

May 6, 2025

Extreme Heat & Wildfire Smoke Response

Planning for Non-Profit Housing & Service Providers



BC HOUSING



BCNPHA
BC Non-Profit Housing Association

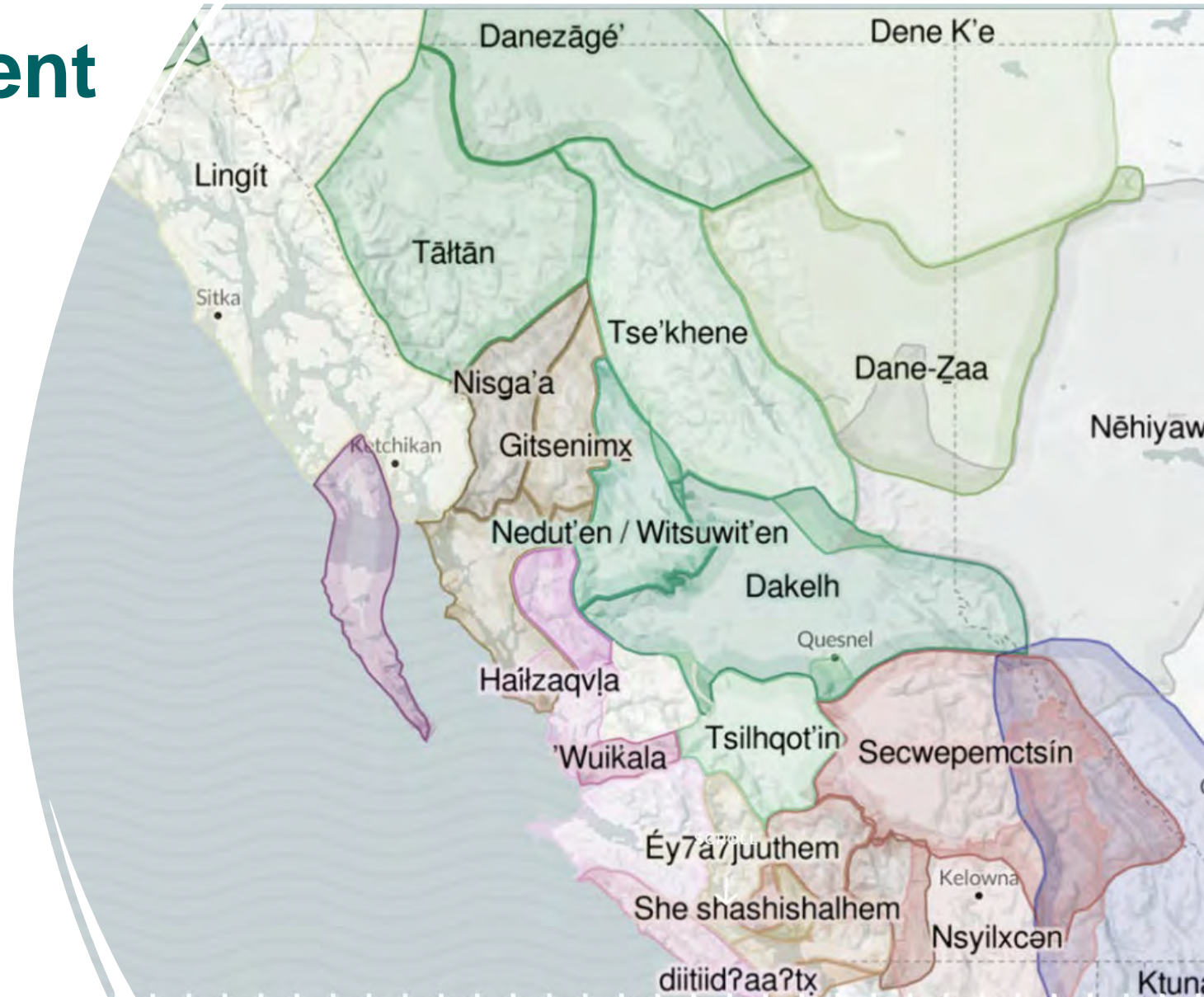
Vancouver
CoastalHealth

phs
COMMUNITY SERVICES SOCIETY

Land Acknowledgement

BC Housing gratefully acknowledges that we live and work on the unceded traditional and ancestral homelands of hundreds of Indigenous Peoples and Nations across British Columbia, each with their own unique traditions, history and culture.

We are committed to strong Indigenous partnerships and relationships based on principles of Reconciliation.



Agenda

- 1. Health Effects, Preparation, and Response**
Dr. Michael Schwandt, Vancouver Coastal Health
- 2. Non-Profit Resources & Emergency Services**
Dwayne Russell, BC Housing
- 3. Responding to Extreme Heat**
Tanya Fader, PHS Community Services Society
- 4. Q&A**
Dexter Charlebois-Holmes, BC Housing





Extreme Heat and Wildfire Smoke in BC: Health Effects, Preparation and Response

BCNPHA Webinar May 6, 2025

Dr. Michael Schwandt, Medical Health Officer

Meghan Straight, Analyst, Healthy Environments & Climate Change

With thanks to:

Craig Brown, Iris Chan, Emily Peterson, Tyler Semler

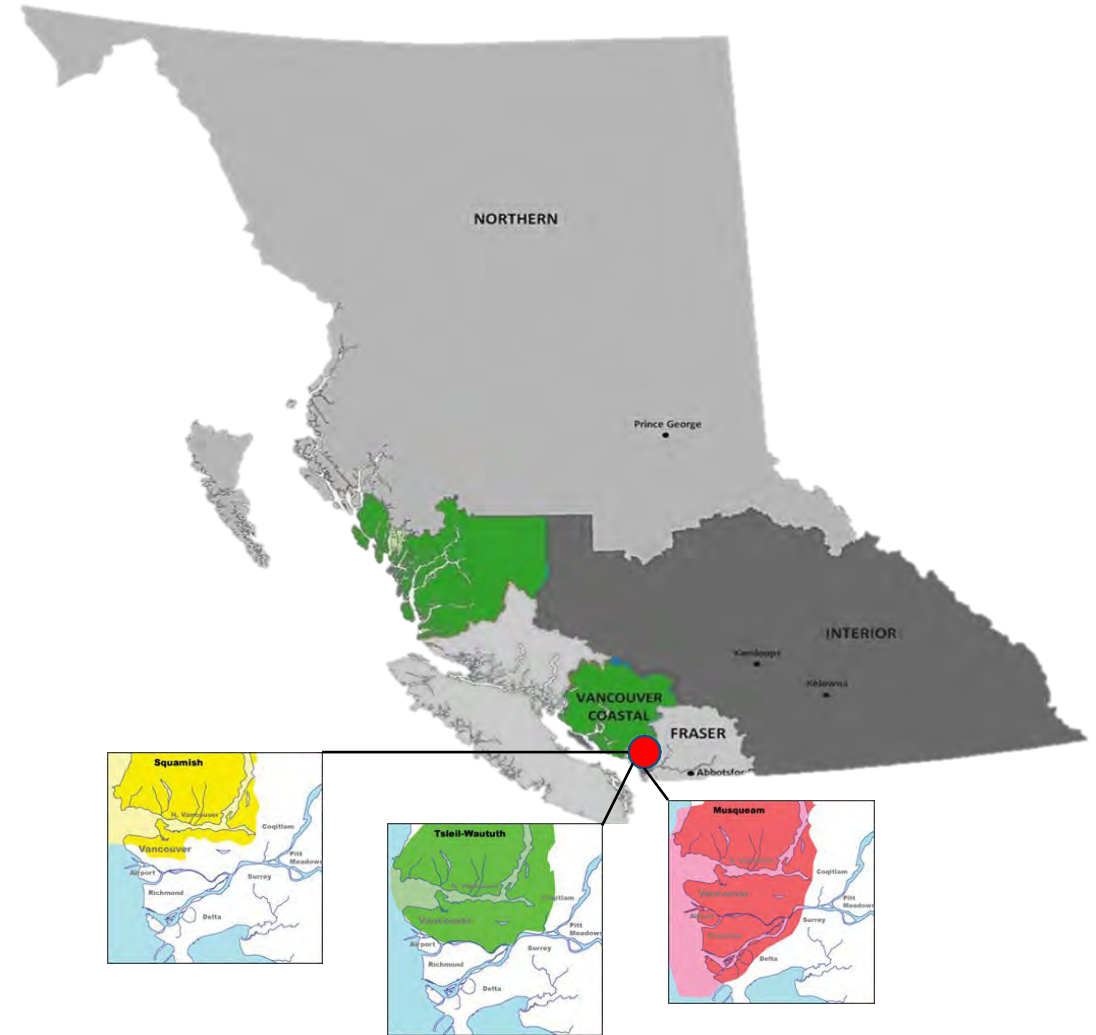
Vancouver
CoastalHealth

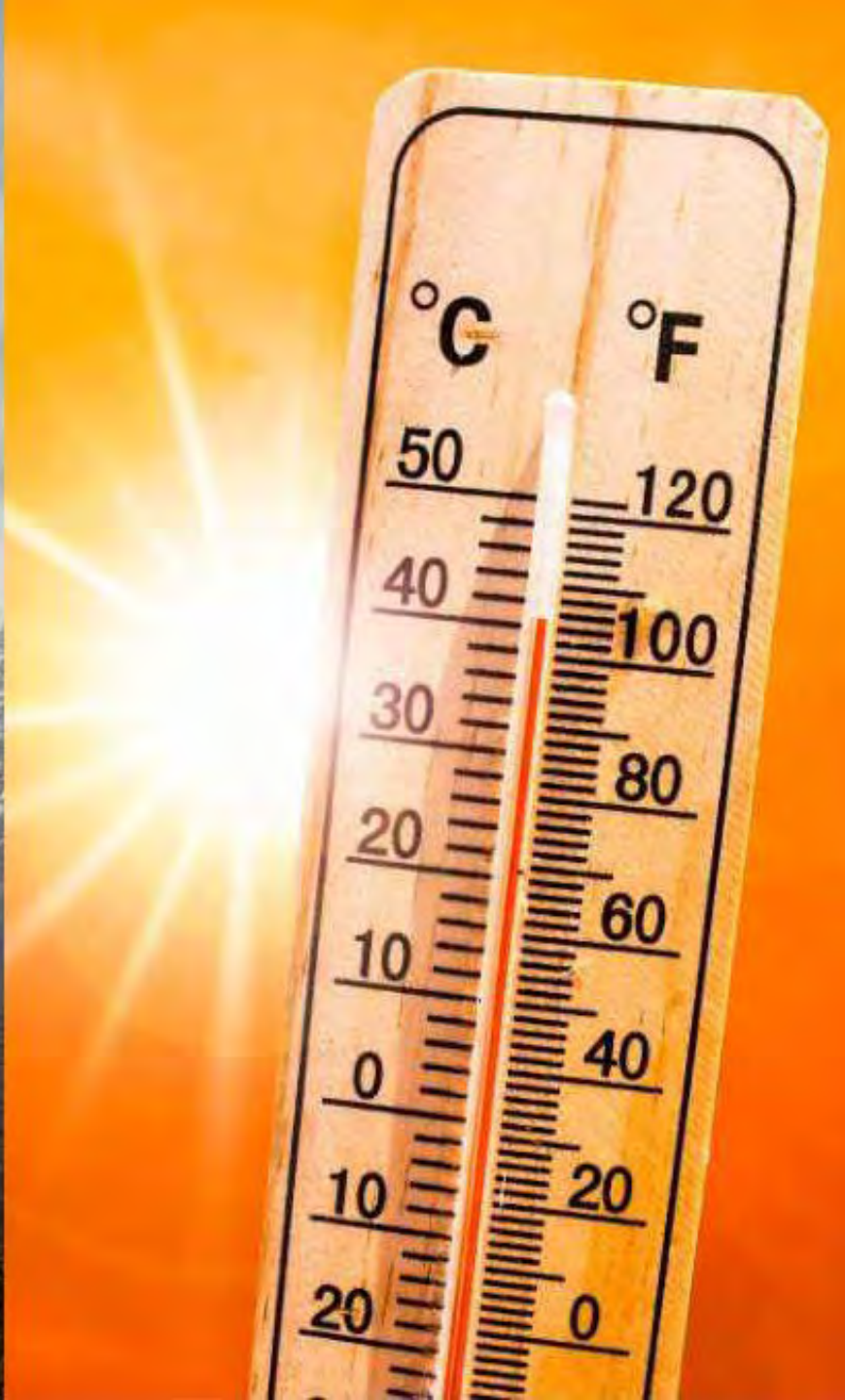


Territorial Acknowledgment

We wish to acknowledge that the land on which we gather is the traditional and unceded territory of the Coast Salish Peoples, including the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations.

