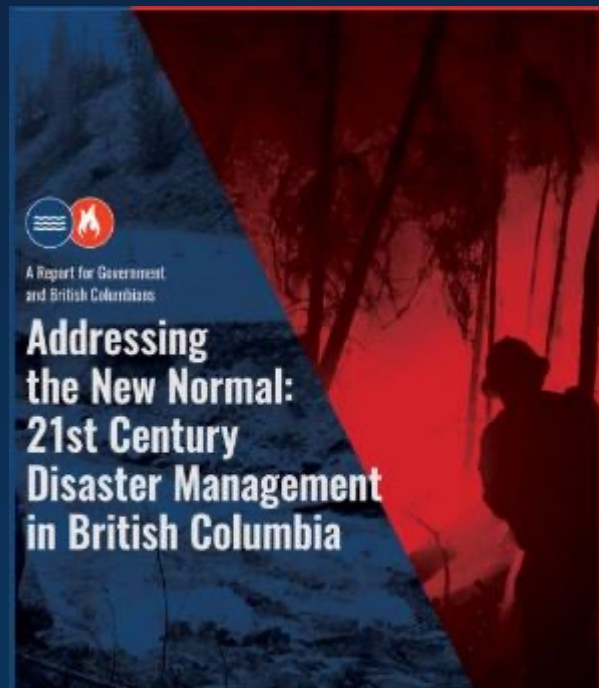


WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION



- Wildfire risk reduction (WRR) is a collaborative effort across all levels of government and land managers to reduce the risk and negative impacts of wildfires to communities, critical infrastructure, natural and cultural values.
- The BC Wildfire Service leads several WRR initiatives, including the Community Resiliency Investment Program (CRI) to reduce wildfire risk to communities by planning and investing in various fuel management activities.

Government Direction: Summary



Sendai Framework

- From managing disasters to managing risk
- Enhance preparedness
- Whole-of-government approach

Abbott-Chapman Report

- Integrate fire management & land management
- Expand cultural & prescribed fire
- Partnerships
- *Recommendation #66 Strategic Shift #7 - **Fire be established as a management objective in the FRPA** and other applicable legislation and regulation to encourage fire as a part of land management.*
- *Recommendation #69 - Review existing land use plans to ensure that the location of Old Growth Management Areas, ungulate winter ranges, visual corridors and other land-use designations **do not preclude the reduction of wildfire risk** adjacent to communities.*



“Wildfires are a natural part of forest ecosystems, yet decades ago we reduced their occurrence wherever possible with “no broadcast burning” and rapid-wildfire response. Wildfire suppression must now be accompanied by wildfire prevention and mitigation approaches and investments in the use of prescribed fire to help manage forests and reduce the risk of wildfire to communities ...

