LAND
STEWARDSHIP
In-SHUCK-ch Nation

Draft for Public Discussion
October 2006

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Version 1	Community Discussion Draft	May 2005
Version 2	Community Discussion Draft	August 2005
Version 3	Public Discussion Draft	April 2006
Version 4	Public Discussion Draft	October 2006

Cover design by Josh Alexander.

PREFACE

Stewardship of the land within the In-SHUCK-ch traditional territory is described and implemented through this document. In-SHUCK-ch are people of the land; we are caretakers and stewards. Land, water, forests, wildlife, and fish are central to the preservation of the spiritual, ceremonial, and cultural values of the In-SHUCK-ch Nation. We have a long-term commitment to the land - which is our heritage. Through the land we sustain our people.

The environment is a cultural resource to indigenous people. Stewardship involves economic development within the context of traditional land use ethics and aboriginal culture and tradition. Stewardship requires recognition of values, traditional knowledge, and resource management practices with a view to promoting environmentally sound and sustainable development.

The ideas of many people are included in this document. Many of these ideas are referenced, but many more are simply woven into the fabric of the document. For these ideas we are grateful.

This is a living document. It will be updated periodically as new information becomes available and as progress is made towards the goals set.

As signatories, we endorse the principles and actions laid out in the *Land Stewardship Plan*:

Chief Darryl Peters,
Douglas First Nation

Chief Keith Smith,
Samahquam Nation

_____

Chief Patrick Williams,
Skatin First Nations

_____

Allen Gabriel,
Chief Executive Officer, In-SHUCK-ch
Development Corporation

_____

David M. Carson, R.P.F.,
Plan Preparation Coordinator

_____

June 3, 2006
Land Stewardship Plan

In-SHUCK-ch Nation

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Land Stewardship Plan Resolution

At a duly convened meeting of the In-SHUCK-ch Nation Interim Government on the 7th day of April, 2006 at the Deroche Technical Administration Building; the following resolution was tabled:

WHEREAS In-SHUCK-ch Nation, which is composed of the Douglas, Skatin and Samahquam Bands are in the early stages of development and requires structure to establish a foundation and administrative tools to control and manage its business and property;

AND WHEREAS the Traditional Territory requires protection so as to be preserved for the use of the In-SHUCK-ch People;

AND WHEREAS the In-SHUCK-ch Nation Interim Government and Chief Executive Committee see the need for this policy to be a working document to help further the In-SHUCK-ch Nation developments;

AND WHEREAS the plan has been reviewed by INIG and CEC and presented at a General Assembly on November 26 – 27, 2005;

AND WHEREAS the In-SHUCK-ch Nation Interim Government proposes the Land Stewardship Plan to the In-SHUCK-ch Nation Semi-annual General Assembly on April 29 & 30, 2006 for the nation's approval;

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE TO adopt the Land Stewardship Plan as a Living Document to be administered by the In-SHUCK-ch Nation Interim Government.

Signed this 3th day of June 2006,

Pillah7
Chief Darryl Peters

Chief William Schneider

Chief Patrick Williams

Councillor Jane Sam

Councillor Brenda Lester

Tselxasqet
Councillor Gabriel Williams

Paput7sa
Councillor Barbara Peters

Councillor Charles Peters

Councillor Xavier Williams

Councillor Donald Harris

Councillor Malcolm Smith

Watela
Councillor Wallace Henry

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LAND
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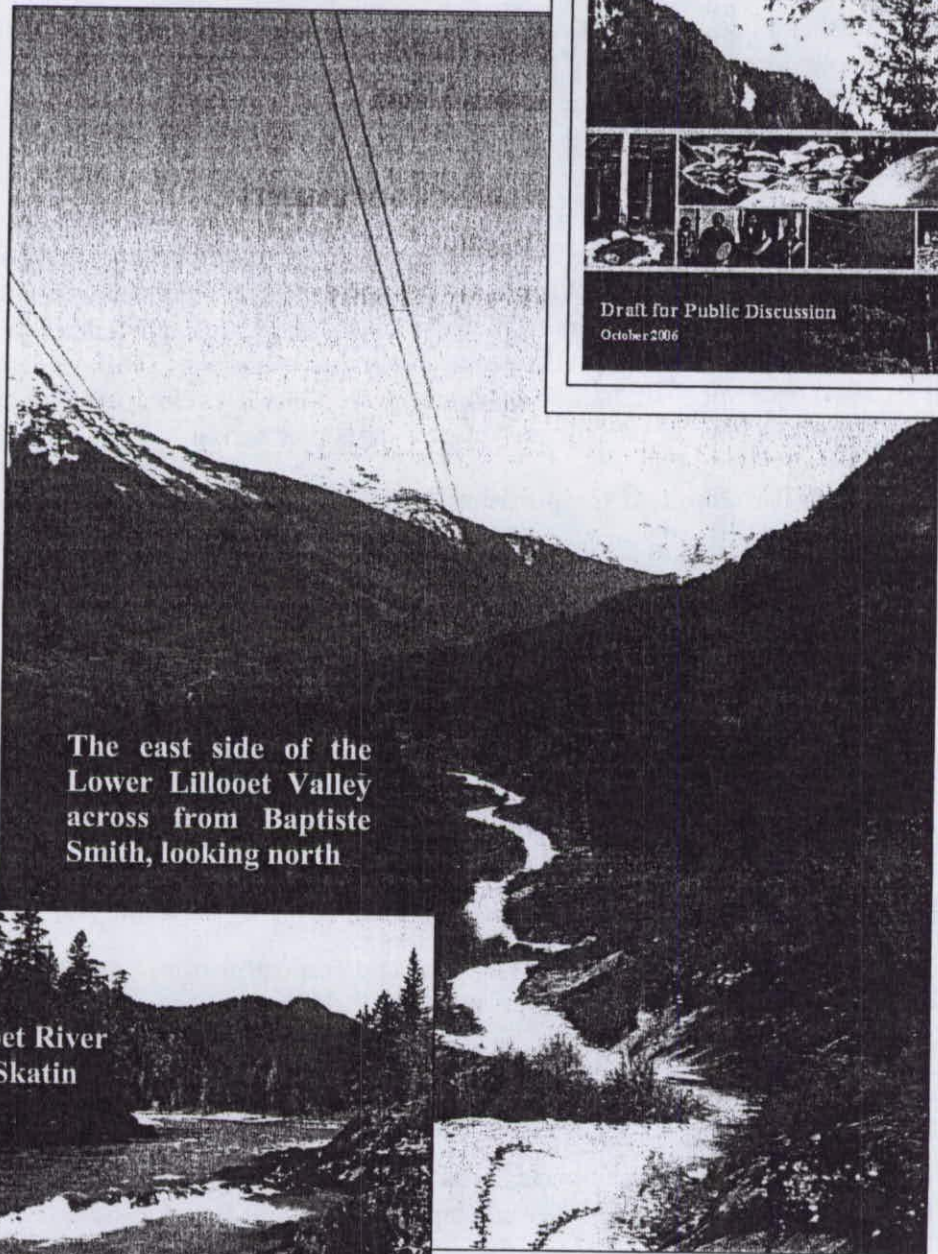
The east side of the Lower Lillooet Valley across from Baptiste Smith, looking north
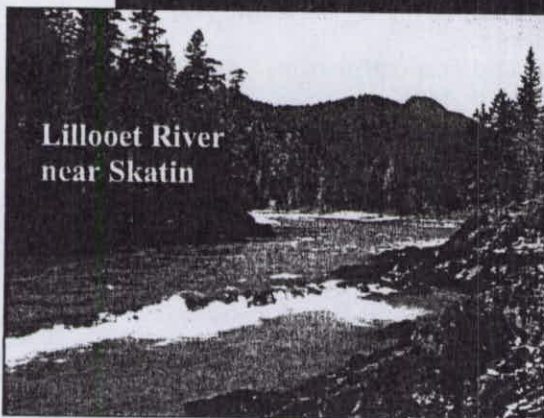
Lillooet River near Skatin

1.0 Introduction

The In-SHUCK-ch people, through this document, are stating our intentions with regard to land stewardship, environmental protection, resource use, and economic development within our traditional territory. We have three communities within In-SHUCK-ch, the Samahquam, the Skatin, and the Douglas First Nations. Land stewardship involves each community directly, as well as collectively through In-SHUCK-ch Nation. Working together provides strength and opportunity beyond what we would have individually.

This land stewardship planning process has provided focus on direction and objectives for economic development. It is a step toward sustaining our lands and people through responsible planning and in step with the development of effective government.

1.1   In-SHUCK-ch Nation

Members of the Lillooet Tribe, In-SHUCK-ch people assert our sovereignty over the entire traditional territory of the Douglas, Samahquam, and Skatin peoples. The In-SHUCK-ch Nation Interim Government is composed of the elected Chiefs and Council of the Douglas, and Samahquam First Nations, and the traditional Chief and Council of the Skatin First Nations. Even though the three Nations (bands) are still under the jurisdiction of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, we have joined together to make plans for present and future community needs.

1.2   In-SHUCK-ch Development Corporation

The In-SHUCK-ch Development Corporation (IDC) was formed in 2004 and is in the process of organizing for activities. It is anticipated that a business charter and business plan will be prepared in the near future. The Corporation's Board consists of the three Chiefs of the three communities, which make up In-SHUCK-ch Interim Government. The Board takes direction from the Interim Government. Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation is Allen Gabriel. Gerard Peters, Chief Negotiator, is advisor to the Corporation.

The Corporation is a non-political operational entity. The Corporation is not involved in rights and title issues, but concentrates on the generation of wealth.

1.3   Land Stewardship Plan

This *Land Stewardship Plan* is a guide to the wise and respectful use of the land and resources of the In-SHUCK-ch traditional territory. It is both overarching, and operational. It is a living document.

This *Land Stewardship Plan* is prepared in tandem with, but without prejudice to, treaty negotiations.

Although forests may be the most important commercial sector for In-SHUCK-ch, at least in the short term, the scope of land stewardship is much wider than forests.

It is our philosophy to start small, think long term, and build capacity. The plan takes the opportunity to be innovative. The scope of the plan includes reserve lands and traditional territory. It addresses all areas, such as provincial parks, independent of current tenure or management structure.
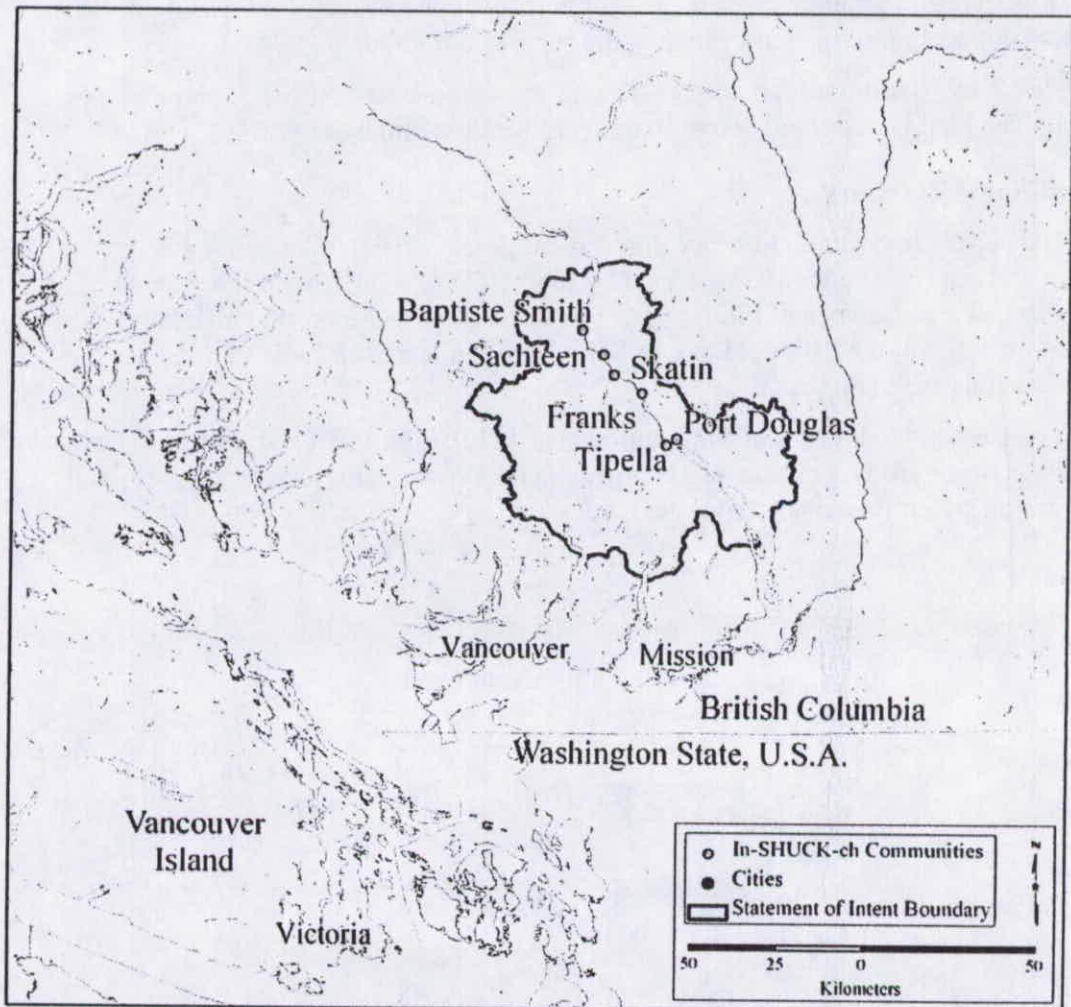
Figure 2.1 In-SHUCK-ch Statement of Intent for treaty negotiations

2.0 The Land

This section focuses on the land as the basic resource. The land is a gift of the Creator, it provides for the people in the way of food, shelter, income, medicine, and spiritual healing.

Access to the forests and streams of our traditional territory is needed to carry out traditional activities, generate wealth to support our people, and to maintain the fundamental connection to the land which is the basis of our culture.

The In-SHUCK-ch traditional territory is located in southwestern British Columbia, see Figure 2.1. The land is described below in terms of location and history.

2.1 Traditional Territory

The In-SHUCK-ch traditional territory for the purposes of treaty negotiations is the Statement of Intent (SOI) area. It is defined by the height of land around the watersheds of the Lower Lillooet, Stave, and Pitt Rivers. The territory stretches north and south from approximately half way up Lillooet Lake to Long Island in Harrison Lake. Please see the traditional territory map (Figure 2.3).

The territory covers 476,943 ha of land and water, 473,058 ha (99%) of which is land. Within this territory are large areas of B.C. provincial Crown land, provincial park, and smaller areas of Indian Reserve and private land.

Indian Reserve
<1 %

Private Land
<1 %

Provincial Park
34%

Provincial Crown
Land
66%
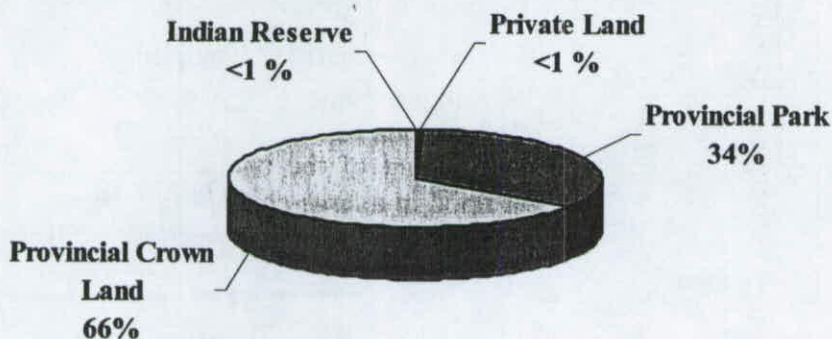
Figure 2.2 Ownership in the traditional territory area

2.2   Indian Reserve Land

There are 20 Indian Reserves within the traditional territory as defined by the Statement of Intent. These are distributed along the Lower Lillooet River between Lillooet and Harrison Lakes. Of these reserves, two are not In-SHUCK-ch reserves, but are currently assigned to the Lil'wat Nation (Mt. Currie IR #5 and IR #9, or *Challetkohum*). Of the remaining, five are currently inhabited. For the locations of all communities and reserves please see the map entitled Ownership and Tenure in the resource atlas (Appendix IV).

2.3   Private and Leased Land

There are five parcels of fee simple private land within the In-SHUCK-ch territory and several with various leases. Lot 1749 is private land adjacent to the Spring Creek camp of Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (CANFOR) at the head of Harrison Lake. Lot 1747 is private land belonging to Alan Trethewey at Skookumchuck Hotsprings (or St. Agnes' Well). Some discussions have been ongoing with regard to acquiring both of these two properties. There are also two small private lots on Lillooet Lake at 22 km and one at the mouth of Big Silver Creek. There are a few leased recreational lots at Big Silver Creek and at Lillooet Lake. For the locations of private land parcels please see the Ownership and Tenure map in the resource atlas (Appendix IV).

2.4   Treaty Settlement Lands

Treaty negotiations are ongoing and therefore treaty settlement lands are not yet defined.

2.5   In-SHUCK-ch Mountain

In-SHUCK-ch Mountain, also known as Gunsight Mountain, or *nsékets,* has tremendous cultural significance to our people. We name our people for the mountain – it towers over our people in more than simply a physical way.

Traditional use research reveals a consistent link throughout all of the Lillooet peoples to In-SHUCK-ch Mountain through our account of the universal flood story. The In-SHUCK-ch 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.

Traditional use studies also identify the area of the mountain as an important source of resources for subsistence. Members of the Samahquam Nation had traplines in the area. Deer and mountain goat were hunted in the meadows and cliffs below the split precipice. It is reported that deer blinds were built and maintained in the area.

In-SHUCK-ch can be found in the northwest corner of the territory in Figure 2.3.
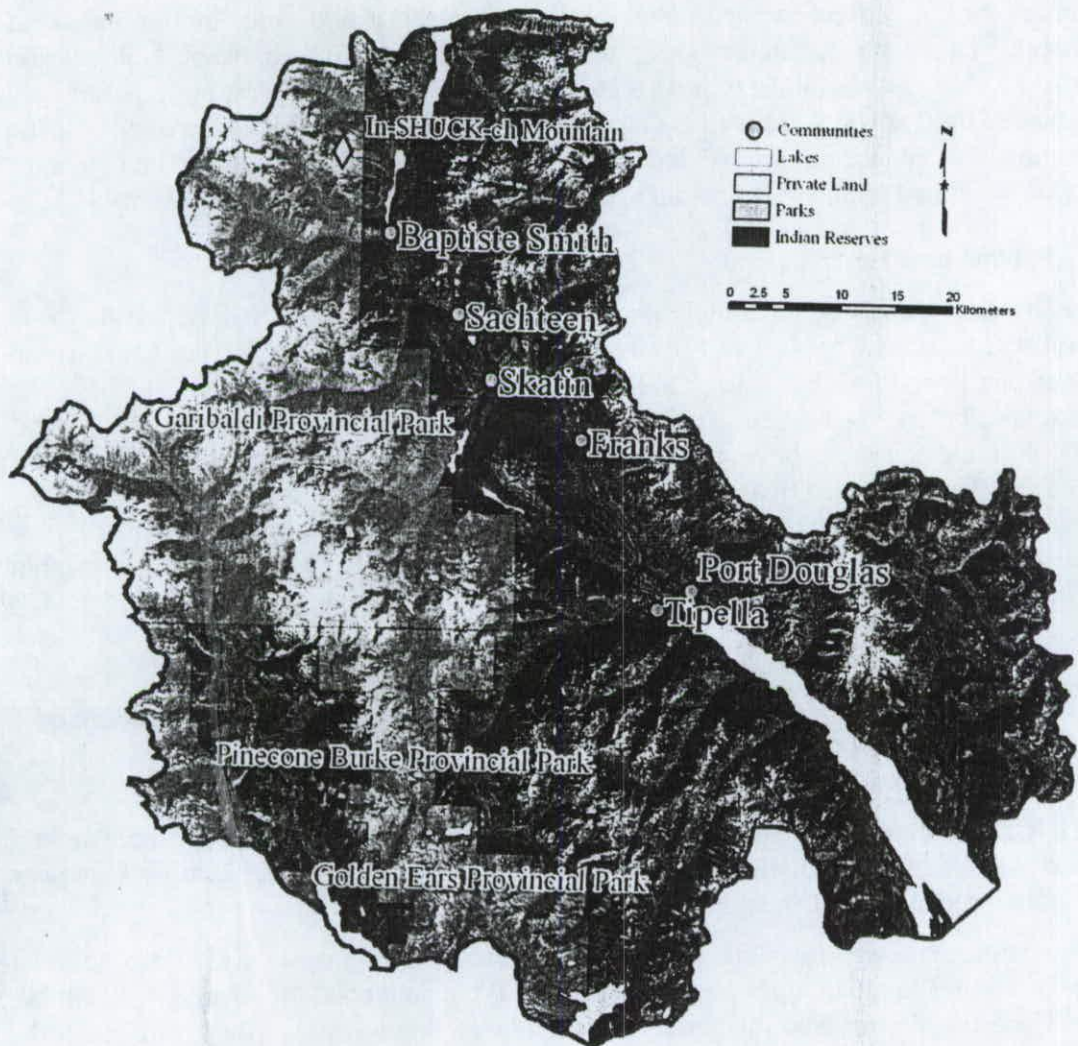
Figure 2.3 In-SHUCK-ch traditional territory

3.0 The Resources

The resources of the traditional territory are under our protection and stewardship. This section documents and describes the various resources of importance and value to the In-SHUCK-ch people.

3.1 Land and Water

Although the land and water provide all of the natural resources used by our people, the following flow directly from the land:

- Subsurface mineral and geothermal resources;
- Surficial geology and soils;
- Surface and ground water;
- Cultural and spiritual sites:
    - Traditional spiritual areas;
    - Burial grounds;
    - Culturally modified trees; and
    - Trails and travel corridors.

The territory encompasses a rugged area of land with a high proportion of areas not productive for growing trees (see Figure 3.1).
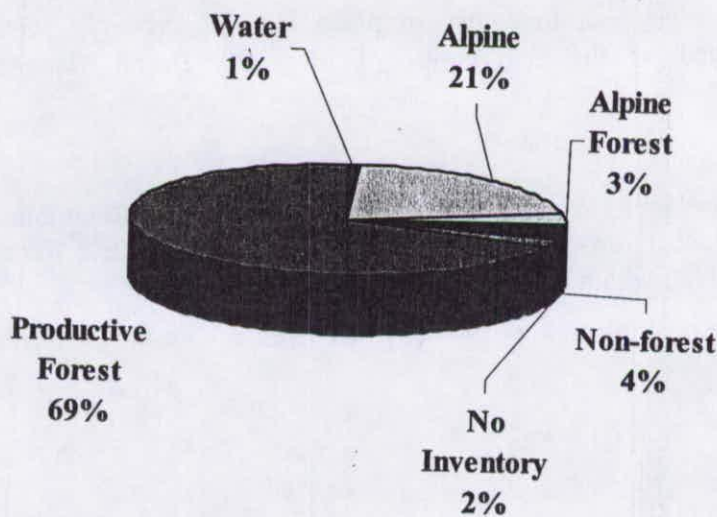
Figure 3.1 Land classification

3.2   Ecology

The In-SHUCK-ch traditional territory lies within the Coast and Mountains Ecoprovince, and the Pacific and Cascade Ranges Ecoregion. The territory overlaps the Southern Pacific Ranges and the Eastern Pacific Ranges Ecosections.

