



***Rosen Lake
Lake Accesses
Management Plan***

November 2025



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Overview	1
1.2 Establishment of Regional Parks	2
1.2.1 Background.....	2
1.2.2 Rosen Lake Accesses Management Plan Planning Process	2
1.3 Existing Infrastructure & Current Uses	3
1.3.1 Existing Infrastructure.....	3
1.3.2 Current Uses	3
2 CULTURAL HERITAGE OVERVIEW	4
3 RELATIONSHIP TO RDEK GUIDING DOCUMENTS	5
3.1 Regional Sustainability Strategy.....	5
3.2 Regional Parks Plan	5
3.3 Jaffray, Tie Lake, Rosen Lake Land Use and Floodplain Management Bylaw	5
3.4 Parks and Trails Regulation and Fee Bylaw	5
4 ECOSYSTEM & HABITAT.....	6
4.1 Invasive Plants	6
4.2 Wildlife	6
4.3 Natural Hazards.....	6
4.3.1 Alluvial Fans and Flooding	6
4.3.2 Wildfire	6
5 PARK VISION	7
5.1 Goal	7
5.2 Key Management Issues.....	7
5.3 Public Safety	7
6 PRIORITY ACTIONS & COST ESTIMATE	8

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The goal of the Rosen Lake Accesses Management Plan is to establish objectives and strategies for the long-term management of the accesses for the next 15 to 20 years. It is intended to provide strategic direction and guidance for the Regional District of East Kootenay (RDEK), community associations and stewards of the lake accesses.

The primary function of the lake accesses is to provide access to the Rosen Lake shoreline for Rosen Lake area residents and visitors.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The lake accesses are located within the Ministry of Transportation and Transit (MOTT) lake accesses LA 185 (West access) and LA 329 (East access). The RDEK has held Access permits with the Ministry since 1992. The permits outline the permitted infrastructure and use of the lake accesses.

