

# MANAGEMENT PLAN

June 2007



for Beaver Creek  
Provincial Park



Ministry of Environment,  
Environmental Stewardship  
Division

Beaver Creek Provincial Park

# MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared by  
Kootenay Region  
Environmental Stewardship Division



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Beaver Creek  
Provincial Park

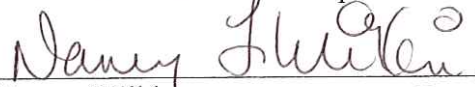
# Management Plan

Approved by:



Wayne Stetski Regional Manager  
Environmental Stewardship Division

Date: February 28/07



Nancy Wilkin  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Environmental Stewardship Division

Date: July 2/07.

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# Acknowledgements

A variety of stakeholders, local organizations, recreation advocates, individuals, and First Nations have contributed to the preparation of this management plan. The Environmental Stewardship Division would like to give special recognition to the Kiwanis Club of Trail that provided helpful direction throughout the planning process.

The planning process has been coordinated by Greg Chin (Planning Section Head) and assisted by the following people: Gary Price (Ecosystem Officer), Dan Harlow (Castlegar Area Supervisor), Wayne Stetski (Regional Manager). Administrative support was provided by Heather Butler, Livia Collier and Karen Markus.

# Executive Summary

This management plan establishes objectives and strategies for the long-term management of Beaver Creek Provincial Park for the next 15-20 years. It is intended to provide strategic direction and guidance for park managers and anyone interested in the management and stewardship of this park.

## Significant Initiatives

The management vision for Beaver Creek Provincial Park is to continue to manage the park as a multi-purpose park for conservation and recreation with an increased emphasis on managing to protect species at risk and cultural heritage values. Beaver Creek Provincial Park has provincially significant ecological values and will continue to protect a number of endangered and threatened species. It provides significant community recreation opportunities and supports local tourism. As well, the park holds regionally significant cultural values and protects pre-contact artifacts.

Management strategies for natural and cultural values include:

- Designating fragile sites such as fish habitat, snake habitat and archaeological sites as special features zones;
- Restoring riparian vegetation along parts of Beaver Creek;
- Managing invasive weeds through inventories and eradication strategies;
- Developing vegetation and fire management plans; and,
- Working in concert with First Nations to protect and manage archaeological sites.

Management strategies for outdoor recreation opportunities include:

- Identifying public safety hazards ( danger trees and structure hazards);
- Implementing proposed infrastructure improvements to campground and day use trailhead;
- Implementing a “poop & scoop” (for dog walkers) program;
- Monitoring the impacts of recreation on park values, such as trail erosion, effects of mountain bikes, and trail proliferation;
- Periodically re-evaluate the effects of camping and day-use on conservation values, especially within the immediately surrounding the Intensive Recreation Zone;
- Developing a simple interpretive and environmental education program focused on the protection of park values including its history, First Nations values, conservation values, multiple-use nature of the area, and visitor safety; and
- Maintaining cooperative management relationships with local clubs, government, and individuals; and restricting incompatible recreational uses including motorized recreation.



# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 Management Planning Process

A management plan is a document prepared to guide a park's management for the future. It sets objectives and strategies for conservation, development, interpretation, and operation of the park. This plan relies on current information relating to park values obtained from the background report. Additional information is gathered from park managers, government agencies, public interest groups, First Nations and from the public. It is important to be familiar with the background report to fully understand this plan.

Preparation of a management plan involves a thorough analysis of the overall goals of the park, levels of use, and management objectives. Through this process, various options for managing the park are developed and assessed.

The Environmental Stewardship Division prepares management plans with a high degree of public involvement. The general public and public interest groups have opportunities to provide input through a variety of means, including public meetings and mail-outs. The management plan for Beaver Creek Provincial Park has been prepared with involvement from the public, government agencies, First Nations and stakeholder groups (public comments summarized in Appendix 5). Additional information was also gathered from a number of provincial, regional, and site-specific planning initiatives including the Protected Areas Strategy (1993), BC Parks Legacy Panel Report (1999), and the Beaver Creek Provincial Park Background Report (2000).

The plan focuses on management issues, objectives, and recommended strategies. There are five main sections in this document:

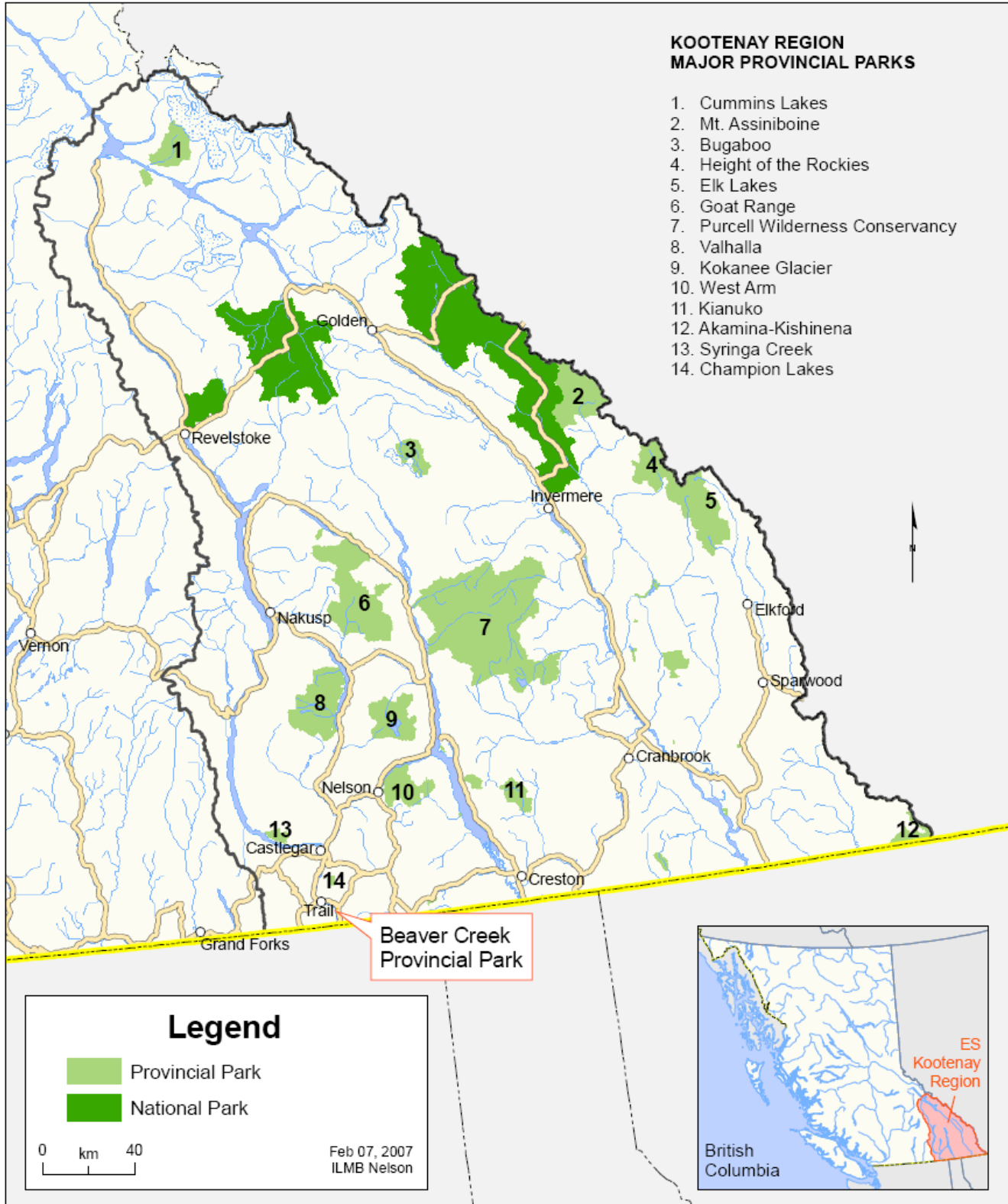
- Introduction - highlights planning issues and provides a background summary of the park.
- Role of the Park and Vision Statement - describes the importance of the park and the overall guiding principles for management.
- Park Zoning - establishes management zones
- Management Objectives and Strategies – establishes objectives and actions for managing the natural and cultural values and the outdoor recreation opportunities.
- Plan Implementation – sets priorities for implementing the management strategies.

## 1.2 Background Summary

Beaver Creek Provincial Park is located in the British Columbia Southern Interior, southeast of the City of Trail (Figure 1). It is situated along the eastern bank of the Columbia River, north of the Waneta International border crossing and parallel to Highway 22A. The 81 ha site is a popular local recreation area and protects the habitat of a variety of wildlife and vegetation species, some of which are classified by the Province as endangered or vulnerable.

# Figure 1: Context

# Beaver Creek Park



Beaver Creek Provincial Park was originally established to provide recreation opportunities for local residents within the Trail, Montrose, and Fruitvale areas. The original 10 ha northern section was established by Order in Council in 1965 after it had previously been developed as a campground and day-use area by the Trail Kiwanis Club<sup>1</sup> for local residents and the traveling public. In 1985, the southern section (34 ha) was added.

In 2001 another addition was made to the park as a result of a proposal by BC Gas to expand the existing natural gas pipeline that went through the park into a double pipeline (Southern Crossing Pipeline). After due process and consideration through the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, a 3.73 ha right-of way was removed from the park to accommodate the expanded pipeline. The area removed was re-established under the *Environment and Land Use Act* as a protected area allowing for the construction and management of the pipeline but also allowing for the continuation of managing public uses under the *Park Act*. To provide improved management capability of the park additional crown land and foreshore contiguous to the park was added at the same time. The total area of the park is currently 81 ha, including 55 hectares of upland and 26 hectares of foreshore.

In 2007, as part of the compensation for the impacts on the park caused by the BC Gas pipeline project, four adjacent private lots owned by Teck Cominco were purchased for addition to the park. The purchased land contains similar values and rare habitat as the park and provides opportunities to develop a needed trailhead. When added, the 7.93 ha will bring the total area protected to 88.93 ha.

In the early 1900s, well before the park was designated, the site was subjected to airborne pollutants from the Cominco Smelter in Trail, which at one point had destroyed most of the vegetation in the area. As environmental standards improved over time, vegetation and associated values gradually returned include some rare plants and animals. Although vegetation is still sparse, recent biophysical inventories uncovered the existence of a number of endangered and vulnerable species, including three vascular plants, two reptiles, five fish, and three birds (Appendix III).

Habitats found in the park (Figure 2) include riparian areas, Columbia River and Beaver Creek substrate, mature cottonwood groves, seasonally flooded foreshore grasslands, patchy shrub-covered rocky outcrops, mixed young deciduous/coniferous forest, dry mature ponderosa pine forest, and dry upland grassland/historical orchard. The park is within the Interior Cedar Hemlock dry warm (ICHxw) subzone, which is a rare and sporadic ecosystem type in Southern British Columbia.

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<sup>1</sup> Hockley, Cal. Trail Kiwanis Club Representative.

## 2.0 Protected Area Attributes

### 2.1 Provincial and Regional Context

Beaver Creek Provincial Park lies in southeastern British Columbia, in the Selkirk Foothills Ecosection along the Columbia River floodplain, about 8 km south of the City of Trail. The ecosection includes the drainages of the lower Arrow Lake and the Lower Columbia River. Characterized by hilly, subdued mountains and wide valleys, the effects of rain-shadow commonly occur throughout this fairly dry landscape.

In addition to the City of Trail (pop. 7696), communities within a half – hour's drive of the park include Rossland, Castlegar, Montrose and Fruitvale. The Teck Cominco Smelter in Trail is the largest industrial centre in the area but local communities are also supported by a diversity of industries from forestry and mining to tourism, including the Red Mountain Ski Resort in Rossland.

#### **Significance in the Protected Areas System**

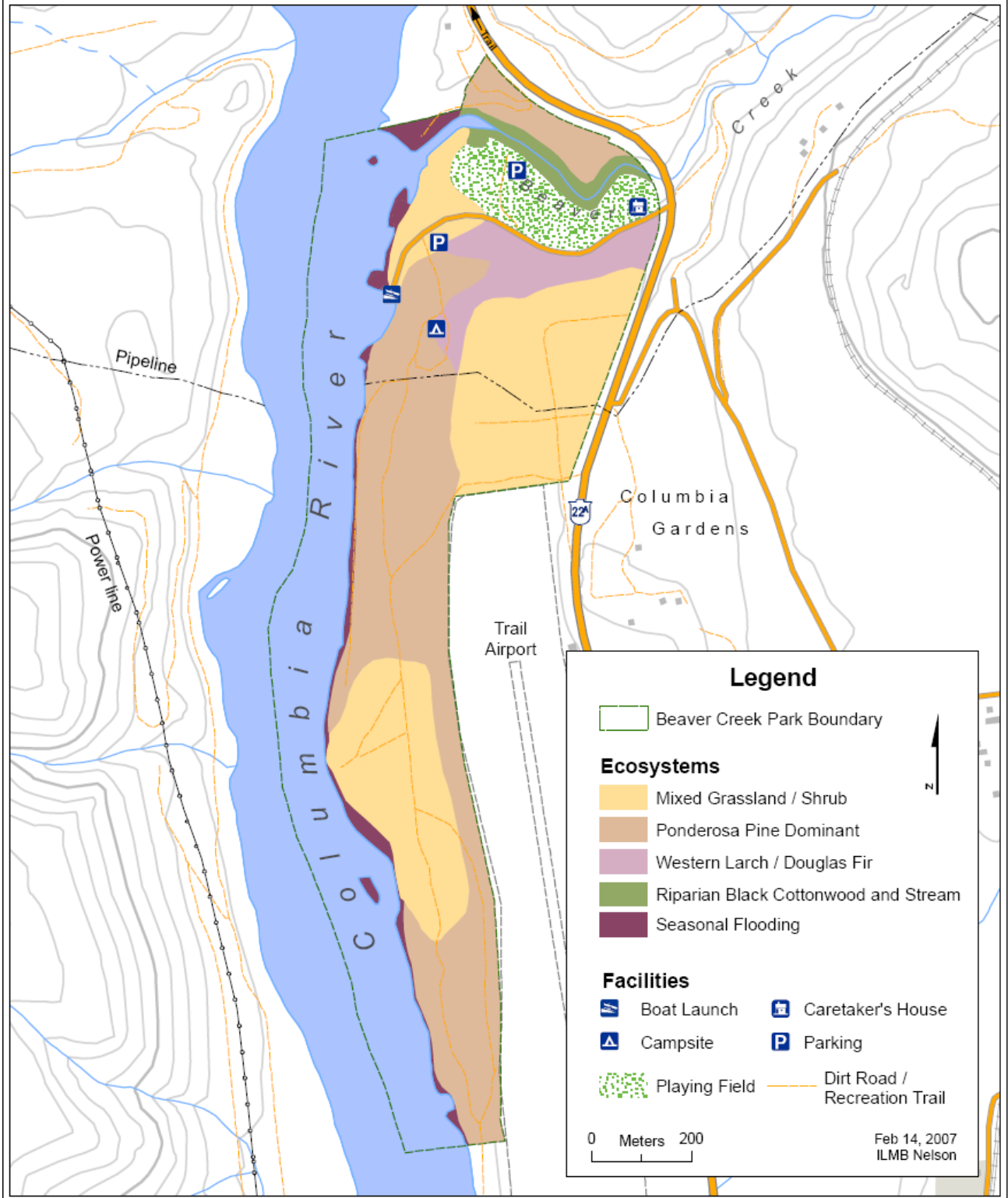
Beaver Creek Provincial Park contributes to the regional supply of roadside vehicle accessible camping and day-use areas with Champion Lakes, Syringa Creek and Nancy Greene provincial parks as well as a number of municipally and privately managed recreation sites. Although Beaver Creek Provincial Park does have a small campground, in comparison to the other provincial parks which are more tourist oriented, it is more significant as a local day use area. The park however is one of the few places in the greater Trail area where easy access to the Columbia River is possible. Unlike the steep sided slopes of the Columbia River common in the area much of the park has a gently sloping grade to the rivers edge making it a valued and popular community recreation feature.

