

**Appendix A**  
**Chilko Lake Protected Area**  
**Intent and Management Principles**

# **Intent and Management Principles**

(as prescribed by the Chilko Lake Study Team)

## **General Intent**

This proposed Chilko Lake Protected Area contains important ecological systems, wildlife populations, Aboriginal cultural sites, recreation opportunities, special natural features and outstanding scenery. Of primary management significance to the area is the continued ability to support traditional activities in it while maintaining the integrity of its biodiversity and wilderness values. The roadless, remote character of the area should be linked with traditional activities, and managed within a formal protected area.

## **Management Principles**

- To manage the area as a protected area according to the intent established by the Chilko Lake Study Team and as described by the activity matrix.
- To protect and manage the natural values and recreation and tourism opportunities of this area in recognition of their significance to the whole province. Activities and levels of use that are compatible with wilderness setting and protection of ecological values will be permitted.
- To honour current or traditional activities in this area, as indicated in the activity matrix.
- To recognize the special spiritual and cultural significance of the Chilko Lake area, particularly Mount Tatlow (Ts'il'os), to the Nemiah Valley Indian Band (Xeni Gwet'in), and to work with the Band in developing a management plan for the area.
- To develop a protected area management plan based on the activity matrix.
- To involve affected interests directly in the development and implementation of a protected area management plan through creation of a Local Advisory Group.

# **Appendix B Chilko Lake Protected Area Activity Matrix**

# Chilko Lake Protected Area Activity Matrix

(as prescribed by the Chilko Lake Study Team)

Activity List	Permitted <sup>1</sup>	Restricted <sup>2</sup>	Not Permitted	Explanation/Rational for Restrictions or Special Management Requirements
Aboriginal Uses		–		Traditional Aboriginal activities for sustenance, medicinal and spiritual purposes are self-regulated by Nemiah Valley Indian Band (Xeni Gwet'in).
Fish and Wildlife habitat and population enhancement		–		Habitat enhancement should reflect biodiversity conservation objectives.
Fishing	–			Subject to existing regulations.
Hunting		–		Subject to existing regulations; possible requirement of limited entry areas and guide quotas to be specified in the management plan.
Big game guiding	–			Permitted under normal guidelines. See "Hunting" and "Fishing".
Trapping	–			Existing trapping activity to continue; governed by normal regulations.
Non-mechanical recreation	–			Restrictions to be specified in the management plan for ecologically or culturally sensitive areas. Climbing restricted on Mt. Tatlow in recognition of Aboriginal spiritual significance. Helicopter access to be specified under management plan.
Primitive camping	–			No permanent structures; temporary camps for licensed users.
Non-serviced camping		–		Management guidelines to be developed as part of the protected area management plan.
Serviced camping		–		Limited in size and number and located at logical entry points to the protected area.
Horseback riding (non-commercial)	–			Under guidelines developed in the protected area management plan, including grazing requirements.
Trail development and use		–		Plan recreational trail development during management planning phase; consider restricted areas for some types of trail use (e.g., mountain bikes, horses, hikers, snowmobiles).
Off road vehicle activity		–		Off-road vehicle use may be permitted for licensed activities (e.g., trapline access, access to property by leaseholders). ATV use for hunting should not be permitted. Management plan to address extent to which off-road vehicle use should be permitted.

<sup>1</sup> Permitted activities are allowed under normal management guidelines and regulations.

<sup>2</sup> Restricted activities may be compatible under certain circumstances and stricter-than-normal management guidelines. Most of these restrictions will be defined in the detailed management planning phase for the protected area. Restrictions do not extend to the rights of the Nemiah Valley Indian Band.

Cultivation			–	Not compatible with protection of natural systems.
Livestock grazing		–		By permit in designated areas only, with minimal competition with wildlife. Grazing of stock by guide outfitters and recreational guides as part of business activities based on available forage and biodiversity conservation objectives. Grazing use priorities to be determined as part of the protected area management plan; pre-existing tenures to be honoured.
Mineral exploration and development			–	Fair and timely compensation negotiated for displaced claims. No future exploration or claim staking. Non-motorized land access permitted to existing claims through the protected area.
Timber harvesting			–	Commercial logging activities incompatible with remote roadless backcountry objectives.
Heli-skiing; heli-hiking		–		May be permitted in specified areas under management plan, and under special guidelines under license.
Helicopter access		–		Access may be controlled by permit in areas specified by management plan to protect specific features and the experience of other users.
Fixed-wing access		–		Overflights and landings may be controlled in specific craft areas (e.g., some small lakes).
Motor boats	–			Managed under federal regulations.
Fire management	–			Initial attack on all wildfires, unless otherwise specified in fire management plan for the protected area.
Pest management		–		While the intent is to control pest infestations, management practices will be reviewed in advance by local management team.
Scientific study	–			Non-destructive research.
Recreation Leaseholds			–	No further granting of residential or recreational leases. Honour existing tenures; permit transfer to immediate family.
Commercial Development		–		No permanent structures. Trail development for guide outfitters.
Utility corridors			–	Not compatible with roadless backcountry and protection of natural systems.
Industrial development			–	Not compatible with roadless remote backcountry objectives.

**Appendix C**  
**Declaration of the Nemiah Aboriginal**  
**Wilderness Preserve**

**DECLARATION  
of the  
NEMIAH ABORIGINAL WILDERNESS PRESERVE**

Let it be known as of August 23, 1989. We, the Tsilqot'in people of Xení, known as the Nemiah Valley Indian Band, declare that the lands shown on the map attached, which form part of our traditional territory, are, and shall henceforth be known as: Nemiah Aboriginal Wilderness Preserve.

Let it be known that within the Nemiah Aboriginal Wilderness Preserve:

1. There shall be no commercial logging. Only local cutting of trees for our own needs.  
ie. firewood, housing, fencing, native uses, etc...
2. There shall be no mining or mining explorations.
3. There shall be no commercial road building.
4. All terrain vehicles and skidoos shall only be permitted for trapping purposes.
5. There shall be no flooding or dam construction on Chilko, Taseko, and Tatlayoko Lakes.
6. This is the spiritual and economic homeland of our people. We will continue in perpetuity:
  - a) To have and exercise our traditional rights of hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering and natural resources.
  - b) To carry on our traditional ranching way of life.
  - c) To practise our traditional native medicine, religion, sacred and spiritual ways.
7. That we are prepared to SHARE our Nemiah Aboriginal Wilderness Preserve with non-natives in the following ways:
  - a) With our permission visitors may come and view and photograph our beautiful land.
  - b) We will issue permits, subject to our conservation rules, for hunting and fishing within our Preserve.
  - c) The respectful use of our Preserve by canoeists, hikers, light campers, and other visitors is encouraged, subject to our system of permits.
8. We are prepared to enforce and defend our Aboriginal rights in any way we are able.

**Appendix D**  
**Ts'il?os Gwa Najegwaghaten**  
**Terms of Reference**



**Terms of Reference**  
for  
**Implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding**  
between  
**TS'ILHQOT'IN PEOPLE OF XENI**  
and  
**BC PARKS**

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## **OBJECTIVE**

To develop a working relationship between the Xeni Gwet'in and BC Parks to:

- implement the Memorandum of Understanding which lead to the creation of Ts'il?os Provincial Park;
- coordinate and direct input into the Master Plan for the park;
- implement the Master Plan.

## **BACKGROUND**

Ts'il?os Provincial Park was dedicated on January 13, 1994 when the Premier of British Columbia, Mike Harcourt, accepted the Chilko Lake Study Team recommendations and announced the creation of the Park. The Chilko Lake Study Team was established in 1991, lead by BC Parks, the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources and the Xeni Gwet'in to develop land use recommendations over the area know as Chilko Lake Deferred Planning Area.

At the same time as the park was announced, a memorandum of understanding (Attachment 1) was signed by the Government of British Columbia and the Tšilhqot'in Xeni. The memorandum provides assurances to the Xeni Gwet'in that their rights and interests shall receive consideration in the planning and management of the area. The relationship between Xeni Gwet'in and BC Parks will be strengthened through the development of a joint vision incorporating both societies' values in the planning and management of this area.

Currently, a master plan for the park is being developed by the Ts'il?os Subcommittee of the Local Advisory Group. The subcommittee includes representatives from BC Parks, the Xeni Gwet'in, tenure holders, and other local residents and interested parties.

## **RELATIONSHIP TO LOCAL ADVISORY GROUP**

Ts'il?os Gwa Nejegwaghaten (Management Board) discusses issues of particular significance to the Xeni Gwet'in. Issues of larger public concern in the planning and management of the park re discussed with the Local Advisory Group, or subcommittee thereof.

## **Ts'il?os GWA NEJEGWAGHATEN**

To enable the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding, a committee of BC Parks and Xeni Gwet'in representatives has been established. This committee is known as Ts'il?os Gwa Nejegwaghaten, which means 'people working together for Ts'il?os '.

### **Membership**

Ts'il?os Gwa Nejegwaghaten consists of BC Parks and Xeni Gwet'in representatives and includes the Chief, Councillors and park liaison person for the Xeni Gwet'in, and the District Manager, the park manager and the planner for BC Parks.

### **Purpose**

The purpose of Ts'il?os Gwa Nejegwaghaten is to discuss issues of mutual concern. Matters to be addressed will also include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. implementing the specific commitment outlined in Appendix B of the Memorandum of Understanding, which includes:
  - the identification of traditional activities and interests within the park including, but not restricted to, grazing, trapping, hunting, fishing and food gathering;
  - the exercise of any identified traditional activities;
  - employment opportunities for members of the Xeni Gwet'in within the park.
2. coordinating and directing input into the Master Planning process, through:
  - identification of sites of special spiritual-cultural significant to the Xeni Gwet'in, including historic habitation and burial sites and management of these sites;
  - development of a master Plan or other appropriate management plans, in consultation with the Local Advisory Group and the public;
3. implementing the Master Plan which includes:
  - review and evaluation of Park Use Permits applications and existing tenures (such as leaseholds, grazing, trapping, guide outfitting). See Attachment 2 for proposed permit referral process:

- development of annual management plans (AMPs) setting out the work to be done and how it is to be accomplished, including staffing requirements and budgets pertaining to the planning, operation and management of the park;
- selection and evaluation of staff and consultants (see Attachment 3 for proposed process);
- review and evaluation of all research projects, publications, cultural and interpretation communications.

## **Meetings**

Ts'il?os Gwa Nejegwaghaten will meet quarterly, or as mutually convenient, in Williams Lake or in a Chilcotin location as decided upon by Ts'il?os Gwa Nejegwaghaten.

## **Meeting Notes**

Discussions at meetings will be recorded in meeting notes. These are not intended to be a transcript but will summarize general topics discussed, recommendations and justification, tasks to be accomplished prior to next session, assignment of task responsibility and agenda items.

## **Agenda**


Agenda will be developed from the meeting notes and from items raised by members of the Ts'il?os Gwa Nejegwaghaten.