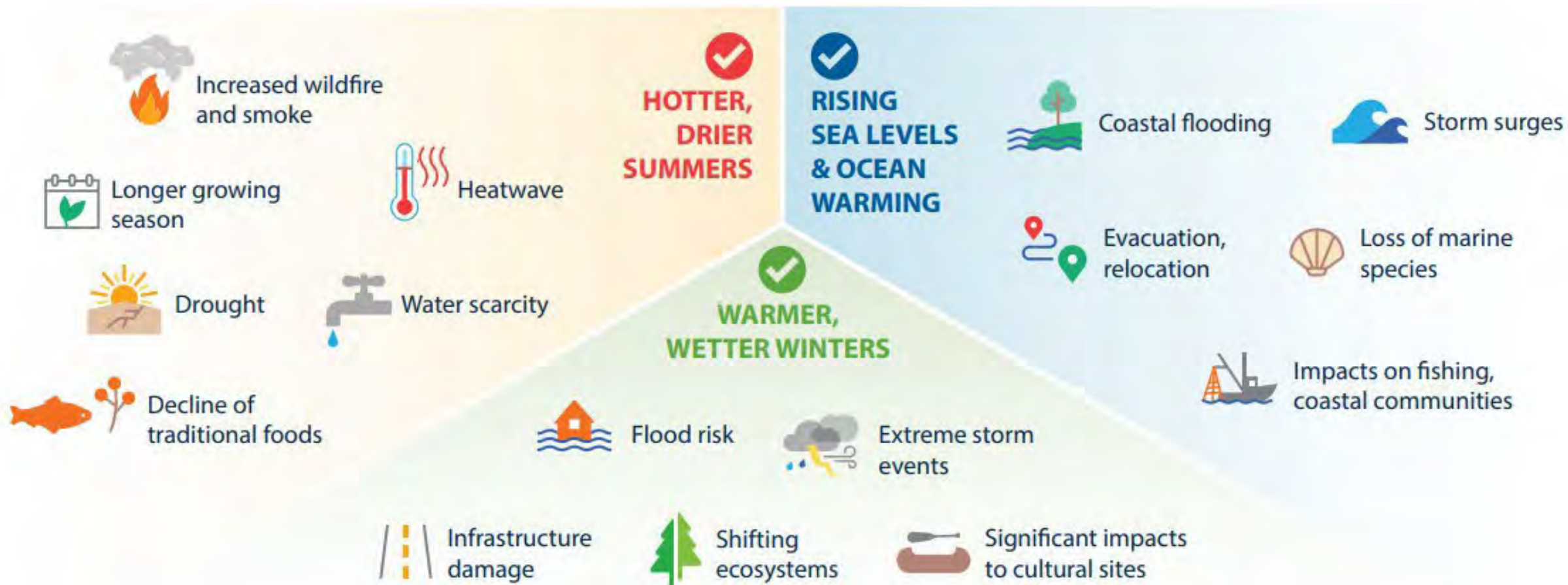
Vancouver Coastal Health is committed to delivering exceptional care to 1.25 million people, including the First Nations, Métis and Inuit, within the traditional territories of the Heiltsuk, Kitasoo-Xai'xais, Lil'wat, Musqueam, N'Quatqua, Nuxalk, Samahquam, shíshálh, Skatin, Squamish, Tla'amin, Tsleil-Waututh, Wuikinuxv, and Xa'xtsa.





Outline

- Heat/wildfire smoke events and related illness
- Risks for health effects of heat and wildfire smoke
- Planning and action for extreme heat and wildfire smoke
- Resources



Climate impacts in BC...

[Climate Preparedness and Adaptation, Government of BC, 2024.](#)

EXTREME HEAT

Some people are impacted by the heat more than others. People over 60, people who live alone, people with certain health conditions or disabilities, people who use substances, people on certain medications, people who are pregnant, infants and young children may need extra care.



HEAT EXHAUSTION SYMPTOMS

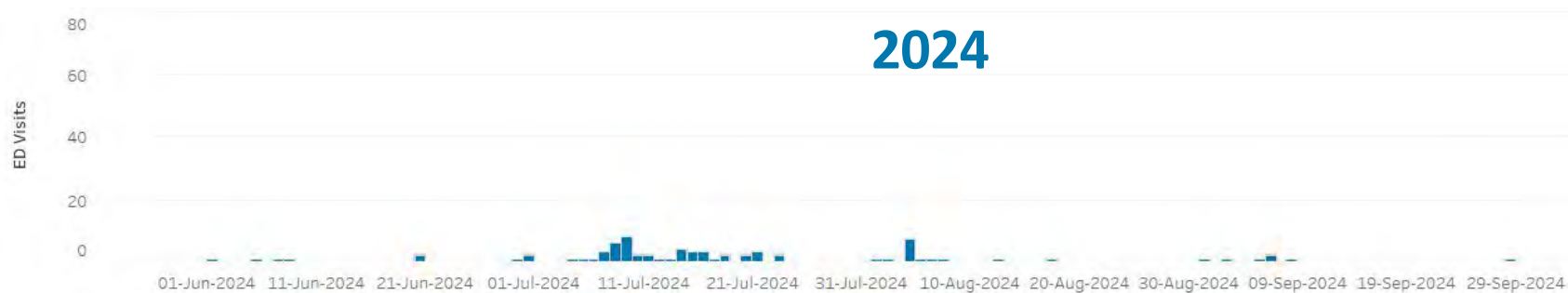
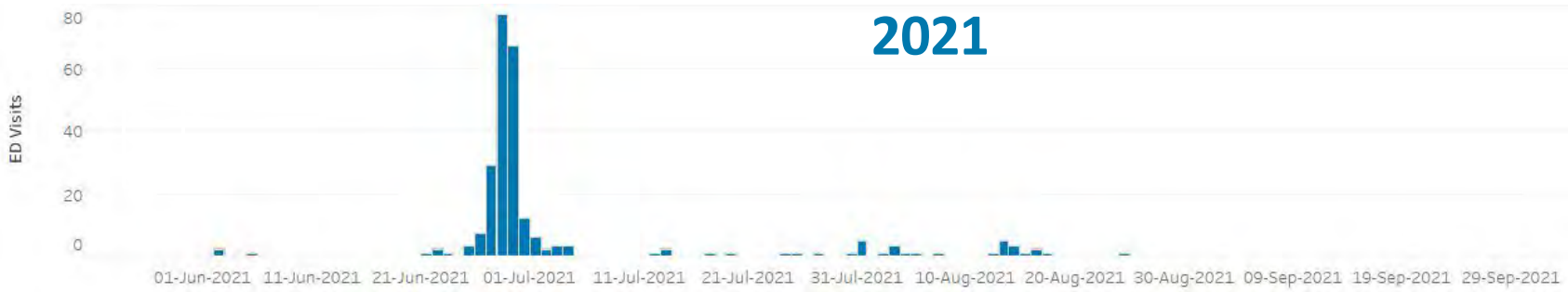
- Skin rash
- Heavy sweating
- Dizziness
- Nausea or vomiting
- Rapid breathing & heartbeat
- Headache
- Difficulty concentrating
- Muscle cramps
- Extreme thirst
- Dark urine & decreased urination

Anyone with these symptoms should be moved to a cool space, given plenty of water to drink, and cooled down with water applied to the skin (see “Cool Off” section below)”

HEAT STROKE SYMPTOMS

- High body temperature
- Fainting or decreased consciousness
- Confusion
- Lack of coordination
- Very hot and red skin

Seek medical attention, call 911 if necessary.
Submerge some or all of the body in cool water, remove clothes and apply wet towels.

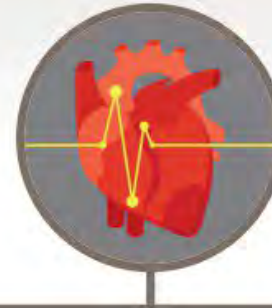


Summers Compared: Heat-related VCH emergency department visits

Data from PHSU's VCH
Environmental Health Emergency
Department Visit Dashboard.

WILDFIRE SMOKE

Different people respond differently to smoke. People with chronic conditions, people who are pregnant, infants and small children, older adults and people with respiratory infections may need extra care.



