



K'zuzált/Twin Two Conservancy Management Plan

March 2012

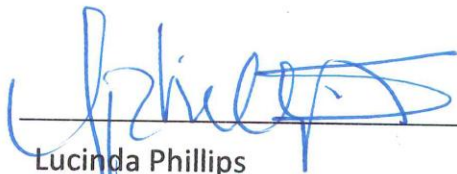


Cover photo: Twin Two Creek

Photo credit: Liz Scroggins


K'zuzált/Twin Two Conservancy
Management Plan

Approved by:




Lucinda Phillips
Chief, Lil'wat Nation

Mar. 15/12.
Date



Brandin Schultz, Regional Manager
South Coast Region
BC Parks

March 15, 2012
Date



Brian Bawtinheimer, Director
Parks Planning and Management Branch
BC Parks

March 15/12
Date

Acknowledgements

The Lil'wat Nation and BC Parks have jointly prepared this management plan. The management planning process was coordinated by Harriet VanWart, Referral Coordinator, and Lucinda Phillips, former Director, Land and Resources Department of the Lil'wat Nation and by Vicki Haberl, Planning Section Head, South Coast Region, BC Parks. Tracy Howlett, GIS Manager for the Lil'wat Nation Land and Resources Department, prepared all of the maps. Liz Scroggins of Scroggins Consulting prepared management plan drafts for review by Lil'wat Nation and BC Parks, under contract to Lil'wat Nation.

The planning team extends special thanks to Johnny Jones and Lex Joseph of the Lil'wat Nation for their input on culturally significant features and for their review of the management plan documents. Additional thanks are also extended to Jennie Aikman, BC Parks Regional Planner, for providing support to the planning process.

The Lil'wat Nation and Ministry of Environment would like to thank those who took the time to provide comments on this conservancy management plan.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	i
1.0 Introduction	3
1.1 Management Plan Purpose.....	3
1.2 Planning Area	3
1.3 Legislative Framework	6
1.4 Management Commitments.....	6
1.5 Adjacent Land Use	7
1.6 Planning Process	9
2.0 Values and Roles of the Conservancy	11
2.1 Significance in the Protected Areas System	11
2.2 Cultural Heritage.....	11
2.3 Natural Heritage.....	16
2.4 Recreation.....	18
2.5 Development and Use of Natural Resources.....	21
3.0 Management Direction	22
3.1 Vision.....	22
3.2 Management, Objectives, Issues and Strategies	22
3.3 Zoning.....	25
4.0 Plan Implementation	27
4.1 Policy Context	27
4.2 Implementation	27
4.3 Implementation Priorities.....	27
Appendix 1: Appropriate Uses Table	28
Appendix 2: Biogeoclimatic Zones	30
Figure 1: Regional Context Map	4
Figure 2: K’uzúált/Twin Two Conservancy Map	5
Figure 3: Adjacent Tenures and Land Use Map	10
Figure 4: Natural and Cultural FeaturesMap	15
Figure 5: Zoning Map	26
Figure 6: Biogeoclimatic Zones Map.....	30

1.0 Introduction

The K'zuzált/Twin Two Conservancy (the conservancy) encompasses the Twin Two River valley which drains into the east side of Lillooet Lake. The Lil'wat Nation has named the area "k'zuzált", a word meaning "twin" in the Ucwalmicwts language.

1.1 Management Plan Purpose

The purpose of this management plan is to guide the management of the conservancy. The management plan:

- describes the background and legal context of the conservancy;
- sets out a vision and role for the conservancy;
- identifies significant conservancy features;
- identifies management issues, objectives and strategies; and,
- identifies zones in the conservancy where area-specific management direction applies.

1.2 Planning Area

The conservancy is a relatively undisturbed watershed adjacent to Lillooet Lake and falls within the Lil'wat Nation Traditional Territory (Lil'wat Territory).

The conservancy is 2,095 hectares in size and is comprised of the entire Twin Two watershed, which flows into the eastern shore of Lillooet Lake, called Lil'wata Tselalh in Ucwalmicwts (the Lil'wat Nation language).

The conservancy is located approximately 35 kilometres from Pemberton. It is reached by travelling east along Highway 99 approaching the Duffey Lake Road and then an additional 12 kilometres along the In-SHUCK-ch Forest Service Road that follows the east side of Lillooet Lake.

The conservancy contains six hectares of foreshore along Lillooet Lake and extends from the foreshore to high alpine lakes at the divide to the Van Horlick Creek drainage to the east. The western boundary of the Stein Valley Nlaka'pamux Heritage Park is approximately four kilometres from the upper alpine boundary of the conservancy. Joffre Lakes Park and the Nlháxten/Cerise Creek Conservancy are located to the northeast and the Upper Rogers kól̓ii7 Conservancy is located to the south of the conservancy (Figures 1 and 2).

