



Sea-to-Sky LRMP

Land and Resource Management Plan



April 2008



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Honourable Barry Penner
Minister of Environment

Honourable Richard Neufeld
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Honourable Michael de Jong
Minister of Aboriginal Relations and
Reconciliation

Honourable Kevin Krueger
Minister of State for Mining

Honourable Stan Hagen
Minister of Tourism, Sport and the Arts

Dear Colleagues:

On behalf of Cabinet, I am pleased to confirm the approval of the Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP), and convey it to all participating ministries for implementation. The Coast Inter-agency Management Committee (CIAMC) will be responsible for co-ordinating the Sea-to-Sky LRMP implementation activities.

This document will assist government agencies by providing policy direction on the management of important land and resources in the Sea-to-Sky LRMP area, and provide direction for the establishment of landscape level legal objectives. The Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Integrated Land Management Bureau, Lower Mainland Service Centre is now responsible for ensuring that the Sea-to-Sky LRMP is monitored and reviewed.

I wish to thank the Sea-to-Sky planning forum members, local government representatives and provincial agency staff for their considerable dedication and effort in the development of this plan for the management of land and resources in the Sea-to-Sky LRMP area. The ability of the plan participants to work together towards finding a balance of cultural, environmental and economic values for lands and resources in the plan area is a significant achievement. We encourage the plan participants to continue to support the LRMP by participating in plan implementation and monitoring activities, as identified in the LRMP.

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I would especially like to commend the leadership and representatives of the First Nations in the plan area as our government-to-government discussions and land use plan agreements have enriched the Sea-to-Sky LRMP with the inclusion of important cultural land use values and perspectives. Our building of agreements and partnerships has exemplified respect, recognition and reconciliation. These types of partnerships are helping us to foster a new relationship which is essential to the successful implementation the Sea-to-Sky LRMP.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Pat Bell', with a stylized, cursive script.

Pat Bell
Minister of Agriculture and Lands

pc: John Bones, Assistant Deputy Minister, ILMB
Kevin Kriese, Project Directors, ILMB Smithers office

Executive Summary

The Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) is a sub-regional land use plan covering approximately 1,091,000 hectares to the north of Greater Vancouver and east of the Sunshine Coast. The Sea-to-Sky Plan Area's eastern boundary abuts Stein Valley Nlaka'pamux Heritage Park. The area overlaps the Squamish Forest District and includes the majority of Garibaldi Park.

The LRMP provides direction for future planning and management of natural resources, and a framework to resolve land use issues. The Sea-to-Sky LRMP process is consistent with provincial government policy for land use planning. The LRMP is built upon the outcomes of government-to-government discussions between the Province and First Nations, and on recommendations put forward by a public planning forum representing a range of resource sectors. The overall process of plan development took five years.

The Minister of Agriculture and Lands approved the Sea-to-Sky LRMP in April 2008. Copies of the LRMP can be obtained from the Surrey office of the Integrated Land Management Bureau or online at <http://ilmbwww.gov.bc.ca/lup/>.

Overview of Management Direction

The LRMP contains two levels of management direction that, taken together, reflect an overall vision for land use and resource management in the Plan Area:

- **General Management Direction**, which applies for the range of land and resource values throughout the Plan Area; and
- **Land Use Zones**, where area-specific direction applies to address the values for the zone.

General Management Direction

The LRMP provides General Management Direction under sixteen headings (access, cultural heritage values, forest health, recreation, riparian and aquatic habitats, water, wildfire management, wildlife and biodiversity, bald eagle, deer, moose, mountain goat, grizzly bear, marbled murrelet, spotted owl, and visual quality). These categories are intended to reflect the needs and interests of all users and values, and to complement each other.

The General Management Direction applies to all resources and activities throughout the Plan Area, within the context of other legislation, policies, processes, operational guidelines, and land use agreements with First Nations.

Land Use Zones

Land Use Zones in the Sea-to-Sky Plan Area include (Map 1):

- The **All Resource Uses Permitted Zone**, which includes the **Frontcountry Area** and **Cultural Management Areas**;
- **Wildland (Mining/Tourism Permitted) Zones**; and
- **Protected Areas**, which include existing **Parks** and new **Conservancies**.

A. All Resource Uses Permitted Zone – 47% of the Plan Area

The All Resource Uses Permitted Zone is the largest land use zone in the Plan Area. Within this zone the range of resource uses and activities may be considered, subject to existing legislation, policy, and land use agreements with First Nations.

There are two specific sub-areas within the All Resource Uses Permitted Zone:

- The **Frontcountry Area** follows the major transportation corridors in the Plan Area. The Frontcountry Area is recognized as the gateway through which all visitors to the region pass and where the majority of residents make their home. The Frontcountry Area sees intensive public and commercial recreational use. Visual quality and recreation values are primary foci for the management of the Frontcountry Area.
- **Cultural Management Areas** are the outcomes of government-to-government discussions between the Province and First Nations. Cultural Management Areas have high First Nations cultural values, and development and use of these areas must be conducted in a manner that protects First Nations cultural values and ecological integrity, and that is consistent with the management direction contained in the land use agreements with First Nations. There are nine Cultural Management Areas in the Plan Area.

B. Wildland (Mining/Tourism Permitted) Zones – 27% of the Plan Area

Wildland (Mining/Tourism Permitted) Zones (“Wildland Zones”) have been identified in recognition of their First Nations cultural values, high wildlife habitat values, backcountry recreation values, and remote, natural, wilderness characteristics. Wildland Zones are intended to permit tourism and subsurface resource development while maintaining these values. Commercial timber harvesting is not allowed, nor is the infrastructure of independent power projects (IPPs), including but not limited to commercial run-of-river hydroelectric power generation (waterpower IPPs).

One of four emphases has been assigned to individual Wildland Zones to reflect their primary resource value(s):

- **Cultural:** First Nations spiritual, cultural, and traditional renewable resource harvesting activities.
- **Recreation:** Non-commercial (public) recreational activities.
- **Tourism:** Commercial recreational (guided adventure tourism) activities.
- **Wildlife:** Functional habitat for wildlife.

Area-specific management direction may be provided for individual Wildland Zones. Management direction for Cultural Wildland Zones is an outcome of government-to-government discussions between the Province and First Nations.

C. Protected Areas (Parks and Conservancies) – 26% of the LRMP area

a. Existing Parks – 22% of the LRMP area

Existing provincial parks were identified prior to the initiation of the LRMP development process, and were not discussed as part of the public planning process or government-to-government discussions with First Nations. Existing parks are listed below.

Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan

Park	Area (ha)
Alice Lake Park	404
Baynes Island Ecological Reserve	45
Birkenhead Lake Park	10,053
Blackcomb Glacier Park	244
Brackendale Eagles Park	710
Brandywine Falls Park	146
Callaghan Lake Park	2,693
Clendenning Park	29,182
Cypress Park (portion)	838
Garibaldi Park (portion)	144,093
Golden Ears Park (portion)	2,079
Indian Arm Park (portion)	2,934
Joffre Lakes Park	1,480
Murrin Park	24
Nairn Falls Park	180
Pinecone-Burke Park (portion)	6,520
Porteau Cove Park	17
Porteau Cove Recreation Area	1
Shannon Falls Park	88
Stawamus Chief Park	522
Tantalus Park	10,935
Upper Lillooet Park	19,996
TOTAL	232,963

b, Conservancies – 4% of the LRMP area

There are eight Conservancies in the Plan Area. In order to protect the high value of these areas to First Nations and the public, industrial resource development activities such as commercial logging, mining, hydroelectric development, and new roads are not permitted. Government-to-government agreements with First Nations specify interim strategic management direction for individual Conservancies and this management direction is included in the LRMP. More detailed management direction will be defined through collaborative Conservancy management planning between the Province and First Nations, and may identify certain other uses and activities as acceptable.

At the time of LRMP approval, discussions were ongoing regarding the naming of Conservancies and other Land Use Zones that fall within the territories of both the Lil'wat and Squamish Nations. Interim names for these Conservancies (Upper Soo¹, Upper Elaho², and Callaghan³) are presented in the following table and used throughout the LRMP, pending the outcomes of these discussions. These names may be revised by agreement of interested First Nations and the Province.

Conservancy	Approximate area (ha)
Callaghan	8,223
Estétiwilh / Sigurd Creek	1,082
I7loqaw7 / 100 Lakes	1,028
K'zuzált / Twin Two	2,127
Qwalímak / Upper Birkenhead	4,806
Upper Elaho	10,128
Upper Rogers Kólji7	3,898
Upper Soo	9,993
TOTAL	44,887

The creation of the Qwalímak / Upper Birkenhead Conservancy resulted in isolated pockets of Crown land between the Conservancy and the existing Birkenhead Lake Provincial Park. The boundary of Birkenhead Lake Provincial Park was extended to fill these small gaps (see Map 1).

Implementation and Monitoring

The LRMP is implemented through the application of plan direction to the on-the-ground management of land and resources. The implementation process is largely the responsibility of provincial government agencies in accordance with their respective mandates. Implementation and monitoring activities are subject to the availability of resources and are considered in the context of the provincial government's overall priorities.

The monitoring of plan implementation will help to ensure that the intent of the plan is reflected in land and resource management decisions. First Nations and the public have a role in monitoring the results of LRMP implementation and the extent to which the stated management direction is being achieved.

1 The Lil'wat Nation name for this area is Sú7a.

2 The Squamish Nation name for this area is Nsfiyxnitem t'la sútich. The Lil'wat Nation name for this area is Ílacwten.

3 The Lil'wat Nation name for this area is Scwálem. The Squamish Nation name for this area is Páyakéntsut.

Monitoring of plan implementation may occur through a Plan Implementation and Monitoring Committee (PIMC) comprised of representatives from First Nations, sector-based interests, and local governments.

The Coast Inter-Agency Management Committee will direct the preparation of an annual monitoring report by relevant agencies to outline the status of LRMP implementation. The report will be made available to First Nations and members of the public. Plan updates and amendments may occur where appropriate, in accordance with applicable provincial policy direction.

Any government-to-government engagement between the Province and First Nations on LRMP implementation will be in accordance with existing land use planning agreements and provincial consultation guidelines.

Map 1. Land Use Zones

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The Planning Context

1.0 Introduction

The Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) process was undertaken to provide greater certainty for local economic development and the long-term sustainability of ecological, social and cultural values. The plan was developed to balance the economic, environmental, and social interests within the Plan Area and considering a wider regional and provincial context.

As a component of BC's Land Use Strategy, an LRMP is a sub-regional plan that provides strategic direction for the management and use of all provincially administered lands and resources. This direction will also guide operational plans such as Forest Stewardship Plans and management plans developed by commercial recreation operators.

The LRMP applies only to land and resources administered by the Crown in right of the Province. It does not apply to federally administered lands and resources, Indian reserves, private land, or areas administered by municipal or regional governments.

This plan was developed in two stages:

- Stage 1. Recommendations were presented in 2004 by a Planning Forum, with involvement of members of the public representing a range of resource sectors, local government officials, and provincial natural resource agencies.
- Stage 2. Planning Forum recommendations were confirmed and built upon during subsequent government-to-government discussions with First Nations. Government-to-government discussions with First Nations are described in Section 1.3.

The Planning Forum provided the primary venue for public involvement, with seats for local representatives of sectors including agriculture, environment, forestry, labour, non-motorized public recreation, motorized public recreation, backcountry tourism, frontcountry tourism, fish and wildlife, energy, mineral resources and aggregates, and local elected officials via the Elected Officials Forum. Draft versions of the plan were presented to the public at Open Houses held in 2002 and 2007 in Squamish, Whistler, and Pemberton. Comments received from the public during the Open Houses were considered during the plan development and review process.

In addition to incorporating the outcomes of government-to-government discussions with First Nations, the LRMP includes the outcomes of land use planning related to the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Nordic facilities in the Callaghan Valley.

The anticipated effects of the LRMP on socio-economic and environmental conditions were assessed, and compared to the anticipated conditions in the absence of an LRMP (the status quo situation). This assessment helped decision makers consider the social, economic and environmental implications of the final LRMP prior to its approval. This assessment is available on the Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) website at <http://ilmbwww.gov.bc.ca/lup/>.

1.1 Area Description

Plan Area: The Sea-to-Sky Plan Area (the “Plan Area”) is located north of Greater Vancouver and east of the Sunshine Coast. The eastern boundary abuts Stein Valley Nlaka’pamux Heritage Park. The area overlaps the Squamish Forest District and includes the majority of Garibaldi Park. It is approximately 1,091,000 ha in size.

Physical Environment: Four major watersheds comprise the Plan Area: the Indian River (draining into Indian Arm), the Gates River system (draining into Anderson Lake), the Squamish River system (draining into Howe Sound) and the Lillooet River system (draining through Harrison Lake into the Fraser River). The area is dominated by steep mountains, with glaciated terrain such as the Pemberton Icefields, and fertile river valleys.

The Plan Area has extensive forested lands that transition from coastal forests of wet Coastal Western Hemlock along Howe Sound to much drier Interior Douglas Fir zones in the Lillooet River watershed. The ecosystems in the area provide habitat for a variety of fish and wildlife, including nationally and provincially significant species.

People: The three larger communities in the Plan Area are Squamish, Whistler, and Pemberton. There are numerous smaller communities, including Baptiste Smith, Britannia Beach, D’Arcy, Furry Creek, Lions Bay, Mt. Currie, Port Douglas, and Skatin. The resident population of the area was approximately 33,000 in 2006⁴.

Seven First Nations have reserve lands and asserted traditional territory in the Sea-to-Sky Plan Area: the In-SHUCK-ch, Lil’wat (Mount Currie), Musqueam, Stat’imc (including N’Quat qua), Squamish, Stó:lō, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations (Map 2).

1.2 Regulatory Context

The Sea-to-Sky LRMP has been approved by the Provincial Cabinet. The LRMP provides strategic direction to guide operational land and resource based activities, and also directs planning processes at a more detailed scale, such as access management and sustainable resource management planning.

The LRMP is intended to help regulatory agencies manage resources in an integrated and balanced manner. The plan is implemented within the provincial and federal legislative and policy framework of the day. Some components of the plan are implemented as legal designations or objectives. The remainder of the plan provides policy guidance to decision-makers to consider along with applicable legislation and policy.

First Nations:

- Aboriginal rights receive protection under Section 35(1) of the *Constitution Act* (1982). A number of the First Nations with traditional territories in the Plan Area are in the treaty process. The LRMP does not limit treaty negotiations and settlements, and any outcomes of treaty negotiations take precedence over the LRMP.

⁴ Based on 2006 Census: Population and Dwelling Counts for Squamish-Lillooet Region without the population of the municipality of Lillooet. Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/start.html>)

- The government of Canada administers federal lands and Indian reserves. The latter are governed by First Nations tribal and band organizations. The LRMP does not apply to these lands.
- First Nations in the Plan Area and the Province have developed land use planning agreements that reflect the outcomes of government-to-government discussions. These agreements harmonize First Nations land stewardship interests and/or land use plans with the LRMP (see Section 1.3).

Private lands: The LRMP does not apply to private lands. Uses and activities on private land are regulated by local governments in accordance with powers described in the *Local Government Act* and *Community Charter*. Local governments in the Plan Area include the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District and small geographic components of the Fraser Valley Regional District and Metro Vancouver, as well as the Village of Pemberton, Resort Municipality of Whistler, District of Squamish, and Village of Lions Bay.

Forest practices: Some components of the LRMP are implemented through the establishment of “objectives set by government” for the purposes of the *Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)*, under legislation such as the *Land Act*, the Land Use Objectives Regulation, and the Government Actions Regulation. Forest and range tenure holders are required to create results through the implementation of operational plans (e.g. Forest Stewardship Plans, Range Use Plans, Range Stewardship Plans, and Woodlot Licence Plans) that are consistent with objectives set by government.

Recreation (commercial and non-commercial): The LRMP distinguishes *commercial* from *non-commercial* recreation because of implications for how Crown land is accessed and managed.

- **Commercial recreation**, officially called *guided adventure tourism*, refers to outdoor recreational activities provided on a fee-for-service basis, with a focus on experiences in a natural environment.
- **Non-commercial (or public) recreation** refers to recreational activities that are undertaken by individuals or groups, in a voluntary, non-profit capacity. For the most part public recreation is unorganised and unguided.

A number of different regulatory and non-regulatory tools are used to manage public and commercial recreational use on provincial Crown lands. These include the following:

- Under the *Land Act*, specific requirements governing commercial recreation uses are set out in tenure agreements developed with individual tenure holders. These agreements may restrict or limit the types of uses allowed within a particular tenure area or require that the tenure holder undertake specific activities as a condition of their tenure. Although guide outfitters and angling guides are tenured under the *Wildlife Act* for activities within their operating area, permanent improvements such as cabins are tenured under the *Land Act*.
- A number of organizations hold commercial outdoor recreation tenures or community and institutional tenures issued under the *Land Act*, or partnership agreements to manage established recreational sites and trails under *FRPA*. These tenures provide access to and exclusive use of an area of Crown land, e.g. for a cabin or for research or instructional purposes, but activities are not undertaken for profit.
- Interpretive forest sites, recreation sites and recreation trails may be formally established and objectives set for their management (Section 56 of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*);
- Legal orders may be developed to restrict or prohibit specific types of uses on Crown land, such as motorized recreational use; and
- Non-commercial (public) recreation is generally managed through non-regulatory approaches such as the encouragement of voluntary compliance through education, signage, etc.

Mining: The management direction in the Sea-to-Sky LRMP is consistent with the Province's two-zone policy for mineral exploration and mining. The two-zone policy and supporting legislation provides that all Crown land outside of protected areas is open to tenure acquisition, mineral exploration and mine development, including suitable access required to undertake these activities, subject to applicable mineral legislation. Consistent with the two-zone policy and legislation, the objectives, measures/indicators and implementation direction in this plan are not intended to unduly delay, restrict or prohibit responsible mineral exploration or mining activities.

Other tenured activity on Crown lands: Management direction in the LRMP is considered during the process of tenuring activities under the *Land Act*. Where necessary, Sections 15 – 17 of the *Land Act* may be applied to areas of Crown land to restrict a particular activity from occurring in these areas, or to establish conditions that must be met before an activity is permitted.

Parks and Protected Areas: Parks are managed under the authority of the Ministry of Environment. New Conservancies are established through the *Park (Conservancy Enabling) Amendment Act* (2006) and are maintained under protected areas legislation.

Map 2. First Nations Territories in the Plan Area

1.3 First Nations and the LRMP

1.3.1 Introduction

In 2005, government-to-government discussions were initiated between the Province and First Nations whose territories overlap the Sea-to-Sky Plan Area. The purpose of these discussions was to harmonize these First Nations' land stewardship interests and/or land use plans with the LRMP Consultation Draft (April 2006), which was based on the outcomes of the public Planning Forum. The government-to-government process was consistent with *The New Relationship*⁵, which sets out a vision and principles for a government-to-government relationship between the Province and First Nations.

Government-to-government discussions in the Sea-to-Sky area resulted in:

- Land Use Planning Agreements between the Province and the In-SHUCK-ch, Lil'wat and Squamish Nations. The agreements set out specific changes and additions to the Sea-to-Sky LRMP based on the specific interests and concerns of each Nation within their respective territory. Land use zoning and management direction specified in the agreements have been incorporated into the LRMP. If there is an inconsistency between the direction in the LRMP and a land use planning agreement, the direction in the agreement will apply.
- a Partnership Agreement with the Tsleil-Waututh Nation to collaboratively develop an integrated land and resource management plan for the Indian River watershed.

Copies of these agreements are available from the Surrey office of the Integrated Land Management Bureau and online at <http://ilmbwww.gov.bc.ca/lup/>.

Section 1.3.2 provides more information on the agreements between the Province and individual First Nations. During implementation of the LRMP the Province will continue to consult with First Nations that did not participate in government-to-government discussions, and will seek to address their interests during the processes that flow from the LRMP such as access management planning and landscape level planning.

The Province will exercise its duty to consult with all First Nations on matters related to planning and management of lands and resources on Crown lands within their traditional territories. All parties submitting an application for resource development on Crown lands in the Plan Area are strongly encouraged to discuss the proposal with all First Nations whose territory overlaps with the area of the proposed activity (see Map 2).

1.3.2 First Nations Land Use Planning Agreements

1.3.2.1 In-SHUCK-ch Nation

The In-SHUCK-ch Nation and the Province signed a Strategic Land Use Planning Agreement on July 6 2007. The In-SHUCK-ch Nation and the Province will continue to work collaboratively on a government-to-government basis on matters related to the implementation of the Agreement and the LRMP.

⁵ http://www.gov.bc.ca/arr/newrelationship/down/new_relationship.pdf

As an outcome of the government-to-government process, the Province and In-SHUCK-ch Nation will complete a consultation protocol to facilitate improved information sharing. This protocol will address the conservation of cultural and heritage resources within areas of integrated resource management that are of historic and contemporary significance to the In-SHUCK-ch Nation.

The In-SHUCK-ch Nation Land Stewardship Statement describes the views of the Nation on land stewardship and includes a list of places within the In-SHUCK-ch territory that are particularly important for the protection of cultural and traditional use values. A number of these places are within the Sea-to-Sky Plan Area. The Land Stewardship Statement is presented in full in Appendix 1.

The In-SHUCK-ch Nation was at Stage 5 of the Treaty process at the time that the Sea-to-Sky LRMP was approved. If a final treaty agreement is completed, the provisions of the LRMP will no longer apply to Treaty Settlement Lands.

1.3.2.2 Lil'wat Nation

The Lil'wat Nation and the Province signed an Agreement on Land Use Planning in April 2008. The Agreement includes new strategic zoning and management direction to harmonize Lil'wat cultural, economic, and conservation interests with the LRMP. The Agreement also includes provisions for processes and projects, such as a small-scale forestry program, added protection for old growth and sensitive ecosystems, and commercial recreation development opportunities. The Lil'wat Nation and the Province will continue to work together on matters related to the implementation of the Agreement and the LRMP.

The Agreement identifies A7x7úlñecw (Spirited Ground) Areas, which are places of high cultural value. When a developer/proponent encounters an A7x7úlñecw (Spirited Ground) Area, the Lil'wat Nation requests that the developer/proponent contact the Lil'wat Lands and Resources Department to gain knowledge of the specific interests associated with the area.

The Agreement did not resolve land use zoning and management direction for the Mkwál'ts / Ure Creek Area at the time of LRMP approval. The Lil'wat Nation and the Province will continue to seek a resolution on this area. While these discussions continue, resource management will be guided by existing direction as defined in the LRMP. If a resolution is reached, the LRMP will be amended to reflect the new management direction.

The Lil'wat Nation prepared the Lil'wat Land Use Plan in 2006 to express their interests and values associated with the lands and resources within Lil'wat Nation Traditional Territory. The Lil'wat Land Use Plan identifies a number of zones across the territory, including Nt'ákmen Areas which are "important natural and cultural areas that enable the Lil'wat people to participate in traditional activities and express their connection to the land." The Lil'wat Land Use Plan is the basis for harmonizing the Lil'wat Nation's interests with the LRMP. Nt'ákmen Areas were focus areas for the creation of LRMP Conservancies, Cultural Wildland Zones, and Cultural Management Areas, which are described in following sections. The Lil'wat Nation Territorial Vision and a map of Nt'ákmen and Stewardship Areas are presented in Appendix 2.

1.3.2.3 Squamish Nation

The Squamish Nation and the Province signed an Agreement on Land Use Planning on July 26 2007. The Agreement outlines jointly agreed management direction for a portion of Squamish Nation territory within the Sea-to-Sky Plan Area. The Agreement contains management direction for Kwékwayex Kwelháynexw ta Skwxwú7mesh Temíxw (Squamish Nation Wild Spirit Places), Síiyamin Síiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural sites), Úxwumixw (village sites) and Skwxwú7mesh-úhl Snéwáyelh (cultural training areas). It also provides recommendations for commercial recreation zoning. The Squamish

Nation and the Province will continue to work collaboratively on a government-to-government basis on matters related to the implementation of the land use agreement and the LRMP.

The Squamish Nation completed the Xay Temíxw Land Use Plan in 2001. The Xay Temíxw Land Use Plan presents a Squamish Nation vision for the protection, management and use of land and resources within the portion of Squamish Nation territory that overlaps the Sea to Sky Plan Area. The Agreement on land use planning is the basis for harmonizing of the Xay Temíxw Land Use Plan, including Kwékwayex Kwelháynexw ta Skwxwú7mesh Temíxw (Squamish Nation Wild Spirit Places), and the Sea-to-Sky LRMP. A map of Kwékwayex Kwelháynexw ta Skwxwú7mesh Temíxw (Squamish Nation Wild Spirit Places) is presented in Appendix 3.

1.3.2.4 Tsleil-Waututh Nation

The Tsleil-Waututh Nation and the Province signed a Partnership Agreement to develop an Integrated Land and Resource Management Plan for the Indian River Watershed on December 9 2005. The Indian River Watershed Integrated Land and Resource Management Plan will be guided by the Tsleil-Waututh Nation's vision for the watershed and the Province's general framework for strategic land use plans. The plan will address the interests of the Nation, the Province, and other stakeholders in the Indian River Watershed Planning Area (see Map 1), and will provide objectives for sustainable development and conservation of environmental values in the watershed. It will expand upon the general management direction for the watershed specified in the Sea-to-Sky LRMP.

In July 2007, Tsleil-Waututh Nation completed a Bioregional Atlas for the Indian River Watershed. The Bioregional Atlas is a living document that serves as a comprehensive collection of information on the resources and values in the watershed, drawing on scientific and traditional sources of knowledge. The Bioregional Atlas will inform the development of the Indian River Watershed Integrated Land and Resource Management Plan.

2.0 Economy of the Plan Area

The economy of the Sea-to-Sky Plan Area is diverse, supporting a number of resource-based sectors including agriculture, energy, forestry, mining, tourism and recreation, and transportation. These sectors make an important contribution to development and employment in the region.

Section 2.0 describes a number of economic sectors in the Plan Area. All economic activities in the area must be consistent with relevant legislation and policy. Resource management direction throughout the LRMP document identifies values and issues that need to be addressed during these activities in order to ensure that an appropriate balance of economic, cultural, social and environmental values is maintained.

The primary information in this section was taken from *Sea-to-Sky LRMP Socio-Economic and Environmental Base Case Update* (S. Nicol and R Sunderman 2005) and *Sea-to-Sky LRMP Socio-Economic Assessment* (S. Nicol, G. Robinson and R Sunderman 2008).

2.1 Agriculture

The Sea-to-Sky Plan Area has just over 5,000 hectares of agricultural land, about one-third of which is maintained in crops. Most of the farming in the Plan Area takes place within the Agricultural Land Reserve, about 98 per cent of which lies within municipal boundaries. A large proportion of the arable land, particularly in the Pemberton Valley, is within Indian Reserves.

The Pemberton Valley area has the largest acreage in active production, primarily in seed potatoes, alfalfa, and cattle ranching. There is also small cluster of organic growers in the Pemberton area.

There are a small number of range tenures (grazing permits) in the plan area. These tenures are located in the upper meadows of Miller Creek.

2.2 Energy

Both geothermal and hydroelectric production have been identified as potential or existing energy resources in the Plan Area. There are no known oil and gas reserves.

2.2.1 Geothermal energy

About half of the Plan Area has high geothermal potential. The Garibaldi Volcanic Belt is the most significant of three principal areas of known geothermal potential in the Lower Mainland. Within this Belt there are six fields, of which the Mount Meager and Mount Caley fields are the most promising.

2.2.2 Hydroelectric power generation

The Plan Area contains numerous waterways identified as having good potential for small-scale power production. The number of power generating facilities in the plan area has increased since 2000. There were nine operating waterpower IPPs in the plan area in 2007.

The Lower Mainland is the main market for power generated in the Plan Area, and BC Hydro expects this market's peak demand for hydroelectricity to grow significantly.

2.3 Forestry

Forestry comprises a significant portion of the Sea-to-Sky economy, particularly in Squamish and rural areas. Approximately 36% of the total land base of the Plan Area is forested, consisting of conifer-dominated temperate rain forests and transitional interior forest. Harvested species include Douglas-fir, red cedar, hemlock, balsam, yellow cedar, pine, spruce, alder, and cottonwood. Less than half of the forested land contributes to, and is available for, long term timber supply as part of the timber harvesting land base.

The Plan Area coincides with the Squamish Forest District, which is made up of two administrative units: Tree Farm Licence (TFL) 38 and the Soo Timber Supply Area (TSA).

- TFL 38 covers approximately 189,000 hectares, of which 54,357 ha (29%) are forested and 32,349 hectares are considered part of the current timber harvesting land base. Effective March 2007, the allowable annual cut (AAC) for TFL 38 was 250,500 m³.⁶
- The Soo TSA covers approximately 826,000 hectares, of which 229,000 hectares (28%) is forested and 123,400 hectares (15%) is considered operable. The second Timber Supply Review (TSR2) was completed in 1999 and established the current AAC of 503,000 m³. In addition, minor volumes are harvested off of Timber Licences (about 25,000 m³/yr) and woodlots (about 14,000 m³/yr).