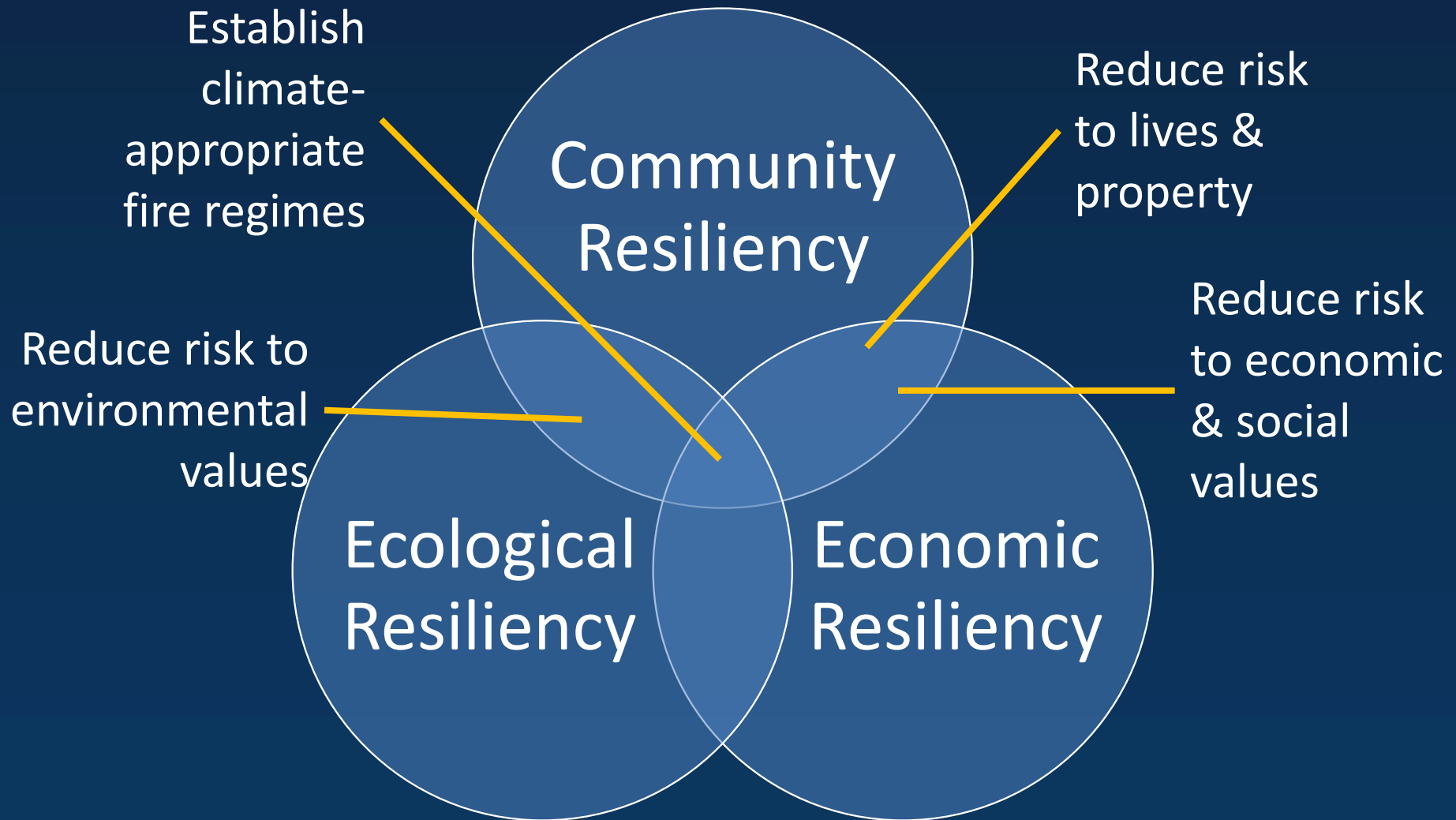
We also plan to better link forest management with fire management through this work.”