SYMPTOMS

- Sore throat
- Eye irritation
- Runny nose
- Mild cough
- Phlegm/mucous production
- Wheezy breathing
- Headaches

MORE SEVERE SYMPTOMS

- Shortness of breath
- Severe cough
- Dizziness
- Chest pain
- Heart palpitations

Anyone with these symptoms needs medical attention

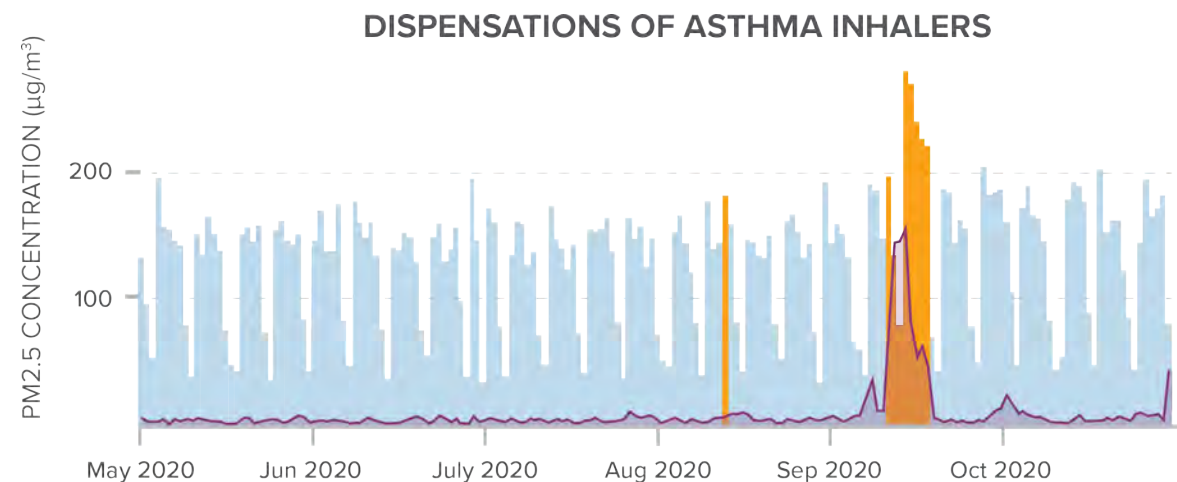
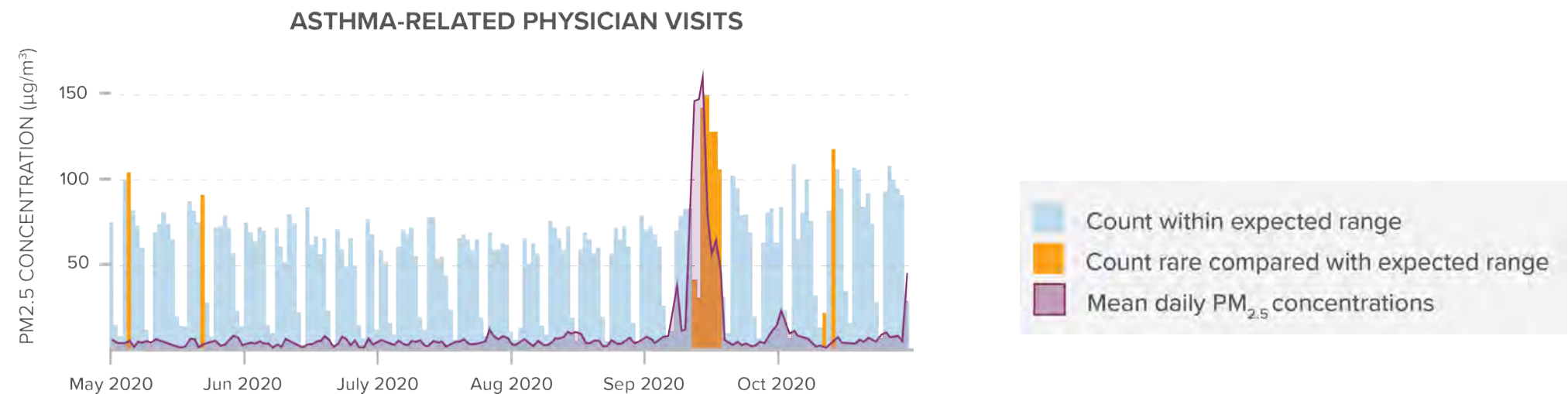


HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS OF WILDFIRE SMOKE

Health effects


- Impacts on lung health (e.g. asthma)
- Stroke and heart attack
- Premature death
- Impacts on pregnancy and fetus
- Emerging evidence on: brain health (e.g., dementia), cancers, other conditions

Local fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) concentration and asthma-related health care measures (Vancouver, 2020)



Looking ahead to summer 2025 ...

Canada expects 'normal fire activity' to start the 2025 season

 Ollie Williams · Thursday March 20, 2025 at 8:21am MT



B.C. Wildfire Service sees record number of applications for 2025 season: province

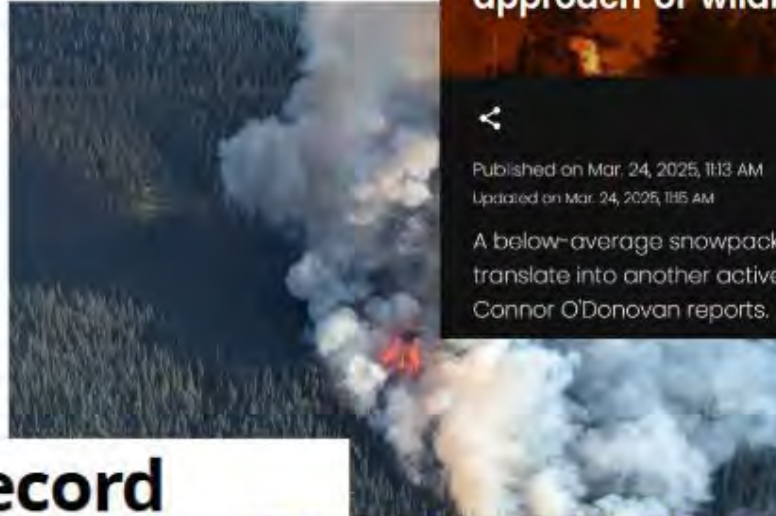
VICTORIA — The British Columbia Wildfire Service has recorded its highest-ever number of applicants ahead of the 2025 season while expanding First Nations recruitment.

Unofficial data show B.C.'s snowpack near 'historic' average

Officials are also monitoring B.C.'s northeast for potential holdover, also known as 'zombie fires'



Wolf Depner
Dec 31, 2024 10:25 AM



Spring in Western Canada: The approach of wildfire season

Connor O'Donovan
Video Journalist, Alberta

Published on Mar. 24, 2025, 11:13 AM
Updated on Mar. 24, 2025, 11:15 AM

A below-average snowpack in many parts of Western Canada could translate into another active wildfire season. The Weather Network's Connor O'Donovan reports.

Understanding The 2025 Wildfire Season Outlook: Key Predictions And Preparations For British Columbia

Home > Wildfire Info > Understanding the 2025 Wildfire Season Outlook: Key Predictions and Preparations for British Columbia



Outline

- Heat/wildfire smoke events and related illness
- **Risks for health effects of heat and wildfire smoke**
- Planning and action for extreme heat and wildfire smoke
- Resources

People at higher risk from heat

- Older adults, aged 60 years or older
- People who live alone
- People with pre-existing health conditions
- People with mental illness, e.g. schizophrenia
- People who use substances, including alcohol
- People with limited mobility
- People experiencing homelessness or marginal housing
- People working in hot environments
- People who are pregnant
- Infants and young children

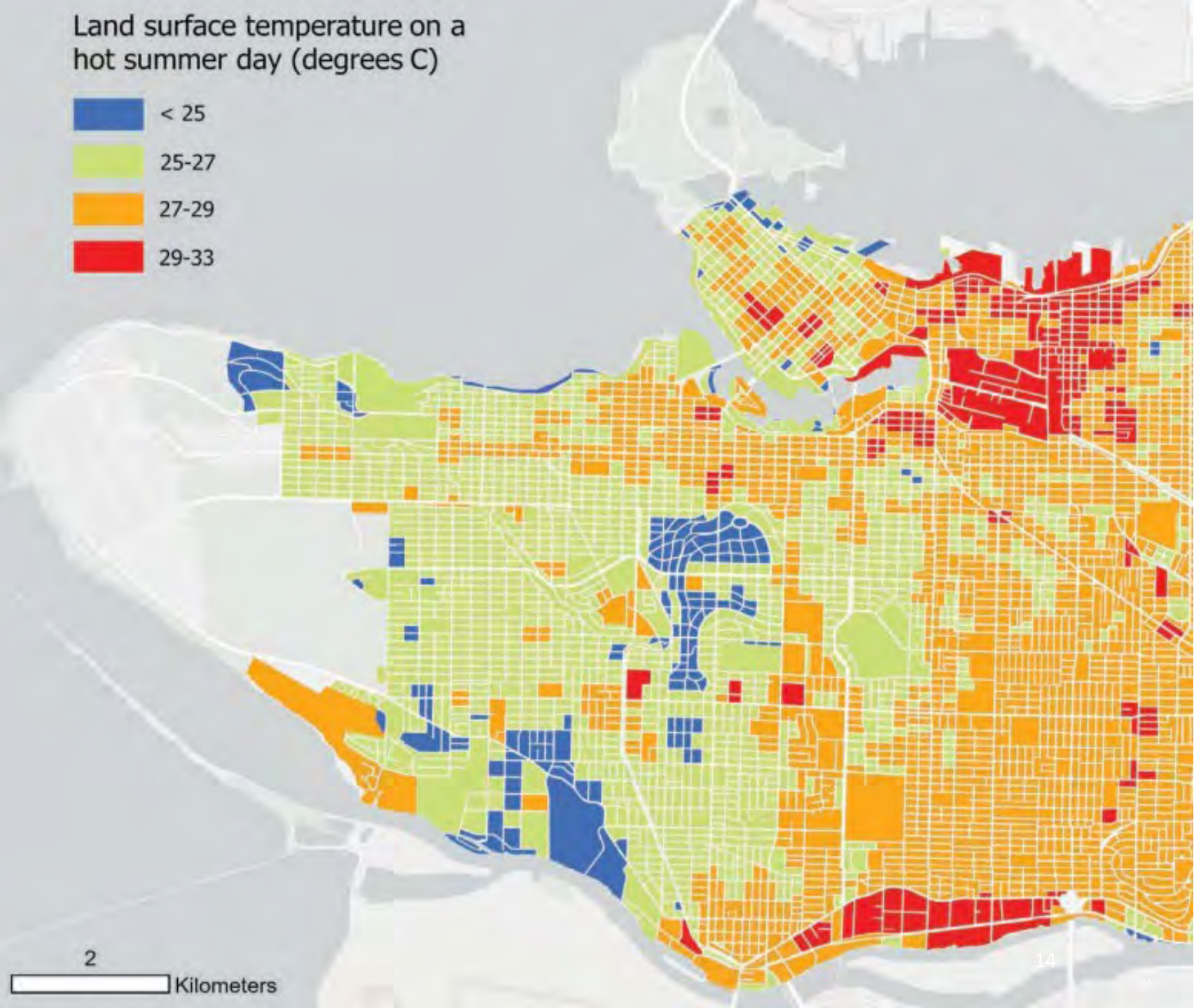


Environmental risks for extreme heat



*Protecting population health in a climate emergency: Report of the
Vancouver Coastal Health Chief Medical Health Officer, 2023*

City of Vancouver: *Climate
Change Adaptation Strategy
Update, 2024-25 Update*



Smoke Vulnerability

More **sensitive**

- Unborn babies, infants, young children, and people who are pregnant
- People with pre-existing medical conditions such as asthma and cardiovascular disease
- Older adults
- Healthy Adults

More **exposed**

- People experiencing homelessness and under-housing
- People who live in spaces without mechanical ventilation, air filtration systems or portable air cleaners
- People who work or are active outdoors