Western Forest Products Limited permanently closed its Woodfibre Pulp Mill in 2006. International Forest Products Limited permanently closed its Empire Sawmill in Squamish in 2004. Most of the timber harvested from the Plan Area is towed by tugboats to manufacturing facilities in the Lower Mainland. There are a number of smaller processing facilities located in Brackendale, Mt. Currie, Whistler, Pemberton, and D'Arcy.

2.4 Mining

About two-thirds of the Plan Area outside of existing protected areas has high to very high metallic mineral potential and about a quarter has high to very high industrial mineral potential.

2.4.1 Industrial minerals

The most prevalent mining activity in the Plan Area is for industrial minerals (aggregate and granite, basalt, rhyolite, dimension stone). There are a number of privately operated sand and gravel pits, quarries and pumice operations. The number of active gravel pits and quarries varies from year to year. Local quarries supply a significant amount of material to Whistler to meet local construction needs.

Large sand and gravel reserves are found near Squamish and between Squamish and Whistler, and there are known granite deposits near Squamish. The geology of the region, its proximity to large industrial centers, and existing road, rail, port and power infrastructure gives it a high potential for further development of industrial mineral resources.

⁶ In establishing this AAC, the Chief Forester attributed 79,500 m³ to Squamish Nation Wild Spirit Places pending resolution of government-to-government discussions regarding the LRMP.

2.4.2 Metallic minerals

In 2007 there were no active metal mines in the Plan Area, though in the past there were several producers that had substantial economic impact while in production, such as Britannia and Northair. The Brandywine Mine near Whistler produced gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in the past, and has the potential for future production.

2.5 Non-timber forest products

Non-timber forest products (NTFPs), also called botanical forest products, are forest resources other than timber that are harvested for commercial, personal or traditional purposes. These include wild edible mushrooms, floral and greenery products, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, wild berries and fruit, and craft products.

For resource management purposes, the harvesting of NTFPs is characterized as subsistence harvesting, commercial picking, and recreational gathering. Currently, only two categories of NTFPs are commercially collected in the Plan Area: wild mushrooms, and greenery and boughs. Subsistence and recreational harvesting remain important secondary resource uses. Many First Nations peoples participate in harvesting for food, decorative, or medicinal purposes.

Several species of wild edible mushrooms are commercially harvested in the Plan Area, such as the pine mushroom (*Tricholoma magnivelare*). Other mushrooms, such as morels (*Morchella* spp) and lobster mushrooms (*Russula* spp) are commercially collected in small numbers. Mushroom harvesting provides part-time employment and supplementary incomes to many resident and non-resident pickers during peak season in a productive year.

2.6 Trapping

There are several trappers active in the Plan Area. Trapping activity is undertaken by those licensed through the provincial system, and by members of First Nations who harvest traditional traplines.

2.7 Tourism and Recreation

The geographic diversity and arresting scenery of the Sea-to-Sky Plan Area provide the backdrop for a variety of regionally significant and world class recreational activities in an outdoor setting. The Sea-to-Sky region is the only area of the province where tourism is the highest ranked basic economic sector, primarily due to its proximity to the Lower Mainland, and to the Resort Municipality of Whistler's high global profile as a tourist destination.

Most of the visitors to the Plan Area are, by definition, tourists⁷. However, many are overnight visitors from Metro Vancouver who make use of public trails and facilities without making use of commercial

⁷ The LRMP distinguishes tourism (an overnight stay away from a usual place of residence) and recreation (day-use in or near a person's usual place of residence). Tourism may or may not involve *commercial recreation*, which is outdoor recreation undertaken on a fee-for-service basis (see Section 1.2).

recreation services. In 1996, approximately 2 million visitors visited Whistler. A total of 900,000 visitors came from non-resident destinations, while the other 1.1 million were BC residents.

Communities in the Plan Area cater to a mix of tourism markets, including skiers, touring travelers, outdoor recreationists, resort visitors, and a large contingent of excursion visitors from Greater Vancouver. Demand for both commercial recreation (guided adventure tourism) and non-commercial (public) recreation by residents and visitors is expected to continue to grow. BC Stats projects a 38% increase in the Lower Mainland region population in the 25 years from 2005 and recreational use in the Plan Area is expected to increase accordingly.

In 2007, Whistler had the bulk of tourism infrastructure, built facilities, and amenities in the Plan Area. Most of the tourism employment in the Plan Area was in Whistler, with the remainder shared between Squamish, Pemberton, and other communities.

About one quarter of all visitors to the Plan Area participate directly in outdoor activities, though the natural features of the region contribute to the experience of all visitors. Outdoor-oriented recreation in the Plan Area is directly dependent on views, fish and wildlife resources, and opportunities to recreate in remote wilderness settings. These are also highly valued by and important to the quality of life of local residents. Both commercial and non-commercial recreation contribute to the local and provincial economy, through the activities themselves, and/or through spending on accommodation, food, transportation and the purchase of equipment.

Prior to the LRMP process, almost a quarter of the Plan Area is in some form of protected area, which is over double the average for the province. Protected areas contribute to the local economy as an attraction to visitors and residents. They also provide opportunities for commercial and non-commercial recreational activities in a front- and backcountry setting.

Recreational activities (commercial and non-commercial) in the Plan Area include:

- Downhill skiing and snowboarding in Whistler;
- Nordic skiing in the Callaghan Valley;
- Backcountry skiing (heli-skiing, cat-skiing and self-propelled) in the Diamond Head, Tricouni Peak and Cypress Peak areas;
- Snowmobiling in the Hurley Road, Pemberton Icefield, Meager Creek, Rutherford and Brandywine Valley areas.
- River activities (rafting and kayaking) on the Elaho, Squamish, Lower Cheakamus, Green, Birkenhead and Lillooet Rivers;
- Other water-based activities (windsurfing, kite-boarding, kayaking/canoeing on lakes, swimming, beach activities) in the Squamish Spit, Corridor Lakes, Porteau Cove areas
- Hiking throughout the Plan Area;
- Mountain Biking near Squamish, Whistler and Pemberton;
- ATV riding in the Sixteen Mile, Brandywine, and Daisy Lake areas;
- Horse trail riding in the Pemberton and Brandywine Valleys;
- Mountain climbing throughout the Plan Area;
- Rock climbing at Stawamus Chief and Malamute Bluffs; and
- Adventure racing.

Hosting the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games is expected to result in a significant addition to the capacity for outdoor recreation the region, particularly in the Callaghan Valley, where nordic skiing

events will be hosted. The development of a new cross-country ski area and other sports facilities and new housing will increase the diversity of winter activities in the area. It is anticipated that national and global media coverage of the area as a result of the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games will continue to generate additional tourist traffic well after the event is completed.

2.7.1 Guided Hunting and Angling

Guide outfitting territories (or portions thereof) in the Plan Area have low harvests and are rarely worked because the financial return does not justify the cost of operation.

Freshwater and saltwater angling are important recreational activities for tourists in the Plan Area, but are often undertaken as secondary activities in conjunction with hiking, backpacking or trail riding. There has been an increase in angling guide licenses as commercial operators respond to heavy demand from Whistler-bound visitors. There are no classified waters in the Plan Area.

Resource Management Direction

3.0 Overview of Resource Management Direction

Resource management direction sets out the goals, objectives and implementation direction for the various land use zones and activities/uses in the Sea-to-Sky Plan Area. This direction is set out as follows:

- Section 4 contains General Management Direction for key values identified as part of the planning process. The General Management Direction applies as a default to all land use zones in the LRMP. If there is an inconsistency between the management direction for a land use zone and the general management direction, the zone-specific direction will apply.
- Section 5 outlines resource management direction applicable to the Land Use Zones identified in the LRMP. This management direction is incremental to the General Management Direction in Section 4.
- Section 6 presents the process associated with LRMP implementation, monitoring and amendment.

Each section has the same general structure and contains some or all of the following:

Description: a brief synopsis of the resource and/or use within the Sea-to-Sky Plan Area

Issues: concerns that were identified during the planning process and that are addressed by the management direction

Goals: desired long-term condition of an overall resource or outcome of resource use

Objectives: desired future condition for individual aspects of the resource or resource use

Measures/Indicators: gauge of success in achieving the objective, based on the best available information and subject to change as knowledge improves

Targets: specific results the plan seeks to achieve for each of the measures/indicators

Implementation Direction: guidance to future planning and management, which may include contextual information to inform the planning of operational activities

Maps: display features or values of interest occur, or where zone- or area-specific management objectives apply

The material in Sections 4 and 5 will be incorporated into an Implementation and Monitoring Plan for the LRMP.

4.0 General Management Direction

4.1 Access

4.1.1 Description

Access refers to the means by which people and materials are transported throughout the Plan Area, and includes roads, trails, waterways, air, and utility corridors. Access routes provide a means for the exchange of goods and services between communities, as well as opportunities for resource exploration, management and extraction. Access routes also enable tourist operators, guide outfitters and trappers to reach their areas of operation. They provide residents of and visitors to the Plan Area with opportunities for recreation and for harvest of resources such as fish, game, and botanical forest products. First Nations rely on access routes, including historic trails, for cultural and sustenance activities.

Highway 99 provides a main transportation link through the Plan Area. Resource roads currently provide broad access to a large proportion of the Plan Area outside of protected areas. However, there are a number of remote areas that can only be accessed by air or water or by snowmobiles in the winter.

Issues:

- Availability of access to support a diverse range of appropriate resource uses and activities.
- Impacts on wildlife and other resource values from increased roaded access.
- Loss of public access to Crown land due to expansion of settlement areas.

Goals:

- Efficient and coordinated network of access roads.
- Crown land disposition managed to ensure reasonable and adequate public access.
- Suitable access to undertake allowable activities.

4.1.2 Resource Management Direction

Objective 1: Access
To coordinate access requirements among multiple resource users in order to ensure adequate access to the landbase while minimizing impacts to other resource values (e.g., wildlife).
Implementation Direction
<p>a) Undertake coordinated access management planning (CAMP) for the Plan Area. The following are considerations for the CAMP process:</p> <p>i) Access management (e.g., controls or restrictions) is a very contentious issue and it must be implemented carefully and concurrent with a public information program that explains the</p>

reasons for the access controls.

- ii) This initiative should be developed and implemented with input by First Nations, resource users, local governments, and the public.
- iii) Access control points should be chosen to protect the resource of concern (e.g., grizzly bear spring forage areas, non-motorized recreation use areas, etc.) while not unduly restricting motorized access.
- iv) Access control is generally meant to restrict vehicular access, not close an area to human access. If people want to walk, bicycle or ski past a gate, they may do so.
- v) The actual location of an access control point should be determined after consultation with relevant government agencies, First Nations and stakeholders.

Contextual Information for Consideration during Future Planning and Management

Higher habitat values are typically found on south-facing slopes. For this reason, preferentially locating development infrastructure (roads, electricity transmission lines, etc.) on the north-facing side of valleys is thought to contribute to the maintenance of wildlife values. Likewise, where there is a choice, the preference is to deactivate roads on the south-facing side of valleys.

4.2 Cultural Heritage Values

4.2.1 Description

The Plan Area has a rich heritage reflecting past and present uses by aboriginal and non-aboriginal people. Three types of cultural and heritage resources occur in the Plan Area:

- **Archaeological sites** have physical remains of past human activity. Examples include old grave sites, rock art, old village sites, and lithic scatters (rock chips – often obsidian - from making stone tools).
- **First Nations cultural places** are areas with cultural importance to First Nations. These places are not necessarily associated with past physical remains and may or may not be used to this day by local First Nations communities. Examples include fishing sites, hunting camps, traditional trails, berry picking areas, and legend/sacred places. Cultural places are not formally and categorically protected; however, the provincial and federal governments have a legal obligation to work closely with First Nations to ensure traditional use sites are respected and not unduly impacted. The LRMP sets out management direction for three types of cultural places: cultural sites, village sites and Spirited Ground Areas (Section 4.2.2).
- **Historic sites** are usually sites with historic significance associated with non-aboriginal heritage. Examples include locations of old pioneer settlements, historic buildings, pioneer trails, etc. The Britannia mine site is an example of a historic site.

Some cultural and heritage resources automatically receive formal protection under the *Heritage Conservation Act* (1996). These include pre-1846 archaeological sites and artifacts, including culturally modified trees, aboriginal rock art, and any burial places with historical or archaeological value. When these are encountered during development activities, there is a legal requirement under the *Heritage Conservation Act* to report the discovery, and to cease activities until the site's significance can be assessed.

Issues:

- Cultural and heritage resources are at risk of damage or destruction as a result of human use and development activities.

Goals:

- Recognize and respect the cultural heritage values associated with archaeological sites, First Nations cultural places, and pioneer heritage sites in planning and management of all resource development activities.

4.2.2 Resource Management Direction within First Nations Cultural Places

Map 3 shows First Nations cultural places (cultural sites, village sites, and Spirited Ground Areas) in the Plan Area for which management direction is currently provided in the LRMP and government-to-government agreements (see below). The map may not show all cultural places in the Plan Area. The types of cultural places have been defined by the First Nations and reflect their understanding of the cultural heritage values of importance to them. Some of these places may fall within the asserted territories of more than one First Nation. Implementation of LRMP management direction, and any consultation over development in these places, should consider the values and interests of all First Nations in whose territory the cultural place is located.

The Province will exercise its duty to consult with all First Nations on matters related to planning and management of lands and resources on Crown lands within their traditional territories. All parties submitting an application for resource development on Crown lands in the Plan Area are strongly encouraged to discuss the proposal with all First Nations whose territory overlaps with the area of the proposed activity (see Map 2).

4.2.2.1 cúmvqs (Franks Creek)

Management Intent: cúmvqs Cultural Site
The In-SHUCK-ch Nation will complete an economic development strategy by July 2012 that clarifies the types of commercial recreation development that would be compatible with the maintenance of the cultural values of the site.
Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain cultural and heritage resources. To maintain important economic, recreation, and conservation values. To provide opportunities for recreational and tourism use.
Interim Implementation Direction
Proposed economic development will be sensitive to cultural and heritage resources.

4.2.2.2 In-SHUCK-ch Mountain

The In-SHUCK-ch Mountain cultural site is a special management area that is partially within the Lower Lillooet Cultural Management Area (Section 5.1.4.2A). The cultural site also overlaps with Garibaldi Provincial Park. It is managed as four sub-zones (Map 4):

- Sub-zone 1: Area within Garibaldi Provincial Park;
- Sub-zone 2: Upper slopes of In-SHUCK-ch Mountain to the edge of Garibaldi Provincial Park;
- Sub-zone 3: The mid-slope area of the mountain; and
- Sub-zone 4: The edge of the proposed treaty settlement land down to the shore of Little Lillooet Lake.

Summary of management within each sub-zone on In-SHUCK-ch Mountain:

- Sub-zone 1 will be considered during a park management planning process as a special management zone.
- Sub-zone 2 is a zone of no-forest-harvesting and restricted economic development.
- Sub-zones 3 and Zone 4 are zones of forest stewardship harvesting which are subject to further planning. Cultural and heritage resources, views, forest health, and economic impacts will be key considerations in determining the appropriate management of commercial forestry in these zones.

The management direction for the Lower Lillooet Cultural Management Area also applies to the portion of the In-SHUCK-ch Mountain cultural site outside of Garibaldi Park (see Section 5.1.4.2A).

Management Intent: In-SHUCK-ch Mountain Cultural Site
In-SHUCK-ch Mountain holds historic, cultural and spiritual significance to First Nations. The area is to be managed as a cultural site for the conservation of cultural and heritage resources.
Sub-zone 2 Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve and maintain the integrity of First Nations cultural and heritage resources by limiting physical disturbance in this zone. • To limit timber harvesting to activity required to maintain forest health. • To protect the scenic quality of views from the communities on Lillooet Lake. • To prevent disturbance to cultural and heritage resources from subsurface resource exploration by using low impact methods such as foot and aerial access during early stages of exploration. • To minimize disturbance caused by commercial economic development by not permitting the disposition of Crown land.

Sub-zones 3 and 4 Objectives

- To conserve and maintain the integrity of First Nations' cultural and heritage resources by managing physical disturbance in this zone.
- To protect the scenic quality of the viewscape from the communities on Lillooet Lake.
- To maintain landscape connectivity by managing harvest regimes, planning distribution of cutblocks and linking old growth management and established wildlife areas where possible.
- To prevent disturbance to cultural and heritage resources from subsurface resource exploration by using low impact methods such as foot and aerial access during early stages of exploration.
- To minimize disturbance to cultural and heritage resources from commercial economic development by discouraging new Crown land dispositions.

Implementation Direction – all sub-zones

- a) By July 2009, the Province and First Nations will confirm the exact boundaries and uses permitted in this cultural site and will agree to terms to guide harvest of the existing cutblocks.
- b) Zone 3 will be guided by a forest stewardship program that is developed collaboratively between the Province and First Nations.
- c) A completed visual management strategy for the Lillooet River Corridor will also guide forest development in this site.

4.2.2.3 Lil'wat Nation A7x7ŭlm̓ecw (Spirited Ground) Areas⁸

Management Intent: Lil'wat Nation A7x7ŭlm̓ecw (Spirited Ground) Areas

Lil'wat Nation A7x7ŭlm̓ecw (Spirited Ground) Areas represent important spiritual, cultural and food gathering areas. The areas range in size, use or value, sensitivity, and overall conflict with other resource uses. Based on the specific nature of the area and the level of protection for values required, areas have been divided into categories for management purposes as follows:

- Category A:** A7x7ŭlm̓ecw (Spirited Ground) Areas where values are clearly defined, have a high sensitivity to resource development, require higher levels of protection to maintain the sites or values, and where the resource conflicts are relatively low. These areas may include village sites, archaeological sites or spiritual areas, and traditional use areas.
- Category B:** A7x7ŭlm̓ecw (Spirited Ground) Areas where values are dispersed throughout a broad area or where resource conflicts are higher than for Category A sites. These may include a mix of archaeological sites, spiritual areas, traditional use areas, and/or botanical resource gathering areas.

⁸ These cultural places were identified in the government-to-government agreement on land use planning between Lil'wat Nation and the Province. Some of these places may fall within the asserted territory of more than one First Nation.

Category C: A7x7ūlmecw (Spirited Ground) Areas within existing parks or new Conservancies. A7x7ūlmecw (Spirited Ground) Areas that fall within existing parks benefit from protection from resource extraction activities. Additional management objectives may be developed through the park management planning process in order to maintain the integrity of individual sites or values.

Objectives

- To maintain resources that provide opportunities for social, ceremonial and cultural uses by First Nations.
- To maintain natural and aesthetic conditions that are conducive to spiritual and cultural uses.
- To provide for the continuation of cultural activities and traditional renewable resource harvesting activities.
- To enable other compatible uses, as appropriate to the zoning and management direction for each area.

Implementation Direction

Category A A7x7ūlmecw (Spirited Ground) Areas

- Appendix 4 shows the Required Assessments that must be conducted prior to the authorization of activities in A7x7ūlmecw (Spirited Ground) Areas, including but not limited to mineral exploration, that have the potential to impact First Nations cultural and heritage values associated with the Area.
- Commercial logging in A7x7ūlmecw (Spirited Ground) Areas is prohibited, save and except for harvesting to protect forest health provided harvesting does not directly affect the integrity of the Area.
- Roads for access to existing and planned forest cutblocks for harvesting activities are permitted. Decommissioning of these roads will be contemplated, in consultation with the First Nations, when access is no longer required.
- New *Land Act* tenures will not be granted except for projects of provincial significance. All applications for Crown land tenure require consultation with First Nations in order to discuss and assess potential impacts on the cultural values of the area and avoid negative impacts. Applications for Crown land tenures that overlap A7x7ūlmecw (Spirited Ground) Areas may be amended to delete the area of overlap.
- Projects of provincial significance that cannot be practically relocated may be permitted in A7x7ūlmecw (Spirited Ground) Areas, subject to the Required Assessment set out in Appendix 4, and to consultation with First Nations, and if required, accommodation.
- No new road construction is permitted, but if no feasible alternative is available, road access for mineral development will be considered, subject to the Required Assessment set out in Appendix 4, and to consultation with First Nations, and if required, accommodation. Activities will seek to limit cumulative impacts, and mitigate or reduce disturbance to A7x7ūlmecw (Spirited Ground) Areas by maximizing the use of existing infrastructure.
- Subsurface resource exploration and development activities will minimize disturbance to the Area.

Where exploration and development does occur it will conserve the integrity of First Nations cultural and heritage values associated with the Area.

- In areas where existing commercial recreation tenures are allowed to continue, as set out in Appendix 4, the management plan for the tenure will be jointly reviewed by the Province and First Nations and amended where reasonable.

Category B A7x7ülǻecw (Spirited Ground) Areas

- Resource development activities are generally permitted where they do not impact the cultural values associated with the Area, as determined through the appropriate assessment and consultation with First Nations. Management Direction for each Area is described in Appendix 4.
- For Category B, A7x7ülǻecw (Spirited Ground) Areas where a Botanical Resource Strategy is identified as the Required Assessment in Appendix 4, seek to develop an ecologically based forest management strategy for each Area, in collaboration with First Nations.

The forest management strategy will:

- identify the botanical forest products that are important in the Area, and the ecosystem types and forest conditions that support production of those products;
- identify forest management objectives (seral stage, etc) that will ensure the ongoing production and presence of those products in the Area;
- identify forest management strategies or “best practices” that can be applied in a cost-effective manner, and will provide conditions for ongoing production of those botanical forest products; and
- Strongly encourage the use of alternatives to pesticides for resource management activities.

In the interim period, measures to manage for botanical forest products in these Areas will be identified and implemented, in consultation with First Nations.

Ecosystems are dynamic and the specific location of botanical values may shift over time; botanical management areas may be amended over time to reflect these changes.

- Any proposed development in Category B A7x7ülǻecw (Spirited Ground) Areas, requires:
 - consultation with First Nations to identify the values present and First Nations’ interests in the Area;
 - an assessment as identified in Appendix 4;
 - the identification and implementation of mechanisms or objectives to reduce or eliminate the impact of the proposed development on the integrity of First Nations’ cultural values for the Area; and
 - implementation of the additional Management Direction that is unique to specific Areas as outlined in Appendix 4.

Developers are encouraged to contact First Nations as early as possible when a development is proposed within an Area.

Category C A7x7ŭlmecw (Spirited Ground) Areas

A7x7ŭlmecw (Spirited Ground) Areas located within protected areas (e.g. provincial parks, new Conservancies) are identified in Appendix 4. These Areas will be protected pending the development of special management strategies and/or zones through the park management planning process.

4.2.2.4 Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek Cultural Education Area

The Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek watershed (Map 5) is a place focused on rejuvenating First Nations culture through ceremonial use and community education. A range of activities are allowed, where they do not conflict with First Nations cultural and educational learning activities.

Objectives: Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek Cultural Education Area

- To protect and enhance opportunities for First Nations cultural education as it relates to the land and natural resources.
- To maintain natural conditions that are conducive to spiritual and cultural inspiration.
- To protect and maintain social, ceremonial and cultural uses by First Nations.
- To protect and enhance the integrity of First Nations cultural and heritage resources, including A7x7ŭlmecw (Spirited Ground) Areas.
- To maintain important wildlife, ecological and natural backcountry/wilderness values.
- To focus economic opportunities on First Nations learning and community development.

Implementation Direction

- a) New road construction is not permitted for forestry or early exploration. If no feasible alternative is available, road access for subsurface development will be considered, subject to consultation with First Nations, and if appropriate, accommodation.
- b) Maintenance of existing roads for access to the Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek Cultural Education Area is permitted.
- c) All development activities within the Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek watershed will be undertaken in a manner that is compatible with the cultural interests and values of First Nations.
- d) Leases for cabins or any other similar structure, and any licenses of occupation which include authorization for such structures, are not permitted, unless for First Nations cultural purposes or commercial purposes consistent with cultural uses.
- e) The Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek Trail will be managed in a way that protects the cultural integrity of the trail. Management strategies for recreation use of the trail will be developed in cooperation with First Nations.
- f) A review of existing *Land Act* tenures will be conducted to determine compatibility with First Nations cultural values and interests, and these tenures will be amended where required.

4.2.2.5 Siiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish Nation Cultural Sites) and Úxwumixw (Village Sites)⁹

The Squamish Nation and Surrey office of the Integrated Land Management Bureau hold a map of Siiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish Nation cultural sites) and Úxwumixw (village sites), and an accompanying table outlining the specific tools and direction which are intended to apply to each site.

Management Intent: Siiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (Cultural Sites) and Úxwumixw (Village Sites)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain natural and aesthetic conditions within Siiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural sites) and Úxwumixw (village sites) that are conducive to spiritual and cultural inspiration. • Maintain resources that provide for the continuation of First Nations cultural activities and traditional renewable resource harvesting activities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ gathering traditional First Nations foods; ○ gathering plants used for medicinal and ceremonial purposes; ○ hunting, trapping, and fishing; ○ cutting selected trees for ceremonial or artistic purposes; ○ conducting, teaching or demonstrating ceremonies of traditional, spiritual or religious significance; ○ seeking cultural or spiritual inspiration; and ○ construction and use of shelters (such as camps and longhouses) essential to the pursuit of the above activities. • Enable other compatible uses, as appropriate to the social, cultural and ceremonial values of the sites.
Objectives: Siiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (Cultural Sites) and Úxwumixw (Village Sites)
<p>Within Siiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (Cultural Sites):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To preserve and maintain resources that provide opportunities for social, ceremonial and cultural uses by First Nations. • To protect and maintain the integrity of the First Nations cultural and heritage resources, including sacred sites. • To limit commercial backcountry recreation use. <p>Within Úxwumixw (Village Sites):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To preserve archaeological, cultural and heritage resources. • To enable other compatible uses, as appropriate to the social, cultural and ceremonial values of the sites.
Implementation Direction
<p>Within Siiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (Cultural Sites):</p> <p>a) Commercial logging is not permitted in Siiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural sites), save and except for forest health.</p>

⁹ These cultural places were identified in the government-to-government agreement on land use planning between the Squamish Nation and the Province. Some of these places may fall within the asserted territory of more than one First Nation.

- b) For Sīiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural sites) located within protected areas, the park management planning process will seek to align special management zones with the Sīiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural site) boundaries.
- c) No new road construction is permitted for forestry or early subsurface resource exploration. If no feasible alternative is available, road access for subsurface resource development may be considered, subject to consultation with First Nations, and if required, accommodation. Activities will seek to minimize cumulative impacts and mitigate or reduce disturbance to Sīiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural sites) by maximizing the use of existing infrastructure.
- d) Management direction for subsurface resource exploration and development activities will seek to conserve the integrity of First Nations cultural and heritage values.

Within Sīiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (Cultural Sites) and Úxwumixw (Village Sites):

- a) Existing roads for access to existing and planned forest cutblocks are permitted, with the intent of decommissioning the roads when access is no longer required, unless the route is required to maintain access to areas beyond the site.
- b) No new Crown land tenures will be allocated within the Sīiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural sites) or Úxwumixw (village sites).
- c) In the event that new applications for *Land Act* dispositions arise in areas adjacent to Sīiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural sites), consult with First Nations to discuss and assess potential impacts of the application on the cultural values of the sites, in order to avoid any negative impacts.
- d) Projects of provincial significance that cannot be practically relocated may be permitted in Sīiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural sites) or Úxwumixw (village sites), subject to consultation and accommodation.
- e) Existing *Land Act* tenures and associated infrastructure (e.g. pipelines, hydro power lines) will be grand parented or amended, where possible, to mitigate impact to the Sīiyamin ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural sites) and Úxwumixw (village sites).

Map 3. First Nations Cultural Places

Map 4. In-SHUCK-ch Mountain Special Management Area (detail)

Map 5. Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek Cultural Education Area (detail)

4.3 Forest Health

4.3.1 Description

Forest health is the aspect of forest management that deals with insects, diseases, animals or abiotic factors that cause damage to the forest. There are four main forest health issues in the Plan Area:

- **Mountain pine beetle:** The pine stands in the Plan Area tend to grow on poor sites and are of unmerchantable quality. For this reason, infestations of mountain pine beetle have a negligible impact on commercial timber values, and issues are primarily related to the impact of dead and dying trees on visual quality and the increased risk of wildfire.
- **Douglas fir beetle:** Infestations occur in the Lillooet River valley between Lillooet and Harrison Lakes. Beetles attack valuable merchantable timber, reducing stand volumes.
- **Western spruce budworm:** This inaccurately-named pest strips Douglas fir trees of their needles, and affects immature trees by damaging their leaders, which can result in deformities in the stem.
- **Root disease:** Root rots affect Douglas fir forests throughout the Plan Area, killing individual trees and reducing stand volume. If harvested areas are not treated, there is a high probability that the rot will spread to other stands.

