 'n Go Kits and critical business paperwork
- ☐ Assist individuals with mobility issues or disabilities
- ☐ Account for personnel and visitors after evacuating

After Evacuation

Once the Evacuation Order is rescinded, emergency officials (local government or Province) will advise when it is safe to return and if there are any special considerations to ensure the safety of visitors and staff at your operation.



PART C: AFTER A WILDFIRE

Checklist for Damage Assessment

Once the evacuation order has been lifted and if damage is observed on the agriculture operation, consider these steps to limit further damage.

- ☐ Check livestock that sheltered-in-place at the earliest possible opportunity, ensure safety and provide for their needs with water, feed, etc.
- ☐ Inspect the agriculture operation for hazards and damage. Take care to avoid hazards, such as smoldering tree roots underground.
- ☐ Contact insurance agent or broker (refer to Appendix 1).
- ☐ Document any loss of livestock, buildings, fences, or equipment in writing, using the inventory to verify losses. Document salvaged items.
- ☐ Take samples as required for laboratory assessment of damage to honey, horticultural crops and garden produce.
- ☐ Take photographs and video of any damage following a disaster to document the loss (ideally before and after taking any recovery action). Take photographs from the same location/position as your pre-event baseline photographs.
- ☐ Secure the site.

Checklist for Initiating Insurance of Other Loss Coverage

- ☐ Review insurance policy with the insurance agent or broker and report the damage/loss
- ☐ Review any government supported risk management program you have paid into or subscribed to with the government agent and report the damage/loss.
- ☐ Assemble all required supporting documentation and complete and submit claims for losses.

Checklist for Recovery

The following steps should be taken to continue the disaster recovery process.

- ☐ Work with neighbours to locate and identify loose animals in the area, and to return livestock that escaped or were treed.
- ☐ Seek assistance from agriculture associations active in your area.
- ☐ Work with neighbours to get the agriculture operation and the community operational as soon as possible.
- ☐ Attend community recovery information sessions to find out about provincial measures that may assist the agriculture operation with disaster recovery.
- ☐ If eligible, apply for financial relief through the Provincial Disaster Financial Assistance through the Alberta Disaster Recovery Program website: <https://www.alberta.ca/disaster-assistance-and-recovery-support>

PART D: WHEN A WILDFIRE PLAN IS COMPLETE: Finalizing, Storing and Sharing the Wildfire Plan

☐ Digital and hard copies of the completed Wildfire Plan (including maps and all relevant Wildfire Plan elements) have been made and stored in multiple locations. Specify the location, format (hard or digital copy below), and holder of the copy, as applicable):

Operation buildings (specify): _____

Personal vehicle (specify): _____

Grab 'n Go Kit (specify): _____


Off-site location (specify): _____

Cloud Storage (specify username, password or individual with access):

☐ The Wildfire Plan has been reviewed with (specify family members, employees, others):

☐ The separate Wildfire Plan Summary (Appendix 1) has been completed and shared with the following authorities or individuals (specify name, title/organization, contact information, and date). As an alternative to sharing this information, copies of this plan should be stored onsite in an emergency plan tube that can be accessed by personnel during an emergency. Examples include Local Government Emergency Management, Fire Department, Alberta Wildfire.

☐ The Wildfire Plan will be reviewed again and updated as significant changes occur and at a minimum within one year by (specify date and assigned responsibility):



APPENDIX 2: SHELTER IN PLACE CHECKLIST



SHELTER IN PLACE FOR LIVESTOCK INFORMATION

In an emergency, it is not always possible to evacuate livestock from the area where the hazard is present (flooding, wildfire, etc.). This may be due to the time of year (spring birthing), the nature of how the animals are kept (animals are barn-based and difficult to move), or the emergency happened quickly and did not allow enough time to corral, load, and transport the animals.

If evacuation is not possible or feasible, producers should prepare for “Sheltering their Livestock in Place” prior to the producer and family evacuating.

Role of Livestock Owner:

You will need to decide whether to confine animals in an available shelter or leave them outdoors.


Survey your property for the best location for animal sheltering. Ensure that your animals have room to move to avoid any hazards (including access to high areas in case of flooding), as well as to food and clean water.