THOSE MOST AFFECTED



PREGNANT
WOMEN



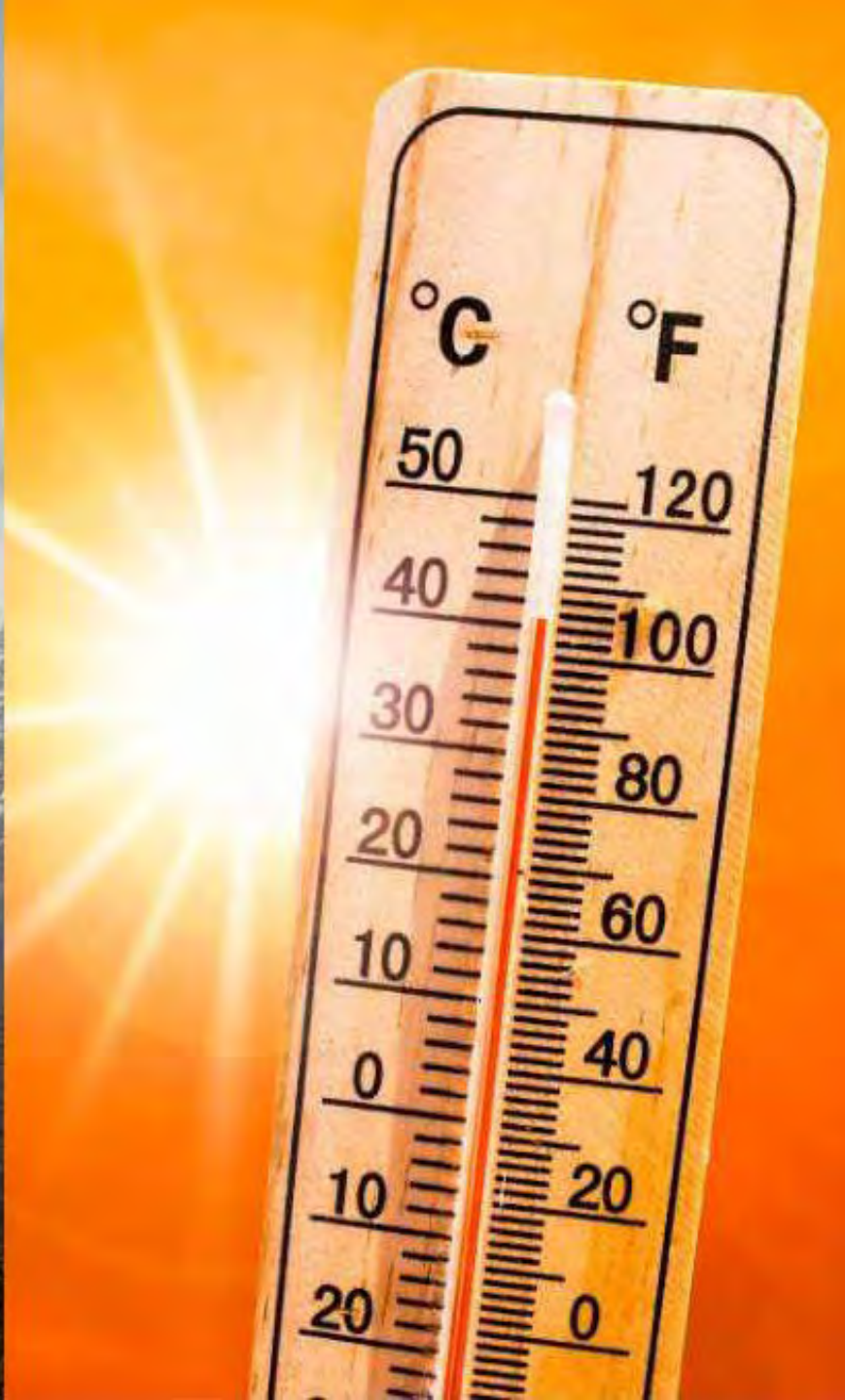
INFANTS,
YOUNG CHILDREN



PEOPLE WITH CHRONIC
LUNG/HEART DISEASE



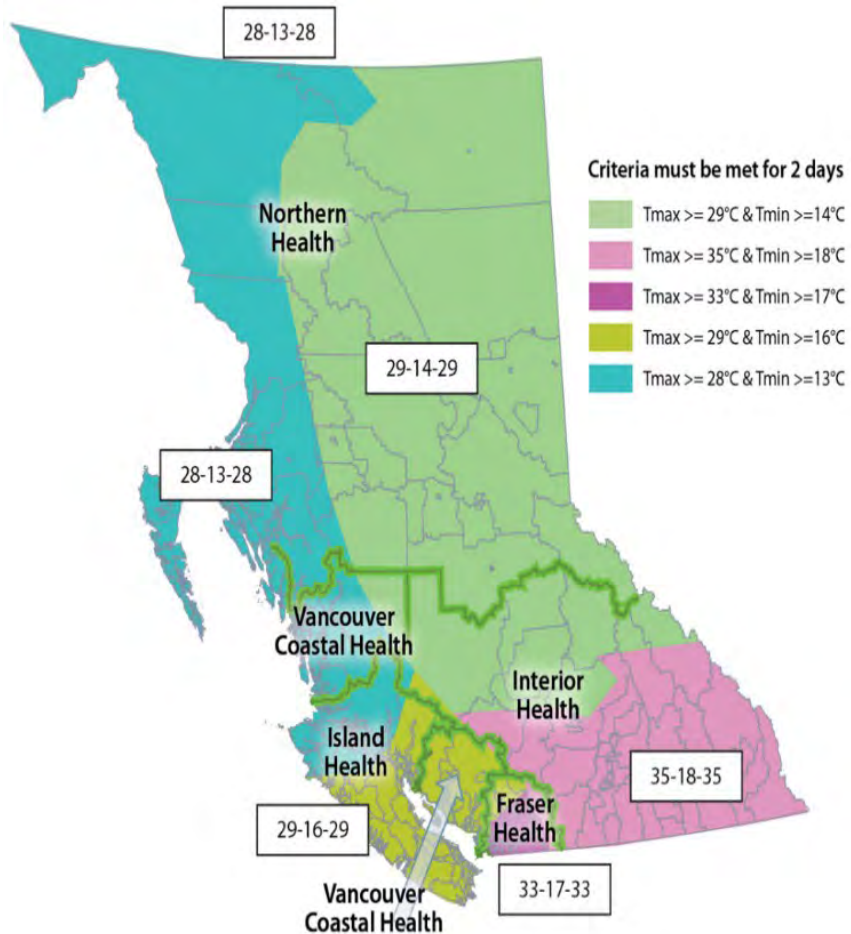
OLDER
ADULTS



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BC Heat Alert Response System



Alert level	Heat Warning	Extreme Heat Emergency
Public health risk	Moderate (5% increase in mortality)	Very high (20% or more increase in mortality)
Descriptor	Very hot	Dangerously hot
Historic frequency	1-3 per summer season	1-2 per decade
Criteria	Southwest = 29-16-29°C* Fraser = 33-17-33°C* Southeast = 35-18-35°C* Northeast = 29-14-29°C* Northwest = 28-13-28°C* *(Daytime high, nighttime high, daytime high)	Heat warning criteria have been met and forecast indicates that daily highs will substantively increase day-over-day for 3 or more consecutive days

Organizations doing heat response can request ECCC notification emails: meteopac@ec.gc.ca

Actions to cool people and spaces



The best way to prevent a heat-related illness is to spend time in a **cool space**.



Cool Off

- Go somewhere with air conditioning such as a library, community centre, café, or someone else's home.
- Cool off with water. Take a cool shower. Sit in or put your feet and legs in a cool bath. Wear a wet shirt. Put damp towels on your skin.
- Never rely on fans as the only way of cooling your body during extreme heat. Fans cannot directly lower your body temperature or prevent heat illnesses.



Keep the space cool

- Keep shades and blinds closed during the day.
- If you have air conditioning, keep windows closed to trap cooler air inside.
- If you don't have air conditioning, open windows at night to let cooler air in. Use fans in front of open windows to pull cooler air from outside into your home.



Check-In

- Notice how you feel and watch for signs of heat illness in those around you.
- Monitor the indoor temperature.
- At least 2 times a day, check in on those at risk for heat illness.



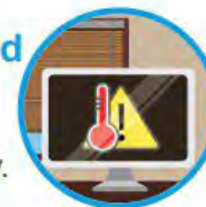
Dress for the heat

- Wear clothing that is loose-fitting, light-colored, and breathable.



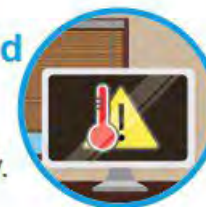
Hydrate

- Drink plenty of water.
- Offer water often to those in your care.



Plan ahead and stay informed

- Check the weather forecast and latest heat alert information. Take it easy during the hottest times of the day.



Find out more about heat-related illness, preparing for the heat season and staying healthy in the heat: vch.ca/heat

MAY 2023

During the summer months both heat and wildfire smoke can be a health concern. Find out more about air quality: vch.ca/wildfiresmoke



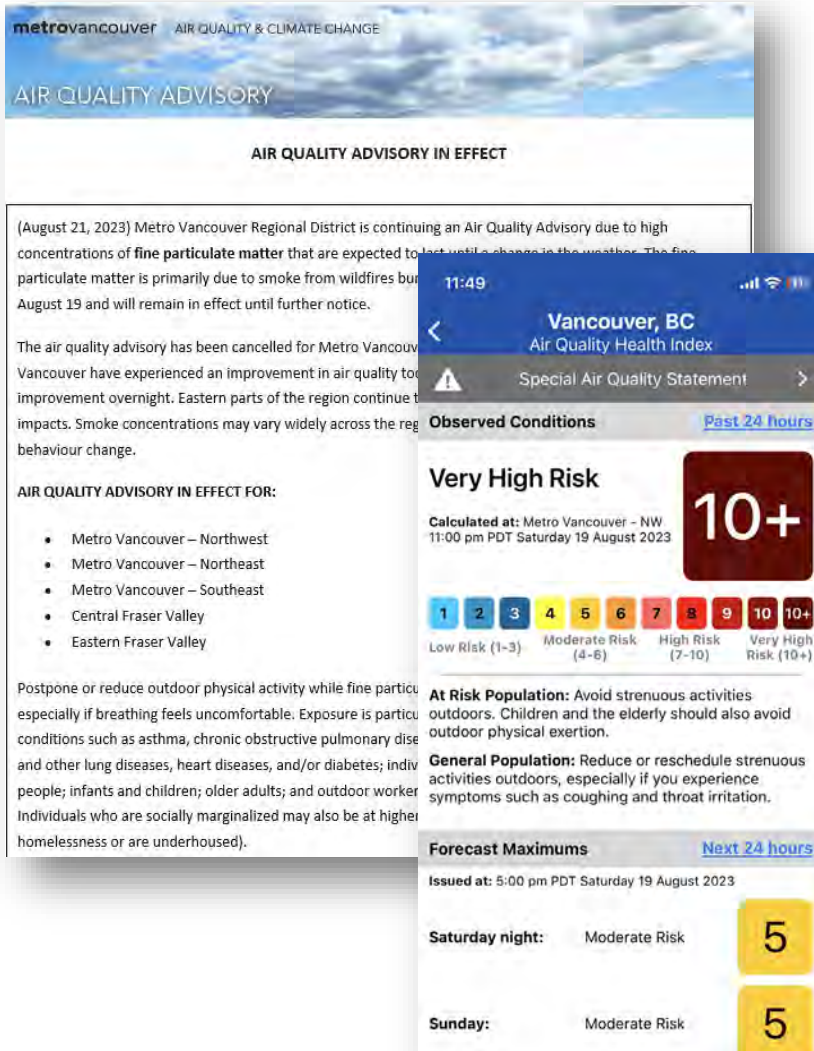
The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of Health Canada.