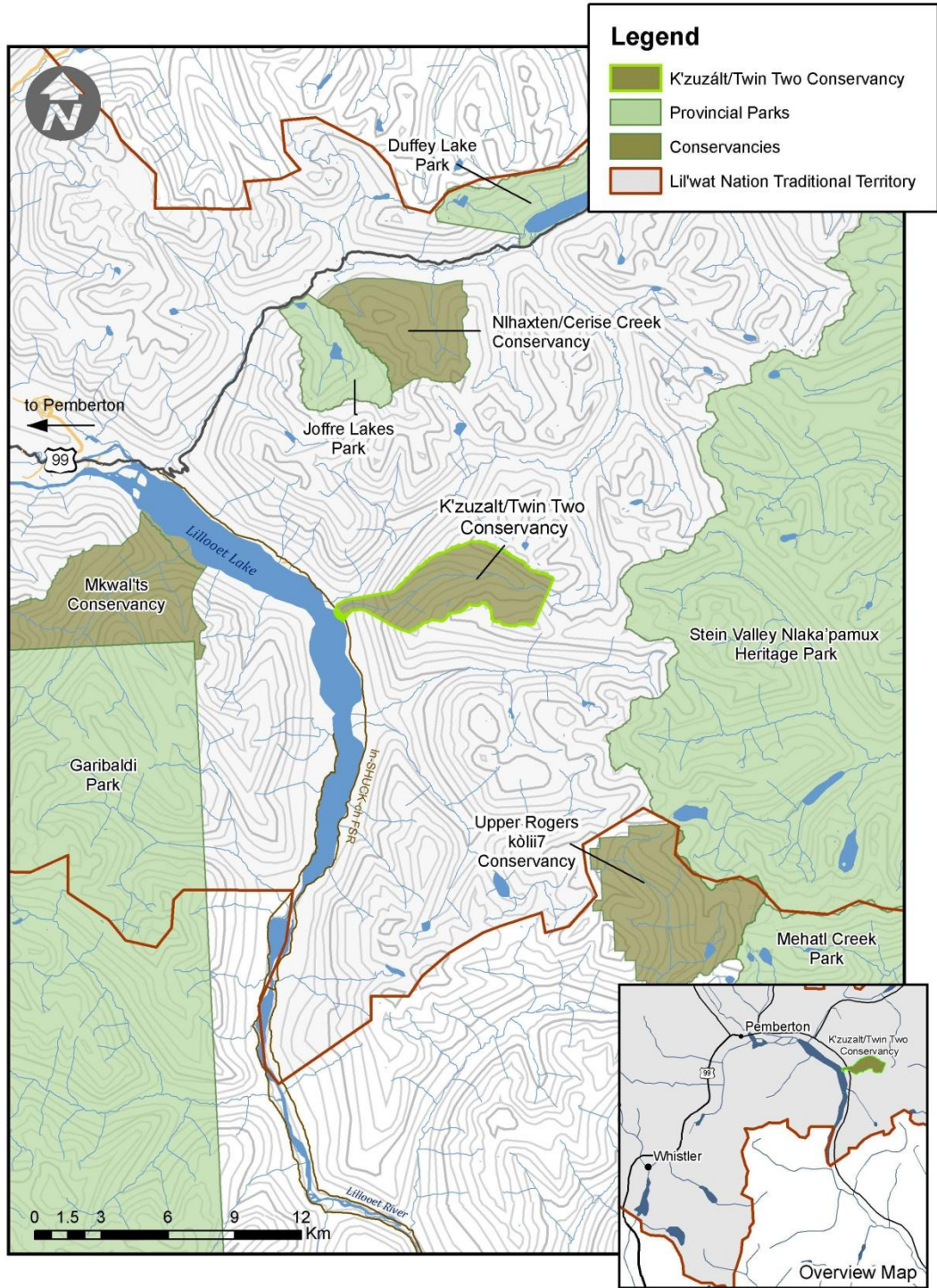


Figure 1: Regional Context Map

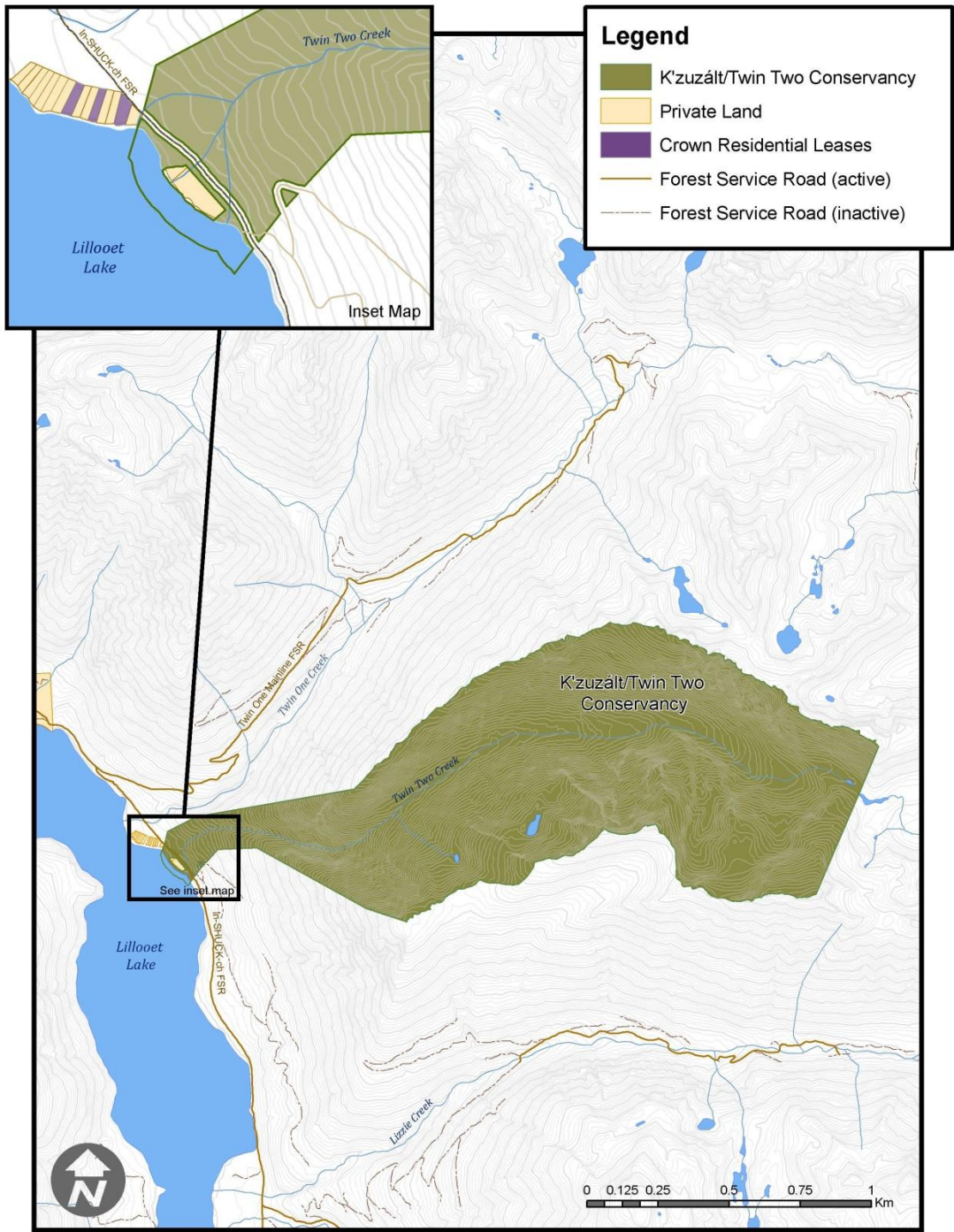


Figure 2: K'uzúált/Twin Two Conservancy Map

1.3 Legislative Framework

The K'uzált/Twin Two Conservancy was established on July 11, 2008 and is named and described in Schedule E of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*.

A conservancy is set aside for four reasons:

- (a) the protection and maintenance of their biological diversity and natural environments;
- (b) the preservation and maintenance of social, ceremonial and cultural uses of first nations;
- (c) the protection and maintenance of their recreation values; and
- (d) to ensure that development or use of their natural resources occurs in a sustainable manner consistent with the purposes of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).

Under the *Park Act*, commercial logging, mining, and hydro electric power generation (other than local run-of-the-river projects) are not permitted in conservancies. "Local run-of-the-river projects" in relation to a conservancy, means hydro power projects supplying power for use (a) in the conservancy, or (b) by communities, including first nation communities, that do not otherwise have access to hydro electric power.

1.4 Management Commitments

In 2006 the Lil'wat Nation developed the Lil'wat Land Use Plan: Phase 1 which presents the vision and plan for the land and resources of the Lil'wat Territory.

In April 2008, the Sea to Sky Land and Resource Management Plan was completed. This plan provides direction for future land use planning and management of natural resources in the Sea to Sky area. That same month, a *Land Use Planning Agreement between the Lil'wat Nation and the Province of British Columbia* was signed by Lil'wat Nation and the Province. Under the Land Use Planning Agreement, the Province agreed to establish new protected areas, including the K'uzált/Twin Two Conservancy. The Province also committed to prepare a management plan for the conservancy once it was established.