In-SHUCK-ch territory is dominated by the Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic ecological zone. The zone is defined by climate, and areas of similar climate that make up the zone cover a vast area along the entire coast of British Columbia. Mountains and the ocean dominate the landscape and define the climate (B.C. MoF, 1999b).

The zone is one of Canada's wettest and most productive forest areas. The wet climate results in rapid loss of soil nutrients, which is compensated for by large volumes of organic matter decaying over centuries. This temperate rain forest is dominated by coniferous trees, commonly western hemlock, western redcedar, and Douglas-fir. Less common trees include amabilis fir, grand fir, big leaf maple, red alder, and black cottonwood. Natural forest disturbance is most commonly wind throw. In the absence of more extensive disturbance caused by fire, the forests are typically very old with a complex composition of old trees and younger trees in gaps caused by windthrow or disease (B.C. MoF, 1999b).

The wetlands, estuaries and forests of the Coastal Western Hemlock Zone teem with fish and wildlife. The zone is home to a remarkably wide range of habitats and wildlife species. From salmon, to coastal nesting birds, to black-tailed deer and Grizzly bear, to the endangered marbled murrelet, there are many life forms dependent on the land and resources (B.C. MoF, 1999b).

There is no detailed ecosystem inventory in place for the territory. Generalized ecosystems can be seen on the map entitled Ecologically Based Management in Appendix IV.

3.3   Plant Life

Trees of the territory have been inventoried by the Province of British Columbia. Figures 3.2 and 3.3 provide a description of that forest resource for the productive forest portion of the territory (278,789 ha) which includes provincial parks.

There is no comprehensive shrub and herbaceous plant inventory for the territory.
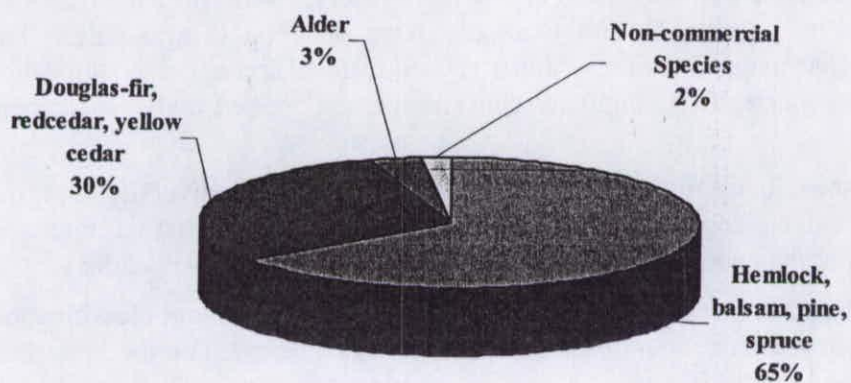
Figure 3.2 Tree species distribution
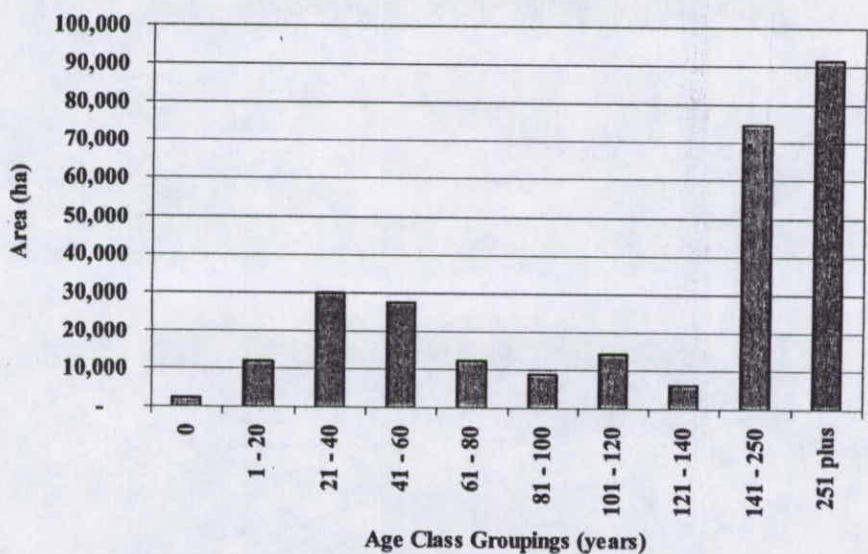
Figure 3.3 Tree age distribution

3.4   Animal Life

There is no comprehensive animal inventory for the territory. Wildlife habitat can be inferred from other inventories, but no work has been done on this to date. The Government of B.C. has mapped various wildlife related features across the territory such as habitat for certain species (*e.g.* ungulate winter range and spotted owl management areas).

Issues for stewardship focus are old growth preservation for biodiversity and the protection of rare and endangered species and ecosystems. For a list of rare and endangered species possibly found in the territory see Species at Risk in Appendix I.

There is no comprehensive fish population or habitat inventory, or stream classification for the territory. Some information on fish and fish streams is presented on the Important Fish Streams map in Appendix IV.
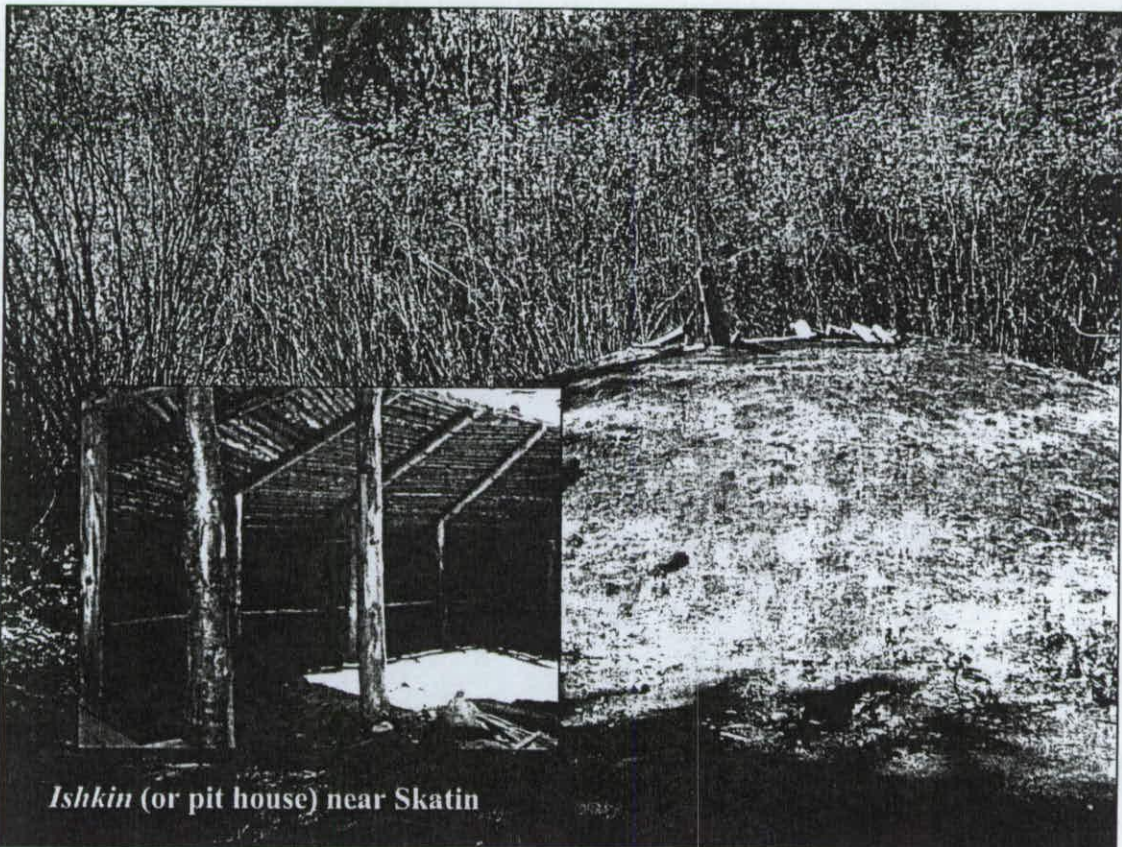
Ishkin (or pit house) near Skatin

4.0 Our People

Three communities, Douglas, Samahquam, and Skatin Nations, make up the In-SHUCK-ch people. These communities are related through familial ties that date back to the time of the great flood.

4.1 Ethnic History

It is said that the children surviving the great flood in the canoe anchored to In-SHUCK-ch went out after the flood to populate the surrounding area. Evidence of this can be found in the many cultural and linguistic commonalities shared within the Lillooet ethnographic group. The In-SHUCK-ch people represent the southernmost division of this group. Our language, *Ucwalmicwts*, is shared by all three communities and is part of the Interior Salish language family.

The Lillooet River and Harrison Lake corridor has been the home of the In-SHUCK-ch people since time immemorial. This land is a major element of our cultural identity.

The three communities within the corridor each have a unique history with regard to contact with European culture.

4.1.1 *Douglas*

The community of Douglas is situated at the northern end of Little Harrison Lake, which is connected by a channel to Harrison Lake. The members of *Xa'xtsa* Nation (commonly known as the Douglas Band) live in this community. The community includes three settlements, Port Douglas, Tipella, and Franks. The Douglas Reserve was allotted in 1859 and later defined in 1884.

The original historic *Xa'xtsa* Nation settlement was the first to be impacted by the Cariboo gold rush. The head of the Harrison-Lillooet wagon road connecting riverboat traffic on Harrison Lake with the upper Fraser River was established at the settlement location. In 1858 the community *Xa'xtsa* was moved to an adjacent area, and the town of Port Douglas was established. It grew to be one of the largest towns on the gold rush trail. It eventually was abandoned with the shift of the gold rush traffic to the preferred Cariboo Wagon Road.

Along with the Pitt and Stave Lakes, the established transportation system on Harrison Lake allowed members of the In-SHUCK-ch communities to travel to the Fraser Valley and New Westminster for employment throughout the late 1800's and early 1900's.

4.1.2 *Skatin*

The community of Skatin (or Skookumchuck) is located on the east side of the Lillooet River about 35 kilometres from the head of Harrison Lake. This location has been attributed to the bountiful fishing found at a waterfall (no longer in existence) located up river from the settlement (Skookumchuck Rapids, or *qmemps*).

The Skookumchuck Indian Reserve (IR #4) was initially allotted in 1864 and later defined in 1881. The community also has reserve lands at the southern edge of Glacier Lake. The influence of the early Roman Catholic missionaries is evidenced by the Holy Cross Catholic Church (also known as Church in the Wilderness) in Skatin. This famous church dates back, in one form or another, to 1876.

4.1.3 Samahquam

The Samahquam community resides at Baptiste Smith (IR #1B) located at the southwest end of Little Lillooet Lake on the Lillooet River system. This is the newest of the three In-SHUCK-ch communities. However, there is evidence that the area had been an important settlement in pre-recorded times.

The Samahquam Reserve (IR #1), which is about five kilometers south of Baptiste Smith, was defined as an Indian Reserve in 1881.

4.2 Communities and Population

Table 4.1 presents population statistics for the In-SHUCK-ch people.

Table 4.1 Population by community

		Total Members	On Reserve – Own Band	On Reserve – Other Bands	Total On Reserve	Off Reserve
Douglas	Total	225	56	30	86	139
	Male	108	33	18	51	57
	Female	117	23	12	35	82
Samahquam	Total	284	66	33	99	185
	Male	141	36	20	56	85
	Female	143	30	13	43	100
Skatin Nations	Total	361	65	55	120	241
	Male	191	43	30	73	118
	Female	170	22	25	47	123
In-SHUCK-ch	**Total**	**870**	**187**	**118**	**305**	**565**
	Male	**440**	**112**	**68**	**180**	**260**
	Female	**430**	**75**	**50**	**125**	**305**

Source: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 2004.

4.3 Traditional Knowledge and Land Use

Through centuries of inhabiting the Lillooet River and Harrison Lake area, the In-SHUCK-ch people have built an intimate connection with the land. A vast resource of knowledge about the land, ecosystems, and natural processes has been accumulated. This knowledge has been passed on from generation to generation, through oral history, shared skills, training, and stories.

This knowledge has been referred to as traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) or as indigenous peoples' knowledge (IPK). TEK includes land use patterns, use of fire, use

- Berries and medicinal plants: a tradition of collecting berries and plants provides knowledge of valuable species that could be incorporated as non-timber forest products.

- Transportation routes: a network of transportation routes to areas outside of the territory have been established over time and should be considered when planning modern transportation networks.

- Significant cultural features (petroglyphs, pictographs, culturally modified trees): information on cultural spots of significance will be important to consider in order to incorporate heritage values into management plans for preservation and potential tourism values.

- Agriculture: although it is a relatively recent land use, agriculture may still play a role in local land use.

- Past management projects: the impacts of past natural resource management projects (*i.e.,* dams and logging) have been observed over the years and there is potential to learn from successes and mistakes.

4.4   Education and Training

Natural resource development must be approached as a part of a larger plan of social and economic development. This development in turn will depend on a well-educated and appropriately trained population. Operating in an increasingly complex and technology driven world requires more than a basic education. With an ever-increasing role in the forest sector for First Nations people, and the need for resource based economic development within our territory, there is an immediate need for trained staff in all areas of resource management including forestry.

The relative youth of the In-SHUCK-ch people is both a great challenge and a great opportunity. It is a challenge because the expectations of the young people are great, and their patience short. It represents an opportunity because the young people can be educated and trained to ride the wave of a changing, technology-driven work force.

and provision of roots, berries and other plants, knowledge of how one animal impacts others, and how animals impact other resources (Armstrong, 2002).

This resource has been gaining special acknowledgement in recent years as natural resource management moves to ecologically based approaches. The cumulative ecological knowledge collected by First Nations over the centuries can be a valuable addition to the ecological data collected by the natural sciences in recent times. In some instance TEK offers alternative perspectives to natural science assumptions on landscape processes or wildlife populations.

We believe that this knowledge should be shared and it is entrenched in our stewardship plans for the In-SHUCK-ch territory. By sharing our knowledge, we will help to ensure that the areas surrounding our territory will also benefit. Since no ecosystem is completely isolated, it is in our interest to ensure that lands upstream from our territory are also managed using sound ecological knowledge. By sharing our TEK we will break the old paradigm of "knowledge is power" and replace it with the new paradigm of "shared knowledge is power".

Natural resource management plans should begin with the documentation of traditional use, occupancy, and habitation of the land. From this, the TEK resources available can then be identified. Elders are a great resource for this information as well as harvest studies, recorded oral history, traditional knowledge studies, traditional occupancy studies, and First Nations place names. By integrating this knowledge into the planning process, we are also ensuring that this knowledge is recorded and will be protected for posterity. Traditional knowledge is best preserved through its continued use.

The process of consultation to collect the TEK also results in a holistic approach to planning. This approach engages the entire community and gives a feeling of connection to the planning process and a pride in being part of the community process (Michel, 2002).

First Nations traditional land use determines the areas in which TEK may be available. Much traditional land use overlaps with modern day land use. TEK can provide information on current land use in the following ways:

- Fisheries: information on the fish species present in the rivers and lakes as well as the timing and size of the spawning runs.

- Hunting and trapping grounds: regular use of wildlife populations for sustenance provides information on wildlife species present and their habitat.

- Trees: the use of trees for a variety of products beyond just timber provides information on the distribution and growth characteristics of the native tree species.

- Fire: the use of fire to manage natural resources over the centuries provides information on the natural disturbance patterns.

5.0 Community Values

This section presents the collective values of the In-SHUCK-ch people with regard to land stewardship. Community values can be expressed as philosophies or goals, and both are provided below. These values flow from the In-SHUCK-ch Nation vision as expressed in the *Seven Generations Plan* and have been established through discussion within the Nation leadership, and in consultation with our Elders and the community.

Our communities are poverty stricken amid resources capable of generating significant wealth. However, a desire for control of those resources is based both on economic and ecological drivers. In fact, economic health is tightly bound to ecological health. Long-term control will ensure that the resources are protected and that benefits accrue to the spiritual and physical well being of the community.

5.1   Community Involvement

Economic development involves choices with regard to resource use. These choices are inevitably sensitive for community members and for other First Nations. Land stewardship by the In-SHUCK-ch involves participation by community members and co-operation with neighbours in order to move toward acceptable plans of action.

The communities have expressed the importance of the following issues:

- Ownership or interest in all of the Nation's territory;
- Unified government;
- Health care;
- Care and housing at home for the Elders;
- Education, training, and skills development;
- Safety, protection, child safety, traffic safety;
- Recreation facilities;
- Communications;
- Economic development and employment at home;
- Inventory and mapping of resources, especially deer and fish;
- Control of hunting; and
- Waste management.

Table 5.1 provides a listing of community involvement undertaken in preparation of this *Land Stewardship Plan*.

Table 5.1 Community Involvement Summary

Date	Description
November 2004	Exchange of information with In-SHUCH-ch leadership to capture current status of programs, outputs from existing planning processes, and other available information.
December 2004	Met with In-SHUCK-ch staff to identify available mapping and other information.
December 2004	An outline draft of what the *Land Stewardship Plan* (LSP) could be was distributed to In-SHUCK-ch leadership and staff, and Band Chiefs at an information session in the In-SHUCK-ch offices in Deroche, B.C.
December 2004	Input to the LSP from the draft treaty document and various resource reports undertaken previously.
February 2005	Input to the LSP from the economic development and land use strategy (From Myth to Reality).
April 2005	Preliminary draft of the LSP provided to In-SHUCK-ch leadership, and meeting to discuss progress.
April 2005	Presented the LSP in a planning session attended by the In-SHUCK-ch leadership, Band Chiefs and Councilors, and In-SHUCK-ch staff and consultants. Accepted comments, suggestions, and questions.
May 2005	Distribution of first community discussion draft.
May 2005	Presented the LSP at an In-SHUCK-ch Land Focus Group (formed to support treaty negotiations) meeting in Baptiste Smith. Received excellent feedback and suggestions.
May 2005	With In-SHUCK-ch staff, reviewed resource mapping and developed the definition of watersheds based on traditional use.
August 2005	Distribution of second community discussion draft at an In-SHUCK-ch General Assembly. A brief presentation was made to the assembly, copies of the draft and a summary document were distributed, and a trade booth type display was available for viewing and questions. Suggestions were gathered.
September 2005	Distribution of a plan summary document with In-SHUCK-ch newsletter to all Nation members.
January 2006	Response document from the community at Baptiste Smith represented by Bertha Purcell.
February 2006	Response document from Chief William Schneider of the Samahquam Nation.
April 2006	Presentation and sharing of this public discussion draft at the In-SHUCK-ch general assembly.
June 3, 2006	The In-SHUCK-ch Nation Interim Government resolved to adopt the *Land Stewardship Plan* as a Living Document.
August 2006	Review and discussion at a series of seven community gatherings and Elders' Circles with emphasis on zonation and relationship to the Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan.

Participation by B.C. government is now invited in land use planning undertaken by the In-SHUCK-ch with regard to Indian Reserves, treaty settlement land, crown land, and shared resources. It is good practice to inform neighbours and other stakeholders of progress and developments. These include the B.C. Ministry of Forests and Range, the B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, BC Parks, private landholders, and tenure holders of all kinds.

5.2   Stewardship Vision

The vision of the In-SHUCK-ch Nation is expressed in the *Seven Generations Plan*. Here we describe how that vision translates to the stewardship of our land and resources.

The people and communities who comprise the In-SHUCK-ch Nation share a philosophy of conservation. We define conservation as the wise use of natural resources in the context of environmental protection. The generation of wealth to support the current generation of people, while not limiting the opportunities available to future generations, is the essence of sustainable development.

In-SHUCK-ch society values education. We know that an improved standard of living is dependent on the possession by the people of appropriate knowledge and values, gained from technical capacity building and cultural education.

The following sections define our goals.

5.2.1   Community

- We will rebuild our communities;
- We will fully occupy our land in increasing numbers;
- We will break the bonds of dependency;
- We will provide for sustainable communities of people living in the cultural context of the land. Sustainable communities have a high standard of living, persist through time, are adaptive, and exist in harmony with the environment around them; and
- We will adopt a first world standard of living without the attendant environmental impact.

5.2.2   Natural Resources

- Our land will be treated with respect and care;
- The resources of our land will sustain our people;
- The renewable resources of our territory will be sustained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations;
- Our people have always defined the land in terms of watersheds, and a holistic approach to stewardship requires consideration of resources on a full watershed or landscape scale;
- The fish, a critical element of our culture, will be for sharing. They are dedicated to the spiritual and physical well-being of the In-SHUCK-ch people; and
- Forest harvesting will always be undertaken with attention to the impact on non-timber resources and values.

5.2.3   Culture and Heritage

- We will preserve, promote and develop the In-SHUCK-ch culture, including the teaching of the *Ucwalmicwts* language;

- We will conserve and protect In-SHUCK-ch sites, and artifacts in the permanent possession of In-SHUCK-ch Nation or found on In-SHUCK-ch land;
- We will preserve and protect heritage sites while incorporating them into our economic development plans, including eco-tourism and heritage tourism; and
- Traditional use areas will be addressed in land use planning.

5.3   External Processes

The In-SHUCK-ch people will be involved in all external land use planning processes that affect the In-SHUCK-ch territory. We will take an active role in such planning processes in order to protect In-SHUCK-ch interests and maximize benefits from the resources.

