



of these categories, rather than placing the lands in Provincial Forest, they may be more appropriately managed under multiple-use designations with different and specific predominant purposes. The multiple-use locations at issue are

- a) a wildlife management area above Kamloops Lake
- b) a waterfowl management area at the head of Kamloops Lake
- c) grazing research commitments south of Lac du Bois
- d) recreation demands in the Batchelor Hills, Tranquille Canyon, and Dewdrop Meadows.



6.1.2 Wildlife Area

The lower elevation terrace(s) from Mara-Wheeler Mountains to Deadman Creek support open grasslands and sparse, dry forest with little capability for economic timber production. They are of regional and wider significance for mule deer, California bighorn sheep, and other dry-land wildlife species. These lands are heavily used for spring/fall livestock grazing only in the vicinity of Tranquille Creek, and west of Copper (Carabine) Creek, being severed from summer livestock ranges for most of the length of Kamloops Lake by steepness of the slope to the plateau. (The wild ungulates are not deterred by steepness of the terrain.)

In forests and dry grasslands, management for wildlife could involve a considerable withdrawal from optimum yield or economic management for timber or domestic livestock. Some wildlife opportunities may therefore be lost through the commitments to livestock grazing which have already been made in the eastern and western parts of the plan area (but these losses can be held to a minimum by management according to integrated multiple-use principles.) In the central part of the plan area, the consequences to other interests of establishing a wildlife priority designation would be minimal, and the opportunities for wildlife enhancement would be considerable. The wildlife interests would normally accommodate some timber harvest and livestock access for the purpose of wildlife habitat manipulation and for research into wildlife-livestock interaction. Specific provisions

can be made to that effect in plan policies, such that a "wildlife multiple-use" designation would exist.

The south slopes below Mara Mountain represent another potential wildlife area, for a particularly diverse complement of mammal, bird and reptile species. Livestock grazing is an important consideration, as are the scenic values in erosion landforms, but both could be compatible with and may benefit from protection under such a designation. Similarly, limited public recreation is a compatible and desirable use in wildlife areas, providing it remains limited. (Where there is a danger of public use being excessive, as in areas close to the City, a "recreation multiple-use" designation may become the more appropriate choice: regulating recreation to ensure the continued existence of the recreational wildlife resource.)

6.1.3 Waterfowl Area

The wetlands at the head of Kamloops Lake are important to the Tranquille Farm operation for winter pasture, and they are also of significance to migrating waterfowl and for waterfowl viewing opportunities. With diking and draining, the capabilities for forage production could be greatly improved; but the wildlife values would be forfeit. Both the wildlife and livestock forage purposes could be maintained, however, by management under a formal "wildlife multiple-use" designation. While management of forage would come under the guidance of the wildlife authority, it is noted that some manipulation of forage species composition could benefit both domestic livestock and waterfowl.

A natural forage emphasis on these lands (Provincial Forest) would not provide the same degree of security for investments in wildlife management, nor would it be suitable for the level of forage management which can be undertaken. Whatever designation is made should, however, consider that in the long term there may be a demand for irrigation with treated sewage effluent. This could be compatible with and might even benefit both forage and waterfowl interests.

6.1.4 Research Area

Rangeland research and livestock grazing in the western Lac du Bois grassland/forest edge are inseparable. The distinction between these rangelands and most others in the plan area is in the greater investment in livestock control, and in the degree of protection from the general public necessary for useful research work to be carried out. The concern for security is particularly evident south of Lac du Bois where research investments are concentrated and recreation pressure is high (closer to the City). A Provincial Forest designation, while possible, could not provide the same degree of regulation of public access, or the same degree of program security for the interests affected, as something more specific. Restriction of public access to protect livestock research programs, which would be implicit in delegating control authority to the research interests, would also protect the deer winter range values in the area. (Wildlife as well as livestock values are considered in current management of rangeland under the research program.)

Land potential for pollution control purposes has also been noted in the southern part of the area, where rangeland research is currently focussed. A formal "research area" designation could be made sufficiently flexible to accommodate such questionably compatible uses as rangeland irrigation with sewage effluent, if the specific provision was made at the outset. This designation is not inherently flexible like "Provincial Forest" or recreation multiple-use designations identified in provincial statutes.

Similar comments to those above can be made relative to the interests in the Dewdrop meadows. An extension-education program has been proposed, and would involve demonstration and trial plots requiring the same level of protection as experimental research activities. The Dewdrop meadows offer significant opportunities for this purpose. Many of the public recreation interests currently being expressed in this area might not be accommodated within such a designation, but the public benefits in other respects could be considerable.

As an alternative to a research or research-education designation, rangeland research might obtain the protection it requires as an identified desirable compatible use under a "recreation multiple-use" designation. Certain types of recreation - the peace-and-tranquility, nature observation pursuits - have the same needs, so the two purposes can be compatible where the necessary management commitments are made. A "recreation multiple-use" designation might even be the more effective in protecting research interests, because of the additional staff and budget commitment available. The extraction of small parts of such an area for pollution control purposes might be possible if and when required, particularly if specific provision for such exigencies were made in the multiple-use designation.

6.1.5 Recreation Management Area

The Lac du Bois-Batchelor Hill grasslands are the principal recreation focus in the plan area, and perhaps the principal recreation focus among all of the lands surrounding the City of Kamloops. They are also critical spring/fall rangelands for local livestock operations. It is clear that without a commitment to intensive recreation management, the recreation demands of the growing urban population will displace the livestock interests by sheer interference. Similar concerns, although perhaps not as pressing, apply on the Dewdrop Meadows. It is important that livestock grazing be protected in these areas. The public demand for this recreation-space, however, is inescapable. It is also relevant that, without some control, recreational activities may result in such modifications to these fragile grasslands that the land capability for recreation will be lost.