Ensure you have enough food and water for the livestock for at least 72 hours (three days).

Role of Community/Municipality

The community or local municipality is responsible for the community’s emergency response plan and all response activities inside the community’s municipal jurisdiction. Please note that Greenview’s jurisdiction does not extend into the forest areas.

This includes:

- Providing information to producers about options for emergency sheltering of livestock, evacuation routes, procedures for how to request temporary re-entry to farms (to check on animals, feed and water)
 - Dispatching first response agencies to deal with the emergency,
 - Issuing evacuation alerts or orders
 - Establishing protocols around entry to and control of evacuation zones.
- 

SHELTER IN PLACE FOR LIVESTOCK INFORMATION

Steps to develop your shelter-in-place plan for livestock.

Assess and Reduce Risks

Is your property FireSmart? Does it have the recommended fuel reduction zones? Over time, create the recommended fuel-free zones around homes, barns, outbuildings and feed/chemical storage.

Flood Assessment

Assess your property for flood risk and determine where high ground on your land would be suitable for keeping animals out of water.

Assess the location

Assess the location of fuel, chemical, and fertilizer storage locations to determine if they add risks to livestock when you have evacuated.

Manage vegetation around fence lines, corral lines and ditches.

Unmanaged fence lines, corral lines and ditches can lead to a buildup of grass, weeds, and brush - excellent fuel for wildfires.

To prevent fires from starting or spreading, manage the vegetation (for at least 100 metres in all directions) by mowing the areas and using herbicide/weed eater under the wires and between the posts.

Granaries, barns, and outbuildings: Reduce the vegetation around buildings to lower the risk of wildfire.

Old corrals and unused corners of your yard: Manage these areas through mowing, grazing, weed eating, treating with herbicide and/or travelling.


Around dugouts and other water sources: Keep these areas free of equipment, lumber, and other trash to provide firefighters with access to the water.

Managing feed storage

Dry bales are a magnet for sparks and embers. No matter how you store the bales, they cause fires that spread rapidly and are difficult to control or extinguish once ignited. Fires in stored hay are usually the result of high heat or spontaneous combustion. (The main cause of spontaneous combustion is excess moisture in the bales.)

Store bales a reasonable distance from any structures to minimize the spread of fire to your house and outbuildings. The area between the bales and buildings should contain minimal vegetation - preferably mineral soil or gravel.

If you do have grass in this area, it's essential that it remain short.



SHELTER IN PLACE FOR LIVESTOCK INFORMATION

Be FireSmart by storing your winter supply of bales in a few different locations to minimize loss should a fire occur. Also, if you use the bales closest to the house and outbuildings during feeding season, you will end up with a larger buffer in that area come spring.

Another important FireSmart practice is to clean up the old hay and straw that accumulates from broken bales and bale bottoms that freeze over the winter. You can do this by:

- Hauling it out onto the pasture for the livestock to pick through it.
- Spreading it over the field (like manure).
- Let your livestock graze the leftover hay.

Evaluate livestock evacuation/relocation options.

Do you have some open pasture near to where the animals are, which keeps them away from the hazards? Is there feed and water for at least 3 days?

Is there another farm/pasture nearby where you can arrange for temporary shelter/pasture?

For flood risks, is there land with high ground where animals can get away from the water?

Develop "shelter-in-place" options for livestock when they cannot leave.

Access to water - the watering source needs to be independent of power if possible. Failure of the power grid is common with fires and floods.


Extra feed - ensure that 3 days of feed is available, if appropriate.

Provide some room for animals to move – moving livestock to larger pens away from structures or an open fire-proof pasture is ideal.

Plan to create impromptu fire breaks (using a disc or cultivator to break up the soil around the property or buildings). Most fires need some ground fuel to move, so creating a break in the dry grass, small bushes, etc., will help slow or redirect a fire.

Sprinkler plan – Fire Services recommend a wetting time of two hours prior to fire reaching the property for full saturation and effectiveness. If the water source for your sprinklers is dependent on electricity to operate (for example, it comes from a well), you may need to start the sprinklers early to ensure the ground and vegetation get wet.