Although Beaver Creek Provincial Park is small in size it does contribute slightly to Goal 1 of the Protected Areas Strategy (Appendix I) by protecting remnants of an under represented ecosystem. The Interior Cedar Hemlock very dry warm biogeoclimatic subzone (ICHxw) is a remnant of an ecosystem not represented any where else in the BC protected areas system. Beaver Creek Park protects approximately 7 ha of this ecosystem. It also protects a small example (approximately 48 ha) of the Interior Cedar Hemlock West Kootenay Dry Warm subzone, which is also under – represented in the protected areas system (only 4.3% of the subzone is in protected areas). The amount of subzone area in the park varies depending on the data source. Biogeoclimatic Mapping indicates the park contains about 2 ha of the ICHxw while ground truthing has determined that the entire park land base (37 ha) is characteristic of the ICHxw.

The park also contains some special feature values that contribute to serving Goal 2 of the Protected Areas Strategy including a number of species at Risk (Appendix III) and regionally significant cultural values. Considering its heavily environmentally impacted past, the park is most remarkable for the natural recovery that continues to take place.

Figure 2: Park Attributes

Beaver Creek Park



## 2.2 Roles of Beaver Creek Provincial Park

### Conservation Role:

- makes a very small contribution (less than one per cent) to the provincial representation of the Selkirk Foothills Ecosection;
- only representation of the Interior Cedar Hemlock very dry warm subzone (ICHxw) in the provincial protected areas system;
- protects riparian areas, grasslands, seasonally flooded foreshores, a small black cottonwood ecosystem, and two small upland forested ecosystems;
- protects the habitats of several endangered and vulnerable species of plant and animal, found only within this rare ecosystem type;
- conserves water and fisheries values, including five at risk species of fish in Columbia River and Beaver Creek; and
- serves an important role in contributing to public environmental awareness and education through the interpretation of its conservation values.

### Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Role:

- provides tourism travel corridor recreational opportunities on a highway border crossing route including camping and rest stop functions;
- provides regional community day use recreation opportunities for walking, wildlife viewing, boating, horseback riding, fishing, and mountain biking; and
- provides one of the few access points to the Columbia River in the Lower Columbia River Valley.

### Cultural Heritage Role:

- enhances protection of a moderately significant archaeological site;
- provides potential opportunities for cultural appreciation of pre-contact archaeological features; and
- provides opportunities to appreciate the history of past settlement along the Columbia River floodplain through an old pump house, orchards, and cabin that remain.

## 2.3 Relationship with First Nations

The historic Aboriginal – Crown relationship in British Columbia has given rise to the present socio-economic disparity between First Nations and other British Columbians. With the emergence of treaty negotiations in British Columbia and the growing awareness of aboriginal rights and title, the Province of British Columbia has begun to forge new relationships with First Nations across the province. The new relationship is based on respect, recognition and accommodation of aboriginal title and rights.

Beaver Creek Provincial Park lies within the asserted traditional territory of the Ktunaxa Nation and the Okanagan Nation Alliance. The management plan proposes to develop working relationships between the Environmental Stewardship Division and First Nations in a number of areas to ensure that management of the park considers their traditional uses.

### **Ktunaxa Nation**

The asserted traditional territory of the Ktunaxa people covers the Kootenay Region and extends into the United States. In British Columbia the Ktunaxa Nation Council includes four Indian Band members: St Mary's Band, Tobacco Plains Band, Columbia Lake Band and Lower Kootenay Band.

The Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Treaty Council is currently negotiating a treaty with the Government of Canada and the Province of British Columbia and has signed a government to government memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Province for the management of provincial parks in the Kootenay Region (Appendix 4). The MOU makes provisions for the parties to cooperate in a variety of management activities including planning, boundary reviews, economic development and capacity building. The provisions of the management plan do not limit treaty negotiations.

### **Okanagan Nation Alliance**

The Okanagan Nation Alliance is composed of seven Indian Band members including; Lower Simikameen, Upper Similkameen, Osoyoos, Penticton, Westbank, Okanagan and Upper Nicola Indian bands. Their asserted traditional territory extends from the Okanagan Valley to the West Kootenays and includes the Upper and Lower Arrow lakes.

The Westbank Indian Band is currently the only Alliance member negotiating a treaty with the Province of British Columbia.

## 2.4 Relationship with Local Governments and Communities

Beaver Creek Park is an important part of the local communities in the surrounding area. The Columbia River is the dominant natural feature in these communities but there are few places where one can get down to the river. As the park offers the best opportunity to access the river it is valued by the communities and used by residents and visitors. For many years there has been strong community support for stewardship of the park and the Trail Kiwanis Club has been a leader in this regard.

Local governments recognize the importance of the Park to the communities and support continued provision of a diversity of park opportunities. The only formal agreement with any local government is the continuation through park use permit of a water pump facility on the north bank of Beaver Creek at the confluence with the Columbia River.



**Plate 1: Picnic and Volleyball facilities**

Developed by the Kiwanis Club – Columbia River in the background to the left and water pump house to the right screened by the trees.



## 2.5 Management Issues

Theme	Issue
<b>Protecting ecological values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge of natural features is limited because inventory of such features is incomplete.</li> <li>• Damage to the park's vegetation caused by active firewood cutting within the park adjacent to the road.</li> <li>• The ability to identify potential wildlife / human interaction problem sites along the existing hiking trails is unknown because of a lack of information.</li> </ul>
<b>Protecting recreational values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential damage to the park and private vehicles because no formal parking area exists at the bottom of the access road.</li> <li>• Public hiking opportunities may be compromised because the hiking trail head is difficult to locate and the hiking trail does not meet BC Parks standards.</li> <li>• Park enforcement activities are hindered by the difficulty of determining the park boundaries on the ground, especially in relation to the hiking trail.</li> </ul>
<b>Protecting cultural values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural features may be at risk because BC Parks has not identified these values.</li> </ul>
<b>First Nations Involvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BC Parks management direction may involve First Nations participation because they expressed their desire for co-management and involvement in park operations.</li> </ul>
<b>Public safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public safety may be compromised because the access road is one lane, unmaintained and has few passing locations for vehicles moving in opposite directions.</li> <li>• Public safety may be compromised as the hiking trail does not meet BC Parks standards.</li> <li>• Public safety may be at risk because this park contains avalanche danger.</li> </ul>

## 3.0 Management Direction

### 3.1 Vision Statement

Beaver Creek Provincial Park will continue to be an important part of the British Columbia protected areas system on both a regional and provincial level. Although relatively small in size, its key habitat components, unique setting in the Columbia River floodplain and recreational opportunities will grow in importance as development pressures in the surrounding areas decreases natural values and opportunities for nature based outdoor recreation elsewhere. The park will continue to protect habitat for species at risk including rare plants and fish, and together with the Ponderosa Pine grassland habitats, continue to be a valued natural feature.

Beaver Creek Provincial Park will continue to have regionally significant cultural and heritage values. Visitors to Beaver Creek Provincial Park will be attracted to the single and multi-day recreational opportunities. The park will provide seasonal opportunities for nature interpretation, wildlife viewing, camping, fishing, walking, cross-country skiing, boat launching, group use, and day-use. Trails to areas within and outside the park will attract those wishing to experience one of the few undeveloped sections of the Columbia River floodplain.



**Plate 2: Grassland bench along the Columbia River looking south.**

## 3.2 Natural and Cultural Values Management

### Introduction

This section of the management plan addresses the principle natural and cultural values of Beaver Creek Provincial Park such as vegetation, water, and fish. Each section begins with a brief description of the park value including the associated concerns and management needs. This is followed by the objectives and strategies that are needed to implement the management vision for the park.

### Geology, Soils and Landforms

Beaver Creek Park lies in the Selkirk Mountain range, typified by folded sedimentary and metamorphic rocks with granitic stocks and batholiths. The small portion of Columbia River floodplain<sup>2</sup> which the park occupies consist of two dominant high and low glaciofluvial terraces that signify historic high and low water marks.

Generally, floodplain soils within the region, such as those found in Beaver Creek Park, have been used in the past for agriculture because they are flat and accessible. Regosolic, Gleysolic, and Organic soils are prevalent. The marshy areas on the floodplains are important habitat for waterfowl. Higher and better drained ground soils within Beaver Creek Park represent a gravelly and sandy grassland soil type and glaciofluvial deposits.

As with much of the greater Trail area, soils have been influenced by wind and river transmitted emissions and deposits from the Teck Cominco Smelter over many decades. Traces of introduced metallics<sup>3</sup> (a result of airborne emissions) have been found in the soils within and surrounding the park<sup>4</sup>. The full extent of the effects of these metallics on park values is unknown, but it is documented that natural biological processes have improved over time with improved environmental emissions standards. A remediation plan (Trail Wide Area Remediation Plan) covering the entire area affected by the smelter is being developed by Teck Cominco and the Province to address the issue.

Objective	Strategies
To protect soils from further damage and have past impacts associated with the Trail smelter remediated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Apply the related soil management strategies from the other sections (Vegetation and Fish) of this management plan.</li><li>• Ensure the required remediation from the Trail Wide Area Remediation Plan is implemented.</li></ul>

### Vegetation

Beaver Creek Provincial Park is within the provincially significant Interior Cedar Hemlock, (ICHxw) very dry warm subzone, This is part of a larger ecosystem that exists to a greater extent in the United States, but considered rare in British Columbia. Site-specific ecosystem types within this subzone found in the park include:

- Mature riparian black cottonwood groves
- Seasonally flooded foreshore grasslands

<sup>2</sup> Reference to Nelson (Geology) Map 82F/W

<sup>3</sup> Trace metallics include Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Molybdenum, Nickel, Selenium, Thallium, Tin, Vanadium, Zinc

<sup>4</sup> Enns, Bruce. December 2000. Ecologist/GIS Specialist, Cominco Ltd. Pers. Comm.

- Mixed young deciduous/coniferous forest
- Dry mature ponderosa pine forest
- Dry upland grassland/historical orchard and patches of shrub-covered rocky outcrops
- River ecosystem

The vegetation within this park has undergone significant change over the past century. Only within the last two decades has the Columbia River floodplain regenerated after years of impact by airborne and water-borne emissions. Today, abandoned homesteads and orchards are now overgrown and both native and non-native species of vegetation cover portions of the park.

There are two endangered and vulnerable plants found within Beaver Creek Provincial Park. Porcupine-grass (*Hesperostipa spartea*) is provincially red – listed, and Booth’s Willow (*Salix boothii*) is blue – listed. These species are threatened by introduced non-native invasive plants (knapweed species). Although no formal assessment has been done the problem appears to be mainly focused on the roads and trails.

No significant fire history has been recorded in the past century, indicating that site characteristics, rather than fire history, dictate vegetative species within Beaver Creek Provincial Park. Due to this absence of recent fire and human development activities, the vegetative types in the park are in the later successional stages. Presently, fuel build-up and continued high recreational use of the park area could result in increasing wildfire activity.

Objective	Strategies
To protect and enhance indigenous vegetation considering natural processes where possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare a vegetation management plan<sup>5</sup> for Beaver Creek Provincial Park that will identify management strategies for specific issues (i.e. non-native species control, prescribed burning, desired successional stage management, endangered and vulnerable species protection, riparian ecosystem restoration, and trail erosion) in consultation with key stakeholders.</li> <li>• Inventory Porcupine-grass and Booth’s willow to determine their local abundance.</li> </ul>
To protect human life and property from fire and utilize the natural properties of fire to maintain ecosystem functionality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare a Fire Management Plan that addresses the protection of ecosystem values, the existing recreation infrastructure and adjacent development. This plan will include objectives and strategies based on fire management zones, community and public relations, fire prevention tactics (e.g. campfire bans, public education), site rehabilitation for areas affected by fire and requirements for prescribed burning.</li> <li>• In the interim, until the Fire Management Plan is prepared, the Ministry of Forests and Range and the Environmental Stewardship Division will jointly continue to suppress all wildfires.</li> <li>• Monitor the effects of burning on weeds and Porcupine-grass by burning small test areas before a large-scale burning plan is implemented.</li> <li>• Use of heavy excavating machinery, foam, and fire retardant will not be permitted to fight natural or prescribed burns in Beaver Creek Provincial Park, unless approved by the Environmental Stewardship Division Regional Manager.</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup>“Vegetation Management Plan” will be prepared based on the determined park biodiversity objectives, subsequent to the determined ecosystem condition. A recommended technical guide for this plan is the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Biodiversity Guidebook*. Recommended methodology for monitoring and determining ecosystem conditions can be found in the *Churn Creek Protected Area Management Plan, Appendix J, K*. Internet [www.elp.gov.bc.ca/bcparks](http://www.elp.gov.bc.ca/bcparks)

Objective	Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the estimate of the park’s successional status through a combination of controlled burning, permanent plant monitoring plots, and accurate age determination of pine trees. Controlled burning could help to maintain the existing grassland ecosystem, but will not be prescribed if it is determined that there are negative impacts to park values such as the red-listed Porcupine-grass.</li> </ul>
Where feasible, eliminate non-native invasive species from Beaver Creek Provincial Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory and map non-native invasive species and monitor for potential spread.</li> <li>• Assess the risk to habitat values and treat the high risk areas with the most effective low-impact prescription.</li> <li>• The priority for managing introduced species will focus on those classed as noxious or nuisance (e.g. knapweed, thistle, black locust, and toadflax). Of these species, emphasis will be placed on removing and controlling those that pose a risk to endangered and vulnerable species.</li> <li>• Continue present biological control program and reduce soil erosion to preserve Porcupine-grass.</li> </ul>
To prevent further establishment of non-native plant species	Recreational use will be restricted to development areas and trails. Off trail use will be controlled by signage.