## **Decision Making**

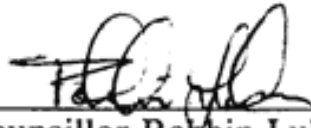
Ts'il?os Gwa Nejegwaghaten will strive in a constructive and co-operative manner to achieve a consensus decision of the members. Where there is a dispute, the two parties may agree to obtain the services of a mediator or third party. BC Parks and Xeni Gwet'in (Xeni people will make their own decisions if dispute cannot be solved by a mediator or third party).

## **Review**


Xeni Gwet'in and BC Parks are committed to work together in a spirit of cooperation, respect and friendship and to develop a long-term working relationship. Either party may suggest changes to improve and or enhance this relationship. Substantive changes to the terms of reference require thirty days written notice, for discussion purposes. If disagreement of changes occurs, dispute resolution will be pursued.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Roger William  
Xeni Gwet'in

Date: Nov 30/95

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Councillor Robbin Lulua  
Xeni Gwet'in

Date: 11/30/95

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Councillor David Setah  
Xeni Gwet'in

Date: Nov 30/95

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
District Manager Scott Benton  
Cariboo District

Date: 25/11/30

**Attachment 1**

See Appendix F

## Attachment 2

### PERMIT REFERRAL SYSTEM

#### **A. Permits approved in the Chilko Lake Study Team Report** (approval of existing operations)

1. BC Parks to inform the Xeni Gwet'in of permits to be issued.
2. Park Manager and Park Liaison Person to discuss and develop permit conditions.
3. Ts'il?os Gwa Nejegwaghaten to review and evaluate permits and meet with permittees, as needed.

It is recognized by Ts'il?os Gwa Nejegwaghaten that extraordinary meetings may be required to meet with the permittees.

#### **B. Permits not covered under the Chilko Lake Study Team Report**

1. Park Manager and Park Liaison Person to assess the new application as to compliance with Master Plan and its appropriateness as an activity in a wilderness park.
2. Park Manager and Park Liaison Person to discuss and develop permit conditions, as needed.
3. Ts'il?os Gwa Nejegwaghaten review and evaluate permit and meet with permittees.

## **Attachment 3**

### **HIRING AND MANAGEMENT OF PARK RANGERS AND CONTRACTORS**

Representatives of Ts'il?os Gwa Nejegwaghaten will work together to determine the requirements for ranger staff and contractors.

#### **A. Ranger Staff (BC Parks employees)**

In the selection of ranger staff, representatives of Ts'il?os Gwa Nejegwaghaten will:

- recruit potential candidates
- short list, interview and select candidates
- jointly develop work plan

BC Parks will consult with Xeni chief and Council on employee evaluation and disciplinary issues for Xeni Gwet'in members employed or under contract with BC Parks.

#### **B. Contractors**

Representatives of Ts'il?os Gwa Nejegwaghaten will work together to:

- develop calls for proposals
- evaluate proposals and select successful contractor

Ts'il?os Gwa Nejegwaghaten will be kept informed on the performance of the contractor through updates in regular meetings.

# **Appendix E**

## **BC Parks System Goals**



# BC Parks System Goals

In the *Park Act*, BC Parks must:

- conserve significant and representative natural and cultural resources
- provide a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities.

## Conservation

Within the conservation mandate, BC Parks has two goals:

- Goal 1** Protection of Representative Landscapes - To conserve British Columbia's natural diversity by protecting viable, representative examples of our different landscapes.
- Goal 2** Protection of Special Features - To protect British Columbia's key natural and cultural features, including outstanding examples of our wildlife, old-growth forests, waterfalls and cultural artifacts.

## Recreation

Within the recreation mandate, BC Parks has four goals:

- Goal 1** Tourism Travel Routes - To provide park attractions and services which enhance tourism travel routes.
- Goal 2** Outdoor Recreation Holiday Destinations - To provide park attractions which serve as or improve key destinations for outdoor recreation holidays.
- Goal 3** Backcountry - To provide outstanding backcountry recreation opportunities throughout the province. Some sites may feature adventure tourism, while in other areas the wilderness would remain untouched.
- Goal 4** Local Recreation - To ensure access to local outdoor recreation opportunities for all residents of this province.

**Appendix F**  
**Memorandum of Understanding**  
**between Xeni Gwet'in and**  
**Government of British Columbia**

## Memorandum of Understanding

*Between:*

The Nemiah Valley Indian Band  
(T̓silhqot̓in People of Xen̓i)  
(hereinafter referred to as T̓silhqot̓in People of Xen̓i)

and

Her Majesty The Queen  
In Right Of The Province Of British Columbia  
(hereinafter referred to as “British Columbia”)

*Whereas* British Columbia and the T̓silhqot̓in People of Xen̓i wish to create a Provincial Park (hereinafter referred to as the “Park”) to protect in perpetuity the natural environment of the area known to First Nations people as T̓silhqot̓in Ts̓il’os Gwenti’in Nen and known to non-natives as Chilko Lake;

*And Whereas* the T̓silhqot̓in People of Xen̓i and British Columbia recognize the wilderness character of the Chilko Lake area;

*And Whereas* the T̓silhqot̓in People of Xen̓i assert that the Chilko Lake area is of spiritual, cultural and economic significance to them;

*And Whereas* the purpose of British Columbia in establishing the Park is to protect in perpetuity the natural environment and resources of the Park for the use and enjoyment of all British Columbians, including those of the T̓silhqot̓in People of Xen̓i;

*And Whereas* the T̓silhqot̓in People of Xen̓i and British Columbia share a common concern to protect the unique characteristics of the Chilko Lake area;

*It Is Therefore Agreed* by the parties to use the following principles to guide development of the cooperative working relationship in the establishment of the Park, namely;

**1. ESTABLISHMENT OF PARK**

- 1.1 British Columbia shall, subject to the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council providing the appropriate Order-in-Council pursuant to section 5 of the *Park Act* (1979 R.S.B.C. c.309) establish the area described in Appendix A as Ts'il?os Park.
- 1.2 The establishment of the Park is without prejudice to any aboriginal rights and title that the T̓silhqot'in People of Xenı may have.

**2. PURPOSE**

- 2.1 The purpose of British Columbia and the T̓silhqot'in People of Xenı in drafting this memorandum is to be consistent with the recommendations of the Chilko Lake Study Team June 1993 Final Report, in relation to Zone 1 only.

**3. MANAGEMENT OF PARK**


- 3.1 Subject to any aboriginal rights that the T̓silhqot'in People of Xenı may have, the management and administration of the Park shall be done under the auspices and authority of the *Park Act* and accompanying regulations.
- 3.2 Subject to conservation, British Columbia will endeavour to manage the resources of the Park in a manner consistent with the interests of the T̓silhqot'in People of Xenı including those as written in Appendix B of this memorandum.

**4. MUTUAL COMMITMENT**

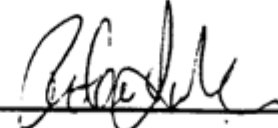
- 4.1 The parties will work together in the spirit of cooperation, respect and friendship, and welcome the opportunity to do so.
- 4.2 The parties will work together in the spirit of cooperation, respect and friendship, and welcome the opportunity to do so.
- 4.3 In matters pertaining to the Park, British Columbia and the T̓silhqot'in People of Xenı will address issues of mutual interest in a manner consistent with a government-to-government relationship.
- 4.4 The parties will work together to address funding issues as they arise. Financing for the implementation of any specific project or activity stemming from this agreement may be negotiated by the parties. Where appropriate, British Columbia will assist the T̓silhqot'in People of Xenı in securing resources from other parties for specific projects.

In witness whereof the parties hereto  
have executed this Memorandum of Understanding  
this 13<sup>th</sup> day of January 1994.


Signed on behalf of  
THE NEMIAH VALLEY INDIAN BAND  
(Tsilhqot'in People of Xeni)  
by Chief Roger William  
in the presence of:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
David Zumbell  
Witness


Signed on behalf of  
THE NEMIAH VALLEY INDIAN BAND  
Tsilhqot'in People of Xeni  
by Councillor Robin Lulua  
in the presence of:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
David Zumbell  
Witness

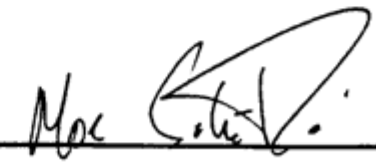
Signed on behalf of  
THE NEMIAH VALLEY INDIAN BAND  
Tsilhqot'in People of Xeni  
by Councillor David Setah  
in the presence of:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
David Zumbell  
Witness

Signed on behalf of  
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF  
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
represented herein by  
the Honourable Mike Harcourt,  
Premier of British Columbia,  
in the presence of:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
David Zumbell  
Witness

Signed on behalf of  
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF  
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
represented herein by  
the Honourable Moe Sihota,  
Minister of Environment, Lands  
and Parks and Ministry Responsible  
for Multiculturalism and Human Rights,  
in the presence of:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
David Zumbell  
Witness

## Appendix A

### Park Description

All those parcels or tracts of Crown land, together with all that foreshore or land covered by water situated in Range 1 and 2, Coast and Lillooet Districts and lying within the following described boundaries:

Commencing at the southwest corner of Chilco Lake Indian Reserve No.1, Range 2, Coast District and being a point on the natural boundary of Chilco Lake, on the easterly shore thereof; thence easterly along the southerly boundary of Chilco Indian Reserve No.1, a distance of 650 metres; thence due South to the intersection with a line drawn parallel to and 500 metres perpendicularly distant from the natural boundary of Chilco Lake;

thence southerly along said line parallel to and 500 metres perpendicularly distant from the natural boundary of Chilco Lake to a point thereon, said point being due South, a distance of 5.95 kilometres, and due East, a distance of approximately 2.7 kilometres from the southwest corner of Chilco Lake Indian Reserve No. 1; thence in a straight line on a bearing of 73°, a distance of approximately 1.1 kilometres to the intersection with the 6500' (1981 m) contour;

thence in a general northeasterly direction along the 6500' (1981 m) contour to the intersection with the most easterly tributary of an unnamed creek flowing northeasterly into Taseko River, said point being approximately 5.5 kilometres due West and 2.8 kilometres due North from the northwest corner of District Lot 7930, Lillooet District;

thence in a straight line on a bearing of 163°, a distance of 1.4 kilometres; thence in a straight line on a bearing of 200°, a distance of 850 metres; thence in a straight line on a bearing of 169°, a distance of 850 metres; thence due South, a distance of 1.5 kilometres; thence in a straight line on a bearing of 217°, a distance of 2.0 kilometres;

thence in a straight line on a bearing of 235°, a distance of 2.0 kilometres; thence in a straight line on a bearing of 205°, a distance of 350 metres; thence in a straight line on a bearing of 170°, a distance of 1.5 kilometres; thence in a straight line on a bearing of 159°, a distance of 2.3 kilometres; thence in a straight line on a bearing of 172°, a distance of 1.3 kilometres;

thence in a straight line on a bearing of 179°, a distance of 4.0 kilometres; thence southwesterly in a straight line to triangulation station P.M. 68A 205(G) located west of Fishem Lake; thence in a straight line on a bearing of 220°, a distance of 3.1 kilometres; thence due South to the intersection with the height of land between the two unnamed forks of the most southerly tributary of Yohetta Creek and continuing southerly along said height of land to the summit of RCAF Peak;