5.3.1   *Neighbouring First Nations*

In-SHUCK-ch will work with neighbouring First Nations to develop mutual understandings of resource management interests. Neighbouring First Nation territories are presented in Figure 5.1.
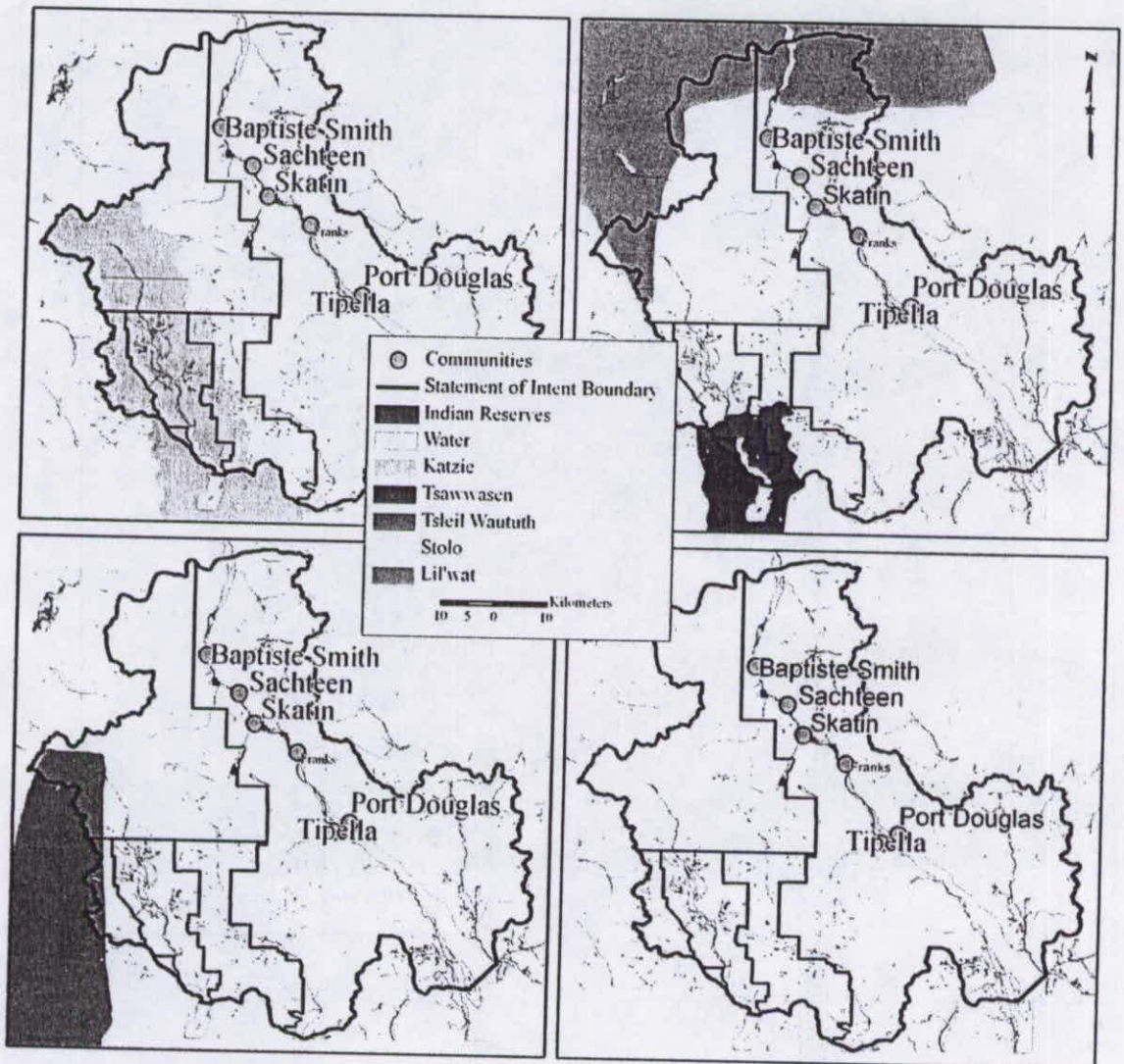
Figure 5.1 Neighbouring First Nation territories

5.3.2 *Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan*

The Government of British Columbia has been preparing a strategic land use plan for an area including a large portion of In-SHUCK-ch territory. This *Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan* (LRMP) process did not include participation by First Nations and the recommendations made by the LRMP are currently subject to Government-to-Government discussions with First Nations.
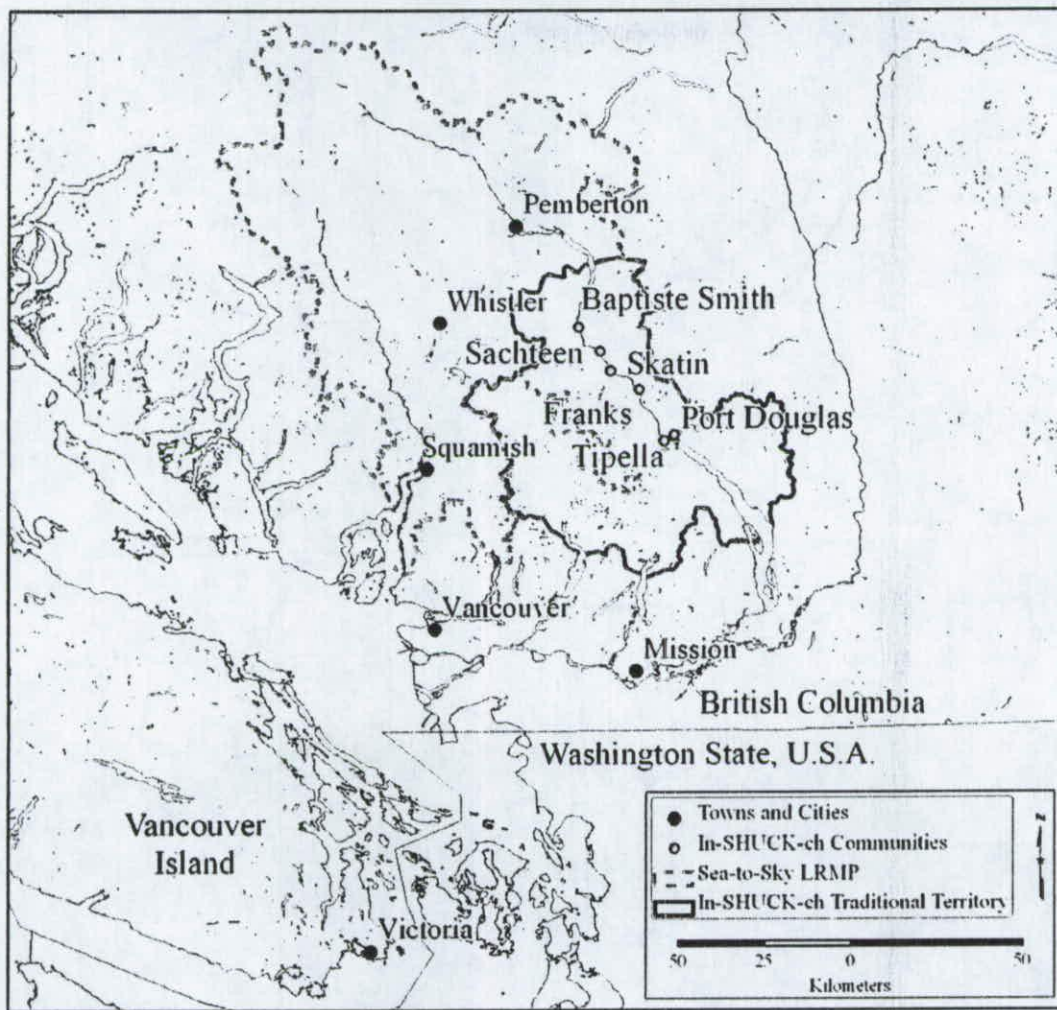
Figure 5.2 Sea-to-Sky LRMP

In-SHUCK-ch and British Columbia are currently completing a negotiation process designed to harmonize land use planning and resource management direction within the traditional territory of the In-SHUCK-ch Nation and the Sea-to-Sky LRMP area. Elements of this process are represented in this Discussion Draft.

6.0 Economic Development

This section develops the possible opportunities for the In-SHUCK-ch people to participate in the economic benefits from the resources of our territory. As aboriginals we have a right to share in those resources, but that right must be exercised.

As well as improving standards of living, economic development supports culture and identity. Repatriation of members to the territory with improved living conditions will have a profound impact on the preservation of traditional activities and language. Community well-being depends on all of these elements.

This is a community based economic development initiative. Fulfilment of the vision will depend on partnerships, training, and education. It will also depend on the integration of traditional knowledge.

Sustainable economic development must be undertaken with a long-term view. Initial ventures will provide employment and revenue upon which the community, through education and social programs, can build momentum. Initial ventures will provide for the basic needs of the people: health services, education, adequate nutrition, housing, power, clean water, and sanitary systems. Providing basic needs will advance the cause of the In-SHUCK-ch in the most equitable and sustainable way.

Serious impediments to economic development exist. Our people, with our disjointed and subsistence economy, live immediately next door to a full and productive modern economy. Superior living conditions, premium wages, advanced technology, and many other factors have drawn people from the territory. Inequality has led to dependence. However, slow integration of two such economies can result in the efficient use of the natural resources (Ghebremichael, 2003).

Until the following are dealt with, it will be very difficult for any business in the territory to be successful:

- Dependable roads and access; and
- Dependable power and utility infrastructure.

6.1 Agriculture

There is some land within the territory that is suitable for agriculture. Farming once took place at Smith Farm on Lillooet Lake and orchard trees remain to this day. Farming at an agro-business scale may not be feasible, but market gardening for sale locally may be viable. Specialty growing such as hot house or green house production may also be possible.

6.2 Forests

Forests have always provided for us. Prior to the arrival of Europeans, cedar bark and roots were used for baskets, and trees were made into planks for housing. With the

advent of commercial logging, members of the communities switched to wage labour in many facets of the logging industry.

The forest resources of the In-SHUCK-ch traditional territory hold the most promise for both short-term generation of wealth and long-term sustainability of our communities. The possible businesses and products include:

- Conventional timber extraction;
- Innovative harvest for certified products;
- Small scale salvage;
- Log sort and value maximization;
- Hybrid poplar plantations in the south of the territory;
- Non-timber (botanical) forest products;
- Medicine and traditional use plants;
- Specialty wood products;
- Log home construction;
- Firewood; and
- Christmas trees.

In order to participate fully in the stewardship of forest resources within the traditional territory, In-SHUCK-ch jurisdiction must be recognized. Jurisdiction empowers the Nation with regard to policy, management, and revenue. Treaty settlement land will not provide sufficient land base to support an economically viable forest enterprise.

The forest land of the In-SHUCK-ch territory has a history of intense industrial logging. This has left a legacy of old growth in small and isolated stands, and a preponderance of second growth forests (see Figure 6.1). The age class distribution of the accessible forest necessitates a business strategy based on second growth. A business case for intensive silviculture resulting in maximum second growth product value may be made based on employment needs in the community.
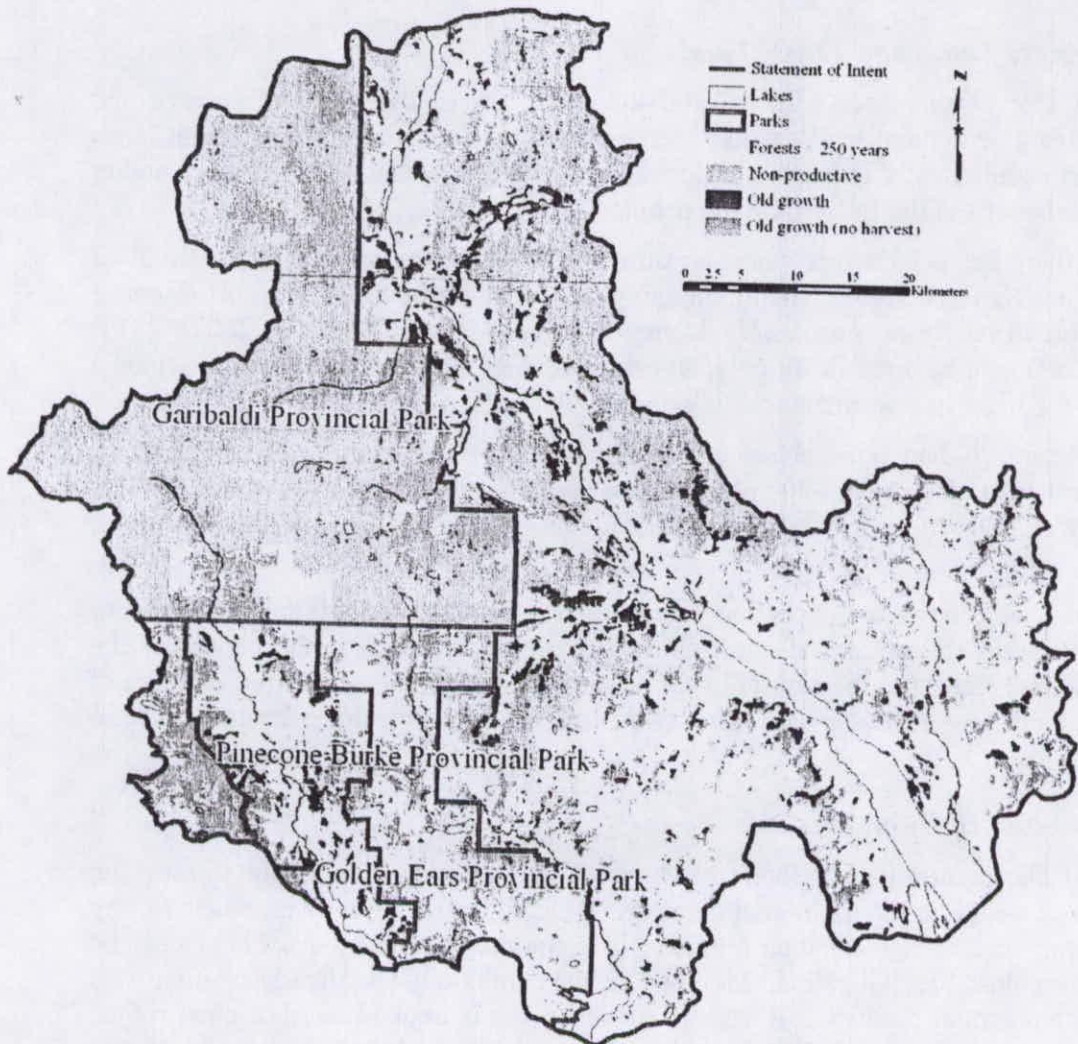
Figure 6.1 Old growth forests

Note: Old growth available for harvest is differentiated from old growth not contained within the timber harvesting landbase.

Another legacy of the harvest history of the territory is a well developed network of roads and access trails which are beneficial for:

- Recreation and tourism;
- Hunting and fishing;
- Fire protection;
- Insect and disease abatement and salvage; and

- Intensive silviculture.

6.2.1 Reserve Lands and Treaty Lands

The small size of the reserve lands, and the proximity to dwellings of reserve and potential treaty settlement lands, would suggest that reserve and treaty settlement lands may not be economically important as forest lands, and in fact likely have other higher uses for the benefit of the In-SHUCK-ch people.

However, there has been active management of forest values on reserve lands. In 2002 Douglas First Nation commissioned a planning project and produced the report *Enhance First Nation Capacity to Sustainably Manage IR Lands* (B&B Forestry, 2002). This planning document covered IR #8 only. It established an allowable cut level, provided a work plan for stand improvements and discussed future enterprise possibilities.

The Samahquam Indian Band produced a series of reports including a forest inventory, management plan, and operational plan for the Samahquam reserves (Tewinkel, 1987a, 1987b, 1987c, 1987d), and a follow-up operational plan in 1995 (Hayashi Resources, 1995).

Management objectives were centred on long-term productivity of the land, timber production within environmental constraints, and use of resources to the benefit of the people with due respect to the natural environment (Golder, 1998). Under the auspices of these two plans, some timber was harvested, and various silviculture treatments were carried out.

6.2.2 Non-timber Forest Products

The botanicals, or non-timber forest products (NTFP), sector is ideal for linking the generation of wealth to the traditional territory. It can allow community members to stay in the territory and strengthens their relationship to tradition and language. NTFPs can be the basis for cultural revitalization. Members of the community are already familiar with many of the potential products. Access to the resources is implied in Aboriginal rights. Picking of berries and other NTFP activities are part of our tradition. Non-timber forest products present opportunities for forest management and economic diversification by creating an income stream while younger forests are maturing. They can provide employment for forest workers, and opportunities for women, elders, and youth not usually involved in timber enterprises. Seasonal picking, and several activities covering multiple seasons, can supplement other activities to improve stability of employment. As the industry matures, more active management including planting, pruning, fertilization, etc. will increase employment levels. Forest management for non-timber products is compatible with environmental protection and landscape beautification (Mitchell, 2004).

The following are examples of non-timber products:

- Edibles: mushrooms, greens, berries, syrups;
- Floral boughs and greenery: ferns, moss, salal, cedar, huckleberry, oregon grape, boxwood;

- Crafts: basketry, wreaths, Christmas decoratives, walking sticks;
- Traditional medicine;
- Western medicinals and nutraceuticals: cascara, yew;
- Seeds and plant salvage for landscaping and horticultural restoration;
- Driftwood, firewood, smokewood, charcoal; and
- Soaps, salves and essential oils.

Domestic and international markets in NTFPs are measured in the millions of dollars. There are large export markets for mushrooms and salal.

Economic opportunities associated with NTFPs are not limited to products. Services, especially in tourism and education, can be based on the resource. Plant walks, mushroom tours, berry festivals, and cultural tours are all related activities.

The economic utilization of NTFPs has not found full support in aboriginal communities however. Naturally, there are many issues to be worked out. Not least among these is concerns by Elders that (NAFA, 2005):

- Resources may be depleted or destroyed;
- There is risk to priority harvest based on traditional use; and
- It may be inappropriate to commercialize sacred plants and traditional medicines.

With direct reference to In-SHUCK-ch territory, Teit (1906:222) reported the use of roots (from *tsu'qua, tlasi'p, ca'ak, ski'maet*, and *tselaha'kst*), berries (from huckleberries, raspberries, and rose-berries), plant stalks (from *ha'kwa, sxaqt*, salmonberry, thimbleberry), cambium (from black pine, poplar, choke cherry, and alder), and hazel nuts. These were gathered and dried, or steamed (DePaoli, 2005).

Elders have told us that many species of berries are becoming scarce due to logging and spraying activities in the last 50 years - trailing blackberries and wild strawberries, for example. *Xósem* (soapberries) and huckleberries are still picked. Canning and making preserves has taken the place of drying berries for preservation (In-SHUCK-ch Council, 2000).

Under the umbrella of sustainable forest management, NTFPs are a focus equal to timber. Compatible management recognizes and enhances timber and non-timber values. Variable retention harvesting, for example, may be used to meet forest management needs and create conditions ideal for growing some berries and better quality salal.

A barrier to management for NTFPs in British Columbia has been a lack of relevant provincial forest policy. The current lack of control on location and volume of harvest has an inherent risk of over-harvesting.

A more innovative NTFP is the selling of carbon credits. A global trade in carbon credits is developing based on the Kyoto Accord. Forests store carbon and agencies actively storing carbon can sell credit for this to others who may use those credits in their effort to

meet carbon emission goals. In-SHUCK-ch may choose a management system that results in less harvest than traditional management. The difference in stored carbon (unharvested trees) could be sold as credits.

6.2.3 Woodlots

The Skatin Nations holds a woodlot licence with the B.C. Ministry of Forests. The Douglas Band has submitted an application for a woodlot licence. These licences represent opportunities for economic development independent of progress towards treaty.

6.2.4 Forest Interim Measures Agreement

In-SHUCK-ch entered into a Forest Interim Measures Agreement (also referred to as a Forest and Range Agreement or FRA) with the Province of British Columbia for the purpose of increasing our involvement in the development of resources within our traditional territory. Through this initiative, and others, we wish to develop capacity in forest management and provide economic benefits to the In-SHUCK-ch people. These agreements, through timber and revenue sharing, represent the current B.C. government approach to First Nations accommodation outside of the treaty negotiation process. The key objective of the FRA, from the Province's point of view, is to provide a stable operating environment for the forest and range sector in British Columbia.

The agreement provides the In-SHUCK-ch people with a harvest of 25,830 m^3 per year. This is composed of 19,830 m^3 in the Soo Timber Supply Area and 6,000 m^3 in the Fraser Timber Supply Area. This is a small volume and represents a challenge for developing an economically viable operation. It is insufficient to sustain a forest economy in the territory.

In implementation of the FRA we have taken the approach of looking for ways to accelerate the approvals process. We have focused on trading for existing approved blocks (Schedule A blocks), and using other licencees' approved forest development plans. We have identified blocks on the north end of Long Island, and in the mouth of Big Silver Creek in the Chilliwack Forest District. These are approved blocks in a major licencee's development plan and a sales agreement for this volume is being negotiated. The full five-year cut for the Chilliwack District will be taken at once to achieve operational economies of scale. In the Soo TSA a trade with BC Timber Sales (BCTS) has been negotiated. Seven blocks in the In-SHUCK-ch Mountain area have been secured, in exchange for engineering and development work to cover BCTS investments in infrastructure.

6.2.5 Other Volume Opportunities

Given the current upheaval in the forest industry including volume tenure take-backs and the exit from the territory of major licencees, there are opportunities to secure other allocated and unallocated volumes. Various license and tenure options are possible,

including a tree farm license, a community forest, and bidding on government timber sales.

6.3   Fishery

The fish of the In-SHUCK-ch traditional territory are a vital resource for our people. We harvest salmon on the Lower Lillooet River system between Harrison and Lillooet lakes. There has been traditional fishing at the confluence of Bridge River and the Fraser River in Upper Lillooet territory. This is an important site and negotiations are being held to access fish there. There is some evidence of In-SHUCK-ch traditional fishing activity in the lower Fraser River and some harvest is taken in modern times on the Lower Fraser River through intertribal agreements.

A fisheries report prepared for treaty negotiation (Hogue, 1998) is the source of the following **generalizations** of the fishery and its importance to the In-SHUCK-ch people.

- Salmon was traditionally consumed by our people on a daily basis;
- Salmon is highly significant to In-SHUCK-ch culture and diet;
- Presently, 70% of the people fish, 30% do not (Christensen, 2005, reports that 50% of <u>households</u> fish);
- Those who do not fish generally receive fish from others;
- Those who do not fish live off reserve;
- A small proportion of salmon is eaten fresh, the majority is preserved for consumption throughout the year;
- Various catch techniques are used, mostly netting and including traditional methods;
- Some traditional ecological knowledge exists with regard to predicting the size of salmon runs;
- Fishing takes place year round but peaks in late summer and early fall;
- There is some hint that fishing is declining in the young people; and
- Success in attracting people back to the territory will increase the demand for fish.