## Wildlife

Wildlife species in Beaver Creek Provincial Park are a reflection of its ecosystem type, in combination with its own history and position within the Columbia River floodplain.

Although beavers have not been observed in the park for some time, they have historically been associated with the park, and based on signs of foraging along the creek, likely still use the habitat on occasion. The park is important winter habitat for white-tailed deer and other winter ranging species, but past human development within and surrounding the park has resulted in fragmentation and disruption of habitat. The once pollution-filled valleys of the Columbia River floodplain have recently seen an improvement of the once decimated wildlife habitat in and surrounding the park.

Beaver Creek Provincial Park is home to many other species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians, including a number of species at risk. The Columbia River floodplain, the park’s lower terrace and riparian areas are important bird and waterfowl habitat while the grasslands are important for reptiles. Results from an October 1999 wildlife inventory indicate that the park contains suitable habitat for the blue-listed Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*), Lewis’ Woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*), Racer (*Coluber constrictor*) and the Rubber Boa (*Charina bottae*). With the exception of the Racer it is not known if these species are using the habitat presently.

Prior to 1999, Racers were only known to be found in the Okanagan and Boundary regions of BC. The discovery of Racers at Beaver Creek Park represents an expansion in range for this species. A den of numerous snakes was discovered in the BC Gas pipeline right-of-way during the development of the Southern Crossing Pipeline expansion in the year 2001. Racers have also been observed in a number of places in the park including the grassy flood plain, grass plateau and in the rocky areas of the boat launch. Although they range through many areas of the park used by visitors and vehicles, there hasn’t been any indication of increased risk to Racer mortality.

Great Blue Heron and the Lewis' Woodpecker share some of the same habitat requirements. Black Cottonwood habitats are known breeding grounds for Great Blue Herons while old decaying Black Cottonwoods are nesting sites for Lewis' Woodpeckers. The cottonwood habitat in the park appears to be rapidly diminishing through natural aging, previous impact from beavers and human intervention for safe recreational opportunities. To support the species at risk associated with these habitats it is important to minimize habitat lost and enhance the habitat where possible.

There are two red-listed and three blue-listed fish species that are known to occur in the park. They are the Columbia sculpin (*Cottus hubbsi*), which is blue – listed, the Umatilla dace (*Rhinichthys Umatilla*, which is red – listed, the white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*), which is also red – listed, bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) which is blue-listed and the shorthead sculpin (*Cottus confuses*), which is also blue - listed. A total of 26 species of fish inhabit the park, although the majority are within the Columbia River. The Lower Columbia River<sup>6</sup> has the highest concentration of red-listed bottom feeding white sturgeon on the Columbia River. White sturgeon habitat conservation and research efforts have focused on the Lower Columbia River area since 1990, and are on-going. As well, there are on-going fish stocking efforts within the both the Columbia River and Beaver Creek. The latest stocking efforts by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Ministry of environment included Gerrard Rainbow in 1992 in the Columbia River, and Rainbow and Brook Trout in Beaver Creek in 1958.

The Environmental Stewardship Division will participate in on-going planning initiatives that could potentially have impacts upon Beaver Creek Provincial Park. The Columbia River Treaty is one such agreement presently in place among both Canadian and American authorities that is focused on the cooperative management of fisheries and aquatic values. The Environmental Stewardship Division should also participate in on-going water-use planning initiatives.

Objective	Strategies
To sustain the natural diversity and habitat of species with priority to endangered, and vulnerable species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain a diversity of wildlife trees throughout Beaver Creek Provincial Park, especially Black Cottonwood. Trees with evidence of past wildlife use (e.g. nest and roost cavities, dens, open nests, foraging sign, loose bark, etc.) will be identified and protected. When trees pose a public safety hazard, consider other mitigation measures which remove the hazard (e.g. limb removal, topping, bracing, and cabling), or change the hazard zone (e.g. closing or fencing a hazard area, relocating tables or amenities). Where tree removal is deemed unavoidable, retain downed trees on site to function as coarse woody debris habitat. Further training of staff to manage wildlife tree diversity may be required for long term sustainability.</li> <li>• Conduct on-going danger tree monitoring consisting of inspection, hazard rating, and subsequent actions.</li> </ul>
To increase the knowledge and understanding of wildlife and their habitat requirements inside and outside the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to fill inventory gaps with emphasis on the location and management of species at risk. Key inventory gaps include mammals, insects, nesting areas, reptile dens, wildlife trees, and breeding areas.</li> <li>• Encourage the assistance of volunteers and/or associations to collect wildlife data with BC Parks Observation Cards (wildlife clubs, individual recreationists, anglers, etc.).</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> Section of Columbia River considered “free flowing” running south from the Hugh Keenlyside dam to the U.S. border.

Objective	Strategies
To manage endangered and vulnerable wildlife values as a higher priority than recreational values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure any new trails or recreation facilities planned will be sensitive to the critical habitats of endangered and vulnerable species. More specifically, the ecological integrity of key ecosystem habitats, such as the grasslands and riparian areas must be maintained if wildlife values are to be sustained within the park.</li> <li>• Inventory nest sites and implement the appropriate management action (i.e. re-route trail, discourage human use, create buffer zone, educate the public, etc). Reveal nest site locations only to authorized personnel.</li> <li>• Carefully plan all human activities that occur in raptor habitat (i.e. riparian areas and wildlife trees), which may result in long-term habitat alteration.</li> <li>• Work with Federal authorities to minimize bank erosion and loss of shoreline vegetation caused by motorized boats.</li> </ul>
To contribute to the maintenance and knowledge of the current natural diversity of fish species, with emphasis on the protection of species at risk within the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a coordinated long term approach to rare fish species management with other government agencies and organizations and including First Nations, B.C. Hydro, fly fishers and the Columbia-Kootenay Fisheries Renewal Partnership, with emphasis on habitat improvement, public education, and coordinating fisheries management objectives.</li> </ul>
To maintain and enhance natural fish habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance fish habitat by restoring riparian vegetation cover along the lower portions of Beaver Creek beside the playfield.</li> <li>• Monitor human use of fish values through user surveys and information from other agencies. If any actions are required, they will be implemented by managing access and/or fishing.</li> </ul>
To protect fish and aquatic values through representation in regional and local planning initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the Environmental Stewardship Division participates in water use planning to address issues of water level fluctuation, fish and fish habitat, recreation opportunities, bank erosion, and debris in the Lower Columbia River.</li> </ul>

## Water

There are two main watercourses within Beaver Creek Provincial Park, Columbia River and Beaver Creek. The portion of Beaver Creek within the park boundary includes its confluence with Columbia River. Both watercourses have been extensively inventoried, monitored, and studied, since they provide sources of water for the surrounding communities. As well, there are a number of domestic and industrial water users upstream that could affect aquatic values within the park.

Objective	Strategies
To protect and maintain the natural qualities of water in order to sustain water-dependent ecological processes within the park and for use by park visitors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor, through observation and consultation with B.C. Hydro shoreline development and water fluctuations from upstream dam operations to reduce stream bank alterations and riparian habitat removal.</li> <li>• Ensure the protection of riparian and floodplain areas through public education and coordination with other land use agencies.</li> </ul>

## Landscape Setting or Feature Values

The majority of the surrounding private and provincial forest landscape from ridge top to near valley bottom is visible from Beaver Creek Provincial Park. Views of the surrounding peaks and ridges have been highly impacted from industrial and commercial development. Lines of sight from the southern section of the park are of both the foreground and background looking south and north along the Columbia River valley at the surrounding

peaks and ridges. Viewscapes from the northern section of the park are primarily of the foreground landscape within the park, but also include views of the dry upland slopes of the background peaks and ridges. Roads, right-of-ways, and buildings are the most dominant man-made visual features.

Since the visual values are so highly impacted by human development in the surrounding landscape, further intrusions upon the visual landscape (such as minor commercial and industrial developments) will have very little effect on park visitors. However visible elements close to one's visual field such as park facilities must be carefully planned to avoid impacting the visual qualities in use areas.

Objective	Strategies
To ensure park facilities are visually unobtrusive to the natural environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design, locate, construct and maintain all park facilities in a manner that is in harmony with the visual setting of a river/ grassland environment.</li> </ul>
To work cooperatively with other agencies, companies and individuals so that the viewscapes external to the park is maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaise with other agencies, particularly the Ministry of Forests and Range, forest companies and individuals, to minimize impacts on the visual values external to the park.</li> <li>• Participate in referral processes and review forest management plans and land development plans in areas adjacent to the park.</li> </ul>

## Cultural Heritage Values

Beaver Creek Provincial Park contains both pre- and post-contact cultural heritage values. An existing archaeological site (DgQj) has been inventoried a few times over the past decade and summarized in the spring 2000 archaeological inventory<sup>7</sup>. This inventory is further to the Southern Crossing Pipeline project and built upon past archaeological inventory work in the park area. A total of 105 tools<sup>8</sup> were identified within and surrounding (radius of 100m) the Southern Crossing Pipeline right-of-way. As well, quantities of burned animal bone (judged to be ungulate) were uncovered along the shores of the Columbia River. These results led to the conclusion that the park is most likely within a pre-contact travel route used by a variety of First Nations groups.

Past analysis of the remaining portion of Beaver Creek Provincial Park has been less intensive than the Spring 2000 inventory. These past inventories led to the conclusion that there is a high likelihood for further archaeological values<sup>9</sup>. Although the northern portion of Beaver Creek Provincial Park has been significantly disturbed by a variety of activities, deeper deposits are suspected to be intact. As well, although much of the south end of the upper terrace has undergone human development, deeper deposits also seem to be intact. The lower terrace adjacent to the Columbia River is intact, as are its slopes.

<sup>7</sup> Bussey, Jean. July 2000. Systematic Data Recovery at Archaeological Site DgQj 1 Along the Proposed Southern Crossing Pipeline. Points West Heritage Consulting. Research Paper.

<sup>8</sup> Tools included bifaces and biface fragments, large drill, formed uniface, notched/stemmed points, microblades, cores, a preform, a possible knife, a possible anvil stone, and a number of retouched or utilized flakes.

<sup>9</sup> Choquette, Wayne. February 2001. Archaeology Consultant. Pers. Comm.



The most likely use of this area is as a travel route and camping area by a variety of first nations people, since the Columbia River corridor was a major travel corridor and creek mouths were often used for camping<sup>10</sup>.

Beaver Creek Provincial Park also contains some remnants of post-contact human settlement. Overgrown orchards, cabin remnants, and a pump house at the southern tip of the park are evidence that the area was used for agriculture before the soils were impacted by airborne effluent from the smelter in Trail.

Objective	Strategies
To work with First Nations and special interest groups to increase the knowledge of and protect values associated with the park's cultural heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with the local First Nations and the Archaeology Branch in managing the existing archaeological and heritage values in the park.</li> <li>• Adopt the B.C. Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines<sup>11</sup> whenever development plans for other values (e.g. recreational development) have the potential to disturb archaeological sites. Apply management measures such as vegetative buffering, avoidance, access controls, signage, and mitigation where appropriate. Where cultural values are deemed to be of provincial significance, higher levels of protection and intervention may be required.</li> <li>• Promote the park's First Nations heritage in concert with First Nations through interpretive media (refer to Communications section below for further information). Include information about the Columbia River travel corridor, Columbia River/Beaver Creek confluence, and pre-contact history.</li> <li>• Maintain the confidentiality of the locations of archaeological sites.</li> </ul>

**Plate 3: Tools collected from archaeological field study of 2000.**



<sup>10</sup> Munson, Thomas. December 2000. *Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Tribal Council*. Cranbrook, BC. Pers. Comm.

<sup>11</sup> Ministry of Small Business, Tourism, & Culture. March 1999. B.C. Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines. Internet [www.archaeology.gov.bc.ca/pubs/impass/imptass.htm](http://www.archaeology.gov.bc.ca/pubs/impass/imptass.htm)

### 3.3 Recreation Values Management

Beaver Creek Provincial Park provides opportunities for the public to pursue a wide range of activities supported by a variety of services and facilities, including camping, day-use, hiking, group events, fishing, dog-walking, picnicking, and boat launching. The Environmental Stewardship Division recognizes that the park cannot support every use and maintain its conservation objectives; therefore there is a need to determine appropriate recreational use. Public expectations vary as to which activities should or should not be allowed. Management of these expectations must be:

- compatible with the park's zoning;
- not detrimental to the natural and cultural values;
- consistent with visitor expectations; and
- respect the Park Vision Statement.

Beaver Creek Provincial Park has been used as a camping and recreation area since its establishment in 1965. The close proximity of the park to the communities of Trail, Montrose, and Fruitvale results in a high number of local day-users using it primarily as a playground and picnicking area; as well as a dog-walking, hiking, cycling, and horseback riding area. The recreation features in the park include its well-used recreation infrastructure in the north section, and its semi-wilderness character with recreational trails and roads in the south section. The majority of day-users are attracted to the views of the natural landscape, hiking, skiing, fishing, dog walking, and the playground, while the majority of overnight users are attracted to the riverside camping and group activities.