The Ministry of Forests and forest licensees undertake forest health assessments and prepare strategies to address problem areas as part of their ongoing operations. Hazard and risk ratings are used to predict the future risk of pest-caused damage. Forest health assessments are not required under the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, but the Minister of Forests can require that forest health factors be controlled or disposed of under Section 26 of the Act.

Issues:

- Impacts on commercial timber and other forest values (e.g., visual quality) as a result of forest health agents.
- Increased risk of wildfire due to dead and downed trees increasing fuel loads.
- Lack of understanding by stakeholders and the general public of the need for and importance of proactive forest health management.

Goals:

- Maintain sustainability and resiliency of forested ecosystems, by identifying and implementing strategies and tactics to minimize losses from damaging insects, diseases and abiotic disturbances.

4.3.2 Resource Management Direction

Objective
To maintain a high standard of forest health management, in order to protect forest values in the Plan Area from damaging agents in the intermediate and long term.
Implementation Direction
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Forest health conditions will be monitored within the Plan Area annually via aerial overview surveys.b) Forest health hazards and risks associated with important pest occurrences will be assessed¹⁰.c) Where forest health issues threaten to impact negatively on forest values (e.g., commercial timber values, visual quality within the Frontcountry Area, or risk of wildfire within settlement areas), forest health strategies will be proposed for the affected area. These strategies will outline methods of pest and disease control to optimize forest health while minimizing impacts on other resource values.

¹⁰ With regard to forest health factors, hazard and risk have separate and distinct meanings. *Hazard* means the degree to which the characteristics of the tree or stand make it vulnerable to damage. It is equivalent to the word "susceptibility". *Risk* is the probability and expected severity of tree or stand damage. Risk is a function of hazard, and also considers the pest pressure on the stand under consideration.

4.4 Recreation

4.4.1 Description

Outdoor recreation (commercial and non-commercial) is a predominant activity in the Plan Area, and is a major contributor to both the local and regional economy. The abundant natural features of the Plan Area, sense of wilderness, views, and fish and wildlife resources provide diverse and highly valued recreational opportunities for residents and visitors alike.

The area is considered the “playground” for recreationists from the Lower Mainland, being close enough to Vancouver for day trips and weekend excursions. The range and accessibility of recreational activities in the Plan Area are viewed by residents and non-residents as a significant contributor to their quality of life. In addition, commercial operators rely on continued access to, and development of, recreational opportunities to support their industry.

The Plan Area provides a diverse range of opportunities for back- and frontcountry recreational activities. Activities include skiing, hiking, nature viewing, snowmobiling, ATVing, kayaking and rafting, mountain biking, mountaineering, rock climbing, fishing and hunting. Trails networks provide recreation opportunities, connect communities, and provide the necessary green space for wildlife corridors. The large number of protected areas in the Plan Area contribute to the availability of high quality recreational activities.

Within the Plan Area, the Frontcountry Area (see Map 1) experiences the highest intensity of outdoor recreational use. The Plan Area’s proximity to the Lower Mainland, and its growing global profile results in large numbers of visitors and increasing levels of impacts on natural backcountry resources.

The LRMP distinguishes between *commercial recreation (guided adventure tourism)* and *non-commercial (public) recreation* because of their different implications for the way Crown land is accessed (see Sections 1.2 and 2.7).

The management of air traffic is under federal jurisdiction, and is outside of the purview of the LRMP. The exception is conditions on the management of landing sites through commercial recreation tenures. The LRMP can also provide guidance regarding resource values to be addressed through voluntary efforts.

Issues:

- Ability of the land base and natural features to support high quality recreational experiences.
- Competition between public and commercial recreation use of Crown land.
- Conflicts between motorized and non-motorized recreational activities.
- Impacts on trails and trail systems by other land uses (e.g., development activities, Crown land disposition).
- Demand for the maintenance of bush roads (both industrial and Forest Service Roads), to provide reliable, safe and environmentally sound recreational access.
- Impacts of intensive and/or non-compatible recreation uses on other resource values, including wildlife.
- Lack of information to support recreation management and decision-making.

Goals:

- High quality natural recreation features and land base to support recreation activities.
- Adequate and appropriate access to Crown land for public and commercial recreation.
- Types and levels of recreational use (commercial and public) managed to minimize impacts on other resource values, and prevent conflicts between recreational user groups.
- A comprehensive database of knowledge and tools to support recreation management.

4.4.2 General Management Direction for Recreation

Objective 1. Recreation – General
To manage recreational activities in a manner that avoids or minimizes impacts to other resource values, and other recreational user groups.
Implementation Direction
<p>a) Recommended process for integrating recreational use with other land-based uses and activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During adjudication of applications for recreation permits or tenures, consider the cumulative impacts of the proposed use on general public recreation use and on specific public uses within identified zones or areas. • Public recreation user groups, commercial recreation operators, First Nations, local governments, and other interested parties are encouraged to work together to resolve potential use conflicts. Agreements that are reached between stakeholders that have a high degree of support, and that enable reasonable and appropriate utilization of Crown land recreational resources, should be considered in permitting or tenure decisions and management plans. • New tenures or permits for public or commercial recreation use, or amendment of an existing recreation tenure or permit, should be completed in consultation with affected stakeholders. Potential conflicts of the proposed use with other public or commercial uses, carrying capacity of the area, and the allocation of use between public and commercial interests, should be considered. <p>b) Avoid or mitigate impacts to trails and trail systems during land disposition and development. This could involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring trail maps are kept up-to-date and available to relevant parties, including agency decision-makers; and • Undertaking agency referral regarding applications for land uses that may impact trails. <p>Area-specific direction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage carrying capacity on the Sims – Princess Louisa trail to minimize environmental impacts (e.g., garbage, human waste) and disruption to wildlife. A portion of this trail is within the Upper Sims Wildland Zone, which has a Wildlife emphasis.

- Manage camping along the Squamish and Elaho Rivers to maintain public safety and minimize impacts to wildlife, fish, and other environmental values. This could include locating designated sites to minimize the potential for driving vehicles into the rivers.
- Future land dispositions and developments around Cat and Brohm Lakes should provide for long-term public access to the lakes.
- The Province and First Nations will develop a joint Recreation Management Plan for the Callaghan Valley, outside of protected areas. No new commercial recreation tenures will be issued until a study is completed to support the Recreation Management Plan¹¹.

Contextual Information to be Considered during Future Planning and Management

- The following activities, places, and values have been highlighted for consideration during planning:
 - Angling on the Birkenhead River, and Squamish River (from the Ashlu to the confluence with the Elaho River);
 - Trails and recreation areas in East Howe Sound, and the Deeks Lake trail;
 - Public access to the ocean, e.g. south of Squamish;
 - Access to and use of recreational areas, including beaches and small lakes, along the lower Squamish River;
 - Camping along the Squamish and Elaho Rivers;
 - In-stream kayaking in Culliton Creek; and
 - Public recreational use of Cat and Brohm Lakes.

¹¹ As outlined in the *Land Use Planning Agreement for the Callaghan Valley and Cheakamus Areas* (2008)

4.4.3 Management Direction for Motorized and Non-Motorized Recreational Use

Management direction for motorized and non-motorized recreation access addresses issues related to the compatibilities of recreation uses with each other and with other resource values. Where possible, conflicts between incompatible types of recreation will be resolved through application of existing non-zoning tools (e.g. application of environmental protection legislation, management protocols). Within parks and conservancies, management direction for motorized and non-motorized recreation is defined through the park management planning process.

At the time of LRMP completion a process was underway to resolve motorized and non-motorized winter recreation use outside of protected areas.

Objective 1. Winter Motorized and Non-Motorized Recreational Use
To manage winter recreational access in a manner that minimizes conflicts between incompatible recreational uses.
Implementation Direction
The government-to-government agreement on land use planning between Squamish Nation and the Province specifies direction for summer and winter <u>commercial</u> recreation use within the area covered by the agreement, as shown in Appendix 5 and Map 15. This direction will be integrated with management direction for winter recreation use in the overall Plan Area. In the interim, tenuring for commercial recreation use must be consistent with the direction and zoning in Appendix 5.
Objective 2. Summer Motorized and Non-Motorized Recreational Use
To manage summer recreational access in a manner that minimizes conflicts between incompatible recreational uses.
Implementation Direction
<p>a) Recreation organizations are encouraged to work together to resolve conflicts related to incompatible recreational activities.</p> <p>b) Where possible, conflicts between incompatible types of recreation will be resolved through application of existing non-zoning tools (e.g. application of environmental protection legislation, management protocols). Zoning may be considered for specific areas in recognition of significant values, or where other non-zoning options are not feasible. Any zoning will be undertaken in consultation with First Nations, stakeholders, and relevant government agencies.</p> <p>c) Where direction for motorized or non-motorized activities is provided, the following general principles will apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider impacts on overall environmental values: in general, motorized recreation should be located in areas with lower biodiversity values; non-motorized recreation should be located in areas with higher biodiversity or wilderness values. Motorized activities should be avoided in fragile environments, including areas of with sensitive soils, riparian areas, wetlands, meadows and alpine areas. Motorized activities that do occur in these areas should be carefully planned, and impacts should be mitigated

to the extent possible.

- Recreational users are encouraged to work together to identify ways to share trails. Public safety and environmental issues will be addressed through trail standards, trail design, education, and, where necessary, regulation.

d) Consider impacts on non-motorized recreational use when tenuring commercial recreation tenures involving aerial access. Aerial access conflicts should be minimized through active management and conflict avoidance protocols.

Contextual Information to be Considered during Future Planning and Management

The following are noted as conflicts between motorized and non-motorized uses:

- Public non-motorized recreation and tenured helicopter use of the area from Sky Pilot to Furry Creek (summer and winter).
- Trial bike and commercial mountain bike use behind Britannia.

4.5 Riparian and Aquatic Habitats

4.5.1 Description

The Plan Area includes the entirety of the Squamish River watershed, the Lillooet River watershed to Harrison Lake, the Gates and Indian River watersheds, and a number of smaller watersheds which flow directly into Howe Sound.

Many water courses in the Plan Area have glacial origins and, as a result, have naturally high turbidity and sediment levels. Water quality is also affected by past or current human activity in some locations.

The planning area includes the estuarine waters of Howe Sound and Indian Arm, but not their marine areas. The Squamish estuary receives the flows of both Squamish and Stawamus Rivers. It is a rearing and transition area for many fish species, though a large portion of the historical estuarine area is no longer available due to dyking, fill and industrial development. The Indian River, which flows into Indian Arm, has a smaller estuary than the Squamish River, but has had fewer direct impacts from development and industrial use.

The Plan Area supports economically significant salmon, trout and char stocks, as well as other species which are harvested in both fresh and marine waters.

Issues:

- Quality and quantity of fish and aquatic habitat.
- Stability of fish populations.
- Water quality, quantity and flow.
- Quality of the recreational fishing experience.

Goals:

- Healthy and well functioning riparian and aquatic ecosystems.
- Abundance and diversity of native fish and other aquatic species.
- Clean water and flows occurring within the range of natural variability.
- High quality angling experiences throughout the Plan Area.

4.5.2 Resource Management Direction

Management Intent	
To sustain healthy fish populations and aquatic ecosystems.	
Objective 1. Riparian and Aquatic Habitats	
To maintain functional riparian and aquatic habitat.	
Implementation Direction	
<p>a) Undertake watershed assessment and restoration, where necessary, to address the long-term and cumulative impacts of human activities on hydrology and fish, with a priority on areas having high fish values or watershed values. This includes the assessment of hydrological condition and channel stability.</p> <p>b) Any future road deactivation occurring as part of watershed restoration should occur in consultation with public and commercial recreational user groups.</p>	
Objective 2. Riparian and Aquatic Habitats: Floodplains	
To maintain the functional integrity of floodplain ecosystems.	
Measures/Indicators	Targets
2.1 Maximum area available for timber harvesting within each of five defined Floodplain Management Areas identified in the approved Sea-to-Sky Floodplain Management Plan (Map 6).	20%

Implementation Direction

- a) Implement the approved Sea-to-Sky Floodplain Management Plan, as applicable to the Crown land portions of the floodplains of the following rivers (Map 6):
- Upper Lillooet River;
 - Green River;
 - Soo River;
 - Elaho River; and
 - Squamish River.
- b) First Nations cultural places within defined Floodplain Management Areas are considered non-operable for forest management purposes.

Objective 3. Riparian and Aquatic Habitats: Fish Stocks and Fish Habitat

To maintain and restore fish stocks and fish habitat within the Plan Area with wild stocks, species of management concern, and recently extirpated stocks¹² as a priority.

Implementation Direction

- a) Identify opportunities and undertake site-specific measures to restore fish stocks, fish populations, and associated fish habitat. This includes restoration of extirpated fish stocks.
- b) As part of plan implementation, seek opportunities to:
- pursue funding for habitat restoration and enhancement; and
 - develop watershed priority plans that allocate mitigation and restoration funds to the locations and projects with the greatest potential for successful restoration.
- c) Aim to maintain water quality and flows to minimize negative impacts on fish, and in support of steelhead restoration efforts.

¹² For example, eulachon.

Objective 4. Riparian and Aquatic Habitats: Wetlands

To manage wetland areas to maintain wetland productivity, biodiversity, fish habitat, wildlife habitat, and public non-motorized recreation values.

Contextual Information for Consideration during Future Planning and Management

- The following watersheds warrant consideration for future watershed assessment and, where necessary, restoration:
 - Birkenhead River (very high fish values and First Nations cultural values associated with the fishery)
 - Upper Lillooet, Mamquam, Phelix, Ashlu and Elaho Rivers.
- The following areas have notable fish values:
 - Haylmore Creek (bull trout)
 - Sockeye and Phelix Creeks (spawning areas for kokanee and bull trout)
 - Sloquet Creek
 - Squamish River system and Brohm Creek (steelhead restoration and enhancement).
- The proposed Pemberton Valley Wildlife Management Area has high values for biodiversity, fish habitat, wildlife habitat, and public non-motorized recreation. A draft Pemberton Valley Wetlands Wildlife Management Plan was developed in 1998 but was not approved. This plan may provide a useful foundation for future integrated planning and management within the Pemberton Valley.

4.5.3 Riparian Areas

The following management direction applies to Riparian Areas defined in the government-to-government agreement on land use planning between the Lil'wat Nation and the Province.

Objective
To increase the level of conservation of important riparian areas where there is a high probability of traditional and current First Nations uses.
Implementation Direction
<p>a) Upper Lillooet River</p> <p>A Riparian Area for the Upper Lillooet River will be established, and will include A7xA'ulmecw (Spirited Ground) Areas overlapping or adjacent to the defined floodplain. Within the Upper Lillooet Riparian Area, forest management objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a minimum of 70% of the area in mature and old forest cover. • Forest development must demonstrate that it is unlikely to impact archaeological sites and traditional use sites in the management area. <p>b) Lillooet Lake</p> <p>Establish a 100m buffered Riparian Area on Lillooet Lake. Within the Lillooet Lake Riparian Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a minimum of 70% of the area in mature and old forest cover. • Forest development must demonstrate that it is unlikely to impact archaeological sites and traditional use sites in the management area. The recommended approach is to conduct an Archaeological Impact Assessment, an Aboriginal Interest and Use Study¹³, or suitable alternative prior to development within the Lillooet Lake Riparian Area. • Tenure holders in the area are encouraged to use alternatives to herbicides/pesticides within the Lillooet Lake Riparian Area. • First Nations will be consulted prior to significant upgrading of roads, including paving or realignment, alongside Lillooet Lake.

13 An Aboriginal Interest and Use Study (AIUS) is a comprehensive study based on oral history, material culture, traditional use, traditional ecological knowledge, and proposed future use that sets out how a proposed activity could affect a First Nation's interests, and that may recommend mitigation or accommodation measures to minimize impacts.

Map 6. Floodplain Management Areas

4.6 Water

4.6.1 Description

Licensed use of water resources in the Plan Area includes numerous domestic and community water supplies, hydropower generation, irrigation, and commercial endeavours such as resort supply, snowmaking and water bottling. Surface water is a primary source for individual domestic and community drinking water supplies. However, communities are increasingly relying on or are developing groundwater resources for their primary or back-up sources.

Large existing water licences are held by BC Hydro for hydro-electricity generation at Daisy Lake on the Cheakamus River. Many streams in the Plan Area offer high potential for development of small hydropower projects, typically developed by independent power producers.

Issues:

- Water quality for human consumption, and for fish and fish habitat.
- Water quantity and timing of flow.
- Availability of water resources to support economic and recreational activities.

Goals:

- High quality of surface and ground water throughout the Plan Area.
- Stable supply of high quality water to support ecological requirements.
- Safe and secure supply of drinking water.
- Availability of water resources to support recreational and industrial requirements.

4.6.2 Resource Management Direction

Objective 1: Water Quality and Quantity: General	
To maintain water quality and quantity to sustain fish, fish habitat, aquatic and riparian ecosystems.	
Implementation Direction	
a) Undertake all development activities on public lands in a manner that minimizes impacts on water quality and quantity. b) Proposals for hydropower projects will consider and describe possible impacts to water quality and quantity as part of the proposal review process. Project plans should aim to avoid or mitigate impacts on fish, fish habitat, aquatic and riparian ecosystems.	
Objective 2: Water Quality and Quantity: Community Water Supply	
To maintain the quality and quantity of source waters (surface and groundwater) within community water supply areas.	
Measures/Indicators	Targets
2.1 Water quality in community water supply areas.	Meet or exceed existing community and/or local government standards
Implementation Direction	
a) The management direction in Table 1 applies to the community water supply areas shown on Map 7. b) Local governments are concerned about the effects of resource development activities on the quality and quantity of community water supplies. Consult local governments and respect their interest in source water protection when considering timber harvesting or commercial recreation, or any other resource use, development, or activity within community water supply areas. c) Holders of water licenses, developers, and other resource users are encouraged to undertake proactive planning in advance of activities that have the potential to impact water quality or quantity. These plans should be developed in consultation with all interested parties. d) Undertake public education about responsible recreational use within community water supply areas.	
Objective 3: Water Quality and Quantity: Groundwater	
To maintain the quality and quantity of the groundwater resource.	
Implementation Direction	
a) Local governments are encouraged to apply best management practices in the planning and management of their groundwater resources. This includes well-head protection planning, a	

<p>strategy for well monitoring, and ensuring that long-term supply potential of aquifers is not exceeded.</p> <p>b) Support and technical advice may be provided by the Province for communities undertaking aquifer planning and management.</p> <p>c) Undertake public education to promote aquifer protection and appropriate operation of private wells.</p>
Contextual Information to be Considered during Future Planning and Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pink salmon recovery program is in place for the Mamquam watershed. • Draft Integrated Watershed Management Plans have been developed for the Stawamus and Mashiter watersheds. Although these plans are not formally approved, they may provide guidance for future activities in these watersheds.

Table 1. Management direction within specific community watersheds and community water supply areas

Community Water Supply Area	Community	Area-specific management Direction
Harvey Creek	Village of Lions Bay	Discourage public and commercial motorized recreation use within this community water supply area.
Magnesia Creek	Village of Lions Bay	Discourage public and commercial motorized recreation use within this community water supply area.
Stawamus River	District of Squamish	Discourage public use of the watershed. Educate all users to undertake activities in the watershed in a responsible manner, particularly above the water intake(s).
Mashiter Creek	District of Squamish	Discourage public use of the watershed. Educate all users to undertake activities in the watershed in a responsible manner, particularly above the water intake(s).
Lower Mamquam (groundwater)	District of Squamish	Local government is encouraged to develop an aquifer protection plan for the Lower Mamquam groundwater resource. This may include ongoing monitoring of groundwater quality, e.g., by local streamkeepers.
Brew Creek (Black Tusk subdivision)	SLRD Area D	Discourage public and commercial motorized recreation use within this community water supply area.
Retta Lake (Pinecrest Estates subdivision)	SLRD Area D	Discourage public and commercial motorized recreation use within this community water supply area.
21 Mile Creek	Resort Municipality of Whistler	The 21 Mile Creek water supply area falls within a Wildland Zone (WL #23). Appendix 7 specifies direction for recreational use of this zone.

Community Water Supply Area	Community	Area-specific management Direction
		<p>The following direction applies to water use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled road access to the 21 Mile water intake will be maintained for maintenance and upgrading purposes. • Consideration of new water allocations will take into account the risks to water quality of the community supply.
Pemberton Creek	Village of Pemberton	Discourage public and commercial motorized recreation use within this community water supply area.
Franks Creek	Perrets Reserve	General management direction for water applies.

Map 7: Community Water Supply Areas

4.7 Wildfire Management

4.7.1 Description

While a large proportion of the Plan Area consists of rock and ice incapable of supporting fire, much of the region is forested. Moist forest types predominate, however some dry interior forest types occur as well. Coastal western hemlock and mountain hemlock forest types are thought to burn infrequently, however when they do burn fires tend to be severe and likely difficult to control.

Strategic fuel modification strategies to reduce fire severity and provide for enhanced fire control and suppression capabilities are useful tools in areas with high First Nations cultural values, recreation values, natural resource values, and significant community and resource infrastructure. In addition, reintroducing fire into forests that were historically subject to occasional low-intensity surface fires such as Interior Douglas-fir forest types, may serve the purposes of biodiversity conservation and fuels reduction.

Issues:

- Uncontrolled fire poses a risk to public safety, resource values (e.g. timber, old-growth forests, wildlife habitat), and infrastructure within settled areas.
- Historic practices such as fire suppression have contributed to forested ecosystems that are of poor and/or low productivity, at increased risk to damage from insects and disease and at high risk of catastrophic wildfire.

Goals:

- Enhanced ability to manage or suppress wildfire, to improve both public safety and protection of key values across the Plan Area.
- Maintain and/or restore ecosystem health within the Plan Area, through rehabilitation and reintroduction of health-sustaining disturbance processes.

4.7.2 Resource Management Direction

Objective 1: Wildfire Management	
To minimize the wildfire risks to community, recreation, power transmission and transportation infrastructure, and natural resource values, while providing for enhanced ecological function.	
Measures/Indicators	Targets
1.1 Implementation of action items in an approved Integrated Fire Management Plan	100% consistency with actions and timelines
Implementation Direction	
<p>a) Develop an Integrated Fire Management Plan for the Plan Area, including specific municipalities and provincial parks, that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes appropriate fuel management activities for each LRMP zone, consistent with the objectives and values in the zone; and • Identifies a variety of effective, efficient and safe fire management techniques. <p>The Integrated Fire Management Plan should consider existing fire management plans, such as those developed for provincial parks.</p> <p>b) The Integrated Fire Management Plan should be reviewed at least annually and updated as new information and techniques become available.</p> <p>c) Apply controlled fire techniques to restore ecosystems with a past history of low severity wildfire, where appropriate.</p> <p>d) Encourage licensees to apply best management practices with respect to management of logging slash and other fire-and-fuels related issues.</p> <p>e) Educate all parties on practices to reduce the risk of wildfire, and the benefits of using techniques such as controlled burning, to sustain healthy ecosystems.</p>	

4.8 Wildlife and Biodiversity

4.8.1 Description

The Plan Area has a great diversity of wildlife, including a number of species that are considered rare at the provincial level (e.g., spotted owls) and/or at the limits of their range in either the province or North America (e.g., moose and grizzly bear).

Within BC, wildlife and biodiversity are managed according to a *coarse-filter/fine-filter approach*. This approach is based on two scales of management on the assumption that: (a) conservation of most wildlife species will be addressed by providing representation of the range of ecosystem and habitat types across the landbase (*coarse-filter* management); and (b) some species (*fine-filter* species) have specific habitat requirements that must be managed in addition to coarse-filter measures.

The management direction in the Wildlife and Biodiversity section applies to all wildlife species in the Plan Area and uses a coarse-filter approach. Management direction is provided for seven 'fine-filter' wildlife species in Sections 4.9 through 4.15: bald eagle, deer, moose, mountain goat, grizzly bear, marbled murrelet and spotted owl. The LRMP may be amended to provide management direction for additional fine-filter species, if required.

Management direction in the Riparian and Aquatic Habitats section addresses coarse-filter measures, and complements the management direction found in the fine-filter wildlife sections.

The Squamish Nation has identified and mapped Wildlife Focus Areas for five wildlife species: deer, moose, elk, mountain goat, and grizzly bear, as well as Fur Animal Reintroduction Areas (Map 16). These areas were identified by Squamish Nation as important habitat areas, or as areas with special importance for Squamish Nation members for hunting or other cultural activities. The management intent within Wildlife Focus Areas is presented in Appendix 6.

Issues:

- Availability of adequate amounts of functional habitat to sustain the range of coarse- and fine-filter wildlife species native to the Plan Area.
- Long-term viability of at-risk (threatened and endangered) species, and prevention of additional species becoming at-risk.
- Potential impacts to wildlife associated with land-based uses and activities, including resource development.

Goals:

- Healthy and abundant wildlife populations, including populations of threatened and endangered species, throughout the Plan Area.
- Effective measures applied to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to wildlife during land based uses and activities.

4.8.2 Resource Management Direction

Objective 1: Wildlife and Biodiversity
To maintain functional habitat to ensure well-distributed and viable populations of all wildlife species native to the Plan Area.
Implementation Direction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintain ecosystem function and processes, including the range of ecosystem types, reflective of the historic natural disturbance regime at the landscape and stand level over time. b) Management direction for bald eagle, deer, moose, mountain goat, grizzly bear, marbled murrelet and spotted owl are provided in Sections 4.9 through 4.15 of the LRMP. Consider providing specific management direction for additional species (e.g., wolverine, northern goshawk, harlequin duck) where necessary, based on assessments by the BC Conservation Data Centre and in consultation with resource agencies, First Nations, and the public. c) Any future species-specific management direction will seek, to the extent possible, to achieve species conservation goals while minimizing impacts on resource users. d) Commercial and non-commercial recreation users are strongly encouraged to plan and manage activities to be consistent with the provincial <i>Wildlife Guidelines for Tourism/Backcountry Recreation in British Columbia</i> (May 2006).
Contextual Information to Consider During Future Planning and Management
<p>The Cheekeye Fan provides important opportunities for wildlife movement across the Squamish Valley. Features important to wildlife movement include continuous forest cover, and minimal fragmentation due to roads.</p> <p>Fries Creek and Echo Creek provide important wildlife migration opportunities from the uplands to the river and across low elevation areas at the mouth of the Squamish River estuary.</p>

4.8.3 Old Growth Areas

The *Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives* (2004) identifies the amount of old forest to be maintained to address biodiversity values across the province.¹⁴ The government-to-government agreement on land use planning between the Lil'wat Nation and the Province provides for the incremental protection of old-growth. The intent is to further conserve biodiversity and a range of non-timber values. The following management direction applies to the area of agreement between the Lil'wat Nation and the Province.

Objective: Old-Growth Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain representative examples of old condition forested stands in culturally and ecologically important biogeoclimatic variants. • To maintain habitat for old-growth dependent species. • To maintain recruitment habitat for cultural cedar and other culturally important species. • To maintain culturally and ecologically important ecosystems, including but not limited to riparian areas, red and blue listed species habitat, and traditional and cultural use sites.
Implementation Direction
<p>a) New candidate areas will be identified and established to meet objectives for Old Growth Areas within Lil'wat Traditional Territory in a collaborative process between Lil'wat Nation and the Province. This process will include consultation with stakeholders.</p> <p>Existing landscape unit objectives will be amended to reflect the additional areas agreed to between Lil'wat Nation and the Province.</p>

¹⁴ See http://ilmbwww.gov.bc.ca/lup/policies_guides/oldgrowth/pdf/Old_Growth_Order_May18th_FINAL.pdf

4.9 Wildlife – Bald Eagle

4.9.1 Description

Bald eagles reside in the Plan Area year round, specifically within the riparian areas of major rivers, streams and some lakes, and along the shores of Howe Sound.

The winter congregation of bald eagles in the Brackendale and Squamish River areas is the largest recorded wintering congregation in North America, with up to 3,500 birds present. The birds are known to come to the Squamish River from throughout BC, Alberta, Yukon, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska, because of the late chum and coho salmon runs that extend well into February. There are also significant winter eagle congregations in the lower Lillooet and Indian Rivers.

Large old trees provide important roosting and nesting habitat for eagles. Large tree structure is required as a typical nest is between 1½ - 2 metres in diameter. Eagles often use the same nest year after year.

Issues:

- Availability of critical bald eagle habitat.
- Disturbance of eagles while roosting or nesting.
- Need for inventory and research related to bald eagle populations and habitat needs.

Goals:

- Viable populations of bald eagle.
- Adequate amounts of critical habitat to sustain wintering congregations of bald eagles.
- Prevention of disturbance to eagle roosting and nesting sites.
- Increased knowledge about bald eagle behaviour and habitat requirements.

