

**BC Interior Forestlands
Kamloops BC**

Tree Farm Licence 35 – Jamieson Creek

Draft Access Management Plan

Introduction

Access management planning on TFL 35 involves understanding short and long term access requirements, managing TFL 35 road systems consistent with legislated and environmental management requirements and ensuring consideration of all stakeholders and the general public.

The current approach to addressing access management concerns on TFL 35 is through Forest Development Planning. This has led to access management recommendations being applied on a cutting permit by cutting permit basis. Weyerhaeuser believes that a strategic level access management strategy is required for TFL 35. This strategy will be based on specific land management objectives, it must be developed with consideration of all stakeholders and the general public

This document will outline Weyerhaeuser's Access Management objectives and strategies for TFL 35.

Access management will be developed in accordance with the FPC of BC Act and Regulations, Kamloops LRMP, Lakes LRUP, Bonaparte Park Management Plan, and through discussion with Kamloops Forest District, BC Environment and BC Parks and other stakeholders.

Access management will be conducted consistent with Weyerhaeuser's Environmental Management System, which includes the Sustainable Forest Management Plan.

The plan will be referred to stakeholders through the TFL 35 Management Plan #9 and Forest Development Plan referral processes.

Access Management Objectives

The access management plan will aim to address more than one objective as identified through various planning processes (Kamloops LRMP, Bonaparte and Lakes LRUP and the Bonaparte Park Management Plan). TFL specific objectives are also described below.

Kamloops LRMP

- Land Management Objectives (minimize soil productivity losses and off-site impacts due to soil disturbance)
- Tourism and Recreation Objectives (maintain or enhance present diverse range of tourism and recreational opportunities)
- Mineral Objectives (maintain or enhance access to land for mineral exploration)

- Critical Deer and Moose Winter Range Objectives (maintain or enhance forage production and habitat requirements and thermal and visual cover for moose and enhance browse production)

Lakes LRUP

- Consideration of access management during the development of operational plans.

Bonaparte Park

- Management strategies are directed at maintaining low, dispersed levels of use to ensure a sense of remoteness and solitude.

TFL 35 Access Management Objectives

To manage access (Blockages) with consideration of specific land management objectives, stakeholder and general public interests and IRM principles.

Access Management Zones

One of the objectives of the access management is to restrict access into specific areas based on a defined need. Blockages, gates or other restrictive structures may be placed to prevent access into areas sensitive to hunting pressure, high value wildlife habitat, high value fish lakes or wilderness recreation areas.

Within TFL 35 there are a number of areas requiring access management consideration. These areas include:

Wildlife Habitat Areas

- Weyco Wildlife Capability Mapping – High Value Deer and Moose Habitat
 - Moose Winter Range (High and Moderate)
 - Moose Summer Habitat (Re-productive Habitat)
 - Deer Winter Range (High and Moderate)
- KLRMP – Moose and Deer Winter Range

The primary objective of access management within wildlife habitat areas is to minimize the impacts of development and road use on wildlife habitat. Additional objectives include reduced hunting pressure and improved enforcement opportunity through creation of deadend road systems.

Bonaparte Park Access Management Zone

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Access management – maintain established road closures and trail head parking within the southern portion of the park and recommended closure of public access a minimum distance of 1km from the park boundary on all roads approaching the park

Lakeshore Management Zone

The Lakes LRUP provides direction on access management for each lake based on Lake Classification and use. Lakes classified as “walk-in” will have specific access management strategies developed to control vehicle access. AMP will be done in accordance with FPC of BC Act, Section 58 (2) d, Section 26, Section 105, Forest Road Regulation Section 6 and other associated guidebooks. Access management strategies will be developed on a lake specific basis in consultation with the Kamloops Forest District.

General Management

The primary objective within the General Management Zone is to maintain open access throughout. However, in some cases, consideration will be given to opportunities that will accommodate BCE compliance and enforcement objectives (dead end roads, minimizing loop systems).

The access management map provides an overview of the various access management zones on TFL 35.

Strategies for Access Management Planning

Factors to consider:

- Based on HLP and TFL 35 objectives is access management required?
- What resource values will be addressed through access management?
- What type of roads are you proposing (operational, block).
- Does the area have existing and proposed access management? Early in the development of the permit assess existing access for current and future needs (considering total chance planning, forest health situation, etc.). Which blockages have been established in the field?
- Are you accessing a new area with little to no existing access? In this case you may want to review with BCE and MOF as early as possible.
- Are you creating new loop systems? BCE will focus on creation of loop systems. Dead end road systems are preferred. Is there an opportunity to create dead end roads?
- What opportunities exist for rehabilitation of old roads?
- Are proposed and existing blockages still required? Review existing proposals. Some of these may no longer be effective.
- Can access management be achieved through deactivation and rehab.

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- How will the strategy impact other stakeholders? First Nations?
- Is the proposal adjacent to Porcupine Meadows or Bonaparte provincial Parks? If so, referral to BC Parks is required.
- Have proposals been reviewed/presented at LRUPs?
- Types of access management structure.
- Who will have access through a controlled area (ie: Ranchers, Licensee).
- Timing of access restrictions – ie: winter only?

Weyerhaeuser's Access Management Policy

Weyerhaeuser will, where as a result of new access development, establish access encumbrances where:

Recommended by a multi-stakeholder group (Ie: CAMP); or as directed by a Higher Level Plan; and the impacts of the new access cannot be managed by other means.

The cost of materials and installation will be borne by Weyerhaeuser. The appropriate cost estimates will be included in the stumpage appraisal. Cost sharing with other stakeholders will be pursued.

Weyerhaeuser will decide on the appropriate method, location and timing of access encumbrance (ie: gate, boulders, tanktraps, etc.) that meets the intent of the access restriction.

Weyerhaeuser will not be responsible for maintenance or repair of encumbrances, or any cost subsequent to installation. This is the responsibility of the MOF/MOE or stakeholder requesting the restricted access.

Signage

Signage indicating a road as being either blocked or deactivated will be posted where the activity has created a safety hazard to any user.

Current Status of Access Management on TFL 35

The attached Access Management Plan Map provides an overview of access management zones, existing blockages and proposed blockages. The following will summarize the current status of access management on TFL 35.

Bonaparte Park

- 3 existing (relocation of existing is proposed)
- 2 proposed in vicinity of Wil Lake.
- Objective is to restrict vehicle access up to the Park Boundary as per the Bonaparte Park Management Plan/Kamloops LRMP.

Wentworth/Rea Lake Plateau

- 2 existing Blockages
- 4 proposed associated with CP 73 and 84. The objective in this area is to prevent access on to Tsintsunko, Caribou, Rea and Wentworth Lake Plateau due to high-value moose habitat. The proposed North-South (Caribou Lake) Road will require access management consideration.

Whitewood Lake north to Skull Creek

- Numerous blockages identified. Intent is for habitat protection and enforcement.

Lookout Road and Stuart Lake

- Proposed blockages for habitat protection and to minimize roadside hunting.

17 km Wentworth FSR

- Existing Gate to address Mule Deer Winter Range (MDWR)

TFL South – Venn Creek

- Proposed blockages to address MDWR.