Maintaining both recreational and conservation objectives in the small park will be a challenge. The Environmental Stewardship Division recognizes the historic recreational use of the park and is committed to maintaining the existing recreational infrastructure in cooperation with the Trail Kiwanis Club, local residents, conservationists, First Nations, and recreation users. If it is determined through on-going environmental assessments that recreational activities are negatively impacting conservation values, some recreational opportunities may be discontinued.

This section of the management plan describes the strategies for managing outdoor recreation, park visitation, and providing park information. It will consider providing visitor opportunities compatible with ecological values, outdoor recreation activities with minimal conflicts between user groups, and creating public awareness of, and respect for, the natural and cultural values of Beaver Creek Provincial Park .

#### Access Management

Access management helps define the type, impact, distribution, and amount of use. It is important to limit visitor numbers in environmentally sensitive areas while at the same time providing access to the existing recreational facilities. Within the context of the BC Parks conservation mandate, it may become necessary to close, limit, or discourage recreational access to parts of the park in support of protection of ecological values.

There is one designated public road access into the north end of Beaver Creek Provincial Park from Highway 22A. This is the main entrance to the northern section of the park which provides access to the campground, boat launch, and day-use area.

There are three other access points in the park. One is an old road at the park’s eastern boundary from the Trail Airport and highway right-of-way. A second one is a trail/road to the southern boundary of the park. This popular hiking, cycling, and horseback riding trail parallels the banks of the Columbia River and extends 2.5 km past the southern boundary of the park to where it meets Highway 22A. The third access point is a road on the north side of Beaver Creek that is gated at the park boundary and used by the City of Montrose and the Regional District of Central Kootenay to access a community water pumphouse.

The informal nature of these access points has at times resulted in significant vehicle access on and off road ways resulting in new accesses being created and damage to vegetation and soils.

Objective	Strategies
To continue to allow vehicle access on roads in developed areas and prohibit off- road vehicles in the park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain the main public access route from Highway 22A for the northern section of the park for day-users, campground users, and the caretaker’s house.</li> <li>• Formalize and designate a new access point at the eastern boundary.</li> <li>• Continue to allow vehicle access to pump houses in the northern section of the park by authorized personnel for maintenance and monitoring purposes only.</li> <li>• Manage the southern access point as a non-motorized trail access</li> <li>• Restrict motorized access in the park to the three designated access points.</li> <li>• Use road de-activation, monitoring and signage where needed to prohibit the development of any further access points into the park .</li> </ul>

## Public Recreation Opportunities and Facilities

### Trail Uses

Beaver Creek Provincial Park has a network of user - made trails and old roads that provide easy access throughout the park for all ages. The most heavily used trails are along the eastern bank of the Columbia River, providing access for fishermen and a pleasant north – south walking route. The trails provide opportunities to observe some of the wildlife in the park including a diversity of birds and few small mammals. Cyclist and joggers also use the trails in the park when passing through the area. Although the trails are relatively short given the small size of the park, they appear to meet the walking needs of users.

With the campground situated between the day use area and the trail system, day users must go through the campsite to access most of the trails in the park. Also an open area in the campsite is often used as a trailhead parking area. Separating these uses would enhance opportunities for both types of users.

Many of the walkers bring along their dogs to play in the shallows of the river. Free-running dogs off leash have been an issue in terms of the safety and security of visitors and wildlife. Given the popularity of dog walking, dog waste has also been a concern.

The park is occasionally used by horseback riders from the adjacent equestrian centre. After a workout at the equestrian centre some people have taken their horses on the park trails.

Objective	Strategies
To provide a variety of trail - dependent recreational opportunities in a scenic river/grassland setting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designate the main trail for multiple-use including hiking, cycling, walking, horseback riding and dog walking.</li> <li>• Designate a riverside loop trail and a grassland loop trail for hikers/walkers.</li> <li>• Discourage trail use in sensitive habitat areas through educational media and trail re-routing.</li> <li>• Trails may be closed or re-routed during certain conditions (soft conditions after late thaw, extended periods of rain, etc.) or critical times of year (Racer hibernation, Porcupine-grass germination, etc.) to prevent trail damage, vegetation damage, further user-made trail development, and/or displacement of wildlife. Determinations of closures and restrictions will be based on timely environmental assessments by the Environmental Stewardship Division staff.</li> <li>• Monitor high-use trails within the southern portion of the park for environmental impacts using the Backcountry Recreation Impact Monitoring (BRIM) standards. The identification of detrimental impacts may result in trail closure or re-routing.</li> </ul>
To enhance the trail use experience for all users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a small 6 car trailhead parking lot the near the highway at the eastern boundary to reroute trail users away from the campground.</li> <li>• Enforce dog walking regulations as provided by the <i>Park, Conservancy and Recreation Area Regulation</i> s. 19(3) to leash-only use. This helps protect visitors, vegetation and supports preservation of species integrity.</li> <li>• Ensure dog walkers are informed about the effects of unleashed dogs on park values through trailhead signage and brochures. The Environmental Stewardship Division may also require that dog walkers retrieve any feces that their dogs deposit in the park. Plastic bags may be provided at trailheads to encourage this “poop and scoop” level of care.</li> <li>• Encourage dog walkers to use alternate less environmentally sensitive areas outside Beaver Creek Provincial Park.</li> <li>• Encourage compatible, low impact use of the multi-use trails through signage.</li> </ul>

### Camping

Easy access vehicle camping opportunities are available in the northern section of the park at a small 19 site campground beside the Columbia River. The campground is rustic, with good forest cover providing shady sites. Some campsites have views of the Columbia River, but access to the river is impeded by the steep rocky slope of the river bank. Although the park is located on a secondary border crossing route and is in close proximity to nearby communities, it appears from the relatively low use levels that the demand for camping by highway travelers in this area is low.

The campground occupies a significant portion of the ICHxw ecosystem. Should the demand for camping continue to decline, discontinuing overnight use and restoring the site to a natural condition should be considered. This would enhance protection of this rare ecosystem and the protection of the Racer.

Objective	Strategies
To continue to provide vehicle camping opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the campground appearance by improving signage and upgrading the campsites to provincial standards.</li> <li>• Continue to provide camping, but monitor camping use and consider restoring the campground to a natural condition should overnight use prove no longer in demand.</li> </ul>

### Day Use/Boating

The day use area is adjacent to the campground and made up of a mixture of different activity centres including a central playfield with a ball diamond, bocce ball court, volleyball court, and basketball court. Additionally there is a covered picnic area, information kiosk, playground and a small boat launch. The day use area is often used for group picnic sites and the occasional wedding. In July it is the staging area for the communities Canada Day celebration.

Objectives	Strategies
To provide a variety of day use opportunities compatible with park objectives to enhance visitor experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue existing variety and capacity of activity centres.</li> </ul>

### Commercial Recreation Opportunities

There are few commercial recreation opportunities in the park other than the existing vehicle accessible campground. Commercial recreation opportunities are restricted by limitations in the size of the park and availability of recreational opportunities that would garner commercial interest. However any proposals that may come forward will be considered through the BC Parks Park Use Permit Policy.

### Management Services

Beaver Creek Provincial Park is administered from the Environmental Stewardship Division Kootenay Region Office, located in Cranbrook, B.C., and the Area Office located in Nelson, B.C. Park staff ensure that various management responsibilities are carried out according to the *Park Act* and the *Park, Conservancy and Recreation Area Regulations* and the established policy and procedures of the Ministry. This includes such priorities as:

- Regulating public use to ensure safe and appropriate use of the park;
- Maintaining trails and facilities;
- Managing permits for commercial uses and research within the park;
- Managing cooperative agreements;
- Managing and administering Park Use Permits;
- Minimizing effects from visitor use;
- Conducting environmental rehabilitation and management projects; and
- Collecting data on the park's natural and cultural values.

Objective	Strategies
To carry out management responsibilities according to the <i>Park Act</i> and <i>Park, Conservancy and Recreation Area Regulations</i> , and the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the level of on-going facility maintenance is adequate to protect the public investment over the life of the facilities through adherence to BC Parks facility design guidelines and environmental impact assessments.</li> <li>• Maintain existing camping and day-use facilities in cooperation with the Trail Kiwanis Club, and only within the designated Intensive Recreation</li> </ul>

Objective	Strategies
guidelines of this management plan.	<p>Zone. Periodic re-evaluations of the Kiwanis and caretaker roles (based on future environmental assessments and future park usage) will be important to consider in determining the overall recreational facility management requirements in the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to prepare Park Annual Operating Plans.</li> </ul>
To continue a close working relationship with park interests including key stakeholders, community organizations, government agencies, First Nations, and volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to liaise with communities and to coordinate and manage volunteers in operational settings. This may involve working with groups and/or organizations interested in trail maintenance and development (e.g. Trans-Canada Trail, Friends of West Kootenay Parks, ) and providing opportunities for educational institutions (e.g. Selkirk College).</li> <li>• Encourage community groups, organizations, and key individuals to coordinate with the Environmental Stewardship Division regarding on-going management of recreational activities.</li> <li>• Encourage volunteer opportunities focused on Beaver Creek Provincial Park's conservation and recreation mandates. This may involve establishing a variety of new community-based agreements that are guided by specific park management strategies and work plans. The Environmental Stewardship Division recognizes and will continue to work with the present volunteer and community groups.</li> <li>• Re-assess the need for continued camping and day-use if community groups such as the Trail Kiwanis Club can no longer continue as park stewards. A re-assessment would be based on further ecological and recreational assessments and a subsequent decision on the capacity of continued camping and day-use. Options include re-assigning duties to another organization or closing and/or rehabilitating all or parts of the day-use and camping areas.</li> </ul>

## Visitor Information

### Introduction

Providing current information about provincial parks is an important aspect of visitor service management. As well, information and promotion strategies must be consistent with the objectives of the park. Information about Beaver Creek Provincial Park will serve to promote outdoor etiquette, respect for the natural environment, and an appreciation of the wide variety of park values.

### Visitor Experience Awareness

Beaver Creek Provincial Park has a limited capacity for increased visitor use in the areas outside the Intensive Recreation Zone. There are concerns that promoting the values or recreation opportunities could lead to significant increases in visitor numbers and have correspondingly negative affects on ecological values. Consequently, care must be taken in the type of information program that is undertaken. Active advertising and promotion of values or activities must be in concert with the promotion of conservation values.

Regional and Provincial marketing agencies (B.C. Rockies Tourism Association, Tourism B.C., Trans-Canada Trail, local travel companies and commercial operators) who promote BC Parks should also be aware of the park's conservation strategies. Coordination is needed to ensure that promotional information is consistent, accurate, and in keeping with park objectives.

Objective	Strategies
To ensure that park promotion and marketing is consistent and appropriate through publicly available information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure updated information is available on the BC Parks website.</li> <li>• Erect boundary signs as per BC Parks facility standards.</li> </ul>
To portray the park’s role in conserving important biodiversity with environmental ethics and stewardship information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue the development of communication and educational resources to promote public education that supports ecosystem integrity, encourages environmental ethics, and promotes the park’s culture and heritage.</li> <li>• Work with the Trail Kiwanis Club to develop an interpretive facility in the caretaker’s residence, and additional interpretive media within the northern section of the park. Interpretive themes are described in the next section.</li> <li>• Develop interpretation media (basic levels only) focused on educating park visitors about park values, Environmental Stewardship Division recreation and conservation mandate, and the role of the Trail Kiwanis Club (see Natural and Cultural Heritage Education Interpretation section below).</li> </ul>

### Specific Protected Area Concerns

There are a number of concerns specific to Beaver Creek Park that require visitor information for the purposes of public safety and protection of protected areas values.

- Information that conveys park rules, regulations, environmental ethics, and general park information in an easy to read, concise format (may include a combination of maps, graphics, logos, text, and photographs). Include information about the prevention of non-native plant species, purpose and value of the park and protected areas system, explanation and location of any environmental hazards and the incorporation of “leave no trace” principles.
- Reminders that dogs are to be leashed at all times within the park to prevent further trampling of park vegetation. As well, dog owners should remove dog feces to prevent unsanitary and unnatural conditions from developing within the park. Although very difficult to enforce without full-time staff, fines may be levied to violators.
- Reminders that visitors are to stay on existing footpaths to prevent further trampling of park vegetation and harassment of wildlife. The Environmental Stewardship Division will monitor the trail network and deactivate new branches.
- Information about fire management and the protection of ecosystem values and species at risk.
- Information about the important contributions of community organizations, youth groups, and educational institutions upon the sustainability of park values. Information about species at risk protection, park ecology, and conservation of other biological values within the park.
- Develop information pertaining to heritage and cultural features in concert with First Nations.

### Interpretation Themes

Beaver Creek Provincial Park is in a way a benchmark ecosystem that protects significant cultural and natural values. It plays an important role in sharing information about the natural processes, natural features, and cultural history that is unique to the area. The park also represents several unique themes that could be explored in an education or research program. These include:

- Natural Heritage and Conservation Management: benchmark ecosystem; conservation biology.
- Cultural Heritage: cultural heritage significance of the Columbia River floodplain; role in First Nation Culture; early explorers and settlement.
- Recreation Management: opportunities available in the park; conservation ethics; multi-use; outdoor safety; community recreation.

Objective	Strategies
To share information about the natural, recreation, and cultural features and values in the park in order to foster and maintain appreciation and understanding of its significance and the importance of protecting these features and values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop an education and interpretive plan in cooperation with the Trail Kiwanis Club, First Nations, educational institutions, and other interested organizations and individuals<sup>12</sup>. The interpretive program will be a combination of signage and written media.</li> </ul>

### Management Message

The management message that needs to be conveyed inside and outside the park is that Beaver Creek Provincial Park is a place for people to enjoy the Columbia River and appreciate a multitude of special natural and cultural values that are managed jointly by the community (Kiwanis Club of Trail) and the Environmental Stewardship Division. Through this messaging can be built a public understanding and appreciation for the values that are being protected and the strong community involved with managing what is an important community legacy.