4.9.2 Resource Management Direction

Objectives: Wildlife – Bald Eagles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain key bald eagle over-wintering habitat elements, including foraging and roosting attributes. • To maintain functional areas of bald eagle habitat within the Plan Area. • To minimize disturbance to eagles due to river-based recreational activities.
Implementation Direction
<p>a) Priority areas for bald eagle management are the Squamish, Birkenhead, Indian and Lillooet River watersheds.</p>

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| <p>b) Apply up-to-date best management practices for industrial, commercial and recreational activities within and adjacent to bald eagle roosting habitats. These practices should include a determination of acceptable levels of recreational use to minimize disturbance to bald eagles.</p> <p>c) Undertake inventories of bald eagle winter habitats.</p> |
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<p>Contextual Information to be Considered During Future Planning and Management</p>

<p>The following two documents provide useful recommendations relevant to the Plan Area for managing wintering habitat for bald eagles.</p>

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Over-wintering Bald Eagle Habitat Management Strategy</i>, developed in 2003 for TFL 38; and• Merkens and Booth. 1996. <i>Ecology of Wintering Bald Eagles in the Squamish and Cheakamus River Areas of BC</i>. |
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4.10 Wildlife – Deer

4.10.1 Description

The Plan Area represents a transitional boundary between two subspecies of deer: the mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus hemionus*), which is concentrated in the interior of the province, and the Columbian black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) which occurs more frequently in coastal areas.

Functional winter range is critical to maintaining deer populations. Old seral forests at appropriate elevations and aspects provide the habitat attributes necessary for winter survival. These attributes include canopy closure sufficient for thermal and snow interception cover, and a supply of needles and lichens for winter forage. Deer spend the summer at higher elevations and winters at lower elevations where the snow is less deep. Mule and black-tailed deer provide food for several predator species, in particular cougar and wolves, and are an important game species for sustenance and recreational hunting.

Issues:

- Availability of critical deer habitat, including winter range and movement corridors.
- Availability of information about ecological relationships and habitat requirements for deer.

Goals:

- Viable populations of mule and black-tailed deer throughout the Plan Area.
- Adequate abundance of habitat to support historic deer population levels.
- Increased information about the habitat requirements of deer.

4.10.2 Resource Management Direction

Objective 1: Wildlife - Deer	
To maintain or enhance the availability of high-value deer habitat across the Plan Area.	
Measures/Indicators	Targets
1.1 Level of compliance with approved deer management plans and/or approved ungulate winter ranges.	Consistent with approved plans, legislation, legal orders and General Wildlife Measures
Implementation Direction	
a) Implement deer habitat management plans and/or approved Ungulate Winter Ranges for the Soo TSA and TFL 38. These plans may be updated over time as new information becomes available. b) Undertake regular updates of inventory information and mapping, consistent with regional priorities and availability of resources. Ensure that First Nations, government agencies, Crown corporations	

and tenure holders are made aware of latest inventory information and management plans.

Area-specific direction:

- Implement guidelines for commercial non-motorized recreation use on the north side of the Soo watershed and encourage public recreational users to comply with this direction.

Contextual Information to Consider During Future Planning and Management

The Camel's Back in the Ryan River watershed contains high-value ungulate habitat.

4.11 Wildlife – Moose

4.11.1 Description

The Plan Area represents the extreme south-western edge of moose distribution within the province, with small numbers of animals occurring in TFL 38, the Pemberton area, and the Upper Lillooet River Valley.

Moose use a variety of habitats depending on the environmental conditions. Preferred summer habitats are those that provide both forage and an opportunity to regulate heat. Summer habitat is dispersed throughout the Plan Area. The availability of functional winter habitat is critical to the survival of moose. Critical winter habitats provide snow interception cover and winter forage. Moose depend primarily on willows for winter food.

A number of areas in the Plan Area have been specifically identified for moose management: the Soo River, Pemberton, Upper Lillooet River, and the Elaho River Valleys.

Issues:

- Availability of important moose habitat.
- Impacts from resource uses and developments on the functional integrity of moose habitats.

Goals:

- Viable moose populations throughout their range within the Plan Area.
- Adequate abundance of habitat to support a sustainable moose population.

4.11.2 Resource Management Direction

Objective 1: Wildlife – Moose	
To maintain or enhance the availability of high-value moose habitat across the Plan Area, including wetlands and wintering areas.	
Measures/Indicators	Targets
1.1 Level of compliance with approved moose management plans and/or approved ungulate winter ranges.	Consistent with approved plans, legislation, legal orders and General Wildlife Measures
Implementation Direction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement approved moose habitat management plans and/or approved Ungulate Winter Ranges for the Soo TSA and TFL 38. This includes management of critical winter range habitats, winter range habitat recruitment areas, riparian areas, and calving habitats. These plans may be updated over time as new information becomes available. <p>c) Undertake regular updates of inventory information and mapping, consistent with regional priorities and availability of resources. Ensure that government agencies, First Nations, Crown corporations</p>	

and tenure holders are made aware of latest inventory information and management plans.

- Avoid disposition of Crown lands within high value moose habitat for purposes that are incompatible with use of the area by moose, as directed through agency referral.

Area-specific direction:

- Implement guidelines for commercial non-motorized recreation use on the north side of the Soo watershed and encourage public recreational users to comply with this direction. Assess and manage the level of use, location of guided trails, and other activities to minimize the displacement and disruption of moose in the Soo watershed.

4.12 Wildlife – Mountain Goat

4.12.1 Description

Mountain goats are widely distributed throughout the Plan Area. Generally, mountain goats prefer steep slopes, cliffs and forested areas, which provide escape terrain and security cover from predators in close proximity to foraging areas such as windswept ridges, avalanche chutes, and subalpine meadows. Coastal mountain goats typically use steep, low-elevation forested habitats because of the heavy accumulations of wet snow at mid-to-high elevations. Interior mountain goats, however, will use cliffs and ridgetops at a variety of elevations where frequent winds provide less snow accumulation and expose forage resources. Transitional goats are thought to have behaviour and habitat use patterns in-between that of the interior and coastal mountain goats. The vast majority of the mountain goats in this Plan Area are 'transitional'. As a result, mountain goats in the Plan Area use a variety of habitats, from lower elevation Interior Douglas-fir forests to high-elevation alpine tundra forested areas that provide foraging, bedding, and thermal and security cover.

Summer and winter goat habitats can be similar, although during hot summer periods, moister, cooler northern slopes and mid-elevation timber or meadows may be used more frequently. Mountain goats may also use caves and overhanging ledges for protection from inclement weather. Similar to other ungulates, winter is the critical season for mountain goats and snow interception cover under a forest canopy appears to be an important factor for mountain goat survival.

Issues:

- Availability of functional habitats for mountain goats, including critical habitats.
- Impacts on mountain goat habitat and populations from resource development.
- Availability of information about the habitat requirements of mountain goats.

Goals:

- Viable populations of mountain goats throughout their range within the Plan Area.
- A full range of habitats to support viable mountain goat populations.
- Increased information about the habitat requirements of mountain goats.

4.12.2 Resource Management Direction

Objective 1: Wildlife – Mountain Goat	
To maintain or enhance the availability of high-value mountain goat habitat across the Plan Area.	
Measures/Indicators	Targets
1.1 Level of compliance with approved mountain goat management plans and/or approved ungulate winter ranges.	Consistent with approved plans, legislation, legal orders and General Wildlife Measures
Implementation Direction	
<p>a) Implement approved mountain goat habitat management plans and/or Ungulate Winter Ranges for the Soo TSA and TFL 38. Management plans may be updated over time as new information becomes available.</p> <p>d) Undertake regular updates of inventory information and mapping, consistent with regional priorities and availability of resources. Ensure that government agencies, First Nations, Crown corporations and tenure holders are made aware of latest inventory information and management plans.</p> <p>b) Avoid disposition of Crown lands within high-value mountain goat habitat for purposes that are incompatible with mountain goat use, as directed through agency referral.</p> <p>c) No new or expansion of existing motorized public or commercial recreation activities or tenures are permitted within high value mountain goat winter range.</p> <p>e) Avoid noise-related disturbance of mountain goats, including helicopters and blasting for avalanche control, within areas of high-value mountain goat winter range during the winter.</p> <p>Area-specific direction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within high-value goat habitats on Mount Meager: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To the extent possible, avoid constructing new roads through identified mountain goat habitat (winter range and kidding areas). Where roads have already been constructed, rehabilitate in a timely manner after use. ○ Any commercial recreation application should include a plan to manage potential impacts on mountain goats. ○ No new motorized public or commercial recreation activities within mountain goat habitat. • Should development proceed on Brohm Ridge, bring together ungulate experts to determine best management practices to minimize impacts on the significant mountain goat population on the ridge that may result from facility development and associated activities (e.g., ski run development). • Implement guidelines for commercial non-motorized recreation use on the north side of the Soo watershed and encourage public recreational users to comply with this direction. • Undertake measures to minimize disturbance to vulnerable goat populations in East Howe Sound. 	

<p>This includes working with recreational groups to prevent motorized and non-motorized recreation use within or adjacent to mapped high-value mountain goat habitat from October 15 to April 15. This includes helicopter use, and trail and mountain bike use.</p>

Contextual Information to Consider During Future Planning and Management

<p>Habitat conditions in the lower Squamish River area (below the confluence with Ashlu Creek), Soo Bluffs, and East Howe Sound once sustained mountain goat populations and have the potential to re-establish historic habitat conditions in the future.</p>
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<p>The Soo River watershed and Callaghan Valley have high-habitat value for mountain goats.</p>

4.13 Wildlife – Grizzly Bear

4.13.1 Description

Grizzly bears occur in relatively low densities across the majority of the Plan Area, however, they are believed to be more abundant in more remote areas.

Grizzly bears use a variety of foraging habitats, including moist floodplain forests, riparian areas, salmon-producing streams, avalanche chutes, high berry-producing habitats and sedge meadows. In addition, they may also use mature forests and early-seral openings (i.e., stands younger than 20 years old). Grizzly bears are sensitive to land-use practices and human disturbances, due to its large annual home range, diverse seasonal habitat requirements, slow rate of population increase, and high potential for conflict with human activities.

Issues:

- Availability of functional grizzly bear habitat, including denning areas and critical forage areas.
- Ability for grizzly bears to migrate throughout their range, ensuring genetic flow.
- Grizzly bear mortality associated with roaded access and human-bear interactions.
- Habituation of grizzly bears to humans.

Goals:

- Achieve and maintain a Viable status for each of the four Grizzly Bear Population Units that overlap the Plan Area.
- Conserve critical bear habitat, including movement corridors.
- Reduce mortality of bears due to bear-human interaction.
- Reduce incidence of grizzly bear mortality within, and displacement from, critical habitats.
- Reduce incidence of displacement of grizzly bears due to recreational activities.

4.13.2 Resource Management Direction

Objective 1: Grizzly Bears: Recovery Planning	
To manage for the recovery of grizzly bear populations within the areas identified on Map 8, with the goal of achieving long-term viability of bear populations in the Plan Area.	
Implementation Direction	
<p>a) Develop and implement a grizzly bear inventory, and a monitoring and evaluation program for grizzly bear management practices and related implications¹⁵.</p> <p>b) Complete a Recovery Plan for each of the four Grizzly Bear Population Units¹⁶ that overlap the Plan Area. Features of the recovery plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grizzly Bear Recovery Plans should be developed in consultation with a broad group of stakeholders and interests that includes, but is not limited to, First Nations, local governments, the forest industry, mining, the tourism industry, public recreation, the energy industry, and fish and wildlife and environmental sector representatives. Recovery Plans should be completed for entire Population Units, not just those portions within the Plan Area. All industries or activities (e.g., energy production projects and associated transmission lines, mining, public and commercial recreation) should manage their activities to facilitate grizzly bear recovery. Reduction to the productive forest land base as a result of implementing Recovery Plans will not exceed 5%. Important grizzly bear habitats identified within designated wildlife habitat areas, Wildland Zones and Floodplain Management Areas will contribute to the maximum 5%. 	
Objective 2: Grizzly Bears: Displacement and Mortality – All Causes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimize displacement and mortality of grizzly bears resulting from human-bear interactions within areas managed for grizzly bear recovery (Map 8). To minimize disruption of grizzly bears feeding along streams. 	
Measures/Indicators	Targets
2.1 Human-caused mortality of grizzly bears	Decrease
Implementation Direction	
a) Maintain opportunities for grizzly bear movement (i) between upland areas and riparian areas, and (ii) along riparian areas of high-value streams during the key grizzly bear feeding period from August 1 to November 30. Optimal conditions for movement corridors include continuous areas of	

¹⁵ This includes mapping critical grizzly bear habitats and linkages at 1:20,000

¹⁶ Garibaldi-Pitt, Squamish-Lillooet, South Chilcotin and Stein-Nahatlatch

<p>forested cover for security, adequate visual screening, and low levels of human activity to minimize disruption and displacement of grizzly bears.</p> <p>The following streams have high value for grizzly bear forage: Ashlu and Sigurd Creeks, the upper Squamish River, Upper Lillooet River, Birkenhead River, and the Sloquet Creek watershed.</p> <p>Area-specific direction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform in-stream public and commercial recreation users of the need to stay away from the west bank of the upper Squamish River above Ashlu Creek from August 1 to November 30, to minimize disruption of grizzly bears feeding on salmon. Within the Ashlu and Sigurd Creek area, manage according to NW Squamish Forestry's grizzly bear management plan until such time as a Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan is completed. 	
<p>Objective 3: Grizzly Bears: Displacement and Mortality – Roaded Access</p>	
<p>To minimize grizzly bear displacement and mortality risk due to roaded access.</p>	
Measures/Indicators	Targets
3.1 Number of actively used roads located adjacent to critical habitat.	No increase, or decrease
3.2 Maximum density of roads accessible by two-wheel drive vehicles (outside of urban areas) ¹⁷ .	< 0.6 km/km ²
<p>Implementation Direction</p>	
<p>a) Complete and implement an access management strategy to address grizzly bear issues as part of coordinated access management planning.</p>	
<p>Objective 4: Grizzly Bears: Critical Habitats</p>	
<p>To maintain the functional integrity of critical grizzly bear habitats¹⁸ within areas managed for grizzly bear recovery as shown on Map 8, including visual (security) and resting (bedding) cover.</p>	
Measures/Indicators	Targets
4.1 Functional area of critical grizzly bear habitat ¹⁹	As identified through Grizzly Bear Recovery Plans

¹⁷ Based on spatially-explicit assessment such as grid-based “roving window” analysis (rather than static “line over polygon” density assessment, which averages density over the entire Plan Area).

¹⁸ Critical habitats include beaches and beach margins, rich non-forested fens, the edges of forested and non-forested bogs, herb-dominated patches on avalanche chutes with adjacent forest (particularly south-facing ones), herb-dominated subalpine parkland meadows, skunk cabbage swamps, floodplain ecosystems, areas where bears fish for spawning salmon and den cavities and surrounding stands.

¹⁹ Functional habitats are those which are suitable for use by grizzly bears.

Implementation Direction	
<p>a) Complete inventories of critical grizzly bear habitat within mapped recovery areas.</p> <p>b) Grizzly Bear Recovery Plans will include measures to conserve critical habitats.</p> <p>Area-specific direction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain riparian habitat and wildlife values, particularly opportunities for undisturbed foraging by grizzly bears and bald eagles on salmon, at the confluence of Ashlu and Sigurd Creeks. 	
Objective 5: Grizzly Bears: Habituation	
To minimize displacement and habituation of bears due to public and commercial recreation activities.	
Measures/Indicators	Targets
5.1 Documented incidents of human-bear interactions.	Decrease
5.2 Documented incidents ²⁰ of grizzly bear displacement and habituation as a result of human-bear interactions.	Decrease
Implementation Direction	
<p>a) Promote 'bear smart' practices to people undertaking recreational activities in areas known to support grizzly bears.</p> <p>b) Consider implications of access development on grizzly bear habituation.</p>	
Objective 6: Grizzly Bears: Linkages Between Populations	
To maintain opportunities for movement by grizzly bears within the three key linkage areas between Population Units, as identified on Map 8.	
Measures/Indicators	Targets
6.1 Functional area of critical grizzly bear habitats within mapped linkage areas.	As identified through Grizzly Bear Recovery Plans
Implementation Direction	
<p>a) Complete and implement management plans for linkage areas as part of Grizzly Bear Recovery Plans.</p> <p>b) Avoid disposition of Crown lands within linkage areas for purposes that are incompatible with maintaining opportunities for grizzly bear movement, as directed through agency referral.</p>	

²⁰ May be measured through research, kill reports, anecdotal information, etc.

Contextual Information to Consider During Future Planning and Management

- The Ryan River watershed contains high habitat values for grizzly bear. The watershed was identified by the LRMP Planning Forum as a core area for grizzly bear recovery and a priority for recovery plan development.
- The area in the vicinity of the confluence of Ashlu and Sigurd Creeks has high wildlife, fisheries and biodiversity values²¹, including critical seasonal feeding by grizzly bears.
- The Upper Soo River watershed and unroaded portions of the Callaghan Creek watershed contain critical grizzly bear habitats.
- The Sloquet Creek watershed is important as fall salmon forage for grizzly bears. There are important slide track and floodplain forage locations for spring and early summer as well.
- The Lower Lillooet River area (i.e., Tuwasus, Sloquet and Rogers Landscape Units) are important for grizzly bear movement between the Stein-Nahatlatch and Garibaldi-Pitt Population Units.

²¹ This critical bear feeding area is one of the closest to Vancouver.

Map 8: Grizzly Bear Recovery and Linkage Areas

4.14 Wildlife – Marbled Murrelet

4.14.1 Description

Marbled murrelets forage for small fish and invertebrates at sea, and nest in late-seral (>140 years) and old-growth (>250 years) coniferous forests. Inventory work in the Plan Area has identified breeding populations in the Ashlu Creek, Squamish River, Elaho River, Clendenning Creek, and Furry Creek watersheds. More locations may be identified through further inventory work.

Populations are thought to have declined across much of BC in the past thirty years. This species is red-listed (endangered or threatened) by the Conservation Data Centre of BC, and is also listed as 'Threatened' by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) and in Washington, Oregon and California. The decline is believed to be due to a combination of factors, including loss of nesting habitat, oil spills, marine and in-nest predation, and inshore gill-net mortality. Studies have shown consistent correlations between local population size and area of nesting habitat.

In response to the Threatened listing by COSEWIC, a Marbled Murrelet Recovery Team was established in 1993 to plan the long-term conservation of Marbled Murrelets. At the time of LRMP completion the Recovery Team was in the process of updating a Recovery Plan completed and approved in 1993.

Issues:

- Declining populations of marbled murrelet.
- Availability of suitable marbled murrelet habitat (late-seral and old-growth forests with appropriate structural features for nesting).
- Availability of information about marbled murrelet behaviour and habitat requirements.

Goals:

- The long-term viability of marbled murrelet populations.
- Available habitat to sustain a healthy population of marbled murrelets.

4.14.2 Resource Management Direction

Objective	
To maintain sufficient habitat for marbled murrelet recovery.	
Measures/Indicators	Targets
1.1 Number of nesting trees in locations and patch sizes suitable for marbled murrelet.	As per the Marbled Murrelet Recovery Plan
Implementation Direction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Undertake ongoing inventories of marbled murrelet populations and habitat areas, and make this information available to government agencies, First Nations, and tenure holders. b) Manage according to the Marbled Murrelet Recovery Plan, upon its completion. 	

4.15 Wildlife – Spotted Owl

4.15.1 Description

The Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) is a permanent resident along coastal forests from southwestern British Columbia to southern California, and along the southern Rocky Mountains from central Colorado to central Mexico. The Northern Spotted Owl sub-species is found in BC, and is associated with late-successional or old-growth forest.

In wet forest areas, spotted owls generally use stands dominated by conifers, though they may use mixed conifer-hardwood stands. Pure hardwood stands are not used in the winter, but they may be used for foraging and roosting in the summer. In drier forest areas, the owls use pure Douglas-fir or mixed conifer forests containing at least 20% Douglas-fir. These preferences reflect the availability of their most important prey species, the flying squirrel, which feeds on fungi growing on Douglas-fir. Northern spotted owls usually nest in a tree cavity or abandoned stick nest in a tree. Survival of the young to breeding age is very low.

The Northern Spotted Owl is red-listed (endangered or threatened) by the Conservation Data Centre of BC and is listed as 'Endangered' by COSEWIC under the federal *Species at Risk Act*. A Canadian Spotted Owl Recovery Team has developed a Recovery Strategy for this species. The strategy can be viewed at <http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca>.

In response to the Recovery Strategy, the Province announced its Spotted Owl Recovery Action Plan in April 2006. Since 2006, the Province has established various teams and working groups to implement the Recovery Action Plan. The Recovery Plan includes revisions to the 1997 Spotted Owl Management Plan and 1999 Spotted Owl Resource Management Plans within the Plan Area.

Issues:

- Decline in spotted owl populations.
- Availability of suitable spotted owl habitat (late-successional and old-growth forest).
- Availability of information about spotted owl behaviour and habitat requirements.

Goals:

- Long-term viability of spotted owl populations.
- Available habitat to sustain healthy spotted owl populations.

4.15.2 Resource Management Direction

Objective	
To maintain or enhance spotted owl habitat across the Plan Area.	
Measures/Indicators	Targets
1.1 Area of suitable spotted owl habitat.	As per the 1997 Spotted Owl Management Plan and 1999 Spotted Owl Resource Management Plans for the Plan Area, until the approval of a revised habitat plan as directed by the 2006 Recovery Action Plan.
Implementation Direction	
<p>a) Undertake ongoing inventories of spotted owl populations and habitat areas and make this information available to government agencies, First Nations, and tenure holders.</p> <p>b) Manage according to the existing 1999 Spotted Owl Resource Management Plans and 1997 Spotted Owl Management Plan until the revised habitat plan, as per the 2006 Action Plan, is approved.</p>	

4.16 Visual Quality

4.16.1 Description

The quality of the visual landscape is important to the people that live, work and recreate in the Plan Area. Visually sensitive or scenic areas are the landscapes that are visible from communities, public use areas, and travel corridors. Scenic areas are managed by setting visual quality objectives that indicate the desired visual condition, based on social concerns and the physical characteristics of the landscape. Visual design principles can be applied to mitigate the visual impact of development activities.

Visual quality objectives identify standards for visual design, perspective alteration limits, and visually effective green-up guidelines that apply to forest harvesting. Other types of resource development (e.g. mining, utility corridors, tourism) are not required by law to be consistent with visual quality objectives. However, these resource sectors are encouraged to apply visual design principles to minimize the impact of their activities.

Visual management is of interest throughout the Plan Area and in all LRMP zone types.

Issues:

- Quality of the visual landscape in visually sensitive areas, such as the Frontcountry Area (see Section 5.1.2).
- Quality of the visual landscape from a variety of viewing perspectives, including communities and main travel corridors.
- Potential for loss of visual landscape quality as result of resource development activities.

Goals:

- Appropriate standards for visual quality within scenic areas.

4.16.2 Resource Management Direction

Objective 1: Visual Quality	
To maintain an appropriate level of visual quality from viewpoints within designated scenic areas.	
Measures/Indicators	Targets
1.1 Level of compliance with visual quality objectives.	100% ²²

Implementation Direction

²² Note: There are existing provisions and variances that may result in a visual quality objective not being met in a specific area. It is recognized that achieving 100% compliance with all VQOs may not be possible due to these variances.

- a) Prepare a Visual Landscape Management Strategy to establish visual quality objectives within established scenic areas, including scenic areas outside of the Frontcountry Area. Features of the Visual Landscape Management Strategy include:

- Input from First Nations and stakeholders into the spatial definition of scenic areas and visual quality objectives.
- Investigation of a range of methodologies for visual management that recognize the high visual values within the Plan Area while avoiding impacts to timber supply.
- Regular monitoring and review to ensure that the Strategy continues to reflect the needs of First Nations, recreation and tourism interests, local communities, resource development industries, and other stakeholders over time.

Area-specific direction:

Complete a visual management strategy to include:

- the Lillooet River corridor;
- Viewpoints from Lil'wat Nation communities, including Mount Currie Indian Reserve Nos. 6, 8 and 10;
- The west side of the Squamish and Elaho Rivers; and
- From viewpoints along the Squamish and Elaho Forest Service Roads.

5.0 Land Use Zones

This section summarizes land use zones where area-specific management direction has been identified (Map 1). The management direction within LRMP zones is incremental to the general management direction which applies across the entire Plan Area and is outlined in Section 4. If there is an inconsistency between the management direction for a zone and the General Management Direction, the zone-specific direction will apply.

5.1 All Resource Uses Permitted Zone

5.1.1 Description

The All Resource Uses Permitted Zone comprises those Crown lands under provincial jurisdiction outside of parks, Conservancies and Wildland (Mining/Tourism Permitted) Zones. Within this zone, the range of resource uses and activities are permitted, subject to relevant legislation, policy and land use agreements with First Nations.

The range of resource uses, including but not limited to timber harvesting, mineral and energy development, and public and commercial recreation may occur within this zone, in consideration of other uses and values. Activities are undertaken in an integrated manner that provides for the long-term sustainability of cultural, environmental, recreational, commercial and economic development values, consistent with existing federal and provincial legislation and policy and the General Management Direction outlined in Section 4.0 of the LRMP.

Incremental direction applies to the Frontcountry Area (Section 5.1.2; Map 1) and Cultural Management Areas (Section 5.1.3; Map 9).

5.1.2 Frontcountry Area

5.1.2.1 Description

The Frontcountry Area follows the major transportation corridors for the Plan Area. It includes:

- the Highway 99 corridor from Lions Bay to where it exits the Squamish Forest District at Joffre Creek;
- the lower Callaghan Valley;
- the Pemberton Meadows Road to the Lillooet River; and
- the road from Mt. Currie to D'Arcy.

The Frontcountry Area is the gateway through which all visitors to the region pass. It is where the majority of residents make their home. The area is intensively used for public and commercial recreational activities. Consequently, the maintenance of aesthetic quality, in terms of visual quality and opportunities for high-quality recreational experiences, is essential. While visual quality and recreation values are primary foci for management within the Frontcountry Area, these values are also present throughout the Plan Area.

5.1.2.2 Resource Management Direction – Frontcountry Area

The Frontcountry Area is part of the All Resource Uses Permitted Zone. It is an important part of the timber harvesting landbase in the Plan Area. Mining, aggregate development and power generation projects are also recognized uses.

Objective 1: Visual Quality
To maintain a level of visual quality in the Frontcountry Area consistent with the high scenic value of the area for local communities and visitors.
Implementation Direction
<p>a) Visual landscape management is recognized as a principal objective for this area and all resource users and developers (e.g., forestry, mining, power generation and transmission, tourism) are strongly encouraged to consider visual management as an important aspect of development planning.</p> <p>b) Forest harvesting and management activities are recognized uses within this area. All timber development will be undertaken in a manner that maintains a high quality visual experience.</p> <p>c) A Visual Landscape Management Strategy will be completed for the Plan Area, including the Frontcountry Area (see Section 4.16).</p>
Objective 2: Recreational Values
To undertake resource uses and activities in a manner consistent with the high quality of recreational experience sought by public and commercial users of the Frontcountry Area.

Implementation Direction
<p>a) Identify and manage recreation features throughout the Plan Area to ensure a high quality recreational experience. See Section 4.4.</p> <p>b) Resource developers (e.g. forestry, mining, energy) are encouraged to consult with recreation and tourism users and consider their input during planning and management of land-based activities in recognition of the intensive public and commercial recreational use of the Frontcountry Area.</p> <p>c) Manage levels of recreational use to maintain aesthetic and ecological values and water quality.</p>

5.1.2.3 Area Specific Management Direction: Whistler Corridor

Within the Frontcountry Area, the watersheds bordering Highway 99 within the immediate vicinity of the Resort Municipality of Whistler are identified in the LRMP as the *Whistler Corridor*. The Whistler Corridor area equates to the Callaghan and Upper Soo Landscape Units.

In 1995 the Resort Municipality of Whistler and the Ministry of Forests developed a Local Resource Use Plan to guide recreational planning and associated access on Crown lands bordering Highway 99, from Brandywine Falls to Cougar Mountain. The management direction in the Local Resource Use Plan is replaced by the management direction and zoning in the LRMP.

Objectives: Whistler Corridor	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recognize and conserve the integrity of First Nations' cultural and heritage resources and values. To maintain high visual quality from Whistler and Blackcomb Mountains and other viewpoints along the Whistler Corridor. To maintain a diverse range of opportunities for high-quality backcountry recreational activities. To conserve ecosystem integrity and biological diversity, including the structure and functional characteristics of critical wildlife habitat, and rare and unique ecosystems. To maintain opportunities for economic activities where these are consistent with other objectives. 	
Measures/Indicators	Targets
1.1 Amount of mature and old seral forest retained within each landscape unit.	19% of each BEC variant
Implementation Direction	
a) Industrial activities are permitted throughout the Whistler Corridor. All activities are to be undertaken in a sustainable manner that:	

- Is sensitive to the cultural interests and values of First Nations;
- Recognizes the significance of the area to the tourism-based economy of the resort community of Whistler; and
- Recognizes the high cultural, wildlife and recreation values in the area.

b) Forest management within the Whistler Corridor will include the following:

- Conservation measures for important wildlife, with a specific focus on grizzly bears;
- Visual management objectives that recognize the high level of use and the high degree of viewer sensitivity in the Callaghan Valley;
- Silviculture treatments, including regeneration, that maintain a diversity of tree species and stand types compatible with the range of natural variability; and
- Silviculture practices that maintain and/or restore stand structure to conditions compatible with the range of natural variability at the stand and landscape level. Structural components, including canopy complexity, live wildlife trees, snags and coarse woody debris are maintained or restored to quantities and distributions that are consistent with the range of natural variability.

c) The exploration and development of minerals, aggregates, dimension stone, oil and gas and geothermal resources is permitted within Frontcountry Areas, subject to recognition and accommodation of First Nations environmental, social and cultural values.

