



Community Land Use Plan

Approved and Adopted by Lilwat Nation Chief and Council November 10, 2015

Culture | Fisheries | Forestry | Agriculture | Environment | Recreation | | Housing | Economic Development | Infrastructure and Public Works | | Solid Waste Management





Pepapla7míntwal Ti Tmicwa, I Ucwalmícwa Múta7 Ti Nqwa'úttentlhalha

Wi snímulh Lílwat7úl, wa7 szuhmínstum ti tmicwkálha, múta7 tákem I wa7 amastúmulhas.

Snilh kwes áma ku swa7s i áwta wa7 ts7as. Wa7 qwéznem múta7 s7átšxstum ti nhlíkmenlhalha tmicw snilh tu7 cw7áozas kwes ka xáožstuma i wa7 sxwéžstum. Wa7 s7atša7á7tšxstum múta7 szuhmínstum ti ntakmenlhalha. Wa7 kelh kwezúsmiñem kwes wa7 áma i tsitsíewkalha, i ámha sáysežlhalh múta7 tákem wa7 qwéznem lhel ti tmicwa.

Wa7 kelh it s7átšxstum tákem i stšuwaožlhalha, i qu7lhalha, múta7 ti wa7súpuminem. Wa7 úmñem ti tmicwlhalha ku áma, snilh tu7 it kwes úmentumulhas ku áma.

The Land, People and Language Are One

We the Lílwat7úl, envision a sustainable community where future generations, can live a safe, healthy and prosperous life.

Our people will continue to assert our rights throughout our traditional territory while ensuring that culturally and environmentally sensitive areas are protected in our community. Our lands will be managed so that housing, recreation and economic development needs are met.

We will provide for our land so it can provide for us.

Lilwat Nation Community Land Use Plan
November 2015

Acknowledgements:
Land Management Board, Chief and Council, Lands
and Resources Department Staff, Urban Systems Ltd.
and Zbeetnoff Agro-Environmental Inc.
Landscapes courtesy Simon Bedford Photography.

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Executive Summary

The Líl'wat Nation Community Land Use Plan (CLUP) is designed to be a proactive framework based on community visions and values to guide decisions about appropriate land uses within the Líl'wat Community. The need to update previous plans (1982 and 1997) was identified in the Líl'wat Nation Strategic Plan 2005-2010, and a new plan was written and approved in 2009. The 2009 CLUP noted that updates and revisions to the plan should be carried out as implementation activities were accomplished, and this 2015 CLUP document serves as both an update to the work that has been accomplished over the past planning cycle, as well as a vision for community land use objectives over the next five years. As with the 2009 document, the 2015 CLUP has garnered input from several committees, community working groups, open house sessions and departmental staff

The CLUP begins with valuable background section which informs readers of the document's purpose, a brief history of the Líl'wat Reserves, a description of the spatial, temporal and administrative scope of the plan, a description of the planning process, and a list of referenced documents. This background sets a foundation for the goals and objectives which follow.

The next section outlines a brief synopsis of the community's profile, including demographics and housing inventory based on information obtained from a variety of National and informal data sources. The Community Profile section also describes the Nation's economic performance, population projections and infrastructure services. These statistics serve as a guide for determining what types of reserve land uses are possible on a variety of time horizons.

Section three describes the community's district planning areas. Seven distinct districts are identified; the Mount Currie Village (IR 1 and IR 10), the Lillooet Lake Road area (IR 3 and IR 8), the Xe'tólacw Village (IR 6), the Xe'tólacw Resource Zones (IR6 and IR7), Kwetsa7 (IR 2), Lokla (IR4) and Challetkohum (IR5). Each of these districts has distinct natural and human characteristics and for each district, current and future land uses are given, including recommended zoning.

The community priorities section at section 4 is the central component of the document, setting out the direction the community's land use activities should take over the next five years. A clear set of goals defining how to maintain or enhance community values and priorities has been generated from both the previous 2009 CLUP and, more importantly, recent community and administrative input. To achieve these goals, a guiding principles and a list of action items have been produced. Most departments within the government's administration will play a large role in implementing these policies.

Some of the key community priorities are preserving and enhancing Líl'wat culture; protecting the environment; monitoring and enhancing fisheries; implementing sustainable forestry; agriculture and economic development; increasing housing and recreation opportunities; and implementing good management practices for solid waste.

The final section of the 2015 CLUP introduces a redesigned implementation schedule. It has been designed to be a practical and useful guide for community members and staff to turn to in order to quickly and easily prioritize goals and actions to work toward. The achievements section also contains information about the legislative authority the Nation is working under, and the process to amend and update the plan for the 2020 planning period.