Modernizing **Forest Policy** in British Columbia

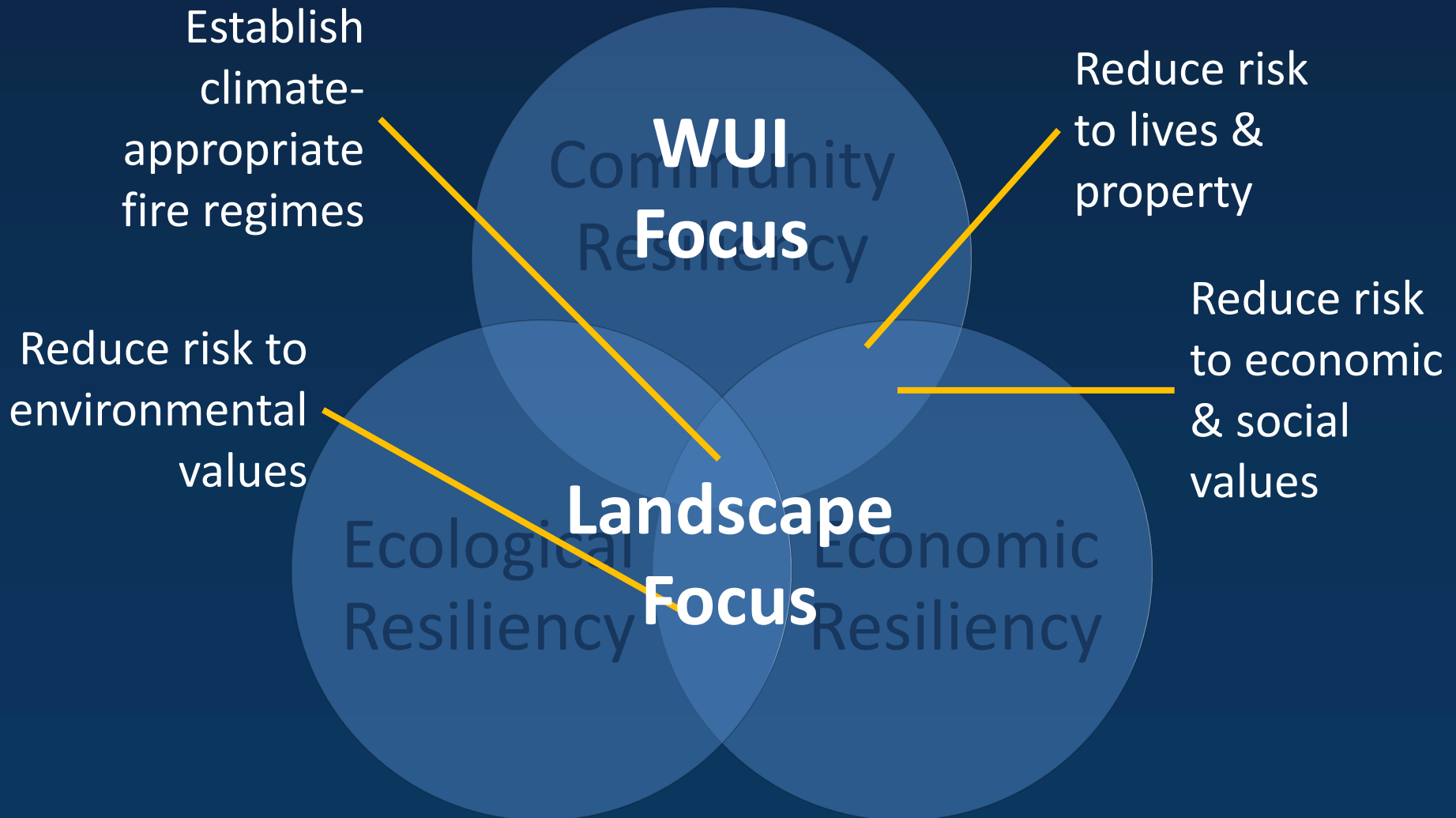
*Setting The Intention and Leading
the Forest Sector Transition*



Set the GOALS & STRATEGIES



WRR: DIFFERENT STRATEGIES FOR DIFFERENT SCALES



The *Forests Statutes Amendment Act* – Bill 23 introduced new authorities and reg-making powers under FRPA, to come into force via regulation:

Ability to prescribe objectives in relation to wildfires

Regulation-making powers to authorize the minister to designate an area as a wildland urban interface (WUI) area

Regulation-making powers to impose requirements for managing the risk of wildfire

INTEGRATED FUEL MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Integrated Planning

- Integrated planning ensures WRR occurs in a coordinated and collaborative manner.
- Aligns Land Manager wildfire activities across the landscape.
- Outputs include the CLWRR Annual Operating Plan (AOP) and prioritized areas of opportunity for other funding programs (e.g FESBC).

Ongoing Funding

- Land Managers can strategically plan for fuel management with a high level of certainty and support.
- Plans will identify priorities for fuel management to inform funding programs and areas of opportunity for harvesting with a WRR objective in the WUI.
- Plans will also link to Forest Landscape Plans