thence in a straight line on a bearing of 126°, a distance of 4.0 kilometres; thence in a straight line on a bearing of 165° to the intersection with the height of land between two unnamed creeks flowing into Tchaikazan River from the icefields west and east of Beehive Peak; thence southerly along said height of land to the summit of Beehive Peak;

thence southeasterly along the height of land to the intersection with the unnamed peak south of the icefield southeast of Beehive Peak; thence in a straight line on a bearing of 67°, a distance of 600 metres; thence in a straight line on a bearing of 104° to the intersection with the middle line of Falls River; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the summit of Mount McLeod;

thence in a straight line on a bearing of 104° to the confluence of the middle lines of the northerly and southerly tributaries of an unnamed creek flowing easterly into Lord River; thence southeasterly along said middle line to a point thereon, said point being due South, a distance of 600 metres, and due East, a distance of approximately 4.4 kilometres from the summit of Mount McLeod;

thence in a straight line on a bearing of 127° to the intersection with the 5500' (1676 m) contour; thence southerly and easterly along said contour to a point thereon, said point being parallel to and 200 metres perpendicularly distant from the middle line of an unnamed creek and most westerly tributary flowing northwesterly into Lord River;

thence southeasterly along said line drawn parallel to and 200 metres perpendicularly distant from said middle line of an unnamed creek and most westerly tributary to the most southeasterly limit of said unnamed creek and continuing southeasterly to the summit of an unnamed mountain, said mountain being due East, a distance of 9.7 kilometres, and due North, approximately 4.5 kilometres from the summit of Mount Perry;

thence southwesterly and westerly along the southeasterly and southerly watershed boundaries of Lord River and passing through the summits of Mount Perry, Mount Wheatley, Mount Tait, Mount Dodds, Mount Henderson, Mount Mills, Mount Porter to the summit of Mount Fulgora;

thence northerly and northwesterly along the southerly and southwesterly watershed boundaries of Chilko Lake passing through the summit of Mount Sawt and crossing Npigwq, Ramose and Norrington Glaciers to the summit of an unnamed mountain west of Norrington Glacier and north of Durham Glacier;

thence in a straight line on a bearing of 3°, a distance of 4.7 kilometres; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the summit of the Joker; thence southwesterly along the height of land through the summits of Coronel and Wednesday Mountains to the summit of Scharnhorst Mountain; thence in a straight line on a bearing of 277°, a distance of 1.1 kilometres;

thence in a straight line on a bearing of 339°, a distance of 1.0 kilometre; thence in a straight line on a bearing of 15° to the intersection with the height of land between Goddard Glacier and Otranto Glacier; thence northeasterly along said height of land to the summit of Mount Marston; thence northeasterly along the height of land between Boulanger Creek and Farrow Creek to the summit of an unnamed mountain located approximately 1.5 kilometres south of Good Hope Mountain;

thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly watershed boundaries of Franklyn Arm of Chilko Lake and passing through the summits of Mount Durham and Majestic, Regal and Consort Peaks, continuing northerly to the summit of an unnamed mountain being due West, a distance of 1 kilometre, and due North, a distance of approximately 750 metres from the summit of Mount Dartmouth;

thence northerly along the westerly watershed boundary of Chilko Lake and passing through the summits of Mounts Derick, McKinney, Macphail and Whitton and continuing to a point thereon, said point being due West, a distance of 12.1 kilometres, and due South, a distance of approximately 900 metres from the southwest corner of Chilco Indian Reserve No.1, Range 2, Coast District;

thence in a straight line on a bearing of 11°, a distance of approximately 6.9 kilometres, crossing Stikelan Pass to the summit of an unnamed mountain, said unnamed mountain being due North, a distance of 3.8 kilometres, and due West, a distance of approximately 9.25 kilometres from the northwest corner of District Lot 1416, Coast-Range 2 District, being Chilco Lake Indian Reserve 1A;

thence northerly along the westerly watershed boundary of Chilko Lake, crossing Cheshi Pass and passing through the summit of Tullin Mountain to a point thereon, said point being due South, a distance of 300 metres, and due West, a distance of approximately 2.4 kilometres from the southwest corner of District Lot 599, Range 2, Coast District;

thence in a straight line on a bearing of 56° to the intersection with the 4500' (1372 m) contour; thence due East, a distance of 500 metres; thence due South, a distance of approximately 1.5 kilometres to the natural boundary of Chilko River, the right bank thereof; thence in a straight line to the most northerly point of an unnamed peninsula situated at the most northerly point of Chilko Lake, being on the natural boundary thereof;

thence southeasterly along said natural boundary of the unnamed peninsula, on the northerly shore thereof, to the most easterly point thereof; thence due East to the intersection with the 4000' (1219 m) contour; thence northeasterly along said contour to the intersection with the middle line of the most easterly tributary of an unnamed creek flowing northwesterly into Chilko River;

thence southeasterly in a straight line to the 5040' Horizontal Control Point as shown on NTS Map 92 N/9, Edition 2 and being a point on the easterly watershed boundary of Chilko Lake; thence southwesterly along said watershed boundary to a point thereon, said point being due North, a distance of 300 metres, and due West, a distance of approximately 400 meters from the northwest corner of District Lot 1660, Range 2, Coast District; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the most southerly southwest corner of said District Lot 1660;

thence in a straight line on a bearing of 145°, a distance of approximately 2.7 kilometres to a point on the easterly watershed boundary of Chilko Lake; thence southerly and southeasterly along the easterly watershed boundary of Chilko Lake to a point thereon, said point being due North, a distance of 300 metres, and due West, a distance of approximately 1.9 kilometres from the summit of Mount Nemaia;

thence in a straight line on a bearing of 210°, a distance of approximately 1.3 kilometres, to the intersection with the confluence of the middle lines of an unnamed creek and the most easterly tributary thereof, flowing southwesterly into Chilko Lake; thence southwesterly along said middle line of unnamed creek to the intersection with the northerly boundary of District Lot 1416, being Chilco Lake Indian Reserve No. 1A;

thence westerly along the northerly boundary of said District Lot 1416 to the northwest corner thereof and being a point on the natural boundary of Chilko Lake, on the easterly shore thereof; thence southeasterly along the westerly boundary of District Lot 1416, being Chilco Lake Indian Reserve No. 1A and continuing southeasterly along the westerly boundary of Chilco Lake Indian Reserve No. 1 to the southwest corner thereof, being the point of commencement.

Save and except thereout those Mineral claims established under the Mineral Tenure Act; GG 1, #208309 and GG 2, #208310.

The whole containing approximately 233,240 hectares.



## **Appendix B**

### **Resource Management**

This appendix describes the understanding between the T'silhqot'in People of Xení and British Columbia with respect to some of the interests of the T'silhqot'in People of Xení in the management of resources within the Park.

The parties agree that conservation shall be the highest priority in the management of resources in the Park and the exercise of the interests of T'silhqot'in People of Xení in the area shall be in accordance with this objective.

The T'silhqot'in People of Xení have identified a number of interests including, but not limited to: grazing, trapping, hunting, fishing and food gathering.

With respect to trapping:

- Trapping may continue within the Park.
- The trap line held by the T'silhqot'in People of Xení will continue to be recognized by the Regional Fish and Wildlife Manager under the provisions of the Wildlife Act.
- BC Parks will issue a Park Use Permit to BC Environment to allow trapping on the registered trapline within the Park.

The parties may form a committee to address the identified aboriginal interests, or aboriginal issues generally.

In addition to the above specified activities, the T'silhqot'in People of Xení and BC Parks will work together to address other issues as they arise; including, but not limited to:

- (1) The identification of other traditional activities and interests of the T'silhqot'in People of Xení within the Park; and
- (2) The exercise of any identified traditional activities; and
- (3) Employment opportunities for members of T'silhqot'in People of Xení in relation to the Park.

# **Appendix G**

## **Zoning in BC Parks**

	<b>Intensive Recreation</b>	<b>Natural Environment</b>
OBJECTIVE	To provide for a variety of readily accessible, facility-oriented outdoor recreation opportunities.	To protect scenic values and to provide for backcountry recreation opportunities in a largely undisturbed natural environment.
USE LEVEL	Relatively high density and long duration types of use.	Relatively low use but higher levels in association with nodes of activity or access.
MEANS OF ACCESS	All-weather public roads or other types of access where use levels are high (see "Impacts" below).	Mechanized (power-boats, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles), non-mechanized (foot, horse, canoe, bicycle). Aircraft and motorboat access to drop-off and pickup points will be permitted.
LOCATION	Contiguous with all-weather roads and covering immediate areas, modified landscapes or other high-use areas.	Removed from all-weather roads but easily accessible on a day-use basis. Accessible by mechanized means such as boat or plane.
SIZE OF ZONE	Small; usually less than 2,000 ha.	Can range from small to large.
BOUNDARY DEFINITION	Includes areas of high facility development in concentrated areas.	Boundaries should consider limits of activity/facility areas relative to ecosystem characteristics and features.
RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES	Vehicle camping, picnicking, beach activities, power-boating, canoeing, kayaking, strolling, historic and nature appreciation, fishing, snow play, downhill and cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, specialized activities.	Walk-in/boat-in camping, power-boating, hunting, canoeing, kayaking, backpacking, historic and nature appreciation, fishing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, river rafting, horseback riding, heli-skiing, heli-hiking, and specialized activities.

Special Feature	Wilderness Recreation	Wilderness Conservation
To protect and present significant natural or cultural resources, features or processes because of their special character, fragility and heritage values.	To protect a remote, undisturbed natural landscape and to provide backcountry recreation opportunities dependent on a pristine environment where air access may be permitted to designated sites.	To protect a remote, undisturbed natural landscape and to provide unassisted backcountry recreation opportunities dependent on a pristine environment where no motorized activities will be allowed.
Generally low.	Very low use, to provide solitary experiences and a wilderness atmosphere. Use may be controlled to protect the environment.	Very low use, to provide solitary experiences and a wilderness atmosphere. Use may be controlled to protect the environment.
Various; may require special access permit.	Non-mechanized; except may permit low frequency air access to designated sites; foot, canoe (horses may be permitted).	Non-mechanized (no air access); foot, canoe (horses may be permitted).
Determined by location of special resources; may be surrounded by or next to any of the other zones.	Remote; generally not visited on a day-use basis.	Remote; not easily visited on a day-use basis.
Small; usually less than 2000 hectares.	Large; greater than 5,000 ha.	Large; greater than 5,000 ha.
Area defined by biophysical characteristics or the nature and extent of cultural resources (adequate to afford protection).	Defined by ecosystem limits and geographic features. Boundaries will encompass areas of visitor interest for specific activities supported by air access. Will be designated under the <i>Park Act</i> .	Defined by ecosystem limits and geographic features. Will be designated under the <i>Park Act</i> .
Sight-seeing, historic and nature appreciation. May be subject to temporary closures or permanently restricted access.	Backpacking, canoeing, kayaking, river rafting, nature and historic appreciation, hunting, fishing, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, horseback riding, specialized activities (e.g. caving, climbing).	Backpacking, canoeing, kayaking, river rafting, nature and historic appreciation, fishing, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, horseback riding, specialized activities (e.g. caving, climbing).