1 Background

1.1 Purpose

In 2009 the community recognized the need to update the Community Land Use Plan (CLUP) as an objective identified in the *Lil'wat Nation Strategic Plan 2005-2010* (Figure 1). The Strategic Plan was developed with community consultation and adopted by Chief and Council. It forms the foundation for all departments within the organization, from budgeting to annual work plans. The *Strategic Plan* was updated in 2010 for the 2010-2015 planning period. Within the updated Strategic Plan, new community goals and objectives were set which exposed gaps in the community land use plan. This is not to say that the 2009 CLUP did not establish a solid basis for the community's direction and objectives with respect to reserve land use. Rather, community members and Nation staff recognized that there were a few community priorities and sections within the 2009 CLUP that deserved more attention. This updated 2015 CLUP seeks to address those sections, and refresh the remaining sections, in order to provide a current, effective and useful document to guide reserve land use over the coming five years.

1.2 History

The Lil'wat Nation has a rich history marred by the Indian Reserve system that was imposed upon our people in the late 19th century. As such, the history can be seen to be divided between a pre-European contact era, and a post-European contact era. The former involves the history of the Lil'wat Nation traditional territory, which consists of a broad swath of close to 800,000 hectares of land. As stated in the Lil'wat Traditional Territory Land Use Plan:

The Lil'wat Nation has aboriginal title to, and aboriginal rights throughout, our Traditional Territory, our T'micw. We have never ceded, surrendered or abandoned the rights to our Traditional Territory. Similarly, our aboriginal rights to this Traditional Territory have not been extinguished. As is amply illustrated through the archaeological, ethnographic, and oral history records on the land, we can conclusively demonstrate our aboriginal rights and title interests throughout the area.

The Lil'wat Nation is a separate and distinct aboriginal nation that has, for thousands of years, occupied and used, and which continues to occupy and use, our Traditional Territory. The land of the Traditional Territory very much defines who we are; we are anchored to it through our extensive history on it and use of it. We continue to use and occupy the Traditional Territory and have continually publicly asserted our title to it. The strength of our title case to our Traditional Territory is impressive and unassailable.

We describe our history as being “written upon the land.” Traditionally, the Lil'wat had an oral history with knowledge handed down in two kinds of stories, *sqwéqwel'* (true stories) and *ptakwlh* (legends). Our ancestors used the landscape to anchor events much the way other cultures used calendars. Both *sko-kwal* and *shpi-tak-withl* were told with reference to place names where the tale's events had occurred — in our traditional territory.

Today, Lil'wat traditional ways of life continue to be important within our local economy here in the southwest of British Columbia, Canada. Fish, game, plant foods and medicines are still harvested and prepared in the traditional manner and are bought and traded with neighbouring First Nations.

Traditional crafts remain important both economically and culturally. The Lil'wat people are famous for our intricate basketry with patterns created from cedar roots, cedar bark, wild cherry bark and various grasses and reeds. Hand drums made from wood and the skins of deer, coyote, and moose created by skilled artisans are highly sought after, as are the detailed cedar carvings of both functional and decorative items.

The Lil'wat Nation continues to assert its right to manage the resources of our land. For clearly, our culture and livelihood depend upon a healthy environment and access to it. Through dedication, perseverance and innovative partnerships we are maintaining our traditional stewardship of the land in contemporary ways.

Ptakwlh were told with reference to place names where the tale's events had occurred — in our traditional territory.

Within our traditional territory there is abundant archeological evidence of enduring Lil'wat occupation that includes pit houses, stone materials from tool manufacture, culturally modified trees and pictographs. These cultural artifacts, and the sites where they are found, are a critical part of the heritage we have pledged to preserve.

As fishers and hunter-gatherers, we have always been closely tied to the land. In the spring and summer, we collected berries, nuts, wild onions, potatoes, and other roots. The Birkenhead River gave us five species of salmon, from the Spring salmon that came in March to the Coho salmon that signaled the onset of winter. And year round, trapping and hunting provided us with food and clothing.

We have always enjoyed an economy. We traded the food and goods of our traditional territory with other First Nations and later with the European miners, fur traders and settlers. This historic economy was a crucial part of the foundation of our modern society.

While the traditional territory remains as the most important driver of Lílwat's history, livelihood and identity, the Reserve Lands, situated at the center of the traditional territory, are where the community lives, works and resides, and this Land Use Plan is specifically directed towards these Reserve Lands.

The Nation's reserve were allotted over time, beginning in 1860, when Canadian Governor Douglas's District Magistrate allotted a colonial-era reserve to the Pemberton Band of Indians. The last reserve was created in 1928, when the DIA purchased land for IR No. 10.