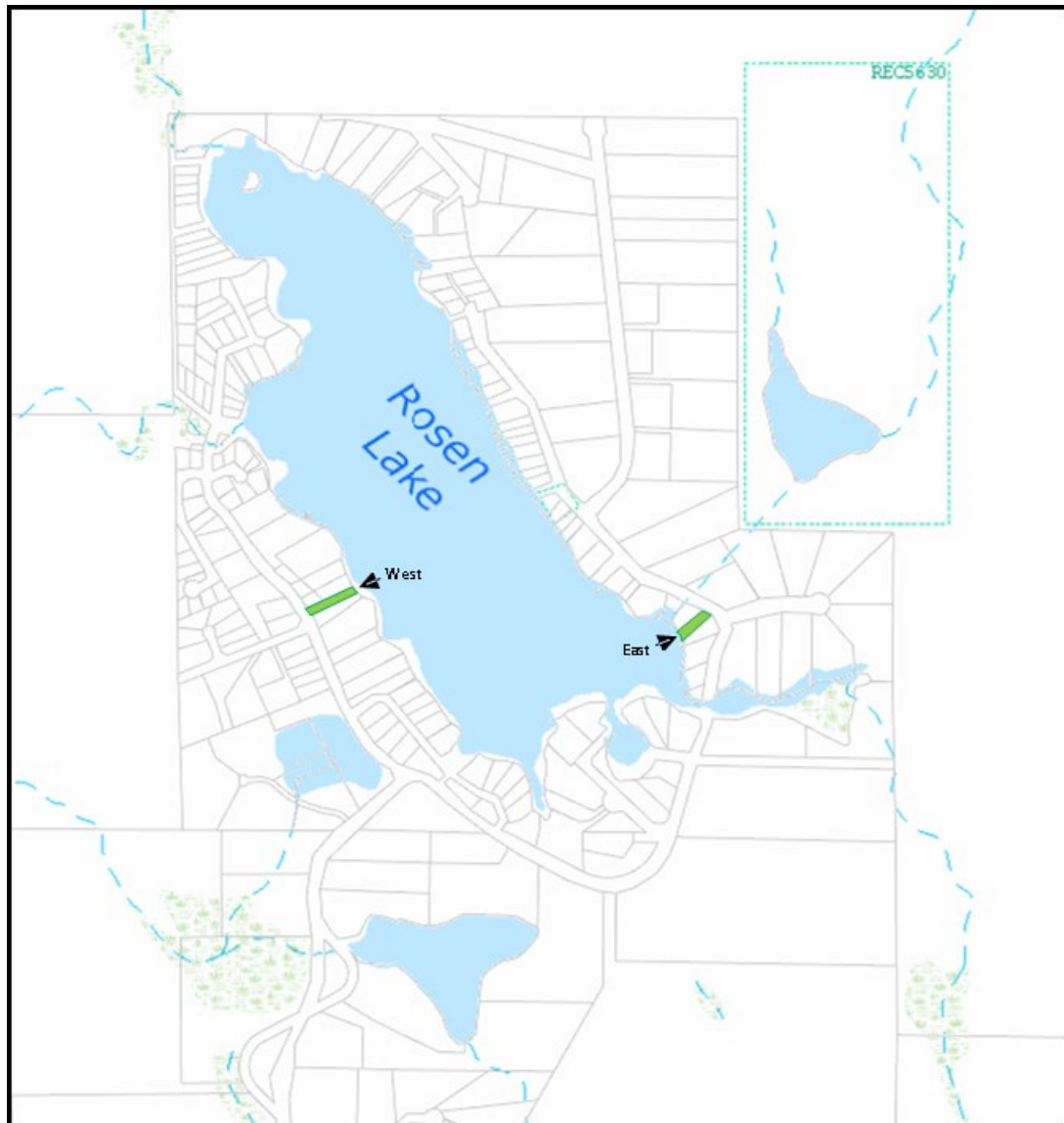


FIGURE 1: LOCATION PLAN

1.2 Establishment of Regional Parks

1.2.1 Background

The provincial government granted the RDEK authority to establish a regional park function by Supplementary Letters Patent in 1966. The RDEK now operates regional parks and trails under the authority of the *Local Government Act*.

In the 1970's, the RDEK began development of its regional parks system after having acquired crown land at Wycliffe and Tie Lake for park facilities. In 1975 a major study of potential regional park sites was undertaken by the RDEK; however, no formal park plan was adopted. In 1980, the Elk Valley Regional Park was included in the regional parks system.

In 1990, Extended Service (Regional Parks) Area Establishment Bylaw No. 933 was adopted. This bylaw converted the regional parks function to an extended service to enable the RDEK to recover annual operating and servicing costs of parks from taxes levied on properties within the Regional District.

In 2002, the RDEK added the Old Coach Greenway (Columbia Valley Regional Trail) to its services to address the absence of a regional park in the Columbia Valley subregion. In 2004, the RDEK adopted Electoral Area Regional Parks and Trails Service Area Establishment Bylaws and the Regional Park Plan to simplify the financing of parks and trails and to administer the expanding parks system.

With the regulatory tools in place to administer an expanding park system, a Regional Parks Plan followed. The focus of the Regional Parks Plan is to provide policies to guide the expansion, administration, and financing of the regional parks system.

In 2019, the Parks and Trails Regulation and Fee Bylaw No. 2833 was adopted and outlines regulations and fees related to the use and management of all parks within the RDEK.

1.2.2 Rosen Lake Accesses Management Plan Planning Process

The RDEK operates regional parks and trails under the authority of the *Local Government Act*.

As per the RDEK Regional Parks Plan, separate management plans may be prepared for regional parks and trails on an as required basis. Management plans should address topics such as land acquisition, site planning, facility development, recreation, user groups, access management, public safety, maintenance, control of invasive plants, threat from wildfire and funding and partnership agreements.

Each management plan will be approved by the General Manager of Operations and adopted by Board resolution.

The Rosen Lake Accesses Management Plan was developed in consideration of the current improvements, usage and management of the lake accesses.

1.3 Existing Infrastructure & Current Uses

1.3.1 Existing Infrastructure

Existing infrastructure and amenities include:

East Access

- Concrete parking barricades
- Concrete outhouse
- Concrete picnic tables (3)
- Seasonal swim buoys & line
- Gravel access path
- Chain link fencing
- Cigarette disposal box
- Riprap / concrete barriers along shoreline
- Signage

West Access

- Portable outhouse on cement pad
- Signage
- Concrete picnic tables (2)
- Seasonal swim buoys & line
- Gravel access path
- Riprap / concrete barrier along shoreline
- Cigarette disposal box

1.3.2 Current Uses

The current uses of the lake accesses include: pedestrian access to lakeshore, walking, picnicking, walking of pets, wildlife/bird viewing, swimming, launch of non-motorized watercraft (paddleboards, kayaks, canoes) and winter lake access.

2 CULTURAL HERITAGE OVERVIEW

The Ktunaxa Nation has had traditional territory in the plan area for more than 10,000 years. Historically, the Ktunaxa people migrated throughout their territory. European settlement in the late 1800s led to the establishment of the current Indian Reserves. The Yaqit'a·knuqli'it First Nation and Tobacco Plains Indian Reserve (ʔakinkumʔasnuqʔiʔit) is located south of the Rosen Lake area along Highway 93 adjacent to the United States border.

Rosen Lake, a spring fed lake, is located about 5 km (3 miles) north of Jaffray on Rosen Lake Road. Originally called McBains Lake after a local trapper, the name was later changed in 1926 after Andrew Rosen, a CPR worker who started selling real estate along the lake.

3 RELATIONSHIP TO RDEK GUIDING DOCUMENTS

3.1 Regional Sustainability Strategy

The Regional Sustainability Strategy (RSS) provides the RDEK with a wide-ranging, long-term planning tool. It equips the region with a sustainability lens to guide and evaluate operations and decision-making. The RSS was adopted by the Board on October 3, 2014.