The Lil'wat Land Use Plan, Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan, and the Land Use Planning Agreement provide high-level direction for land use in the conservancy and on adjacent lands.

The Land Use Planning Agreement¹ sets out high level management direction and objectives for the conservancy:

- to maintain opportunities for Lil'wat Nation social, ceremonial and cultural uses;
- to protect and enhance the integrity of the Lil'wat Nation's cultural and heritage resources, including sacred sites;
- to protect the biological diversity and natural environments, including wildlife habitat values and low elevation riparian ecosystems;
- to maintain, where appropriate, current levels of low intensity backcountry recreational and tourism uses; and,
- to increase opportunities for Lil'wat Nation participation in commercial recreation and tourism enterprises.

Section 5.5 of the Land Use Planning Agreement states that all tenures in the conservancy will be reviewed to determine if existing tenures should be authorized by park use permits and whether or not any tenure amendments are required to meet the management intent of the conservancy.

The management plan and the Lil'wat Nation's involvement in the development of this management plan are without prejudice to the aboriginal rights, including aboriginal title, of the Lil'wat Nation. Nothing in this management plan is intended to create, define, diminish, alter, abrogate or extinguish Lil'wat Nation aboriginal rights, including aboriginal title.

1.5 Adjacent Land Use

Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan Zoning

The Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan (S2S LRMP) has designated two Wildland Zones adjacent to the conservancy. Wildland Zones are identified under the S2S LRMP to recognize areas with First Nations' cultural values, high wildlife values, backcountry recreation values, and remote wilderness characteristics (S2S LRMP, p. ii).

The Twin One Headwaters Wildland Zone (# 24) is a recreation Wildland Zone, located to the north of the conservancy. Backcountry commercial and non-commercial recreation activities are permitted, including hunting, angling and hiking. Area-specific management direction for this Wildland Zone indicates that commercial backcountry lodges are not permitted (p. 184, S2S LRMP).

¹ Land Use Planning Agreement between the Lil'wat Nation and the Province of British Columbia (2008). Section C-4 Management Direction.

The Crown land to the south of the conservancy is a tourism Wildland Zone, called Twin Two Peak Wildland Zone (# 31). A commercial lodge and associated infrastructure is acceptable in this zone (Figure 3).

Recreation

There is a licence for commercial recreation in the area, a portion of which overlaps the upper two thirds of the conservancy. Activities currently covered under this licence include helicopter-access based activities including: skiing, picnicking, hiking, mountaineering, and fishing. The portion of this tenure overlapping the conservancy is used only for heli-skiing². A backcountry hut called the Snowspider Hut is located on Snowspider Mountain in the Van Horlick range north of the conservancy and is used predominately for backcountry skiing in the area.

There is a licence for guide outfitting which overlaps the conservancy.

The conservancy is in close proximity to four provincial Recreation Sites which offer various amenities on Lillooet Lake including swimming, boating, camping, picnicking, and hiking. To the north of the conservancy are the Twin One Creek (0.5 km) and Strawberry Point (3.5 km) recreation sites and to the south the Lizzie Creek (4 km) and Driftwood Bay (5.5 km) recreation sites (Figure 3). These recreation sites are maintained by the Lil'wat Nation who is under contract to the provincial agency responsible for forest recreation sites.

Lillooet Lake Lodge, a privately owned and operated facility, is located on the shore of Lillooet Lake and offers year-round overnight accommodation including lakefront cottages and camping. There are also canoe and rowboat rentals available on site. This small lakeside resort is located on privately held land (DL 8295) within the Twin Two watershed that is excluded from the conservancy. Another private parcel, also excluded from the conservancy, (DL 8518) is adjacent to the lodge along Twin Two Creek (Figure 3).

Private Property

There are 14 private lots and three residential Crown land leases adjacent to the conservancy. Two of the private lots (DL 8295 and 8518) are inholdings within the conservancy.

Forestry

The lower portion of the conservancy is bordered by the Soo Timber Supply Area.

² Coast Range Heliskiing Ltd. Draft Management Plan, Dec 12, 2006

Mining Tenures

There are mineral tenures adjacent to the eastern boundary of the conservancy; none of these tenures overlap the conservancy.

Protected Areas

There are four provincial parks and three conservancies within a 10 kilometre radius of the conservancy (Figure 1).

Other Tenures

There is a Notation of Interest for the In-SHUCK-ch Forest Service Road (FSR 7343) which is excluded from the conservancy.

There is a Statutory Right-of-Way held by the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority (Land File 0213347) for an electric power line that runs through the conservancy adjacent to the In-SHUCK-ch Forest Service Road.

1.6 Planning Process

BC Parks and Lil'wat Nation worked collaboratively to develop management plans for three conservancies in the Lil'wat Nation's traditional territory: K'uzált/Twin Two Conservancy, Mkwál'ts Conservancy and Qwalímak/Upper Birkenhead Conservancy. The planning team developed a Terms of Reference which has guided the conservancy management planning process. Liz Scroggins of Scroggins Consulting prepared the draft management plan with input from Lil'wat Nation and BC Parks representatives, and together, all three parties made up the planning team. Data gathering and draft management plan preparations were followed by a collaborative review process from the planning team. Both Lil'wat Nation and BC Parks conducted an initial internal review.

A public review period was initiated with two open house events, one in Mt. Currie and one in Pemberton. The draft plans were posted on the BC Parks website and comments were submitted to BC Parks. All the comments were reviewed and appropriate changes were made in the final drafting stage. A final draft was then presented to both the Lil'wat Nation and BC Parks for approval and signing.