In 1860, a Canadian Official, Boles Gaggin, allotted a reserve to the Pemberton Indians, as the Mount Currie band was formerly referred to. This reserve included the principal village and the church. However, the Douglas government never formally established the reserve. When Reserve Commissioner O'Reilly allotted reserves to the Band in 1881, he indicated that IR No. 1 comprised the land claimed by the Band to have been allotted to them by Douglas.

Reserve Commissioner O'Reilly visited the Pemberton area in 1881 and allotted the following parcels of land for the use and benefit of the Band: Pemberton IR No. 1 (188.5 acres), Pemberton IR No. 2 (105 acres), and Pemberton IR No. 3 (909.5 acres), Lokla IR No. 4 (19.5 acres), and Graveyard IR No. 5 (1.4 acres, with an exclusive right to fish in the Lillooet River from the foot of Pemberton Lake ½ mile downstream).

When O'Reilly allotted these reserves, he stated that ideally the whole Pemberton Meadow Valley should be set aside as reserved for the Indians. O'Reilly urged the provincial government to start enforcing tax

collection for land pre-empted by white settlers, so that it could cancel pre-emptions and re-occupy the land of defaulters, and then allot the land as Indian reserves.

Additional reserves were allotted to the Band after O'Reilly visited Pemberton 1881. In June 1904, Indian Superintendent Vowell allotted Pemberton IR NO. 6 (4,010 acres), subject to a 21 year timber license on part of the reserve (Vowell's allotment identified an additional parcel of land that should have been included in this reserve but that had been pre-empted).

In November of 1905, the federal government purchased the land for Pemberton IR No. 8, on behalf of the Band.

In January, 1907, the British Columbia Commissioner of Lands and Works allotted Pemberton IR No. 7 (320 acres), formerly known as the J.S. Bell preemption, as a reserve of the Band.

In 1916, the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs allotted Challetkohum IR No. 9, as a result of an additional land application made by the Band.

Finally, in 1928, the DIA purchased the land for IR No. 10 on behalf of the Band.

By 1913, the name of Pemberton IR No. 3 had been changed to Ne-such IR No. 3. The name of Pemberton IR No. 5 was changed to Challetkohum IR No. 5 in 1965. The names of Pemberton IR Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 and 10 were changed to Mount Currie IR Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7 8 and 10 in 1971.

Since 1928, the reserve land base has not changed in size. The Lílwat Nation has been going through an addition to reserve process since the late 1990s, and that process is expected to complete in early 2016. Once completed, an additional 20 acres of land will be added to Mount Currie IR No. 10.

1.3 Scope

1.3.1 Spatial Scope

The Community Land Use Plan is based on a portion of the Lílwat Nation Traditional Territory encompassing the reserves currently held for the use and benefit of the Lílwat Nation. Specifically, this plan addresses the 10 Reserves included in the following reserve schedule:

- a. Mount Currie Indian Reserve No. 1, 79.44 ha (196.3 ac);
- b. Mount Currie Indian Reserve No. 2, 61.57 ha (152.14 ac);
- c. Nesuch Indian Reserve No. 3, 436.75 ha (1079.23 ac);
- d. Lokla Indian Reserve No. 4, 6.92 ha (17.1 ac);
- e. Challetkohum Indian Reserve No. 5, 0.44 ha (1.09 ac);
- f. Mount Currie Indian Reserve No. 6, 1646.79 ha (4069.31 ac);
- g. Mount Currie Indian Reserve No. 7, 129.24 ha (319.36);
- h. Mount Currie Indian Reserve No. 8, 332.87 ha (822.54 ac);
- i. Challetkohum Indian Reserve No. 9, 1.48 ha (3.66 ac);
- j. Mount Currie Indian Reserve No. 10, 30.72 ha (75.91 ac);
- k. any other reserve lands set aside for the exclusive use and benefit of the Lílwat Nation

It is important to state that the Lílwat Nation does not endorse the reserve system and this plan in no way should be seen as agreement with the system that has been put in place by the government of Canada.

1.3.2 Temporal Scope

This plan is set on an implementation time scale of five years. Population projections for 20 years are located in the Community Profile section of the plan (Section 2). Recognizing that as the community evolves, the plan must evolve, it is to be reviewed annually by the Land Management Board. The community, the Land Management Board and Líl'wat Chief and Council should then completely revisit the plan in five years (2020) in order to renew and update the priorities, profile and implementation schedule with new goals and objectives.

Population projections also need to be reviewed and updated in five years to ensure accuracy. Any major changes to this plan before the five year update cycle should be adopted by the community and Chief and Council. This document is intended to be a living, high-level document, and as the community moves forward with implementation, it will be necessary to update the plan accordingly.