In areas where intensive recreation is occurring, a concentration of efforts will be required to maintain the land in its natural state: to benefit a diversity of recreational interests and compatible resource uses. A "recreation multiple-use" designation could maximize the level of investment in recreation management while preserving a multiple-use context. It could provide some assurance that grazing

would be a continuing use. In Provincial Forests, recreation is recognized and accommodated as a compatible use in the management of tree or forage crops. A Provincial Forest designation would not provide the same level of control of recreational activities as would one directed specifically at recreation.

A "recreation multiple-use" designation might be considered over just the lands currently in conflict, or over a wider area including lower Watching Creek and the Tranquille Canyon. Including the additional land would enable more comprehensive recreation management in the eastern part of the plan area, and dispersal of some recreation away from the grasslands. Recreation is a major and growing use along these creeks, and the only major concern is a sensitive one (water supply). Aside from the conflict potential and perhaps a future need for management which this might represent, the Tranquille Canyon contains at least locally significant recreational resources. The provision of limited facilities under the Provincial Forest recreation program may be an adequate response for the near future, but it is unlikely to remain so indefinitely.

6.2 SINGLE-USE EXCLUSIONS

While various multiple-use designations are expected to cover a major part of the plan area, it is evident that some demands by their nature - i.e. expansion of settlement - can only be accommodated at the expense of all others. That expense can be felt both directly (occupation of land) and indirectly (adjacent disturbance and relocation of displaced activities).

6.2.1 Settlement

Provisions for the anticipated long-term expansion of housing northward into currently undeveloped lands within the City limits can be made, including some areas of suitable topography to accommodate land disposal of treated wastes for the new-growth area. This will displace existing livestock and recreation interests, albeit from the

lower-capability lands. It will also lead to an increase in the intensity of recreation demand on remaining areas, such that (at least in the absence of controls) the livestock interests might be displaced even further. Forage crops from sewage-irrigated rangelands could offset in part the loss of land area to livestock grazing. The lands involved in "settlement" designations may develop within the decade, however, or they may not be required for many years, and provision can be made for multiple-use management in the interim.

The increasing demands for recreation opportunities and the concern for maintaining livestock operations on the grasslands suggest that the lands north (and west) of the current municipal boundaries should be protected against further expansion of housing and pollution control developments. In particular, the area of Long Lake (with its fishery potential) has such great recreational significance for the future of City residents as to preclude consideration of its use as a waste disposal area. The capability for this purpose can be maintained, however, within a "recreation multiple-use" designation, in the event that unforeseen circumstances arise.

6.2.2 Agriculture

It would seem that regional or provincial demands for further agricultural development cannot be met on the plan area uplands due to lack of economically available water for irrigation. The only water which is not fully committed to existing uses is in the mainstem rivers, and pumping costs are prohibitive. Social and technological changes which affect the feasibility of agriculture on such uplands can occur, however. It is still desirable, therefore, that where capability for forage crops is present, it should be protected in management policies which direct land use within multiple-use designations. On the valley-bottom, settlement and related interests are clearly predominant; and any opportunities for agricultural development will be limited by decisions which are generally not within the perspective of this plan.

6.2.3 Ecological Reserves

There are Ecological Reserve sites in the plan area, and since these were in process and approved shortly before the inception of this plan, they are not in question. Their locations are noted, however, as nodes of extreme sensitivity to physical disturbance. Specific locations for additional Ecological Reserves were not identified for consideration in this plan, but it is noted that such designations are similar in intent, if somewhat more constrained than those which would recognize research purposes as predominant (see Sec. 6.1.4).

6.2.4 Institutions

A few single-use designations will be necessary to provide land for institutions or similar purposes. The area of land affected in that regard may be minor, and perhaps insignificant at this level of planning, but care will still be required to ensure that the broader range of public interests are reflected in the detail (boundaries and conditions) of land allocations. One known location is in the vicinity of McQueen Lake (Section 33, Township 21, Range 18) for the School District 24 Environmental Centre, and another is at Tranquille.

The combination of interests in the area surrounding Tranquille - the security of the School, the Farm, and the emerging research and education interests - may together constitute justification for some expansion of the deeded lands. This could conceivably include the hills bounding the lower portion of Tranquille Creek, with appropriate provisions to protect fish and wildlife resources. It would displace recreation interests, which currently represent a conflict for the institution in any event, but specific exclusions can be made to provide for public-passage through to the lands beyond. The concerns of Tranquille in the remainder of the Tranquille Reserve can be integrated into management policies within recreation, wildlife, or forest multiple-use designations. Alternatively, the emerging extension-education activities may be accommodated on part of this area - the Dewdrop meadows - under a more restrictive "research

multiple-use" designation as identified earlier (Sec. 6.1.4).

6.2.5 Recreation Facilities

In order to protect the different recreation interests in the plan area from each other, and in order to maintain the natural landform/vegetation and its usefulness for a wide range of purposes, a major commitment to managing recreation is inescapable. Management, in this case, means provision of both opportunities and control, in a delicate balance. It is particularly critical that those forms of recreation be addressed which tend to be destructive of land and resources, or disruptive of land uses by other interests. Significant investments in recreation facilities for these interests, will be an ingredient in any solution to the problems being encountered in the plan area. To some extent, this subject might be more appropriately addressed at a subsequent stage in planning: after the general land designations are made. The facilities issue is so central to conflict-resolution in the plan area, however, that information intended to assist in advancing it is presented in this format.

Whereas potential facility-sites might be rejected where their development would result in extreme conflict with surrounding land uses, and some are rejected where they interfere with private lands, the location of a shooting range, ATV track(s) and a boat launch on Kamloops Lake still must have a high priority. In this respect, some degree of single-use land designation for recreation is rationalized within the general "regulated multiple-use" emphasis. Some impact on surrounding land uses will be unavoidable, and mitigation of impacts will require careful and detailed site planning wherever a proposal might be allowed to proceed in-principle beyond this level of planning.