Create a map of your operation and where the key sites are located, such as:

- Livestock locations
 - Wildfire Plan document storage
 - Fertilizer and fuel storage
 - Chemical/flammable liquids/compressed gas storage
- 

SHELTER IN PLACE FOR LIVESTOCK INFORMATION

Response

Pay attention to warnings

- AB Emergency Alert – for evacuation warnings
- Greenview Voyent Alert App
- Wildfire App – for the status and location of fires in Alberta
- Rivers App – for flood watches and warnings

Last-minute adjustments and actions

Place extra feed in the location where animals are going to shelter (if necessary)

Open gates as planned to give livestock room to stay away from hazards.

Build/cultivate impromptu firebreak around the property and important buildings/pens/pastures. Make one or two passes around your yard and feed storage areas. On the map below, the dashed line is where you would plan to cultivate a fire break. The green dot is a dugout with water.



Set up sprinklers and start watering ground and vegetation around buildings.

Take pictures of property and livestock before departure, as this will help you to identify livestock after the emergency if they get loose.

This will help explain the level of damages to your insurance company if you need to make a claim.

SHELTER IN PLACE FOR LIVESTOCK INFORMATION

Implement livestock evacuation if possible.

Notification to receiving site (if required) – let the owner/operator of the receiving site know that you are bringing the animals.

Implement transportation plan – Have the trucks/trailers/handlers start moving the livestock to be loaded and transported to the selected evacuation site.

Departure of humans (It is time for you and your family to evacuate!)

Power and gas shut-off to non-essential buildings.

Start sprinklers (if set up and not started already)

Request temporary re-entry to the evacuation zone from your municipality (County, Municipal District, Settlement or First Nation) when it is safe. To check on animals and provide feed and water.



APPENDIX 1: FARM/RANCH WILDFIRE PLAN WORKSHEETS

NOTE: There are 2 copies of the worksheets included so they can be removed and updated annually. For additional copies, please contact Greenview's Agricultural Services Department at (780) 524-7621.



APPENDIX 3: MAPS

FOREST PROTECTION AND NON FOREST PROTECTION AREAS WITHIN GREENVIEW



APPENDIX 3: MAPS

FOREST PROTECTION AND NON FOREST PROTECTION AREAS WITHIN GREENVIEW



AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

Agriculture Operation Name:

Land classification on Property Assessment Notice:

LINC Number:

Roll Number:

Premises ID Number:

Agriculture Operation physical address (Legal Land Description):

Directions (nearest crossroad):

Owner name(s):

Owner mailing address (if different than above):

Landline Telephone Number:

Mobile Telephone Number:

Email address:

Lessee (leaseholder or renter) name(s):

Landline Telephone Number:

Mobile Telephone Number:

Email address:

Lessee mailing address:

Number of individuals normally on
the farm:

Other information:

AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

Grazing Lease Disposition Number(s):

Grazing Lease Location(s) - (nearest crossroads, general location description):

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Name/Organization

Telephone Number

Driver/Vehicle Information

Agriculture Operation Personnel

Manager(s) - other than owner,
identify local contact available to
attend:

Vehicle License Plate Number:

Driver's License Number:

Staff:

Vehicle License Plate Number:

Driver's License Number:

Property Lessee(s):

Vehicle License Plate Number:

Driver's License Number:

AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

EMERGENCY CONTACTS CONTINUED

Name/Organization	Telephone Number	Email / Website
Out of Region Contacts		
Local Resources		
Water Purveyor/Authority (if not well based): Emergency Contact:		
Electrician:		
Plumber:		
Fuel Dealer:		
Fencing Contractor:		
Feed Supplier:		
Veterinarian:		
Relocation Resources (for Livestock and Pets)		
Trucker/Livestock Hauler: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.		
Agriculture Association:		
Animal Rescue Organizations (livestock or domestic)		

AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

EMERGENCY CONTACTS CONTINUED

Name/Organization	Telephone Number	Email / Website
Refuge Farm(s) for relocated livestock: 1. 2. 3. 4.		
Rodeo Grounds		
Auction Marts		
Feedlot - Holding:		
Friend/Neighbour		
Support Resources		
Provincial emergency Management AEMA Local RCMP Contact:: _____	1-888-671-1111	https://www.alberta.ca/alberta-emergency-management-agency
Local Municipal Government:		
Lands Division, AB Forestry, Parks & Tourism	310-LAND	https://www.alberta.ca/land-management-contacts.aspx

AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

EMERGENCY CONTACTS CONTINUED

Name/Organization	Telephone Number	Email / Website
Local Veterinarians:		
Chief Provincial Veterinarian:	310-0000 Tel: (780) 427-3448 1-800-524-0051	
Alberta Wildfire: Local Fire Zone Contact:	310-FIRE (3473) 1-800-FYI-FIRE	
Industry and Community Support Resources		
Local Community Group Contact:		
Family and Community Services Contact:		
Friend/Neighbour		
Mental Health Resources	Suicide and Crisis Support - Call 988 AgKnow: https://www.agknow.ca/get-support AgTalk: https://www.domore.ag/agtalk	
Risk Management (Insurance Agents, Brokers, AFSC)		

AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

EMERGENCY CONTACTS CONTINUED
(SUCH AS ADDITIONAL HAULERS AND REFUGE FARMS)

EMERGENCY CONTACTS CONTINUED
(SUCH AS ADDITIONAL HAULERS AND REFUGE FARMS)

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

LIVESTOCK INVENTORY

Livestock Type	Number on Agriculture Operation (min/max number of animals if applicable)
Bulls	
Cattle and type: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cow and Calf• Heifer• Steer• Mixed	
Bison	
Horses/Donkeys	
Sheep	
Goats	
Swine	
Llamas/Alpacas	
Poultry	
Pets	

AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

Expected livestock numbers by location during the early (May-June) and peak (July - September) fire seasons

of animals at the farm:

of animals on Grazing Leases

Early

Peak

Early

Peak

Cattle:

Cattle:

Horses:

Horses:

Other:

Other:

Usual Turnout Date:

Usual Turnout Date:

Location:

Location:

of animals on Community Pasture or Grazing Reserve

of animals on Grazing Leases

Early

Peak

Early

Peak

Cattle:

Cattle:

Horses:

Horses:

Other:

Other:

Usual Roundup Date:

Usual Roundup Date:

Location

Location:

AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

Expected livestock numbers by location during the early (May-June) and peak (July - September) fire seasons

of animals on Grazing Leases:

of animals on Grazing Leases

Early

Peak

Early

Peak

Cattle:

Cattle:

Horses:

Horses:

Other:

Other:

Usual Turnout Date:

Usual Turnout Date:

Location:

Location:

of animals on Grazing Leases

of animals on Grazing Leases

Early

Peak

Early

Peak

Cattle:

Cattle:

Horses:

Horses:

Other:

Other:

Usual Roundup Date:

Usual Roundup Date:

Location

Location:

AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

Vehicles and Response Equipment/Resources

Vehicle/Equipment Type	Number on Property and Location	Number Available Nearby and Location
Tractor, Front-End Loader or Backhoe		
Plow, Disc, other cultivation equipment		
Livestock Trailer		
Cattle Liner		
Utility Trailer		
Passenger Car		
Pickup Truck		
Fire Hose (m or ft)		

AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

Vehicles and Response Equipment/Resources

Vehicle/Equipment Type	Number on Property and Location	Number Available Nearby and Location
Portable Water Pump		
Sprinkler kit or other sprinklers (and roof ladders)		
Irrigation Sprinkler Gun		
Generator		
Fire Equipment (eg extinguishers, hand tools)		
First Aid Kit		
Personnel and certifications/training		

AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

Water Sources

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

Insurance

Insurance Particulars: Record the essential information on commercial farm insurance in the spaces below. Insurance Documents are often forgotten in emergency situations. Do this for each policy your operation and home carries.