As is usually the case with important issues, there are various strongly held opinions with regard to the fishery within the In-SHUCK-ch people. The following is a list of such issues:

- Fishing outside of the treaty settlement lands;
  - o Requirement for a commercial licence? Need for harvest agreements? Inter-tribal agreements?
- Understanding freshwater aquaculture;
- Participation in the Lower Fraser Aquatic Resource Management Forum (LFARM);
- Resistance to commercial fishing:
  - o Commercial fishing promotes depletion of the stock, not conservation;

- o Commercial fishing is not a traditional use of fish;
- o That it is not traditional (in the cultural sense) to the community;
- Conflict with independent power production;
- Conflict with jet-boat access and third parties checking nets;
- Funding for year round fisheries management; and
- River dredging and impacts on spawning grounds.

Traditional fishing site near Skatin
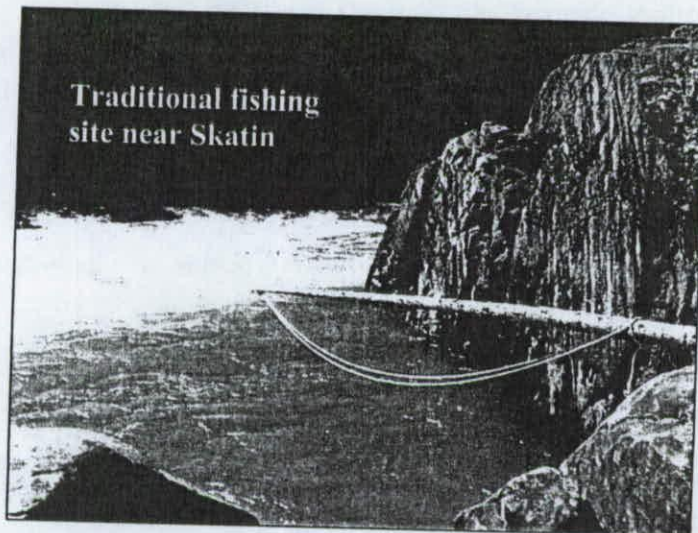
Fish and fisheries are a resource that competes with other land uses for protection and enhancement. Successful integration of the fish resource into our planning requires that we know what areas have fish, have been traditionally fished, or are presently fished. We are now beginning strategic planning with regard to fisheries and future versions of this plan will incorporate that work. Please see the map entitled Important Fish Streams in the resource atlas (Appendix IV).

Traditional fishing locations are mapped by the traditional use and occupancy inventory. All salmon species are important for the food fishery. Some people do fish fresh water species, but those species are by far less important. For tourism, salmon is of primary importance, although fresh water species may play a role as well (Farquharson, 2005).

Currently the fishery does not provide significant income. Some people use fish as a type of currency in trading and bartering, but there is no commercial aspect to the fishery. There are mixed and conflicting opinions about using fish for income. Many of the people who live in the territory feel that fish should only be seen as food. While some people who reside in the Fraser Valley feel that fish could be a good way to generate income, it is not believed that any In-SHUCK-ch members are involved in commercial harvest of fish. Feelings are strong on both sides of this debate (Farquharson, 2005).

There exists in the people uncertainty with regard to aquaculture. Some express a reserved interest in pursuing aquaculture, as it would mean income for the community. There is however concern about ecological impacts. With education and understanding about aquaculture there may be more interest (Farquharson, 2005).

Golder Associates (1998) provides a significant volume of information with regard to fish and fish habitat in the territory.

The Douglas First Nation (DFN) fishery department has done fish habitat inventory and have a good understanding and record of streams that support fish populations, and spawning grounds. They also have a list of stream conditions and which ones require rehabilitation. They have also been doing fish counts of the past few years on a number of streams in the Douglas territory. This work should continue under the auspices of the Stewardship Service.

6.3.1 Fisheries Under Treaty

Treaty is expected to:

- Establish rights within a domestic fishing area;
- Use a *Harvest Document* and annual planning to guide activities;
- Leave responsibility for management and conservation with B.C.;
- Allow trade and barter;
- Enable In-SHUCK-ch law making with regard to the domestic fishery;
- Law making to include allocation, permitting, *etc.*;
- Address harvest of surplus fish; and
- Address co-operation in management of fisheries of mutual interest.

6.4 Wildlife

Hunting was traditionally second only to salmon fishing in importance to the subsistence of the In-SHUCK-ch people. However, the value that we put on wildlife goes far beyond their importance for food. The presence of wildlife is a source of spiritual and physical nourishment. The sharing of wild game has ceremonial importance. Many species are protected for spiritual or conservation reasons. Sport or trophy hunting has been contrary to the philosophy of the people.

6.5 Tourism

Given the location of the territory close to the major metropolitan area of Vancouver, and its location in a natural travel corridor between the lower mainland and the Whistler and Pemberton area, tourism represents a significant opportunity for us.

This section draws heavily from Christensen, 2005.

6.5.1 *Cultural Tourism*

The greatest resource available is our own culture, from which benefits may flow through cultural tourism opportunities. A cultural showcase can be created through a combination of archaeological tours and cultural presentations sharing history, traditional stories, and song and dance. There are many archaeological sites of interest in the territory including pit house remains and rock art. Ongoing cultural practices could also be included in the showcase such as traditional net fishing on the Lillooet River. Bus tours accompanied with an interpretive guide could easily be offered.

Cultural tourism also has the potential to benefit the community beyond financial means. Sharing our culture with tourists will renew a sense of pride in our culture and reinforce our identity. The value in our culture will hopefully also create further incentive to research and preserve our history and traditional ways.

Historical sites and information from the recent past could also be included in the cultural tours. Our traditional territory includes many historic sites of interest to the public mostly centered on the gold rush history of the valley. Tours could include visits to famous landmarks, heritage buildings, and old cemeteries. An interpretive center could include displays of gold rush era artifacts. The two most prominent historic features are the gothic influenced wooden church, Holy Cross Church, at Skatin and the remains of the Harrison-Lillooet Goldrush Trail

The Goldrush Trail started as a pack trail and was widened into a wagon road by the Royal Engineers in 1859 under the direction of Governor James Douglas. It follows the Lillooet River from Port Douglas to Mount Currie and beyond in a series of portages between Harrison Lake, Anderson Lake, and Seton Lake to Lillooet and the Cariboo Gold fields. By 1860 there was regular steam ship service on all three lakes. The road, and the In-SHUCK-ch access trails that pre-dated it, represent a significant cultural and historical resource to be protected and utilized for economic benefit. The B.C. Ministry of Forests and Range and the Skatin First Nations have entered into a partnership agreement for the management and maintenance of portions of the historic trail. For more information on the Harrison – Lillooet Trail, see the historical backgrounder on page 46.
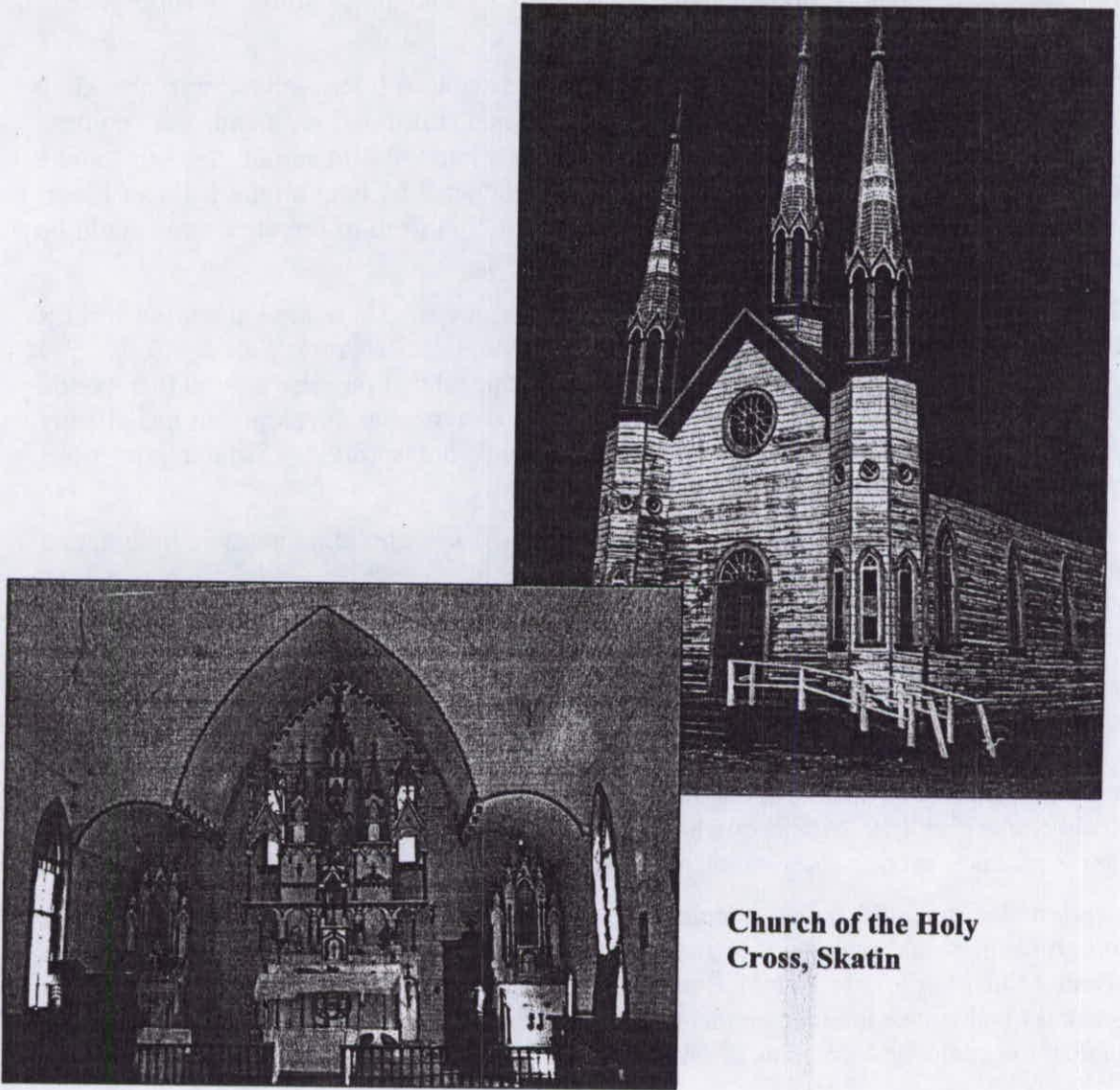
Church of the Holy Cross, Skatin

The prospect of cultural tourism provides the foundation of a business case for the establishment of a cultural centre in the territory. This facility would be a focus for tourist visits and include a museum, archives, interpretive center, presentation facility, food services, and gift shop.

6.5.2 Eco-Tourism

As the natural resources industries have faced challenging times in the past few years, eco-tourism has been receiving much attention. The province of B.C. has great potential to flourish in this industry and our traditional territory is no exception. Bird watching and

wildlife viewing are growing to be one of the most popular recreational pursuits in North America. Our territory contains the natural beauty and the wildlife to support eco-tourism opportunities.

Similar to cultural tourism, tours could be offered with an interpretive guide providing information on the resident wildlife. Additional information about our cultural connection with the wildlife and traditional stories about wildlife would give our tours a unique perspective. The wildlife tour could be conducted by boat on the Lillooet River. Canoes could be used to recreate an authentic traditional form of travel or tours could be taken by jet-boat to add an exhilaration factor.

The traditional territory is rich with geo-thermal resources. There are known hot springs at Skookumchuck, August Jacob Creek, Frank Creek, Glacier Creek, Sloquet Creek, and Pitt River. Hot springs have a unique eco-tourism appeal that promise natural therapeutic potential combined with scenic natural beauty. A commercial development has already been established at St. Agnes Well (Skookumchuck hot springs). Similar attractions could be established at one of the many other springs.

It is likely that there would be public interest in networks of hiking, mountain biking, and interpretative trails.

6.5.3 *Hospitality and Recreational Sites*

Economic benefits can be gained through tourism by drawing visitors to the territory. Additional income can be found by enticing them to stay for an extended visit. In order to do this, a hospitality industry needs to be established. Accommodation can range from bed and breakfast houses to wilderness campsites. As visitors extend their stay in the territory, there will be trickle down economic benefits to meeting their needs through other businesses such as restaurants, a general store, and a gas station.

Accommodation could be as simple as leasing cottages. Income could be provided through campground maintenance funded through a nominal campground fee. There are several Ministry of Forests and Range recreation sites within the territory. There is potential to take over the management of these recreational sites. An example of this can found at the campsite located at 20-Mile Bay.

6.5.4 *Parks*

Garibaldi, Golden Ears, and Pinecone Burke Provincial Parks overlap with In-SHUCK-ch territory. These parks are a great benefit to us since they protect that natural beauty of the land and provide the wildlife habitat needed to support tourism business potential. Of prime interest to the In-SHUCK-ch is Garibaldi, and to a lesser extent Golden Ears. The Katzie people have a semi-formal arrangement with BC Parks with regard to Pinecone Burke.

We are currently discussing relationships and information sharing with BC Parks staff. Major issues are access to the parks, participation in planning processes, levels of development on the east side of Garibaldi Park, and the impact on development of the

east side of the park with improved access in the valley. We look forward to the opportunity to work with BC Parks in park co-management and operation, including cultural education opportunities.

6.6   Service Businesses

It is anticipated that economic development will allow the return of many In-SHUCK-ch people to the traditional territory. An increased population would then require and support a series of service businesses in the territory that could grow with the population. Currently, members must travel outside of the territory to purchase groceries, household or building supplies, and fuel. If service businesses could be established within the territory, more of the money spent on such items would remain within the community. As the community grows, a wide variety of other community services will be required such as expanded education, recreation, and health services.

As discussed above, growth in the economic development of tourism will lead to opportunities for service business. Accommodation and food services could be offered. Food service could start with such simple offerings as a lunch and ice cream stand for tourists.

The forest industry also provides many opportunities supporting service businesses. Local harvesting could potentially support a harvest and road building company. A silviculture company could provide services to the forest industry such as reforestation, brushing, chipping, thinning, and pruning. The recently harvested wood requires the services of a log scaler and a log broker to value the logs and find buyers.

6.7   Manufacturing

Diversity in sources of economic revenue will ensure a more stable community over time. Therefore, it would be in our best interest to consider some economic development in the manufacturing industry.

Secondary manufacturing of forest products is a natural accompaniment to the economic development of the forests within In-SHUCK-ch traditional territory. A sawmill could provide specialty products and custom cutting, or lumber for local construction, as is the plan for the Douglas First Nation's sawmill at Tipella. The cedar resource could be utilized to produce shakes and shingles. Other opportunities for manufacturing include finger-jointing, production of I-joists, and custom cutting.

Non-timber forest products could also support a secondary manufacturing industry. Edible products such as mushrooms and berries could be dried and packaged. Plant products could be refined to produce products for the health industry such as cedar essential oils. Marketing of these products in urban areas would benefit from making it clear that the purchaser is supporting independent producers directly benefiting a local First Nations community.

6.8 Power Production and Water Resources

Fresh water resources are plentiful in the territory. The steep valleys produce high velocity water flows that could be captured through independent power production (IPP) facilities. Independent power generation would provide a locally produced and environmentally friendly (green energy) power source to the local community. It is also feasible that the excess power generated could be sold to BC Hydro. Also, as fresh water scarcity becomes a concern in urban areas of North America, the value of the fresh water resources available in B.C. has been gaining attention. In the near future this resource could be captured economically in a manufacturing industry such as a water treatment and bottling plant.

Douglas First Nation is developing IPP projects with their partner Cloudworks Energy Inc. In-SHUCK-ch Nation has been developing options with PO Sjoman Hydrotech Consulting. The potential projects identified to date are presented on the Potential IPP Projects map in the *Land Stewardship Atlas* (Appendix IV).

The high cost of inter-connection to the high voltage B.C. Hydro transmission line which pass through the territory is the major obstacle to developing this resource. Negotiations with B.C. Hydro are ongoing.

In-SHUCK-ch communities have some organized water distribution systems, as described by Kerr Wood Leidal (2001). Tipella is supplied by a 150mm source pipe from a ground water well/hydro-pneumatic tank system. Baptiste Smith has a pump distribution system and water storage reservoir supplied by two wells. Skatin has a steel water storage reservoir fed by two wells and distributed by a feeder main through the community.

6.9 Mineral and Geothermal Resources

The potential mineral resource available in the traditional territory is uncertain and would require further investigation. However, there is potential to provide natural aggregates such as gravel and sand for construction purposes. The proximity to urban areas requiring these building materials is an advantage.

The many hot springs throughout the traditional territory indicate that the land has geothermal resource potential. Indeed, In-SHUCK-ch is well situated to take advantage of the "potentially lucrative geothermal resource zone in B.C." (Golder, 1998). However, further investigation is required before the real opportunities can be identified. Golder Associates (1998) provides a significant volume of information with regard to geothermal resources in the territory. They recognized three principal geothermal resource uses:

- Recreational developments of natural hot springs or developed sources in connection with tourism and hospitality industries;
- Utilization of natural or developed sources for local heating, aquaculture, agriculture or industrial purposes; and
- Development of geo-thermal-electrical power generation facilities.

7.0 Planning for Sustainability

Sustainable development assumes that the actions of today do not limit the possibilities of tomorrow. Planning documents lay the foundation for sustainable forest management. An effective planning process consists of the following steps:

- Strategic planning sets direction, goals, indicators, and targets;
- Operational planning implements the defined vision; and
- A monitoring programme demonstrates sustainability by reporting the current state of the resources, predicting future states based on proposed management, and over time comparing outcomes to expected results.

Table 7.1 presents the planning process which we intend to use to manage our affairs within the traditional territory.

Table 7.1 Planning process

Planning Level	Philosophy	Implementation
Ownership and legislative context	Before planning begins, ownership, tenure, and the legislation and policies of Canada, British Columbia, and the In-SHUCK-ch people define the direction of land stewardship and the acceptable range of practices.	Sustainability depends on ownership or long-term tenure in order to provide the appropriate incentives and control. Assuming settlement of a treaty in the near future, the In-SHUCK-ch people intend to take a pragmatic approach to using existing forest policy constructs to ensure timely progress toward our goals. The emphasis will be on having people on the land to exercise Aboriginal rights.
Strategic planning	The *Seven Generations Plan* defines the vision of our people. This *Land Stewardship Plan* defines the objectives and strategic directions of the In-SHUCK-ch people with regard to our land and resources. This *Land Stewardship Plan* encompasses landscape unit planning and sustainable forest management planning for the In-SHUCK-ch territory. This *Land Stewardship Plan* encompasses community planning to assure that community development meets the needs of resource protection and economic development.	By balancing economic development with social, ecological, and traditional cultural needs we will put an In-SHUCK-ch face back on the territory. This *Land Stewardship Plan* will function as a land use plan, and sustainable forest management plan. This includes analysis of resources to ensure that all demands on the land base are balanced and that timber harvest levels are appropriate. It also supports certification processes by including monitoring to ensure and demonstrate progress towards goals. The In-SHUCK-ch Nation will take an active role in landscape unit planning.

Planning Level	Philosophy	Implementation
Operational planning - forestry	Operational planning ensures that activities on the land adhere to the spirit and intent of the strategic plan.	Tactical application of the *Land Stewardship Plan* will be in the form of a *Forest Stewardship Plan* spatially directing the use of preferred operating practices.
Site planning	Site specific planning associated with each harvest block is the basic implementation of the strategic vision.	Site plans will be prepared for all harvest blocks without regard to land ownership or tenure.
Monitoring	Monitoring provides the basis for reporting outcomes and enabling continuous improvement.	We will develop a monitoring process which will involve the reporting of baseline conditions, the prediction of future forest states including risk assessment, and data update for evaluation and feedback.

7.1   Ownership and Legislative Context

The In-SHUCK-ch people hold Aboriginal title to our traditional territory. However, neither the Government of Canada nor the Province of British Columbia has recognized this in a meaningful way. Under federal legislation, Canada retains control of forest resources on Indian Reserves. A woodlot held by the Skatin Nations falls under provincial legislation. The Forest and Range Agreement and any other volume based licences offered to In-SHUCK-ch as an interim measure, are subject to B.C. Ministry of Forests and Range policy.

Given that the *status quo* does not meet the needs of the In-SHUCK-ch people, a pragmatic approach to securing control of forest resources as an economic base for social development must be identified. Even treaty settlement is not anticipated to provide the scale of land base required to achieve our goals. Long-term tenure on a defined land base of sufficient size is required to meet the joint needs of economic development, social development, and ecological sustainability.. Currently, existing mechanisms to achieve this are a *Community Forest Pilot Agreement*, or perhaps a customized *Tree Farm Licence*.