Dangerous Indoor Temperatures

- **Indoor temperatures over 26°C (79°F):** Increasing risk of heat-related illness for heat-vulnerable people.
- **Indoor temp over 31°C (88°F):** Significant risk of heat-related illness for heat-vulnerable people.
- Passive cooling measures may only drop indoor temperatures **by a few degrees** (e.g. window covers).
- **Residential Tenancy Act update:** Building owners/landlords can prohibit use of air conditioning, but this may be determined to be unconscionable if it constitutes a health risk.



Air Quality Warnings



Metro Vancouver and Fraser Valley

1. Metro Vancouver issues **Air Quality Updates** ([Listserv](#))
2. Metro Vancouver issues **Air Quality Warning**
3. **ECCC amplifies Warning** through WeatherCAN App, HELLO Weather, and online.

Outside Metro Van /Fraser Valley

1. BC Air Quality (also called Smoky Skies Bulletin) issues **Air Quality Warning**
2. **ECCC amplifies Warning** through WeatherCAN App, HELLO Weather, and online.
3. Full-scale government air quality monitoring stations may be far away. Air quality can change quickly over space and time. Check [AQmap.ca](#) for low-cost sensors that provide accurate local air quality data.

BREATHE



DIY Air Cleaner

1x1 Building Instructions



SIMON FRASER
UNIVERSITY



Scan for
video
instructions

Materials You Will Need



20x20" Box Fan
(Min. 75 Watts)



20x20" MERV 13 Filter
(MPR 1900)



Duct Tape

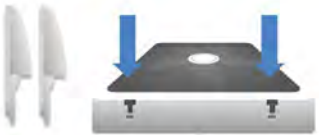


Scissors Or
Box Cutters

Note: Use a new, clean fan in good condition.

1. Take the fan out of its box. Lay the fan face down. The front of the fan includes the logo.

Find the feet of the fan attached to the handle. Twist apart and forcefully slide into slots found on the bottom of the fan.



2. Find the directional arrow on the side of the filter. Place the filter down with the arrow pointing towards the fan.



3. Duct tape the filter directly to the back of the fan. Seal all sides thoroughly to prevent gaps.



Have Questions?

Email: air-cleaners@sfu.ca

Website: bclung.ca/diyaircleaners

BREATHE DIY Air Cleaner Instructions

Actions for wildfire smoke

Create or find clean air:

- [Use a portable HEPA air cleaner \(BCCDC\)](#)
- [Make a do-it-yourself air cleaner \(BREATHE\)](#)
- Visit public spaces with air conditioning, e.g. community centres, malls, libraries

Heat is a more immediate health concern for most people. Keep spaces cool if there is heat AND wildfire smoke at the same time.

Respiratory Protection for Wildfire Smoke

Wearing a respirator can help reduce exposure to the tiny particles in wildfire smoke, especially when you cannot access cleaner indoor air. A well-fitted respirator can remove more than 90% of smoke particles. It is important to understand how to use respirators safely and effectively.



Well-fitted respirators offer effective protection from fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).

- Respirators are marked with letter and number combinations, such as N95, KN95, and KF94. These products are very similar, but the markings indicate different standards used to test them.
- A good fit is the most important thing for reducing smoke particles. Inhaled air must pass through the material of the respirator, not around it.
- A well-fitted respirator will reduce PM_{2.5} concentrations by more than 90%.
- Make sure your respirator is the right size and shape for your face.
- A 3-layer cloth or disposable procedure mask provides some protection against PM_{2.5}, but less effective than a respirator.
- Simple 1-layer cloth masks, bandanas, scarves, or t-shirts offer no protection, whether wet or dry.



Know how to use respirators properly.

- It is **NOT SAFE** to wear any mask while sleeping.
- Most respirators and masks cannot protect against the gases in wildfire smoke, which may also cause irritation.
- Wearing a respirator may make breathing more difficult. Seek cleaner indoor air and remove your respirator if you are having trouble catching your breath.
- Respirators can be uncomfortable to wear for long periods, especially when it is hot.
- Respirators do not work as well when they are sweaty, wet, or dirty. Put on a new respirator when needed.
- People with limited upper body mobility may need help using respirators.
- If you move around a lot, the fit of a respirator might be affected. Make sure to check the fit often if you are bending, lifting, or running (see next page).
- Even when you are wearing a respirator, listen to your body at all times, and stop or reduce activities if you feel unwell.

BCCDC Face Masks for Wildfire Smoke

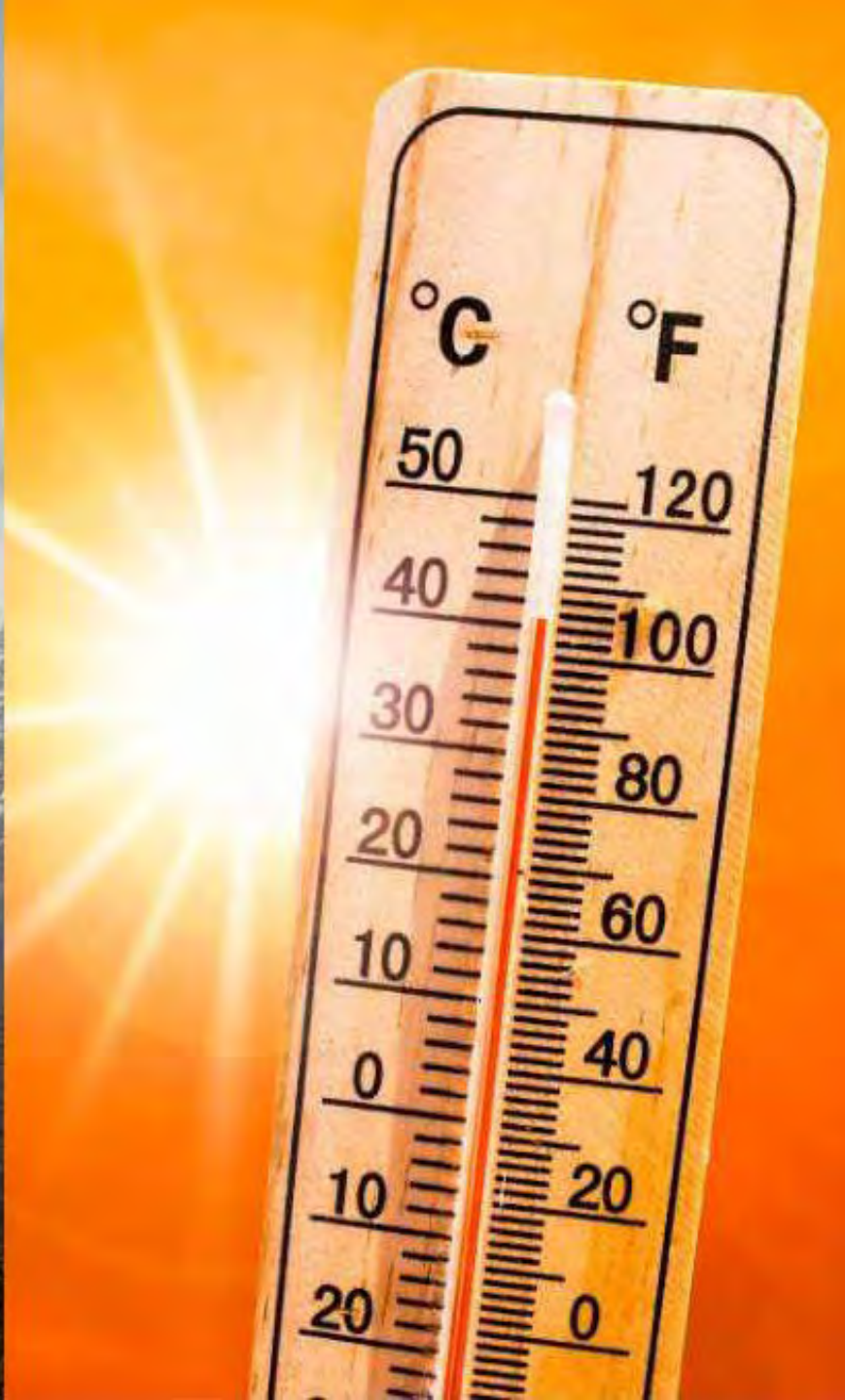
FOR MORE INFORMATION bccdc.ca/wildfire-smoke

Actions for smoke continued...

Consider postponing or limiting outdoor activities, especially people at risk. If outdoor activities cannot be avoided, take it easy and take frequent breaks.

If outdoor activities cannot be avoided, **consider a mask:**

- Most protection:** well-fitted mask labeled with letters and numbers like N95, KB95, or KF94.
- Some protection:** Cloth mask with three layers or a disposable medical mask
- No protection:** Masks with one layer, bandanas, scarves, or t-shirt

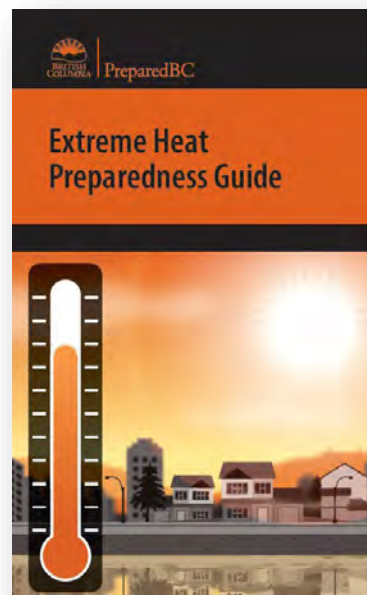


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[Neighbour Preparedness Guide](#)



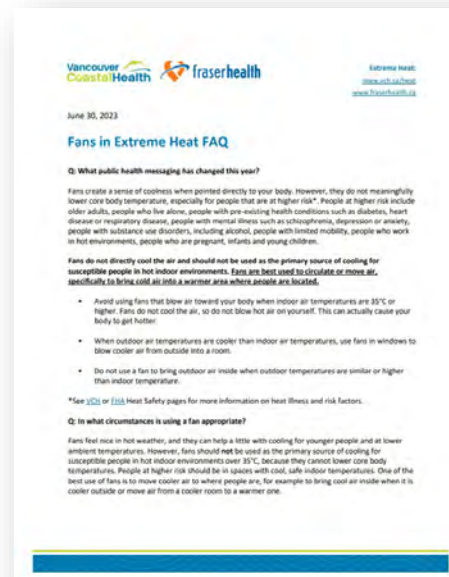
[PreparedBC Plan for Heat](#)



[Heat Poster \(translated\)](#)

Key Heat Resources

www.vch.ca/heat



[Fans in Heat FAQ](#)



[NCCEH Health Checks Guide](#)



[Smoke Poster \(translated\)](#)