## 3.4 Land Uses and Interests Management

The specific tenures, rights, and general uses within and surrounding Beaver Creek Provincial Park include both water licences and Park Use Permits. Water licences include domestic and commercial for both Columbia River and Beaver Creek. Park Use Permits have been issued to B.C. Gas for both gas right-of-ways, to the Trail Kiwanis Club for park operations and maintenance, and to West Kootenay Power for the hydro right-of-way. There are no guide-outfitting, trapping, mineral tenures, or Forest Act tenures in the park.

Objective	Strategies
To manage pre- existing tenures in keeping with the conservation objectives of the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to honor the current park use permits.</li> <li>• Continue to work with existing tenure holders to maintain the ecological and recreational values of the park.</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> Further information concerning developing an interpretation program for Beaver Creek Provincial Park is described in BC Parks' Extension program. Internet [www.elp.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/protect/interp/extension.htm](http://www.elp.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/protect/interp/extension.htm)



## 3.5 Protected Areas Zoning

### **Introduction**

The Environmental Stewardship Division uses zoning as a tool to assist in the planning and management of a provincial park. In general terms, zones divide a park into logical units to apply uniform and consistent management objectives for conservation and recreational values. The zones reflect the intended land use, existing patterns of use, the degree of human use desired, and the level of management and development required. The range includes five zoning options (summarized in Appendix II): Intensive Recreation, Nature Recreation, Special Feature, Wilderness Recreation, and Wilderness Conservation.

Based on Beaver Creek Provincial Park's values, roles, and vision statement, the park area has been divided into three management planning zones (Figure 3): Intensive Recreation Zone, Nature Recreation Zone, and Special Feature Zone.

### **Intensive Recreation Zone**

#### Zone Objective:

The objective of the Intensive Recreation Zone is to provide for a variety of readily accessible, facility-oriented outdoor recreation opportunities.

#### Zone Description:

This zone covers 18% (9.9 ha) of the park and includes the camping area, day-use area, main access road, and caretakers residence.

#### Zone Rationale:

The intent of this zone is to continue to manage for the recreational uses including the operation and maintenance of the camping area, playground, picnic shelter, volleyball court, baseball diamond, bocce grounds, parking areas, trails, and shower building. The zone accommodates relatively high levels of use for long duration types of use such as camping and group picnics.

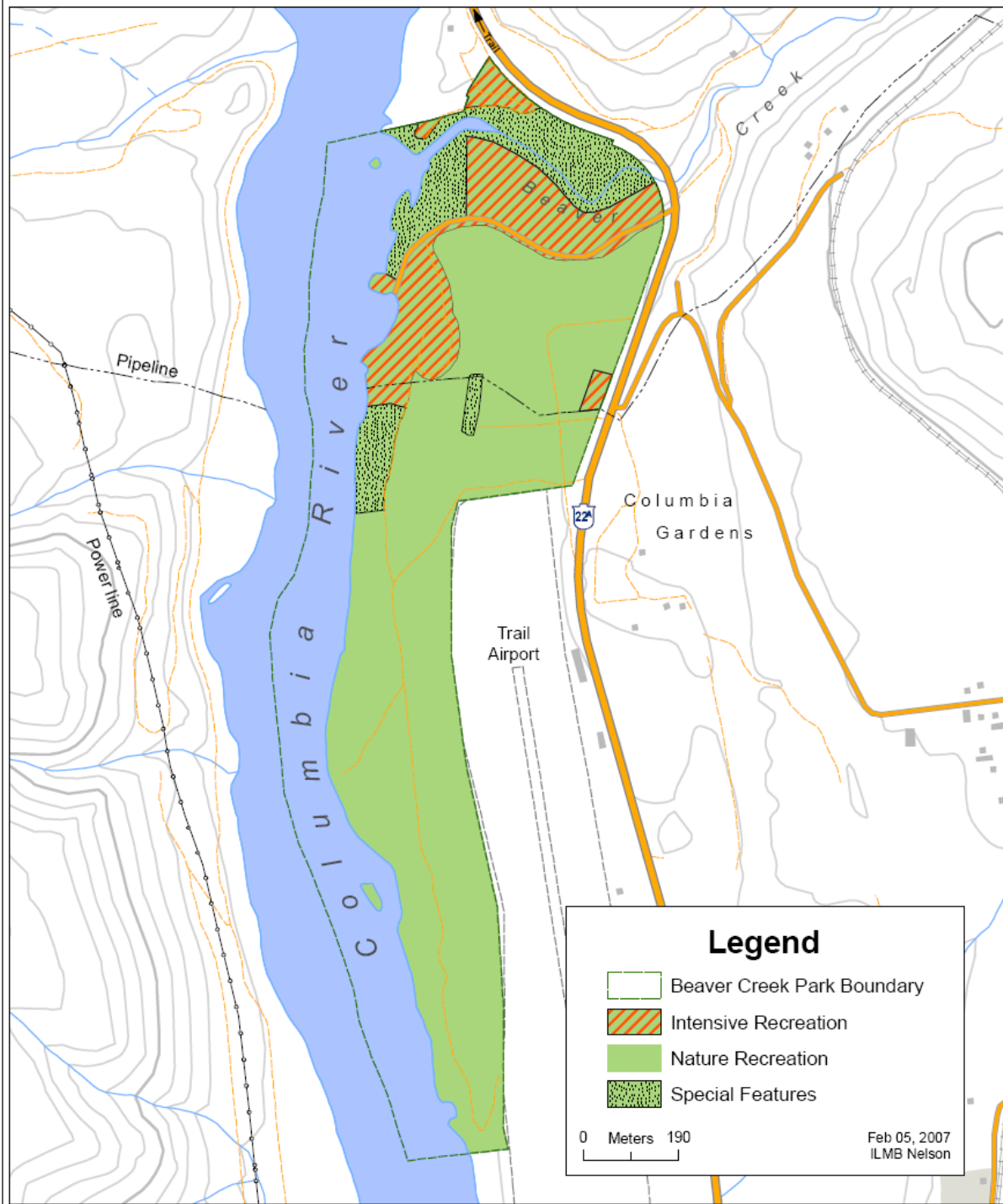
#### Zone Activity/Use/Facility Matrix:

The following Activity/Use/Facility Matrix defines the activities, uses and facilities that will apply to the Intensive Recreation Zone in this park. (The Allowable Column indicates the generic status of such activity, use or facility in the entire protected areas system. The Applied Column indicates if the activity, use or facility is applicable to the zone in this park. The symbols are defined as follows: Y = allowed subject to conditions identified in the management plan; M = may be permitted if compatible with protected area objectives; N = not allowed; N1 = allowed for expressed management purposes only; N2 = present and allowed to continue, but not normally allowed or allowed by legislation and N/A= not applicable)

Activity/Use/Facility	Allowable in IR Zone	Applied in this Park's IR Zone
<b>Activity</b>		
Boating (power)	Y	N/A
Boating (non-power)	Y	N/A
Camping – no trace	Y	N/A
Camping – other	Y	Y
Commercial recreation (facility-based)	Y	Y
Commercial recreation (non-facility based)	Y	Y
Fishing	Y	Y
Hiking and walking	Y	Y
Hunting	N	N
Natural/cultural values appreciation (i.e. photography, wildlife viewing)	Y	Y
Scientific research (manipulative activities)	N	N
Scientific research (specimen collection)	M	M
Skiing (cross-country track based)	Y	Y
Trapping	N	N
<b>Use</b>		
Aircraft access	Y	N/A
Exotic insect/disease control	Y	Y
Filming (commercial)	N	N
Fire management (prescribed fire management)	Y	Y
Fire management (prevention)	Y	Y
Fire management (suppression)	Y	Y
Fish stocking and enhancement	M	N1
Forest insect/disease control	Y	Y
Grazing (domestic livestock)	N	N
Guide outfitting (fishing)	Y	Y
Guide outfitting (nature tours)	Y	Y
Guide outfitting (river rafting)	Y	Y
Horse use	Y	Y
Motorised Water access	Y	Y
Non-motorised water access	Y	Y
Noxious weed control	Y	Y
Off-road Access (non-mechanical – dog sleds, horse sleds)	M	N/A
Off-road Access (mechanical activities)	Y	N (public safety)
Off-road Access (motorised - not snowmobiles)	N	N
Off-road Access (snowmobiles)	Y	N/A
Pack animals (exotic)	N	N
<b>Facility</b>		
Administrative buildings and compounds	Y	Y
Boat launches	Y	Y
Campgrounds and picnic areas (vehicle access and serviced))	Y	Y
Campgrounds (other)	N	N
Communication sites	N1	N1
Interpretation and information buildings	Y	Y
Roads and parking lots	Y	Y
Lodges and other serviced accommodation	Y	M
Trails (hiking, cycling, cross-country skiing)	Y	Y
Utility corridors	N	N2
Water control structures	N1	N1

**Figure 3: Zoning**

**Beaver Creek Park**



## Nature Recreation Zone

### Zone Objective:

The objective of this zone is to protect scenic values and to provide for backcountry recreation opportunities in a largely undisturbed natural environment.

### Zone Description:

The zone is applied to 68% (37.2 ha.) of the park and includes the grasslands, and upland benches of the Columbia River.

### Zone Rationale:

The mosaic of user-made trails throughout this mainly natural area provides opportunities for walking, hiking, mountain biking, and wildlife viewing. Management emphasis within this zone is to allow for a variety of recreational activities in a largely undisturbed natural environment, while at the same time promoting environmental awareness. The intent is to ensure that the activities and facilities do not dominate the natural setting. It allows for moderate facility development for user convenience such as trails and benches.

### Zone Activity/Use/Facility Matrix:

The following Activity/Use/Facility Matrix defines the activities, uses and facilities that will apply to the Nature Recreation Zone in this park. (The Allowable Column indicates the generic status of such activity, use or facility in the entire protected areas system. The Applied Column indicates if the activity, use or facility is applicable to the zone in this park. The symbols are defined as follows: Y = allowed subject to conditions identified in the management plan; M = may be permitted if compatible with protected area objectives; N = not allowed; N1 = allowed for expressed management purposes only; N2 = present and allowed to continue (KBLUP-IS) but not normally allowed or allowed by legislation and N/A= not applicable)

Activity	Allowable in NR Zone	Applied in this Park's NR Zone
Boating (power)	Y	N/A
Boating (non-power)	Y	N/A
Camping - no trace	Y	N/A
Camping - other	N	N
Commercial recreation (facility-based)	M	M
Commercial recreation (non-facility based)	Y	M
Fishing	Y	Y
Hiking and walking	Y	Y
Hunting	Y	N (closed)
Natural/cultural values appreciation (i.e. photography, wildlife viewing)	Y	Y
Scientific research (manipulative activities)	N1	N1
Scientific research (specimen collection)	M	N1
Skiing (cross-country track based)	N	N
Backcountry Skiing (cross-country)	Y	Y
Trapping	N	N
Use		
Aircraft access	Y	N/A
Exotic insect/disease control	N1	N1
Filming (commercial)	M	M
Fire management (prescribed fire management)	N	N1

Activity	Allowable in NR Zone	Applied in this Park's NR Zone
Fire management (prevention)	N1	N1
Fire management (suppression)	Y	Y
Fish stocking and enhancement	M	M
Forest insect/disease control	M	Y
Grazing (domestic livestock)	N	N
Guide outfitting (fishing)	M	M
Guide outfitting (nature tours)	Y	M
Guide outfitting (river rafting)	Y	M
Horse use	Y	Y
Motorized Water access	Y	N/A
Non-motorized water access	Y	N/A
Noxious weed control	Y	Y
Off-road Access (non-mechanical – dog sleds, horse sleds)	Y	N/A
Off-road Access (mechanical activities)	Y	N (public safety)
Off-road Access (motorized - not snowmobiles)	N	N
Off-road Access (snowmobiles)	Y	N/A
Pack animals (exotic)	N	N
<b>Facility</b>		
Administrative buildings and compounds	N	N
Boat launches	Y	N/A
Campgrounds and picnic areas (vehicle access and serviced))	N	N
Campgrounds (other)	Y	N/A
Communication sites	N1	N1
Interpretation and information buildings	N	N
Roads and parking lots	N	N
Lodges and other serviced accommodation	Y	M
Trails (hiking, cycling, cross-country skiing)	Y	Y
Utility corridors	N	N2
Water control structures	N	N

### **Special Feature Zone**

#### Zone Objective:

The objective of the Special Feature Zone is to protect and present significant natural or cultural values, features or processes because of their special character, fragility and heritage values.

#### Zone Description:

The Special Feature Zone for known features covers about 13.8 % (7.6 ha) of the park. It applies to the riparian area/endangered fish habitat, vulnerable snake habitat and known archaeological features of the park.

#### Zone Rationale:

These special natural and cultural features are vulnerable to being impacted by public uses. The zoning precludes camping and other forms of specific recreational development. Management emphasizes a high level of protection and ongoing monitoring and limits facilities to those used for interpretation.

There is no Activity/Use/Facility Matrix for this zone. Additional sensitive and special features sites will be managed under this zoning regime as they are identified.

## 4.0 Plan Implementation

Implementation of strategies in this management plan is dependent upon the availability of staff and resources within the Environmental Stewardship Division. Approval of this management plan will not constitute automatic approval of funding for implementation.

### 4.1 Implementation Priorities

#### Immediate (1 to 2 years)

- Review land and water use plans for areas adjacent to the park and work with land and water use agencies, companies, and water license holders (e.g. local municipalities, B.C. Hydro, Columbia Power Corporation, Cominco Ltd., First Nations, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, etc.) to minimize the impacts on water quality.
- Focus management efforts on the restriction of motorized traffic via road de-activation and signing, and the monitoring of mountain bikes, motor boats, and dog walking.
- Inventory and map all non-native invasive species and monitor for potential spread.
- Assess the risk of non-native invasive species to habitat values and treat the high risk areas with the most effective low-impact prescription. The priority for managing introduced species will focus on those classed as noxious or nuisance. Of these species, emphasis will be placed on removing and controlling those that pose a risk to endangered and vulnerable species.
- Enhance fish habitat by restoring riparian vegetation cover along the lower portions of Beaver Creek beside the playfield.