7.2   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 twenty-one cultural protection areas are presented in Figure 7.1 and listed in Table 7.2.
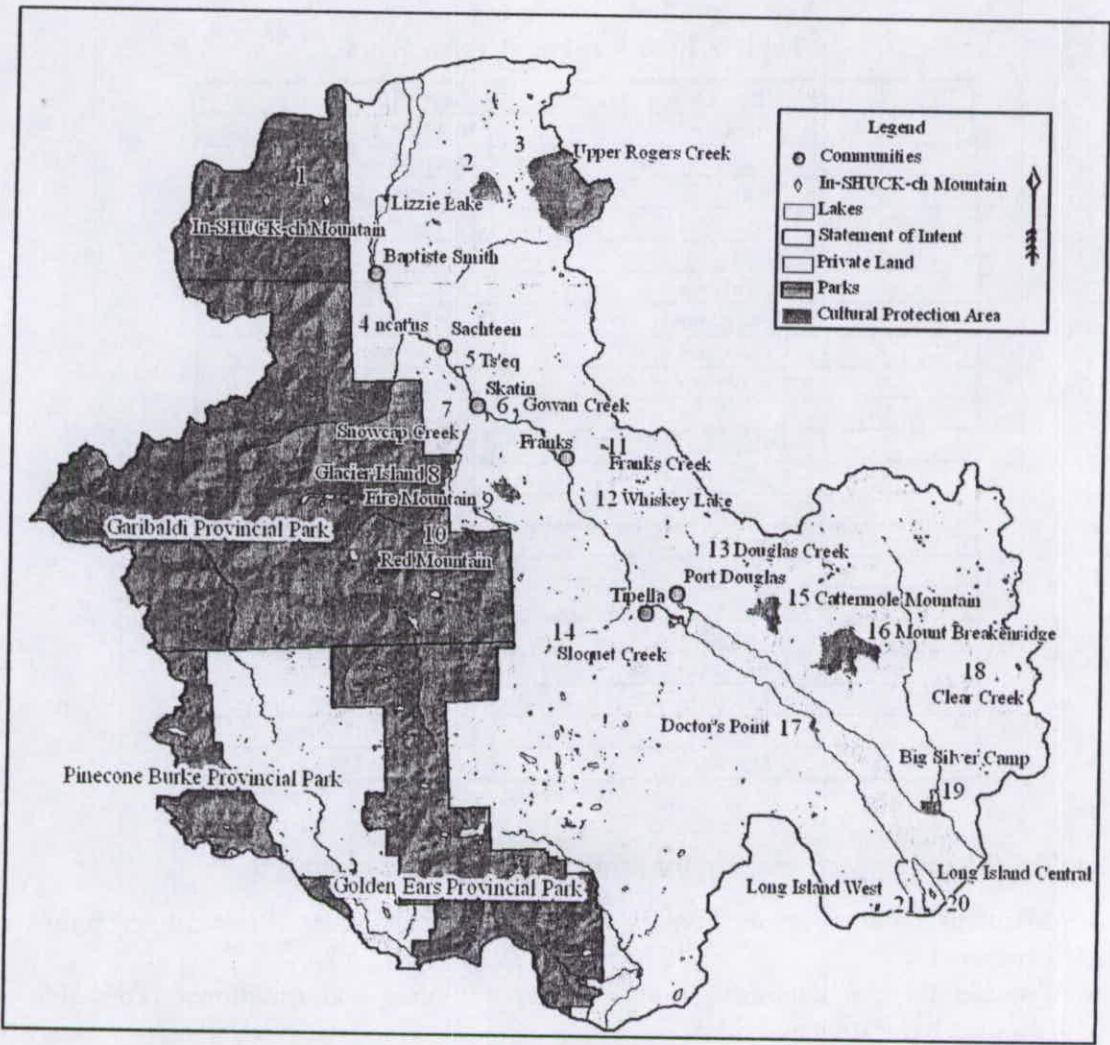
Figure 7.1 Cultural protection areas

Table 7.2 Cultural protection areas

CPA Number	*Ucwalmicw* Name	English Name
1	*nsékets*	In-SHUCK-ch Mountain
2	*wetscin'átkwa*	Lizzie Lake
3	*kole7*	Upper Rogers Creek
4	*ncát'us*	Facing Up Hill
5	*tseq*	St. Agnes' Well
6	*tsvnkáwn*	Gowan Creek
7	*tswalhnalh*	Snowcap
8	*tswalhnalh*	Glacier Island
9	*tsqwelp*	Fire Mountain
10	-	Red Mountain
11	*cúmivqs*	Franks Creek
12	*tsalilh*	Whiskey Lake
13	*xáxtsa7*	Douglas Creek
14	*zlukw*	Sloquet Creek
15	-	Cattermole Mountain
16	-	Mt. Breakenridge
17	*stálhek*	Doctor's Point
18	-	Clear Creek
19	*saachta*	Big Silver Camp
20	*k'xitwas*	Long Island Central
21	*k'xitwas*	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.

7.3   Zonation

Resource strategies for the territory will be implemented through zonation. Zonation is a simple and practical way to minimize conflicts between resource uses and optimize benefits to the community. Zonation will greatly facilitate the handling of external planning referrals with regard to the territory. Management by zonation will create green space buffers, and institute various operational prescriptions, for the protection of various resources while ensuring that access to resources for economic development is maintained.

Land will be administered within three distinct zones: protection; cultural management; and conservation (see Figure 7.2).
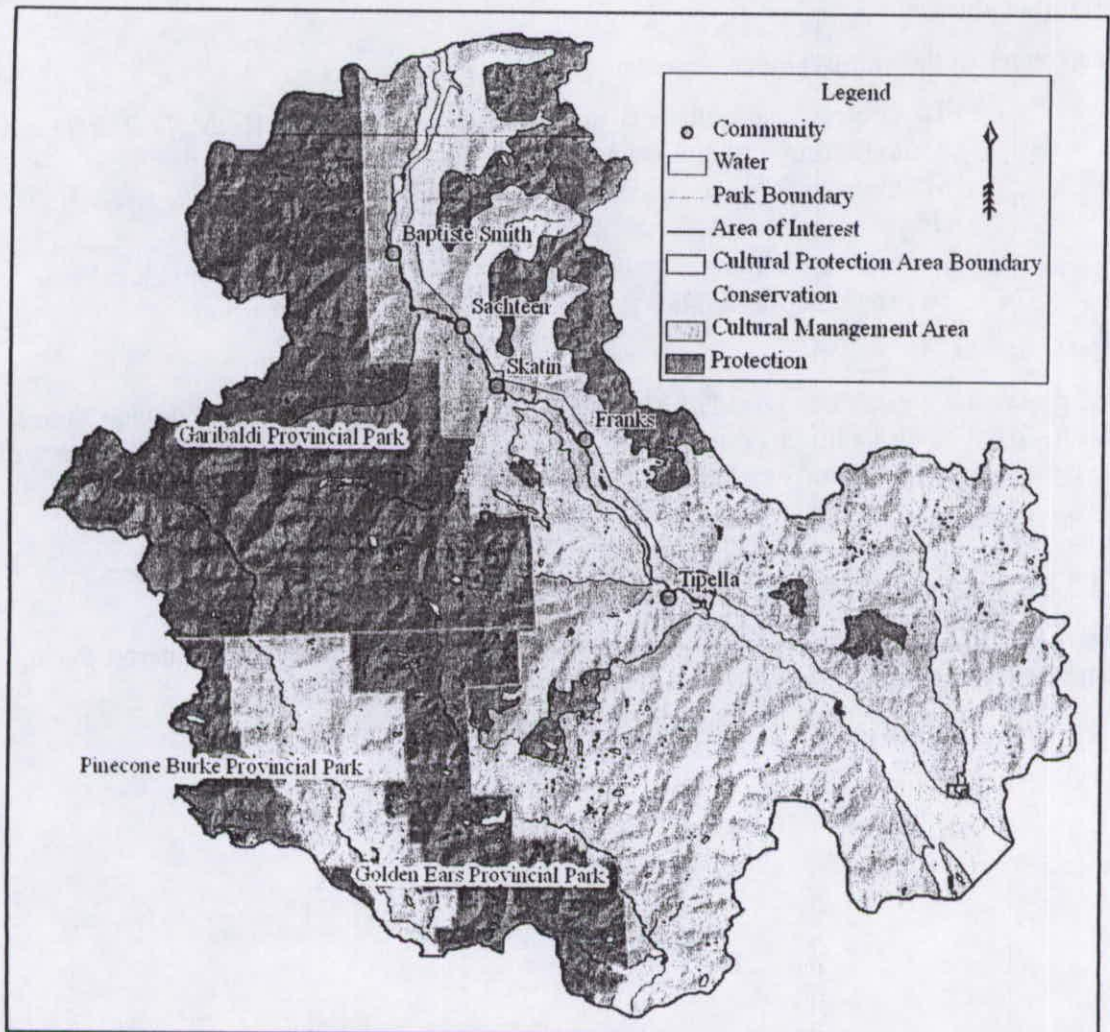
Figure 7.2 Zonation for stewardship

Conservation

Conservation is defined as wise use of resources. This zone is the working forest. It is the foundation of our forest based economy. This is an integrated resource management zone and the laws, regulations, and policies of B.C. as they are defined for provincial Crown land apply here.

Cultural Management

- Cultural Management Areas are areas of integrated resource management where economic development is permitted, but is only undertaken after meaningful consultation and accommodation, and in a culturally sensitive manner consistent with In-SHUCK-ch cultural values.

Objectives of the cultural management areas are:

- To protect and enhance the integrity of In-SHUCK-ch's cultural and heritage resources and values.
- Maintain or enhance social, ceremonial and cultural uses by the In-SHUCK-ch.
- To maintain important economic, recreation and conservation values.
- To provide opportunities for recreational and tourism use.

Protection

The protection zone is composed of provincial parks, Sea-to-Sky LRMP Wildland Zones, and In-SHUCK-ch Cultural Protection Areas. Within the Sea-to-Sky Wildland Zone we have established a cultural emphasis subzone.

7.4   Recreation Features

Figure 7.3 indicates the important recreation features which must be considered during planning for any development.
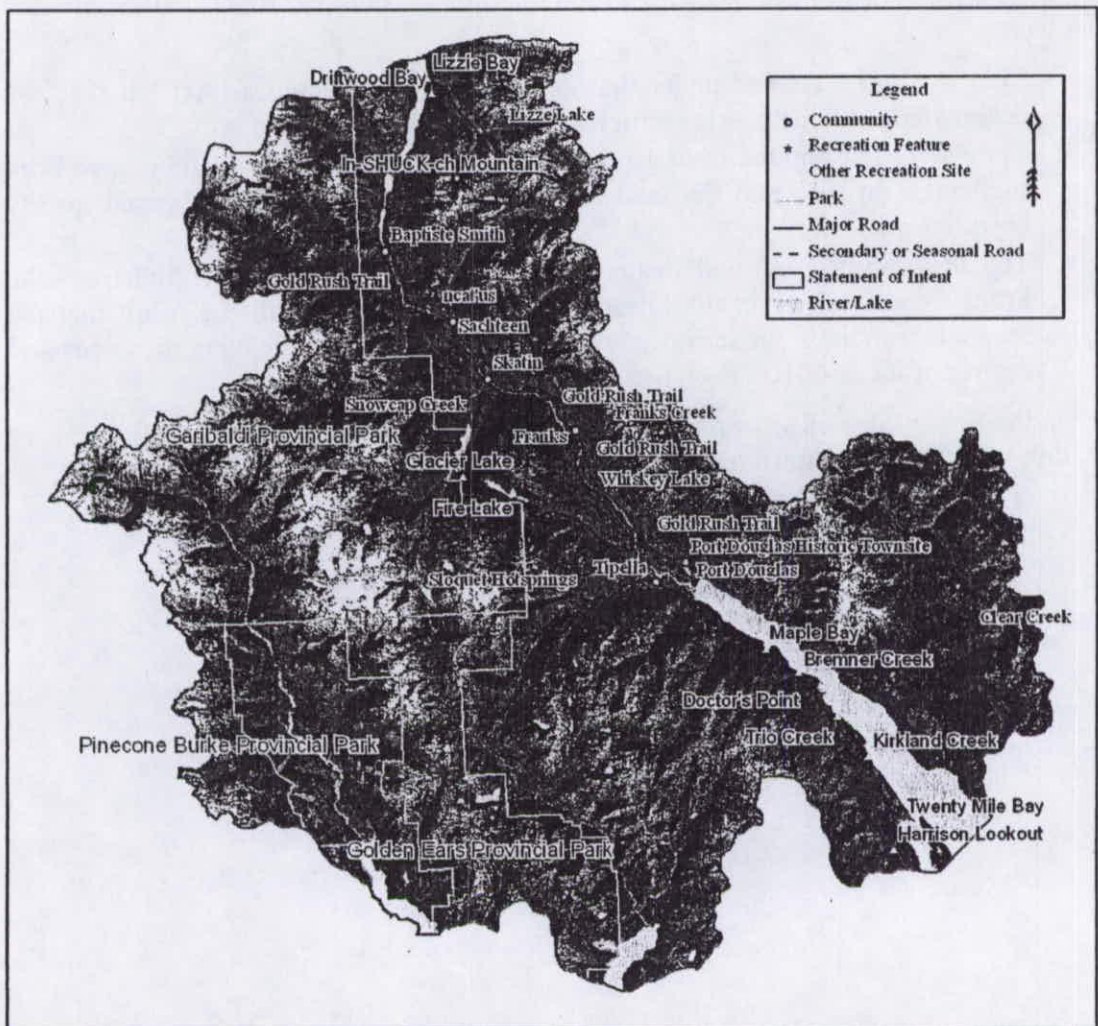
Figure 7.3 Recreation features

7.5 Visual Quality of the Landscape

Sustainable development of the resources of In-SHUCK-ch territory is closely tied to economic and social viability of our communities. Community gatherings consistently produce statements of the importance of the visual quality of the landscape to personal and community well-being. The extraction of timber will provide the revenue required to fund social development. On the other hand, natural viewscapes are important to the economic contribution from recreation and tourism. Clearly there is both a risk of confrontation and an opportunity to find a solution that addresses the various perspectives.

The scenic areas currently defined within the lower Lillooet River valley are not effective:

- They are to be applied under the Forest and Range Practices Act but they are acknowledged to be overly restrictive to harvesting;
- They were not applied during the Forest Practices Code era, so they have been ineffective to date and the landscape does not reflect the stated visual quality objectives; and
- The Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan does not implement the Front Country Zone in the lower Lillooet River valley with the result that the scenic areas within the territory will be dropped altogether; leaving the needs and desires of the In-SHUCK-ch people unaddressed.

Within the Sea-to-Sky LRMP Front Country Zone, consisting mainly of the Highway 99 corridor, visual quality objectives have been reviewed and revised.
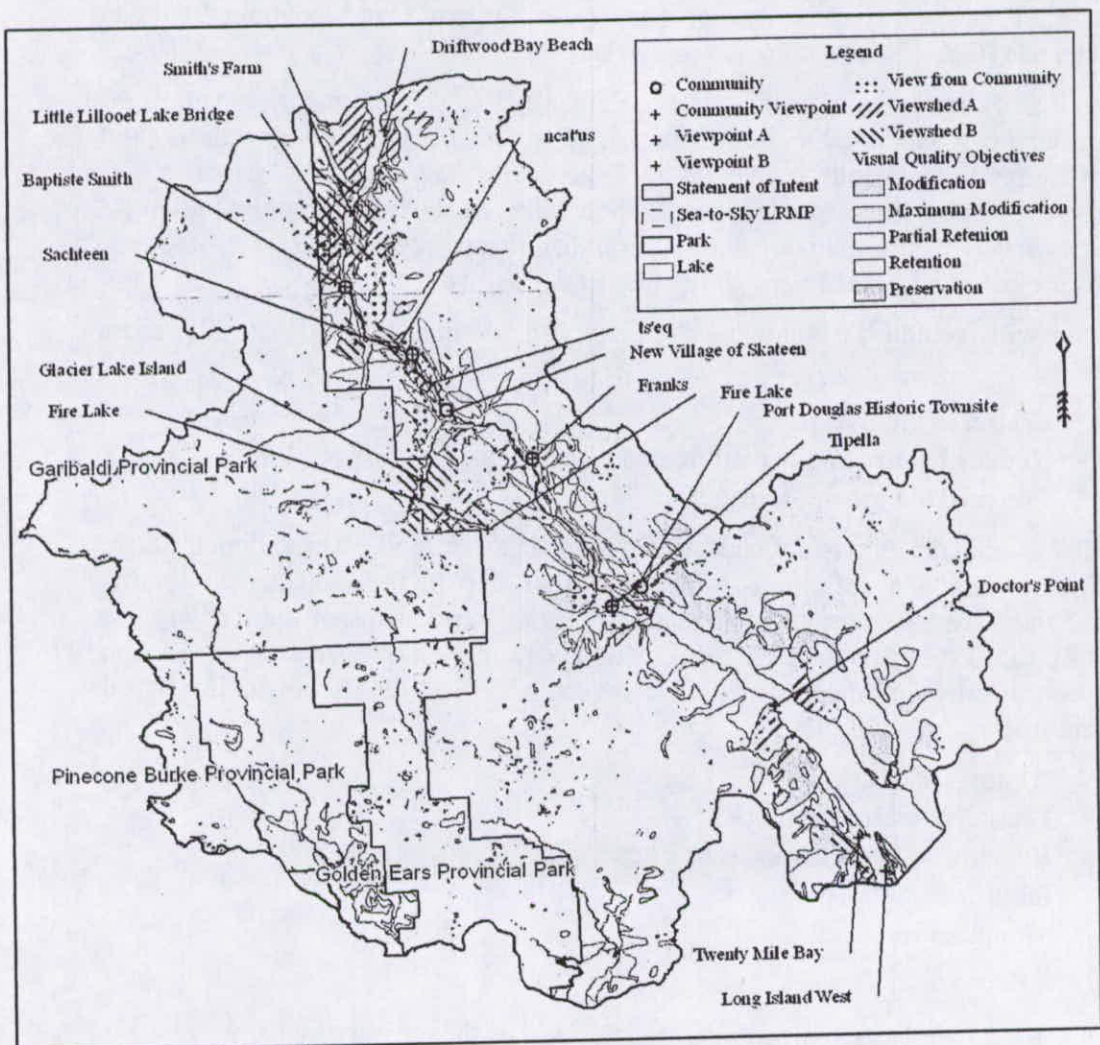
Figure 7.4 Visual management

Figure 7.4 displays both the existing definition of the scenic area (by visual quality class), and the visible land from viewpoints of interest to In-SHUCK-ch members.

Review of the existing landscape inventory and visual quality objectives is required before detailed management direction can be provided.

7.6 Ecologically Based Forest Management

Ecologically based forest management uses terrestrial ecosystems as the basic building blocks for planning, harvesting, and silviculture – in fact all forest management activity. A specific brand of ecologically based management known as "Ecosystem-Based Management" has emerged on the B.C. coast. It is commonly defined in terms of

maintenance of ecological integrity (or healthy ecosystems) and continued human presence and use (Coast Information Team, 2004).

With protection of biodiversity as the goal, ecologically based forest management on In-SHUCK-ch territory will involve a combination of resource reserves, connectivity, and restoration as required. Both coarse filter (large scale) and fine filter (small scale) approaches will be implemented. The coarse filter refers to ecosystem representation (at the site series level) within the bounds of natural disturbance regimes. Rare ecosystems and species are better addressed through the fine filter approach.

Conservation will include the following focus areas as defined by NAFA (2005, Issue No. 4):

- Conserve biodiversity;
- Reduce habitat fragmentation; and
- Preserve old growth forests.

The In-SHUCK-ch Territory is defined by the watersheds of the Lower Lillooet, Stave, and Pitt Rivers. Such a definition is a natural first step in the management of the resources of the territory using an ecological approach. Ecosystems of the territory are defined using the B.C. Provincial biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification system. The following ecosystems are mapped within the territory (See the Ecologically Based Management map in Appendix IV):

- Alpine Tundra;
- Coastal Western Hemlock;
- Engelmann Spruce Subalpine Fir;
- Interior Douglas-fir; and
- Mountain Hemlock.

The In-SHUCK-ch people have always defined the land of the territory by the watersheds of the streams that flow through the land. These familiar watersheds will be the units within which ecosystem sustainability will be defined. Please see Figure 7.5.

Watershed Management

Traditional Territory   Biogeoclimatic Zone

Watershed   Alpine Tundra

Lake   Coastal Western Hemlock

Stream   Engelmann Spruce Subalpine Fir

                    Interior Douglas-fir

                    Mountain Hemlock
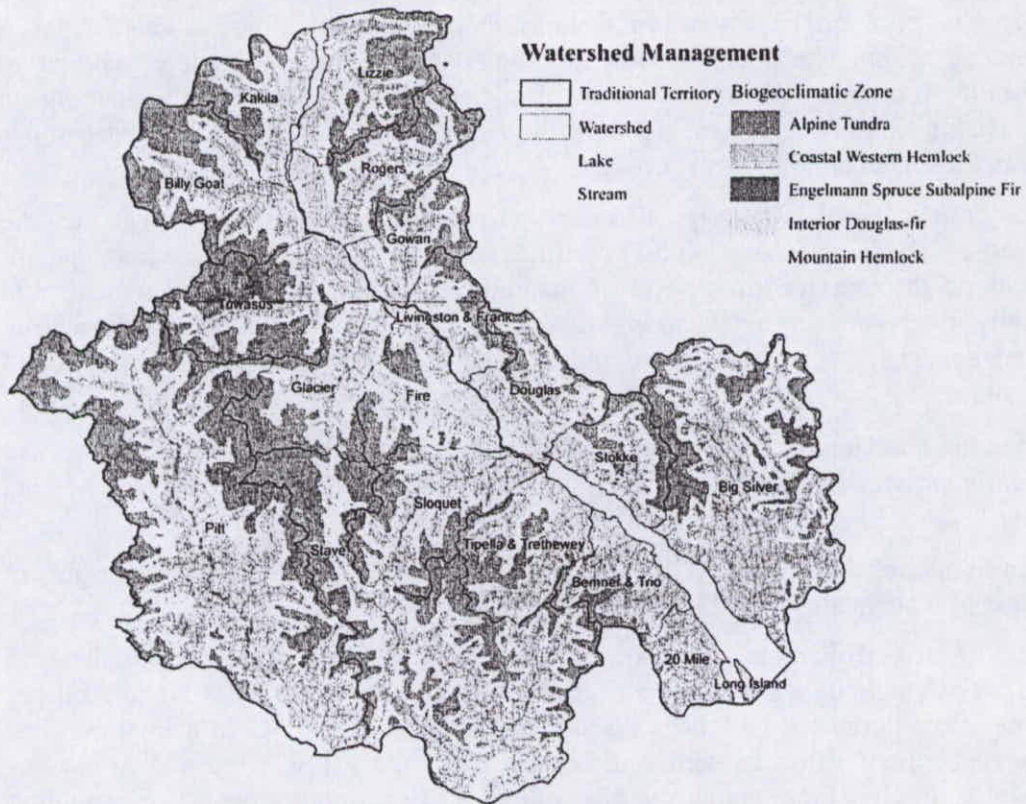
Figure 7.5 Watershed based ecological management

7.7 Forest Certification

The In-SHUCK-ch people desire to demonstrate sustainable management and will consider certification for the entire traditional territory. This includes provincial park areas that can be addressed through co-management agreements that would contain references to certification.

Certification schemes are serving to increase the role and profile of aboriginal forestry, and supporting practices that respect the interaction between aboriginal peoples and the forest (Parsons, 2003).

The *National Forest Strategy* is seen as the blueprint for sustainable forest management in Canada. Objective #3 of the strategy addresses Aboriginal participation in forest management: *"accommodate Aboriginal and treaty rights in the sustainable use of the forest recognizing the historical and legal position of Aboriginal peoples and their fundamental connection to ecosystems."*

With input from our community, we will adopt a set of criteria and indicators for measuring sustainability on the territory. Much work has been done in this area and standardization of C&I is progressing. The Canadian Council of Forest Ministers

(CCFM) has produced a criteria and indicators framework for sustainable forest management. This work has become the foundation of many implementations of sustainability planning. However, although social values are addressed, there is no explicit recognition of Aboriginal rights in the framework. Addition of a First Nations criteria and associated indicators is needed.

It has become accepted in Aboriginal forestry circles that forest certification in general, and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification in particular, has great potential for First Nations through the promotion of dialogue, enhanced forest management, and community involvement. Certification will allow the use of our success in sustainability to our advantage in the market place, and forward the cause of capacity building and social progress.

FSC Principle #3 states: *"the legal and customary rights of Indigenous peoples to own, use, and manage their lands, territories, and resources, shall be recognized and respected."*

Canadian Standards Association (CSA) certification only recognizes Aboriginal rights in the context of inadequate current legislation.