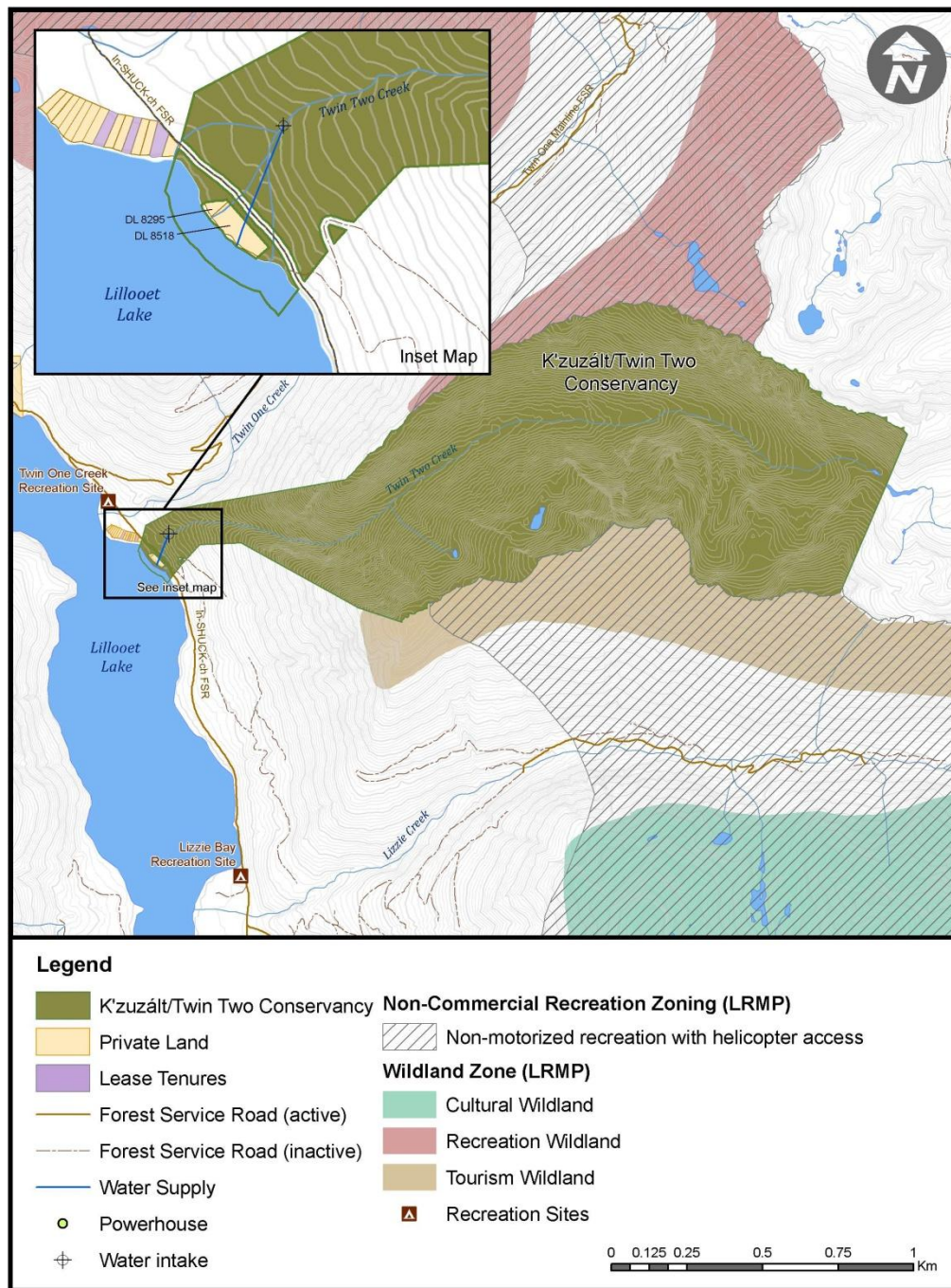


Figure 3: Tenures and Land Use Map

2.0 Values and Roles of the Conservancy

2.1 Significance in the Protected Areas System

The K'zuzált/Twin Two Conservancy is significant to the provincial protected areas system because it:

- protects the entire K'zuzált Nt'akmen Area³ including the cultural and ecological features of the land that support the needs of the Lil'wat people;
- is the only provincial protected area that contributes to protection of the Interior Douglas Fir wet warm variant (IDFww) in the Eastern Pacific Ranges Ecosection. Although it protects only 51 hectares, this represents 100% of the protected area representation of IDFww in this ecosection, which makes this regionally and provincially significant;
- protects an entire watershed with a full range of elevations to accommodate the possible migration of species associated with climate change. Species resilience to climate change is aided by the conservancy's proximity to other protected areas; and,
- protects one of very few relatively undisturbed watersheds within the Lil'wat Territory and secures opportunities for the continuation of Lil'wat Nation traditional harvesting.

2.2 Cultural Heritage

Values

The K'zuzált Nt'akmen Area is a traditional food harvesting area for the Lil'wat Nation and the conservancy provides protection for these values. Nt'akmen Areas are intended to provide long-term security for Lil'wat Nation to harvest traditional resources and practice their culture. The conservancy provides protection for these values, including but not limited to those traditional Lil'wat cultural activities are described in the Land Use Planning Agreement⁴ as:

- gathering traditional foods;
- gathering plants used for medicinal and ceremonial purposes;
- hunting, trapping and fishing;
- cutting selected trees for cultural or artistic purposes;

³ The Lil'wat Nt'akmen (Our Way) Areas were identified in the Lil'wat Land Use Plan (2006).

⁴ Land Use Planning Agreement between the Lil'wat Nation and the Province of British Columbia (2008). Section C-4 Management Direction.

- conducting, teaching or demonstrating ceremonies;
- seeking cultural or spiritual inspiration;
- constructing or using shelters, such as camps, longhouse or pithouses, essential to the pursuit of the above activities; and,
- cultural burning⁵.

Current traditional uses in the conservancy include pine mushroom harvesting, hunting and berry-picking. The Lil'wat Nation has a registered trapline in the conservancy. The shore of the conservancy was identified in the Lil'wat Land Use Plan as a potential site for a future fish camp for the Lil'wat Nation⁶.

Hunting, fishing and trapping occurred in this area. Historically, the Lil'wat people travelled in hunting parties of at least ten people looking for deer and other mammals. Trips were sometimes led by guides Baptists Ritchie and Sam Jim⁷. A well established game and hunting trail exists on the north side of the Twin Two valley and passes by three waterfalls. Members of the Lil'wat Nation also trapped in the valley. Fishing at the mouth of the river was popular, evidenced by the remnants of a fish processing area at the shore of Lillooet Lake that was found during an archaeology study.

Archaeological evidence and registered archaeology sites exist in the conservancy and surrounding area. Culturally modified trees have been located in the forest and are evidence of use and occupation of the area. Western redcedar trees were bark-stripped throughout the territory and used for clothing, basketry and other items. Hunting blinds found in the forested areas would have been used on hunting expeditions.

One registered archaeological site (EbRo10) occurs within the conservancy along Twin Two Creek in the lower portion of the watershed and consists of several culturally modified trees. Two recorded archaeological sites occur along Twin One Creek just to the north of the conservancy. One site (EbRo7) is an arrowhead site and another (EbRo9) is a hunting blind. These registered sites indicate use and occupation of this region for hunting and material gathering (Figure 4).

First Nations' legends and stories centre on this area being the location of the Last Thompson Battle. This watershed was identified as one of the routes used by Thompson warriors seeking to reach Lillooet Lake and the Lil'wat Nation villages to the northwest.

An Ucwalmicwts place name, Nsp'uqwem, is noted on Lil'wat cultural maps representing a large area in the lower part of the watershed.

⁵ Intentional landscape burning carried out to maintain certain habitat conditions and enhance the production of important plants and animals.

⁶ Lil'wat Land Use Plan, 2006, p. 62

⁷ Lex Joseph, personal communication (January 2010).

A historical trading route, called the Douglas Lillooet Route, travelled from Harrison Lake in the Fraser Valley up the Lillooet River and followed Lillooet Lake in the vicinity of the conservancy. This trail was once an important trading route for First Nations and later became known as the Douglas Road in the 1850s when it was opened to Gold Rush prospectors seeking access to the bars of the Fraser River around Lillooet. Known more recently as the Harrison-Lillooet Gold Rush Trail, there have been efforts to revive this route as a historical trail.

Role

The primary role of the conservancy is the protection of Lil'wat Nation cultural values. Many cultural features exist in the conservancy and will now be protected in perpetuity. The conservancy provides present and future opportunities for the Lil'wat people to reconnect with the land in areas close to the present day community of Mount Currie.