	<b>Intensive Recreation</b>	<b>Natural Environment</b>
<b>FACILITIES</b>	<p>May be intensely developed for user convenience.</p> <p>Campgrounds, landscaped picnic/play areas, trail, accommodation or interpretive buildings, boat launches; administrative buildings, service campgrounds, gravel pits, disposal sites, wood lots, parking lots, etc.</p>	<p>Moderately developed for user convenience. Trails, walk-in/boat-in campsites, shelters; accommodation buildings may be permitted; facilities for motorized access, e.g. docks, landing strips, fuel storage, etc.</p>
<b>IMPACTS ON NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>	<p>Includes natural resource features and phenomena in a primarily natural state but where human presence may be readily visible both through the existence of recreation facilities and of people using the zone.</p> <p>Includes areas of high facility development with significant impact on concentrated areas.</p>	<p>Area where human presence on the land is not normally visible, facility development limited to relatively small areas. Facilities are visually compatible with natural setting.</p>
<b>MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES</b>	<p>Oriented toward maintaining a high quality recreation experience. Intensive management of resource and/or control of visitor activities.</p> <p>Operational facilities designed for efficient operation while remaining unobtrusive to the park visitor.</p>	<p>Oriented to maintaining a natural environment and to providing a high quality recreation experience. Visitor access may be restricted to preserve the recreation experience or to limit impacts. Separation of less compatible recreational activities and transportation modes.</p> <p>Designation of transportation may be necessary to avoid potential conflicts (e.g. horse trails, cycle paths, hiking trails).</p>
<b>EXAMPLES OF ZONING</b>	<p>Campground in Rath Trevor Beach Park; Gibson Pass ski areas in E.C. Manning Park.</p>	<p>Core area in Cathedral Park; North beach in Naikoon Park.</p>

Special Feature	Wilderness Recreation	Wilderness Conservation
Interpretive facilities only, resources are to be protected.	Minimal facility development. Limited development for user convenience and safety, and protection of the environment, e.g. trails, primitive campsites, etc. Some basic facilities at access nodes, e.g. dock, primitive shelter, etc.	None.
None; resources to be maintained unimpaired.	Natural area generally free of evidence of modern human beings. Evidence of human presence is confined to specific facility sites. Facilities are visually compatible with natural setting.	Natural area generally free of evidence of modern human beings.
High level of management protection with ongoing monitoring. Oriented to maintaining resources and, where appropriate, a high quality recreational and interpretive experience. Active or passive management depending on size, location, and nature of the resource. Visitor access may be restricted to preserve the recreation experience and to limit impacts.	Oriented to protecting a pristine environment. Management actions are minimal and not evident. Managed to ensure low visitor use levels. Visitor access may be restricted to protect the natural environment and visitor experience.	Oriented to protecting a pristine environment. Management actions are minimal and not evident. Managed to ensure low visitor use levels. Visitor access may be restricted to protect the natural environment and visitor experience.
Tidepools in Botanical Beach Park; Sunshine Meadows in Mount Assiniboine Park.	Quanchus Mountains Wilderness in Tweedsmuir Park; Wilderness Zone in Spatsizi Park.	Central Valhallas Wilderness in Valhalla Park; Garibaldi Park Nature Conservancy area.

# **Appendix H**

## **Management Units**

## Introduction

This section provides a description of the values, states key considerations based on geographic units, known as management units, and characterizes the management actions specific to that management unit. These management units serve to break up the larger zones into more manageable sizes. In defining a management unit, the Subcommittee looked at the values located there and the access to those values.

These tables reflect the more detailed discussion that occurred amongst the Subcommittee as they were developing the plan. Some specific management directions were agreed to for certain management units and are recorded in these tables.

Ts'il?os Provincial Park is divided into eight units: Tullin, Tsuniah, Ts'il?os; Yohetta/Tchaikazan; Lord River; Stikelan South; South Chilko Lake; North Chilko Lake (Figure 5).



# Ts'il'os Provincial Park Management Units

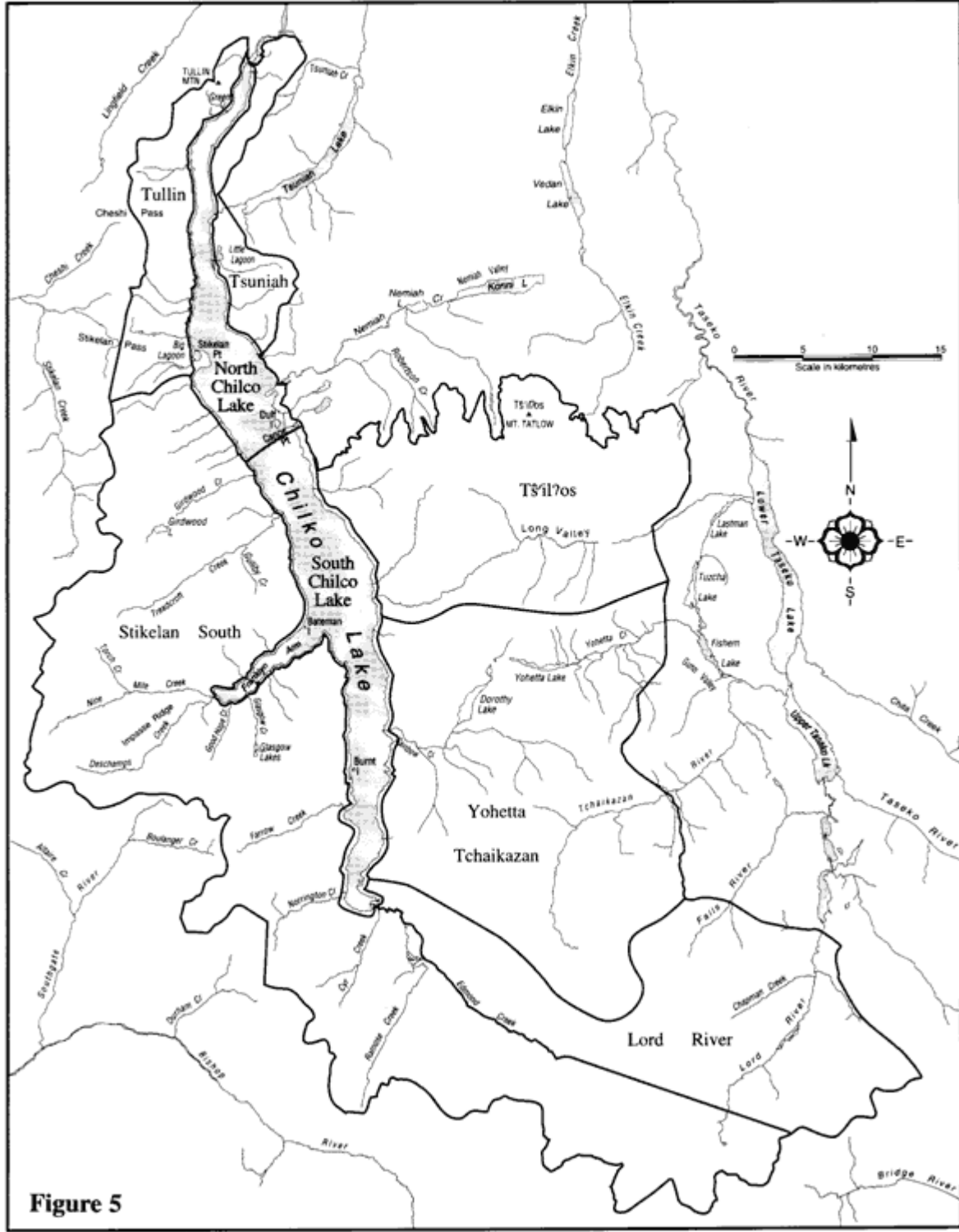


Figure 5

## Ts'il?os Unit

<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· includes northern portion of the park south of the Nemiah Valley and includes Mount Ts'il?os Long Valley.</li> <li>· a small portion zoned Special Feature, around Mount Ts'il?os in recognition of its cultural and spiritual significance.</li> <li>· remainder of Ts'il?os Unit is zoned Wilderness Recreation, in recognition of its natural values, remote backcountry recreation opportunities, and wilderness qualities.</li> <li>· occupies approximately 15% of the park or 34,000 ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Ecosystem Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· contains Biogeoclimatic zones of Alpine Tundra, Engelmann Spruce - Subalpine Fir, Montane Spruce, Interior Douglas Fir.</li> <li>· Ts'il?os area is a glaciated, rugged mountain ridge of more than 3000 metres with extensive dry alpine plant communities; deeply-incised gullies; alpine tarns.</li> <li>· Long Valley is a heavily-wooded, high-elevation valley with high-elevation (1,645 metres) wetlands.</li> <li>· wildlife that occurs here includes: goat, sheep, mule deer, grizzly bear, black bear, moose, wolverine, wolf, marmot, lynx, martin, fisher, cougar, beaver.</li> <li>· fish species that occur in this unit include Dolly Varden (bull trout).</li> <li>· wetlands, including sedge fens and marshes draining to Chilko and Taseko Lakes.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· food gathering sites</li> <li>· graveyards</li> <li>· Ts'il?os</li> </ul>
<b>Outdoor Recreation Features</b>	Rolling alpine ridges, Ts'il?os , Dolly Lakes, Long Valley.
<b>Access</b>	No road in unit, access by routes on foot or on horse; by water in boat. No helicopter landing will be permitted in this unit in respect to the spirituality of the area to the Nemiah.
<b>Key Considerations - Conservation</b>	Dolly Lake; dry alpine plant communities; meadows
<b>Key Considerations - Cultural</b>	Ts'il?os ; traditional use sites; grave sites.
<b>Key Recreation Activities</b>	Hiking, horse riding, guide outfitting, hunting, fishing, skiing, wildlife viewing, photography, nature study.
<b>Other considerations</b>	Guide outfitters; grazing tenures; recreation guides.
<b>Conservation Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· A bear management plan will be developed in collaboration with BC Environment to address potential bear and visitor conflicts.</li> <li>· Bighorn sheep will be monitored closely to ensure a healthy population.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Red and blue listed species will be monitored with BC Environment. Species plans for wildlife and fish will be developed where needed to</li> </ul>