However, forest certification schemes all assume that the First Nation is not the land manager. FSC, although its values are generally congruous with First Nation values, shares this characteristic. This begs discussion on the role of FSC in a First Nations enterprise. Is there value in certification, and particularly FSC certification for In-SHUCK-ch? FSC is more rigourous than other certification systems. The economic costs of this rigour are real, but they may not be over and above those associated with the level of management which may be adopted on the territory. In deciding to implement FSC the issues of capacity and initial costs must be addressed. We note that a new FSC B.C. standard will be available soon.

Whatever system is adopted, certification is used to ensure:

- Environmental protection;
- Ecological restoration;
- Advancement of aboriginal rights;
- Full community involvement;
- Progress in capacity building;
- Progress toward social and economic goals, and
- The incorporation of traditional ecological knowledge.

7.8 Operational Planning

Operational planning, including site planning will be undertaken with guidance from strategic planning. Until such time as the In-SHUCK-ch Stewardship Service establishes its own forestry code of conduct, operations will meet or exceed the requirements of current Province of B.C. policy.

It is our intention to move to a single planning process. However, until such time as treaty negotiation determines the new order, individual planning processes will continue for Indian Reserve lands, woodlot licences, the Forest and Range Agreement, and other opportunities that present themselves.

A *Forest Stewardship Plan* (FSP) will be the central tool of operational planning. Our first FSP is currently in preparation by Hedberg and Associates Consulting Ltd.

7.9 Monitoring

Achieving goals is more important than setting goals, and monitoring provides the mechanism to measure performance. To this end, various systems of criteria, indicators, targets, and measures have been designed throughout Canada, and indeed around the world.

We will develop a monitoring process and reporting protocols which will involve the reporting of baseline conditions, the prediction of future forest states including environmental risk assessment, and data update for evaluation and feedback.

8.0 Implementation of Sustainability

Successful implementation of sustainability requires the ability to measure progress and demonstrate success. In order to achieve this, sets of objectives, criteria, indicators and measures are implemented.

8.1 Objectives, Criteria, Indicators, and Measures

In-SHUCK-ch people are here to stay. We will not exploit and move on. We will always be here and our children will have the resources that we pass to them. Thus we have a direct interest in a sustained natural environment.

If we are moving from the *status quo* to sustainability we want to be able to measure it, to prove it. It can be difficult to make a business case for doing the right thing when many of the positive impacts are not immediately measurable in an economic sense. For best efficiency we want to make monitoring for sustainability part of the everyday processes of the business.

This section will be developed more fully over time based on community input and operational experience.

8.1.1 Ecologically Based Management Objectives

Maintain forest health, structure, functions, composition, and biodiversity.

Table 8.1 EBM objectives

Criteria	Indicator	Measure
Conservation of biodiversity	Retain a system of protected areas representative of ecosystems	
	Conserve threatened forest ecosystems	
Maintenance of ecosystem condition and productivity	Maintain the natural range of forest types and structure	
Soil and water conservation		

8.1.2 Community Objectives

Maintain and grow sustainable communities.

Table 8.2 Community objectives

Criteria	Indicator	Measure
Grow communities	Population	
Sustainable communities	Multiple benefits to society	
Economic development	Employment	
	Income	
	Timber supply	

8.1.3 FRPA Government Objectives

The *Forest and Range Practices Act* and associated regulations define government objectives for forest operations on Crown land. The following are objectives set by government as defined by the Act, and indicated in MoFR District objectives matrices:

- Without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of **soils**;
- Maintain or enhance an economically valuable supply of commercial **timber** from British Columbia's forests;
- Ensure that delivered **wood costs** are generally competitive in relation to equivalent costs in other jurisdictions;
- Without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, conserve sufficient **wildlife habitat** in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas, for the survival of species at risk, the survival of regionally important wildlife, and the winter survival of specified ungulate species;
- Without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with **riparian areas**;
- Without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests and to the extent practicable, design areas on which timber harvesting is to be carried out that resemble, both spatially and temporally, the patterns of **natural disturbance** that occur within the landscape;
- At the stand level, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, retain **wildlife trees**;
- Altered forest landscapes within scenic areas will meet defined **visual quality** objectives; and
- Conserve, or, if necessary, protect cultural **heritage resources** that are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.

Specific B.C. regulations provide practice standards and default results for each of the above objectives. Objectives matrices for the Chilliwack and Squamish Forest Districts can be found in Appendix I.

8.2 Resource Management Strategies

Stewardship of the land by the In-SHUCK-ch people will reflect certain strategies for each resource. These strategies are summarized in Table 8.3 and discussed in detail in Section 9.0

Table 8.3 Resource management strategies

Resource	Management Strategy
Water	
Fisheries	
Timber	
Non-timber forest products	
Energy and mineral	Strategies will be developed through community consultation.
Visual	
Recreation	
Wildlife	
Cultural	
Heritage	

8.3 Landscape Unit Planning

With time, landscape unit planning will be incorporated into this document.

8.4 Community Planning

With time, community planning, including urban/wildland interface planning will be incorporated into this document.

9.0 Stewardship Guidance

This section provides specific guidance on resource use within In-SHUCK-ch Territory. This guidance applies to activities undertaken by In-SHUCK-ch Nation, the communities within the Nation, or outside agencies.

All proposed land or resource development proposals will be evaluated within a consultation and referral process which In-SHUCK-ch is developing. This will include, but not be limited to, adherence to the guidance provided in the following sections.

Through In-SHUCK-ch involvement in Government-to-Government negotiations with regard to the Sea-to-Sky LRMP, this section has been expanded. However it remains a work in progress

9.1   Cultural Protection Areas

Table 9.1 provides management direction for each cultural protection area.

Table 9.1 Management direction – cultural protection areas

Recommended Tools	Management Direction
1 - In-SHUCK-ch Mountain - *nsékets*	
• Existing provincial park. • Collaborative management with BC Parks. • Protection of eastern slopes through visual quality objectives.	• Setting for the origin story of the whole Lillooet ethnographic group. • Place of origin for mountain goat clan. • Traditional use includes hunting and trapping. • No formal archaeological designation. • Maintain wilderness experience, with no mining, roads, or motorized access. • No tourism infrastructure.
2 - Lizzie Lake - *wetscin'átkwa*	
• Cultural Wildland Zone	• Associated with stories of paranormal creatures. • Traditional travel route between Lizzie Creek and Stein Valley. • Traditional use included hunting and trapping. • Maintain wilderness experience, with no mining, roads, or motorized access. No tourism infrastructure.

Recommended Tools	Management Direction
3 - Upper Rogers Creek - *kole7*	
• Conservancy.	• Traditional travel routes between Lizzie Creek, Rogers Creek, and the Stein Valley. • Over hanging rock formations used for camping. • Traditional hunting area. • Pictographs. • No formal archaeological designations. • Traditional use included hunting and trapping. • Maintain wilderness experience, with no mining, roads, or motorized access. No tourism infrastructure.
4 - Facing Up-hill - *ncát'us*	
• Recreation site. • Within Cultural Management Area.	• Transformer site. Large boulder represents a head facing up the hill. Also referred to as "Head above ground". • Traditional use included gathering. • No formal archaeological designation. • Remediation of existing site disturbance is required.
5 - St. Agnes' Well - *tseq*	
• Archaeological sites DIRo-4 and DIRo-8. • Visual quality management using the site as a viewpoint looking south west. • Within Cultural Management Area	• Hot Springs associated with spiritual and medicinal practices. • Training area for chiefs. Most likely an ancient village location. • Connected to a transformer story. • Traditional use includes plant and cedar gathering. • Pictographs in vicinity. • Full protection of the pictographs and limited or green development of recreation facilities at the springs. • Currently private land. • Protect water source and visual quality from hot spring. • Enhancement of facilities and awareness of the area.
6- Gowan - *tsvnkáwn*	
• Within Cultural Management Area. • Proposed to be addressed through treaty process. • Interim management for exclusive use.	• First tributary on north side a training area for Indian doctors. • Traditional use included gathering and fishing. • No formal archaeological designation. • Location of a recent slide and harvesting. • No further development of the area. • Exclusive use for cultural practices.
7- Snowcap - *tswalhnalh*	

Recommended Tools	Management Direction
• Recreation site. • Contained within a Cultural Management Area.	• Location of a natural hot spring. • Hot springs associated with spiritual and medicinal practices. • No formal archaeological designations. • Preserve the natural environment. This precludes logging or any other invasive development such as exploration, mining, roads, or tourism facility in the immediate area. • Enhancement and awareness of the area.
8 - Glacier Island - *tswalhnalh*	
• Existing provincial park. Collaborative management with BC Parks. • Protection of visuals in all directions. • Contained within a Cultural Management Area.	• The Island was a training ground for Indian doctors in the past. Considered a sacred place. • Traditional use included fishing, gathering, and hunting. • No formal archaeological designations. • No alteration in any way. • No flooding of the lake.
9 - Fire Mountain - *tsqwelp*	
• Cultural Management Area. • Protection of visual quality.	• Site of paranormal powers, place considered taboo and avoided. • Fire could be seen on mountain at night. • Bottomless pond located here – story about a person who fell into pond and the body was found on the coast. • No formal archaeological designations. • Multiple mineral claims. • Want to protect the mountain top, as well as the visual quality around the mountain. • Limited development.
10 - Red Mountain	
• Cultural Management Area. • Protection of visual quality.	• Site of paranormal powers. • Traditional use includes hunting, trapping and gathering. • Landmark used to designate hunting and trapping areas. • Associated with paranormal activity on Fire Mountain. • No formal archaeological designations. • Multiple mineral claims. • Limited development.
11- Franks Creek - *cúmlvqs*	

Recommended Tools	Management Direction
• Recreation site.	• Location of a natural hot spring (exact location to be determined). • Traditional use includes a travel route and hunting and trapping. • No formal archaeological designation. • Preserve natural environment. This precludes logging or any other invasive development such as exploration, mining, roads, or tourism facility in the immediate area. • Fixed permanent protected area. • Protect water source and visual quality from hot spring. • Enhancement of facilities and awareness of the area.

12 - Whiskey Lake - *tsalílh*

• Existing recreation site designation. • Contained in Cultural Management Area.	• Training area for Indian doctors and chiefs. • No formal archaeological designations. • Preserve natural environment. This precludes logging or any other invasive development such as exploration, mining, roads, or tourism facility in the immediate area. • Fixed permanent protected area. • Enhancement of facilities and awareness of the area.

13 - Douglas Creek - *xáxtsa7*

• Conservancy. • Possible archaeological designation.	• Location of a pictograph (exact location to be determined). • Traditional use includes hunting, trapping and berry picking. • This was also a spot for camping and story telling. • No formal archaeological designation. • Pictographs must not be disturbed. This precludes logging or any other invasive development such as exploration, mining, roads, or tourism facility in the immediate area. • Fixed permanent protected area.

14 - Sloquet Creek - *zlukw*

• Existing recreation site designation. • Contained within Cultural Management Area.	• Location of a natural hot spring. • Stopover on a travel route from In-SHUCK-ch territory to the head of Pitt Lake. • Traditional use includes hunting, trapping and plant gathering. • No formal archaeological designations. • The area surrounding the springs must not be disturbed. This precludes logging or any other invasive development such as exploration, mining, roads, or tourism facility in the immediate area. • Fixed permanent protected area. • Protect water source and visual quality from hot spring. • Enhancement of facilities and awareness of the area.

15 - Cattermole Mountain

Recommended Tools	Management Direction
• Cultural Management Area. • Possible archeological designation.	• Glacier associated with paranormal creatures. • Mountain peaks associated with oral traditions. • Landslip associated with Transformer story. • Location of pictographs. • Traditional use includes hunting. • No formal archaeological designations. • Two sensitive cultural sites (rock formations) in this area. General locations known. • Limited development. • Multiple mineral claims. • Protect from mining – sensitive way of doing exploration work.
16 - Mt. Breakenridge	
• Cultural Management Area.	• Glacier associated with paranormal creatures. • Landslide associated with Transformer story. • Traditional use includes hunting. • No formal archaeological designations. • Unstable and sensitive area. No development.
17 - Doctor's Point - *stálhek*	
• Conservancy for upland and foreshore areas. • Existing archaeological sites DjRl-3 and DjRl-4. • Set visual quality objectives using the site as a view point looking to the south and east.	• Pictographs/petroglyphs associated with Transformer story. • Location of ancient village. • Stopover for canoe travel down Harrison Lake. • Traditional use includes hunting, trapping, fishing and berry picking and other gathering. • Multiple mineral claims. • No development. Pictographs and petroglyphs must not be disturbed. This precludes logging or any other invasive development such as exploration, mining, roads, tourism facilities or shoreline access in the immediate area. • Fixed permanent protected area. • Protect the viewscape from the water and from the site. • Concern regarding people going there – very significant cultural site

Recommended Tools	Management Direction
18 - Clear Creek	
• Recreation site.	• Location of a natural hot spring. • Currently no formal archaeological designation. • Maintenance of natural environment. This precludes logging or any other invasive development (mining, roads, or tourism facility) in the immediate area. • Fixed permanent protected area. • Protect water source and visual quality from hot spring. • Enhancement of facilities and awareness of the area. • Multiple mineral claims.
19 - Big Silver Camp - *Saachta*	
• Cultural Management Area. • Archaeological sites as appropriate.	• Traditional use, including hunting and fishing, and ancient village site. • Beach area the location of a transformer story. • Limited development or expansion of existing facilities for cultural interpretive or recreation and tourism use. • Currently no formal archaeological designations. • Multiple mineral claims. • Dry land sort immediately to the east. • Embedded private land parcel.
20 - Long Island Central - *k'xitwas*	
• Designate Long Island within In-SHUCK-ch territory as a Cultural Management Area. • Archaeological site to be established when location is determined.	• Traditional use included gathering. • Exact location of a transformer footprint still to be determined. • Pictographs and petroglyphs must not be disturbed. This precludes logging or any other invasive development (roads / mining & exploration / tourism facilities) in the immediate area. • Maintain pristine natural environment.
21 - Long Island West - *k'xitwas*	
• Conservancy for upland and foreshore areas. • Existing achaeological sites DjRl-1 and DjRl-2. • Designate Long Island within In-SHUCK-ch territory as a Cultural Management Area. • Set visual quality objectives using a view point looking to the west.	• Traditional use included gathering. • Location of two pictographs which must not be disturbed. This precludes logging or any other invasive development (roads / mining & exploration / tourism facilities / waterfront tenures). • Maintain pristine natural environment. Shoreline based buffer around the archaeological sites extending to the slope break above the pictographs with the goal of a natural view from the water. Visual quality of surrounding landscape is important. • Fixed permanent protected area.

9.2   Cultural Management Areas

Cultural Management Areas are areas of integrated resource management where economic development is permitted, but is only undertaken after meaningful consultation and accommodation, and in a culturally sensitive manner consistent with cultural values in the area.

Table 9.2 provides management direction for cultural management areas. This direction has been developed in conjunction with the Sea-to-Sky LRMP and is still in draft form.

Table 9.2 Management direction – cultural management areas

Objectives	
• To protect and enhance the integrity of In-SHUCK-ch's cultural and heritage resources and values.	
• Maintain or enhance social, ceremonial and cultural uses by the In-SHUCK-ch.	
• To maintain important economic, recreation and conservation values.	
• To provide opportunities for recreational and tourism use.	
Measures/ Indicators – *Preliminary Only*	**Targets**
• Maintenance of the natural environment conducive to traditional use and community wellbeing.	• Maintained or increased access to a natural environment for spiritual use. • Meet or exceed visual quality objectives in identified viewsheds.

Implementation Direction

a) Forest development is permitted in these zones, operating under the relevant forestry acts, regulations, standards and wildlife and floodplain management plans. All forest development will be sensitive to the interests and values of the In-SHUCK-ch and conform to In-SHUCK-ch land use planning and forest stewardship direction.

b) Light industrial activities are permitted in cultural management areas. All such activity is to be undertaken in a sustainable manner, consistent with management guidelines for these zones and so that cultural and recreational uses and values within each zone are maintained.

c) As per existing provincial government mining policy: 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. Exploration and mining activities will maximize the use of existing infrastructure to reduce cumulative impacts.

d) Backcountry recreation activities (commercial and non-commercial) are permitted throughout Cultural Management Areas, consistent with area-specific management direction for the zone.

e) Motorized and non-motorized recreational access is permitted within these zones, consistent with area-specific management direction for the zone.

f) Hunting and angling are permitted throughout these zones except where prohibited under the Wildlife Act and other relevant legislation.

g) The Province and the In-SHUCK-ch will develop a consultation protocol to ensure that any development is consistent with management guidelines developed for these zones.

9.3   Sea-to-Sky LRMP Wildland Zone Cultural Subzone

In addition to their high wildlife habitat values and remote wilderness characteristics the cultural emphasis subzones have been identified for their cultural and spiritual values to the In-SHUCK-ch. Commercial timber harvesting and "run-of-the-river" independent power projects (IPPS) are not permitted in this subzone, but other types of development activity are permitted, including mineral exploration and development.

Cultural emphasis subzones have high potential for backcountry recreation and tourism use due to their natural wilderness and wildlife values. Commercial and non-commercial recreation and tourism development are permitted in these subzones.

Table 9.3 provides management direction for cultural emphasis. This direction has been developed in conjunction with the Sea-to-Sky LRMP and is still in draft form.

Table 9.3 Management direction – cultural emphasis subzones

Wildland Zone – Cultural Emphasis Subzone	
Objectives	
- To protect and enhance the integrity of In-SHUCK-ch cultural and heritage resources and values. - To preserve and maintain social, ceremonial and cultural uses by the In-SHUCK-ch. - To maintain important wildlife, ecological, and natural backcountry/ wilderness values.	
Measures/ Indicators	**Targets**
- Quality of the area for In-SHUCK-ch social, ceremonial and cultural practices. - Populations of wildlife species identified as indicator species. - Indicators of natural biological diversity.	- No reduction in the quality of the area for In-SHUCK-ch social, ceremonial and cultural practices. - Populations of indicator wildlife species are maintained or increased. - No reduction in traditional harvesting opportunities for the In-SHUCK-ch. - No reduction in indicators of natural biological diversity beyond the range of natural variability.

Implementation Direction

a) These subzones are to be managed primarily for:
   - In-SHUCK-ch cultural and heritage uses and values;
   - Wildlife, ecological conservation and natural backcountry/ wilderness characteristics; and
   - Backcountry recreation and tourism uses and values.

b) All development activities within cultural emphasis subzones will be undertaken in a manner that is sensitive to the cultural interests and values of the In-SHUCK-ch.

c) Commercial timber harvesting and "run-of-the-river" IPPs are not permitted in these subzones.

d) The exploration and development of mineral, aggregate, dimension stone, oil and gas and geothermal resources is acceptable within cultural emphasis subzones. Exploration and development of any mineral resources requires meaningful involvement, engagement and consultation with the In-SHUCK-ch, and if appropriate, accommodation. These processes of consultation will consider the unique significance of these areas to the In-SHUCK-ch, and seek to address the In-SHUCK-ch's interests in this zone.

e) Exploration for minerals, aggregates, dimension stone, oil and gas and geothermal resources must use low impact methods such as foot and aerial access during early stages of exploration.

f) As per existing provincial government mining policy: Exploration and mining are considered a temporary land use 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. Exploration and mining activities will maximize the use of existing infrastructure to reduce cumulative impacts.

9.4 Heritage Resources

All operations within the traditional territory will follow the *In-SHUCK-ch Heritage Policy*. Adherence to the policy will ensure that all activities meet or exceed the protection provisions of the *Heritage Conservation Act*.

9.4.1 *Goldrush Trail*

Please see the historical backgrounder on the opposite page.

Management of the Goldrush Trail is guided by the *Harrison-Lillooet Goldrush Trail Management Plan* (Garibaldy, 1997). In order to protect specific resources the plan allows no harvesting within the trail corridor (a 200 metre strip) except in emergency circumstances. The Plan also establishes a trail viewshed, which is defined as the total area visible from locations along the trail.

Historical Backgrounder: Harrison - Lillooet Trail

British Columbia's 1858 Cariboo Gold Rush drew prospectors from around the world, including many from California, as the 1848 California Gold Rush was winding down. Many prospectors were entering B.C. following the Hudson's Bay Company's old Brigade Trail. The Brigade Trail ran from Fort Okanagan in Washington State on the Columbia River, up the Okanagan Valley to Fort Kamloops, which provided relatively easy access to the Cariboo and Barkerville. The advantage of using the Brigade Trail was it avoided the dangers of the Fraser Canyon, which was virtually impassable for anything larger than a man on foot prior to 1865. Many people drowned trying to navigate the treacherous Fraser River upstream by boat and raft.

Once word of 'gold' hit California in 1857, the gold rush was on for the Cariboo. However, the Brigade Trail was blocked because the native people in that area were at war with the US government. By 1858, between 25,000 and 30,000 prospectors had converged at the mouth of the Fraser River waiting for a way into the Cariboo. The Governor of the Colony of British Columbia, James Douglas contracted hundreds of idle miners to build a bold new access route from the lower Fraser River north along Harrison Lake to Lillooet.

Harrison – Lillooet Trail near Sachteen
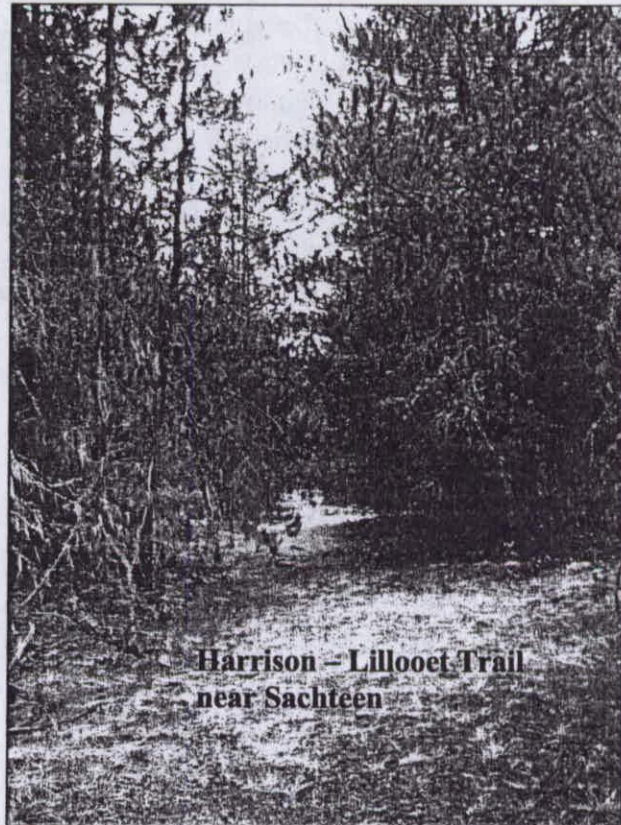
In 1858, construction began on the Harrison-Lillooet Trail, which was a series of long trail portages built from Port Douglas (at the north end of Harrison Lake) along the Lillooet River to Anderson Lake and Seton Lake and to Lillooet. The Harrison-Lillooet Trail was a safer alternative than either Fraser Canyon or the Brigade Trail from Washington State.