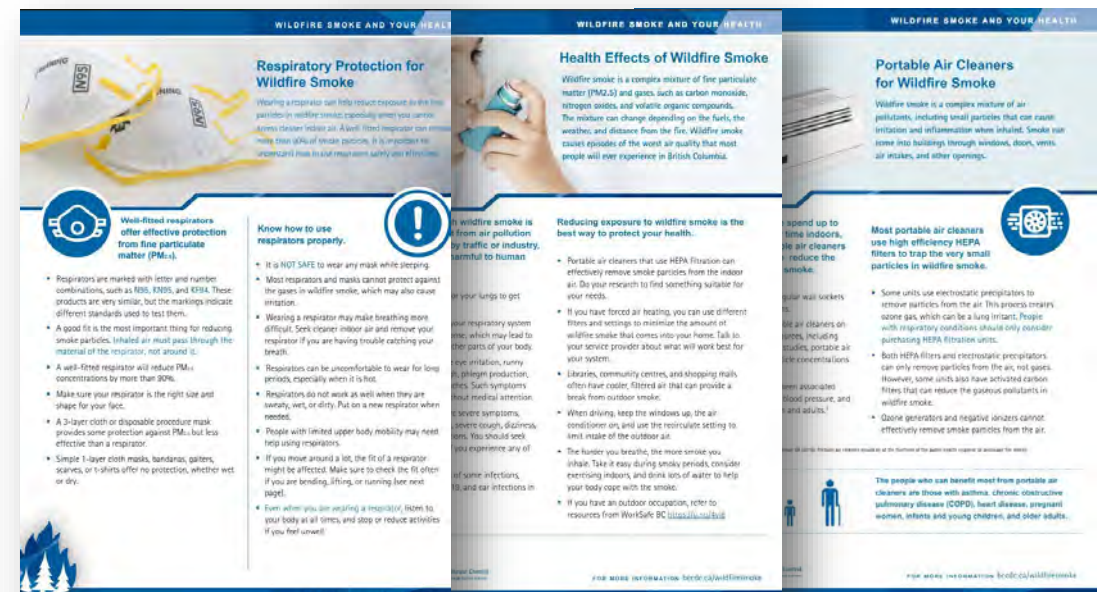
[DIY Air Cleaner Guide \(translated\)](#)



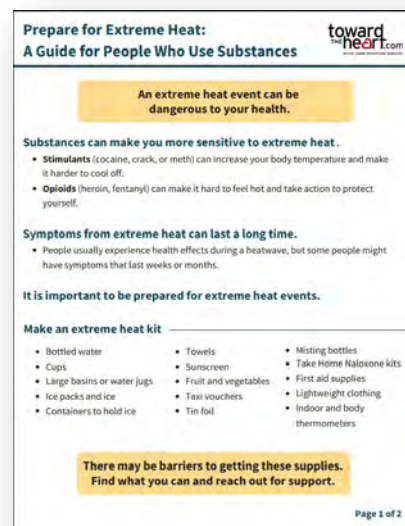
[Smoke Posters and Postcards](#)



[How to check air quality postcard](#)



[BCCDC Wildfire Smoke Fact Sheets \(translated\)](#)



People with Schizophrenia

People Who Use Substances



Community Care Facilities



Childcare and Schools



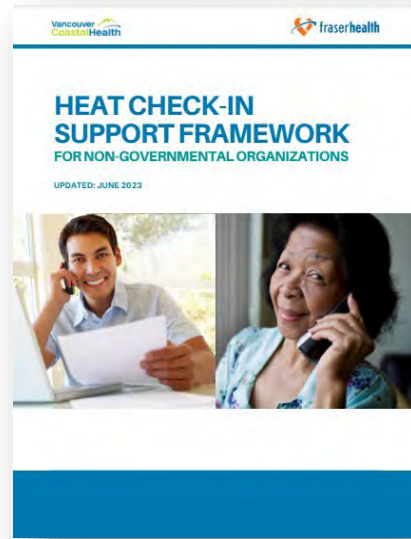
WorkSafe BC Smoke and Heat

Frontline Resources

VCH provides free presentations and training.



[Social Media Toolkits](#)



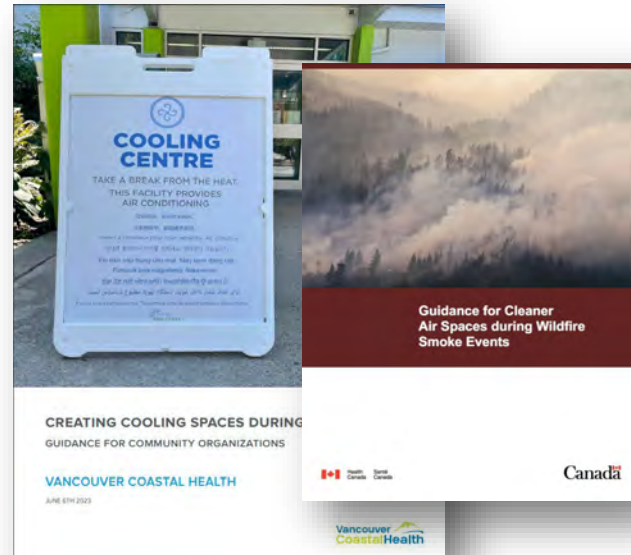
[Heat Check-Ins](#)

Operational Resources

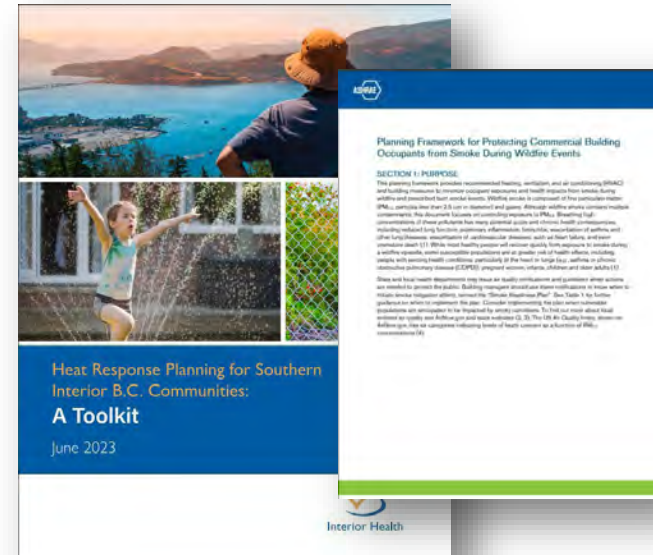
FHA and VCH can provide health data, letters of support, and free consultations.



[Outdoor Gatherings](#)



[Cooler Spaces & Cleaner Air Spaces](#)



[Extreme Heat and Smoke Planning](#)



[Building Owners/ Operators](#)

Weather Resources

Environment and Climate Change Canada:

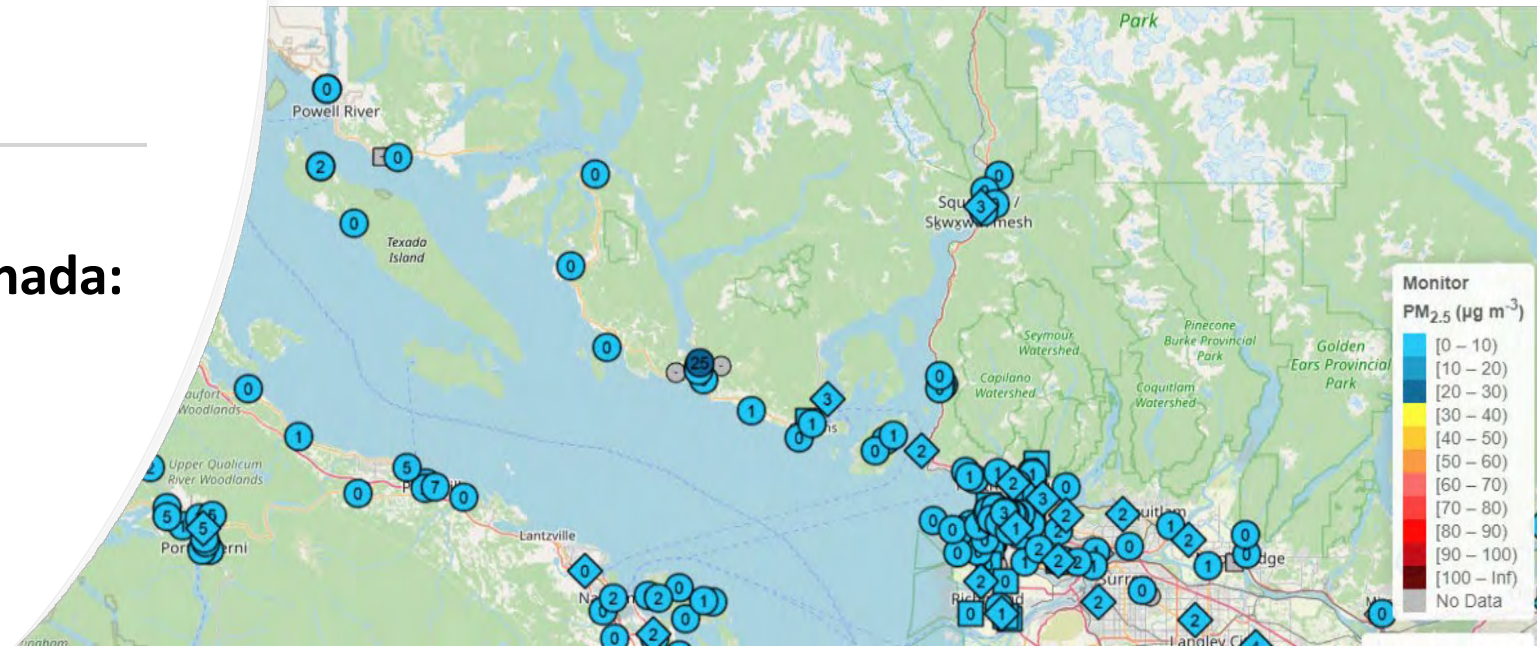
- Online: [Weather alerts](#)
- Smart Phones: [WeatherCan App](#)
- Telephone: [Hello Weather](#)

Canada

DOWNLOAD OUR NEW
**WEATHER
APP**



Aqmap.ca - wildfire smoke data outside urban areas





Protecting Population Health in a Climate Emergency

Report of the Vancouver Coastal Health
Chief Medical Health Officer, 2023

Thank You

vch.ca/heat

vch.ca/wildfire-smoke

vch.ca/climatechange

Michael.Schwandt@vch.ca

Meghan.Straight@vch.ca

Healthy.Environments@vch.ca

A photograph of a forest fire. In the foreground, there are tall, thin trees, possibly pines, with a thick layer of smoke or mist rising from the ground. The ground is covered in dry grass and some small plants, which are being consumed by the fire. The fire is visible as a bright orange and yellow line across the bottom of the image. The background shows more trees and a hazy sky, suggesting a large fire in a forest.