	<p>address population levels, habitat and harvest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· All alpine lakes will be maintained in natural state. Barren lakes will not be stocked.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· An inventory and assessment of cultural resources will be conducted in collaboration with Xeni Gwet'in. Management strategies for identified heritage sites will be developed.</li> <li>· The climbing of peaks of Ts'il'os is not allowed. Education and interpretation for hikers and climbers is required.</li> </ul>
<b>Recreation Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Education and information will be provided to park visitors on the significance of Ts'il'os and to respect the Xeni Gwet'in's wishes not to climb the mountain.</li> <li>· Mountain biking is not allowed in this unit.</li> <li>· No campgrounds will be developed in this unit, but basic facilities may be provided to protect the environment.</li> <li>· Trails will be user-maintained. BC Parks will assist in trail maintenance problems.</li> <li>· Backcountry conditions will be assessed and use monitored to protect the natural values. If impacts increase, Local Advisory Group will be consulted for application of appropriate management options.</li> <li>· Horse use will be monitored and regulated as necessary to protect the environment. Information on established horse use and travel will be prepared to minimize conflict between users. A forage assessment will be undertaken in frequently used areas.</li> <li>· Backcountry conditions will be assessed and use monitored to protect natural values. A backcountry management plan will set limits of use using indicators of acceptable impacts.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Commercial helicopter access is not allowed except for emergencies. There are no designated landing sites in consideration of spiritual nature of the area.</li> <li>· Fixed-wing access has no landing sites identified in this Unit, and therefore, is not allowed.</li> <li>· Only licensed activities will be permitted to have snowmobile and ATV access. All other activities are prohibited.</li> <li>· Existing guide outfitters, angle guides and trappers guides will be authorized by park use permit. BC Parks will work with BC Environment for any changes with angle guides and guide outfitters.</li> <li>· Pre-existing historical backcountry recreation operators will be authorized by park use permit. Optimal number of user-days will be determined before issuing new permits. Quotas may be set for commercial guides and a limit set on public when monitoring shows the carrying capacity is close to being exceeded.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Existing grazing permits will be managed by the Forest Service. BC Parks will work with the Forest Service to ensure that range</li> </ul>

	<p>management plans are prepared, that livestock grazing is managed and monitored so that grazing and grassland communities are sustainable and damage is minimized. Grazing activity will not be expanded from the June 1991 allotted animal unit months.</p>
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# Yohetta Tchaikazan Unit

<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· includes the central portion of the park east of Chilko Lake and encompasses the Yohetta Valley, Tchaikazan Valley, Mt. Goddard, Spectrum Pass.</li> <li>· zoned Wilderness Recreation in recognition of its high recreation values in a remote backcountry setting and key conservation values.</li> <li>· occupies approximately 20% of the park or 45,000 ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Ecosystem Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· contains Biogeoclimatic zones of Alpine Tundra, Engelmann Spruce - Subalpine Fir, Montane Spruce, Interior Douglas Fir.</li> <li>· wildlife that occurs here includes: goat, sheep, grizzly bear, mule deer, wolverine, martin, fisher, cougar, wolf, coyote.</li> <li>· Tchaikazan - granitic peaks, glaciated valley, large and small glaciers, eroded peaks, broad outwash valley with braided river, fens, long alpine ridges, high passes, moraines.</li> <li>· Yohetta - lakes and wetlands, east-west valley, mountainous ridges, aspen groves.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· food gathering, hunting and fishing sites</li> <li>· grave sites</li> <li>· trapper's cabin</li> </ul>
<b>Outdoor Recreation Features</b>	Tchaikazan Valley, Yohetta Valley, Yohetta Lake, Dorothy Lake, Rainbow Lake, alpine passes, glaciers.
<b>Access</b>	Roadless, relatively easy access by routes on foot or on horse from the Lord River Mining Road, from Chilko Lake via the Rainbow Creek trail. This area is also accessed by float plane, or by helicopter.
<b>Key Considerations - Conservation</b>	Wetlands; Harlequin duck nesting habitat; alpine plant communities; sheep population, habitat and migration routes; grizzly population and habitat; mule deer population, habitat and migration routes; falcons; high-elevation grasslands; lamb rearing areas.
<b>Key Considerations - Cultural</b>	Traditional use sites; grave sites.
<b>Key Recreation Activities</b>	Hiking, climbing, horse riding, guide outfitting, hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, photography, ski touring, snowshoeing.
<b>Other considerations</b>	Guide outfitters; grazing tenures; recreation guides; residential leases; trapping; helicopters.
<b>Conservation Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· A bear management plan will be developed in collaboration with BC Environment to address potential bear and visitor conflicts.</li> <li>· Bighorn sheep will be monitored closely to ensure a healthy population.</li> <li>· Red and blue listed species will be monitored with BC Environment. Species plans for wildlife and fish will be developed where needed to address population levels, habitat and harvest.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· All alpine lakes will be maintained in natural state. Barren lakes will</li> </ul>

	<p>not be stocked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The park's limited wetlands will be protected to maintain the natural environment and the diverse bird populations.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· An inventory and assessment of cultural resources will be conducted in collaboration with Xeni Gwet'in. Management strategies for identified heritage sites will be developed.</li> </ul>
<b>Recreation Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The Yohetta and Tchaikazan loop trail and trails to Rainbow Lake and Rainbow cabin will be maintained by BC Parks as primitive trails or routes. The rest of the trails will be user-maintained. BC Parks will assist in trail maintenance problems.</li> <li>· Mountain biking is permitted in Yohetta as far as the west end of Yohetta Lake (Olson's cabin). Horses and hikers have priority.</li> <li>· Motor boats are not allowed, given the backcountry setting. Long-term residential leaseholders will be given permit to operate motorboats for transportation only.</li> <li>· Campgrounds will not be developed in this unit, but basic facilities may be provided to protect the environment.</li> <li>· Horse use will be monitored and regulated as necessary to protect the environment. Information on established horse use and travel will be prepared to minimize conflict between users. A forage assessment will be undertaken in frequently used areas.</li> <li>· Backcountry conditions will be assessed and use monitored to protect the natural values. A backcountry management plan will set limits of use using indicators of acceptable impacts. If impacts increase, Local Advisory Group will be consulted for application of appropriate management options.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· BC Parks will maintain close contact with the Local Advisory Group in the management of the Taseko Management Zone to ensure the resource development plans address aesthetics, recreation, conservation and wilderness values.</li> <li>· Helicopter access and heli-assisted hiking may occur on a limited basis, taking into account wildlife and recreation values.</li> <li>· Existing guide outfitters, angle guides and trappers will be authorized by park use permit. BC Parks will work with BC Environment for any changes with angle guides and guide outfitters.</li> <li>· Only licensed activities will be permitted snowmobile and ATV access. All other activities are prohibited.</li> <li>· Pre-existing historical backcountry recreation operators will be authorized by park use permit. Optimal number of user-days will be determined before issuing new permits. Quotas may be set for commercial guides and a limit set on public when monitoring shows the carrying capacity is close to being exceeded.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Existing recreation and residential leases will be honoured as leases or park use permits. Leases and permits can be transferred to the immediate family. BC Parks will purchase improvements where</li> </ul>

	<p>agreed to by both parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Residential and recreational lease and permit holders can continue to access their cabins through usual means.</li><li>· Existing grazing permits will be managed by the Forest Service. BC Parks will work with the Forest Service to ensure that range management plans are prepared, that livestock grazing is managed and monitored so that grazing and grassland communities are sustainable and damage is minimized. Grazing activity will not be expanded from the June 1991 allotted animal unit months.</li></ul>
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# Lord River Unit

<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· is the most remote part of the park in the south east corner. It includes Lord River, various peaks and glaciers.</li> <li>· zoned Wilderness Recreation, in recognition of its natural values, backcountry recreation opportunities, and wilderness qualities.</li> <li>· occupies approximately 13% of the park or 31,000 ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Ecosystem Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· contains Biogeoclimatic zones of Alpine Tundra, Engelmann Spruce - Subalpine Fir.</li> <li>· wildlife that occurs here includes: goats, moose, bear, mule deer.</li> <li>· steep-sided glacial valleys, rugged granitic peaks, large glaciers, moraine flats, slide paths, and large, swift glacial streams.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· hunting areas</li> <li>· gathering sites</li> <li>· possible archeological and grave sites</li> </ul>
<b>Outdoor Recreation Features</b>	Lord River, glaciers, mountains.
<b>Access</b>	Relatively difficult access; accessible by foot, canoe and helicopter.
<b>Key Considerations - Conservation</b>	Wetlands, alpine areas.
<b>Key Considerations - Cultural</b>	Traditional use sites
<b>Key Recreation Activities</b>	Hiking, horse riding, guide outfitting, hunting, fishing, ski touring.
<b>Other considerations</b>	Guide outfitters; recreation guides; helicopters.
<b>Conservation Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· A bear management plan will be developed in collaboration with BC Environment to address potential bear and visitor conflicts.</li> <li>· Red and blue listed species will be monitored with BC Environment. Species plans for wildlife and fish will be developed where needed to address population levels, habitat and harvest.</li> <li>· All alpine lakes will be maintained in natural state. Barren lakes will not be stocked.</li> <li>· The park's limited wetlands will be protected to maintain the natural environment and the diverse bird populations.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· An inventory and assessment of cultural resources will be conducted in collaboration with Xeni Gwet'in. Management strategies for identified heritage sites will be developed.</li> </ul>
<b>Recreation Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Small hiking groups are preferred in this unit. Information will be provided to hiking groups regarding the physical and social impacts of large groups in wilderness zones.</li> </ul>



<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· is the most remote part of the park in the south east corner. It includes Lord River, various peaks and glaciers.</li> <li>· zoned Wilderness Recreation, in recognition of its natural values, backcountry recreation opportunities, and wilderness qualities.</li> <li>· occupies approximately 13% of the park or 31,000 ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Ecosystem Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· contains Biogeoclimatic zones of Alpine Tundra, Engelmann Spruce - Subalpine Fir.</li> <li>· wildlife that occurs here includes: goats, moose, bear, mule deer.</li> <li>· steep-sided glacial valleys, rugged granitic peaks, large glaciers, moraine flats, slide paths, and large, swift glacial streams.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· hunting areas</li> <li>· gathering sites</li> <li>· possible archeological and grave sites</li> </ul>
<b>Outdoor Recreation Features</b>	Lord River, glaciers, mountains.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Trails will be user-maintained. BC Parks will assist in trail maintenance problems.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Mountain biking is not allowed in this area.</li> <li>· Backcountry conditions will be assessed and use monitored to protect the natural values. A backcountry management plan will set limits of use using indicators of acceptable impacts. If impacts increase, Local Advisory Group will be consulted for application of appropriate management options.</li> <li>· Horse use will be monitored and regulated as necessary to protect the environment. Information on established horse use and travel will be prepared to minimize conflict between users. A forage assessment will be undertaken in frequently used areas.</li> <li>· Motor boats are not allowed for this unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Only licensed activities will be permitted snowmobile and ATV access. All other activities are prohibited.</li> <li>· Helicopter access and heli-assisted hiking may occur on a limited basis, taking into account sensitive wildlife, recreation, and cultural or spiritual areas.</li> <li>· Existing guide outfitters, angle guides and trappers will be authorized by park use permit. BC Parks will work with BC Environment for any changes with angle guides and guide outfitters.</li> <li>· Pre-existing historical backcountry recreation operators will be authorized by park use permit. Optimal number of user-days will be determined before issuing new permits . Quotas may be set for commercial guides and a limit set on public when monitoring shows the carrying capacity is close to being exceeded.</li> </ul>