Above: View north from the conservancy along the shore of Lillooet Lake, with adjacent private properties in the background.



Left: Looking west across Lillooet Lake from the conservancy.

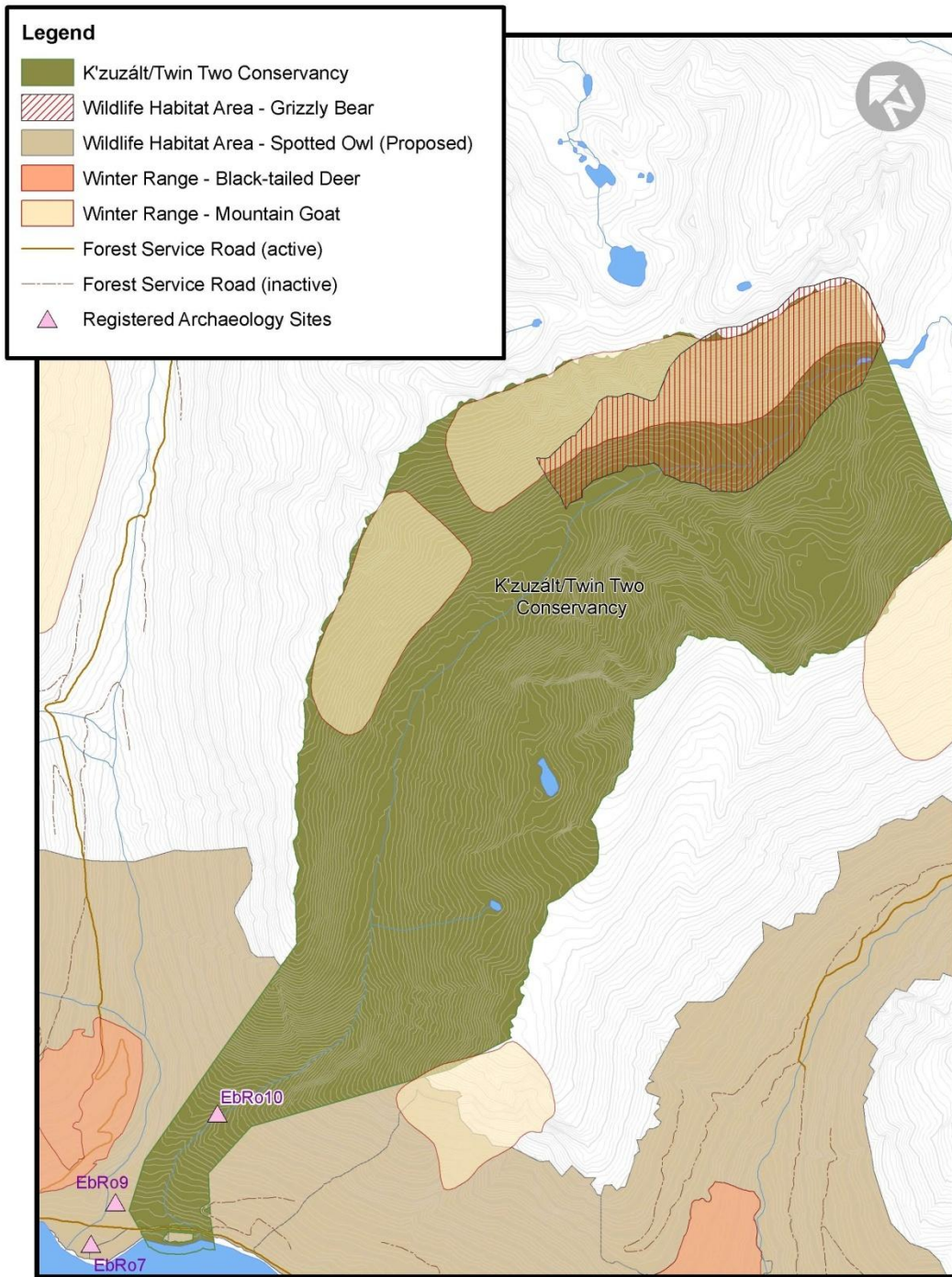


Figure 4: Natural and Cultural Features Map

2.3 Natural Heritage

Values

Protected Watershed

The conservancy is one of the few fully protected watersheds in the Lil'wat Territory. It provides a linkage between the Stein Valley Nlaka'pamux Heritage Park and Garibaldi Park via Lillooet Lake. The protection of the Twin Two watershed increases its value for species adapting to climate change as a full range of elevation is available for migration of species. Adaptation to climate change is further supported by the conservancy's proximity to other protected areas.

Many small rivers and streams drain off the steep north and south facing slopes into Twin Two Creek. The main creek drains west through the conservancy into Lillooet Lake. There are a few high alpine lakes in the vicinity of Twin Two Peak, which is a prominent feature in the southern part of the watershed.

Old-Growth Forests

This watershed has never been logged; old-growth forests are present and intact. Old-growth forests are known to provide suitable habitat for Northern Spotted Owl and other forest dependent species.

Ecosystem Representation

The conservancy is situated predominately within the Eastern Pacific Ranges Ecoregion and contains portions of the Interior Mountain-hemlock Alpine, Coastal Mountain-heather Alpine, Mountain Hemlock, Coastal Western Hemlock and Interior Douglas-Fir biogeoclimatic zones. The largest biogeoclimatic zone variant is the Coastal Mountain-heather Alpine (CMAunp), followed by the Mountain Hemlock moist maritime (MHmm2). Two Coastal Western Hemlock variants occur in the lower elevations along Lillooet Lake.

The conservancy is the only provincial protected area contributing to the protection of the Interior Douglas-fir wet warm variant (IDFww) in the Eastern Pacific Ranges Ecoregion. Although it only protects 51 hectares, this represents 100% of the protected area representation of IDFww in this ecoregion, which makes this regionally and provincially significant (Figure 6).

There is limited information on rare or unique plant species in the conservancy. There is one record of a species at risk occurrence in the downstream portion of the watershed (SPID 157330).

Important Wildlife Values

Harlequin Ducks are believed to be breeding and nesting at Twin One and Twin Two creeks⁸. Under British Columbia's Conservation Framework, Harlequin Ducks are listed as a priority 1 species for Goal 2 which is to prevent species from becoming at risk. The conservancy also provides habitat for the Northern Spotted Owl which is a provincially red-listed species and listed as endangered in Canada. Known occurrences of Spotted Owl have been recorded in the conservancy watershed. Breeding Northern Spotted Owl pairs are also known to occur in the Stein watershed area within close proximity to the conservancy.

Large mammal species found in this region include Black Bear, Grizzly Bear, Cougar, Bobcat, Wolverine, Black-tailed Deer, Mountain Goat, Moose, and possibly Roosevelt Elk. Grizzly Bears in the Twin Two watershed are within the threatened Stein-Nahatlatch Grizzly Bear population unit. A recovery plan for this population has yet to be drafted, but will include additional objectives and strategies to protect and enhance the Stein-Nahatlatch Grizzly Bear population and its habitat. Mountain Goat is a species of high conservation priority under British Columbia's Conservation Framework and is the top provincial priority under the Framework's Goal 2 which is to "prevent species and ecosystems from becoming at risk." The conservancy is helping to achieve the Conservation Framework goal by protecting known wintering habitat for Mountain Goat.