The potential facility-sites which remain after eliminating the obvious conflicts with public safety and private land are as follows:

a. shooting range

Wheeler Mtn. south - higher capability rangelands; close to, and oriented generally toward private land, and McQueen Lk. Environmental Centre 3 km other side of Wheeler Mtn.; future pressure from a variety of recreation interests emphasizing undisturbed natural environment, poor natural security

Dewdrop west - lower capability rangelands; fringe of important area for wildlife (west) and livestock (south and east); Ecological Reserve adjacent concerned with vegetation only; remote from areas of heavy recreation demand, but a popular nature-study area; terrain provides excellent backstop, natural security, and isolation of visual and noise impacts

Long Lake south - basin between Long Lake and the Redface Mtn. lakes; moderate capability grazing area but particularly important due to water availability, rather central in an area where public recreation is intense, poor natural security and backstop (a location just south of this was previously reviewed and rejected due to these conflicts)

b. model airplane strip

Dewdrop meadow - highly important area for livestock grazing and movement; adjacent to major travel route, terrain is suitable, away from approaches to Kamloops Airport, remote from areas which might be concerned with small engine noise

c. boat access

Cooney Bay - apparently the only possibility of legal public launching of small boats onto Kamloops Lake; some land disturbance in access construction; adjacent to Tranquille School (security conflict) and Farm (health-sewage irrigation conflict); maintenance problem (driftwood); access required across CNR tracks

Red Point - potential development of landing point for picnicking and hiking access to Kamloops Lake shoreline (a long-recognized high-value area for recreation)

d. ATV areas

Batchelor Hills - two adjoining basins of about 60 ha each, with relatively low rangeland capability and previous ATV devastation; excellent physical isolation for mitigation of noise and visual impact

South of Long Lake - a basin south of Redface Mtn. and its lakes; rough ground with low or moderate grazing capability; the head of G.K.M.A.s motorcycle trail system, conflicts associated with cattle watering and waterfowl interests on small lakes just north of this location (previously reviewed and rejected due to these concerns)

PART 7.0 LAND-USE ALTERNATIVES

The following are three alternative frameworks for Crown land administration in the Lac du Bois-Dewdrop area, presented at a conceptual level for discussion and comment. The implications of each option are summarized in Table 6. The purpose of this step in the planning process is to select a general direction for land allocation and management, prior to investing time in identifying specific boundaries and policies for implementation. It provides an opportunity not only for consideration of alternative concepts, but for suggestions of appropriate specific controls which may be applied. Reviewers are advised that the concepts themselves are not immutable, and elements may be transferred from one to another as necessary.

It will be noted that the "settlement area" designation is the same in each alternative Conceptual Plan, comprising about 4 percent of the total plan area. These are intended to encompass Crown lands which will foreseeably become dominated by urban uses relating to City expansion. This is not to say, however, that they will be completely taken up in housing: Crown lands in this designation could be made available for municipal parks, pollution control purposes, etc. as well. A "settlement" designation only notes that within the limits of meeting its Crown land allocation responsibilities, the province will generally be guided in these areas by the City's priorities. It may be many years before these lands are all required; and it will be necessary to provide for management in accordance with multiple-use principles in the interim. To the degree that federal or provincial staff are involved in managing adjacent land, their presence may assist. This is an item for consideration during development of implementaton policies.

In all three Conceptual Plans provision is also made for expansion of institutional (private) lands at Tranquille, and for an area under the control of School District 24 at McQueen Lake. The former -

expansion at Tranquille - is viewed as desirable to protect the Ministry of Human Resources part of the institution from the growing intensity of public use in this part of the plan area. If incorporated into the final land allocation plan, it will directly benefit the Ministry of Agriculture's interests in rangeland management education as well. Provision could be made for necessary public access to lands beyond, as part of the development of implementation policies. Together, the expansion at Tranquille and provisions for the McQueen Lake Environmental Center constitute about 2 percent of the total plan area.

In keeping with an identified need for recreation facilities (from both user-demand and regulatory perspectives) each of the Conceptual Plans following shows the same complement of potential recreation facility-sites. The potential facility-sites which would be sources of overwhelming conflict have been eliminated from consideration, but this does not infer that the ones remaining are endorsed in any way, or problem-free. The locations which remain represent only relatively low-conflict situations, being for the most part on lower capability lands and/or at the outer fringe of areas of concern to other interests. Once a suitable complement of facilities-sites are selected in principle, specific measures will still be required to ensure that detailed assessments are undertaken and any development is under appropriate conditions.

7.1 TIMBER AND FORAGE EMPHASIS

Conceptual Plan 1 would place virtually the entire plan area (94 percent) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Forests. Under a Provincial Forest designation, interests in wildlife, watershed, recreation etc. are considered and integrated into timber and forage management, and to that degree multiple-use is assured. The authority and security for other agencies to undertake intensive management for their purposes, however, would be limited. Recreation facilities development could occur under yearly-renewable Forest Act permits or long-term Land Act lease tenures. Limited facilities could be

provided within the Forest Act recreation program. Regulation of recreation would be possible under the Motor Vehicle (All Terrain) Act, or generally by Order-in-Council under the Forest Act, but the level of management would fall short of that possible under Concepts 2 or 3.

Security for the forest industry's interests in the plan area would be maximized by adopting Concept 1. Since the areas in contention generally do not have a forest cover, however, this is only a slight advantage over Concept 2 and not significantly greater than that represented in Concept 3. (Conceptual Plans 1, 2 and 3 are identical in assigning a timber and forage emphasis on all lands west of Copper Creek and north of McQueen Creek.) While land availability for livestock grazing would be assured by adopting Concept 1, the level of management necessary to protect grazing values and interests may not be attainable, particularly on the grasslands close to the City of Kamloops.