## Stikelan South Unit

<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· includes the southwest corner of the park, the west side of Edmond Creek, Franklyn Arm, the Capital Group.</li> <li>· zoned Wilderness Recreation, in recognition of its natural values, backcountry recreation opportunities, and wilderness qualities.</li> <li>· occupies approximately 36% of the park or 85,000 ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Ecosystem Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· contains Biogeoclimatic zones of Alpine Tundra, Engelmann Spruce - Subalpine Fir, Montane Spruce, Interior Douglas Fir, coastal Western Hemlock.</li> <li>· wildlife that occurs here includes: goats, grizzly bear, moose.</li> <li>· extensive glaciation, exposed granitics, high-elevation lakes, rugged talus slopes, limited alpine meadows, steep subalpine slopes.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Grease trading trail to Bute Inlet from the end of Franklyn Arm.</li> <li>· hunting areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Outdoor Recreation Features</b>	Glaciated peaks, Girdwood and Glasgow Lakes, alpine lakes and meadows.
<b>Access</b>	Access by routes on foot or on horse; by boat.
<b>Key Considerations - Conservation</b>	Marmot colonies, salt licks.
<b>Key Considerations - Cultural</b>	Traditional gathering and hunting areas.
<b>Key Recreation Activities</b>	Hiking, horse riding, guide outfitting, hunting, mountaineering.
<b>Other considerations</b>	Guide outfitters; recreation guides; residential lease; trapping cabins; helicopters
<b>Conservation Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· A bear management plan will be developed in collaboration with BC Environment to address potential bear and visitor conflicts.</li> <li>· Red and blue listed species will be monitored with BC Environment. Species plans for wildlife and fish will be developed where needed to address population levels, habitat and harvest.</li> <li>· All alpine lakes will be maintained in natural state. Barren lakes will not be stocked.</li> <li>· The park's limited wetlands will be protected to maintain the natural environment and the diverse bird populations.</li> </ul>

<b>Cultural Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· An inventory and assessment of cultural resources will be conducted in collaboration with Xeni Gwet'in. Management strategies for identified heritage sites will be developed.</li> </ul>
<b>Recreation Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Trails will be user-maintained. BC Parks will assist in trail maintenance problems.</li> <li>· Mountain biking is not allowed in this area.</li> <li>· Horse use will be monitored and regulated as necessary to protect the environment. Information on established horse use and travel will be prepared to minimize conflict between users. A forage assessment will be undertaken in frequently used areas.</li> <li>· Backcountry conditions will be assessed and use monitored to protect the natural values and the desired maximum level of visitors. A backcountry management plan will set limits of use using indicators of acceptable impacts. If impacts increase, Local Advisory Group will be consulted for application of appropriate management options.</li> <li>· Sensitive alpine areas, such as Glasgow and Girdwood Lakes, will be assessed and monitored to ensure the ecological integrity of the area.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Only licensed activities will be permitted snowmobile and ATV access. All other activities are prohibited.</li> <li>· Existing guide outfitters, angle guides and trappers will be authorized by park use permit. BC Parks will work with BC Environment for any changes with angle guides and guide outfitters.</li> <li>· Pre-existing historical backcountry recreation operators will be authorized by park use permit. Optimal number of user-days will be determined before issuing new permits. Quotas may be set for commercial guides and a limit set on public when monitoring shows the carrying capacity is close to being exceeded.</li> <li>· Helicopter access and heli-assisted hiking may occur on a limited basis, taking into account sensitive wildlife, recreation, and cultural or spiritual areas.</li> <li>· Existing recreation and residential leases will be honoured as leases or park use permits. Leases and permits can be transferred to the immediate family. BC Parks will purchase improvements where agreed to by both parties.</li> <li>· Residential and recreational lease and permit holders can continue to access their cabins through usual means.</li> </ul>

# Tullin Unit

<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· includes the most northwest portion of the park, located west of the north end of Chilko Lake and encompasses the Tullin Mountain Trail.</li> <li>· zoned primarily Wilderness Recreation, in recognition of its natural values, backcountry recreation opportunities, and wilderness qualities.</li> <li>· a small portion (surrounding the trail up Tullin Mountain) zoned Natural Environment. This provides a transition from the North Chilko Intensive Recreation Zone to the Tullin Wilderness Recreation Zone.</li> <li>· occupies approximately 5% of the park or 12,000 ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Ecosystem Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· contains Biogeoclimatic zones of Alpine Tundra, Engelmann Spruce - Subalpine Fir, Montane Spruce, Interior Douglas Fir.</li> <li>· wildlife that occurs here includes: grizzly bear, black bear, mule deer, moose, goats.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· gathering areas</li> <li>· hunting areas</li> </ul>
<b>Outdoor Recreation Features</b>	Alpine ridges, Green Lake, viewsapes.
<b>Access</b>	Gravel road from Tatla Lake leads into park at North End campsite, access by routes on foot or on horse; by water in boat; and by helicopter.
<b>Key Considerations - Conservation</b>	Alpine areas
<b>Key Considerations - Cultural</b>	Traditional use sites
<b>Key Recreation Activities</b>	Hiking, horse riding, guide outfitting, hunting, fishing,
<b>Other considerations</b>	Guide outfitters; grazing tenures; recreation guides; helicopters.
<b>Conservation Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· A bear management plan will be developed in collaboration with BC Environment to address potential bear and visitor conflicts.</li> <li>· Red and blue listed species will be monitored with BC Environment. Species plans for wildlife and fish will be developed where needed to address population levels, habitat and harvest.</li> <li>· All alpine lakes will be maintained in natural state. Barren lakes will not be stocked.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· An inventory and assessment of cultural resources will conducted in collaboration with Xeni Gwet'in. Management strategies for identified heritage sites will be developed.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Recreation Management Prescriptions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The Tullin Trail will be maintained to a primitive standard; maintenance problems will be addressed. All other trails will be user-maintained. BC Parks will assist in trail maintenance problems.</li> <li>· Education and informational materials will be developed and distributed to avoid conflicts between bears and people.</li> <li>· Existing levels of use of paragliding is permitted. This activity will be assessed and monitored and may be restricted if becomes an aviation or safety hazard, or has a negative impact on wildlife (e.g. falcons).</li> <li>· Mountain biking is allowed on roads. Information on etiquette and behaviour around horses will be prepared.</li> <li>· Motor boats are not allowed on Green Lake.</li> <li>· Backcountry conditions will be assess and use monitored to protect the natural values. If impacts increase, Local Advisory Group will be consulted for application of appropriate management options.</li> <li>· Horse use will be monitored and regulated as necessary to protect the environment. Information on established horse use and travel will be prepared to minimize conflict between users. A forage assessment will be undertaken in frequently used areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Other Management Prescriptions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Only licensed activities will be permitted snowmobile and ATV access. All other activities are prohibited.</li> <li>· Helicopter access and heli-assisted hiking may occur on a limited basis, taking into account sensitive wildlife, recreation, and cultural or spiritual areas.</li> <li>· Existing guide outfitters, angle guides and trappers will be authorized by park use permit. BC Parks will work with BC Environment for any changes with angle guides and guide outfitters.</li> <li>· Pre-existing historical backcountry recreation operators will be authorized by park use permit. Optimal number of user-days will be determined before issuing new permits . Quotas may be set for commercial guides and a limit set on public when monitoring shows the carrying capacity is close to being exceeded.</li> <li>· Existing grazing permits will be managed by the Forest Service. BC Parks will work with the Forest Service to ensure that range management plans are prepared, that livestock grazing is managed and monitored so that grazing and grassland communities are sustainable and damage is minimized. Grazing activity will not be expanded from the June 1991 allotted animal unit months.</li> <li>· BC Parks will work with the BC Forest Service, BC Environment and forest companies in the development of forest management guidelines for areas adjacent to the park.</li> </ul>

# Tsuniah Unit

<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· includes the most northeastern part of the park, east of Chilko Lake.</li> <li>· protects viewscape from the North End campsite, and east side of the lake.</li> <li>· zoned primarily Wilderness Recreation, in recognition of its natural values, backcountry recreation opportunities, and wilderness qualities.</li> <li>· a small portion (the Tsuniah Lake Road) zoned Natural Environment.</li> <li>· occupies approximately 3% of the park or 7,000 ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Ecosystem Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· contains Biogeoclimatic zones of Alpine Tundra, Engelmann Spruce - Subalpine Fir, Montane Spruce, Interior Douglas Fir.</li> <li>· wildlife that occurs here includes: goats, sheep, mule deer, moose, black bear, grizzly bear.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· campsites</li> <li>· medicinal gathering sites</li> </ul>
<b>Outdoor Recreation Features</b>	Alpine ridges, Douglas-fir stands.
<b>Access</b>	Rough road bisects the unit, additional access by foot or horse.
<b>Key Considerations - Conservation</b>	Little Lagoon, old-growth forests, alpine areas, sheep range and migratory routes, Tsuniah Creek.
<b>Key Considerations - Cultural</b>	Traditional use sites
<b>Key Recreation Activities</b>	Hiking, horse riding, guide outfitting, hunting.
<b>Other considerations</b>	Guide outfitters; grazing tenures; recreation guides; residential leases; trapline.
<b>Conservation Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· A bear management plan will be developed in collaboration with BC Environment to address potential bear and visitor conflicts.</li> <li>· Red and blue listed species will be monitored with BC Environment. Species plans for wildlife and fish will be developed where needed to address population levels, habitat and harvest.</li> <li>· All alpine lakes will be maintained in natural state. Barren lakes will not be stocked.</li> <li>· Sensitive areas, such as old-growth forests and Little Lagoon, will be assessed and monitored to ensure that use does not impact the ecological integrity of the area.</li> <li>· Douglas-fir stands require fire management plan.</li> </ul>

<b>Cultural Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· An inventory and assessment of cultural resources will be conducted in collaboration with Xeni Gwet'in. Management strategies for identified heritage sites will be developed.</li> </ul>
<b>Recreation Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Trails will be user-maintained. BC Parks will assist in trail maintenance problems.</li> <li>· Backcountry conditions will be assessed and use monitored to protect the natural values. If impacts increase, Local Advisory Group will be consulted for application of appropriate management options.</li> <li>· Horse use will be monitored and regulated as necessary to protect the environment. Information on established horse use and travel will be prepared to minimize conflict between users. A forage assessment will be undertaken in frequently used areas.</li> <li>· Mountain biking is allowed on existing roads.</li> <li>· No vehicular camping is allowed along Tsuniah Lake Road; day use only. Assess conditions and monitor site degradation and disposal of human wastes; if the impact is noticeable, refer to Local Advisory Group for appropriate management options.</li> <li>· Day use areas will be monitored for garbage and human wastes disposal. If impacts are noticeable, seek advice from Local Advisory Group on appropriate management options.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Only licensed activities will be permitted snowmobile and ATV access. All other activities are prohibited.</li> <li>· Existing guide outfitters, angle guides and trappers will be authorized by park use permit. BC Parks will work with BC Environment for any changes with angle guides and guide outfitters.</li> <li>· Pre-existing historical backcountry recreation operators will be authorized by park use permit. Optimal number of user-days will be determined before issuing new permits. Quotas may be set for commercial guides and a limit set on public when monitoring shows the carrying capacity is close to being exceeded.</li> <li>· Backcountry conditions will be assessed and use monitored to develop baseline data with which to assess the desired maximum level of visitors. A backcountry management plan will set limits of use using indicators of acceptable impacts.</li> <li>· Management of Department of Fisheries and Oceans' spawning channel is required to address off-road vehicle activity.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· BC Parks will work with the Gwa Najegwaghaten, local residents and Local Advisory Group to establish levels of maintenance to keep the road in a rough but passable condition. If and when an alternative to the Tsuniah Lake Road is developed, investigate opportunities to limit access to the Tsuniah Lake Road. Work with government agencies, such as Ministry of Transportation and Highways and Ministry of Forests, and the Xeni Gwet'in to maintain roads approaching the park in a manner which is consistent with wilderness aspects of the park. New roads should not be considered.</li><li>· Helicopter access and heli-assisted hiking may occur on a limited basis, taking into account sensitive wildlife, recreation, and cultural or spiritual areas.</li><li>· Existing recreation and residential leases will be honoured as leases or park use permits. Leases and permits can be transferred to the immediate family. BC Parks will purchase improvements where agreed to by both parties.</li><li>· Residential and recreational lease and permit holders can continue to access their cabins through usual means.</li><li>· Existing grazing permits will be managed by the Forest Service. BC Parks will work with the Forest Service to ensure that range management plans are prepared, that livestock grazing is managed and monitored so that grazing and grassland communities are sustainable and damage is minimized. Grazing activity will not be expanded from the June 1991 allotted animal unit months.</li><li>· Work with the BC Forest Service, BC Environment and forest companies in the development of forest management guidelines for areas adjacent to the park.</li></ul>
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# North Chilko Lake Unit