Regional Planning Tables

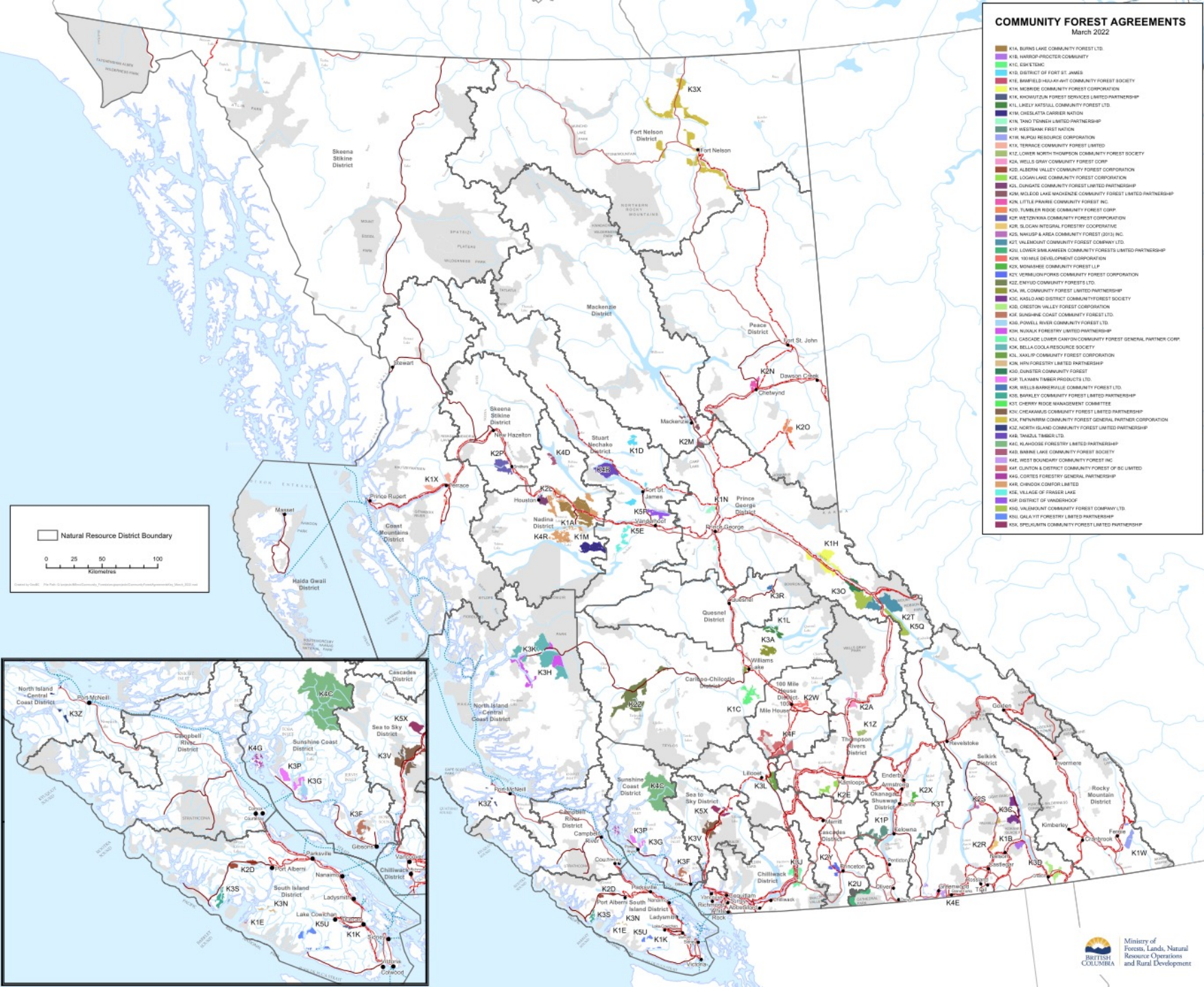
- To support collaborative planning cohesion, Regional (scalable) Planning Tables will be set up to include Land Managers (i.e. Parks, MRB, Regional Operations, BCWS and First Nations)
- These tables include Industry members and tenure holders such as CFA holders and BCTS.