Policy Number	
Date of Purchase/Last Renewed	
Insurance Provider	
Agent Name, Organization	
Telephone Number, 24/7 Claims	
Key Coverages and Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____• _____• _____

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AGRICULTURAL OPERATION INFORMATION

YEAR: _____

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Insurance Provider	
Agent Name, Organization	
Telephone Number, 24/7 Claims	
Key Coverages and Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____• _____• _____

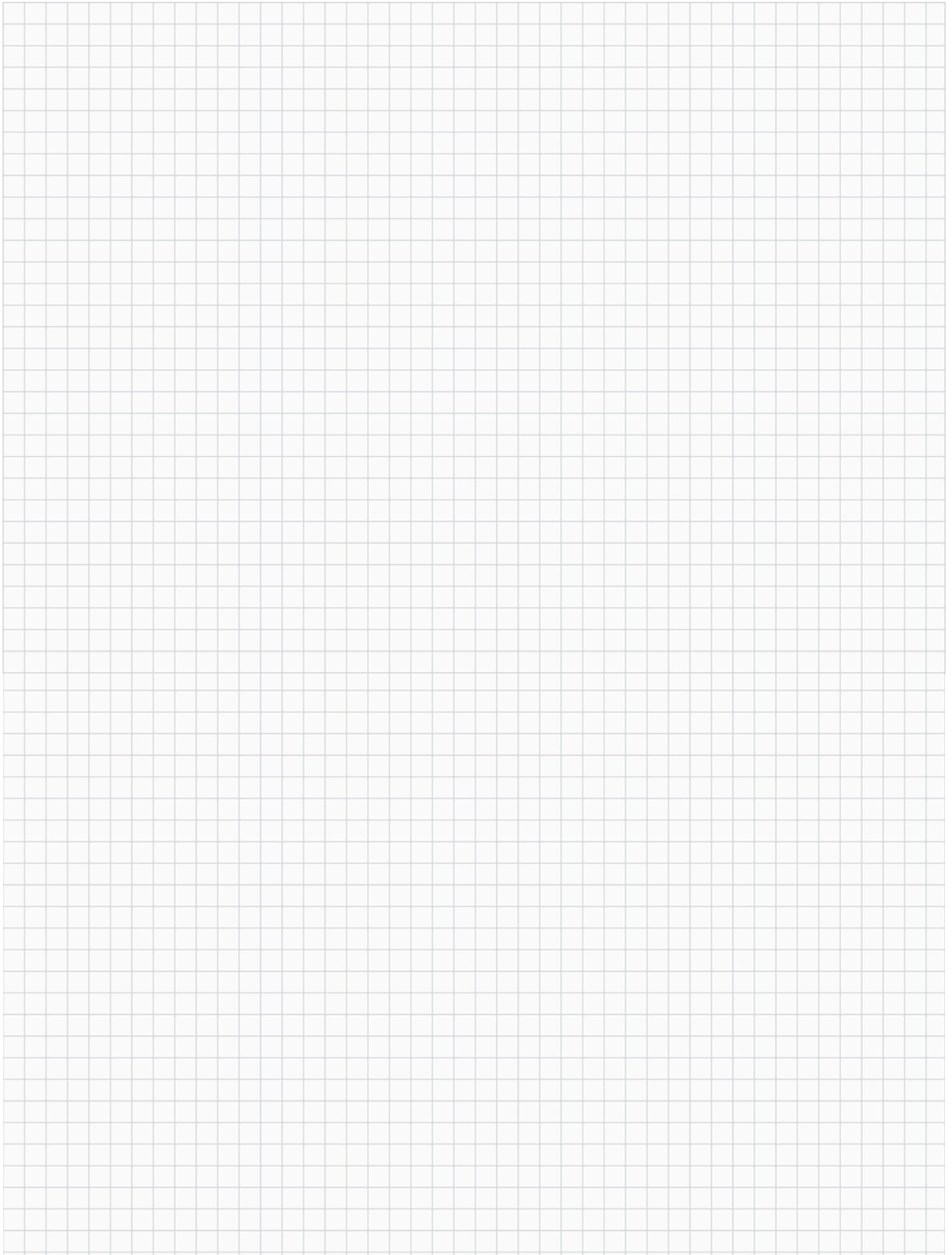
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Date of Purchase/Last Renewal	
Insurance Provider	
Agent Name, Organization	
Telephone Number, 24/7 Claims	
Key Coverages and Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____• _____• _____