<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· includes the lake from the outlet to the Chilko River to just south of the Nemiah Valley campsite (or Movie Site) and Duff Island. Includes both campsites, the shoreline and the area accessed by water.</li> <li>· small areas (Big Lagoon and The Point) zoned as Special Features in recognition of conservation values.</li> <li>· smaller portions in the immediate vicinity of the campsites zoned Intensive Recreation, to provide a camping destination.</li> <li>· lake zoned Natural Environment in recognition that the use of motor boats for safety reasons may preclude a sense of a wilderness recreation opportunity at times.</li> <li>· shoreline zoned Wilderness Recreation in recognition of natural and conservation values, backcountry recreation opportunities and wilderness qualities.</li> <li>· occupies approximately 3% of the park or 7,000 ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Ecosystem Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· large high-elevation nutrient-deficient lake</li> <li>· deep and cold with lake stratifying in mid to late summer</li> <li>· rapid flushing rates</li> <li>· tributaries</li> <li>· riparian areas</li> <li>· lagoons</li> <li>· spawning beaches and streams</li> <li>· wildlife that occurs here: grizzly bears, black bears, moose, mule deer.</li> <li>· fish that occur here: bull trout, rainbow trout, kokanee salmon, whitefish, sockeye salmon.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· food gathering areas</li> <li>· hunting areas</li> <li>· campsites</li> </ul>
<b>Outdoor Recreation Features</b>	<p>Chilko Lake, Big Lagoon, Duff Island, mountain scenery.</p>
<b>Access</b>	<p>Gravel roads at both North End campsite and Movie site; formal boat launch at the North End campsite and informal launch for small boats at the Movie site.</p>
<b>Key Considerations - Conservation</b>	<p>Big Lagoon; salmon spawning and rearing.</p>
<b>Key Considerations - Cultural</b>	<p>Traditional use sites; camping areas.</p>
<b>Key Recreation Activities</b>	<p>Boating, fishing, kayaking, canoeing, day hiking, destination camping, backcountry staging area.</p>
<b>Other considerations</b>	<p>Recreation guides</p>
<b>Conservation Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· A bear management plan will be developed in collaboration with BC Environment to address potential bear and visitor conflicts.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Red and blue listed species will be monitored with BC Environment. Species plans for wildlife and fish will be developed where needed to address population levels, habitat and harvest.</li> <li>· Migratory fish habitat, particularly spawning beaches, will be protected and managed in cooperation with Department of Fisheries and Oceans.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· BC Parks will work with BC Environment and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and operators to monitor and assess impact on fishing pressure to ensure natural fish populations are maintained.</li> <li>· The fertilization program will be reviewed with Department of Fisheries and Oceans and BC Environment. Any continuation of the program will be discussed with the Xeni Gwet'in and the Local Advisory Group.</li> <li>· An aquatic resources inventory plan will be developed in conjunction with Department of Fisheries and Oceans and BC Environment to gain a better understanding of resources, impacts of angling and harvesting, and implications for populations outside the park.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cultural Management Prescriptions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· An inventory and assessment of cultural resources will be conducted in collaboration with Xeni Gwet'in. Management strategies for identified heritage sites will be developed, particularly near campsites.</li> <li>· Heritage impact assessments will be undertaken prior to any development, particularly near the campsites.</li> <li>· The names of the campgrounds will be changed to reflect the natural and cultural history of the area, in consultation with the Xeni and the Local Advisory Group.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recreation Management Prescriptions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Horse use will be monitored and regulated as necessary to protect the environment. Information on established horse use and travel will be prepared to minimize conflict between users. A forage assessment will be undertaken in frequently used areas.</li> <li>· Mountain biking is allowed on existing roads and designated trails. Assessment and monitoring may be required.</li> <li>· Campsites and long-term parking will be redeveloped to maintain aesthetics and provide basic facilities; current level of camping and docking will be maintained. Development plan will be reviewed with Gwa Najegwaghaten and the Local Advisory Group.</li> <li>· Motor-boating is allowed on Chilko Lake, but motor use on Big Lagoon and Little Lagoon is not allowed. On Big Lagoon, guide outfitters will be allowed to use motors to transport supplies. Consider restrictions on horsepower and type of motor to protect wildlife and for public safety.</li> <li>· Level of use by motor boats will be monitored.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Boat launching facilities at the North End will be maintained. Boats can be launched at the Movie Site, but facilities will not be developed.</li> <li>· Houseboats will be monitored and levels of use established according to available campsites and moorage while considering other users such as power boaters, kayakers, and wilderness seekers. BC Parks will work with operator to ensure sewage disposal facilities meet provincial health regulations.</li> <li>· Monitor visitor attendance and satisfaction to determine future development.</li> <li>· To avoid bear-people conflicts, undertake preventative measures such as signing, evacuations or closures of the campsite(s) if bears are active in the area.</li> <li>· Prepare and provide information on fishing regulations at the two campsites, the dangers of Chilko Lake, importance of Big Lagoon (Moose Lagoon) to prevent harassment of wildlife and damage to vegetation, boating etiquette and wilderness ethics, avoid conflicts between bears and people.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Commercial rafting use will continue.</li> <li>· Personal watercraft (e.g., Jet ski, Seadoo) use will be monitored. If boating regulations change to separate personal watercraft from other boats, BC Parks will pursue eliminating use of personal watercraft from park.</li> <li>· Informal campsites used by boaters will be assessed and monitored for site degradation, human waste disposal and garbage. If impact is detected, the Local Advisory Group will be consulted for advice on appropriate management options that are consistent with wilderness character. Only minimal facility development will be undertaken when needed.</li> <li>· No campgrounds will be developed in this unit, but basic facilities may be provided to protect the environment.</li> <li>· Park facilities will be planned in consultation with the communities of North Chilko and Nemiah Valley so that facilities will be in keeping with the character of the area and blend with the natural setting.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Other Management Prescriptions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Only licensed activities will be permitted snowmobile and ATV access. All other activities are prohibited.</li> <li>· Existing guide outfitters, angle guides and trappers guides will be authorized by park use permit. BC Parks will work with BC Environment for any changes with angle guides and guide outfitters.</li> <li>· Pre-existing historical backcountry recreation operators will be authorized by park use permit. Optimal number of user-days will be determined before issuing new permits . Quotas may be set for commercial guides and a limit set on public when monitoring shows the carrying capacity is close to being exceeded.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Backcountry conditions will be assessed and use monitored to develop baseline data with which to assess the desired maximum level of visitors. A backcountry management plan will set limits of use using indicators of acceptable impacts.</li> <li>· Helicopter access and heli-assisted hiking may occur on a limited basis.</li> <li>· Existing grazing permits will be managed by the Forest Service. BC Parks will work with the Forest Service to ensure that range management plans are prepared, that livestock grazing is managed and monitored so that grazing and grassland communities are sustainable and damage is minimized. Grazing activity will not be expanded from the June 1991 allotted animal unit months.</li> </ul>

## South Chilko Lake Unit

<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· the most southerly extent of the lake. Includes the shoreline and the areas accessed by water.</li> <li>· lake zoned Natural Environment in recognition of the need to use power boats, given the scale and danger of sudden winds.</li> <li>· shoreline zoned Wilderness Recreation in recognition of natural and conservation values, backcountry recreation opportunities and wilderness qualities.</li> <li>· occupies approximately 5% of the park or 12,000 ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Ecosystem Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· large high-elevation nutrient-deficient lake</li> <li>· deep and cold with lake stratifying in mid to late summer</li> <li>· rapid flushing rates</li> <li>· tributaries</li> <li>· riparian areas</li> <li>· spawning beaches and streams</li> <li>· wildlife that occurs here: grizzly bears, black bears, moose, mule deer.</li> <li>· fish that occur here: bull trout, rainbow trout, kokanee salmon, sockeye salmon, whitefish.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Descriptors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· fishing and food gathering areas</li> </ul>
<b>Outdoor Recreation Features</b>	Chilko Lake, Norrington Creek, Farrow Creek, Franklyn Arm, Bateman Island, Burnt Island, Capital Group, Edmond Creek, sandy beaches, mountain scenery, public cabin at Rainbow Creek.
<b>Access</b>	Gravel roads at both North End campsite and Movie site; formal launching facilities at North End and informal launching for small boats at Movie site.
<b>Key Considerations - Conservation</b>	Salmon spawning beaches
<b>Key Considerations - Cultural</b>	Traditional use sites
<b>Key Recreation Activities</b>	Access to backcountry hiking, backpacking, and mountaineering, boating, fishing, kayaking, canoeing.
<b>Other considerations</b>	Recreation guides, access to residential lease.
<b>Conservation Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· A bear management plan will be developed in collaboration with BC Environment to address potential bear and visitor conflicts.</li> <li>· Red and blue listed species, such as bull trout, will be monitored with BC Environment. Species plans for wildlife and fish will be developed where needed to address population levels, habitat and harvest.</li> <li>· Migratory fish habitat, particularly spawning beaches, will be protected and cooperatively managed with Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and BC Environment.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The fertilization program will be assessed with Department of Fisheries and Oceans and BC Environment. Any continuation of the program will be discussed with the Xeni Gwet'in and the Local Advisory Group.</li> <li>· An aquatic resources inventory plan will be developed in conjunction with Department of Fisheries and Oceans and BC Environment to gain a</li> </ul>