7.2 RECREATION MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS

Conceptual Plan 2 would place the south-east and central part of the plan area - about 38 percent of the total - under the general administration of the Provincial Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division of the Ministry of the Lands, Parks and Housing. A Provincial Recreation Area designation can provide for grazing of livestock, timber harvest, mineral extraction, wildlife production, research, etc.; with authority delegated for those purposes to the appropriate Crown agencies. It is equally as flexible a designation as "Provincial Forest", but it both enables and requires a greater emphasis on management of public recreation.

A Provincial Recreation Area designation in this area would constitute a commitment to more detailed planning, and to the necessary funding and field staff to implement interpretation, maintenance and enforcement programs. Recreation would be recognized as the predominant land use, in this case to be managed to integrate other

resource uses at as close as possible to existing levels. Recreation would occur throughout the designated area, but the type of recreational opportunities made available could be restricted on different locations both to protect sensitive recreation values and to ensure the existence of the desired range of compatible uses. (To accomplish this end, implementation policies for this plan would prescribe terms-of-reference for the more specific operational level of planning to follow.) Facility sites could be developed and maintained under yearly-renewable Park Act "use permits", or under Land Act long-term tenure.

The comprehensive management of recreation in all that part of the plan area where it constitutes a major use would be assured by adopting Conceptual Plan 2. Outside of the Recreation Area, Conceptual Plan 2 is otherwise generally the same as Conceptual Plan 1: there are settlement and institution lands identified, and the lands west of Frederick and north of McQueen Creek would be designated as Provincial Forest. Provincial Forest lands would constitute about 56 percent of the total plan area, and a small portion - less than 1 percent - is designated for wildlife in the area of the Tranquille Wetlands.

7.3 SPECIFIED MULTIPLE-USE EMPHASIS

Conceptual Plan 3 identifies different and specific management emphases in as many different locations as the combination of data on existing uses, conflicts and land-use capability allows. The majority of the land area is still recommended for designation as Provincial Forest, but significant exceptions are made for allocation to "wildlife", "research", and "recreation" purposes in areas where they are noted as the predominant concerns. (Of the total plan area 54 percent would be Provincial Forest, 15 percent would be designated for "wildlife", 14 percent "research" and 11 percent "recreation".) The "recreation" designation in Conceptual Plan 3 would be a Provincial Recreation Area: as in Conceptual Plan 2 but considerably smaller. Other designations would be effected by reserve, Crown land tenure,

transfer of administration and control, or other means as appropriate.

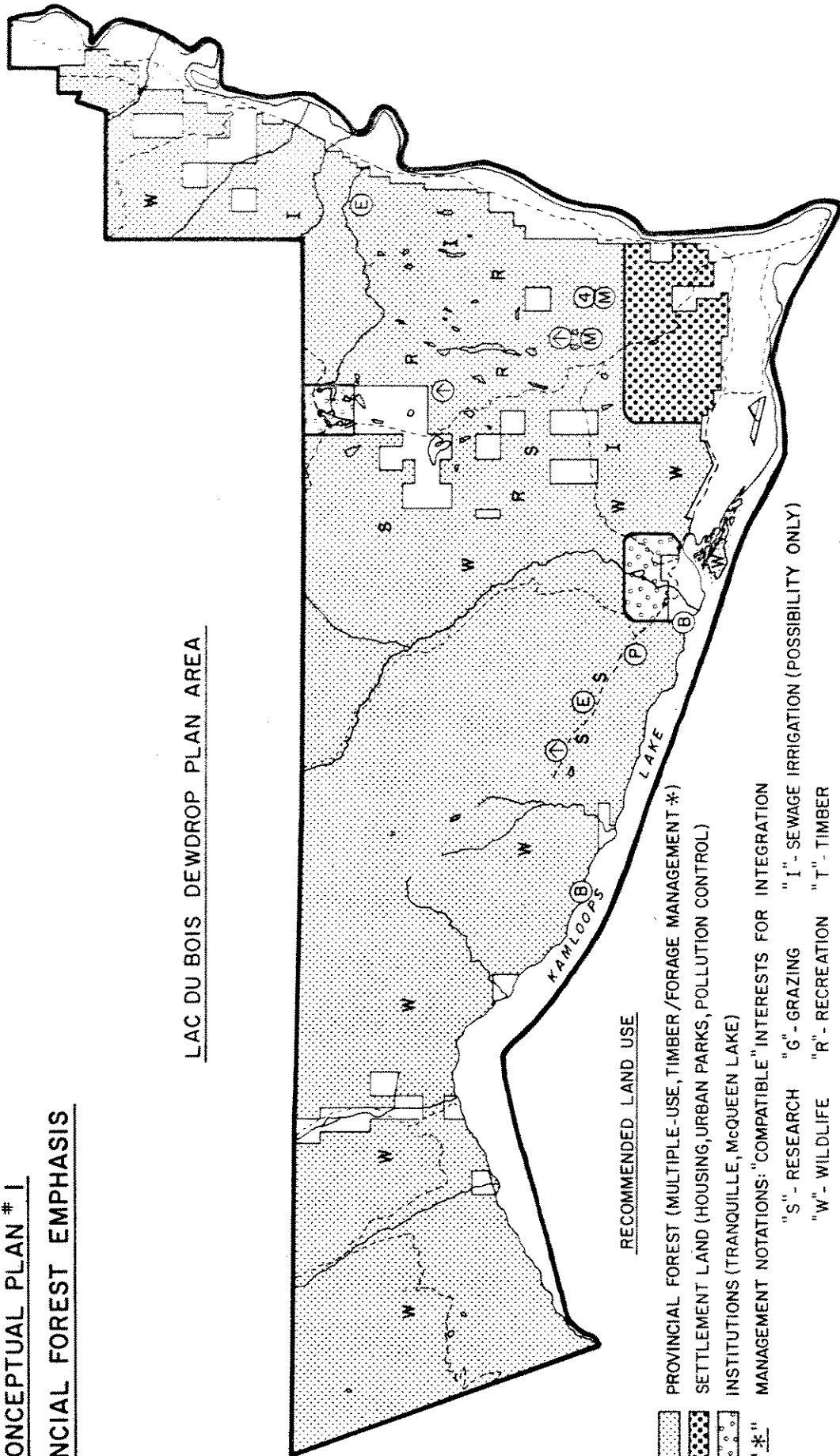
Conceptual Plan 3 would provide a framework for managing and controlling recreation in existing conflict areas, while minimizing incursions into grazing lands administered by the Ministry of Forests. Each designation contemplated could accommodate compatible livestock grazing and commercial timber harvest, under the control of the agency undertaking management for the primary purpose (i.e. Fish and Wildlife Branch, Canada or B.C. Agriculture, etc.). Some designations may be considerably more restrictive than others with respect to recreational use. The "research" areas, for instance, would likely provide for only limited public access, and facilities development would be precluded; this due to an emphasis on recreation control rather than recreation management (Conceptual Plan 2). The degree to which provisions for compatible uses will be made can be prescribed as necessary, within the limits of the recognized predominant purpose, during the development of implementation policies for this plan.