During the RSS public consultation process, it was evident that the environment is a primary concern for the region's residents. The protection of the natural environment is consistently ranked as one of the most important considerations when decisions are made about development and economic activities. The natural environment is also integral to both the quality of life of individuals for recreational purposes and the provision of economic opportunities for many businesses.

3.2 Regional Parks Plan

The purpose of the Regional Parks Plan is to determine the goals and objectives of the RDEK's regional park and trails system, to set criteria for additions to the regional parks and trail system, to establish policy for the RDEK's administration of park land or cash-in-lieu from a developer at time of subdivision, to initiate standards for the regulation, administration and operation of park and trail facilities and to identify existing park and trail services and their funding mechanism.

3.3 Jaffray, Tie Lake, Rosen Lake Land Use and Floodplain Management Bylaw

The Land Use Bylaw was adopted in July 1999 and is the regulatory tool used by the RDEK to establish development provisions for individual parcels of land. The land use bylaw establishes permitted uses, development density and parcel size, and other development controls such as building setbacks, building height and parking. The Land Use Bylaw also provides policies and guidelines to direct the RDEK in future decision making.

The lake accesses are zoned P-1, Public Institutional Zone which supports the use of the land for park purposes.

3.4 Parks and Trails Regulation and Fee Bylaw

Adopted in 2019, the Parks and Trails Regulation and Fee Bylaw outlines regulations and fees related to the use and management of all parks within the RDEK and acts as an enforcement tool if required.

4 ECOSYSTEM & HABITAT

4.1 Invasive Plants

Invasive plants are typically non-native plants that have been introduced to British Columbia without the insect predators and plant pathogens that help keep them in check in their native habitats. For this reason and because of their aggressive growth, these alien plants can be highly destructive, competitive, and difficult to control.

The Ministry of Forests administers the *BC Weed Control Act*. As stated in the *Weed Control Act*, all landowners and occupiers in the Province of BC have a legal responsibility to control provincially and regionally listed invasive plants. The *Weed Control Act* is enforced within the East Kootenay through RDEK Bylaw No. 2711.

The RDEK is responsible for control of invasive plants on the lake accesses.

4.2 Wildlife

The lake accesses consist of limited infrastructure and alteration of the natural environment. Infrastructure should not impede wildlife access or usage of the lake accesses.

4.3 Natural Hazards

4.3.1 Alluvial Fans and Flooding

The lake accesses are not within alluvial fan or flood hazard areas. The water level is dependent on ground water and there is one outflow. The water level on Rosen Lake is managed by the Rosen Lake water level control structure. The dam is located adjacent to the Audia Road Lake Access (LA 179).

4.3.2 Wildfire

The lake accesses are designated as high wildfire hazard areas. The lake accesses are within the Jaffray Fire Protection Service Area.

5 PARK VISION

5.1 Goal

The primary goal of the lake accesses is to provide access to the lake shoreline for non-waterfront property owners in the Rosen Lake area and the secondary goal is to provide limited access for the general public.

5.2 Key Management Issues

The lake accesses were created as part of the subdivision approval processes that created lots around Rosen Lake. The size of the lake accesses limits the amount of recreational infrastructure that can be accommodated. An on-going management issue is that the lake accesses do not accommodate vehicular parking except along the adjacent roadway. The lake accesses are intended for use by local residents and are intended to be accessed primarily by walking or cycling to the access. Ensuring the safety of users who utilize the lake accesses for recreational lake access, such as swimming is also an on-going management issue. The lake accesses are not supervised and there is potential for conflict between swimmers and boat users on the lake. A designated swim area is maintained seasonally through the installation of swim buoys and line on both the east and west accesses. With the exception of the outhouses, the lake accesses are user maintained with users responsible to apply the 'pack it in, pack it out' philosophy for garbage. Noxious invasive weed management is an ongoing priority for all RDEK facilities.

5.3 Public Safety

The RDEK prides itself on the quality of services provided to the public including the condition of RDEK parks and trails in relation to public safety. To reduce the risk of liability associated with park use by the public, the RDEK has developed a detailed park inspection policy which includes frequency and content of inspections and encompasses all aspects of the park use in relation to public safety.

6 PRIORITY ACTIONS & COST ESTIMATE

The following is a list of potential improvements to the lake accesses. It is a guideline and does not commit the RDEK to any particular course of action or investment in park infrastructure. The proposed timeframe for the improvements may change depending on future funding, human resource capacity and community involvement. The improvements could be funded through allocating funds through the annual budgeting process. Should a community or stewardship group be interested in performing maintenance or enhancement, alternative funding mechanisms could include community fundraising efforts. The plan will be periodically reviewed by the RDEK. The plan will also be considered during the preparation of five-year financial plans.

Basic operational and maintenance items such as removing danger trees and invasive plant control are not included in the following list as they are considered to be regular maintenance items included in the annual operating budget.

<u>2025-2031</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Bench for West Access	\$2500
Bench for East Access	\$2500
TOTAL	\$5000