	<p>better understanding of resources, impacts of angling and harvesting, and implications for populations outside the park.</p>
<b>Cultural Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· An inventory and assessment of cultural resources will be conducted in collaboration with Xeni Gwet'in. Management strategies for identified heritage sites will be developed.</li> </ul>
<b>Recreation Management Prescriptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Mountain biking is not allowed in this area.</li> <li>· Trails will be user-maintained. BC Parks will assist in trail maintenance problems.</li> <li>· Backcountry conditions will be assessed and use monitored to protect the natural values. If impacts increase, Local Advisory Group will be consulted for application of appropriate management options.</li> <li>· Horse use will be monitored and regulated as necessary to protect the environment. Information on established horse use and travel will be prepared to minimize conflict between users. A forage assessment will be undertaken in frequently used areas.</li> <li>· Guidelines for public use of Rainbow Cabin will be developed.</li> <li>· Levels of use by motor boats will be monitored.</li> <li>· Information will be developed for the safety of canoeists and kayakers, boating etiquette and wilderness ethics.</li> <li>· Houseboats will be monitored and levels of use established according to available campsites and moorage while considering other users such as power boaters, kayakers, and wilderness seekers. BC Parks will work with operators to ensure sewage disposal facilities meet provincial health regulations.</li> <li>· Angling pressures will be assessed and monitored in conjunction with BC Environment and Department of Fisheries and Oceans to ensure natural fish populations are maintained.</li> <li>· Personal watercraft (e.g., Jet ski, Seadoo) use will be monitored. If boating regulations change to separate personal watercraft from other boats, BC Parks will pursue eliminating use of personal watercraft from park.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Informal campsites used by boaters will be assessed and monitored for site degradation, human waste disposal and garbage. If impact is detected, the Local Advisory Group will be consulted for advice on appropriate management options that are consistent with wilderness character. Only minimal facility development will be undertaken when needed.</li> <li>· No campgrounds will be developed in this unit, but basic facilities may be provided to protect the environment.</li> <li>· Only licensed activities will be permitted snowmobile and ATV access. All other activities are prohibited.</li> <li>· Existing guide outfitters, angle guides and trappers will be authorized by park use permit. BC Parks will work with BC Environment for any changes with angle guides and guide outfitters.</li> <li>· Pre-existing historical backcountry recreation operators will be</li> </ul>

authorized by park use permit. Optimal number of user-days will be determined before issuing new permits . Quotas may be set for commercial guides and a limit set on public when monitoring shows the carrying capacity is close to being exceeded.

- Existing recreation and residential leases will be honoured as leases or park use permits. Leases and permits can be transferred to the immediate family. BC Parks will purchase improvements where agreed to by both parties.
- Residential and recreational lease and permit holders can continue to access their cabins through usual means.

# **Appendix I**

## **Minority Report**

December 5, 1996

Chair and Committee Members,  
Ts'il-os Provincial Park Local Advisory Group  
c/o Scott Benton, BC Parks  
181 first Ave  
William Lake, B.C. V2G 1Y8

Re: **Kerr minority report**

Dear Chair and Committee Members:

Our interests concerning wilderness conservation in Ts'il-os Provincial Park have not been met. There is "significant difference" between our needs and those of others on the committee. Therefore, we cannot agree to the Ts'il-os Master Plan document. We regret that this matter could not be dealt with in committee.

Ts'il-os Provincial Park sub-committee Procedural Guidelines, (April 1995)

**Item 5.9 Consensus Decision Making:**

Should only one or a very few participants be in the position of preventing a consensus being reached, they shall have the responsibility to either show why they are negatively affected by a situation or that the matter is one of such principle that they must prevent consensus. ...Participants have the option of a verbal explanation or may provide a written statement to the group.

**Item 5.10 Dispute Resolution**

- From time to time, there may be points of disagreement in the management plan. If a dispute cannot be resolved through in-depth analysis, affected interests should pursue consensus on the precise nature of the disagreement and how the disagreement should be resolved.
- Members must be prepared to deal with disputes within the process.
- Mechanisms for resolving a dispute, in escalating order, include: Local Advisory Group, third party mediator, Assistant Deputy Minister of Parks.

**RATIONALE FOR ACTION:**

British Columbia's Protected Areas Strategy states:

The first priority in the use and management of protected areas is to protect their ecological viability and integrity. <sup>1</sup>

British Columbia's Parks policy, Striking the Balance states:

- The Act clearly states that the park system will both protect the natural environment and provide recreation opportunities ... so that the recreation/conservation balance is maintained throughout the park.
- Protecting and enhancing the natural resources of a park is foremost. <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Province of BC. 1993. Protected Areas Strategy. p.6.

<sup>2</sup> BC Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks. (MELP) 1991. Striking the Balance. pp.9,13.



The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan established 17 new protected areas. These protected areas should adhere to the principles specified by the Protected Areas Strategy and comply with BC Parks policy. As humans do not fully comprehend the intricacies of nature, we must acknowledge that we can never be completely successful in our attempts to "manage" for biodiversity. Therefore, we as a society must exercise some humility and keep our hands off some portion of our children's inheritance. It is essential that a substantial portion of these new protected areas be clearly designated either as Wilderness Conservation Zones or Nature Conservancy Areas under the Park Act.

Although Ts'il-os Park is designated a "protected area," there is no specific guarantee to ensure that any/some of those values the park was created to protect will, in fact, be preserved. Over time, as public attitudes change or as various tenures expire, these values *may* receive strict preservation status, but in the short term, these particular values will probably be "consumed," as has already occurred in other parks, such as Banff. In The Economics of Protected Areas, John Dixon and Paul Sherman make the point that park designation is only the first step toward protection of important natural areas.

There is heavy pressure for private development of selected resources in both existing and proposed protected areas. The results of such development are usually degradation and loss of integrity of these areas. ...[I]t is essential to design and implement management practices that will effectively protect the resources of the area. <sup>3</sup>

It is not enough simply to label areas "protected" and then allow them to be eaten away by recreation and other consumptive interests. To do so is to hand our children an "IOU" for biodiversity. That is unacceptable. As Herman Daly, an economist for the World Bank, emphasizes:

Each generation should inherit a stock of natural capital assets no less than the stock of such assets inherited by the previous generation

The Chilko Lake Study Team activity matrix states:

HUNTING IS RESTRICTED IN CHILKO LAKE PROTECTED AREA [Ts'il-os Provincial Park] subject to existing regulations; possible requirement of limited entry areas and guide quotas to be specified in the management plan.

We point out that hunting is banned in portions of other large provincial parks, i.e., Nature Conservancy areas of Tweedsmuir, Wells Gray, Garibaldi, Strathcona, and Monkman where " [i]n the Wilderness Conservation Zone, guide-outfitting will be recognized as a non-conforming use [to be eliminated over time]."<sup>4</sup> Although the Chilko Lake Study indicates that hunting will occur, it does not preclude the possibility of limiting such activity to certain portions of the park and restricting it from others.

During the Ts'il-os Master Planning process, the sub-committee refused to consider any portion of the protected area being zoned for Wilderness Conservation. The Chilko Lake Study and the subsequent Ts'il-os Provincial

<sup>3</sup> Dixon, J. and P. Sherman. 1990. The Economics of Protected Areas: A New Look at Benefits and Costs. Washington, DC: Island Press. p.194.

<sup>4</sup> BC MELP. 1993. Monkman Provincial Park Master Plan DRAFT. p 23.

Park Master Plan DRAFT incorporate the values of *some* local "stakeholders." At question is whether the Ts'il-os Master Plan reflects the values of BC citizens *as a whole*. Recent studies prepared for the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks emphasize: (1) the importance of environmental enhancement/wilderness preservation to the provincial economy,<sup>5,6</sup> (2) the extent to which preservation attitudes are held by British Columbians, Canadians, and international tourists.<sup>7</sup> For instance:

The Coopers & Lybrand study reaffirms the observations of Roessler and McDaniels concerning the importance of "existence value," and also advances the notion of "option value," which suggests that "[I]t may be worthwhile to preserve a resource for future use rather than using it now." <sup>8</sup> [our emphasis]

About 5 in 10 respondents indicated that having designated wilderness is very important to them. ...**Respondents felt the most important benefits of having more designated wilderness was for the protection of wildlife, the preservation of representative natural areas.**<sup>9</sup>

**The primary feature which is important to the ecotourism traveller is the natural setting.**<sup>10</sup>

Wildlife viewing is one of the most popular ecotourism activities enjoyed by tourists.<sup>11</sup>

If no portion of Ts'il-os Park is specifically zoned Wilderness Conservation or designated as a Nature Conservancy Area, then protection of natural values will be severely compromised. Trophy hunting, for example, has an impact on the demographic and genetic diversity of the targeted wildlife populations. Some aspects of commercial backcountry recreation activities have an impact on the wilderness experience. In order to ensure an equitable balance between recreation and conservation there must be portions of the park that are kept free of these impacts. If protection is not a priority in this protected area, then the status of protected areas throughout BC is at risk. Is this a risk BC can afford? BC's reputation as a responsible member of the world community is in doubt, despite the province's rhetoric:

BC recognizes its obligations under international law. ...We are committed to preserving the biodiversity within our borders and to being world leaders in sustainability. <sup>12</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Coopers and Lybrand Consulting. 1995. Economic Benefits of BC Parks. Updated 1996. Current and Future Economic Benefits of BC Parks. Victoria, BC: BC MELP.

Hutton, T. 1995. Economic Implications of Environmental Enhancement: A Review and Interpretation of the Contemporary Literature. Victoria, BC: BC MELP.

BC MELP. 1995. New Directions in Economics: Ecological Economics Systemic Balance. Proceedings of Policy Forum.

<sup>6</sup> Roessler, C. and T. McDaniels. 1994. A Taxonomy and Elaboration of Wilderness Preservation Values. Vancouver, BC: UBC Centre for Human Settlements/School of Community and Regional Planning.

<sup>7</sup> HLA and ARA Consulting. 1995. Ecotourism-Nature/Adventure/Culture: Alberta and BC Market Demand Assessment. Victoria, BC: BC MELP.

BC MELP. 1994. Wilderness Issues in BC: Preliminary Results of a 1993 Province Wide Survey of BC Households.

<sup>8</sup> Hutton, T. 1995. *op. cit.* p.35.

<sup>9</sup> BC MELP. 1994. *op. cit.* pp.1, 2.

<sup>10</sup> HLA and ARA Consulting. 1995. *op. cit.* Main Report, p.3-14.

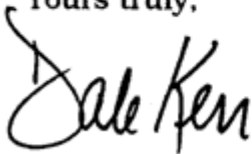
<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* Detailed Look at two Popular Activities: Wildlife Viewing and Cultural Experiences. p.2-1.

<sup>12</sup> BC Land Use Coordination Office. n.d. BC's Global Heritage.

In order to convince the global community that it can deliver on its promises of the Timber Supply Review (AAC), the Forest Practice Code, Land Use Plans (CORE) and the Protected Areas Strategy, BC must guarantee protection of biodiversity. A global policy stance demands global accountability.

We believe that protection of viable representative ecosystems and wilderness conservation within Ts'il-os Park is not going to happen. Where is the balance between protection and recreation? If there is no balance in this Master Plan for Ts'il-os, what assurance do we have of there being any in the other 17 new protected areas? None. We have no alternative but to withhold consensus on principle.

Yours truly,



Dale & John Kerr