AGRICULTURAL OPERATION MAP

YEAR: _____

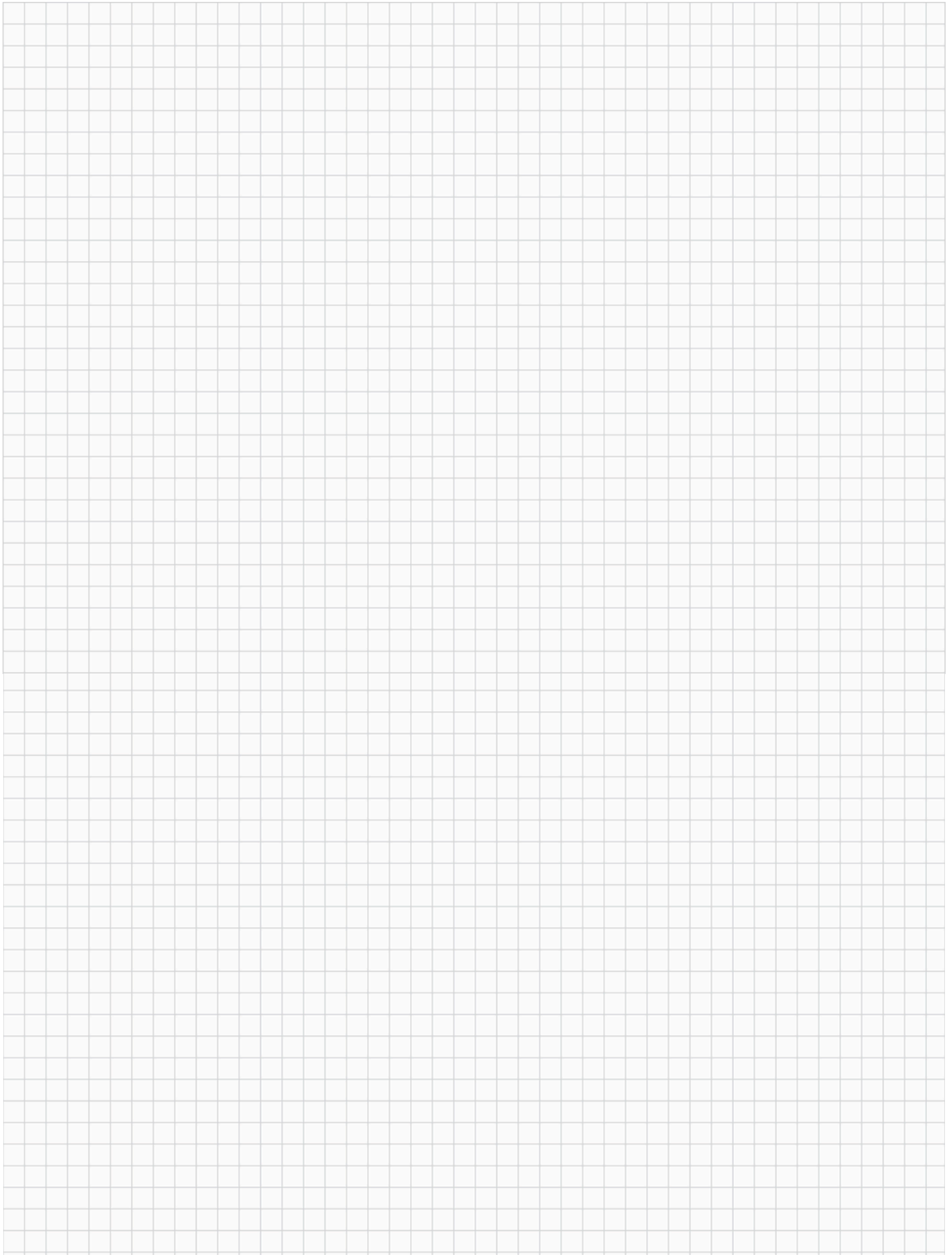
(Note: If a satellite map is preferred, please contact Greenview Agricultural Services Department at (780) 524-7621)



AGRICULTURAL OPERATION MAP

YEAR: _____

(Note: If a satellite map is preferred, please contact Greenview Agricultural Services Department at (780) 524-7621)





THIS WORKBOOK IS ADAPTED FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, INVESTMENT AGRICULTURE FOUNDATION OF BC, AND THEIR CONTRIBUTORS.

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Municipal District of
GREENVIEW