TABLE 6 ALTERNATIVE CONCEPTUAL PLANS: SUMMARY




<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OUTSIDE OF MINOR AREAS FOR SETTLEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES, ALL DESIGNATIONS ARE MULTIPLE-USE ORIENTED - FORESEEABLE LAND REQUIREMENTS FOR SETTLEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL USES ARE PROTECTED; AREAS FOR URBAN EXPANSION TO BE MANAGED WITHIN ADJACENT MULTIPLE-USE DESIGNATIONS UNTIL REQUIRED - CONVENTIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IS NOT FORESEEN IN THE PLAN AREA DUE TO LACK OF IRRIGATION WATER; LAND CAPABILITY IS PROTECTED FOR GRAZING, AND TO ENABLE CONSIDERATION OF AGRICULTURE IN THE EVENT OF TECHNOLOGICAL/SOCIAL CHANGE - BASIC FOREST INDUSTRY NEEDS ARE MET IN ALL CONCEPT PLANS - POTENTIAL FACILITY SITES ARE IDENTIFIED IN ALL CONCEPT PLANS, FOR CONSIDERATION ONLY 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u># 1 FOREST AND RANGE EMPHASIS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -FOREST AND RANGE EMPHASIS ON ALL LANDS OUTSIDE OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE KAMLOOPS URBAN AREA -RELIANCE ON FOREST ACT FOR RECREATION MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL; MAY NOT BE ADEQUATE TO PREVENT USER CONFLICTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE EASTERN HALF OF THE PLAN AREA, GIVEN ITS PROXIMITY TO THE GROWING URBAN CENTRE -MAJOR NON-FOREST USES OF CROWN LAND MAY BE ACCOMMODATED THROUGH LANDS, PARKS AND HOUSING UPON DOCUMENTATION OF THE GREATER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELFARE OF B.C. AND REMOVAL OF LANDS FROM PROVINCIAL FOREST -TEMPORARY CROWN LAND TENURES FOR MINOR NON-FOREST USES (CERTAIN RECREATION FACILITIES?) MAY BE ADJUDICATED AND ADMINISTERED BY LANDS, PARKS AND HOUSING WITHIN PROVINCIAL FORESTS -INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE, WATERSHED AND OTHER RESOURCE VALUES THROUGH MINISTRY OF FORESTS TIMBER AND RANGE PROGRAMS: LIMITED ENHANCEMENT POSSIBILITIES FOR RECREATION, TOURISM, AND WILDLIFE VALUES 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u># 2 RECREATION MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MAXIMIZES RECREATION MANAGEMENT BY RECOGNIZING RECREATION AS THE PREDOMINANT LAND-USE IN THE EASTERN HALF OF THE PLAN AREA -MAXIMIZES ENHANCEMENT POSSIBILITIES FOR RECREATION AND TOURISM VALUES -FOREST AND RANGE EMPHASIS OVER MOST OF THE PRODUCTIVE FORESTED LANDS -GRAZING AND RESEARCH INTERESTS RECOGNIZED IN RECREATION PLANNING, AND PROTECTED AS DESIRABLE COMPATIBLE USES (CONTROL OF RECREATION UNDER PARK ACT AUTHORITY) -GRAZING AND FOREST HARVESTS IN RECREATION AREAS MAY BE MANAGED BY THE MINISTRY OF FORESTS (CONTINUATION OF CURRENT MANAGEMENT) UNDER GENERAL DIRECTION FROM PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANS -CROWN LAND TENURES FOR RECREATION FACILITIES MAY BE ISSUED AND ADMINISTERED UNDER THE PARK ACT BY "USE PERMITS", OR UNDER LAND ACT TENURES (AT THE DISCRETION OF PARK ACT AUTHORITIES) 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u># 3 SPECIFIED MULTIPLE-USE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DESIGNATIONS TAILORED TO EACH SPECIFIC MAJOR INTEREST WILL PROVIDE DELIVERY OF SEVERAL DIFFERENT OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN A GENERAL MULTIPLE-USE CONTEXT -FOREST AND RANGE EMPHASIS OVER MOST OF THE PRODUCTIVE FORESTED LAND -DIRECT SECURITY FOR RANGE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION INTERESTS IN AREAS THREATENED BY RECREATION (CONTROL DEPENDANT ON AUTHORITY IN RECIPIENT LEGISLATION) -LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGED IN RECREATION DESIGNATIONS AS A DESIRABLE COMPATIBLE USE, BY FORESTS UNDER DIRECTION FROM PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION -CROWN LAND TENURES FOR RECREATION FACILITIES MAY BE ISSUED AND ADMINISTERED UNDER THE LAND ACT, SUBJECT TO THE PRIORITIES REPRESENTED IN DIFFERENT LAND DESIGNATIONS -MAXIMIZES CONTROL OF RECREATION ON KEY LANDS IN THE BATCHELOR HILLS, BUT MANAGEMENT DISADVANTAGED BY THE NUMBER OF DESIGNATIONS
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CONCEPTUAL PLAN # I
PROVINCIAL FOREST EMPHASIS