In recognition of the important wildlife values in the area, prior to the establishment of the conservancy, certain habitat portions of the watershed were identified for habitat protection under the *Forest and Range Practices Act*. These high quality habitat areas were set aside for species including Grizzly Bear and Mountain Goat in areas of the working forest. A Grizzly Bear Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA) was designated in the north-eastern headwaters of Twin Two Creek (WHA 2-263). The General Wildlife Measures for the WHA are that no roads, trails or landings will be constructed. Two Ungulate Winter Range polygons were designated in the northern portion of the watershed for Mountain Goat (LI6 and LI 14). Ungulate Winter Ranges are established to identify and protect suitable habitat such as foraging opportunities, escape terrain and steep south facing slopes. There is also a proposed wildlife habitat area for Spotted Owl that overlaps the lower elevations of the conservancy, and extends to the north and south of the conservancy (Figure 4).

The portions of these wildlife habitat areas that are within the conservancy are protected under the *Park Act*, and the *Forest and Range Practices Act* no longer applies. Nonetheless, the spatial extent of these habitat protection areas provides important information and informs the management direction developed for the conservancy.

⁸ Jack Evans, personal communication (January 2011).

Fish Habitat

There are three fish species recorded in the Fisheries Information Summary System database at the mouth of Twin Two Creek: Cutthroat Trout, Rainbow Trout and Sculpin. All species of Pacific Salmon are known to occur in Lillooet Lake and migrate past the mouth of Twin Two Creek en route to spawning grounds in the Birkenhead River and tributaries of the Lillooet River. Pacific Salmon are not known to occur within Twin Two Creek, likely due to obstructions, including the waterfall. The following species are also found in the Lillooet system, and may use the foreshore of the conservancy: White Sturgeon, Steelhead Trout, Bull Trout and Dolly Varden Char.

Role

The conservancy plays an important role in the conservation of biological diversity. This intact watershed contributes to the protection of habitat for a number of species of conservation concern including Grizzly Bear from the threatened Stein-Nahatlatch population unit, Mountain Goat, and the red-listed Northern Spotted Owl. The conservancy also protects 51 hectares of the Interior Douglas-fir wet warm variant (IDFww) in the Eastern Pacific Ranges, which represents 100% of the protected area representation of IDFww in this ecosection; overall, 42% of the IDFww in the province is protected.

2.4 Recreation

Values

The conservancy has the potential to offer compatible recreational opportunities such as backpacking, hiking, hunting and fishing. The conservancy provides public access to Lillooet Lake, although the beach along Lillooet Lake is rocky and not suitable for boat access. There are no campsites, cabins or other built recreational infrastructure within the conservancy.

From the In-SHUCK-ch Forest Service Road, a dirt road on the south side of Twin Two Creek provides a pleasant walk through mature forest to a waterfall.

From the alpine terrain in the headwaters of the conservancy, visitors have the opportunity to connect to hiking routes to the Stein Valley, through the Van Horlick drainage and to the Joffre Lake/Cerise Creek area.

A heli-skiing tenure includes portions of the Twin Two headwaters. Existing tourism and recreation tenures include:

- a guide outfitter licence area.

- a commercial recreation licence for heli-skiing (land file # 2407315), held by Coast Range Heli-skiing Limited, includes portions of the Twin Two headwaters. The current licence term ends in September 2037.

Role

The conservancy offers opportunities for low-impact recreation within a remote natural setting, with minimal facilities.



Lower Twin Two Waterfall

2.5 Development or Use of Natural Resources

Values

Two water licences have been granted for Twin Two Creek and are held by the owner/operator of Lillooet Lake Lodge:

- conditional water licence 118636 for enterprise irrigation; and,
- conditional water licence 118635 for commercial power.⁹

There is a small hydro-electric facility associated with the water licence for commercial power. The power generated at this facility is used for the operation of the private lodge. The facility has a small dam and intake weir on Twin Two Creek, located below the lower waterfall within the conservancy. Water is fed into an underground pipe that goes through a small generating station (powerhouse) near the road (Figure 3). Water from the system is returned back to Lillooet Lake through pipes. The irrigation-based licence uses the same intake at the lower falls and diverts water to provide water supply to the lodge and its outbuildings.

A registered trapline (ID # TR0210T006) is located within the conservancy and is held by Chief Leonard Andrew on behalf of the Lil'wat Nation.

Role

The conservancy is intended for the protection of the natural and cultural values and the enjoyment of low intensity backcountry recreation. The development or use of natural resources will be limited to the cultural and recreational purposes described in this management plan and the existing recreation, water and trapline licences noted.

⁹ The maximum water use for power is two cubic feet per second (year round). Maximum water use for irrigation is 3,000 gallons/day for the motel (year round) and two acre feet per annum for irrigation (April 1st to September 30th).

3.0 Management Direction

3.1 Vision

The K'zuzált/Twin Two Conservancy is managed in a way that adheres to the principles for Lil'wat Nt'akmen (Our Way) Areas. The conservancy provides opportunities for Lil'wat people to continue to access the land and to practice social, ceremonial and cultural activities. The area provides a home to birds and mammals that depend on old-growth forests. The conservancy protects the natural and cultural values while offering opportunities to experience and enjoy low impact backcountry recreation.

3.2 Management Objectives, Issues and Strategies

The following table summarizes the management objectives, issues, and strategies for the conservancy.

Objectives	Issues	Strategies
Sustain and promote Lil'wat Nation traditional uses including social, ceremonial and cultural activities.	Lack of awareness within the Lil'wat community regarding access to the conservancy limits the current use of the area for cultural purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate and inform the Lil'wat Nation that continued access to the land and resources for the exercise of aboriginal rights in the conservancy is supported and permitted.
	Without site specific assessments, archaeological sites may be impacted by the development of recreational amenities and activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an archaeological impact assessment when developing new recreational amenities.
	The Lil'wat Land Use Plan identifies this area as a potential location for a Lil'wat Nation traditional fish camp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lil'wat Nation will notify BC Parks prior to constructing a fish camp. Lil'wat Nation and BC Parks may work collaboratively to determine an appropriate location for a fish camp. BC Parks will consult with adjacent landowners.