Contextual Information to be Considered during Future Planning and Management

Within the Whistler Corridor, the following areas are a Wildland (Mining/Tourism Permitted) Zone (WL #23):

- The entire Twenty-One Mile watershed.
- The upper Nineteen Mile watershed (above Nineteen Mile FSR 02).
- The upper Madely watershed (above Callaghan FSR 04).

Significant values in this Wildland Zone include recreation and water quality. Management direction within the Zone is described in Section 5.2 and Appendix 7.

5.1.3 Cultural Management Areas

5.1.3.1 Description

Cultural Management Areas (Map 9) have been identified in government-to-government agreements between the Province and First Nations as areas of historic and contemporary significance to First Nations.

5.1.3.2 Resource Management Direction: Cultural Management Areas

Resource and economic development, including subsurface resource development, are permitted within Cultural Management Areas, but require that full consideration be given to First Nation interests, including cultural and heritage resources. Development activities must be consistent with the management direction defined through government-to-government agreements between First Nations and the Province and specified in the LRMP.

The Province will exercise its duty to consult with all First Nations on matters related to planning and management of lands and resources on Crown lands within their traditional territories. All parties submitting an application for resource development on Crown lands in the Plan Area are strongly encouraged to discuss the proposal with all First Nations whose territory overlaps with the area of the proposed activity (see Map 2).

A. Lower Lillooet Cultural Management Area

The In-SHUCK-ch Mountain Special Management Area is partly within this Cultural Management Area. Both the management direction for the Cultural Management Area and the direction set out in Section 4.2.2.2 apply to the portion of In-SHUCK-ch Mountain Special Management Area that is outside of Garibaldi Park.

Management Intent
<p>Cultural Management Areas are areas of integrated resource management that are of historic and contemporary significance to First Nations. First Nations wish to enhance the quality of these areas through the conservation of cultural and heritage resources.²³</p> <p>Resource and economic development, including subsurface resource development is permitted, but requires that full consideration be given to First Nation cultural and heritage resources. Forest harvesting will consider impacts on non-timber forest products, non-timber values and key community viewsheds.</p>
Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and/or maintain the integrity of First Nation cultural and heritage resources. To maintain opportunities for First Nations to practice traditional harvesting for cultural purposes. To maintain opportunities for commercial timber harvesting.

²³ A Traditional Use Study (TUS) exists for the In-SHUCK-ch Nation Area, including Cultural Management Areas.

- To maintain opportunities to access economic, recreation and conservation values.
- To prevent or mitigate ecological impacts of roads.

Implementation Direction

- a) Forest development is permitted in this area and will operate under the relevant provincial forestry legislation, regulations, and standards, as well as wildlife and floodplain management plans.
- b) A visual landscape management strategy for the Lillooet River corridor will guide forest development in the key viewsheds.
- c) Economic development is permitted, but requires consideration of First Nations cultural and heritage resources in areas identified as cultural sites, or as identified in a Traditional Use Study or other source of ethnographic information.
- d) Subsurface mineral exploration and development is permitted. Exploration and mining are considered temporary land uses with sites returned to a natural state afterwards. Advanced planning for decommissioning and the full environmental cycle must be made clear ahead of time. Funding must be in place ahead of time to cover decommissioning in case of business failure. Advanced exploration and mining activities will seek to minimize cumulative impacts and mitigate or reduce disturbance to First Nation cultural sites by maximizing the use of existing infrastructure.²⁴
- e) Backcountry commercial and non-commercial recreation activities are permitted throughout.
- f) Motorized and non-motorized recreational access is permitted.
- g) Hunting and angling are permitted throughout this area except where prohibited under the *Wildlife Act* and/or other relevant legislation.

²⁴ *Advanced exploration* is defined here as those activities requiring a Notice of Work, and development of a Reclamation Program before a permit can be issued (as set out in the *Mines Act* (1996)). The activities include the following: disturbance of the ground by mechanical means such as drilling, trenching and excavating; blasting; construction, modification, deactivation and reclamation of an exploration access and camps; induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes; and site reclamation.

- B. Upper Soo Cultural Management Area²⁵;**
C. Qwalímak / Birkenhead River Cultural Management Area;
D. Kákila Cultural Management Area

Objectives
<p>To conserve and maintain the integrity of First Nations cultural and heritage resources, including A7x7úlínecw (Spirited Ground) Areas and sacred sites.</p> <p>To ensure that economic development activities are undertaken in a manner that is sensitive to First Nations social, ceremonial and cultural interests, values and uses.</p> <p>To maintain economically viable opportunities in forestry, energy, subsurface resources and commercial recreation.</p> <p>To protect the high value fisheries in the Birkenhead River.</p>
Implementation Direction
<p>All activities in Cultural Management Areas will strive to be consistent with First Nations cultural values and interests.</p> <p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Forestry, subsurface resource development, IPPs and commercial recreation are considered acceptable activities/uses. b) All development proposals are subject to consultation with First Nations. c) Existing <i>Land Act</i> tenures will jointly be reviewed prior to renewal or replacement to determine consistency with First Nations cultural values and interests and may be amended accordingly. d) Construction of new cabins and lodges for recreation will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that they are consistent with cultural uses of the area, through consultation with First Nations. e) All Cultural Management Areas are priority areas for the implementation of small-scale forestry practices. <p>Within the Qwalímak / Birkenhead River Cultural Management Area:</p> <p>There are two-sub areas within the Qwalímak / Birkenhead River Cultural Management Area: Birkenhead River Upland and Birkenhead River Corridor (Map 10).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Commercial logging is prohibited in mature and old forests within the Birkenhead River Corridor. The operating area within the Corridor is limited to stands that were less than 40 years in age (early-seral forest) as of March 2008. b) Harvesting in the Birkenhead River Corridor may be permitted for forest health purposes provided it

²⁵ Interim name pending the outcome of discussions that were ongoing at the time of LRMP approval. The Lil'wat Nation name for this area is Sú7a.

does not directly affect the integrity of the Cultural Management Area.

- c) Alternatives to pesticide / herbicide use for forest management are encouraged in the Birkenhead River Corridor.

E. Upper Elaho Cultural Management Area²⁶;

F. Nexw Áyantsut / Sims Creek Cultural Management Area;

G. Estétiwilh / Westside Squamish River Cultural Management Area

These Cultural Management Areas are equivalent to the Special Cultural Management Areas identified in the government-to-government agreement on land use planning between the Squamish Nation and the Province (see Section 1.3.2.3).

Forest Management Planning

Forestry activity is permitted within these Cultural Management Areas, subject to forest management practice guidelines that fully protect First Nations cultural values and ecological integrity of these areas.

Prior to engaging in forestry activities within these Cultural Management Areas, forest licensees are required to prepare a detailed Forest Management Plan that is consistent with the guidelines specified in the government-to-government agreement on land use planning between the Squamish Nation and the Province. Licensees are encouraged to develop this plan jointly with First Nations. The Forest Management Plan must meet or exceed the standards and criteria for stand and watershed level management outlined in *Forest Stewardship Council Regional Certification Standards for British Columbia* (FSC-RSC-BC),²⁷ to ensure adequate conservation of the cultural, spiritual, and environmental values in these areas.

The Forest Management Plan will treat these Cultural Management Areas as High Conservation Value Forest, as described in the Forest Stewardship Council standards. A full assessment of values will be undertaken prior to forest development activity, consistent with the Forest Stewardship Council (BC) *Checklist for Assessment of High Conservation Values and Identification of High Conservation Value Forests*.²⁸

The Forest Management Plan will seek to define the desired future condition of the forest and the results that forest operators must achieve. Plan objectives should be consistent with the Province's *Guide to Writing Resource Objectives and Strategies*.

Licensees are encouraged to submit all harvesting applications that must be submitted to the Ministry of Forests and Range concurrently to First Nations.

²⁶ Interim name pending the outcome of discussions that were ongoing at the time of LRMP approval. The Squamish Nation name for this area is Nsiyxnitem t'la sútich. The Lil'wat Nation name for this area is Ílacwten.

²⁷ Forest Stewardship Council. October 2005. *Forest Stewardship Council Regional Certification Standards for British Columbia. Main Standards*.

²⁸ See FSC. October 31, 2005. p. 104-115.

i. Access Management

No new roads are to be constructed in these Cultural Management Areas for the purpose of forestry. All new roads in these Cultural Management Areas are considered subsurface resource access roads.

All harvesting is to be done by helicopter, except where harvesting is feasible from existing roads within an area defined in the Forest Management Plan.

ii. Wildlife Management

The Forest Management Plan will include measures to protect rare, sensitive or threatened species, consistent with Section 6.2 of the FSC-RSC-BC. These measures are in addition to those that would normally be implemented under provincial policy. For further certainty, the Forest Management Plan will establish protective reserves for the following species of management concern:

- Mountain Goat
- Grizzly Bear
- Bald Eagle
- Salmon (see Riparian Management below)
- Marbled Murrelet
- Black-tailed Deer

iii. Riparian Management

The Forest Management Plan must meet or exceed minimum riparian reserve and riparian management zone protection standards under the FSC-RSC-BC.²⁹

Forest licensees will undertake a riparian assessment that includes:

- Inventory and classification of hydrologic features.
- Identify riparian assessment units and riparian issues.
- Assemble inventory information and define riparian assessment unit characteristics.
- Complete riparian assessments and rank riparian management area priorities.
- Develop riparian design (reserves, management zones, strategies).
- Steps that will be taken to implement and monitor effectiveness.

For further certainty and due to their sensitivity, ecological importance, biodiversity values, general fish and wildlife habitat value, and cultural importance, there will be no timber harvesting on the entire floodplain on the west side of the Squamish River within or adjacent to Estétiwilh / Westside Squamish River Cultural Management Area.

²⁹ See FSC. October 31, 2005. Table 3. p.94.

iv. Visual Quality Objectives

Forestry activities in these Cultural Management Areas will be managed to a Retention Visual Quality Objective (VQO). Retention VQO means human caused alterations within scenic areas are visible but not evident from viewpoints located along the Squamish and Elaho Forest Service Roads.

v. Silvicultural Systems

All blocks will use a Variable Retention Silvicultural System. As long as prescriptions are consistent with this system, silviculture should:

- Maintain high or very high levels of retention depending on watershed risk and site objectives.
- Result in harvest block shape and retention that is informed by local natural disturbance characteristics.
- Distribute reserves/stand level retention to maintain representation of rare and at-risk ecosystems.

Licensees will undertake a cultural assessment prior to harvesting and involve the services of a cultural advisor from the relevant First Nation(s) as part of the assessment. Licensees will be encouraged to have a First Nations cultural advisor on site during harvest activity.

vi. Old Growth

No logging of old-growth forest is permitted in the Upper Elaho Cultural Management Area.

Commercial recreation use

Within the Estétiwilh / Westside Squamish River Cultural Management Area, existing commercial motorized recreation uses are permitted. Expansion of existing or new commercial motorized recreation tenures are prohibited (see Appendix 5).

H. Cheakamus Cultural Management Area³⁰

I. Callaghan Cultural Management Area³¹

Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve the integrity of the First Nations cultural and heritage resources, including cultural sites. • Ensure that economic development activities are undertaken in a manner that is sensitive to First Nations' social, ceremonial and cultural uses.
Implementation Direction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource and economic development, including the exploration and development of minerals, aggregates, dimension stone, oil and gas and geothermal resources are permitted, subject to recognition and accommodation of First Nations environmental, social and cultural values. <p>Within the Cheakamus Cultural Management Area:</p> <p>The Interpretive Forest will continue and will be managed through the Whistler Community Forest. Any interpretation plans or programs will be modified or designed, in partnership with the First Nations, to include interpretation of First Nations cultural values.</p> <p>Within the Callaghan Cultural Management Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be no sale of Crown land. • New recreation trails will not be established unless provided in the Recreation Management Plan to be produced for the area (see Section 4.4.2).

³⁰ Interim name pending the outcome of discussions that were ongoing at the time of LRMP approval. The Squamish Nation name for this area is Kwayatsut. The Lil'wat Nation name for this area is Ntsítsuqwtén.

³¹ Interim name pending the outcome of discussions that were ongoing at the time of LRMP approval. The Lil'wat Nation name for this area is Scwálem. The Squamish Nation name for this area is Páyakéntsut.

Map 9. Cultural Management Areas

Map 10. Qwalímak / Birkenhead River Cultural Management Area (detail)

5.2 Wildland (Mining/Tourism Permitted) Zones

5.2.1 Description

Wildland (Mining/Tourism Permitted) Zones (“Wildland Zones”) have been identified for many reasons, including:

- high First Nations cultural and heritage values;
- high wildlife habitat values;
- beautiful scenery and healthy ecosystems;
- presence of old-growth forest stands;
- presence of alpine lakes;
- high use and value for backcountry recreation, including existing trails or huts;
- potential for backcountry tourism development; and
- proximity to existing parks.

These areas also have potential value for commercial recreation and subsurface resource development.

Individual Wildland Zones have been assigned one of four emphases to reflect the resource value(s) of primary consideration and with which the Zone’s management must be consistent (Map 11):

Cultural: First Nations spiritual, cultural, and traditional renewable resource harvesting activities.

Recreation: Non-commercial (public) recreational activities³².

Tourism: Commercial recreational (guided adventure tourism) activities.

Wildlife: Functional habitat for wildlife.

³² See Glossary for definitions of *non-commercial (public) recreation* and *commercial recreation (guided adventure tourism)*.

5.2.2 Resource Management Direction within all Wildland Zones

Objective
To retain the remote character of the Zone and associated high quality of wilderness experience for First Nations cultural uses and commercial and non-commercial backcountry recreation.
Implementation Direction
<p>Industrial development, in general:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Commercial timber harvesting is not allowed. b) The infrastructure of independent power projects (IPPs), including, but not limited to, commercial run-of-river hydroelectric power generation (waterpower IPPs) is not allowed. This includes dams/weirs, penstocks, power houses, turbines, new roads, and the transmission lines required to bring the power from an individual IPP or group of IPPs to the established electrical grid. c) Where a waterpower IPP is located near the edge of but outside a Wildland Zone, some minor flooding or effect by the intake impoundment reservoir, but none of the dam/weir or other infrastructure, may be permitted within the boundary of the Wildland Zone if otherwise unavoidable. This does not apply to reservoirs behind conventional (non-“run-of-the-river”) dams. d) The intent of Wildland Zones is to avoid impacts from transmission lines and their development, on the values of the Zone. However, should a transmission line associated with a project of provincial scale and significance be proposed, and if there are no practicable options to avoid the Wildland Zone, the development of transmission infrastructure may be permitted, subject to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consultation with affected First Nations; and • consideration of the recommendations of consulted stakeholders and government agencies on the location, design, and method of construction of the transmission infrastructure, so as to minimize impacts on the Zone's values. <p>Mineral and energy exploration and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Wildland Zones are part of the “Mineral Zone” as defined by Provincial two-zone mining policy and legislation. Consistent with this policy and legislation, Wildland Zones are open to exploration, tenure acquisition and mine development for mineral, aggregates, dimension stone, oil and gas and geothermal resources. This includes suitable access to undertake these activities, subject to appropriate legislation and in consideration of the values identified for the Zone. b) Maintenance of existing roads for access to existing mineral tenures will be permitted with the intent of decommissioning the roads when the tenure expires or access is no longer required. c) Exploration for minerals, aggregates, dimension stone, oil and gas and geothermal resources is allowed but must use low impact methods, such as foot and aerial access during early stages of exploration. New roads and trails will not generally be acceptable except during the late exploration phase. d) Where roads are necessary within the Zone for mining, oil and gas, and geothermal

development, access controls should be applied, as necessary, to restrict public motorized access to maintain the unroaded character of the Zone.

- e) Mineral, geothermal, and oil and gas development and its associated infrastructure (including access roads) must minimize/mitigate impacts on the environment and the overall character of the Wildland Zone. After the completion of the resource development, the road access is to be rehabilitated (including re-contouring). Any other development sites are to be remediated and reclaimed.

Recreational use and development (public and commercial):

- f) Backcountry commercial and non-commercial recreation activities are permitted, if they are consistent with area-specific direction for specific Wildland Zones (see Appendix 7).
- g) Seek to minimize conflicts between commercial and non-commercial recreational users in the planning of facilities and associated infrastructure, e.g., by locating lodges and public cabins in separate locations while considering aesthetic values such as viewsapes.
- h) Hunting and angling are acceptable activities throughout the Zones, except where prohibited under the *Wildlife Act* and other relevant legislation.
- i) Facilities and infrastructure associated with recreational use will be managed as outlined in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2. Management of recreation facilities and infrastructure³³ within Wildland Zones.

Wildland Emphasis	Type of facility / infrastructure				
	New commercial lodge to accommodate more than 12 persons	New public cabin or commercial lodge to accommodate up to 12 persons	Cabin or other building for First Nations cultural purposes	Other recreational infrastructure	Trails
Tourism	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Recreation	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cultural	See Table 3.				
Wildlife	N	N	Y	Y	Y

³³ *Recreation facilities* refers to structures built for overnight accommodation. *Recreation infrastructure* refers to other built structures to support backcountry recreational activities, such as viewing platforms, picnic furniture, and tent platforms.

Table 3. Management of recreation facilities and infrastructure within specific Cultural Wildland Zones.

Cultural Wildland	Management direction for recreation facilities and infrastructure
WL#1 - Tricouni Lakes Skwxwú7mesh-úlh Snewáyelh / Cultural Training Area	Leases for cabins or any other similar structures, and any licenses of occupation which include authorization for such structures, are not permitted, unless for First Nations cultural purposes.
WL #2 - Blanca Lakes Skwxwú7mesh-úlh Snewáyelh / Cultural Training Area	
WL#3 - Nexw Áyantsut / Lower Sims Creek	Commercial recreation lodges and facilities, or recreation lot leases, are not permitted.
WL#5 - Upper Elaho	
WL#4 - North Lizzie Creek to Cloudraker Mountain	No new development of commercial lodges. Public recreation facilities and infrastructure are permitted.
WL#6 - Qwalímak / Upper Birkenhead	Recreation lease lots are generally not permitted. Cabins or facilities for First Nations cultural purposes are allowed. Public recreation infrastructure is permitted. Commercial and public recreation lodges and facilities are encouraged to locate outside of these zones, but will be considered where they do not harm known First Nations cultural sites and traditional use areas, and do not interfere with ongoing First Nations uses.
WL#8 - Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek	
WL#10 - Upper Soo	
WL#7 - Úll'us / Upper Ryan	Recreation lease lots are generally not permitted. Cabins or facilities for First Nations cultural purposes are allowed. Public recreation facilities and infrastructure are permitted.
WL#9 - St'uqál'ts / Upper Lillooet	

The emphasis for a Wildland Zone indicates the primary values to be considered in management planning. Table 4 and Map 11 show Wildland Zones by their emphases and identification numbers. More detailed management direction for consideration in assessing proposed activities in specific Wildland Zones is provided in Appendix 7.

Table 4. Wildland Zones, by management emphasis

Emphasis	WL #	Zone name or location
Cultural	1	Blanca Lakes Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh-úhl Snewáyelh / Cultural Training Area
	2	Tricouni Lakes Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh-úhl Snewáyelh / Cultural Training Area
	3	Nexw Áyantsut / Lower Sims Creek
	4	North Lizzie Creek to Cloudraker Mountain
	5	Upper Elaho ³⁴
	6	Qwalímak / Upper Birkenhead
	7	Úll'us / Upper Ryan
	8	Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek
	9	St'uqál'ts / Upper Lillooet
	10	Upper Soo ³⁵
Recreation	11	Blanca Lakes II
	12	Cayoosh Range - Seven Mile Creek SW
	13	Cypress Peak - Cloudburst
	14	Elaho Headwaters
	15	Mount Currie
	16	Mt. Jimmy Jimmy
	17	Pebble Creek - North Creek
	18	Phelix
	19	Powder Mountain
	20	Ryan River - Rutherford Creek

³⁴ Interim name pending the outcome of discussions that were ongoing at the time of LRMP approval. The Squamish Nation name for this area is Ns̓íy̓xnitem t'la súich. The Lil'wat Nation name for this area is Ilacwten.

³⁵ Interim name pending the outcome of discussions that were ongoing at the time of LRMP approval. The Lil'wat Nation name for this area is Sú7a.

Emphasis	WL #	Zone name or location
Recreation	21	Sky Pilot
	22	South Creek
	23	19 and 21 Mile Creeks - Upper Madely
	24	Twin 1 / Twin 2 Divide to Joffre Lakes Park
	25	Upper Meager Creek
	26	Westside Elaho River below Sims Creek
Tourism	27	Birkenhead Peak
	28	Gowan Creek - Livingston Creek
	29	Salal Creek - Athelney Pass
	30	Tantalus South - Woodfibre - Echo Lake
	31	Twin Two Peak to Storm Peak
	32	Upper Ashlu
	33	Upper Haylmore Creek
	34	Manatee Glacier
	35	Upper Sloquet - East
	36	Upper Sloquet - West
Wildlife	37	Tenquille Lake
	38	Sockeye Creek
	39	Phelix to D'arcy
	40	Rogers Creek Watershed
	41	Salal Creek - NW fork
	42	Falk Creek
	43	Upper Douglas Creek
	44	Seven Mile Creek to Haylmore Creek
	45	Upper Sims Creek

5.2.3 Resource Management Direction within Cultural Wildland Zones

The direction in this section is incremental to the resource management direction for all Wildland Zones outlined in Section 5.2.2.

The Province will exercise its duty to consult with all First Nations on matters related to planning and management of lands and resources on Crown lands within their traditional territories. All parties submitting an application for resource development on Crown lands in the Plan Area are strongly encouraged to discuss the proposal with all First Nations whose territory overlaps with the area of the proposed activity (see Map 2).

Management Intent

Cultural Wildland Zones are primarily identified for their First Nations cultural and heritage resources as well as their high wildlife habitat values, remote wilderness characteristics, and backcountry recreation and tourism values.

Within Cultural Wildland Zones, the primary management intent is to:

- Maintain the areas for the benefit, education and enjoyment of present and future generations;
- Provide for the continuation of First Nations cultural activities and traditional renewable resource harvesting activities, including, but not limited to:
 - gathering traditional First Nations foods;
 - gathering plants used for medicinal and ceremonial purposes;
 - hunting, trapping, and fishing;
 - cutting selected trees for ceremonial or artistic purposes;
 - conducting, teaching or demonstrating ceremonies of traditional, spiritual or religious significance;
 - seeking cultural or spiritual inspiration;
 - constructing and using shelters, such as camps and longhouses, essential to pursuing the above activities; and
 - cultural burning.
- Enable sustainable economic development activities compatible with First Nations' social, cultural and ceremonial uses, and where appropriate to the zoning and management direction.
- Enable other compatible uses, as appropriate to the social, cultural and ceremonial uses of First Nations, and subject to the zoning and management direction.
- Conduct activities in a manner that maintains the quality of plant and animal habitats.

Objectives

- To protect and maintain the integrity of First Nations' cultural and heritage resources, including sacred sites.
- To conserve and maintain resources that provide opportunities for social, ceremonial and cultural use by First Nations.
- To preserve and maintain opportunities for First Nations social, ceremonial and cultural uses.
- To maintain the integrity of ecological systems, including high value habitats for wildlife and viable populations of wildlife species native to the area.
- To maintain opportunities for natural/wilderness backcountry recreation and tourism use, as appropriate to the Zone.
- To increase opportunities for First Nations' participation in commercial recreation enterprises and tourism operations.
- To allow subsurface resource development subject to recognition and accommodation of First Nations' environmental, social and cultural values.

Implementation Direction

- a) All development activities, including subsurface mineral exploration and development, within Cultural Wildland Zones will be undertaken in a manner that is compatible with the cultural interests and values of First Nations.
- b) Non-motorized commercial and non-commercial recreation activities compatible with First Nations social, cultural, and ceremonial uses are permitted. All activities will be sensitive to First Nations values consistent with the cultural emphasis for the Zone.
- c) Cabins or facilities to be used for First Nations cultural purposes may be permitted.

5.2.4 Area-Specific Management Direction within Cultural Wildland Zones

The area-specific direction in this section is incremental to the Resource Management Direction for all Wildland Zones (Section 5.2.2) and for all Cultural Wildland Zones (Section 5.2.3). Where there is an inconsistency between the area-specific direction and the management direction in Sections 5.2.2 and 5.2.3, the area-specific direction will apply.

5.2.4.1 Tricouni Lakes and Blanca Lakes Skwxwú7mesh-úhl Snewáyelh / Cultural Training Areas (WL# 1 and # 2)

The management intent within the Tricouni Lakes and Blanca Lakes Skwxwú7mesh-úhl Snewáyelh / Cultural Training Areas is to maintain natural conditions that are conducive to spiritual and cultural inspiration.

The following area-specific direction applies to Skwxwú7mesh-úhl Snewáyelh / Cultural Training Areas:

- Maintenance of existing roads to provide adequate access to the Skwxwú7mesh-úhl Snewáyelh / Cultural Training Areas is permissible.
- Low impact, non-motorized recreation activities are permitted.
- No motorized commercial or non-commercial recreation uses are permitted in Blanca Lakes Skwxwú7mesh-úhl Snewáyelh / Cultural Training Area (WL #1). Winter commercial motorized recreation is not permitted in the adjacent Blanca Lakes II Wildland Zone (WL #11) (see Map 11; Appendix 7), but public motorized access is permitted. Aerial access is permitted in the summer.
- New motorized commercial recreation use is not permitted in the Tricouni Lakes Skwxwú7mesh-úhl Snewáyelh / Cultural Training Area, unless agreed to by the First Nations and the Province through a commercial recreation zoning process.
- Leases for cabins or any other similar structures, and any licenses of occupation which include authorization for such structures, will not be permitted in Skwxwú7mesh-úhl Snewáyelh / Cultural Training Areas, unless for First Nations cultural purposes.

5.2.4.2 Nexw Áyantsut / Lower Sims Creek (WL# 3) Upper Elaho (WL# 5)

The following area-specific direction applies:

- No new road construction is permitted for forestry or early mineral exploration³⁶. If no feasible alternative is available road access for subsurface development may be considered, subject to consultation with First Nations, and if appropriate, accommodation.
- Backcountry commercial and non-commercial recreation activities are permitted throughout the Zone.

³⁶ *Early stage exploration* is defined here as activities that do not require a permit and includes the following: prospecting using hand tools; geological/geochemical surveying; airborne geophysical surveying; ground geophysical surveying without the use of exposed, energized electrodes; hand trenching without the use of explosives; or establishment of exploration grid lines that do not require the felling of trees.

- Motorized commercial recreation access and use is not permitted except for two pre-existing tenures: the snowmobile tenure located on the Pemberton Icefield, and helicopter tenure in the Elaho. These tenures will continue until their expiry dates. At the time of their renewal, the Province and the Squamish Nation will review and determine the future of the tenures.
- Commercial recreation lodges and facilities, or recreation lot leases, are not permitted³⁷.
- Recreation tenures will not be granted over trails of significant cultural and heritage value to First Nations, including the Bug Lake trail. Consultation with First Nations is required prior to approving recreation tenures on trails in the Sims Creek or Elaho Valley watersheds.

5.2.4.3 North Lizzie Creek to Cloudraker Mountain (WL# 4)

The following area-specific direction applies:

- Maintain the remote and wild character and opportunities for a cultural experience;
- Commercial and non-commercial recreation and tourism development are permitted.
- No new motorized access for commercial recreation purposes.
- Existing motorized recreation tenures will be grandparented. Renewal of these tenures or applications for expansion must consider the management intent and direction for the Zone.
- No new development of commercial lodges. Public recreation facilities and infrastructure may be permitted.
- Advanced exploration and mining activities will seek to minimize cumulative impacts, and mitigate or reduce disturbance to First Nations cultural sites, by maximizing the use of existing infrastructure.

³⁷ *Facility* refers to a structure built for overnight accommodation.