BC Housing Extreme Heat Response

Dwayne Russell, Security & Emergency Services

Presentation Outline



BC HOUSING EXTREME
HEAT RESPONSE:
AREAS OF ACTIVITY



CHANGES TO HOW
NEW BUILDINGS ARE
BUILT AND EXISTING
BUILDINGS ARE
RENOVATED



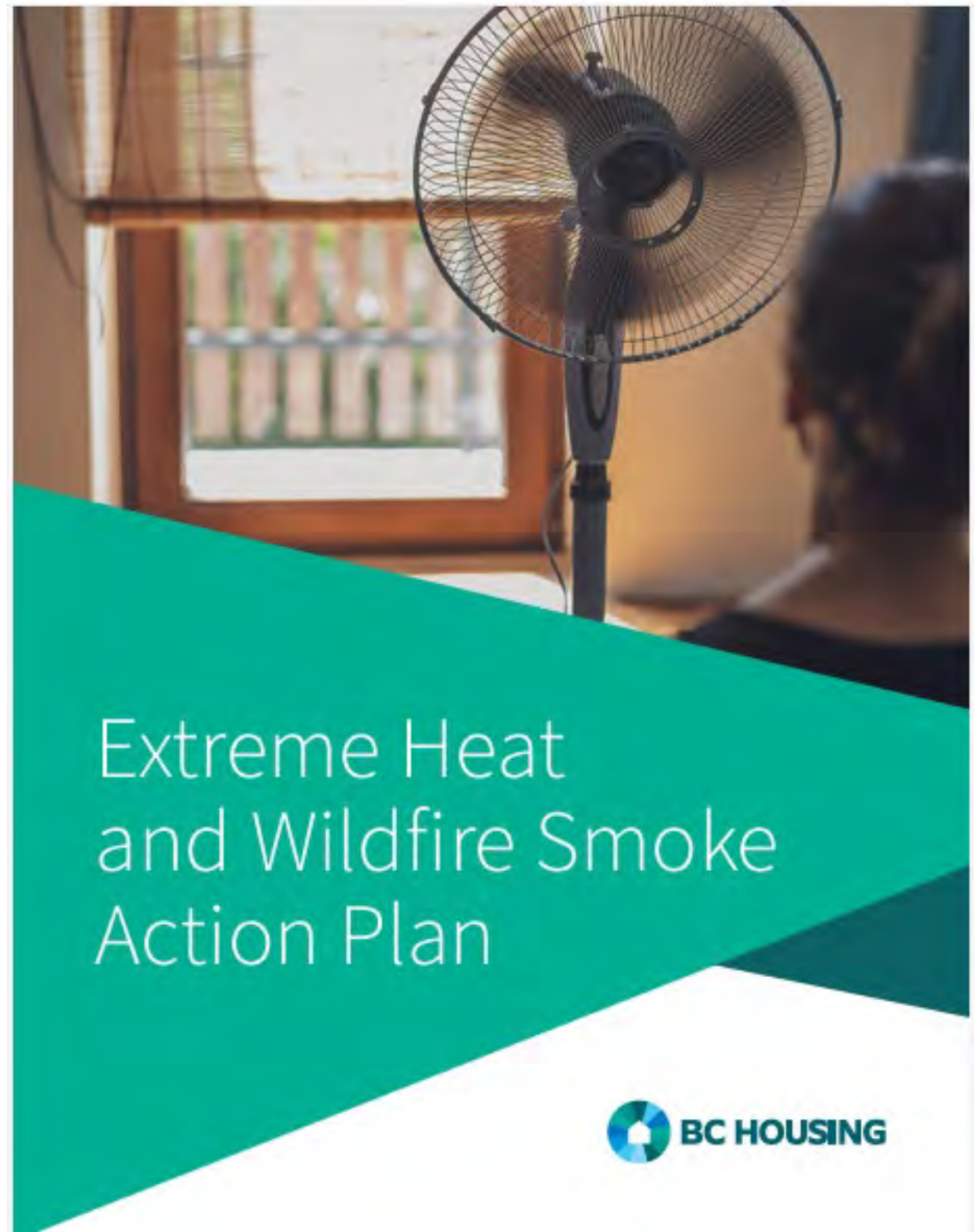
KEY ELEMENTS OF A
GOOD EMERGENCY
RESPONSE PLAN



TOOLS & RESOURCES

Areas of Activity

1. Increasing capacity within the non-profit housing sector
2. Building organizational capacity within BC Housing
3. Reducing risk of overheating in new construction and existing buildings
4. Research and engagement
5. Collaborating with stakeholders



Extreme Heat and Wildfire Smoke Action Plan

Changes to New Buildings

BC Housing Design Guidelines and Construction Standards

(Technical Bulletin No.3)



Overheating sensitivity analysis using future climate files



Recommendations for passive cooling measures



Indoor air filtration adequate for wildfire smoke (MERV 13 or HEPA)

Publications & guides on addressing the risk of overheating, including Climate Ready Housing Design Guide

CLIMATE-READY HOUSING DESIGN GUIDE Snapshot

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and is already having significant impacts on homes and communities across British Columbia – from extreme heatwaves, more frequent flooding, and more severe wind storms.

This Climate-ready Housing Design Guide is intended to serve as a reference tool for housing providers, developers and other building sector actors across B.C. on emergent best practices and recommended technical standards for more climate-ready housing design. The Guide provides an editable toolkit of resources that design teams can use to inform more climate resilient design of new or existing housing.

Inside the Guide

This first version of the Guide is focused on resilient design for new Part 3 (multi-family) housing, though content can be applied to other contexts. It includes measures to address a broad range of climate hazards but with more detail provided on approaches for addressing overheating and poor air quality.



Available from [BCHousing.org](https://www.bchousing.org)

BC Building Code

Update: Effective March 2024

"Cooling requirements in one living space per home, not to exceed 26°C"



Photo: 330 Goldstream: awarded Best Multi-family Low Rise Development at the Vancouver Island Building Excellence Awards

Emergency Management In B.C. (EMCR)



Planning and Mitigation



Response to a disaster



State of Local Emergency



Evacuation Alert vs. Evacuation Order



Provincial State of Emergency

Key Elements of a Response Plan



Know your hazards



Make a plan



Build a kit



BC HOUSING

Available Information

bchousing.org/projects-partners/extreme-heat



Extreme Heat and Wildfire Smoke

Share



Tenants can make use of [dedicated extreme heat information](#) to keep safe during hot weather.

If you are a non-profit housing provider in B.C. in need of extreme heat and wildfire smoke related equipment, see [sourcing equipment](#).

Quick Links

[Public Weather Alerts for BC](#)

[HealthLinkBC - Beat the Heat](#)

[BC CDC Wildfire Smoke](#)

[PreparedBC - Extreme Heat](#)

[PreparedBC - Extreme Heat Guide](#)

Useful Documents

[Tips to Beat the Heat - Poster](#)

[Tenant Extreme Heat Check-In Card](#)



Health Impacts

Everyone is at risk of heat and wildfire smoke illnesses in the summer, and social housing tenants are at increased risk because they often have fewer resources.

Prepare a EHWS Response Plan

A guide to help non-profit housing providers develop an Extreme Heat and Wildfire Smoke Response Plan for their organization.

Planning and Communicating with Tenants

Building managers and housing providers should communicate with tenants and building staff about the risks of extreme heat and poor air quality, the signs and symptoms of related illnesses, and how to stay safe.

How to Cool a Space

There are different actions building operators, staff and tenants can take to cool a space.

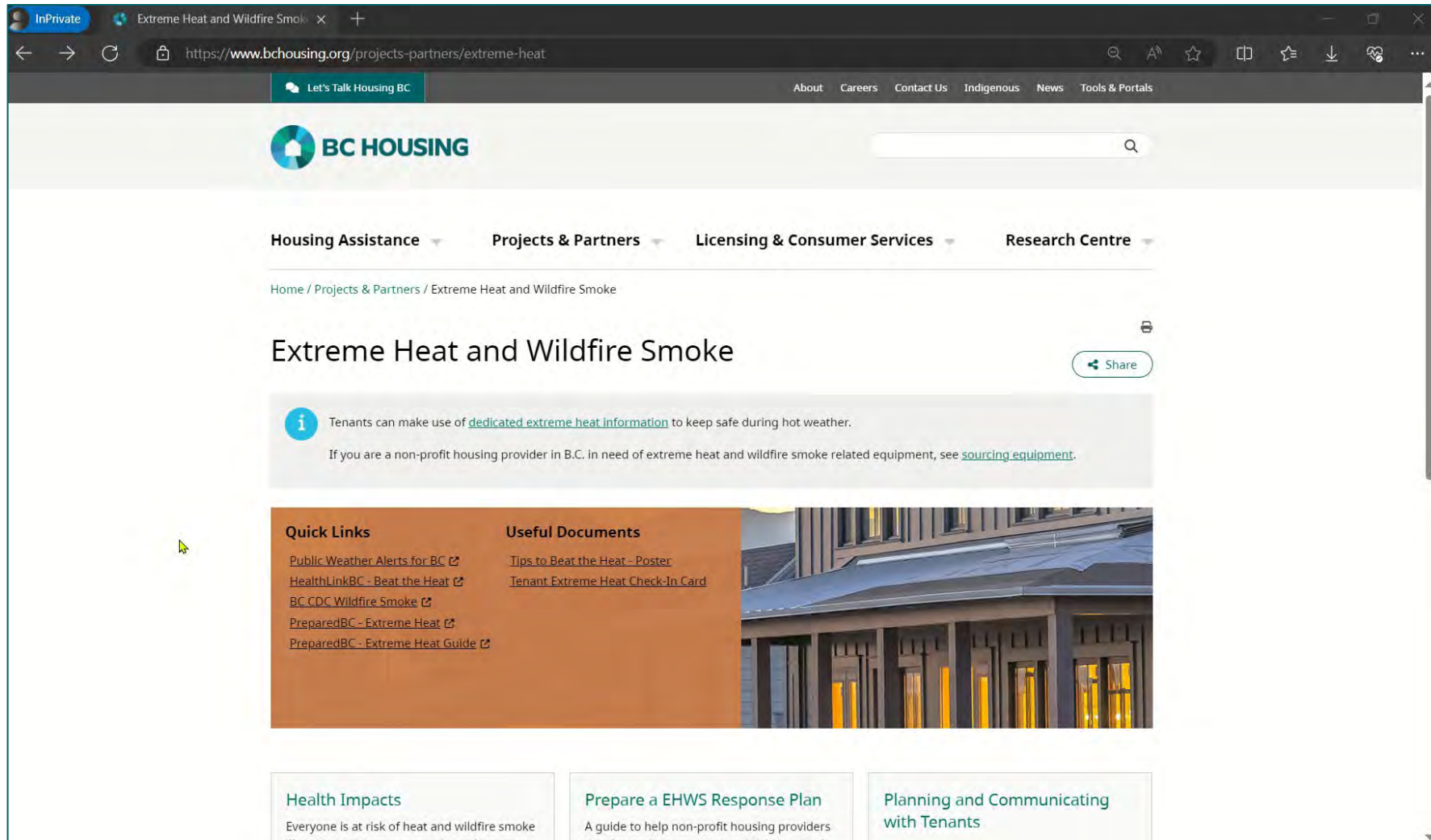
Resources and Webinars

The following resources and webinars will help you stay informed and prepared during extreme heat and wildfire smoke in BC.

Extreme Heat Information for Tenants

Find information on cooling centres, tips to beat the heat, and when to seek help.

Tools



Resources (Poster & Leaflets)

Sorry We Missed You!