LAC DU BOIS DEWDROP PLAN AREA






RECOMMENDED LAND USE

-  PROVINCIAL FOREST (MULTIPLE-USE, TIMBER/FORAGE MANAGEMENT*)
-  SETTLEMENT LAND (HOUSING, URBAN PARKS, POLLUTION CONTROL)
-  INSTITUTIONS (TRANQUILLE, McQUEEN LAKE)
- MANAGEMENT NOTATIONS: "COMPATIBLE" INTERESTS FOR INTEGRATION

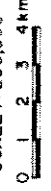
- "S" - RESEARCH "G" - GRAZING "I" - SEWAGE IRRIGATION (POSSIBILITY ONLY)
- "W" - WILDLIFE "R" - RECREATION "T" - TIMBER

POTENTIAL SINGLE-PURPOSE SITES (FOR CONSIDERATION)

- B - BOAT ACCESS E - ECOLOGICAL RESERVE (EXISTING)
- ↑ - SHOOTING RANGE M - MOTORCYCLE TRACK
- P - MODEL AIRPLANE STRIP 4 - 4-WHEEL DRIVE TRACK

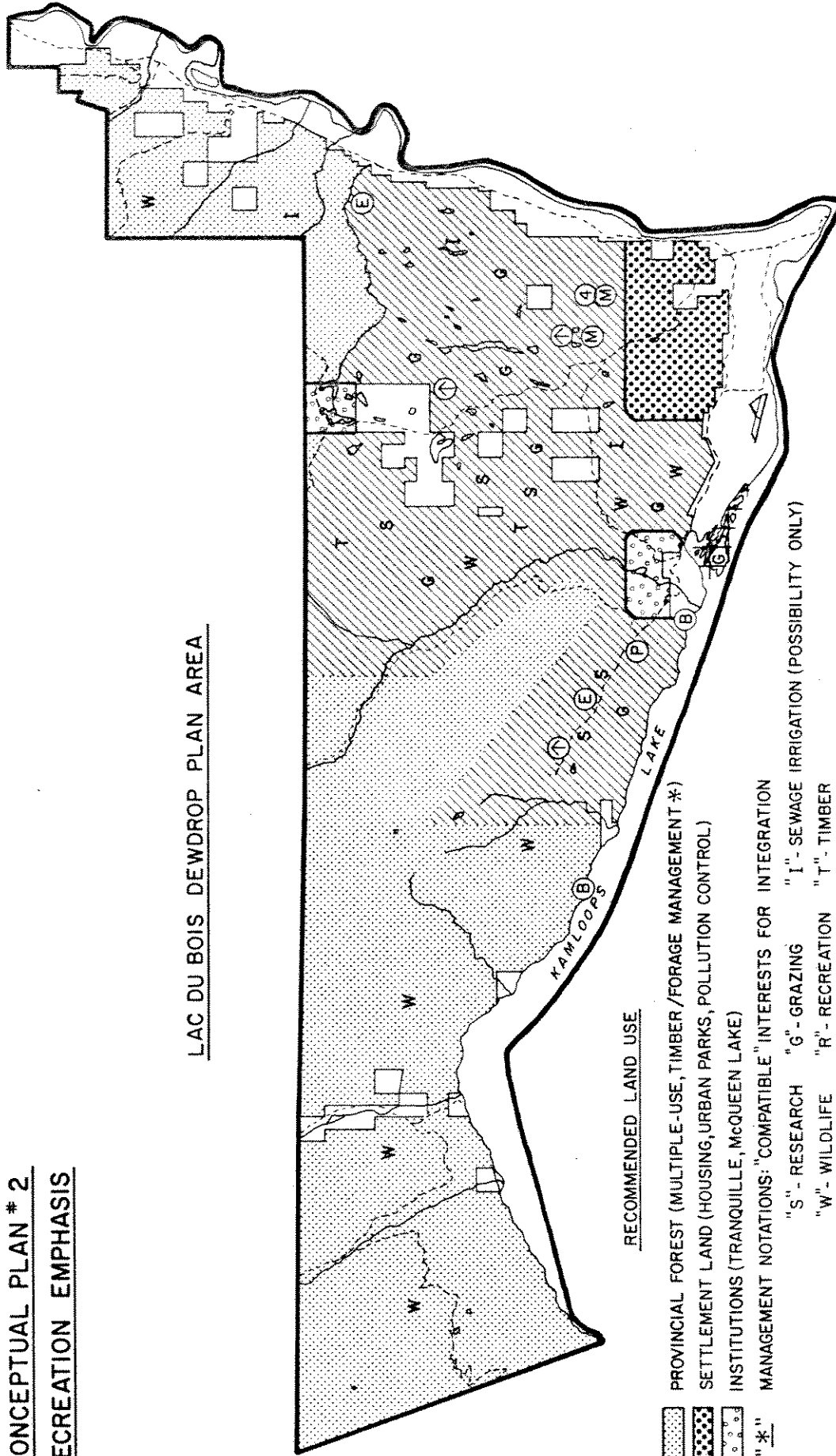
-  PRIVATE LAND
-  ROADS
-  DRAINAGE

SCALE 1:200,000



CONCEPTUAL PLAN # 2
RECREATION EMPHASIS

LAC DU BOIS DEWDROP PLAN AREA



RECOMMENDED LAND USE

- [Pattern] PROVINCIAL FOREST (MULTIPLE-USE, TIMBER/FORAGE MANAGEMENT *)
- [Pattern] SETTLEMENT LAND (HOUSING, URBAN PARKS, POLLUTION CONTROL)
- [Pattern] INSTITUTIONS (TRANQUILLE, McQUEEN LAKE)
- MANAGEMENT NOTATIONS: "COMPATIBLE" INTERESTS FOR INTEGRATION