#### Short Term (3 to 5 years)

- Prepare a Vegetation Management Plan for Beaver Creek Provincial Park that will identify management strategies for specific issues (i.e. non-native species control, prescribed burning, desired successional stage management, species at risk protection, riparian ecosystem restoration, and trail erosion) in consultation with key stakeholders.
- Inventory Porcupine-grass and Booth's willow to determine their local abundance.
- Prepare a Fire Management Plan address the protection of ecosystem values, the existing recreation infrastructure and adjacent development. This strategy will include objectives and strategies based on fire management zones, community and public relations, fire prevention tactics (e.g. campfire bans, public education), site rehabilitation for areas affected by fire and requirements for prescribed burning.
- In the interim, until the Fire Management Plan is prepared, the Ministry of Forests and Range and the Environmental Stewardship Division will jointly continue to suppress all wildfires.
- Improve the estimate of the park's successional status through a combination of controlled burning, permanent plant monitoring plots, and accurate age determination of pine trees. Controlled burning could help to maintain the existing grassland ecosystem,

but will not be prescribed if it is determined that there are negative impacts to park values such as the red-listed Porcupine-grass.

- Recreational use will be restricted to development areas and trails. Off trail use will be controlled by signage.
- Continue to fill inventory gaps with emphasis on the location and management of species at risk. Key inventory gaps include mammals, insects, nesting areas, reptile dens, wildlife trees, and breeding areas.
- Inventory nest sites and implement the appropriate management action (i.e. re-route trail, discourage human use, create buffer zone, educate the public, etc.). Reveal nest site locations only to authorized personnel.
- Work with the federal government to establish limits on the speed and use of motorized watercraft to minimize bank erosion and loss of shoreline vegetation.
- Develop a coordinated long term approach to fisheries management with other government agencies and organizations including other divisions of the Ministry of Environment, The Ministry of Forests and Range, First Nations, B.C. Hydro, Columbia Power Corporation, West Kootenay Fly Fishers, research consultants, and the Columbia-Kootenay Fisheries Renewal Partnership, with emphasis on habitat improvement, public education, and coordinating fisheries management objectives.
- Designate the main use trail for multiple-use including hiking, cycling, walking, horseback riding and dog walking.
- Designate a riverside loop trail and a grassland loop trail for hikers/walkers.
- Discourage trail use in sensitive habitat areas through educational media and trail re-routing.
- Ensure dog walkers are informed about the effects of unleashed dogs on park values through trailhead signage and brochures. The Environmental Stewardship Division may also require that dog walkers retrieve any feces that their dogs deposit in the park. Plastic bags may be provided at trailheads to encourage this “poop and scoop” level of care.
- Improve the campground appearance by improving signage and bring campsites to provincial standards.
- Continue to provide camping but monitor camping use and consider restoring the campground to a natural condition should overnight use prove no longer viable.
- Develop a trailhead parking area to re-route trail users away from the campground. Restrict access to user-made trails and roads into areas that have been determined critical habitat for species. Erect signs at the perimeter and/or trailhead areas to indicate that the area is restricted.
- Re-assess the need for continued camping and day-use if community groups such as the Trail Kiwanis Club can no longer continue as park stewards. A re-assessment would be based on further ecological and recreational assessments and a subsequent decision on the capacity of continued camping and day-use. Options include re-assigning duties to another organization or closing and/or rehabilitating all or parts of the day-use and camping areas.

## Long Term (6 to 10 years)

- Maintain the main public access route from Highway 22A for the northern section of the park for day-users, campground users, and the caretaker's house.
- Continue to honor the current park use permits.
- Continue to work with existing tenure holders to maintain the ecological and recreational values of the park.
- Continue present invasive weed control program and reduce soil erosion to preserve Porcupine-grass.
- Monitor, through observation and consultation with B.C. Hydro and West Kootenay Power, shoreline development and water fluctuations from upstream dam operations to reduce stream bank alterations and riparian habitat removal.
- Ensure the protection of riparian and floodplain areas through public education and coordination with other land use agencies.
- Monitor the effects of burning on weeds and Porcupine-grass by burning small test areas before a large-scale burning plan is implemented.
- Use of heavy excavating machinery, foam, and fire retardant will not be permitted to fight natural or prescribed burns in Beaver Creek Provincial Park, unless approved by the Environmental Stewardship Division Regional Manager.
- Maintain a diversity of wildlife trees throughout Beaver Creek Provincial Park, especially Black Cottonwood. Trees with evidence of past wildlife use (e.g. nest and roost cavities, dens, open nests, foraging sign, loose bark, etc.) will be prioritized and protected. When trees pose a public safety hazard, consider other mitigation measures which remove the hazard (e.g. limb removal, topping, bracing, and cabling), or change the hazard zone (e.g. closing or fencing a hazard area, relocating tables or amenities). Where tree removal is deemed unavoidable, retain downed trees on site to function as coarse woody debris habitat. Further training of staff to manage wildlife tree diversity may be required for long term sustainability.
- Encourage the assistance of volunteers and/or associations to collect wildlife data with BC Parks Observation Cards (wildlife clubs, individual recreationists, anglers, etc.)
- Ensure any new trails or recreation facilities planned will be sensitive to the critical habitats of endangered and vulnerable species. More specifically, the ecological integrity of key ecosystem habitats, such as the grasslands and riparian areas must be maintained if wildlife values are to be sustained within the park.
- Carefully plan all human activities that occur in raptor habitat (i.e. riparian areas and wildlife trees), which may result in long-term habitat alteration.
- Monitor human use of fish values through user surveys and information from other agencies. If any actions are required, they will be implemented by managing access and/or fishing within Beaver Creek Provincial Park.
- Work with the local First Nations and the Archaeology and Forest Branch in managing the existing archaeological and heritage values in the park.
- Adopt the B.C. Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines whenever development plans for other values (e.g. recreational development) have the potential to disturb archaeological sites. Apply management measures such as vegetative buffering, avoidance, access controls, signage, and mitigation where appropriate. Where cultural values are deemed to be of provincial significance, higher levels of protection and intervention may be required.



- Design, locate, construct and maintain all park facilities in a manner that is in harmony with the visual setting of a river/ grassland environment.
- Liaise with other agencies, particularly the Ministry of Forests and Range, forest companies and individuals, to minimize impacts of the visual values external to the park.
- Participate in referral processes and review forest management plans and land development plans in areas adjacent to the park.
- Encourage research, inventory, and monitoring to increase understanding of the processes of ecological recovery in the park. Project proposals and reports will be requested and reviewed by the Environmental Stewardship Division.
- Trails may be closed or re-routed during certain conditions (soft conditions after late thaw, extended periods of rain, etc.) or critical times of year (Racer hibernation, Porcupine-grass germination, etc.) to prevent trail damage, vegetation damage, further user-made trail development, and/or displacement of wildlife. Determinations of closures and restrictions will be based on timely environmental assessments by the Environmental Stewardship Division staff.
- Enforce dog walking regulations as provided by the *Park, Conservancy and Recreation Area Regulations* s.19(3) to leash-only use. This helps protect visitors, vegetation and supports preservation of species integrity.
- Encourage dog walkers to use alternate less environmentally sensitive areas outside Beaver Creek Provincial Park.
- Encourage compatible, low impact use of the multi-use trails through signage.
- Continue existing variety and capacity of activity centres.
- Continue to develop the capacity in the Environmental Stewardship Division, Kootenay Region Office, to liaise with communities and to coordinate and manage volunteers in operational settings. This may involve working with groups and/or organizations interested in trail maintenance and development (e.g. Trans-Canada Trail and Friends of West Kootenay Parks, ) and providing opportunities for educational institutions (e.g. Selkirk College).
- Ensure that the level of on-going facility maintenance is adequate to protect the public investment over the life of the facilities through adherence to BC Parks facility design guidelines and environmental impact assessments.
- Maintain existing camping and day-use facilities in cooperation with the Trail Kiwanis Club, and only within the designated Intensive Recreation Zone. Periodic re-evaluations of the Kiwanis and caretaker roles (based on future environmental assessments and future park usage) will be an important consideration in determining the recreational facility and park management requirements for the future.
- Continue to prepare Park Annual Operating Plans.
- Encourage community groups, organizations, and key individuals to coordinate with the Environmental Stewardship Division regarding on-going management of recreational activities.
- Encourage volunteer opportunities focused on Beaver Creek Provincial Park's conservation and recreation values. This may involve establishing a variety of new community-based agreements that are guided by specific park management strategies and work plans.

## 4.2 Monitoring

- Continue to allow vehicle access to pump houses in the northern section of the park by authorized personnel for maintenance and monitoring purposes only.
- Monitor high-use trails within the southern portion of the park for environmental impacts using the Backcountry Recreation Impact Monitoring (BRIM) standards. The determination of detrimental impacts may result in trail closure or re-routing.
- Conduct on-going danger tree monitoring consisting of inspection, hazard rating, and subsequent actions.

# Appendices

## Appendix I: BC Parks Conservation and Recreation Goals<sup>13</sup>

The protected areas system administered by Environmental Stewardship Division has two mandates:

- Conserve significant and representative natural and cultural values
- Provide a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities

### **Conservation Goals**

BC Parks has two conservation goals, as described in the Protected Areas Strategy for British Columbia, 1993

#### Goal 1: Representativeness

To protect viable, representative examples of the natural diversity of the province, representative of the major terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems, the characteristic habitats, hydrology, and landforms, and the characteristic backcountry recreational and cultural heritage values of each ecosection.

Wherever possible, protected areas should combine natural, cultural heritage, and recreation values. Where it is not possible to combine these in a common area, they may be represented separately. Where it is not possible to represent all values, the natural values will be given priority.

#### Goal 2: Special Features

To protect the special natural, cultural heritage and recreational features of the province, including endangered and vulnerable species and cultural habitats, outstanding or unique botanical, zoological, geological, and paleontological features, outstanding or fragile cultural heritage features, and outstanding outdoor recreational features such as trails.

Many protected areas will be set aside primarily to protect endangered or vulnerable features. Others will combine protection with giving people the opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the intrinsic values of the areas. Others will be protected to attract people to experience and appreciate their natural or cultural heritage.

### **Recreation Goals**

Within recreation mandate, BC Parks has four goals, as described in Preserving our Legacy: Parks Plan 90, 1990:

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<sup>13</sup> BC Parks. 1997. *BC Parks Conservation Management: Part One Conservation Program Policies*. Internet [www.elp.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/protect/cpp\\_p1/index.htm](http://www.elp.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/protect/cpp_p1/index.htm) (Note: BC Parks Recreation Management Program Policies have not yet been developed to this standard).

Tourism Travel Routes: To provide parks and services which enhance tourism travel routes. We would like to help B.C. build a world-wide reputation for offering tourism opportunities along major highways, lakes, and the Coast.

Outdoor Recreation Holiday Destinations: To provide park attractions which serve as, or improve, key destinations for outdoor recreation holidays. We want to help B.C. build a reputation for world-renowned natural holiday destinations;

Backcountry: To provide outstanding backcountry recreation opportunities throughout the province. We want to build B.C.'s reputation for backcountry recreation by protecting and managing our most outstanding wilderness areas;

Local Recreation: To ensure access to local outdoor recreation opportunities for all residents of B.C.

### **General Guiding Principles for Protected Areas**

BC Parks guiding principles for protected areas have been addressed through the Protected Areas Strategy for British Columbia (1993).

- The first priority in the use and management of protected areas is to protect their ecological viability and integrity.
- Protected areas are inalienable areas in which no industrial extraction or development is permitted. No mining, logging, hydroelectric development or oil and gas development will occur within protected areas.
- The Protected Areas Strategy respects the treaty rights and interests that exist in British Columbia. Sustainance activities, subject to conservation objectives, and ceremonial and spiritual practices by Aboriginal peoples will be permitted in protected areas.
- Recreational activities facilities services and cultural heritage policies in protected areas must be compatible with each area's objectives and the long-term protection of ecological viability and integrity, while enhancing the public's experience of the natural and cultural heritage of the province.
- To ensure the long-term integrity of protected areas, their establishment will be coordinated with the integrated resource management of the surrounding lands and waters.
- If land designated as a protected area is transferred to a First Nation as a result of treaty negotiations for purposes inconsistent with its continuation as a protected area, then other lands may be designated to maintain the provincial target of 12% in protected areas status.
- Land and marine use guidelines will be developed that maintain and enhance biological diversity, cultural significance, scenic beauty, economic value and safety of coastal resources.
- A management plan will be prepared for each designated protected area that is set in place through a process of open public consultation.

## Appendix II: BC Parks Zoning Framework

Protected Areas Management Planning Zone Descriptions			
	Intensive Recreation	Nature Recreation	Special Feature
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.	To protect and present significant natural or cultural resources, features or processes because of their special character, fragility and heritage values.
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.	Generally low.
Means of Access	All-weather public roads or other types of access where use levels are high (see "Impacts" below).	Motorised powerboats, snowmobiles, all terrain vehicles), non-motorised (foot, horse, canoe, bicycles). Aircraft and motorboat access to drop-off and pickup points will be permitted.	Various; may require special access permit.
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 mechanised means such as boat or plane.	Determined by location of special resources; may be surrounded by or next to any of the other zones.
Size of Zone	Small - usually less than 2,000 ha.	Can range from small to large.	Small - usually less than 2000 hectares.
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.	Area defined by biophysical characteristics or the nature and extent of cultural resources (adequate to afford protection).
Recreation Opportunities	Vehicle camping, picnicking, beach activities, power-boating, canoeing, kayaking, strolling, bicycling, historic and nature appreciation, fishing, snowplay, downhill and cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, specialised activities.	Walk-in/boat-in camping, power-boating, hunting, canoeing, kayaking, backpacking, bicycling, historic and nature appreciation, fishing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, river rafting, horseback riding, heli-skiing, heli-hiking, and specialised activities.	Sightseeing, historic and nature appreciation. May be subject to temporary closures or permanently restricted access.
Facilities	May be intensely developed	Moderately developed for	Interpretative facilities only -

	for user convenience. Campgrounds, landscaped picnic/play areas, trail accommodation or interpretative buildings, boat launches, administrative buildings, service compounds, gravel pits, disposal sites, wood lots; parking lots, etc.	user convenience. Trails, walk-in/boat-in campsites, shelters, accommodation buildings may be permitted; facilities for motorised access - e.g., docks, landing strips, fuel storage, etc.	resources are to be protected.
Impacts on Natural Environment	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. Includes areas of high facility development with significant impact on concentrated areas.	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.	None - resources to be maintained unimpaired.
Management Guidelines	Oriented toward maintaining a high quality recreation experience. Intensive management of resource and/or control of visitor activities. Operational facilities designed for efficient operation while remaining unobtrusive to the park visitor.	Oriented to maintaining a natural environment and 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. Designation of transportation may be necessary to avoid potential conflicts (e.g. horse trails, cycle paths, hiking trails).	High level of management protection with ongoing monitoring. Oriented to maintaining resources and, where appropriate, a high quality recreational and interpretative 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.
Examples of Zoning	Campground in Rath Trevor Beach Park; Gibson Pass ski area in E.C. Manning Park.	Core area in Cathedral Park; North beach in Naikoon Park.	Botanical Beach tidepools within Juan de Fuca Park; Sunshine Meadows in Mount Assiniboine Park.