Objectives	Issues	Strategies
Sustain and promote Lil'wat Nation traditional uses including social, ceremonial and cultural activities.	Lack of information about Lil'wat Nation's rich cultural heritage limits the recreational experience and may inadvertently lead to culturally insensitive practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Ucwalmicwts language and place names on signs and in informational material developed for the conservancy. • Ensure that conservancy information products are culturally sensitive. • Ensure any tourism operations are culturally sensitive (through the park use permit referral process).
Maintain biodiversity and natural ecological processes.	Sensitive wildlife and habitats need to be considered in the development of recreational amenities and the management of recreational activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of trails and facilities will take sensitive habitats and species into consideration, including areas identified as Spotted Owl, ungulate, and Grizzly Bear habitat. Existing trails may be rerouted to minimise impacts to wildlife and their habitats. • Where there may be a risk to conservancy values, conduct invasive plant inventories and develop plans to address invasive species. • Where needed, complete inventories for the presence of species at risk (e.g. Spotted Owl) and support the implementation of recovery plans. • Work with other agencies and private land holders to minimise impacts from adjacent land uses. • Ensure heli-skiing operations observe the Provincial Mountain Goat Management Plan Guidelines which state that no helicopter use should occur within 2,000 metres of mountain goat habitat.
	Any impacts on fisheries and water quality from the water power and irrigation systems need to be mitigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an impact assessment to assess fisheries impacts and water quality. Develop a strategy to address any identified impacts. • No new water use tenures will be allowed.

Objectives	Issues	Strategies
Encourage low intensity recreation opportunities within the conservancy.	An increase in infrastructure would enhance the conservancy's accessibility for recreation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a small trailhead, including pit toilet, with limited parking spaces for public access to the lower Twin Two waterfall. • Include conservancy signage on the In-SHUCK-ch FSR. • Consider creating a day use hiking opportunity to the upper waterfall. • Work with other groups and agencies to create hiking routes linking in to the adjacent Wildland Zones and popular hiking routes in the area. • Develop a fire management plan to address public safety and adjacent private properties.
All tenures and park use permits to be consistent with zoning and management objectives.	Existing licences occurring in the conservancy require park use permits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-existing and valid tenure holders will be contacted to determine if they wish to continue to operate within the conservancy and may be transitioned to park use permits. • Through the strategy above, the tenure terms will be reviewed and additional permit conditions may be required to minimize impacts to conservancy values. • Any future plans to widen and improve the In-SHUCK-ch Forest Service Road should attempt to be accommodated within the existing road allowance. However, if this is not feasible, changes to the boundary of the road allowance, and a corresponding change to the boundary of the conservancy may need to be considered.
Enable sustainable economic development activity in the conservancy.	Lack of economic benefits for Lil'wat Nation in protected areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the Lil'wat Nation to identify opportunities for Lil'wat people to become guides, guardians, park rangers, interpreters, and/or ecotourism operators.

3.3 Zoning

Zoning assists in the planning and management of conservancies and other protected areas by communicating and focusing management direction in particular areas using a landscape level approach. Management objectives for a spatial area describe the desired natural environment conditions and visitor experience opportunities on a given landscape.

The K'uzúált/Twin Two Conservancy has been divided into two zones, Nature Recreation and Wilderness Recreation (Figure 5).

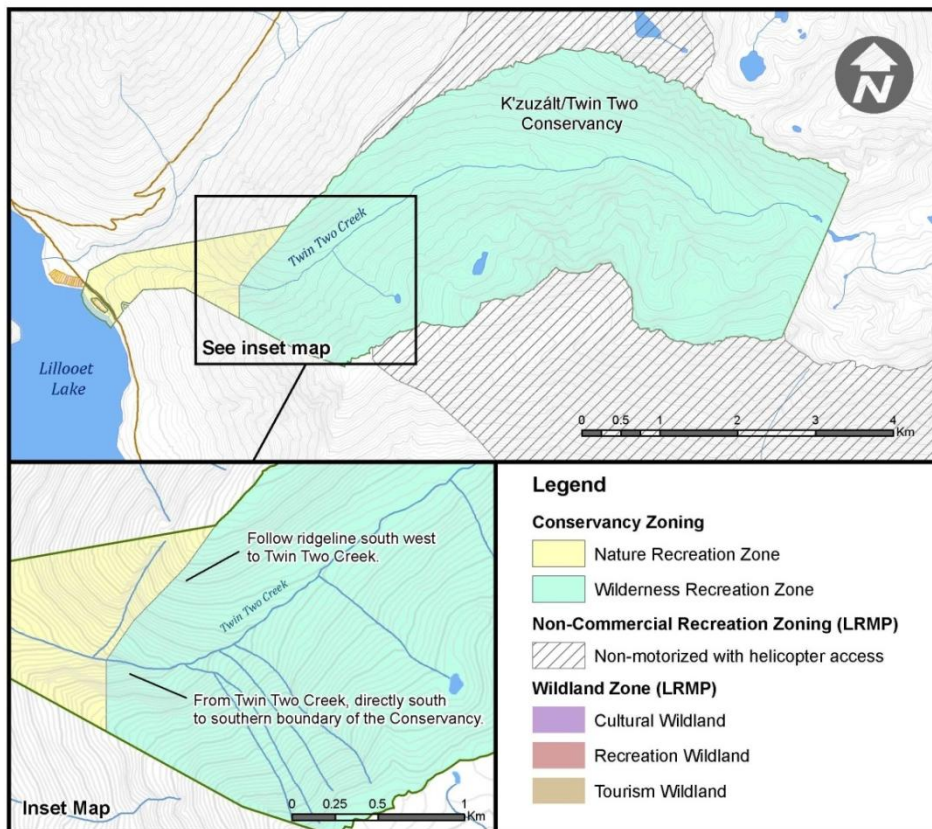


Figure 5: Zoning

Nature Recreation Zone

The lower 155 hectares of the conservancy are zoned Nature Recreation. This zone, which covers 7% of the conservancy, allows for the development of appropriate facilities for compatible and sustainable nature-based recreation and cultural appreciation. Campsites are not considered in this zone due to the presence of sensitive ecosystems, including Interior Douglas-fir Wet Warm Biogeoclimatic Zone Variant and Spotted Owl habitat. Trail development may occur in this zone to provide hiking access to the second

waterfall, east of the existing trail on Twin Two Creek. Lil'wat Nation will assess the feasibility of a fish camp near the shore of Lillooet Lake.

Wilderness Recreation Zone

The upper 1,942 hectares of the conservancy are zoned Wilderness Recreation. This zone, which covers 93% of the conservancy, protects natural and cultural values while enabling low-impact, non-motorized backcountry recreation. The use of pack animals and mountain bikes will not be permitted in the Wilderness Recreation Zone to minimize erosion in the watershed and potential damage to ecological and cultural features. The pre-existing heli-skiing tenure holder will be contacted to determine if they wish to continue to operate within the conservancy and the tenure may be transitioned to a park use permit. Through the strategy above, the tenure terms will be reviewed and additional permit conditions may be required to minimize impacts to conservancy values.

Recreation facilities will be limited in this zone due to the wildlife habitat areas that have been identified. Backcountry campsites may be appropriate to facilitate access or minimize impacts to environmental or cultural values.

4.0 Plan Implementation

4.1 Policy Context

In addition to any area-specific policies highlighted in the conservancy management plan, there are numerous other provincial/regional policies and guidelines which will be considered during management plan implementation. This includes items such as: BC Parks' policies on conservation, permitting and impact assessment processes; and broader government commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

4.2 Implementation

BC Parks and Lil'wat Nation will seek project-specific funding and partners to implement high priority strategies and to monitor key performance measures. Specific projects will be evaluated for priority in relation to the overall protected areas system. Many of the initiatives contemplated are not funded as part of core BC Parks activities so jointly seeking funds or partners will be a key aspect of management plan implementation.