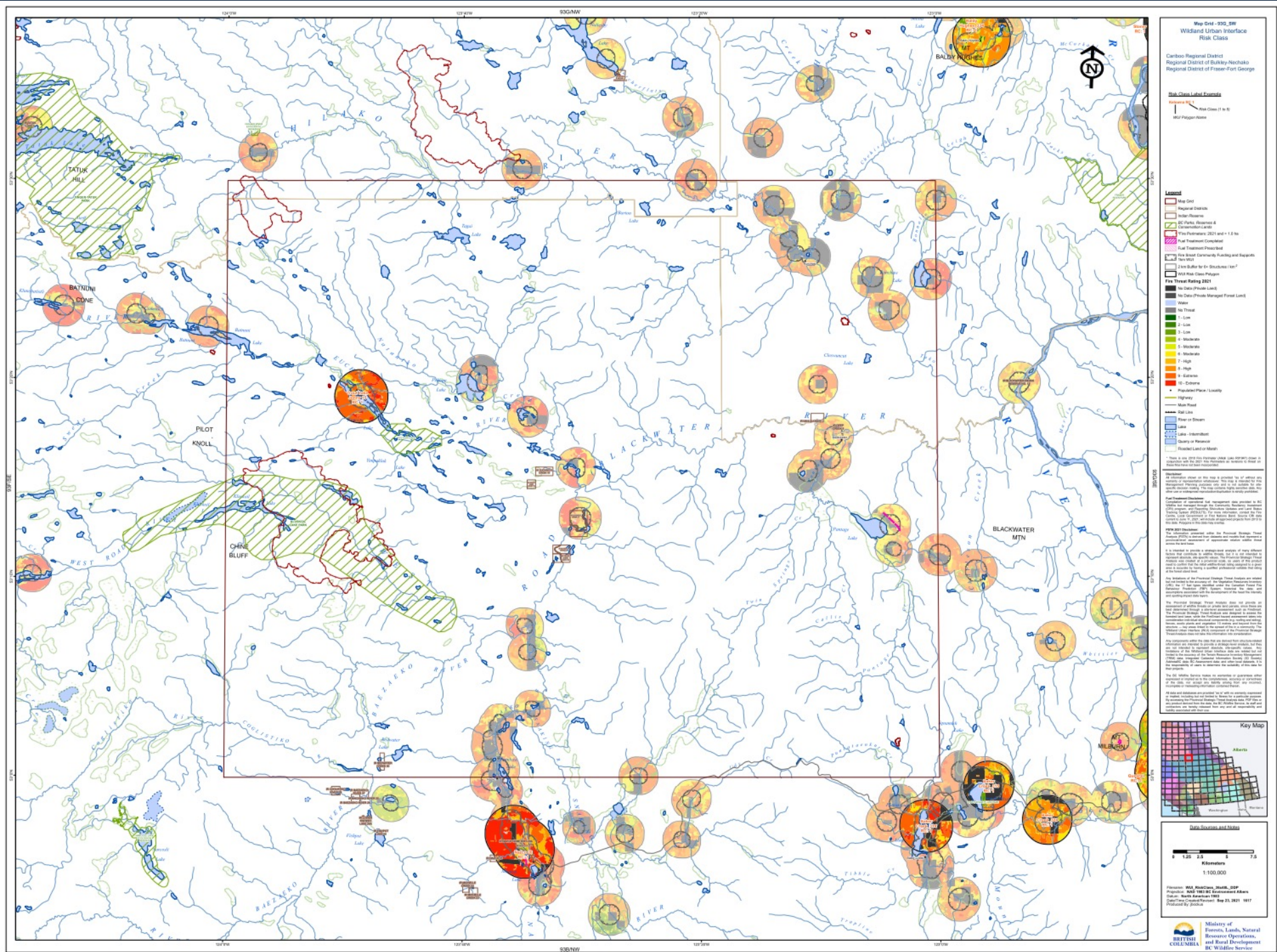
Community Wildfire and Resiliency Committees

- Through the CRI program, communities establish Community Wildfire and Resiliency Committees, to support and plan wildfire resiliency programs and include First Nations LGs, Fire Departments.
- These CWRC link into the Regional Planning Tables.