### BC Parks Appropriate Activities and Facilities Matrix:

Activity/Facility	Appropriate in Intensive Recreation Zone (Provincial)	Appropriate in Nature Recreation Zone (Provincial)	Appropriate in Wilderness Recreation Zone (Provincial)	Appropriate in Wilderness Conservation Zone (Provincial)
Activity				
Aircraft Access	Y	Y	Y	N
Angle Guiding	Y	Y	Y	Y
Beach Activities (e.g., swimming)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Boating (power)	Y	Y	N	N
Boating (non-power)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Camping – backcountry	Y	Y	Y	Y
Camping – auto or boat accessible	Y	N	N	N
Commercial Recreation (facility-based)	Y	Y	Y	M
Commercial Recreation (no facilities)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Exotic Insect/Disease Control	Y	N <sup>1</sup>	N	N
Exotic Pack Animal Use	N	N	N	N
Filming (commercial)	M	M	M	M
Fire Management (prescribed fire management)	Y	N	M	N
Fire Management (prevention)	Y	N <sup>1</sup>	N <sup>1</sup>	N <sup>1</sup>
Fire Management (suppression)	Y	Y	N <sup>1</sup>	N <sup>1</sup>
Fishing	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fish Stocking and Enhancement	M	M	N	N
Forest Insect/Disease Control	Y	M	N	N
Grazing (domestic livestock)	N	N <sup>1,2</sup>	N <sup>1,2</sup>	N
Guide Outfitting	N	Y	Y	N
Heli-hiking	Y	Y	N	N
Hiking/Backpacking/Walking	Y	Y	Y	Y
Horse/Non-Exotic Pack Animal Use	Y	Y	Y	M
Hunting	N	Y	Y	N
Mechanized Off-road Access (non-motorized – i.e., mountain biking)	Y	Y	N	N
Motorized Off-road Access (not snowmobiles – i.e., 4x4, motorcycles)	N	M	N	N
Noxious Weed Control	Y	Y	N <sup>1</sup>	N
Off-road Access (non-mechanical – dog sleds, horse sleds)	M	Y	M	M

<b>Activity/Facility</b>	<b>Appropriate in Intensive Recreation Zone (Provincial)</b>	<b>Appropriate in Nature Recreation Zone (Provincial)</b>	<b>Appropriate in Wilderness Recreation Zone (Provincial)</b>	<b>Appropriate in Wilderness Conservation Zone (Provincial)</b>
Recreational Gold Panning/Rock Hounding	N	N	N	N
Rockclimbing	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scientific Research (manipulative activities)	N	N <sup>1</sup>	M	N
Scientific Research (specimen collection)	M	M	M	M
Skiing (downhill & cross-country – groomed runs or trails)	Y	N	N	N
Skiing (helicopter or cat-assisted)	Y	Y	N	N
Skiing (self propelled, not groomed)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Snowmobiling	Y	Y	N	N
Trapping	N	N <sup>2</sup>	N <sup>2</sup>	N <sup>2</sup>
<b>Facility</b>				
Administrative Buildings and Compounds	Y	N	N	N
Backcountry Huts and Shelters	N	Y	M	N
Boat Launches	Y	Y	N	N
Campgrounds and Picnic Areas (vehicle access and serviced)	Y	N	N	N
Camp sites (other)	N	Y	M	N
Communication Sites	N <sup>2</sup>	N <sup>2</sup>	N <sup>2</sup>	N <sup>2</sup>
Fixed Roof Accommodation	Y	Y	M	N
Interpretation and Information Buildings	Y	N	N	N
Roads and Parking Lots	Y	N	N	N
Ski Hills and Snowplay Areas	Y	N	N	N
Trails (hiking, cross-country skiing, mountain biking, horse)	Y	Y	Y	N
Utility Corridors (power/transmission lines and other rights-of-way)	N <sup>2</sup>	N <sup>2</sup>	N <sup>2</sup>	N <sup>2</sup>
Water Control Structures	N <sup>1,2</sup>	N <sup>2</sup>	N <sup>2</sup>	N <sup>2</sup>



### Legend for the Matrix of Appropriate Activities and Facilities

<b>Y</b>	appropriate
<b>N</b>	Not appropriate
<b>N<sup>1</sup></b>	Not appropriate except for expressed management purposes as identified in the Management Plan
<b>N<sup>2</sup></b>	Not appropriate, but if the specific activity or facility existed at the time of establishment of the protected area, it is normally appropriate for it to continue
<b>M</b>	May be appropriate
<b>N/A</b>	Not applicable

## Appendix III: Conservation Data Centre List of Red and Blue-Listed Species <sup>14</sup>

	Red-Listed (Endangered)	Blue-Listed (Vulnerable)	Yellow-Listed (not at risk)
Vascular Plants	-Porcupine-grass		
Plant Communities		-Booth's willow	
Reptiles		- Racer -Rubber Boa	
Amphibians			
Fish	-Umatilla Dace -White Sturgeon	-Shorthead Sculpin -Mottled Sculpin -Bull Trout	
Birds		-Great Blue Heron -Lewis' Woodpecker	
Mammals			-Bald Eagle

<sup>14</sup> Wood, Terry & Dulisse, Jakob. June 2000. Pandion Ecological Research Ltd.

## Appendix IV – Summary of Public Comments

In an effort to produce a management plan that addresses the needs of the general public, a public consultation process was included in the planning process. An open house was held for the purpose of meeting with public interest groups and interested individuals to assist with future management direction of this popular local-use park. Both individual and groups took the opportunity to discuss their concerns with BC Parks staff and formally comment on the draft management plan.

The following are the comments provided by the general public on the management issues for the park. It represents a compilation of discussions and comments from the open house that were received. These comments are not all inclusive. They do not include editorial comments or questions of clarification asked at the open house.

Open House Date: March 5, 2001, 4-9 p.m., Trail & District Aquatic Centre

Results from registration, comment sheets, and letters:

Of those who registered at the open house, 50% were from Trail, 27% were from Montrose, 10% were from Fruitvale, 10% were from Rossland, and 2% from Castlegar.

Issues of concern among the majority of those who attended include (in no specific order):

- Restriction of horses
- Unleashed dog walking in southern section of park
- Conservation of natural values, including wildlife and vegetation
- Keeping the park free of garbage and debris
- Motorized access within southern section of park
- Skepticism surrounding species preservation

The following summary represents a total of 44 public questionnaire and comment forms and letters that were received by BC Parks by March 30, 2001.

### **What is your interest in Beaver Creek Park?**

- Walking and Cross Country and Hiking (9)
- Fishing (4)
- Dog walking [in southern section] (15)
- Conservation & nature appreciation (2)
- Horse Use (26)
- Walking dogs while off leash (12)

### **Has there been anything excluded from this management plan that you would like to see included? Please explain.**

- Restrict non-motorized activity, they cause dust and trail erosion.
- Designated “non-leashed” dog walking area

- Juniper trees in the park provide an important food source for the high concentration of wintering Townsend Solitaires.
- More in-depth historical background.
- Expanded parking facilities at north end, since traffic through campsite is restricted.
- Poison Ivy exists in the park, is it not considered a noxious species?
- Consider gate system that Kiwanis could regulate with key and sign in and sign out.
- Trails between main bench road and airport bench trail should be designated as no good crossovers now.
- The park should provide access and use for all people no matter what their physical capabilities.
- Fishing access to the Columba River should be year round and not restricted to just Beaver Creek (Kiwanis) Park and boat launch.
- Dogs off leash should be allowed at south end of the park where there is not much public traffic. Dogs should be on leash when people are about.

**Has there been anything included in this management plan that you would like to see excluded? Please explain.**

- Never seen a snake in the 18 years I have been visiting.
- I am a senior and have been going down to Beaver Creek for 60 years. I have never seen a snake down there. Why allow the gas company to put a line through there if there's so many plants, animals etc that are endangered.
- Conservation measures of the kind included in the draft plan are not required, since nearly all of the plant life has been spread artificially

**Further comments, concerns.**

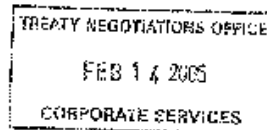
- Kiwanis is doing a good job, especially since they now have attendant, cuts down on vandalism & parties.
- Dogs should be excluded.
- Neutral opinion on horseback riders, no significant problems.
- Continue to allow truck access to the river for older and handicapped individuals who cannot access the area in any other way. Install a gate and allow access to the river for these individuals.
- We constantly pick up garbage & report any problems [along the main access road in the southern section of the park].
- Trail Horsemen's Society: Do not restrict "low-impact" horseback riders; horses signify heritage value; not responsible for the "spreading of non-native plant species", since they do not eat any of the identified species, and their hooves are regularly cleaned; willing to work with BC Parks to "plan, develop, and manage appropriate trails for horseback riding".
- Concern for lack of funds to implement plan & intentions, such as noxious weed control.
- West Kootenay Naturalists are willing to provide records of bird and other sightings on BC Parks sign-in forms.
- Not enough attractions or attendance [in the southern section of the park] to warrant the costs associated with the plan, compared to Nancy Greene and Champion Lakes.
- [Southern section of the park] will not be used if it is closed to unleashed dog walking, [leaving it open to vandalism and garbage].

- Clean up junky yard area behind caretaker's house.
- Speed up [management planning] process.
- There appears to be an area north of the airport where the BC Gas pipeline goes through that is not part of the park. Presumably this could be used as a dog off leash area so that dogs could burn off some energy before going for an on leash walk in the southern area of the park.
- I like the emphasis on preservation of this unusual and accessible park. Low impact use is a great idea I support no horses, dogs on leashes, no bikes and no motorized vehicles. A "Friends of BC Parks" volunteer group to act as wardens to monitor its use, report misuse.

# Appendix V – Ktunaxa BC Parks M.O.U.

## Establish an Effective Government to Government Working Relationship for the Management of Provincial Parks

DUPLICATE



### Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to Establish an Effective Government-to-Government Working Relationship for the Management of Provincial Parks

**BETWEEN:**

**The Ktunaxa Nation**, represented by the Ktunaxa/Kanbasket Tribal Council ("K/KTC")

**AND:**

**Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province of British Columbia**, represented by the Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection ("British Columbia")

(each a "Party" and collectively the "Parties")

**Whereas** section 35(1) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, recognizes and affirms the existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada.

**Whereas** the Ktunaxa Nation is engaged in tripartite treaty negotiations with British Columbia and Canada under the British Columbia Treaty Commission process and the parties in those negotiations believe that piloting a cooperative management process prior to concluding a treaty may help them to expedite the treaty negotiation process.

**Whereas** for the purposes of treaty negotiations in British Columbia, the K/KTC has identified as the Ktunaxa Nation's traditional territory the geographic area within British Columbia identified in its Statement of Intent received by the British Columbia Treaty Commission and shown schematically in Appendix A (herein the "Traditional Territory").

**Whereas** the Provincial Parks listed in Appendix B are located wholly or partially within the Traditional Territory.

**Whereas** the Parties wish to describe how they will work together on matters pertaining to the planning, management and use of the Provincial Parks that are located within the Traditional Territory.

**Whereas** the Parties intend to work cooperatively on the development of Park Planning Documents and the implementation of strategies to achieve the management objectives for the Provincial Parks.

**Therefore the mutual understandings of the Parties are as follows:**

#### **Definitions**

1. In this MOU:

**"Aboriginal Rights"** means aboriginal rights, including aboriginal title, pursuant to section 35(1) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*;

**"Ktunaxa Nation"** means the Ktunaxa people (formerly referred to as Kootenay), including any member Bands of the K/KTC;

**"Minister"** means the Minister of Her Majesty the Queen in Right of British Columbia having the responsibility, from time to time, for the exercise of powers in respect of the matter in question and includes a person appointed to serve, in the department over which the Minister presides, in a capacity appropriate to the exercise of those powers;

**"Park Planning Documents"** means any of the following documents prepared by BC Parks:

- a) purpose statements,
- b) management direction statements,
- c) management plans, and
- d) 5-year plans;

**"Provincial Parks"** means the parks, protected areas and ecological reserves listed in Appendix B.

#### **Purpose**

2. This MOU describes how British Columbia and the Ktunaxa Nation will cooperate in carrying out management activities for the Provincial Parks that are located within the Traditional Territory and that are identified as priorities by the Parties each year.

### **Scope**

3. This MOU applies to the Provincial Parks listed in Appendix B, and to any areas within the Traditional Territory that may be proposed to be added to or deleted from the Provincial Parks.

### **Objectives**

4. The objective of this MOU is to establish an effective working relationship, based on mutual respect and understanding, that will enable the Parties to cooperatively:
  - 4.1. improve their respective processes for sharing information;
  - 4.2. discuss any plans to add areas to or delete areas from the Provincial Parks;
  - 4.3. review, amend and implement Park Planning Documents for the Provincial Parks in accordance with the management principles in sections 5, 6, and 7 below;
  - 4.4. plan and manage the Provincial Parks, in accordance with the Park Planning Documents, in a manner that:
    - 4.4.1. protects ecological attributes, natural resources, as well as cultural, recreational and historical values, including the written and oral history and cultural traditions of the Ktunaxa Nation;
    - 4.4.2. acknowledges the Ktunaxa Nation's use of the land and resources for food, social and ceremonial purposes in accordance with its asserted Aboriginal Rights;
    - 4.4.3. respects the authority of the Ktunaxa Nation on matters regarding the interpretation of Ktunaxa place names, cultural practices and history;
    - 4.4.4. integrates information provided by the Parties;
    - 4.4.5. provides opportunities for compatible recreation and tourism, and other compatible economic uses in accordance with the management principles set out in sections 5, 6, and 7 below; and
    - 4.4.6. provides for the continuation of existing permits.
  - 4.5. explore and develop economic and capacity building opportunities for the Ktunaxa Nation.