5.2.4.4 Qwalímak / Upper Birkenhead (WL# 6)

Úll'us / Upper Ryan (WL# 7)

Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek (WL# 8)

St'uqál'ts / Upper Lillooet (WL# 9)

Upper Soo (WL# 10)

The following area-specific direction applies:

- No new road construction will be permitted for forestry or early mineral exploration³⁸. If no feasible alternative is available, road access for subsurface development may be considered, subject to consultation with the First Nations, and if appropriate, accommodation.
- Non-motorized commercial recreation activities are permitted that do not interfere with A7x7úl'mecw (Spirited Ground) Areas and traditional use areas, and do not interfere with ongoing First Nations uses.
- Motorized access and use is not permitted except for the pre-existing tenures and uses, which will continue but will be reviewed.
- Recreation lease lots are generally not permitted in these Zones.
- The Province will consult with First Nations prior to approving recreation tenures on any trail in these Zones.
- Cabins or facilities for First Nations cultural purposes, including a recreational lease and multi-use facility in the Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek Cultural Education Area, are allowed.

The following direction applies within the Qwalímak / Upper Birkenhead, Upper Soo, and Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek Cultural Wildland Zones:

- Existing *Land Act* tenures will be jointly reviewed by both the Province and First Nations prior to renewal or replacement and amended where required.
- Commercial recreation lodges and facilities are encouraged to locate outside of the Cultural Wildland Zones, but will be considered where they do not harm known First Nations cultural sites and traditional use areas, and do not interfere with ongoing First Nations uses.

³⁸ *Early stage exploration* is defined as activities that do not require a permit and includes the following: prospecting using hand tools; geological/geochemical surveying; airborne geophysical surveying; ground geophysical surveying without the use of exposed, energized electrodes; hand trenching without the use of explosives; or establishment of exploration grid lines that do not require the felling of trees.

Map 11: Wildland Zones

5.3 Conservancies

5.3.1 Description

Conservancies are designated under the *Park (Conservancy Enabling) Act* (2006). According to section 5(3.1) of the Act, Conservancies are designated:

- (a) for the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and natural environments;
- (b) for the preservation and maintenance of social, ceremonial and cultural uses of First Nations;
- (c) for protection and maintenance of recreational values; and
- (d) to ensure that development or use of natural resources occurs in a sustainable manner consistent with the above purposes.

Conservancies are areas where industrial resource development activities are prohibited in order to protect the high values of these areas to First Nations and the public. Commercial logging, mining, hydroelectric development, new roads and commercial development are not permitted within Conservancies. Some development activities may be considered as acceptable uses where all parties involved in collaborative management planning are in agreement.

At the time of LRMP approval, discussions were ongoing regarding the naming of Conservancies and other Land Use Zones that fall within the territories of both the Lil'wat and Squamish Nations. Interim names for these Conservancies (Upper Soo³⁹, Upper Elaho⁴⁰, and Callaghan⁴¹) are presented in the following table and used throughout the LRMP, pending the outcomes of these discussions. These names may be revised by agreement of interested First Nations and the Province.

Conservancy	Approximate area (ha)
Callaghan	8,223
Estétiwilh / Sigurd Creek	1,082
I7loqaw7 / 100 Lakes	1,028
K'zuzált / Twin Two	2,127
Qwalímak / Upper Birkenhead	4,806
Upper Elaho	10,128
Upper Rogers Kólji7	3,898
Upper Soo	9,993
TOTAL	44,887

39 The Lil'wat Nation name for this area is Sú7a.

40 The Squamish Nation name for this area is Nsliyxnitem t'la sútich. The Lil'wat Nation name for this area is Ílacwten.

41 The Lil'wat Nation name for this area is Scwálem. The Squamish Nation name for this area is Páyakéntsut.

5.3.2 Resource Management Direction within all Conservancies

Conservancies (Map 12)⁴² will be collaboratively managed by the Province and First Nations. Conservancy management plans will be developed based on collaborative management agreements.

Management Intent
<p>Within Conservancies (Map 12), the primary management intent is the maintenance of social, ceremonial, and cultural uses by First Nations, the protection and enhancement of cultural and heritage resources to enable the expression of a connection to the land, and the protection and maintenance of the biological diversity and natural environments, including wildlife habitats.</p> <p>The overall goals of Conservancies are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the areas for the benefit, education and enjoyment of present and future generations. • Provide for the continuation of First Nations cultural activities and traditional renewable resource harvesting activities, including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ gathering traditional foods; ○ gathering plants used for medicinal and ceremonial purposes; ○ hunting, trapping, and fishing; ○ cutting selected trees for ceremonial or artistic purposes; ○ conducting, teaching or demonstrating ceremonies of traditional, spiritual or religious significance; ○ seeking cultural or spiritual inspiration; ○ constructing and using shelters, such as camps, longhouses, and pithouses) essential to the pursuit of the above activities; and ○ cultural burning. • Enable sustainable economic development activity consistent with First Nations social, cultural and ceremonial uses, and where appropriate to zoning and management direction, including access to non-timber forest products. • Enable other compatible uses, as appropriate to the social cultural and ceremonial uses of First Nations, and consistent with zoning and management direction.
Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To preserve and maintain resources that provide for First Nations social, ceremonial and cultural uses.

⁴² Boundaries of Conservancies shown on Map 12 may undergo minor revisions during detailed mapping for the purposes of legal designation.

- To protect and enhance the integrity of First Nations cultural and heritage resources, including sacred sites.
- To protect and maintain the biological diversity and natural environments within the zone, including wildlife habitat values and low-elevation riparian ecosystems.
- To maintain appropriate levels of low-intensity backcountry recreational and tourism use, in order to maintain First Nations cultural and heritage values.
- To increase opportunities for First Nations participation in commercial recreation and tourism enterprises.

Implementation Direction

- a) Commercial logging, mineral exploration and development, and hydroelectric power generation and development are not permitted within Conservancies.
- b) Roads are not permitted within Conservancies, except where required to access development opportunities beyond the Conservancy and where no feasible alternative exists. Such permitting will be subject to consultation with First Nations and, if appropriate, accommodation.
- c) All activities within Conservancies will strive to be consistent with First Nations cultural values and interests.

Recreational use:

- d) Recreational use will be monitored and steps taken to manage the type, amount and location of activities where, in the opinion of First Nations and the Province, aesthetic, cultural and/or ecological values are being negatively impacted.
- e) New commercial lodges and facilities are not permitted except for cultural purposes.
- f) Non-motorized commercial recreation activities compatible with First Nations social, cultural and ceremonial uses are permitted. Any conflicts between recreation and cultural uses will be addressed through the Conservancy management planning process.
- g) Motorized access and use is not permitted except for pre-existing uses. Existing commercial recreation that is motorized in nature or requires motorized access will continue, and will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by First Nations and the Province during the Conservancy management planning process. Following this review, a tenure may be extended, amended, or excluded based on whether the use is consistent with the management intent for the Conservancy.
- h) Hunting and angling are permitted throughout Conservancies, except where prohibited under the *Wildlife Act* and other relevant legislation.

5.3.3 Area-Specific Management Direction within Conservancies

5.3.3.1 Upper Rogers Kólji7 Conservancy

The Upper Rogers Kólji7 Conservancy has been established to protect the many values associated with *kólji7* as an In-SHUCK-ch Nation cultural site.

Detailed management direction within the Upper Rogers Kólji7 Conservancy will be defined by the Province and First Nations through a collaborative process to develop a Conservancy management plan. The following interim management direction applies until Conservancy management planning is undertaken:

- Maintain a pristine natural environment.
- No development is allowed that would endanger or jeopardize pictographs and petroglyphs. This precludes logging or other development such as exploration, mining, roads, or tourism facilities.
- Maintain the remote and wild character of the area and opportunities for a cultural experience, with no new motorized access for commercial recreation purposes, or development of commercial lodges.⁴³

5.3.3.2 K'zuzált / Twin Two Conservancy

Detailed management direction within the K'zuzált / Twin Two Conservancy will be defined by the Province and First Nations through a collaborative process to develop a Conservancy management plan. Within this Conservancy, the primary role is cultural heritage representation and protection and the secondary role is ecosystem representation. The following interim management direction applies until Conservancy management planning is undertaken:

- Existing recreation lease lots are 'save and excepted' from the K'zuzált / Twin Two Conservancy. The Province will not sell these recreation lease lots.
- Motorized recreation is not permitted in the Twin Two watershed, except on the lower access road.
- Existing commercial lodges and facilities and recreation tenures will be reviewed during the Conservancy management planning process.
- Existing self-propelled (non-motorized) commercial recreation tenures are retained, subject to tenure review during Conservancy management planning.
- Other existing land tenures are subject to tenure review during Conservancy management planning. Unless otherwise agreed, the tenures will not be expanded.
- The level and nature of other uses and activities will be determined during Conservancy management planning.

⁴³ *Lodge* means a commercial recreation facility with accommodation for more than 12 people.

5.3.3.3 Qwalímak / Upper Birkenhead Conservancy

Detailed management direction within the Qwalímak / Upper Birkenhead Conservancy will be defined by the Province and First Nations through a collaborative process to develop a Conservancy management plan. Within this Conservancy, the primary role is cultural heritage representation and protection and the secondary role is habitat conservation and protection. The following interim management direction applies until Conservancy management planning is undertaken:

- Existing commercial lodges and facilities and recreation tenures will be reviewed during the Conservancy management planning process.
- Existing self-propelled (non-motorized) commercial recreation tenures are retained, subject to tenure review during Conservancy management planning.
- Other existing land tenures are subject to tenure review during Conservancy management planning. Unless otherwise agreed, the tenures will not be expanded.
- The level and nature of other uses and activities will be determined during Conservancy management planning.

The creation of the Qwalímak / Upper Birkenhead Conservancy resulted in isolated pockets of Crown land between the Conservancy and existing Birkenhead Lake Park. The boundary of Birkenhead Lake Park will be expanded to capture these small gaps (see Map 1).

5.3.3.4 Upper Soo Conservancy

Detailed management direction within the Upper Soo Conservancy will be defined by the Province and First Nations through a collaborative process to develop a Conservancy management plan. The following interim management direction applies until Conservancy management planning is undertaken:

- Existing commercial lodges and facilities and recreation tenures will be reviewed during the Conservancy management planning process.
- Existing self-propelled (non-motorized) commercial recreation tenures are retained, subject to tenure review during Conservancy management planning.
- Other existing land tenures are subject to tenure review during Conservancy management planning. Unless otherwise agreed, the tenures will not be expanded.
- The level and nature of other uses and activities will be determined during Conservancy management planning.

5.3.3.5 I7loqaw7 / 100 Lakes Conservancy

Detailed management direction within the I7loqaw7 / 100 Lakes Conservancy will be defined by the Province and First Nations through a collaborative process by the Province and First Nations to develop a Conservancy management plan. Within this Conservancy, the primary role is cultural heritage representation and protection and the secondary roles are habitat conservation/ protection and recreation. The following interim management direction applies until Conservancy management planning is undertaken:

- Existing commercial lodges and facilities and recreation tenures will be reviewed during the Conservancy management planning process.

- Existing self-propelled (non-motorized) commercial recreation tenures are retained, subject to tenure review during Conservancy management planning.
- Other existing land tenures are subject to tenure review during Conservancy management planning. Unless otherwise agreed, the tenures will not be expanded.
- The level and nature of other uses and activities will be determined during Conservancy management planning.

5.3.3.6 Upper Elaho Conservancy

Detailed management direction within the Upper Elaho Conservancy will be defined by the Province and First Nations through a collaborative process to develop a Conservancy management plan. The following interim management direction applies until Conservancy management planning is undertaken:

- Self-propelled (non-motorized) recreation tenures are retained.
- Existing commercial recreation which is motorized in nature or requires motorized access will continue and will be reviewed by the Province and First Nations during the Conservancy management planning process. It may be extended, amended, or excluded based on whether the use is compatible with the Conservancy's management intent.
- Other existing land tenures are retained with the condition that there is no expansion of the tenure.

5.3.3.7 Estétiwilh / Sigurd Creek Conservancy

Detailed management direction within the Estétiwilh / Sigurd Creek Conservancy will be defined by the Province and First Nations through a collaborative process to develop a Conservancy management plan. The following interim management direction applies until Conservancy management planning is undertaken:

- Self-propelled (non-motorized) recreation tenures are retained.
- Existing commercial recreation which is motorized in nature or requires motorized access will continue and will be reviewed by the Province and First Nations during the Conservancy management planning process. It may be extended, amended, or excluded based on whether the use is compatible with the Conservancy's management intent.
- Other existing land tenures are retained with the condition that there is no expansion of the tenure.

5.3.3.8 Callaghan Conservancy

Detailed management direction within the Callaghan Conservancy will be defined by the Province and First Nations through a collaborative process to develop a Conservancy management plan. The following interim management direction applies until Conservancy management planning is undertaken:

- Harvesting of non-timber forest products is allowed and any pre-existing uses or rights for non-timber forest products may continue.
- Existing commercial uses are maintained, but new commercial recreation uses are not authorized until a management plan has been completed or management direction specified through a collaborative government-to-government process between the Province and First Nations.

Map 12: Conservancies

6.0 Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Amendment

The LRMP is implemented through the application of plan direction to the on-the-ground management of land and resources. The implementation process is largely the responsibility of provincial government agencies in accordance with their legislative responsibility. Agencies' roles are to complete LRMP-directed projects, and to ensure that compliance measures are carried out within the agency and by holders of Crown tenures. Implementation and monitoring activities are subject to the availability of resources and are to be considered in the context of the provincial government's overall priorities.

First Nations and the public have a role in monitoring the results of the LRMP implementation and the extent to which the stated management direction is being achieved. Monitoring of plan implementation may occur through a Plan Implementation and Monitoring Committee (PIMC) comprised of representatives from First Nations, sector-based interests, and local governments.

6.1 Implementation

Implementation of the Sea-to-Sky LRMP will be undertaken in a manner that optimizes benefits and minimizes costs and impacts for all resource values. Best available knowledge and information and innovative practices will be used to implement the plan.

The LRMP will be implemented by provincial government agencies. Implementation of the LRMP may occur through a number of processes:

- Collaborative management processes with First Nations;
- Operational plans, such as forest stewardship plans, range use plans, commercial recreation management plans, conservancy management plans, and access management plans;
- Approval processes such as the Environmental Assessment Process;
- Resource development and use permits;
- Land dispositions;
- Specific LRMP projects; and
- Development of best management practices that reflect the best available knowledge and information of the resource values in question.

As one of the first tasks in LRMP implementation, an Implementation and Monitoring Framework will be developed to detail the tasks and responsibilities associated with plan implementation. This will include priorities for completion of LRMP-related projects, and establishment of land use designations and legal objectives associated with the implementation of LRMP-directed practices.

Any government-to-government engagement between the province and First Nations on LRMP implementation will be in accordance with existing land use planning agreements and provincial consultation guidelines.

6.2 Monitoring

The monitoring phase of the LRMP involves ongoing assessment of the level of compliance with the management direction in the LRMP as well as progress towards the completion of LRMP-related projects.

6.2.1 Monitoring Reports

The Coast Inter-Agency Management Committee will direct the preparation of an annual monitoring report by relevant agencies to outline the status of LRMP implementation. LRMP Monitoring Reports provide individual agencies with the opportunity to report on implementation progress and the status of completion of tasks or actions identified in the Sea-to-Sky LRMP Implementation and Monitoring Framework.

The preparation of Monitoring Reports is coordinated through an Interagency Plan Implementation Team (IPIT). Ministries responsible for implementing the LRMP objectives will report on their progress with respect to the achievement of LRMP targets and activities.

An annual Monitoring Report will be made available to First Nations, government agencies, and the public.

6.3 Plan Amendment

Proposed amendments to the LRMP may be identified in Monitoring Reports. Any amendments to the LRMP will be made in accordance with the applicable provincial policy direction for plan amendments. The type of decision-making process used for amending an LRMP depends on the need for the amendment and the scope and implications of the amendment. At the time of LRMP approval, under the province's plan amendment policy there were three types of plan amendments:

- *Administrative Revisions:* These are minor technical changes to a plan that do not affect the intent of the plan's existing strategic direction. These changes are administrative and /or maintenance-oriented and require minimal resources. Administrative revisions can be done entirely at the regional level.
- *Minor Amendments:* These are more significant changes than administrative revisions but are limited to specific components of the plan and have a low to moderate complexity of resource issues. The decision to approve minor amendments rests with the Inter-agency Management Committee but may be delegated to a sub-regional Management Committee.
- *Major Amendments:* These are changes that require a major update to the plan but can range from being broad and comprehensive to narrow and contained. These revisions usually involve a high complexity of resource issues and may involve a change in a legislated land use designation. In the case where the major amendment is primarily to address First Nations' interests, this could entail a government-to-government approach to plan amendment(s) in consultation with the public. The decision to approve a major amendment rests at the executive level (Assistant Deputy Minister's Committee or higher authority).

7.0 Acronyms and Glossary

7.1 Acronyms

AAC	Allowable annual cut
ADM	Assistant Deputy Minister
CMA	Cultural Management Area
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
FRPA	Forest and Range Practices Act
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FSP	Forest Stewardship Plan
GAR	Government Actions Regulation
G2G	Government-to-government
IAMC	Inter-agency Management Committee
IPP	Independent power project
IPIT	Interagency Plan Implementation Team
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
LUOR	Land Use Objective Regulation
NTFP	Non-timber forest products
PIMC	Plan Implementation Monitoring Committee
TFL	Tree Farm License
TSA	Timber Supply Area
TSR2	Timber Supply Review 2
VQO	Visual quality objective
WL	Wildland
WSP	Wild Spirit Place

7.2 Glossary

Abiotic factors	Factors pertaining to the non-living parts of an ecosystem, such as soil particles bedrock, air, and water.
Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	A comprehensive study based on oral history, material culture, traditional use, traditional ecological knowledge, and proposed future use that sets out how a proposed activity could affect a First Nation's interests, and that may recommend mitigation or accommodation measures to minimize impacts.
Access control points	Access Control Points (ACP) are locations where it is necessary to restrict or limit access to vehicular traffic on forest roads. Locations are typically identified during an assessment of access sensitive values in a Coordinated Access Management Plan (CAMP). Tools or techniques to implement ACPs include road signs, bridge or culvert removal, gates, and other road deactivation options.
Advanced mineral exploration	Activities requiring a Notice of Work, and development of a Reclamation Program before a permit can be issued (as set out in the <i>Mines Act</i> (1996)). The activities include the following: disturbance of the ground by mechanical means such as drilling, trenching and excavating; blasting; construction, modification, deactivation and reclamation of an exploration access and camps; induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes; and site reclamation.
Aggregate minerals	Sand, gravel, crushed stone and quarried rock used for construction purposes.
Agriculture Land Reserve (ALR)	Land designated and reserved for agricultural purposes under the <i>Agricultural Land Commission Act</i> . The ALR includes both private and public lands, and covers land being farmed and land with agricultural potential. Non-agricultural uses on the ALR are regulated.
Allowable annual cut (AAC)	The rate of timber harvest permitted each year from a specified area of land, usually expressed as cubic metres of wood per year.
Archaeological Impact Assessment	A process where a trained professional looks at an archaeological site and development plans to determine what impact the proposed development will have on the site.
'Bear smart' practices	Pro-active measures that are intended to reduce human-bear conflicts.
Best management practices (also <i>best practices</i>)	A practice or combination of practices that are determined to be the most technologically or economically feasible means of preventing or managing potential impacts.
Biodiversity (also <i>biological diversity</i>)	The diversity of plants, animals and other living organisms in all their forms and levels of organization, including genes, species, ecosystems, and the evolutionary and functional processes that link them.

Botanical forest products	Non-timber-based products gathered from forest and range land. There are seven recognized categories: wild edible mushrooms, floral greenery, medicinal products, fruits and berries, herbs and vegetables, landscaping products, and craft products.
Botanical resource gathering area	Term used in the Lil'wat Nation Land Use Planning Agreement (April 2008) to describe areas within Category B A7x7úlmechw (Spirited Ground) Areas that are used for gathering of botanical forest products.
Carrying capacity	The average number of users (e.g. livestock, wildlife, human) that an area of land has the capability to support, under an assumed set of management practices and at given levels of management intensity. It also depends upon site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils, and geology.
Classified waters	The Classified Waters Licensing System was created to preserve the unique fishing opportunities provided by these waters, which contribute significantly to the province's reputation as a world class fishing destination. Streams are classified as either Class I or Class II and are listed in the Water Specific Tables for each Region or a listing is provided in the <i>Wildlife Act</i> under the Angling and Scientific Collection Regulation.
Coarse filter approach	An approach to maintaining biodiversity that involves maintaining a diversity of structures within stands and a diversity of ecosystems across the landscape. The intent is to meet most of the habitat requirements of most of the native species. The coarse filter approach is often used in concert with a <i>fine filter approach</i> .
Coarse woody debris (CWD)	Sound or rotting logs, stumps, or large branches that have fallen or been cut and left in the woods, or trees and branches that have died but remain standing or leaning. CWD provides habitat for plants, animals, and insects and a source of nutrients for soil development.
Collaborative management agreement	An agreement between the Province and First Nations that specifies the terms and conditions for the planning and management of Protected Areas that are within First Nations territories.
Collaborative management plan	A term used in government-to-government land use planning agreements to describe plans developed collaboratively by the Province and First Nations
Commercial recreation	See definition for <i>Guided Adventure Tourism</i> .
Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)	A committee of experts that assesses and designates which wild species are in some danger of disappearing from Canada.
Community forest	A forestry operation managed by a local government, community group, First Nation or community-held corporation for the benefit of the entire community. The majority of community forests in British Columbia are on Crown land under a timber tenure such as a forest licence, tree farm licence, or community forest agreement.
Community water supply area	Any natural watershed area on which a community holds a valid water licence issued under the <i>Water Act</i> . Includes "community watersheds" identified in the <i>Guidelines for Watershed Management of Crown Lands used as Community Water Supplies</i> (1980).

Conservancy	Areas designated for the protection of biological diversity and natural environments, First Nations cultural values and uses, and recreational values. Conservancies are established by or under the <i>Park (Conservancy Enabling) Amendment Act</i> (2006) or the <i>Protected Areas of British Columbia Act</i> .
Conservancy management plan (also called <i>protected area management plans</i>)	Conservancy management plans provide guidance regarding the types, levels, and locations of uses and activities within a Conservancy, including commercial and recreational uses, activities and facilities. The Plan aims to provide a balance between conservation, economic and cultural sustainability while meeting the vision and objectives for the Conservancy and the goals for the provincial protected area system.
Conservation Data Centre of BC (CDC)	As part of the Environmental Stewardship Division in the B.C. Ministry of Environment, the CDC systematically collects and disseminates information on plants, animals, and ecosystems (ecological communities) at risk in British Columbia. This information is compiled and maintained in a computerized database that provides a centralized and scientific source of information on the status, locations, and level of protection of these organisms and ecosystems. The CDC assigns provincial conservation status ranks.
Coordinated access management plan	A Coordinated Access Management Plan (CAMP) is a plan that identifies management direction for road access through consultation with First Nations, industrial road users, government agencies, and stakeholders with other access interests. Plan objectives are developed for access-sensitive areas (usually within Landscape Unit boundaries), which assist the Ministry of Forests and Range to identify existing values, and to what extent the road network should be deactivated, maintained and developed.
Critical wildlife habitat	An ecosystem or particular ecosystem element occupied or used by a species, or local population, that is essential for its health and/or long-term persistence.
Cultural and heritage resources	The <i>Forest Act</i> defines a cultural heritage resource as "an object, a site or the location of a traditional societal practice that is of historical, cultural or archaeological significance to British Columbia, a community or an aboriginal people."
Cultural Management Areas (CMAs)	Areas identified in government-to-government agreements between the Province and First Nations as areas of historic and contemporary significance to First Nations. Resource and economic development, including subsurface resource development, are permitted within Cultural Management Areas, but require that full consideration be given to First Nation interests, including cultural and heritage resources.
Cultural Places	Places identified by individual First Nations as having cultural heritage values of importance to them and for which management direction is provided in the LRMP and government-to-government agreements. Includes cultural sites, village sites and Spirited Ground Areas.

Cultural Protection Areas	Areas identified in the In-SHUCK-ch Nation Land Stewardship Statement as being “particularly important for the protection of cultural and traditional use values”. A wide range of features and values are associated with these places, including traditional subsistence or spiritual use, pictographs, petroglyphs, hot springs, and association with legend and mythology.
Cumulative impacts	Impacts which can arise from one or more activity. A cumulative impact may result in an additive impact (i.e. where it adds to the impact which is caused by other similar impacts), or an interactive impact (i.e. where a cumulative impact is caused by different impacts that combine to form a new kind of impact). Interactive impacts may be either countervailing (the net adverse cumulative impact is less than the sum of the individual impacts) or synergistic (the net adverse cumulative impact is greater than the sum of the individual impacts).
Development infrastructure	The basic physical systems and facilities serving an area or development activity, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions.
Ecological integrity	A condition that is determined to be characteristic of its natural region and likely to persist, including abiotic components and the composition and abundance of native species and biological communities, rates of change and supporting processes.
Endangered species (COSEWIC)	A wildlife species facing imminent extirpation or extinction.
Environmental assessment process	<p>The environmental assessment (EA) process in BC provides a mechanism for reviewing major projects to assess their potential impacts. In general, the environmental assessment includes four main elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• opportunities for interested parties, including First Nations and neighbouring jurisdictions, to identify issues and provide input;• technical studies of the relevant environmental, social, economic, heritage and health effects of the proposed project;• identification of ways to prevent or minimize undesirable effects and enhance desirable effects; and• consideration of the input of interested parties in making recommendations about project acceptability. <p>An environmental assessment certificate, if issued by Ministers at the conclusion of an environmental assessment, represents government's approval in principle and allows a proponent to seek any other statutory authorizations needed to proceed with the project.</p>
Fee simple land	Private ownership of real estate in which the owner has the right to control, use, and transfer the property at will.

Fine filter approach	An approach to maintaining biodiversity that is directed towards particular habitats or individual species whose habitat requirements are not adequately covered by the coarse filter guidelines. These habitats may be critical in some way and the species threatened or endangered. Often used in concert with a <i>coarse filter approach</i> .
Floodplain ecosystems	The ecological communities associated with the portion of a valley floor that is shaped by an active river and periodically covered with floodwater from that river during intervals of overbank flow.
Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)	The <i>Forest and Range Practices Act</i> and its regulations govern the activities of forest and range licensees in B.C. The statute sets the requirements for planning, road building, logging, reforestation, and grazing.
Forest health	The vigour or physiological condition of a forest. A healthy forest has biodiversity, ecosystem resilience, wildlife habitat, aesthetic appeal, and resource sustainability. Insects, pathogens, wildlife species, and weather conditions play important roles in the characteristics and development of healthy forest ecosystems throughout British Columbia.
Forest health hazard	Refers to the degree to which the characteristics of the tree or stand make it vulnerable to damage. It is equivalent to <i>susceptibility</i> .
Forest health risk	The probability and expected severity of tree or stand damage. Risk is a function of <i>hazard</i> , and also considers the pest pressure on the stand under consideration.
Forest Service Road	A road constructed, modified, or maintained under the provisions of the <i>Forest Act</i> , or declared a Forest Service Road. Forest Service Roads are used to provide access to managed forest land.
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	An international, membership-based, non-profit organization that supports environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests. FSC sets standards and certification requirements for forest management.
Forest Stewardship Council Regional Certification Standards for BC	A framework of indicators required of forest managers for compliance with the FSC Principles and Criteria in British Columbia, and verifiers provided for use by certification bodies in verifying forest managers' compliance. The FSC Regional Certification Standards for B.C. are intended for application throughout the province of British Columbia, except for the portion of northern B.C. where the National Boreal Standard applies.
Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP)	A map-based, landscape-level view of potential forest development activities that are intended to take place on the area described in the plan, over a period of up to five or, if extended, up to 10 years. Under British Columbia law, persons must have authorization from the Province before they are permitted to harvest Crown timber or build roads, and must submit an FSP for review and approval. A forest stewardship plan must address <i>objectives set by government</i> to preserve the integrity of the environment and to enable sustainable commercial forest and rangeland practices. Tenure holders address these objectives by crafting results or strategies, which are required to be measurable and enforceable, contributing to effective compliance and enforcement by government.