4.3 Implementation Priorities

The following strategies have been identified as high priorities for implementation:

- educate and inform the Lil'wat Nation that continued access to the land and resources for the exercise of aboriginal rights in the conservancy is supported and permitted.
- include conservancy signage on the In-SHUCK-ch FSR.
- develop a small trailhead, including pit toilet, with limited parking spaces for public access to the lower Twin Two waterfall.
- consider creating a day use hiking opportunity to the upper waterfall.

Appendix 1: Appropriate Uses Table

The following table lists existing and potential future uses in the K'uzúált/Twin Two Conservancy. This is not an exhaustive list of uses that may be considered in this protected area and does not restrict the exercise of Lil'wat Nation aboriginal rights.

Activities	Nature Recreation Zone	Wilderness Recreation Zone
Hunting	Y	Y
Fishing	Y	Y
Trapping	Y	Y
Horse Use/Pack Animals	Y	N
Guide Outfitting	Y	Y
Mechanized Use (e.g., mountain biking)	Y	N
Motorized Use (e.g., quads, 4x4's, dirt bikes; including snowmobiles and snowcats)	N	N
Heli-skiing	N	Y
Heli-hiking	N	N
Backcountry skiing	Y	Y
Hiking/Walking	Y	Y
Backpacking	Y	Y
Rock-climbing	N	N
Aircraft access	N	N/A

Facilities/Infrastructure	Nature Recreation Zone	Wilderness Recreation Zone
Huts/Cabins/Shelters	N	N
Campsites	N	Y
Picnic Areas (vehicle accessed and serviced)	Y	N
Interpretive Signage	Y	N
Roads	N	N
Parking Lot	Y	N
Trails	Y	Y
Communication Sites/Towers	N	N
Water Control Structures	Y	N
Commercial Hydro Electric Projects and Infrastructure	N	N

Legend		
N	Not an appropriate use in this zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been confirmed during the management planning process that this use is not appropriate in this zone. This may be an existing use which the management planning process has determined is no longer an appropriate use in this zone. The management plan details strategies for addressing this inappropriate use (e.g., phasing out, closing).
Y	May be an appropriate use in this zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicates that some degree or scale of this use may be appropriate. For existing uses, the management plan will provide guidance on the appropriate level or scale of this use (e.g., direction to reduce, restrict or increase the current level of this activity) and may address specific restrictions or enhancements (e.g., capacity, appropriate sites, designated trails, purposes, party size, time of year, etc.). For new or expanded uses, this does not constitute approval. This indicates that the use <u>may be considered</u> for further evaluation and possible approval (e.g., park use permit adjudication, completion of a review as part of the BC Parks' Impact Assessment Process). In some cases the appropriateness may not be confirmed until further assessments are completed.
N/A	Not an applicable use in this zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is applied where it is not feasible for the use to take place in this zone (e.g., mooring buoys in a terrestrial zone).

Appendix 2: Biogeoclimatic Zones

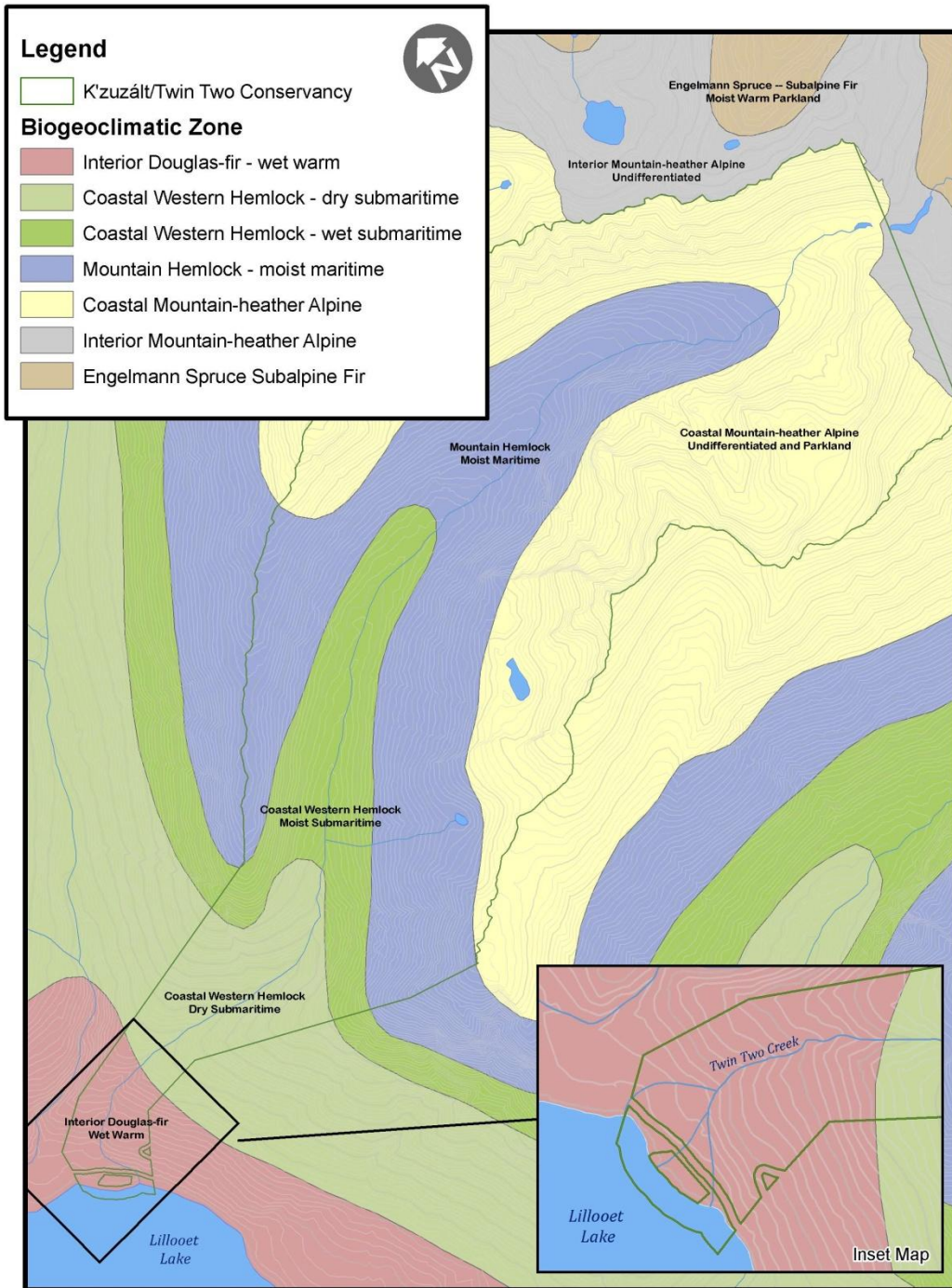


Figure 6: Biogeoclimatic Zones Map