### **Management Principles**

5. While recognizing any existing Aboriginal Rights and respecting the culture, traditions and history of the Ktunaxa Nation, the Parties agree to manage the Provincial Parks in accordance with this MOU, relevant Park Planning Documents and all statutory, constitutional and common law.
6. The Parties agree that the harvesting of resources by the Ktunaxa Nation from within the Provincial Parks will be for food, social and ceremonial use purposes only, unless other purposes have been approved in accordance with this MOU, the Park Planning Documents and all statutory, constitutional and common law, including any Orders in Council, in effect from time to time.
7. The Parties agree that any harvesting of resources in Provincial Parks by the Ktunaxa Nation in accordance with section 6 will be subject to measures necessary for conservation, public health or public safety.

### **Park Planning**

8. The Parties agree that the primary purpose of park planning is to provide recommendations regarding appropriate strategies to protect, conserve and manage the Provincial Parks, while recognizing any existing Aboriginal Rights and respecting the culture, traditions and history of the Ktunaxa Nation.
9. Park Planning Documents may address, but will not be limited to, the following elements:
  - 9.1. a park description;
  - 9.2. a data or information inventory;
  - 9.3. a management vision;
  - 9.4. management strategies; and
  - 9.5. a Ktunaxa Nation food, social and ceremonial harvesting sub-plan.

### **Ktunaxa-British Columbia Provincial Parks Management Committee**

10. Within sixty (60) days of signing this MOU the Parties will take steps to establish the Ktunaxa-British Columbia Provincial Parks Management Committee (the "Committee").
11. The Parties will each appoint two representatives to the Committee.

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12. The Committee may establish rules and procedures for its internal operations.
13. The Committee may:
  - 13.1. invite other governments and other government agencies to participate in the cooperative processes established under this MOU; and
  - 13.2. for the purpose of obtaining a variety of perspectives and access to diverse sources of information, invite non-governmental stakeholders to participate in the Committee in an advisory capacity.
14. The Committee will be responsible for attempting to resolve issues that arise regarding the funding of the operations of the Committee.
15. Each Party will be responsible for their own costs to participate.
16. The Committee will work cooperatively to acquire funds for projects.
17. A primary function of the Committee will be to provide mechanisms to facilitate the Ktunaxa Nation's participation in:
  - 17.1. the planning for and management of the Provincial Parks;
  - 17.2. identification and development of potential economic opportunities associated with the management of these parks; and
  - 17.3. decisions regarding adding areas to or deleting areas from Provincial Parks.
18. The Committee's tasks will include, but will not be limited to:
  - 18.1. ranking the Provincial Parks in the order of priority for Ktunaxa Nation participation in park planning and management activities, prior to the start of each new fiscal year;
  - 18.2. developing the consultation and review processes that the Parties agree are appropriate to implement prior to undertaking different types of activities (relevant activities may include creation of new parks, preparation, review, implementation and amendment of Park Planning Documents, reviewing new land use occupancy permit applications, reviewing research proposals and results);
  - 18.3. identifying priorities for conducting any inventories of cultural values in the Provincial Parks; and
  - 18.4. addressing matters related to the conduct of cultural activities by the Ktunaxa Nation within the Provincial Parks.
19. Either Party may submit to the Committee for consideration any topic that is within the Committee's general mandate. The

Committee will provide a written summary of its considerations and/or recommendations to both Parties.

20. When the Committee forwards a recommendation to one of the Parties, the Party receiving the recommendation will provide in writing within thirty (30) days an explanation of any action the Party intends to take in response to the recommendation.

#### **Nature of this MOU**

21. This MOU describes:

- 21.1. the framework for a cooperative working relationship between the Parties, and
- 21.2. processes which form a component of consultation and accommodation,

but the MOU itself may not wholly satisfy the Crown's legal obligation to consult regarding any potential infringements of Aboriginal Rights and to seek workable accommodations as appropriate.

22. This MOU is not intended to:

- 22.1. be a legally binding contract;
- 22.2. be a treaty or a land claims agreement within the meaning of sections 25 and 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982;
- 22.3. create, amend, define, affirm, recognize, abrogate or derogate from, any Aboriginal Rights;
- 22.4. be interpreted or implemented in a manner that fetters the discretion of statutory decision-makers;
- 22.5. limit the positions either Party may take in any legal or administrative proceedings; or
- 22.6. constitute any admission of fact or liability.

23. For additional clarity, the Ktunaxa Nation asserts that its agreement to enter into this MOU does not mean that it accepts British Columbia's assertion of jurisdiction or authority respecting the management of Provincial Parks.

#### **Dispute Resolution**

24. When a dispute arises between the Parties during the term of this MOU regarding the interpretation or implementation of this MOU, the Committee may employ voluntary dispute resolution measures

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that may include mediation conducted in good faith and in an informal and non-adversarial manner.

25. With the written agreement of both Parties, other dispute resolution procedures may be used to assist Committee members to achieve consensus.

**Amendment**

26. The Parties will review this MOU and its effectiveness from time to time at the request of either Party but not more frequently than annually.
27. Any amendments to this MOU will require the written consent of both Parties and will take effect upon signing.

**Notice**

28. Where in this MOU any notice or other communication is required to be given by either Party, it will be made in writing and will be effectively given by any of the following methods:
- 28.1. delivery to the address of the Party set out below, on the date of delivery;
  - 28.2. pre-paid registered mail to the address of the Party, mentioned in this MOU, on the date the registered mail is delivered;
  - 28.3. facsimile, to the facsimile number of the Party, mentioned in this MOU, on the date the facsimile is sent; or
  - 28.4. electronic methods of communication, once these are developed and implemented with the agreement of the Parties.

K/KTC 7468 Mission Road Cranbrook, BC VIC 7E5  Fax: (250) 489-2438 Attn: Manager, Lands and Resources	Water, Land and Air Protection 205 Industrial Road G Cranbrook, BC VIC 7G5  Fax: (250) 489-8506 Attn: Regional Manager, Environmental Stewardship, Kootenay Region
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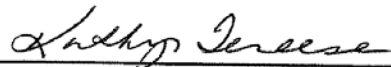
**Termination**

29. Either Party may terminate this MOU by giving the other Party thirty (30) days advance written notice of the intent to terminate the MOU and the reasons for terminating the MOU.

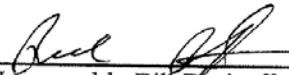
Signed on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2005.

On behalf of the Ktunaxa Nation

On behalf of Her Majesty the Queen  
in Right of the Province of British  
Columbia



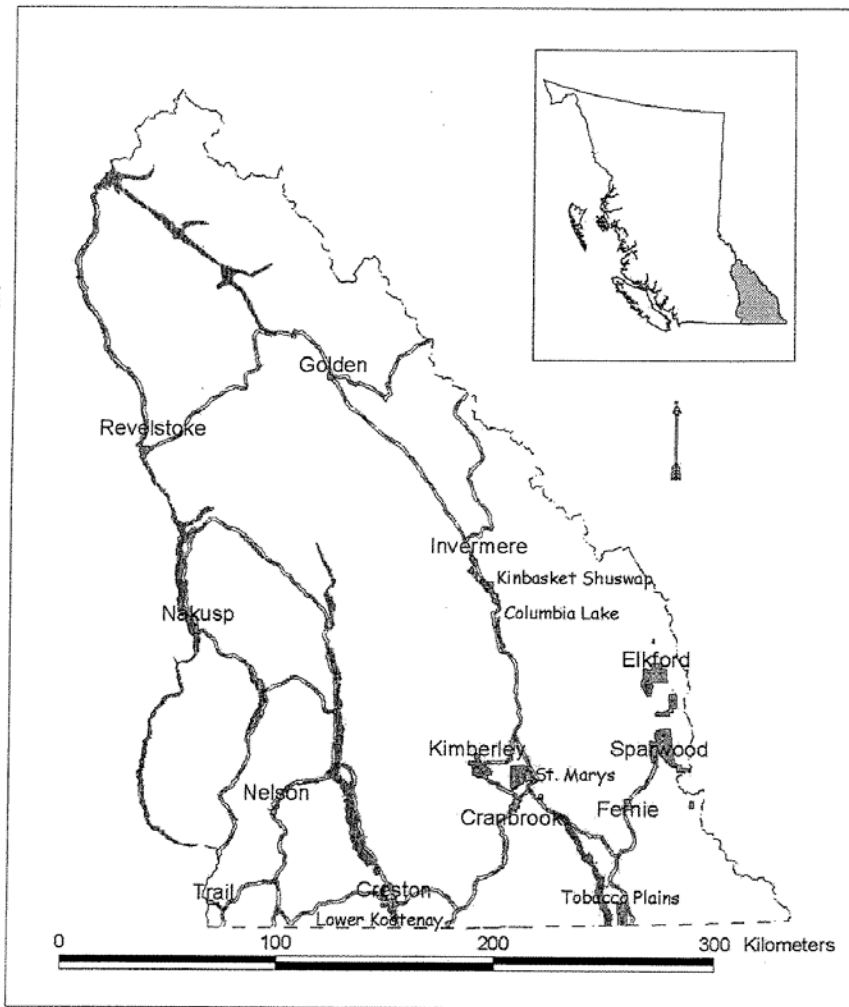
Kathryn Teneese  
Administrator, Ktunaxa/Kinbasket  
Tribal Council



Honourable Bill Barisoff  
Minister of Water, Land and Air  
Protection

**APPENDIX A**

**Traditional Territory of the Ktunaxa Nation**





## APPENDIX B

### Provincial Parks within the Traditional Territory

PARK NAME	PARK LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (HA)
Akamina-Kishinena	B.C./Alta./Montana Borders	10921.00
<b>Arrow Lakes - A Multi Site</b>	Multi Site	
Arrow Lakes – Burton	Burton	18.00
Arrow Lakes – Eagle	Edgewood	38.00
Arrow Lakes – Fauquier	Fauquier	16.00
Arrow Lakes – Shelter Bay	At Shelter Bay	21.00
<b>Beaver Creek - A Multi-Class</b>	<i>Multi Designation Pa</i>	
a) Beaver Creek PA	13 Km E Of Trail	4.00
b) Beaver Creek Park	13 Km E Of Trail	67.00
Blanket Creek	25km S Of Revelstoke	318.00
Bugaboo	40km W Of Brisco	13646.60
Burges And James Gadsden	11km N Of Golden	401.00
Canal Flats	3km N Of Canal Flats	6.00
Champion Lakes	18km Nw Of Fruitvale	1428.00
Cody Caves	13km Nw Of Ainsworth	63.00
Columbia Lake ER	E Side Of Columbia Lake	32.00
Columbia Lake	S Of Fairmont Hotsprings	260.00
Crowsnest	51km E Of Fernie	46.00
<b>Cummins - A Multi-Class</b>	<i>Head Of The Cummins River</i>	
a) Cummins Lakes Park	Head Of Cummins River	21812.00
b) Cummins River PA		260.00
Drewry Point	32km S Of Balfour By Boat	26.00
Dry Gulch	8km S Of Radium Junction	29.00
Elk Lakes	137km N Of Fernie	17245.00
Elk Valley	18km N Of Fernie	81.00
Elko	32km S Of Fernie At Elko	22.00
Erie Creek	5km W Of Salmo	15.00
Evans Lake ER	Head Of Evans Lake	185.00
Gilnockie Creek	Vicinity Of Moyle & Elko Lakes	2842.20
Gilnockie Creek ER	East Kootenay District	58.00
Goat Range	Nw Of Kootenay Lake	78947.00
Goosegrass Creek ER	West Side Of Kinbasket Lake	2185.00

## APPENDIX B cont'd

### Provincial Parks within the Traditional Territory

Grohman Narrows	5km W Of Nelson	10.00
Height Of The Rockies	Adjacent To Banff Nat. Park	54208.20
Inonoaklin	Edgewood	12.00
James Chabot	N End Windermere Lake	14.00
Jimsmith Lake	2km S Of Cranbrook	13.70
Klanuko	40 Km N Of Creston	11637.90
Kikomun Creek	64km E Of Cranbrook	682.00
King George VI	10km S Of Rossland	162.00
Kokanee Creek	19km E Of Nelson	260.00
Kokanee Glacier	34km Ne Of Nelson	32035.40
<b>Kootenay Lake - A Multi Site</b>	<b>Multi Site</b>	
a) Kootenay Lake - Campbell Bay	Across Lake From Kaslo	25.00
b) Kootenay Lake - Coffee Creek	N Of Balfour	52.00
c) Kootenay Lake - Davis Creek	8km S Of Lardeau	5.00
d) Kootenay Lake - Lost Ledge	8km S Of Lardeau	38.00
e) Kootenay Lake - Midge Creek	16km N Of Sand Lake	223.00
Lew Creek ER	Sw Side Of Trout Lake	815.00
Lockhart Beach	19km S Of Crawford Bay	3.00
Lockhart Creek	E Of Nelson	3750.60
Marl Creek	24km N Of Golden	167.00
Martha Creek	20 Km N Of Revelstoke	71.00
McDonald Creek	10km Of Nakusp	468.00
Morrissey	16km Se Of Fernie	5.00
Mount Assiniboine	48km Sw Of Banff	39050.00
Mount Fernie	3km W Of Fernie	259.00
Moyle Lake	19km S Of Cranbrook	90.50
Nancy Greene	35km E Of Rossland	203.00
Norbury Lake	13km E Of Cranbrook	97.00
Pilot Bay	8km E Of Balfour By Boat	347.00
Premier Lake	40km Ne Of Kimberley	662.00
Purcell Wild Cons Corridor	E Side Of Purcell Wc Park	1990.00
Purcell Wild. Con. PA (East)	E Of Kootenay Lake	106290.60
Purcell Wild. Con. PA (West)	Ne End Of Kootenay Lake	91825.00
Ram Creek ER	20 Km Se Of Canal Flats	121.00
Rosebery	6km Se Of Rosebery	32.00
Ryan	10km N Of Yahk	58.00
St. Mary's Alpine	42km Nw Of	9146.00