General management direction	Applies to all resources and activities throughout the LRMP Area, within the context of other legislation, policies, processes, operational guidelines, and land use agreements with First Nations.
General Wildlife Measures	General Wildlife Measures (GWM) direct legally-required forest and range practices within a designated Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA). GWMs can address forest practices such as road construction, road maintenance, grazing, haying and timber harvesting. Practices have been grouped under the following headings: access, range, recreation, restoration and enhancement, and silviculture. A GWM may limit activities partially or entirely.
Geothermal energy	Geothermal energy uses steam or hot water in the earth's crust to power turbines or to heat buildings or water. If the local geography has the right features, geothermal facilities can be installed. The facilities capture steam as it escapes from cracks or holes in underground rocks. Geothermal energy requires a source temperature of more than 100°C to drive a generating turbine. Hot water from within the earth can heat buildings with no conversion.
Government Actions Regulation	A regulation under the <i>Forest Range and Practice Act</i> , through which some provincial agencies may develop specific objectives in localized areas to protect certain values such as wildlife, fish, water quality, visual quality, stream and lake sides, and recreation, and require forest operators to be consistent with those objectives.
Grizzly Bear Population Unit (GBPU)	The current range of Grizzly Bears in British Columbia has been divided into Grizzly Bear Population Units (GBPUs) that delineate individual populations. GBPU lines are meant to identify similar behavioural ecotypes and sub-populations of bears. GBPUs serve as the key units for population objective setting, and for determining allowable human-caused mortality thresholds. They are also used for setting land use priorities during strategic land use planning.
Guided Adventure Tourism (also <i>commercial recreation</i>)	<p>Outdoor recreational activities provided on a fee-for-service basis, with a focus on experiences in a natural environment. Commercial operators guiding people during recreational activities on Crown land are obliged to hold commercial recreation tenures issued under the <i>Land Act</i>. Businesses providing support to outdoor recreation that may not require such tenures.</p> <p>Also called <i>commercial recreation</i>.</p>
High Conservation Value Forest (FSC-BC)	High Conservation Value Forests is defined by the <i>Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)</i> as those forests that contain or are essential to maintaining High Conservation Values, including environmental and social values that are considered to be of outstanding significance or critical importance. Depending on the value identified, a High Conservation Value Forest may be part of a larger forest management unit, for example a sacred burial site, or the whole of a forest management unit, for example when the forest contains several endangered species distributed across the whole area.

High value wildlife habitat	Areas having environmental attributes particularly suited to the habitat requirements of individual wildlife species. High value habitat differs from <i>critical wildlife habitat</i> in that high value habitat is not necessarily essential for the health and/or long-term persistence of a species.
Historic sites	Refers to buildings, other structures, landscapes, historic districts, and other places of heritage value.
Hydroelectric power generation	Refers to the generation of power by harnessing the power of moving or falling water to produce mechanical/electrical energy. Large hydroelectric power plants use dams both for creating a store of energy (water) and as a tool for diverting water flow into the power plant. Gravity-fed diverted water enters the intakes, travels through the penstocks and into the plant's turbines; then, ultimately, departs the plant out the tailraces, and back into the river. Small hydroelectric power plants may also use dams for storing and diverting water in this way; however, true "run-of-the-river" power plants use dams only for diverting, and not for storing, water.
Implementation monitoring	Implementation monitoring tracks the progress of implementation projects and the consistency of management practices with the management direction in a strategic land use plan, such as an LRMP.
Independent power project (IPP)	Independent power projects (IPPs) are projects of a relatively small scale that produce electricity for commercial or public consumption. IPPs may generate power from hydroelectric, wind, geothermal, or other sources, but the term typically refers to commercial run-of-river hydroelectric power generation projects (<i>waterpower IPPs</i>). Run-of-river hydroelectricity uses the natural flow of a river and gravity rather than large dams to power their turbines. A portion of a river's flow is diverted into a pipe (penstock) to the turbine and the outflow rejoins the river downstream.
Industrial minerals	Industrial minerals are geological materials which are mined for their commercial value, which are not fuel and are not sources of metals (metallic minerals). They are used in their natural state or after beneficiation either as raw materials or as additives in a wide range of applications.
Integrated resource management (IRM)	Integrated resource management (IRM) is a planning and decision making process that coordinates resource use so that the long term sustainable benefits are optimized and conflicts among users are minimized. IRM brings together all resource groups rather than each working in isolation to balance the economic, environmental, and social requirements of society. It includes planning for minerals, forests, recreation, wilderness, energy, wildlife, and parks
Integrated Watershed Management Plan	A type of strategic planning, no longer used, to provide integrated resource management within community water supply areas.
Inter-agency Management Committee (IAMC)	A group of senior managers from provincial resource agencies that is responsible for overseeing the implementation of strategic land use plans throughout a planning region. The Sea-to-Sky LRMP is overseen by the Coast IAMC.
Interagency Plan Implementation Team (IPIT)	The team of provincial agency representatives responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Sea-to-Sky LRMP, reporting on implementation progress and identifying implementation issues.

Interpretive forest sites	A designated forest site and ancillary facilities developed by the Ministry of Forests and Range to interpret, demonstrate, or facilitate the discussion of the natural environment, forest practices, and integrated resource management.
Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP)	The sub-regional integrated resource planning process for BC. An LRMP considers all resource values and requires public participation, inter-agency coordination and consensus-based land and resource management decisions.
Land disposition	The exchange or sale of land.
Landscape connectivity	Landscape connectivity is the degree to which a landscape facilitates or impedes movement of organisms among resource patches. It is defined by both its spatial structure and the response of wildlife to the landscape features.
Landscape Unit	An area of land and water used for long-term planning of resource management activities. These units, which are typically 5000–400 000 ha in area, are important for designing strategies and patterns for landscape-level biodiversity and for managing a variety of resource values.
Land Use Objective Regulation	The <i>Land Use Objectives Regulation</i> (LUOR), under the <i>Land Act</i> , authorizes the Minister of Agriculture and Lands to establish legal land use objectives for the purposes of the <i>Forest and Range Practices Act</i>
Land Use Planning Agreement (LUPA)	An agreement negotiated between the Province and a First Nation which describes the harmonization of the parties' interests in land and resource planning and management within a defined area.
Local Resource Use Plan (LRUP)	A plan approved for a portion of the Provincial forest that provides area-specific resource management objectives for integrating resource use in the area. These plans are prepared pursuant to Section 4(c) of the <i>Ministry of Forests Act</i> . Also referred to as <i>local plans</i> .
Metallic minerals	Metallic minerals are mined as a source of metals. British Columbia produces copper, molybdenum, zinc, lead, silver, gold, and aluminum, and has potential to provide nickel, platinum, palladium, tungsten and a number of other metals.
Moose	This large horse-sized animal is the largest member of the deer family. Moose have long, dark brown hair, high humped shoulders and long legs.
New Relationship	A vision document, prepared in 2005, that sets out an initial work plan to move toward reconciliation of Aboriginal and Crown Titles and Jurisdictions within British Columbia. The New Relationship states the intent to establish a new government-to-government relationship between the Province and First Nations with the goal of achieving strong governments, social justice and economic self-sufficiency for First Nations and long term economic viability for all British Columbians

Non-commercial (public) recreation	<p>Recreational activities that are undertaken by individuals or groups, in a voluntary, non-profit capacity. For the most part public recreation is unorganised and unguided. A number of organizations hold commercial outdoor recreation tenures or community and institutional tenures issued under the <i>Land Act</i>, or partnership agreements to manage established recreational sites and trails under <i>FRPA</i>. These tenures provide access to and exclusive use of an area of Crown land, e.g., for a cabin or for research or instructional purposes, but activities are not undertaken for profit.</p> <p>Also called <i>public recreation</i>.</p>
Non-timber forest products (NTFP)	<p>Any commodity obtained from the forest that does not necessitate harvesting trees. It includes game animals, fur-bearers, nuts and seeds, berries, mushrooms, oils, foliage, medicinal plants, peat, fuelwood, forage, etc.</p> <p>Non-animal NTFPs are also called <i>botanical forest products</i>.</p>
Nt'ákmen Areas	<p>Areas of Lil'wat Territory defined by the Lil'wat people as important, intact natural and cultural areas that enable Lil'wat peoples to participate in traditional activities and express their connection to the land, as further described in the Lil'wat Land Use Plan.</p>
Objectives set by government	<p>As defined by the <i>Forest, Range and Practices Act</i>, "objectives set by government" means; (a) objectives prescribed under section 149(1), or (b) under section 93.4 of the <i>Land Act</i> by the minister responsible for the administration of the <i>Land Act</i>.</p>
Old growth	<p>Structural features and other characteristics of old-growth include: large trees for the species and site; wide variation in tree sizes and spacing; accumulations of large dead standing and fallen trees; multiple canopy layers; canopy gaps and understorey patchiness; elements of decay such as broken or deformed tops or trunks and root decay; and the presence of species characteristic of old growth.</p> <p>For the purpose of quantitative analysis, old growth is generally defined as all Coast region forests more than 250 years old, Interior forests dominated by lodgepole pine or deciduous species more than 120 years old, and all other Interior forests more than 140 years old.</p> <p>Also called <i>old seral forest</i> and <i>old conditioned forest</i>.</p>
Old Growth Management Area (OGMA)	<p>Areas that contain, or are managed to replace, specific structural old-growth attributes and that are identified and treated as special management areas.</p>
Old seral forest	<p>See definition for <i>old growth</i>.</p>
Operational plans	<p>Within the context of area-specific management guidelines, operational plans detail the logistics for on-the-ground development activities. Methods, schedules, and responsibilities for accessing, harvesting, renewing, and protecting the resource are set out to enable site-specific operations to proceed.</p>

Plan Implementation Monitoring Committee (PIMC)	A Plan Implementation and Monitoring Committee (PIMC) provides provincial agencies, local governments, First Nations, and public stakeholders with the opportunity to participate in the implementation and monitoring of land use plan.
Protected areas	Areas of land legally designated as: Class A, B, or C Parks; Recreation Areas; Conservancies; Ecological Reserves; or some form of Protected Area under the <i>Environment and Land Use Act</i> .
Public recreation	See definition for <i>non-commercial recreation</i> .
Range of natural variability	The range of dynamic change in natural systems prior to the influence of industrial resource extraction. <i>Range of natural variability</i> includes consideration of the range of ecosystem conditions such as seral stage distribution, patch size distribution, stand structure and disturbance regimes (i.e., frequency, intensity, spatial extent and heterogeneity of disturbances). This definition includes First Nations prehistoric management systems (e.g. burning).
Range Stewardship Plan	An operational plan under the <i>Forest and Range Practices Act</i> that may be prepared in place of a range use plan by those who have demonstrated a level of competence in range management. This plan is less prescriptive, provides options for more flexibility for experienced operators, and encourages innovation.
Range Use Plan	An operational plan that includes requirements specified by the <i>Forest and Range Practices Act</i> and allows a <i>Range Act</i> agreement holder to graze livestock or cut hay on Crown range.
Recreation lease lot	An authorization issued under the Residential Policy to occupy Crown land, in the form of a Lease or Licence of Occupation. It permits the construction of a cabin or cottage for temporary/seasonal recreational use, and is not intended for full-time residential use.
Recreation sites	Recreation sites are areas of Crown land outside of parks that have been made available for recreational use. Often recreation sites are campgrounds, trails or day use areas. Many recreation sites are managed and maintained by partners such as recreation clubs, forest companies, First Nations, local governments, contractors and other groups.
Red-listed species	A Red listed species is a species that has been legally designated as Endangered or Threatened under the provincial <i>Wildlife Act</i> , is extirpated, or is a candidate for such designation
Scenic Area	An area that is deemed visually important based on its physical characteristics and public use, and that requires special management.
Seral stage	The series of plant community conditions that develop during ecological succession from bare ground (or major disturbances) to the climax stage. Also called <i>successional stages</i> .
Sensitive ecosystems	Sensitive ecosystems are ecologically and culturally important ecosystems, including but not limited to riparian areas, red and blue listed species and habitats, and cultural use sites.

Silviculture treatments	Activities that ensure the regeneration of young forests on harvested areas, enhance tree growth, or improve wood quality in selected stands. Activities include: site rehabilitation and preparation, planting, spacing, fertilization, and pruning.
Small-scale forestry program	A program designed to support non-industrial forestry operations. In British Columbia, small-scale forestry operations may be carried out by woodlot licensees, First Nations, municipalities, or private landowners.
Snag	A standing dead tree or part of a dead tree from which at least the smaller branches have fallen.
Spirited Ground Areas	Areas of Lil'wat Territory identified as important spiritual, cultural, and food gathering areas. Management direction for these areas was specified in a government-to-government agreement on land use planning between the Lil'wat Nation and the province.
Stewardship Area	Areas of Lil'wat Territory identified by Lil'wat Nation as having substantial ecological and cultural importance and which are sensitive to disturbance. Further described in the Lil'wat Land Use Plan.
Subsistence harvesting	Harvesting to provide for food, clothing, shelter, ceremonial, religious, and cultural pursuits.
Subsurface resource development	Refers to the exploration and extraction of resources that are located below the surface of the ground, such as minerals, coal, or oil.
Threatened species (COSEWIC)	A wildlife species likely to become endangered if limiting factors are not reversed.
Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB)	Crown forest land within the timber supply area where timber harvesting is considered both acceptable and economically feasible, given objectives for all relevant forest values, existing timber quality, market values, and applicable technology.
Timber licence	Area-based tenure that reverts to the government when merchantable timber on the area has been harvested and the land reforested. Although these licences are no longer issued, existing licences have variable terms and may be extended.
Timber Supply Area (TSA)	A geographically based administrative area designated under Section 7 of the <i>Forest Act</i> . Timber Supply Areas have an <i>allowable annual cut</i> as set by the Chief Forester, and are used to provide a sustainable flow of timber to both replaceable and non-replaceable forms of volume-based tenures.
Timber Supply Review 2 (TSR2)	A process, initiated in 1992, to regularly review the timber supply and the provincial allowable annual cut (AAC). Each review includes an estimate of the area's long-term sustainable harvesting level and an analysis of projected timber supplies. The Chief Forester uses this information to determine the AACs for each management unit.
Tourism	Travel away from a usual place of residence for predominantly recreational or leisure purposes, or the provision of services to support this leisure travel.

Traditional renewable resource harvesting	Harvesting of plants and other products for traditional or cultural uses. Activities and products include but are not limited to traditional foods, plants used for medicine or ceremonial purposes, selected trees for ceremonial or artistic purposes, hunting, trapping and fishing.
Traditional use area/site	A geographically defined site that has been traditionally used by one or more groups of people for some type of activity. These sites will often lack the physical evidence of human-made artifacts or structures, and maintain cultural significance to a living community of people. Traditional use sites are usually documented with the assistance of oral historical or written archival sources. Examples include: sacred sites, ritual bathing pools, resource gathering sites such as berry-gathering grounds and culturally modified trees, and the site of a legendary or past event of cultural significance.
Traditional Use Study	Information regarding the land use within a First Nation's traditional territory.
Treaty settlement land	Land that is or will be part of the settlement in a treaty negotiation. Treaty settlement lands are held in fee-simple by First Nations.
Tree Farm Licence (TFL)	An area-based tenure agreement, entered into under the <i>Forest Act</i> , that issues the rights to harvest an allowable annual cut in a specified area, and outlines responsibilities for forest management. With a term of 25 years, this licence is replaceable every 5–10 years.
Trial biking	A form of mountain biking derived from motorcycle trials. The rider negotiates man-made and natural obstacles without their feet touching the ground. At the most basic level, trials riding can be summed up as bicycle handling skills. It evolved from motorcycle trial riding (riding up, over obstacles, man-made or natural) into an off-season bicycle pastime.
Two-zone policy for mineral exploration and mining	The <i>two-zone policy</i> clearly identifies lands in the province that are closed to mineral development and those that are open to mineral exploration and mining, subject to applicable legislation. The aim of this policy is to enhance certainty regarding access to land for mineral development.
Utility corridor	Refers to a right of way for utility infrastructure, including powerlines and below grade structures such as buried cables or pipes.
Variable Retention Silvicultural System	An approach to forest planning and forest harvesting in which structural elements of the existing forest are retained throughout a harvested area until at least the next rotation to achieve specific management objectives. Varying amounts, types, and spatial patterns of living and dead trees are retained. Variable retention uses all silvicultural systems, from single tree selection to clearcutting, including the retention silvicultural system, to achieve variable retention over a landscape.
Viewpoint	An on-the-ground or water-based location, from which the surrounding landscape can be viewed or observed.
Viewshed	A physiographic area composed of land, water, biotic, and cultural elements which may be viewed and mapped from one or more viewpoints and which has inherent scenic qualities and/or aesthetic values as determined by those who view it.

Visual design principles	Visual design is a creative process that involves working with the visual patterns and forces of nature to guide changes to the resource in ways that meet the needs of society, both aesthetically and economically. In the context of the visual resource management process, visual design principles are used in the development of landscape- and stand-level cutblock designs to achieve VQOs and visual resource guidelines.
Visual landscape management	The identification, assessment, design and manipulation of the visual features or values of a landscape, and the consideration of these values in the integrated management of provincial forest and range lands.
Visually sensitive area	An area that is considered to be sufficiently sensitive to visual alteration to warrant special consideration in strategic and operational planning. It is an area for which the visual landscape management process should be applied. These areas may include viewsheds that are visible from communities, public use areas, travel corridors including roadways and waterways, and any other viewpoint so identified through a referral or planning processes.
Visual quality objective (VQO)	A resource management objective that reflects the desired level of visual quality based on the physical characteristics and social concern for the area. Five categories of VQO are commonly used: preservation; retention; partial retention; modification; and, maximum modification.
Water licence holder	A licensee who has been granted water rights within a defined area.
Watershed assessment	A method of evaluating the present state of watersheds and the cumulative impact of proposed development on peak flows, suspended sediment, bedload, and stream channel stability.
Watershed restoration	Improving current conditions of watersheds to restore degraded fish habitat and provide long-term protection to aquatic and riparian resources.
Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA)	Mapped areas of Crown land containing critical habitat, such as breeding, feeding, and denning habitat, crucial to identified wildlife. WHAs help protect species and plant communities at risk by specifying mandatory practices called general wildlife measures.
Wildlife Management Area (WMA)	A designation under Section 4 of the British Columbia <i>Wildlife Act</i> , for an area where conservation and management of wildlife, fish and their habitats is the priority land use but other uses may be permitted. A WMA is not a protected area designation.
Wildlife tree	A tree or group of trees that provide wildlife habitat, and assist in the conservation of stand-level biodiversity.
Wild Spirit Place	Areas identified by the Squamish Nation as "especially important as natural and cultural sanctuaries for the Nation, and as places to sustain and nurture the Nation's special relationship to the land." Wild Spirit Places are described in the Squamish Nation's <u>X</u> ay Temíxw Land Use Plan.
Woodlot	The wooded portion of a private property, or small areas of Crown land, upon which small-scale forestry operations are carried out.

Woodlot Licence Plan	A plan that includes the area on which the timber is to be harvested and the roads are to be constructed within the Woodlot Licence area. The plan requirements are outlined by the FRPA.
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Appendices

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Appendix 1. In-SHUCK-ch Nation Land Stewardship Statement

Preface: *The following is a statement from the In-SHUCK-ch Nation that provides their views on Land Stewardship. This section represents the views of the In-SHUCK-ch Nation, and its inclusion in the LRMP does not constitute agreement by the Province.*

In-SHUCK-ch was formally declared, by general assembly resolution on May 29, 2005. In-SHUCK-ch Council was established as interim government and given the mandate to define, exercise and protect the sovereign Title and Rights of the Nation using the *Seven Generation Plan* to implement the Nation. The Seven Generations Plan defines who we are, what is important to us, and where we wish to go as a people and as a nation. Our *Land Stewardship Plan* defines our intentions with regard to stewardship of land and resources in our territory. We acknowledge our responsibility to clarify and define our shared interests with the Lil'wat Nation and the Chehalis First Nation.

Social and economic well-being of all peoples depends on common respect for the land. In-SHUCK-ch Nation intends to be the lead stewards in our territory. We will work with British Columbia and Canada, and with stakeholders and other interested parties to ensure that the lands and resources of our territory are respected and cared for.

There are currently four categories of lands within our territory, and each requires a different approach to stewardship: Indian reserves; fee simple land; provincial parks and protected areas; and provincial Crown land. In-SHUCK-ch Nation is negotiating in Stage 5 of the BC Treaty Commission process, and we hope to "bridge" between current land designations and post-treaty jurisdictions, wherever practical.

In-SHUCK-ch Nation intends to undertake community planning within the existing Indian reserves and within lands identified as potential Treaty Settlement Lands. This will involve land use zoning as well as emergency and disaster risk assessment and planning. Known risks are associated with fire, flooding, landslide, avalanche, earthquake, and other natural or human-caused catastrophe.

There are two fee simple properties within the core territory. District Lot 1747 (Skookumchuck Hotsprings) was recently purchased by Canada from Mr. E. A. Tretheway. District Lot 1749 will be purchased by Douglas First Nation, and these will become part of Treaty Settlement Lands.

In-SHUCK-ch Nation desires to negotiate and conclude co-management agreements with British Columbia for areas of provincial parks with our territory. Landscape level ecologically based stewardship of our land requires our direct involvement in planning and management decisions for large areas of Garibaldi, Golden Ears, and Pinecone Burke Provincial Parks.

The largest component of our territory is provincial Crown land. In-SHUCK-ch Nation considers the territory a unit; one whole *organism* which requires consideration as such. Past management of the land has been divided between provincial parks and two forest districts. Before now the land was never considered as a whole. Past management resulted in a heavily logged landscape. There was no comprehensive planning for environmental protection or resource utilization. In-SHUCK-ch Nation is committed to changing this approach. We are taking responsibility, as lead stewards of the land, to ensure that we pass to all children a legacy which they deserve and of which we can all be proud.

Cultural Protection Areas

The In-SHUCK-ch Nation has identified places within the territory which are particularly important for the protection of cultural and traditional use values. A wide range of features and values are associated with these places, including traditional subsistence or spiritual use, pictographs, petroglyphs, hot springs, and association with legend and mythology. These Cultural Protection Areas are largely site specific and are generally small in extent.

The nineteen Cultural Protection Areas are as follows (some fall outside of the Sea-to-Sky area but are identified here for completeness):

Ucwalmícwts Name	English Name
nsvqts	In-SHUCK-ch Mountain
wetscinátkwa7	Lizzie Lake
kółii7	Upper Rogers Creek
ncát'us	Facing Up Hill
tsek	St. Agnes' Well
ts'walhnalh	Glacier Island
ts'gwélep'	Fire Mountain
-	Red Mountain
cúmlvqs	Frank's Creek
tsalél'lh	Whiskey Lake
xáxtsa7	Douglas Creek
zu7q'w	Sloquet Creek
palalúksut/ xwits'álmen	Cairn Needle/ Cattermole Mountain
mółkwcen	Mt. Breakenridge
stálhec	Doctor's Point
-	Clear Creek
(s)yáqtsa7	Big Silver Camp
(n) k'cín'was	Long Island Central
(n)k'cín'was	Long Island West

Within the Cultural Protection Areas, the primary management intent is to:

- Maintain the areas for the benefit, education and enjoyment of present and future generations;
- Provide for the continuation of cultural activities and traditional renewable resource harvesting activities;
- Enable sustainable economic development activity, where appropriate to the zoning and management direction for each area; and
- Enable other compatible uses, as appropriate to the zoning and management direction for each area.

Through negotiation, a number of land designations and legal tools are used to achieve protection or In-SHUCK-ch control of the Cultural Protection Areas. The following have been identified for one or more areas:

- Provincial park;
- Conservancy;
- Negotiation of treaty settlement land;

- Sea-to-Sky Wildland Zone, Cultural/Traditional Sub zone;
- Recreation site;
- Archaeological site;
- Land use objectives under the *Land Act*;
- Conditional withdrawal reserves under the *Land Act*;
- Conditional acquisition reserves under the *Mineral Tenures Act*;
- Scenic Area; and
- Cultural Management Area.

In-SHUCK-ch Mountain and Doctors Point

These two places require additional discussion here.

In-SHUCK-ch Mountain has tremendous cultural significance to our people. We name our people for the mountain – it towers over us in more than simply a physical way. All of the Lillooet peoples share a common link to In-SHUCK-ch Mountain through our account of the universal flood story. Our people survived the great flood in a large canoe which *Ntci'nemkin* built on the direction of the Creator, which was tied to the summit of In-SHUCK-ch. Respect and protection of In-SHUCK-ch is of primary importance to us.

Doctor's Point is one of the most important Transformer sites in In-SHUCK-ch traditional territory. Transformers, known traditionally as *Atse'malh* (an immortal creature composed of four brothers, a sister, and mink), were sent down from the heavens by the Creator near the beginning of time to eradicate evil, reward good people, and make corrections to the earth's landscape. The legends state that the Indian doctor Shay (or Tsoop in some accounts) challenged the Transformers to various feats of power and was victorious, at which point they turned him to stone. Offerings must be made at Doctor's Point when traveling by boat up the lake, or the lake will get very turbulent and upset one's vessel.

Cultural Management Areas

The boundaries of Cultural Protection Areas have been expanded in some instances to create buffer zones called Cultural Management Areas. The Cultural Protection Areas (CPA) and Cultural Management Areas have provided some of the foundation for government-to-government negotiations between the In-SHUCK-ch Nation and the Province associated with the completion of the Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan. As an outcome of these negotiations, resource management direction has been developed for the Cultural Management Areas that addresses the interests of the In-SHUCK-ch Nation while providing for the social, economic and environmental interests of the residents of the region and province as a whole.

Appendix 2. Lil'wat Nation Territorial Vision

The statement below is the Lil'wat Nation's perspective regarding resource management. It has not been reviewed or accepted by the Province.

The Lil'wat Nation Traditional Territory is recognized for its wilderness areas, clean water and air, and healthy populations of animals, plants and fish. Our land sustains us physically, culturally, and spiritually. We are stewards of this land, our home, our sanctuary, our garden. We are a people who care for each other and who work to strengthen our community. We live our culture by speaking our language, understanding our history, and maintaining our connection to the land throughout our Traditional Territory. We plan for our future and govern our Traditional Territory as a Nation, making decisions about the land and benefiting from the use of its resources. Our economy sustains the land and serves our people today and for future generations. Our people and our land are one. Our management goals for specific portions of our territory, set out in more detail in our Lil'wat Land Use Plan, are provided for information.

Table 5. Lil'wat Management Goals for Specific Portions of Lil'wat Territory

Area	Lil'wat Cultural Values	Lil'wat Management Goal
Sú7a / Upper Soo Nt'ákmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food harvesting and preparation • hunting, fishing, trapping, and plant gathering • rock art, burial sites, old village site • protection of wildlife habitat 	<p><u>Conservancy</u>: To preserve an intact natural system for ecological and Lil'wat cultural well being, and expand Lil'wat opportunities for culturally appropriate uses.</p> <p><u>Cultural Wildland</u>: To maintain the Upper Soo Cultural Wildland zone to provide for the continuation of Lil'wat cultural activities, and for the benefit, education and enjoyment of present and future generations, and to support viable wildlife populations.</p> <p><u>Cultural Management Area</u>: To preserve cultural and ecological values while generating economic benefits for the Lil'wat Nation. Priority candidate for small-scale forestry.</p>
Qwalímak / Upper Birkenhead Nt'ákmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hunting, fishing, trapping and plant gathering • protection of fish and wildlife habitat • ability to connect to the land and celebrate nature 	<p><u>Conservancy</u>: To manage the Upper Birkenhead River headwaters to support cultural activities and ecological functions including important fish and wildlife habitat in the Conservancy area and connecting habitats downstream.</p> <p><u>Cultural Wildland</u>: To maintain cultural opportunities and sites, maintain ecological values in the Upper Birkenhead watershed, outside of the Conservancy area, and to support viable wildlife populations.</p> <p><u>Cultural Management Area</u>: To preserve cultural and ecological values while generating economic benefits for the Lil'wat Nation. Priority candidate for small-scale forestry.</p> <p><u>River Corridor Management Area</u>: To preserve the integrity of cultural sites, riparian areas, old growth forests and ecological functions along the banks of the Birkenhead River.</p>

Table 5. Lil'wat Management Goals for Specific Portions of Lil'wat Territory Con't

Area	Lil'wat Cultural Values	Lil'wat Management Goal
K'zuzált / Twin Two Nt'ákmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • traditional food harvesting • opportunity to reconnect with the land in a relatively undisturbed area close to the community • potential for future fish camp at lakeshore 	<u>Conservancy</u> : To preserve the integrity of an intact watershed with a diversity of habitat types and old growth forests for cultural uses and wildlife.
Nlháxten / Cayoosh Nt'ákmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ceremonial and spiritual use area • Duffey Lake banquet place for extensive traditional food gathering • mineral and plant gathering • opportunity for low impact cultural tours 	<p><u>Duffey Lake Park Extension</u>: To support Lil'wat cultural use in traditionally-used interior habitats.</p> <p><u>Cerise Creek Conservancy</u>: To preserve cultural and ecological values while enabling opportunities for recreational use.</p> <p><u>Cultural Wildland</u>: To provide for the continuation of Lil'wat cultural activities, and for the benefit, education and enjoyment of present and future generations, and to support viable wildlife populations.</p> <p><u>Cultural Management Area</u>: To maintain opportunities for Lil'wat spiritual and sustenance-based activities and ecological values, while generating economic benefits for the Lil'wat Nation. Priority candidate for small-scale forestry.</p>
Mkwal'ts / Ure Creek Nt'ákmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural and spiritual areas (old village, burial sites, culturally modified trees) • material harvesting and preparation • hunting, fishing, trapping and plant gathering. 	<u>Conservancy</u> : To preserve an area of significant cultural importance to the Lil'wat Nation, and lands which link Lillooet Lake through productive forest land, to alpine habitats.
Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek Cultural Education Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spiritual and ceremonial use • first fruit ceremony • vision questing • old village site • intended use for cultural learning 	<u>Cultural Education Area in Cultural Wildland</u> : To provide opportunities for Lil'wat people focused on the rejuvenation of Lil'wat culture through ceremonial use and community education, and to support viable wildlife populations. Priority candidate for small-scale forestry.
Kákila / Kakila Stewardship Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spiritual and ceremonial uses (dwelling sites) • hunting, trapping, resource gathering 	<u>Cultural Management Area</u> : To maintain high levels of ecological and cultural integrity while providing for economic opportunities that protect Lil'wat principles. Priority candidate for small-scale forestry.