COMMUNITY FOREST AGREEMENTS

March 2022

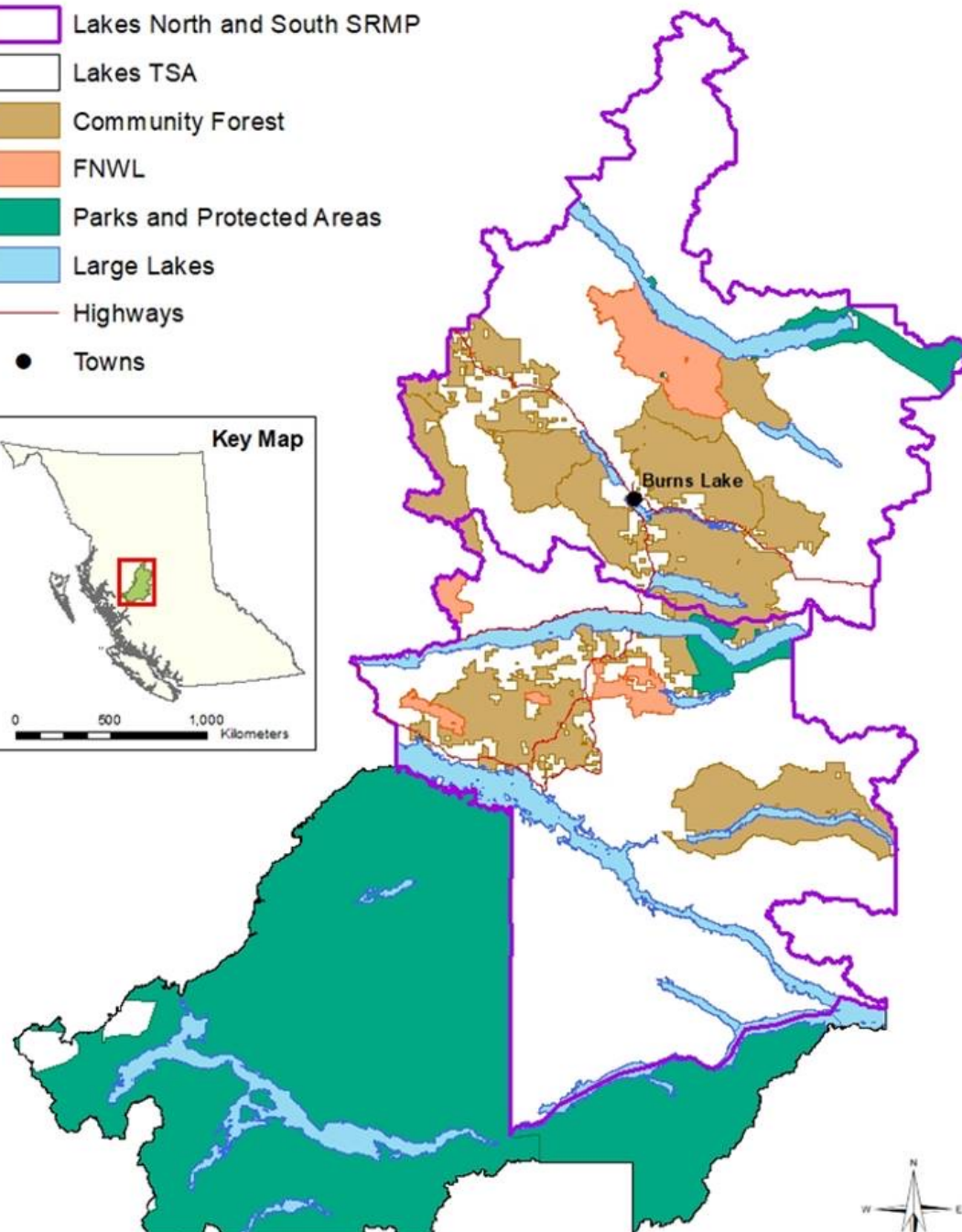
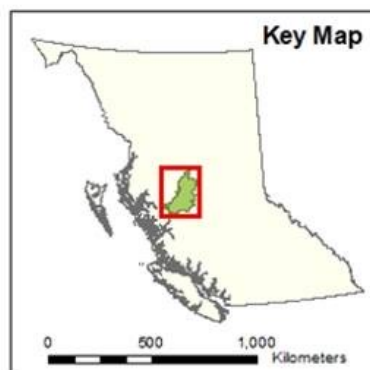