- "S" - RESEARCH "G" - GRAZING "I" - SEWAGE IRRIGATION (POSSIBILITY ONLY)
- "W" - WILDLIFE "R" - RECREATION "T" - TIMBER

○ POTENTIAL SINGLE-PURPOSE SITES (FOR CONSIDERATION)

- B - BOAT ACCESS E - ECOLOGICAL RESERVE (EXISTING)
- ↑ - SHOOTING RANGE M - MOTORCYCLE TRACK
- P - MODEL AIRPLANE STRIP 4 - 4-WHEEL DRIVE TRACK

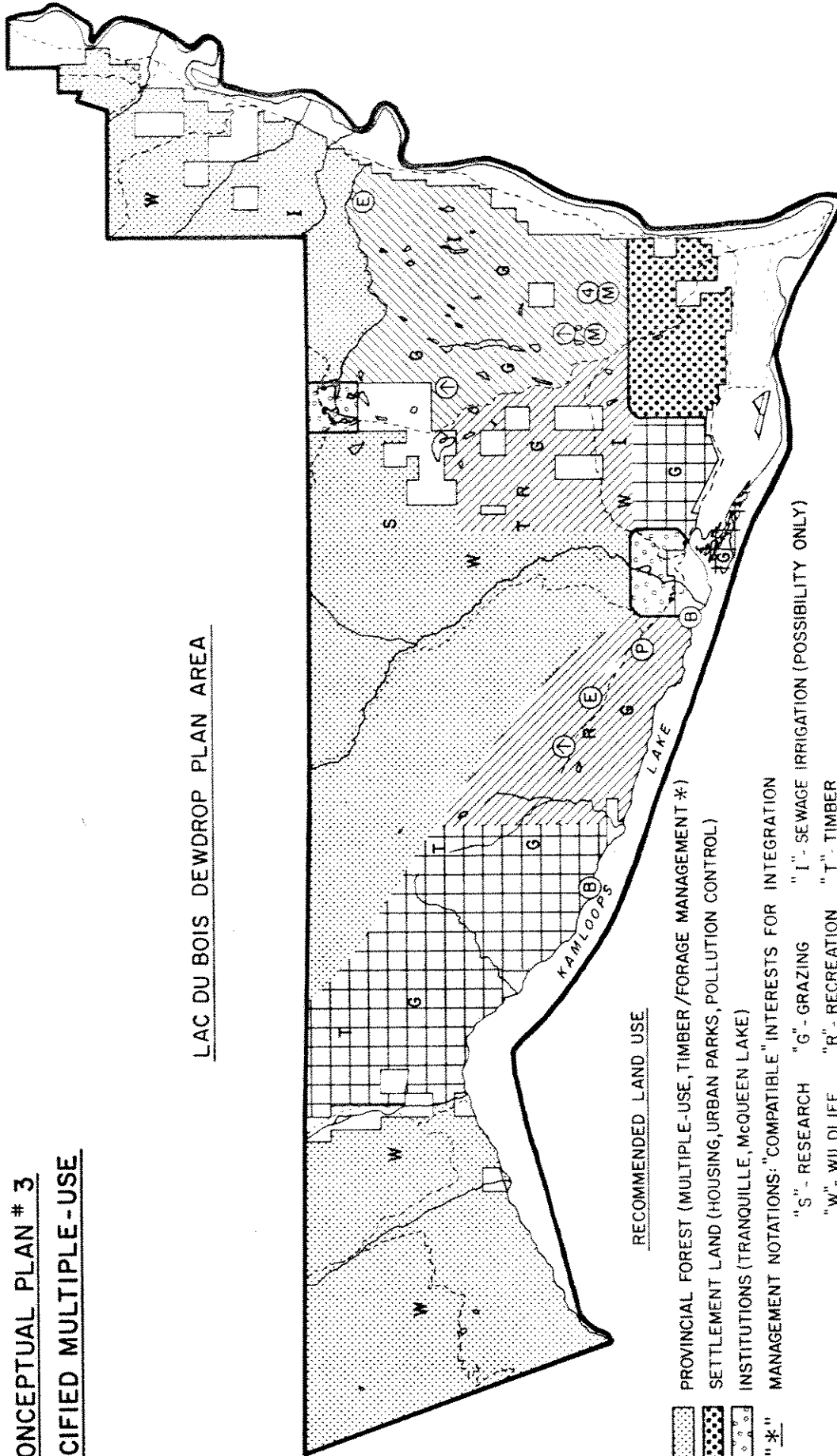
- [Pattern] MULTIPLE-USE RECREATION AREA *
- [Pattern] MULTIPLE-USE WILDLIFE AREA