By 1860, there was regular steam ship service on all three lakes and there was also a wooden rail tram way pulled by horses over the Anderson-Seaton Lake portage to facilitate the movement of supplies between the lakes. After the Harrison-Lillooet Trail was cut, the Royal Engineers built a wagon road, which made both Port Douglas and Lillooet the key supply depots for the gold rush. After the completion of the Cariboo wagon road through the Fraser Canyon in 1865, Harrison-Lillooet Trail was bypassed because the portages made transportation more costly than the single road route along the Fraser Canyon.

The Harrison-Lillooet Trail played a strategic role in B.C.'s past and portions of the Harrison-Lillooet historic trail are still visible along the Lillooet River.

10.0 Action Plan – Resource Stewardship

Implementation of land stewardship by the In-SHUCK-ch people is guided by this action plan.

This action plan is guided by the following principles:

- Economic development on behalf of the three member First Nations is directed by the In-SHUCK-ch Development Corporation (IDC);
- Using partnerships is a successful model for building capacity and equity;
- Gaining the economic benefits of a major forest tenure is the only immediate way to achieve the economic and social goals of the In-SHUCK-ch people;
- The need for employment opportunities will put emphasis on labour over technology if no competitive edge is lost in doing so; and
- Economic development is paramount to support social development.

The IDC should address the following main areas of interest, preferably each with a responsible staff member:

- Resource stewardship; and
- Community.

This section deals with action items under the resource stewardship activity. Section 11.0 addresses the community activity.

The resource stewardship activity would bring together the care of all resources such as land, water, forests, fisheries, and wildlife.

It is the intention of the In-SHUCK-ch to:

1. Under the auspices of the In-SHUCK-ch Development Corporation, establish a Stewardship Service tasked with the holistic care of water and land resources.
2. Have the Stewardship Service assume responsibility for this *Land Stewardship* plan, which is owned by the community as a whole. This will mandate the Stewardship Service with the sustainable development of all natural resources of the traditional territory for the protection and enhancement of those resources, and economic development for a sustainable community of people.
3. Institute a clear protocol for effective and timely response to external resource referrals.
4. Institute an aggressive plan to collect, store, access, and use the best land and resource information available.
5. Develop a working relationship and a co-management agreement with BC Parks covering provincial parks within the traditional territory.

6. Continue to develop operational forestry opportunities including the FRA allotment, registering with BC Timber Sales for bid opportunities, and utilizing woodlot and reserve land resources in accordance with stewardship planning.
7. Promote and establish a community forest covering the traditional territory with the exception of private land and provincial parks.
8. Initiate a business planning process for involvement in the non-timber forest products business.

10.1 Stewardship Service

Action item #1 - Under the auspices of the In-SHUCK-ch Development Corporation, establish a Stewardship Service tasked with the holistic care of water and land resources.

Placing the lands and forests activities of the three communities in a central body will bring a single focus to programmes and achieve efficiencies through collaboration. The Service would administer information and inventories, planning, resource utilization, business planning, operational capacity, and product marketing.

With time the Service will need to build a uniquely In-SHUCK-ch forest management regime that would include (Brubacher, 2002):

- Laws governing use of the forest;
- Codes of forest practice;
- Harvest allocation;
- Revenue distribution; and
- Dispute resolution.

In the meantime the Service would work within existing tenure structures and forest practices for pragmatic gains.

Capacity building within the Service could become a springboard to further development or service delivery outside the territory.

The Stewardship Service is an ideal opportunity to integrate traditional ecological knowledge with western science.

10.1.1 Resource Stewards

A staff of resource stewards would be the delivery point for In-SHUCK-ch resource stewardship. Traditional ecological knowledge, culture, and language are inseparable. Establishing a staff of stewards will keep our people on the land, keep us involved with the land, and keep us focused on resources and tradition. Active preservation of forest and wildlife resources will help to preserve culture and language.
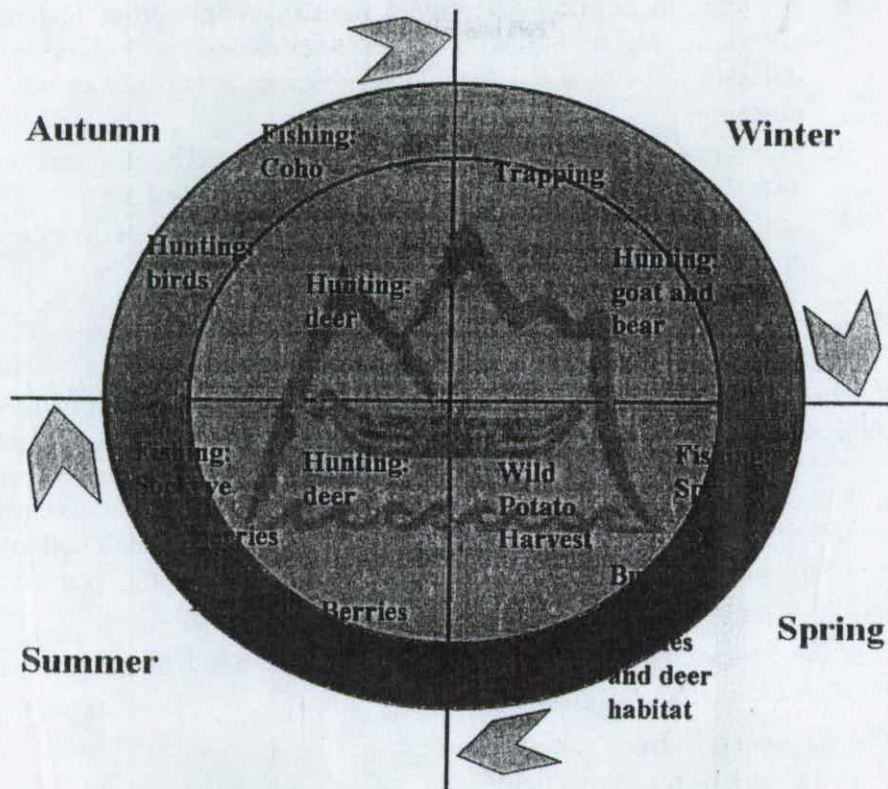
Figure 10.1 Seasonal cycle

The seasonal cycle of life which is inherent in In-SHUCK-ch culture is described by Figure 10.1. This cycle will be mimicked by the duties of the Resource Stewards who would have local, year round, and steady employment based on resource management activities tied to the changing of the seasons.

10.1.2 Forests

Resource Stewards would undertake standard forest technology tasks to ensure the smooth running of the Service and the efficient use of the natural resources to achieve the goals of the In-SHUCK-ch. Tasks would include:

- Administration of community access to firewood, roundwood building materials, and non-timber products;
- Response to external referrals and input to B.C. planning initiatives;
- Strategic and operational planning;
- Forest harvest programme management;
- Road location and engineering including bridges and stream crossings;

- Silviculture programme and implementation including tree planting, backlog reforestation, and stand tending;
- Site restoration;
- Forest protection services including fire planning and a landscape wide *Fire Smart* programme;
- Provision of a fire fighting crew for the community and the forests;
- Offer fire fighting services to the Province of British Columbia;
- Monitoring of forest activities;
- Public education and forest management demonstration;
- Support cultural development through teaching and youth camps;
- Compliance and enforcement of In-SHUCK-ch forest policy; and
- Provision of services to outside agencies.

10.1.3 Fish and Wildlife

Resource Stewards would also address stewardship of fish and wildlife resources. Their tasks would include:

- Liaise with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and promote co-management of the fish resource;
- Restoration of streams and spawning grounds;
- Fish stream classification;
- Fisheries enhancement;
- Implementation of sustainable fish harvest control;
- Liaise with provincial wildlife management staff to promote co-management of wildlife resources;
- Wildlife management planning including establishment of targets for wildlife harvest and wildlife related employment;
- Designate areas where wildlife is protected and a food chain is maintained;
- Access planning to include road deactivation to support wildlife populations by controlling hunting pressure;
- Administer trap lines and hunting programmes; and
- Foster the generation of wealth from wildlife resources, within an ecologically sustainable programme.

Portable sawmill at Tipella

Partial timber harvest near Baptiste Smith
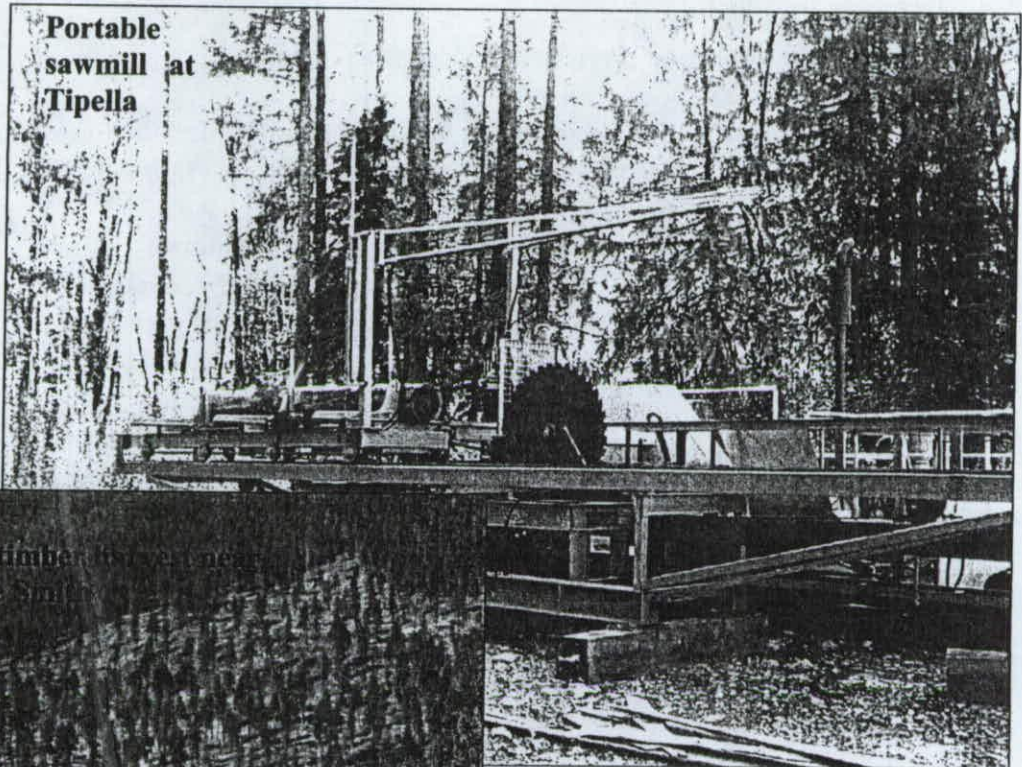
10.1.4 Implementation

Deliberate and step-wise establishment of the Stewardship Service will ensure a smooth start-up. The In-SHUCK-ch Development Corporation should decide on a structure and governance arrangement and establish the Service within its control. Existing staff of the three Band Councils who are working in resource management would be re-organized into the Stewardship Service. A group of people gathered together by the IDC, including the initial Service staff and current internal and external technical advisers, should develop a terms-of-reference document to guide the activities of the Service. This would include goals, objectives, a framework for relationships and accountability, and an activity plan.

The Stewardship Service would be tasked with the remaining action items presented below.

10.2 Land Stewardship

Action item #2 - Have the Stewardship Service assume responsibility for the *Land Stewardship Plan*, which is owned by the community as a whole. This will mandate the Stewardship Service with the sustainable development of all natural resources of the traditional territory for the protection and enhancement of those resources and economic development for a sustainable community of people.

This *Land Stewardship Plan* is a living document, and the Stewardship Service will carry it forward.

This plan is currently a draft for public discussion.

10.3 Referrals

Action item #3 - Institute a clear protocol for effective and timely response to external resource referrals.

Resource referrals to First Nations from external organizations with development interests within a Nation's traditional territory impose on the community what has become known as a "consultation burden". As well as this reactive process, there is a need for First Nations communities to represent themselves clearly and forcefully in all manner of land and resource use planning and development that affects their interests. The watershed *Delgamuukw* case determined that Aboriginal title had not been extinguished and established a theme of Government reconciliation and accommodation. The recent *Haida* and *Taku* court cases have heightened the need for interaction by finding that government consultation with First Nations has been inadequate to maintain the honour of the Crown. Of critical importance here, however, it that the same ruling also found that First Nations have a duty to make their rights known. It falls to the First Nation to provide a *prima facie* case of title, after which the Crown's duty is triggered. The stronger the case presented, the greater is the obligation of the Crown.

The case law discussed above has put the burden on First Nations to prepare for consultation until rights and title are resolved. Indeed the onus is on First Nations to be informed and trained to represent themselves and be involved in policy development and decision-making.   Refusal to participate in consultation processes will be seen as a disadvantage if an issue goes to court, as a lack of consultation cannot be argued.

Until adequate control or participation in resource management on the traditional territory is achieved, capacity must be built to allow In-SHUCK-ch to respond to referrals, participate in planning process, and exercise rights. The Forest and Range Agreement with the Province of British Columbia, which In-SHUCK-ch is signatory to, sets out consultation requirements.

The Stewardship Service will:

- Have in place a well defined strategy, process, and administrative system, for responding to referrals and consultation processes;
- Use the *Land Stewardship* plan as a guide to balancing resource demands;
- Ensure that roles are made clear and internal communication is facilitated;
- Possess widespread community support for the strategy, including Elders;
- Possess knowledge of forestry and forest harvesting law, regulations, and policy;
- Put in place protocols for sharing information while protecting intellectual property;
- Build an information system with the data required to support timely and informed decision making; and
- For efficiency's sake, create a template for response to referrals that includes background information and In-SHUCK-ch policy.

This *Land Stewardship Plan* and the supporting land and resource information system will provide the necessary framework and information to achieve this goal.

The In-SHUCK-ch will investigate cost recovery options for consultation services to facilitate research and liaison required for effective response to referrals. Such services may include reference to inventory data and mapping, field visits, information gathering, community consultation, and so on.

Referrals and requests for consultation may originate with various processes, some of which In-SHUCK-ch may choose to initiate:

- Provincial Land and Resource Management Planning, especially establishment of protected areas;
- Timber supply review and allowable cut determination;
- Awarding of tenures;
- Landscape unit planning for biodiversity, definition of old growth management areas, and wildlife tree retention;
- Defining of operating areas;
- Watershed assessments;
- Fish and wildlife management;
- Archaeological assessments;
- Access management and road planning;
- Forest development or forest stewardship planning;
- Performance monitoring;
- Forest certification; and
- Stand level planning, especially with regard to cultural impacts.

Early involvement in planning process can help avoid and reduce conflicts at later stages.

10.4 Expansion of Knowledge

> Action item #4 - Institute an aggressive plan to collect, store, access, and use the best land and resource information available.

In order to meet the ambitious goals of the In-SHUCK-ch as expressed in this plan, the very best information will be required. If one wants control of outcomes, if one wants to maximize benefits, one has to have their own plan and have the best information possible.

Reliable land and resource information is a basic prerequisite for meaningful planning. This *Land Stewardship Plan*, and the associated information, is a good start. Much more can and should be done.

The In-SHUCK-ch will create a *Land and Resource Information System* containing the collected knowledge of our land, resources, and social values. This *Land and Resource Information System* will include traditional and western science knowledge and approaches to resources. This information and associated information systems will support the activities of the In-SHUCK-ch Nation:

- Forest development and other economic development;
- Allowable timber harvest volume determination;
- Treaty land negotiations through resource description and valuation;
- The evaluation of external referrals;
- Reporting of forest licence and woodlot activities; and
- Monitoring for certification of forest or other operations.

10.4.1 Traditional Knowledge

Bombay (1997) attributes to Jameson Brant the following definition of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK):

> *"a body of information about the interconnected elements of the natural environment which traditional Indigenous people have been taught, from generation to generation, to respect and give thanks for."*

Implementation of TEK in management is in the early stages across Canada, with inventory and mapping representing most of the accomplishments. Through community involvement the In-SHUCK-ch will determine how TEK, including aboriginal values, can be integrated with western forest management. Important issues to deal with are ownership of intellectual property and payment for use and the role of TEK in preserving language and culture.

Traditional land use and occupancy studies have been referred to as "the geography of oral tradition". Ways of capturing traditional knowledge are (from Miller, 2003):

- Oral collection in *Ucwalmicwts* and English;
- Seasonal rounds, including parenting, genealogy, family, rights of passage, *etc*;

- Archival and literature collection;
- Archaeology referrals;
- Accurate mapping of sites (such as pit house depressions and cache pits), and trails;
- Cultural inventories at a landscape scale in digital formats; and
- Development of a heritage conservation policy.

The key to success is the participation of our Elders.

10.4.2 Information and Resources Inventories

Immediate priorities for ecologically based management of the In-SHUCK-ch traditional territory are:

- Comprehensive and accurate ownership and tenure information;
- An inventory of ecosystems;
- Soil stability mapping;
- A up-to-date forest and vegetation inventory covering the entire territory;
- Fish habitat and stream classification;
- Roads and access structures inventory;
- Visual landscape inventory; and
- Landscape and recreation inventory.

Visual quality is emphasized because it can increase public confidence through the perception of good management and help tourism business.

Priorities for community involvement and consultation are:

- Access to information;
- Presentation of proposals to stimulate input and discussion; and
- Visualization aids to help communicate ideas to, and gather information from, the community.

10.5 Parks Co-management

Action item #5 - Develop a working relationship and establish a co-management agreement with BC Parks covering provincial parks within the traditional territory.

As mentioned in Section 6.5.4, Garibaldi, Golden Ears, and Pinecone Burke Provincial Parks overlap with the In-SHUCK-ch territory. Park boundaries are administrative lines that are in no way related to ecological values, wildlife habitat, or migration routes. A holistic view to management of the In-SHUCK-ch traditional territory requires our involvement with these provincial parks.

A roadmap for co-management of protected areas was presented by NAFA (2005, Volume 4) as follows:

- Respect Aboriginal rights and traditional uses;
- Establish economies based on both commercial and traditional uses;
- Appreciate that Aboriginal people are full and equal participants;
- Promote co-existence between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal values;
- Balance the benefits of conservation versus park development; and
- Acknowledge Aboriginal history in park brochures and signage.

We the In-SHUCK-ch people desire to establish a co-management regime with Parks BC, in the context of this *Land Stewardship Plan*, ecosystem based management, and forest certification.

The courts have ruled in favour of aboriginal rights in protected areas in the following rulings (NAFA, 2005, Volume 4): Sparrow (B.C., 1990); Delgamuukw (B.C., 1977); and Sundown (Saskatchewan, 1999).

Examples of co-management (NAFA, 2005, Volume 4) are:

- South Moresby/Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve in British Columbia;
- Quetico Provincial Park in Ontario;
- Wood Buffalo National Park in Alberta;
- Muskkwa-Kechika Management Area in B.C.;
- Tombstone Territorial Park in the Yukon Territory;
- Sahyoue/Edacho in the North West Territories; and
- Vuntut National Park in the Yukon.

10.5.1.1 Implementation

On March 28, 2003 the provincial government and the Council of the Haida Nation signed a framework agreement to co-manage land use planning on Haida Gwaii (the Queen Charlotte Islands). The agreement is to co-develop a land-use plan that is ecosystem-based, protects the environment, maintains spiritual and cultural values and fosters community well-being while it opens up economic opportunities to all people of Haida Gwaii. This example may be appropriate for us to follow.

Management regimes may include increased protection of parks, for example, using a buffer around the parks based on natural landscape features. Such a buffer would have an altered management regime.

Involvement within the parks to advance In-SHUCK-ch ecological and economic agendas may include:

- Participation in park planning including development of goals and objectives;
- Facilities management as a service; and
- Tourism based on park resources and cultural heritage.

10.6 Operational Forestry

Action Item #6 - Continue to develop operational forestry opportunities including the FRA allotment, registering with BC Timber Sales for bid opportunities, and utilizing woodlot and reserve land resources in accordance with stewardship planning.

These initial operational opportunities will provide the first cash flow for the Stewardship Service and In-SHUCK-ch Development Corporation.

10.7 Community Forest

Action Item #7 - Promote and establish a community forest covering the traditional territory with the exception of private land and provincial parks.

Infrastructure for building sustainable communities will be paid for with resource revenues. This is why the scale of the forest enterprise must be large enough to be economically viable. Secure tenure and responsibility for the full range of resources is required. Only area-based tenure will meet the needs of the In-SHUCK-ch people.

Although this *Land Stewardship Plan* accomplishes some of the work required, application for a Community Forest Pilot Agreement will still involve several preparation steps:

- Promotion within the community and to the Government of B.C.;
- Business planning;
- Timber supply analysis;
- Management planning;
- A preliminary *Forest Stewardship Plan*; and
- Licence negotiation.

Resource analysis, and specifically timber supply analysis, is a set of tools that will be used to help achieve the objectives for resource management. Determining the ability of the land to produce timber and other benefits under conventional management regimes and the In-SHUCK-ch regime will illustrate the positive impacts of our stewardship. Modelling will be used to explore optimum solutions in balancing conflicting goals and programmes. The full range of socio-economic elements will be addressed in timber supply modelling. Although generation of wealth is the primary goal of the IDC, the community desires that ecological and cultural needs be met as well.

10.8 Non-timber Forest Products

Action Item #8 - Initiate a business planning process for involvement in the non-timber forest products business.

Non-timber forest products provide a resource development opportunity in which community, ecology, and economy are not at odds. Development of the NTFP sector encourages Aboriginal culture in a contemporary context. A traditional lifestyle can be maintained by altering activities through the seasons. Winter trapping is followed by spring wild potato harvest. Summer brings salmon fishing and first low elevation berries and then berries at higher elevations. Fall hunting flows naturally into winter trapping.

There are various formats for involvement of the In-SHUCK-ch Development Corporation. IDC could be the resource manager, a cultivator, a buyer, a retailer, or run a picker's cooperative, an internet sales business, and/or a processing facility. There are few barriers to entry and a NTFP business start-up requires little capital. The most important task however is to make the connection to markets.

In B.C. the community forest tenure includes the right to NTFPs. This will allow the capture of the economic benefits by the community and facilitate control of use for security and sustainability.

Development of a business plan must: ensure that there is interest within the community; identify the products of interest; learn everything possible about the markets; and ensure that we can locate the resource. Success depends on a well-organized approach. Important is training, and links to other In-SHUCK-ch programmes such tourism, education, and forestry.