Table 5. Lil'wat Management Goals for Specific Portions of Lil'wat Territory Con't

Area	Lil'wat Cultural Values	Lil'wat Management Goal
St'uqál'ts / Upper Lillooet Stewardship Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ceremonial and spiritual use fishing 	<u>Cultural Wildland</u> : To protect ecological values and water quality and to provide for the continuation of Lil'wat cultural activities, and for the benefit, education and enjoyment of present and future generations, and to support viable wildlife populations. To provide opportunities for Lil'wat economic activities where these are proven to protect the environment.
Úll'us / Upper Ryan Stewardship Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> spiritual use food gathering 	<u>Cultural Wildland</u> : To protect ecological values and water quality and to provide for the continuation of Lil'wat cultural activities, and for the benefit, education and enjoyment of present and future generations, and to support viable wildlife populations. To provide opportunities for Lil'wat economic activities where these are proven to protect the environment.

Map: Lil'wat Territory Watersheds

Map 13. Lil'wat Nation Nt'ákmen and Stewardship Areas

**Appendix 3. Kwékwayex Kwelháynexw ta Skwxwú7mesh Temíxw
Squamish Nation Wild Spirit Places**

**Map 14. Kwékwayex Kwelháynexw ta Skwxwú7mesh Temíxw -
Squamish Nation Wild Spirit Places**

Appendix 4. Management within Lil'wat Nation A7x7ūlmecw (Spirited Ground) Areas

Ref #	Name	Category	Assessment Required	Implementation Direction
1	Salal Creek – Keyhole Falls	B	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study ⁴⁴ , Archaeological Overview Assessment	Management direction that will be developed for subsurface resources will apply to new mineral tenures, to new <i>Mines Act</i> authorizations for works on existing tenures, and to major amendments to authorizations. Maintain opportunities for public recreation.
2	Meager	B	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study, Botanical Resource strategy	Management direction that will be developed for subsurface resources will apply to new mineral tenures, to new <i>Mines Act</i> authorizations for works on existing tenures, and to major amendments to authorizations.
3	29 Mile	A	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	
4	27 Mile	A	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	
5	North Creek	A	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Allow existing commercial recreation tenure to continue.
6	Sampson Creek	B	Archaeological Impact Assessment Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	
7	Oxbow Lake	A	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	
8	Wolverine Creek	A	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Maintain current use consistent with the existing institutional lease.
9	Sugarloaf	A	Archaeological Overview Assessment	Allow existing commercial recreation tenure to continue.
10	North Millar	A	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Maintain use of the horseback riding trail for commercial recreation access to land beyond the Spirited Ground Area. Management direction that will be developed for subsurface resources will apply to new mineral tenures, to new

⁴⁴ An Aboriginal Interest and Use Study (AIUS) is a comprehensive study based on oral history, material culture, traditional use, traditional ecological knowledge, and proposed future use that sets out how a proposed activity could affect a First Nation's interests, and that may recommend mitigation or accommodation measures to minimize impacts.

Ref #	Name	Category	Assessment Required	Implementation Direction
				Mines Act authorizations for works on existing tenures, and to major amendments to authorizations. Maintain use of the existing road associated with the IPP tenure.
11	Upper Birkenhead	A	Archaeological Impact Assessment	Maintenance of the existing Forest Service Road is allowed.
12	Gates Falls	B	Archaeological Overview Assessment	
13	Lower Birkenhead	A	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	
14	Spetch Creek	A	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Modification and management of existing utility corridors is allowed. Ongoing vegetation management of existing right-of-way corridors will be sensitive to the nature of the site.
15	Hindu Flats	A	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Modification and ongoing management of existing utility corridors is allowed. Ongoing vegetation management of existing right-of-way corridors will be sensitive to the nature of the site.
16	Lokla	A	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Modification and ongoing management of existing utility corridors is allowed. Ongoing vegetation management of existing right-of-way corridors will be sensitive to the nature of the site. Management direction that will be developed for subsurface resources will apply to new mineral tenures, to new Mines Act authorizations for works on existing tenures, and to major amendments to authorizations.
17	IR 4	A	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Management direction that will apply to new mineral tenures, to new Mines Act authorizations for works on existing tenures, and to major amendments to authorizations.
18	Owl Creek	B	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study, Botanical Resource strategy	See additional management direction outlined in Section 4.2.2.4.
19	Owl Creek Pool	A	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	See additional management direction outlined in Section 4.2.2.4. Allow activities to continue on existing

Ref #	Name	Category	Assessment Required	Implementation Direction
				approved cutblocks in a manner that is sensitive to the cultural nature of the area.
20	Birkenhead Bailey Bridge	B	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	
21	Grandfather Mountain	A	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	
21	MacKenzie Basin	A	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	
23	Smoke-a-butt Trail	A	Archaeological Overview Assessment	The impact of the unmanaged bike trail on First Nations cultural values will be assessed and options and collaborative opportunities identified to mitigate or reduce any impacts that are found, and ensure that any proposed maintenance or development of the bike trail conserves the integrity of the Cultural Area.
24	Ivey Lake West	B	Preliminary Field Reconnaissance, Botanical Resource Strategy	
25	Mosquito Lake	A	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	
26	Walkers Bridge	B	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Maintain opportunities to modify and manage public transportation corridor.
27	Hi7hi	B	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	The impact of bike trails on First Nations cultural values will be assessed and options and collaborative opportunities identified to mitigate or reduce any impacts that are found, and ensure that any proposed maintenance or development of trails conserves the integrity of the Cultural Area. This Spirited Ground Area may be identified as part of the Sea-to-Sky Trail system.
28	Pemberton Airport	B	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Opportunities for airport expansion will not be precluded.
29	Green – Lillooet River	B	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Opportunities for airport expansion will not be precluded.

Ref #	Name	Category	Assessment Required	Implementation Direction
30	Gravelle Creek	B	Archaeological Overview Assessment, Botanical Resource Strategy	Water power applications will be reviewed to mitigate impacts prior to adjudication.
31	Signal Hill	B	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Opportunities will be considered to coordinate forest fire management strategies within the boundary.
32	Ts'zil	B	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	
33	6 Mile Creek	A	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Modification and management of existing utility corridors will be allowed. Final Implementation Direction to be confirmed after further consultation with affected First Nations.
34	Shadow Lake	A	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	The interpretive forest will continue. Consult with First Nations on any changes to the management of the interpretive forest. The existing commercial recreation tenure will be respected. Final Implementation Direction to be confirmed after consultation with affected First Nations.
35	Lower Soo	A	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Recreational and commercial uses are permitted on the existing Forest Service Road. Allow activities to continue on existing approved cutblocks in a manner that is sensitive to the cultural nature of the area. Final Implementation Direction to be confirmed after consultation with affected First Nations.
36	Soo Waterfall	A	Archaeological Overview Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Management direction that will apply to new mineral tenures, to new Mines Act authorizations for works on existing tenures, and to major amendments to authorizations. Recreational and commercial uses are permitted on the existing Forest Service Road. Final Implementation Direction to be confirmed after consultation with affected First Nations.
37	Lesser Ring	A	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Final Implementation Direction to be confirmed after consultation with affected

Ref #	Name	Category	Assessment Required	Implementation Direction
				First Nations.
38	Green Lake	B	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Final Implementation Direction to be confirmed after consultation with affected First Nations.
39	Cheakamus Canyon	A	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Final Implementation Direction to be confirmed after further consultation with affected First Nations.
40	Lillooet Lake - Fish Camp	B	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	See additional management direction outlined in Section 4.5.3 Riparian Areas – Lillooet Lake Buffer. Opportunities will be maintained to develop and manage public recreation infrastructure.
41	Lillooet Lake North	B	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	See additional management direction outlined in Section 4.5.3 Riparian Areas – Lillooet Lake Buffer. Opportunities will be maintained to develop and manage public recreation infrastructure.
42	Lillooet Lake South	B	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	The Province will support Lil'wat Nation to develop information kiosk in accordance with Lil'wat Cultural Tourism / Interpretation initiative. See additional management direction outlined in s 4.5.3 Riparian Areas – Lillooet Lake Buffer. Final Implementation Direction to be confirmed after consultation with affected First Nations.
43	Lower Twin One	B	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Maintain opportunities to develop and manage public recreation infrastructure. See additional management direction outlined in s 4.5.3 Riparian Areas – Lillooet Lake Buffer. Final Implementation Direction to be confirmed after consultation with affected First Nations.
44	Driftwood	B	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Maintain opportunities to develop and manage public recreation infrastructure. See additional management direction outlined in s 4.5.3 Riparian Areas – Lillooet Lake Buffer. Final Implementation Direction to be confirmed after consultation with affected First Nations.

Ref #	Name	Category	Assessment Required	Implementation Direction
45	Lizzie Lake	A	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Access is permitted on the existing Forest Service Road. The existing commercial recreation tenure is respected. Final Implementation Direction to be confirmed after consultation with affected First Nations.
46	Tenas Lake	B	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	Final Implementation Direction to be confirmed after consultation with affected First Nations.
47	Cayoosh	B	Botanical Resource strategy	Manage according to direction for botanical forest products.
48	Upper Twin One	A	Archaeological Impact Assessment	Respect the existing commercial recreation tenure.
49	Van Horlick	B	Botanical Resource Strategy	Manage according to direction for botanical forest products.
50	Rabbit Pass	B	Botanical Resource Strategy	Manage according to direction for botanical forest products.
51	Upper Ure	B	Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	
52	Ure Fan	A	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Aboriginal Interest and Use Study	
53	Gunsight Mountain	C		Objectives and implementation direction are to be developed in collaboration with First Nations, and incorporated into Park Management Plan.
54	Stein	C		Objectives and implementation direction are to be developed in collaboration with First Nations, and incorporated into Park Management Plan.
55	Nairn	C		Objectives and implementation direction are to be developed in collaboration with First Nations, and incorporated into Park Management Plan.
56	Upper Lillooet	C		Objectives and implementation direction are to be developed in collaboration with First Nations, and incorporated into Park Management Plan.
57	Black Tusk	C		Objectives and implementation direction are to be developed in collaboration with First Nations, and incorporated into Park Management Plan.
58	Cheakamus Lake	C		Objectives and implementation direction are to be developed in collaboration with First Nations, and incorporated into Park Management Plan.

Ref #	Name	Category	Assessment Required	Implementation Direction
59	Singing Creek	C		Objectives and implementation direction are to be developed in collaboration with First Nations, and incorporated into Park Management Plan.

Appendix 5. Commercial Recreation Zoning (Squamish Nation Agreement Area)

The government-to-government agreement on land use planning between the Squamish Nation and the Province specifies direction for summer and winter commercial motorized recreation use, as shown in Tables 6 and 7. Map 15 shows recommended zones for summer and winter commercial recreation.

At the time of LRMP completion, winter recreation zoning had not been completed by Lil'wat Nation and the Province, and a review of the recommendations of the Backcountry Recreation Forum was underway. Once these processes are completed, the direction in Appendix 5 will be integrated into final winter recreation zoning for the Plan Area. In the interim, the direction below applies to summer and winter commercial recreation decisions in the area shown on Map 15.

Further management direction and additional or revised zoning for commercial recreation in the Callaghan Valley (Zones 19 and 20 below) may be developed through government-to-government discussions and collaborative recreation management planning between the Province and First Nations.

Table 6. Commercial recreation zone descriptions

Zone code	Recreation type	Acceptable Uses
RA1	Non-motorized recreation uses	Self-propelled activities such as hiking, biking, skiing, and mountaineering. In summer, roads may be used to access these areas, but motorized activity is not allowed beyond roads. Development of new trails is approved through a permitting process.
RA1a	Non-motorized recreation uses with aerial transport	Self-propelled activities such as hiking, biking, skiing, and mountaineering. Aerial transport may be used for drop-off and pick-up as per commercial recreation management plans.
RA2	Shared - combination of uses	Shared use based on a temporal or seasonal arrangement between motorized and non-motorized users, tenure holders and the responsible government agency. Transport as appropriate to the management direction in the shared use agreement between stakeholders, tenure holders and agencies that share responsibility for management.
RA3	Motorized recreation	All types of motorized and non-motorized recreation uses, and air or ground transport using motorized vehicles. Activity allowed on existing roads and trails. Development of new motorized trails approved through a permitting process, to prevent access to environmentally sensitive areas.

Table 7. Recommended summer and winter commercial recreation zones

Rec Zone # (see Map 15) and Name	Reference to Land Use Zones	G2G Proposed Winter Zone	G2G Proposed Summer Zone	Direction for existing uses
1 - Echo Lake	Includes WL#30.	RA1a	RA1a (only off road is restricted)	Allow existing heli-hiking tenure as a non-conforming use. Prohibit the expansion of existing tenures, or the granting of new motorized tenures. Only off road activity in summer is restricted.
2 - Ashlu West	Includes WL#26, WL#32, and west half of WL#42.	RA1a	RA1a	Access via IPP road should be controlled. Allow existing commercial use, but prohibit expansion of existing tenures or new motorized tenures.
3 - North Ashlu		RA1a	RA1a	Allow existing commercial use, but prohibit expansion of tenures or new motorized tenures.
4 - South Ashlu	Includes WL#16 and east half of WL#42.	RA1a	RA1a	Allow existing commercial use, but prohibit expansion of tenures or new motorized tenures.
5 - Estétiwilh / Westside Squamish River Cultural Management Area	See Section 5.1.3.2G for management direction.	RA1	RA1	Allow existing use (RA-1a). Expansion of existing or new motorized recreation tenures are prohibited.
6 - Estétiwilh / Sigurd Creek Conservancy	See Section 5.3.3.7 for management direction.	RA1	RA1	Conservancy management plan will determine direction.
7 - Upper Elaho	Includes Upper Elaho Conservancy and WL#5. See Sections 5.3.3.6 and 5.2.4.2 for management direction.	RA1	RA1	Allow existing use (RA-1a). Expansion of existing or new motorized recreation tenures are prohibited.
8 - Elaho alpine headwaters	Includes WL#14.	RA1a	RA1a	Allow existing commercial use and identify acceptable heli landing site locations for existing CR. Prohibit expansion of tenures or new motorized tenures.

Rec Zone # (see Map 15) and Name	Reference to Land Use Zones	G2G Proposed Winter Zone	G2G Proposed Summer Zone	Direction for existing uses
9 - North Sims	Includes WL#45.	RA1a	RA1a	Heli access is acceptable for non-commercial recreation purposes, but the issuance of licences for commercial recreation purposes should be discouraged, specifically for the development of staging areas for backcountry hiking near park boundary.
10 - South Sims	Includes WL#3. See Section 5.2.4.2 for management direction.	RA1	RA1	Any proposed hiking tenures to exclude the Squamish Nation Bug Lake trail area.
11 - Blanca Lakes Core	Includes WL#1. See Section 5.2.4.1 for management direction.	RA1	RA1	No motorized commercial recreation tenures or motorized public recreation in the area.
12 - Blanca Lakes Buffer	Includes WL#11.	RA2	RA1a	No motorized commercial recreation, but maintain public use in the area. Area will be shared based on an alternating seasonal use agreement.
13 - Tricouni Lakes Buffer	Includes WL#2. See Section 5.2.4.1 for management direction.	Unresolved	Unresolved	Ensure no new motorized commercial recreation tenures. Squamish interests to be resolved through a separate process.
14 - Cloudburst Mountain		RA1	RA1	Allow existing summer use (RA-1a). Expansion of existing or new motorized recreation tenures is prohibited.
15 - Mamquam East		RA1	RA1	Existing roads available for access.
16 - Mamquam Lake South		RA1	RA1	Existing roads available for access.
17 - Sky Pilot Mountain	Includes south portion of WL#21.	RA1a	RA1a	Allow existing commercial use, but prohibit expansion of tenures or new motorized tenures. Reassess existing CR tenure at renewal.

Rec Zone # (see Map 15) and Name	Reference to Land Use Zones	G2G Proposed Winter Zone	G2G Proposed Summer Zone	Direction for existing uses
18 - Brohm		Unresolved	Unresolved	Squamish Nation interests to be addressed through a separate process.
19 - Callaghan	Includes portion of Callaghan Cultural Management Area. See Sections 5.3.3.8 and 5.1.3.21 for management direction.	RA1	RA1	Allow existing heli skiing and access trail to lodge. The existing snowmobile route through Callaghan Lake Provincial Park to be decommissioned when the Brandywine route is completed.
20 - Callaghan - Rainbow Mountain	Includes WL#23. See Section 5.2.2 for management direction.	RA1	RA1, RA1a	Allow existing commercial motorized use, but prohibit expansion of commercial motorized tenures or new motorized tenures.
21 - Lower Soo		RA1	RA1	Allow existing commercial motorized use, but prohibit expansion of commercial motorized tenures or new motorized tenures.
22 - Mt. Currie		RA1a	RA1	Allow existing commercial motorized use, but prohibit expansion of motorized tenures or new motorized tenures.

Map 15. Squamish Nation Commercial Recreation Zoning

Appendix 6. Squamish Nation Wildlife Focus Areas

Description

The Squamish Nation has identified “Wildlife Focus Areas” for five wildlife species: deer, moose, elk, mountain goat, and grizzly bear. In addition, the Squamish have identified two Fur Animal Reintroduction Areas for a number of furbearing species.

These areas were identified by the Squamish Nation as important habitat areas for these species or as areas with special importance for Squamish Nation members for hunting or other cultural activities associated with these species. Recognizing the importance of these areas to the Squamish Nation, the management intent outlined below applies within Wildlife Focus Areas (Table 8; Map 16). Note: Table 1 lists management intent within all Wildlife Focus Areas, including those outside of the Plan Area. Map 17 only shows those Wildlife Focus Areas within the LRMP boundary.

As part of LRMP implementation, the Province will establish a multi-party Fish and Wildlife Advisory Committee to collaboratively share information and develop recommendations related to the management of fish and wildlife in the Sea-to-Sky Plan Area.

Management Intent within Wildlife Focus Areas

Table 8. Wildlife Focus Areas Management Intent

Species	Squamish Nation Wildlife Focus Area(s)	Management Intent	Implementation Actions
Deer	Elaho-Squamish confluence (3236 ha) Buck Mountain – High Falls (1417 ha) Lower Squamish adjacent to IR 4 (1724 ha) Brohm Ridge (528 ha) Deeks Creek area (1279 ha)	To manage deer populations in order to maintain and, where possible, enhance Squamish Nation hunting opportunities for social, cultural and ceremonial purposes provided conservation needs have been met.	A Fish and Wildlife Advisory Committee will be established to discuss management of deer and other species.

Species	Squamish Nation Wildlife Focus Area(s)	Management Intent	Implementation Actions
Moose	Upper Elaho River (4031 ha) Lower Squamish River (2148 ha)	To manage moose populations in order to maintain and, where possible, enhance Squamish Nation hunting opportunities for social, cultural and ceremonial purposes provided conservation needs have been met.	A Fish and Wildlife Advisory Committee will be established to discuss management of moose and other species. Moose habitat will be maintained and enhanced through modified forest harvesting practices as described in the Moose Management Plan for TFL 38.
Elk	Mamquam (57, 261 ha) Ashlu (26,672 ha) West Howe Sound (19,995 ha)	To expand the provincial elk reintroductions within the Squamish Territory in order restore naturally occurring populations, and provided conservation needs have been met, to provide future opportunities for Squamish Nation hunting for social and ceremonial purposes.	Province to complete initial phase of regional elk reintroduction program by completing stocking of the Indian and upper Squamish/Ashlu Rivers. Any assessment of the potential for further reintroductions of elk in the Squamish Territory to be undertaken in the context of local, regional and provincial objectives and in consultation with the proposed Fish and Wildlife Advisory Committee.
Mountain goat	Lower Ashlu (3072 ha) Upper Squamish (2446 ha) Lower Elaho (1955 ha)	To manage mountain goat populations in order to maintain and, where possible, enhance Squamish Nation hunting opportunities for social, cultural and ceremonial purposes provided conservation needs have been met.	A Fish and Wildlife Advisory Committee will be established to discuss management of mountain goats and other species.
Grizzly bear	Sims (22,119 ha) Elaho (33,638 ha) Ashlu (34,104 ha)	To maintain / increase grizzly bear populations and, if conservation status allows, to create opportunities for hunting for social, cultural and ceremonial purposes.	A Fish and Wildlife Advisory Committee will be established to discuss management of grizzly bears and other species. The Squamish Nation and the Province will work together on conservation of grizzly bears within Grizzly Bear Recovery Areas within the Squamish Territory according to a larger Grizzly Bear Management Plan.

Species	Squamish Nation Wildlife Focus Area(s)	Management Intent	Implementation Actions
			These three focus areas will be captured in the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan.
Furbearers ⁴⁵	1. Mamquam (28,807 ha) 2. Elaho Headwaters (113,015 ha)	To maintain or increase furbearer populations.	<p>The Province will assess availability of resources and, if possible, will work with the Squamish Nation to develop a wildlife management plan for furbearers within Squamish Territory.</p> <p>Resource developers will include management strategies to maintain furbearer habitat when operating in this area.</p>

⁴⁵ *Furbearers* refers to species trapped for fur, such as Snowshoe Hare, American Marten, Lynx, and Fisher.

Map 16. Squamish Nation Wildlife Focus Areas

Appendix 7. Area-Specific Management Direction within Wildland Zones

The following table summarizes the area-specific management direction within Wildland Zones (Map 11), including appropriate uses and activities within each Zone. This management direction is incremental to the management direction that applies within all Wildland Zones (Section 5.3.3). Where there is an inconsistency between the direction for all Wildland Zones and the area-specific management direction, the area-specific direction will apply.

Emphasis	WL #	Zone Description	Detailed Management Direction
Cultural	1	Blanca Lakes Skwxwú7mesh-úhl Snewáyelh / Cultural Training Area	Management direction within Cultural Wildland Zones is presented in Section 5.2.4. Refer also to Appendix 5 for commercial recreation zoning.
	2	Tricouni Lakes Skwxwú7mesh-úhl Snewáyelh / Cultural Training Area	
	3	Nexw Áyantsut / Lower Sims Creek	
	4	North Lizzie Creek to Cloudraker Mountain	
	5	Upper Elaho	
	6	Qwalímak / Upper Birkenhead	Management direction within Cultural Wildland Zones is presented in Section 5.2.4.
	7	Úll'us / Upper Ryan	
	8	Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek	
	9	St'uqál'ts / Upper Lillooet	
	10	Upper Soo	

Emphasis	WL #	Zone Description	Detailed Management Direction
Recreation	11	Blanca Lakes II	Commercial motorized recreation uses are not permitted.
	12	Cayoosh Range - Seven Mile Creek SW	
	13	Cypress Peak - Cloudburst	Refer to Appendix 5 for commercial recreation zoning.
	14	Elaho Headwaters	
	15	Mount Currie	No permanent public or commercial recreation infrastructure development allowed (e.g., lodges, huts).
	16	Mt. Jimmy Jimmy	Refer to Appendix 5 for commercial recreation zoning.
	17	Pebble Creek - North Creek	Do not construct commercial recreation infrastructure within the Wildland portion of the Pebble and North Creek watersheds in recognition of the high value public non-motorized use and the existing non-commercial backcountry hut.
	18	Phelix	Manage all activities to maintain the natural, wilderness and visual/aesthetic qualities within the park and also within the Wildlands draining into the park. This includes noise management. Manage recreation and development activities to minimize impacts to mountain goat, bull trout, wolverine and grizzly bears. This area provides high value summer forage habitat for grizzly bears.
	19	Powder Mountain	
	20	Ryan River - Rutherford Creek	
	21	Sky Pilot	Refer to Appendix 5 for commercial recreation zoning. The road to Utopia Lake can be reopened and made drivable.

Emphasis	WL #	Zone Description	Detailed Management Direction
Recreation	22	South Creek	No future public or commercial recreation infrastructure.
	23	19 and 21 Mile Creeks - Upper Madely	<p>No public motorized access in Twenty-One Mile watershed. Horse and pack animals are not permitted within the Twenty-One Mile and Nineteen Mile Valleys. No permanent commercial recreation facilities are to be constructed in Twenty-One Mile Valley. The existing tenure for a heliski operation in Twenty-One Mile and Nineteen Mile Valleys is recognized and will continue as the only motorized recreation tenure in the area, with no further expansion of the existing helicopter tenure, and no new motorized recreation tenures. The use of helicopters in and over this area is discouraged during the summer hiking months (June 1 to October 31).</p> <p>There will be no further expansion of motorized access in the area, in order to maintain the zone for quiet enjoyment by the public. Public motorized vehicle access is only permitted to Madely Lake along the existing Callaghan FSR 04, and to access existing utilities infrastructure (e.g. waterworks, repeaters).</p> <p>Overnight camping is discouraged, except for emergency purposes. New formal campsites will not be developed and signage will be used to inform hikers of appropriate camping locations outside of the watershed. Existing camping areas along the Rainbow-Madely trail will be retained and may be improved to reduce environmental impact from campers. Future recreational development will focus on minimizing the potential for water contamination, such as upgraded toilet facilities, trail maintenance to reduce erosion, and public outreach on appropriate sanitary practices.</p> <p>The exploration and development of minerals, aggregates, dimension stone, oil and gas and geothermal resources is permitted within this Zone, subject to recognition and accommodation of First Nations environmental, social and cultural values. Advanced exploration and mining activities will seek to minimize cumulative impacts and mitigate or reduce disturbance to First Nation cultural values and sites by maximizing the use of existing infrastructure.</p> <p>Increase opportunities for First Nations participation in commercial recreation enterprises and tourism operations.</p> <p>See Section 4.6.2 Water.</p>

Emphasis	WL #	Zone Description	Detailed Management Direction
Recreation	24	Twin 1 / Twin 2 Divide to Joffre Lakes Park	No commercial backcountry lodges.
	25	Upper Meager Creek	No aerial access to 100 Lakes Plateau Wildland.
	26	Westside Elaho River below Sims Creek	Refer to Appendix 5 for commercial recreation zoning.
Tourism	27	Birkenhead Peak	<p>Manage all activities to maintain the natural, wilderness and visual/aesthetic qualities within the park and also within the Wildlands draining into the park. This includes noise management.</p> <p>Manage recreation and development activities to minimize impacts to mountain goat, bull trout, wolverine and grizzly bears. This area provides high value summer forage habitat for grizzly bears.</p>
	28	Gowan Creek - Livingston Creek	
	29	Salal Creek - Athelney Pass	
	30	Tantalus South - Woodfibre - Echo Lake	No commercial backcountry lodges. Refer to Appendix 5 for commercial recreation zoning.
	31	Twin Two Peak to Storm Peak	No commercial recreation infrastructure is allowed, except for lodges and associated infrastructure.
	32	Upper Ashlu	Due to cultural and wildlife values, the development of commercial recreation lodges is discouraged. Refer to Appendix 5 for commercial recreation zoning.
	33	Upper Haylmore Creek	<p>Commercial backcountry lodge or hut-to-hut development is acceptable.</p> <p>Assess appropriate timing and levels of use to minimize impacts to wildlife and public recreation when issuing commercial recreation tenures in the Elliot Creek area below the motorized access line.</p>

Emphasis	WL #	Zone Description	Detailed Management Direction
Tourism	34	Manatee Glacier	
	35	Upper Sloquet - East	Commercial backcountry lodge development acceptable.
	36	Upper Sloquet - West	
Wildlife	37	Tenquille Lake	
	38	Sockeye Creek	Manage all activities to maintain the natural, wilderness and visual/aesthetic qualities within the park and also within the Wildlands draining into the park. This includes noise management. Manage recreation and development activities to minimize impacts to mountain goat, bull trout, wolverine and grizzly bears. This area provides high value summer forage habitat for grizzly bears.
	39	Phelix to D'arcy	
	40	Rogers Creek Watershed	
	41	Salal Creek - NW fork	A spring closure (the April 1 – June 15) to motorized access has been recommended for the snowmobile travel corridor through the western branch of Salal Creek due to the vulnerability of grizzly bears to disturbance during this period.
	42	Falk Creek	No commercial backcountry lodges. Refer to Appendix 5 for commercial recreation zoning.
	43	Upper Douglas Creek	No public or commercial recreation infrastructure of any sort.
	44	Seven Mile Creek to Haylmore Creek	
	45	Upper Sims Creek	This Zone has high value habitat for grizzly bears, wolverines and wintering mountain goats. Manage public use of the zone to minimize impacts to wildlife. Refer to Appendix 5 for commercial recreation zoning.