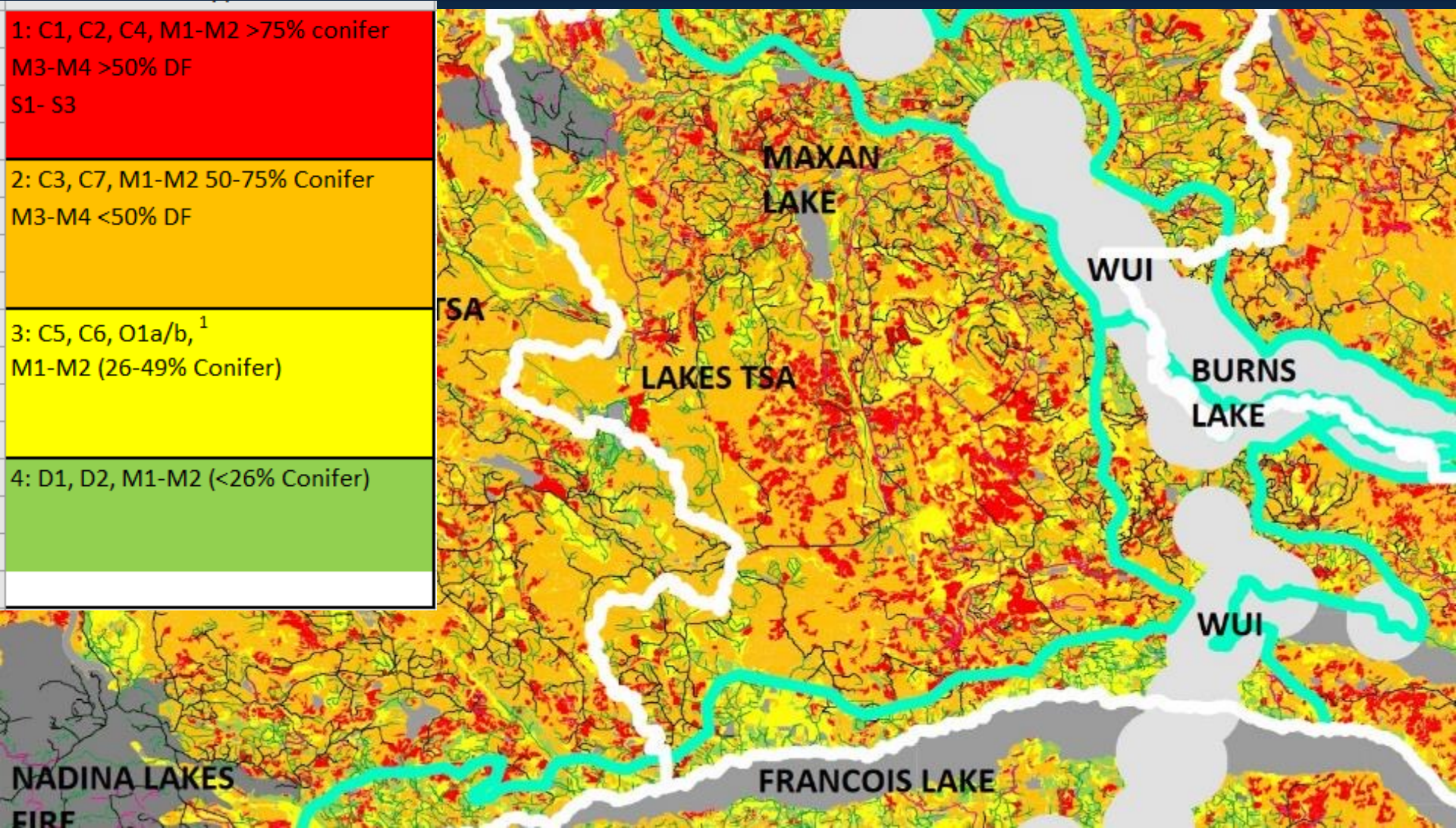


LAKES TSA

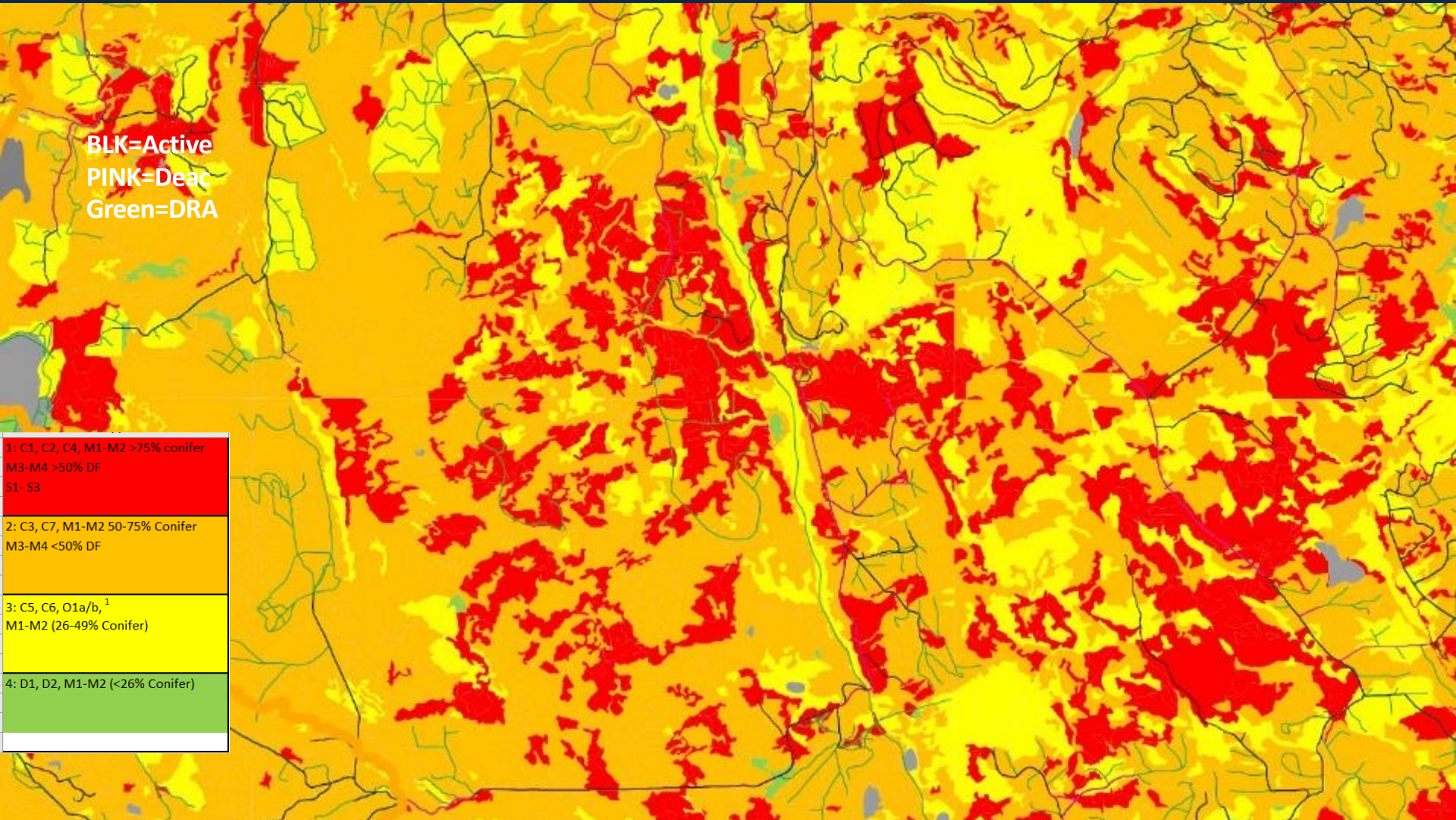
-  Lakes North and South SRMP
-  Lakes TSA
-  Community Forest
-  FNWL
-  Parks and Protected Areas
-  Large Lakes
-  Highways
-  Towns



1: C1, C2, C4, M1-M2 >75% conifer M3-M4 >50% DF S1- S3
2: C3, C7, M1-M2 50-75% Conifer M3-M4 <50% DF
3: C5, C6, O1a/b, ¹ M1-M2 (26-49% Conifer)
4: D1, D2, M1-M2 (<26% Conifer)



END USER CONCEPT – RESPONSE PLANNING





TOOLS AND STRATEGIES AT MULTIPLE SCALES

Landscape Scale:

- Configure treated stands & fuel types (e.g. deciduous component) across the landscape to contain & direct wildfires
- Enable effective suppression where warranted



Stand Scale (in order of priority):

1. Manage surface fuel
 2. Manage ladder fuel
 3. Manage overstory
- Target fire behaviour outcomes
 - All stages of the stand development cycle
 - Align with other management objectives (e.g. forage, wildlife, cultural plants...)







Discussion