 **Date:** _____

 **Time:** _____

 **Address:** _____

 **Unit Number:** _____

You can reach us at:

 See a doctor if you are not feeling well, and in a medical emergency call 911. For non-emergency health information and services call 811.

For Deaf and hearing-impaired assistance call 7-1-1 in BC.
Translation services available in more than 130 languages upon request.

Tips to Beat The Heat



- Cool Your Body**
 - Wet clothing to help bring down body temperature
 - Use water-soaked cloths or cooling packs on neck/wrists
 - Sit in or put legs in cool (not cold) bath
- Hydrate**
 - Drink water/cool liquids
 - Eat fresh fruit & salads
 - Drink before you feel thirsty. Thirst is not the only indicator of dehydration
- Reduce Indoor Heat**
 - Daytime: cool living and working areas by closing windows, and use window coverings, air conditioners and misters
 - Nighttime: keep windows open, with a fan near window to bring in cool air
- Avoid Sun Exposure**
 - Wear wide-brimmed, breathable hat or use umbrella
 - Avoid / limit strenuous activities during hottest part of the day
 - Find shade if you need to be outside
 - Use sunscreen
- Check on Others**
 - Visit or call family & neighbours when you can
- Avoid/Limit Alcohol & Caffeine**
 - These can lead to dehydration
- Ask Your Doctor**
 - If taking medications, ask your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist if you need to be extra careful
 - Some medical conditions may increase vulnerability during hot weather
- Protect Your Pets**
 - Provide shade & cool drinking water & baths
 - Never leave pets unattended in cars or direct sunlight
 - Plan outdoor activities during cooler parts of day. Asphalt might be too hot for bare paws

Extreme heat can be dangerous.
www.healthlinkbc.ca/more/health-features/heat-heat
www.bchousing.org/projects-partners/extreme-heat

BC HOUSING

Resources (Poster & Leaflets)



Preparedness of Non-profits

How can BC Housing support you?



Check your Extreme Heat and Wildfire
Smoke inventory



Identify inventory items that need to be
restocked – if you need additional funding
contact your Portfolio Manager (NPPM/SHA)

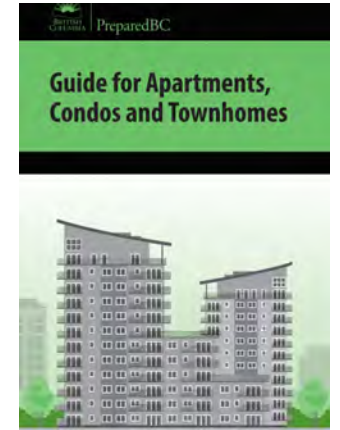
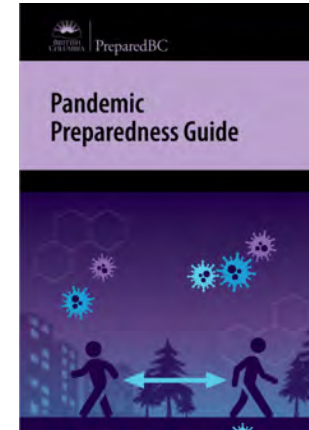
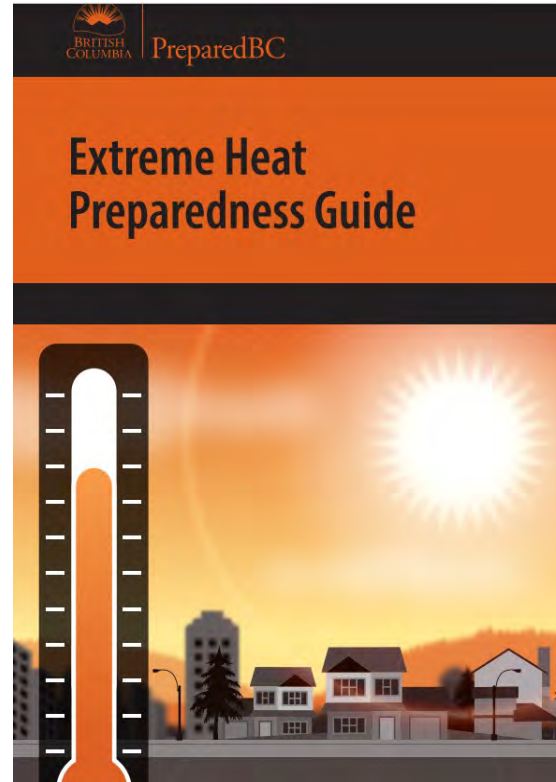


Monitor Heat Alert updates from Ministry of
Health and our Partner Bulletin



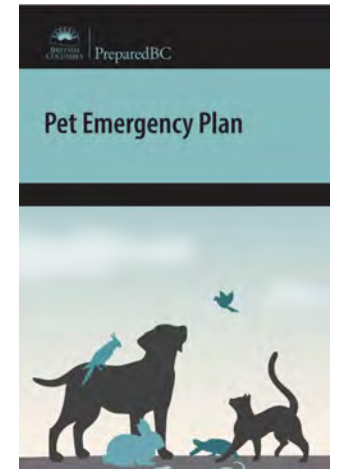
When a Heat Alert is announced – If your
region is facing supply shortages contact
extremeheat@bchousing.org

Prepared B.C.



Emergency Ready Planner

The Emergency Ready Planner is an interactive, online alternative to the Home Emergency Plan that can be completed and saved to your computer or mobile device.



Cool Kit Suggestions



Thermometer



Gel Compress



Small Tote



Water Bottle



Towel



Spray Bottle



BC HOUSING

Supplies

BC Housing continues to support reasonable requests to provide cooling spaces in common areas, this includes:

- Air conditioners
- Fans
- Air purifiers
- Tents
- Water
- Misters
- Cooling kit supplies (tote, cooling towel, ice pack, water bottle, spray bottle thermometer)
- Sunscreen (for outreach/homeless)
- N95/K95 masks

Identify inventory items that need to be restocked – if you need additional funding contact your Portfolio Manager (NPPM/SHA)

Clarification

1. Risk Assessment and Planning

2. Evacuation and ESS

3. Building Damages

Resources

1. www.bchousing.org/projects-partners/extreme-heat
2. [PreparedBC emergency guides and resources - Province of British Columbia](#)
3. [Emergency evacuee guidance for the public - Province of British Columbia](#)

Remember: Please connect with your respective municipality for planning and response support

Share Your Success!

We are always looking for creative solutions to share with the sector.
Share your solutions/experiences with us

extremeheat@bchousing.org



BC HOUSING



Responding to Extreme Heat

PHS' response to the 2021 Heat Dome – what we learned and applied as an ongoing practice in Supportive Housing, Shelters, and Program sites

Recognizing the elevated risk for the communities we serve

- ▶ Multiple vulnerabilities require attention
- ▶ Managing structural deficits, particularly in SROs






Mobilization based on other operational practices

Drawing on experience while contemplating associated risks



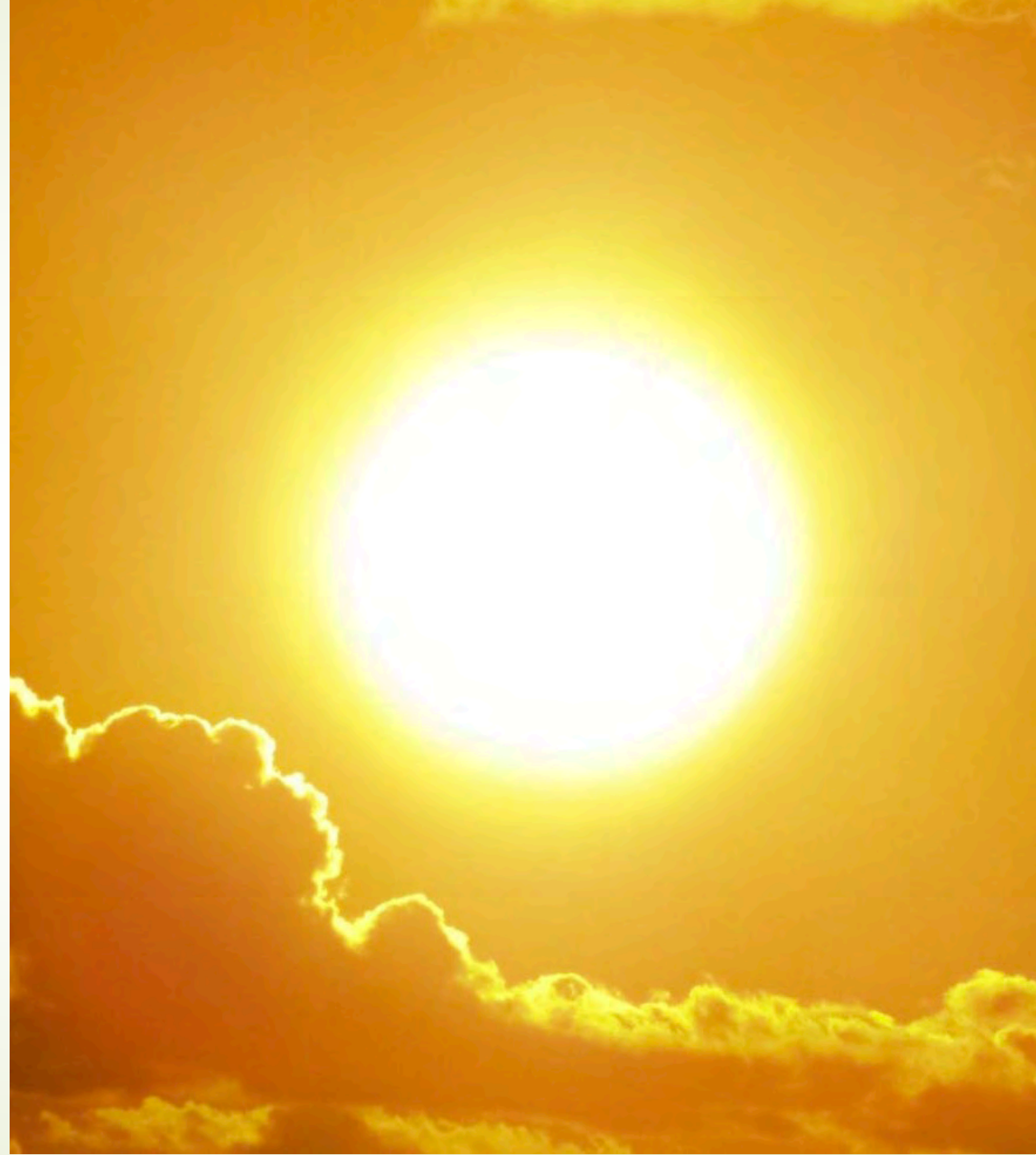


Keeping Staff, Residents, and Community Informed



The Results and Planning for the Future

Working with funders for longer
term solutions, collaborations,
and ongoing vigilance



Resource Links

BC Housing

- www.bchousing.org/projects-partners/extreme-heat
- extremeheat@bchousing.org

Vancouver Coastal Health

- www.VCH.ca/heat
- www.VCH.ca/wildfiresmoke



BC HOUSING



BCNPHA
BC Non-Profit Housing Association

Vancouver
CoastalHealth

phs
COMMUNITY SERVICES SOCIETY