PRIVATE LAND
 ROADS
 DRAINAGE
 SCALE 1:200,000
 0 1 2 3 4 km

CONCEPTUAL PLAN # 3

SPECIFIED MULTIPLE-USE

LAC DU BOIS DEWDROP PLAN AREA



RECOMMENDED LAND USE

- [Pattern: Dotted] PROVINCIAL FOREST (MULTIPLE-USE, TIMBER/FORAGE MANAGEMENT *)
- [Pattern: Checkered] SETTLEMENT LAND (HOUSING, URBAN PARKS, POLLUTION CONTROL)
- [Pattern: Grid] INSTITUTIONS (TRANQUILLE, McQUEEN LAKE)
- "*" MANAGEMENT NOTATIONS: "COMPATIBLE" INTERESTS FOR INTEGRATION
- "S" - RESEARCH "G" - GRAZING "I" - SEWAGE IRRIGATION (POSSIBILITY ONLY)
- "W" - WILDLIFE "R" - RECREATION "T" - TIMBER

○ POTENTIAL SINGLE-PURPOSE SITES (FOR CONSIDERATION)

- B - BOAT ACCESS
- E - ECOLOGICAL RESERVE (EXISTING)
- ↑ - SHOOTING RANGE
- M - MOTORCYCLE TRACK
- P - MODEL AIRPLANE STRIP
- 4 - 4-WHEEL DRIVE TRACK

- [Pattern: Diagonal lines /] MULTIPLE-USE RECREATION AREA *
- [Pattern: Diagonal lines \] MULTIPLE-USE RESEARCH AREA *
- [Pattern: Grid] MULTIPLE-USE WILDLIFE AREA *

PRIVATE LAND

ROADS

DRAINAGE

SCALE 1:200,000

0 1 2 3 4 km

LAC DU BOIS-DEWDROP PLAN
PARTICIPANTS

City of Kamloops	7 W. Victoria St.	Dick Game
Tranquille Livestock Assoc.	R.R. #1, Kamloops	Terry Inskip
Parks and Outdoor Rec. Div.	101-1050 W. Columbia	Derek Thompson
Balco Industries Ltd.	R.R. #3, Kamloops	Randall Chan
Thompson-Nicola R.D.	2079 Falcon Road	Andrew Tucker
McQueen Lk. Env. Ed. Centre	School District #24	Ralph Shaw
Ministry of Forests	1210 Summit Drive	John Weinard
Ministry of Agriculture	162 Oriole Road	Al Isfeld
Water Management Branch	1259 Dalhousie	Ed Shaw
Tranquille Institution	Tranquille	Denis Carriere
Agriculture Canada	3015 Ord Road	Dee Quinton
Fish and Wildlife Branch	1259 Dalhousie	Phil Holman
Outdoor Rec. Council	2333 Parkcrest	Trudy Frisk
Outdoor Rec. Council	1617 Goodwin Pl.	Ken Darwin

Copies of all proceedings sent for information to

A. LeFevre, Planning, Lands, Parks and Housing, Victoria

R. Frolek, Knutsford (landowner)

J. O'Riordan, Planning, Min. of Environment, Victoria

Bill Mikuse, Ducks Unlimited, Kamloops

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Kamloops

Ecological Reserves Unit, Min. of Lands, Parks and Housing, Victoria

Property Management Branch, Min. of Agriculture, Langley

Agricultural Land Commission, Burnaby

- b) Class "B" Parks and Recreation Areas are lands designated for the inspiration, use and enjoyment of the public, and where resource harvesting will only be permitted where there is no unacceptable conflict with the recreation priority. Livestock grazing is generally compatible with a Recreation Area or Class "B" Park designation, and forest harvesting or other intensive resource development such as mining may also be involved. In order to accommodate forest harvest and grazing within such areas, it is the intent and preferred practice of Parks and Outdoor Recreation to develop the management programs and then to pass administrative responsibility for those specific uses to the Ministry of Forests. Class "B" Parks and Recreation Areas are generally either relatively large, including a wide range of terrain types, vegetation and wildlife habitats with dispersed public use, or they are small and relatively heavily used. In addition to serving recreation interests, they have been used in multiple-use areas where intensive recreation management is required to protect other resource interests.
- c) Trails and rivers may be designated for management where recreation resources are of provincial significance and where management of recreation is required, but where there is no necessity for a total land, resource and water management responsibility. Examples include abandoned rail lines, trail access to certain parks, and regulation of public and commercial river rafting on some rivers.

The Park (Regional) Act

The Park (Regional) Act establishes a function for Regional Districts, and a relationship between a Regional District and the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing. Regional parks or recreation trails may be established on Crown land and private property (subject to a lease with the owner) or on land purchased by the Regional District for park

purposes. Regional Districts may regulate the recreation use of these park lands, develop facilities on them, and dispose of surplus property. Regional Districts may also borrow monies for park development, and the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing may grant up to one-third the costs for acquiring or developing park lands (current policy establishes a maximum limit of \$350,000 for acquisition of any park, and with this assistance the province will not provide further funding for development).

The participation of Regional Districts in providing local park opportunities is dependant upon that Regional District having letters patent of its own which enable it to take advantage of the powers available in the Park (Regional) Act. While the T.N.R.D. has the necessary letters patent, it is the position of the Board of Directors that the Regional District should not become involved in the operation, development and maintenance of community outdoor recreation facilities and properties at this time. It is felt that when the Regional Parks function becomes active in the future, the provision of outdoor recreation facilities should be seriously considered.

(Note: the Municipal Act provides that any city - e.g. the City of Kamloops - may acquire, develop and manage property for City Parks. Additional steps to undertake that function are not required.)

The Forest Act (recreation sections)

Several sections of the Forest Act have relevance to recreation interests. This and the Ministry of Forests Act provide a context for forest management, protection, conservation and harvest, and the promotion of the forest industry. The context deals with having regard for the coordination and integration of fisheries, wildlife, water, outdoor recreation and other natural resource values.

The Forest Act gives formal recognition to recreation as a forest resource. It provides for encouragement of forest-oriented recreation, and authorizes expenditures of funds for enhancement of