The most obvious opportunities for initial involvement in non-timber products on In-SHUCK-CH territory are based on the following species:

- Boxwood;
- Huckleberry;
- Salal;
- Ferns;
- Moss; and
- Pine Mushrooms.

The highest commercial value products are edible mushrooms such as chanterelles and *matsutake* (pine mushrooms), and floral greens, especially salal and ferns.

We note that some activity already takes place. Madeline Gabriel and Millie (Lagis) Peters advertise in the community newsletter *Ucwalmicw* that they offer *Xusum* (soapberry) juice for sale. In his 2005 study, Christensen reports a high level of involvement, by those who live in or outside of the territory, in traditional activities such

as berry picking and fishing. This strong connection to traditional activities bodes well for a NTFP enterprise.

As potential barriers to involvement in an NTFP enterprise, the issues discussed in Section 6.2.2 will need to be addressed. Can environmental disturbance be controlled? Can sustainable harvest levels be identified? Will exploitation of the resource be acceptable to the community?

11.0 Action Plan - Community

The community function will address the human side of resource management. This includes education, training, sourcing of funding, and representing community values. This activity overlaps with In-SHUCK-ch governance and ongoing social development, but is included here because social and economic issues are inseparable. A successful forestry enterprise is directly linked to the capacity of the community to support it and participate in it. A healthy and stable social and political setting will attract investment and entrepreneurship.

Capacity building is based on education, monitoring, training, and professional development. It will succeed through partnerships, funding, co-management, and application of traditional knowledge and ways.

It is the intention of In-SHUCK-ch to:

1. Take a lead role in communication and cooperation with governments and First Nations across Canada and internationally.
2. Investigate and direct the development of educational and training programs which will meet the capacity building needs of the community.
3. Identify and utilize all available funding opportunities to advance the causes of the In-SHUCK-ch people.
4. Develop cooperative relationships with neighbouring forest industry.
5. Establish an In-SHUCK-ch Utility Commission to coordinate the development of infrastructure.
6. Foster the development of a strong service business sector.
7. Promote and secure construction of a two lane paved highway through the territory.
8. Develop a cultural showcase centre in the territory.

11.1 Government and First Nations Co-operation

Action item #1 - Take a lead role in communication and cooperation with governments and First Nations across Canada and internationally.

Without an active role in provincial and national level forest policy, research, and planning, In-SHUCK-ch will miss the opportunity to control our own community development. There is much to be gained in sharing of knowledge and technologies. Within the First Nations community, only a united voice will succeed.

In-SHUCK-ch should move to be leaders in aboriginal coalitions. The In-SHUCK-ch should become members of the National Aboriginal Forestry Association (NAFA).

11.2 Education

Action item #2 - Investigate and direct the development of educational and training programs which will meet the capacity building needs of the community.

A well-educated and trained community population is the key to successful economic development. A profitable forest enterprise depends on well-trained workers. Human resources must be improved to the point of self-reliance before we can expect full economic inclusion. The community function must produce a guide, a roadmap, to capacity building. A balance must be found between wage-based jobs and maintaining access to the land, traditional skills, and culture.

A human resources coordinator and an education and employment program should be established. The program should address general education, learning in traditional ways and language, employment skills, and technical and professional capacity for resource stewardship. The process of setting up this function would involve the following steps:

- Define skill and career needs for capacity building;
- Identify existing skills and the current pool of talent;
- Place members in training paths based on interest; and
- Seek out training partners.

In-SHUCK-ch needs to develop skilled workers in the following fields:

- Professional forestry
- Forest operations
- Mechanics and repair
- Fisheries and wildlife
- Tourism, culture, parks
- Road building and trucking
- Planning
- Archaeology
- Silviculture
- Construction and trades
- Sawmilling and other manufacturing
- Forest technology
- Social and civil service
- Policing and fire
- Health care
- Medicine and nursing
- Public works
- Traditional medicine and healing
- Traditional ecological knowledge
- Fitness, diet
- Administration

In-SHUCK-ch will ensure that there is a place for younger people, and that they see that place, in a vibrant economy within the territory.

The role of an aboriginal forester is to bridge the gap between traditional resources use and the need for contemporary forest development (Bombay, 2000). The forester must apply traditional knowledge to improve management and revitalize traditions and culture.

In a recent article in the Forum magazine of the B.C. Association of Forest Professionals, Leonard Joe, himself a First Nations Professional Forester, offered advice to up-and-coming forestry workers. *"... continue to hunt, fish, and gather traditional foods in the way (you) were taught as a child ... keep in mind the needs and traditional values of our people and balance them with the economic opportunities which arise ... learn your history, it is the cornerstone to being a First Nations forester."*

11.2.1 Schools

We must approach our youth in elementary and high school while we can still encourage the acquisition of science and math skills required as prerequisites for further study. We must put in place mentorship programs, provide employment opportunities, sponsor career fairs, and make scholarships and bursaries available. We must increase high school completion rates and the numbers of our youth continuing on to post secondary education. However, there are barriers to success in all of this. There is within our community a cultural hostility to the education system based on historical experience. There is a lack of resources at home to support attendance at school. There is an inability to match provincial standards in reserve schools. However, there are various ways of learning and they are all valuable. We must encourage our youth to take information and advice from Elders. They must see that traditional knowledge is also an important component of the education requirement.

First Nations students learn differently as a result of very real cultural differences. Barriers include a lack of respect for Elders and traditional knowledge; there is a stereotype of foresters as exploiters. We can remove these barriers through mentorship and role modelling (Nordquist, 2004).

Language protection is the key to knowledge protection and traditional land use. Knowledge depends on continued use of the land (Fortier, 2002). Aboriginal languages uniquely describe and view the world. When these languages are endangered, so is knowledge and culture (Parsons, 2003).

11.2.2 Training Institutions and Partners

There are many possible training partners and institutions offering programmes of interest to the In-SHUCK-ch people. A few major ones are listed below:

- BEAHR (Building Environmental Aboriginal Human Resources) (www.beahr.com) supports the development of employment skills in the natural resources field;
- Centre for Non-timber Resources, Royal Roads University (www.royalroads.ca/);
- Malaspina University-College (www.mala.ca) bridging and outreach programs;
- Nicola Valley Institute of Technology (www.nvit.bc.ca); and
- University of British Columbia First Nation initiatives (www.longhouse.ubc.ca).

11.2.3 School-to-Work Program

Modelled after a successful program run by the Meadow Lake Tribal Council in Saskatchewan with funding from the First Nations Forestry Program of the Canadian Forest Service, the School-to-Work Program would, through work shadowing, expose high school students to forest and resource management activities and hopefully encourage them to obtain the prerequisites, and embark on further education in natural resource sciences.

11.3 Funding Opportunities

Action item #3 - Identify and utilize all available funding opportunities to advance the causes of the In-SHUCK-ch people.

Approaching funding in a centralized and coordinated way moves the community toward its goals in the most efficient way. Small *ad hoc* projects tend to be less efficient and not advance the agenda. Funding bodies prefer projects that are devised within an overall vision. Partnerships need to be developed to implement proposals, as funding bodies tend to provide money but not mentoring. The Community function should lead the development of relationships with partners and funding bodies and coordinate the preparation and submission of all proposals.

The following is a list of possible funding organizations:

- First Nations Forestry Program (www.fnfp.gc.ca);
- Economic Measures Fund (www.gov.bc.ca/tno/popt/eco_meas_fund.htm);
- Aboriginal Business Canada (www.abc-eac.ic.gc.ca);
- Community Futures Development Association of B.C. (www.communityfutures.ca);
- First Nations Finance Authority (www.fnfa.ca);
- Economic Development Opportnities Fund http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/pr/pub/ywtk/sgp05_e.html;
- DIAND - Resource Access Negotiation Program (website is old) http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/nr/prs/s-d2003/02335cbk_e.html; and
- Aboriginal Business Canada http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/epic/internet/inabc-eac.nsf/en/h_ab00070e.html.

There is a good list of other funding bodies at: http://www.nativemaps.org/funding.html .

First Nations Forestry Program

This is a federal economic development program that assists First Nations in forest skills development and sustainable forest management practices. The First Nations Forestry

Program (FNFP) has in common with the In-SHUCK-ch targeted interest in development issues and economic conditions of First Nations communities.

Aboriginal Business Canada

Aboriginal Business Canada funds Aboriginal businesses, but also addresses capacity building for aboriginal financial institutions and businesses. Of particular interest may be youth entrepreneurship, tourism, business innovation, and targeting the opportunities associated with 2010.

11.4 Forest Industry Relationships

Action item #4 - Develop cooperative relationships with neighbouring forest industry.

We will continue to develop relationships with local forest licencees including International Forest Products, Teal Jones, Lakeside Pacific, Squamish Mills, and the BC Timber Sales Program.

11.5 Public Works and Utilities

Action item #6 - Establish an In-SHUCK-ch Utility Commission to coordinate the development of infrastructure.

The In-SHUCK-ch Utilities Commission would coordinate development of infrastructure:

- Physical plant such as schools, health care facilities, and a library;
- Development of aggregates for road and other construction;
- Power:
    - Hydro grid hook-up;
    - Hydro-electric independent power projects (IPP);
    - Co-generation of electricity with forest and milling waste;
    - Wind power and other alternate energy sources;
    - Biomass-based district heating;
    - BC Hydro call for independent suppliers;
    - Solar and other non-traditional power on or off grid;
- Roads and access;
    - Reliable and acceptable road access out of the territory to the north and south;
    - Reliable and acceptable road access to all communities;
    - Access control for protection of property and resources;
    - Highway development through the territory; and
- Telecommunications.

Independent power production projects have been identified in many locations across the territory. See the Potential IPP Projects map in the *Land Stewardship Atlas* (Appendix IV)

11.6 Services Business Sector

> **Action item #7 - Foster the development of a strong service business sector.**

We will use every method possible to stimulate community initiatives, or entrepreneurial initiatives within the community, to address the following business areas:

- Hospitality;
- Log housing and other construction;
- Prospecting;
- Gravel pits and quarries;
- Recreation site and campsite management;
- A cultural showcase program that will both preserve ways and generate income;
- Tourism and eco-tourism;
- Cottage leasing or tourism camping; and
- Cultural activities.

The Douglas First Nation has recreation site management agreements for areas in Sloquet and 20-Mile Bay. There may be further opportunities to manage recreation sites modelled on these experiences. Lillooet Lake area sites are currently managed by a contractor for the Squamish Forest District. In-SHUCK-ch will communicate to the MoFR our desire to be more involved with this.

> **Action item #7 - Promote and secure construction of a two lane paved highway through the territory.**

Dubbed the Sasquatch Trail, a paved highway through the territory would enable economic development and contribute greatly to an increased standard of living for the In-SHUCK-ch people. It would provide a tourism circle route to the benefit of communities inside and outside of the territory, and it would provide an alternate route to the sea-to-sky highway from Vancouver to Whistler. See Figure 12.1, a proposed Sasquatch Trail is shown with a yellow dashed line.
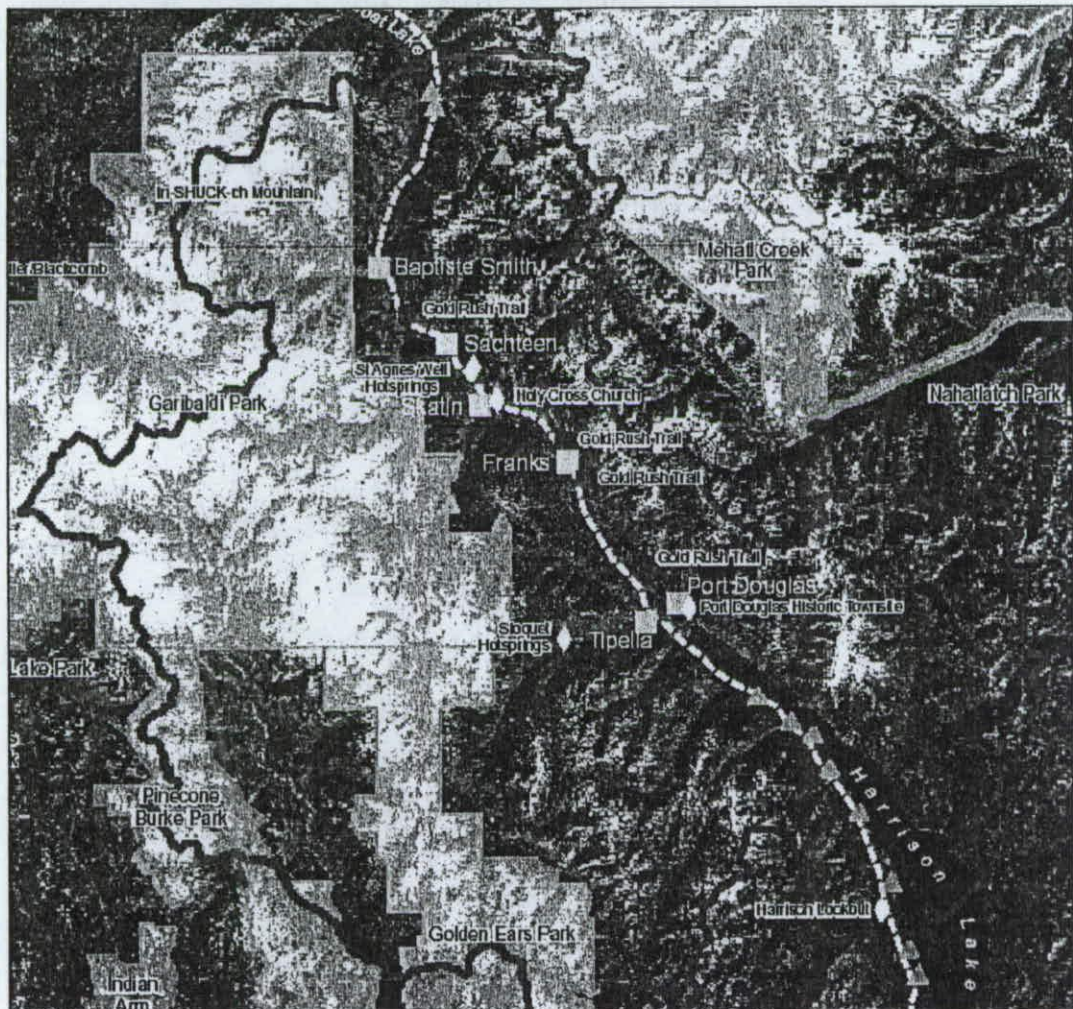
Figure 12.1 Sasquatch trail

Map Inset (See Appendix IV).

Action item #8 - Develop a cultural showcase centre in the territory.

This facility would be the anchor for a culture and heritage program. It would be located centrally in the territory, on a site chosen to take best advantage of a combination of natural and cultural resources. It would contain a museum for the safe keeping of In-SHUCK-ch artifacts and a retail outlet. It would be the centre for cultural development in art and language.

Nature and heritage tours would be based on the following:

- A fantastic landscape;
- The heritage site of Holy Cross Church;
- Hot springs;
- Cultural demonstrations including food preparation; and
- The Harrison-Lillooet Goldrush Trail.

Nature based tourism in more remote areas, if controlled well, can provide guide employment without environmental degradation.

The Cultural centre may include a recreation centre which would both address community needs and add to the tourism experience.

12.0 Glossary

Allowable annual cut (AAC) - The allowable rate of timber harvest from a specified area of land. The chief forester of B.C. sets AACs for timber supply areas (TSAs) and tree farm licences (TFLs) in accordance with Section 8 of the *Forest Act* (MoFR, 2005).

Aquaculture - Cultivation of plants or breeding of animals in water (Oxford Dictionary).

Archaeological site - A location that contains physical evidence of past human activity and that derives its primary documentary and interpretive information through archaeological research techniques. These resources are generally associated with both the pre-contact and post-contact periods in British Columbia. These resources do not necessarily hold direct associations with living communities (MoFR, 2005).

Biodiversity (biological diversity) - 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 (MoFR, 2005).

Biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification - A hierarchical classification system of ecosystems that integrates regional, local and chronological factors and combines climatic, vegetation and site factors (MoFR, 2005).

Biomass - The dry weight of all organic matter in a given ecosystem. It also refers to plant material that can be burned as fuel (MoFR, 2005).

Carbon credits - Value to a landowner or manager for storing carbon in standing trees.

Certification - Forest certification refers to third party evaluation and acknowledgement of sustainable forest management in line with one of several systems.

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 (see also fine filter approach) (MoFR, 2005).

Compatible management - Management of one resource that results in a positive impact on another resource.

Co-generation - The generation of electrical power in association with another industrial process.

Community Forest Pilot Agreement - An area-based forest tenure available in the Province of British Columbia.

Conifer - Cone-bearing trees having needles or scale-like leaves, usually evergreen, and producing wood known commercially as 'softwoods' (MoFR, 2005).

Conservation - Management of the human use of the biosphere so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefit to present generations while maintaining its potential to meet

the needs and aspirations of future generations. It includes the preservation, maintenance, sustainable utilization, restoration and enhancement of the environment (MoFR, 2005).

Criteria and indicators - Measurable elements of a system to monitor progress towards sustainability.

Crown land - Land that is owned by the Crown. Referred to as federal Crown land when it is owned by Canada, and as provincial Crown land when owned by a province (MoFR, 2005).

Culturally modified trees - (CMT) - A tree that has been altered by native people as part of their traditional use of the forest (B.C. Ministry of Small Business, Tourism, and Culture, 2001).

Deciduous - Perennial plants which are normally leafless for some time during the year (MoFR, 2005).

Ecologically based management - Any approach to land and resource management that emphasises healthy and functioning ecosystems as a basis for resource use.

Ecoregion classification - The ecoregion classification system is used to stratify B.C.'s terrestrial and marine ecosystem complexity into discrete geographical units at five different levels. The two highest levels, Ecodomains and Ecodivisions, are very broad and place B.C. globally. The three lowest levels, Ecoprovinces, Ecoregions and Ecosections, are progressively more detailed, narrow in scope and relate segments of the province to one another. They describe areas of similar climate, physiography, oceanography, hydrology, vegetation, and wildlife potential (MoFR, 2005).

Fee simple - Have as absolute property (Oxford Dictionary).

Fine filter approach - an approach to maintaining biodiversity that is directed toward particular habitats or individual species that might fall through the coarse filter. These habitats may be critical in some way and the species threatened or endangered (MoFR, 2005).

Food chain - Series of organisms dependent on one another for supply of food (Oxford Dictionary).

Forest and Range Agreement - interim agreements between the Ministry of Forests and Range and eligible First Nations designed to provide for "workable accommodation" of aboriginal interests that may be impacted by forestry decisions during the term of the agreement, until such time as those interests are resolved through treaty. These agreements provide the Ministry with operational stability and assist First Nations to achieve their economic objectives by providing revenue and direct award of timber tenure (http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/haa/Docs/Public_Q&A_Oct27_2004.htm).

Forest Development Plan - An operational plan guided by the principles of integrated resource management (the consideration of timber and non timber values), which details the logistics of timber development over a period of usually five years. Methods,

schedules, and responsibilities for accessing, harvesting, renewing, and protecting the resource are set out to enable site-specific operations to proceed (MoFR, 2005).

Forest Stewardship Plan - An operational plan under the *Forest and Range Practices Act of B.C.* Replaces the Forest Development Plan.

Geo-thermal - Pertaining to the earth's internal heat (Oxford Dictionary).

Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) - a strategic, multi-agency, integrated resource plan at the subregional level. It is based on the principles of enhanced public involvement, consideration of all resource values, consensus-based decision making, and resource sustainability (MoFR, 2005).

Landscape unit - For the purpose of the forest practices code, landscape units are planning areas delineated on the basis of topographic or geographic features. Typically they cover a watershed or series of watersheds, and range in size from 5,000 to 100,000 ha (MoFR, 2005).

Monitoring - Measuring or observing variables over time. In sustainable forest management, effectiveness monitoring tests if objectives are being met.

Natural disturbance regimes - the historic patterns (frequency and extent) of fire, insects, wind, landslides and other natural processes in an area (MoFR, 2005).

Non-timber forest products – Any product or service derived from the forest other than those based on solid wood.

Operational plan - *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* states that within the context of area-specific management guidelines, operational plans detail the logistics for development. Methods, schedules, and responsibilities for accessing, harvesting, renewing and protecting the resource are set out to enable site-specific operations to proceed. Operational plans include forest development plans, logging plans, access management plans, range-use plans, silviculture prescriptions, stand management prescriptions and five year silviculture plans (MoFR, 2005).

Site planning - Detailed operational planning, usually at the cutblock level.

Stewardship - Caring for land and associated resources and passing healthy ecosystems to future generations (MoFR, 2005).

Strategic land-use planning - Planning at the regional, sub-regional and, in some cases, at the local level, which results in land allocation and/or resource management direction. Strategic land-use planning at the regional and sub-regional level involves the preparation of resource management zones, objectives and strategies (MoFR, 2005).

Sustainable development - Preservation and protection of diverse ecosystems-the soil, plants, animals, insects and fungi while maintaining the forest's productivity (MoFR, 2005).

Tenure - The holding, particularly as to manner or term (i.e., period of time), of a property. Land tenure may be broadly categorized into private lands, federal lands, and

provincial Crown lands. The *Forest Act* defines a number of forestry tenures by which the cutting of timber and other user rights to provincial Crown land are assigned (MoFR, 2005).

Timber supply analysis - An assessment of future timber supplies over long planning horizons (more than 200 years) by using timber supply models for different scenarios identified in the planning process (MoFR, 2005).

Traditional ecological knowledge - A body of information about the interconnected elements of the natural environment which traditional Indigenous people have been taught, from generation to generation, to respect and give thanks for (Bombay, 1997).

Tree Farm Licence - TFLs are privately managed Sustained Yield Units. TFLs are designed to enable owners of Crown-granted forestlands and old temporary tenures or the timber licences which replace them, to combine these with enough unencumbered Crown land to form self-contained sustained yield management units. These licences commit the licensee to manage the entire area under the general supervision of the Forest Service. Cutting from all lands requires Forest Service approval through the issuance of cutting permits. TFLs should not be confused with Certified Tree Farms under the Taxation Act, though some Certified Tree Farm land (Crown-granted) may comprise a part of the TFL. A TFL has a term of 25 years (MoFR, 2005).

Watershed assessments - Evaluates the present state of watersheds and the cumulative impact of proposed development on peak flows, suspended sediment, bedload, and stream channel stability within the watershed (MoFR, 2005).

Woodlot Licence - An agreement entered into under Part 3, Division 5 of the *Forest Act*. It is similar to a Tree Farm Licence but on a smaller scale, and allows for small-scale forestry to be practiced in a described area (Crown and private) on a sustained or perpetual yield basis (MoFR, 2005).

Zonation - In planning, the grouping of areas of land of similar physical or ecological condition, or management regime.

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