1.3.3 Administrative Scope

Líl'wat is a distinct and unique Nation that has operated under its own customs and laws since time out of mind. Líl'wat will continue to abide by its own customs and policies while fostering new goals, actions and plans to guide the future direction of the community. To that end, Líl'wat Nation remains subject to the authority of the federally legislated *Indian Act* and its associated regulations. Therefore, Líl'wat will be required, from time to time, to adhere to and comply with the legislative requirement of the *Indian Act*.

1.4 Plan Development

1.4.1 Planning Process and History

The first Community Land Use Plan prepared for Líl'wat was drafted in 1982 by Northcoast Land Use Consultants. That plan consisted of a short, 17-page document and a hand drawn map which divided the reserve lands into various zones, but it lacked definitions of allowable uses within each zone. The 1982 plan was not formally adopted by council and never evolved beyond draft form.

Fifteen years later, in 1997, a physical development plan was completed by Public Works and Government Services Canada with proposed land use zoning; however, it did not define allowable uses in different zones either, nor did it have an implementation schedule.

For the 2009 overhaul of the CLUP, background information was retrieved from the 1982 and 1997 plans including community watershed protection zones, rock fall run out areas, land use constraints, cultural features and future community development areas. Beyond this, background information was also gathered from other sources, which are identified later in this section.

The 2009 CLUP has been successful and useful for accomplishing on-reserve land management activities and priorities over the past five years. The 2009 CLUP attempted to rectify the largest issues with both the 1982 and 1997 documents; particularly, issues regarding a lack of both sufficient community consultation and a practical implementation plan. The 2009 CLUP employed the following consultation strategies in an attempt to overcome the limitations of the earlier plans:

1. Development of a Community Working Group;
2. Community Survey with 200 responses;
3. Presentations at on and off reserve General Assemblies;
4. Presentation at a Lands Information Session;
5. Open House at the Ts'zil Learning Centre; and
6. Second Open House at the Ts'zil Learning Centre
7. Adoption at Chief and Council

To this end, the 2009 CLUP has served as an excellent foundation document to the updated and renewed 2015 CLUP. In addition, the 2015 CLUP has further employed the following activities to build upon the consultation strategies utilized in the 2009 document:

1. Development of an Asset Management planning team;
2. Employment of an Asset Management consultancy with a history of planning activities on reserve lands;
3. Employment of agricultural land use experts with a history of planning activities on reserve lands;
4. Regular updates to the Líl'wat Nation Land Management Board;
5. Regular updates to and sub-plan approval by the Líl'wat Nation Chief and Council;
6. Several Community surveys, open houses, and information sessions with the Nation's citizenship;
7. Consultation with department staff and community citizens to obtain input and feedback on community priorities.

1.4.2 Planning Team

When drafting the 2015 CLUP, the Nation utilized a strong and diverse team of staff, community members, and technical professionals to put together a well-rounded and comprehensive document. These include:

Land and Resources Department staff:

- On-Reserve Land Manager
- Director of Lands and Resources
- Lands Administrative Assistant
- Fisheries Manager
- Cultural Technicians

Public Infrastructure staff:

- Capital Asset Manager
- Housing Manager
- Public Works Superintendent
- Field Crews

Other Staff:

- Finance Team
- Recreation Manager
- Forestry Manager
- Director of Economic Development

Community Boards and Members:

- Land Management Board Members
- Stockmen Association Members
- Lílwat Culture Heritage and Language Authority
- 100+ members who attended various community open houses and information gathering sessions

Technical Professionals:

- Zbeetnoff Agro-Environmental Inc.
- Urban Systems Planning Engineers
- David Nairn And Associates Professional Planners

1.4.3 Community Engagement

Gathering the feedback of the Nation citizens through community engagement sessions was an important part of the planning process. Throughout 2013 and 2014, the Lands and Resources Department held over 10 community engagement sessions specifically focused on gathering and sharing information on the agricultural and infrastructure components of the plan. These sessions also contained surveys and questionnaires which community members took home to complete and submit with further feedback gathered from their families. The planning team also disseminated information through web-based resources, community newsletters and social media. Interviews with department managers and staff also provided useful information based on the understanding each manager has of the needs the community for their respective department.

1.4.4 Plan Adoption

Lílwat Nation Chief and Council is the governing authority that will adopt and approve all planning documents within the Nation. Being a five year update to the 2009 plan, this plan has relied upon the data and information gathered in the 2014 Lílwat Nation Agricultural Plan (approved by Council January 2015), the 2014 Lílwat Nation Capital Infrastructure Inventory (approved by Council October 2014), and the 2013 ATR Development plan (Approved by Council October 2013). The 2009 CLUP was approved by Council in July 2010. The final version of this plan should be approved by Council in the fall of 2015. It is also recommended that this plan be approved by AANDC under Section 81 of the *Indian Act*, and through the AANDC's Reserve Land and Environmental Management program, and then registered in the Indian Land Registry System.

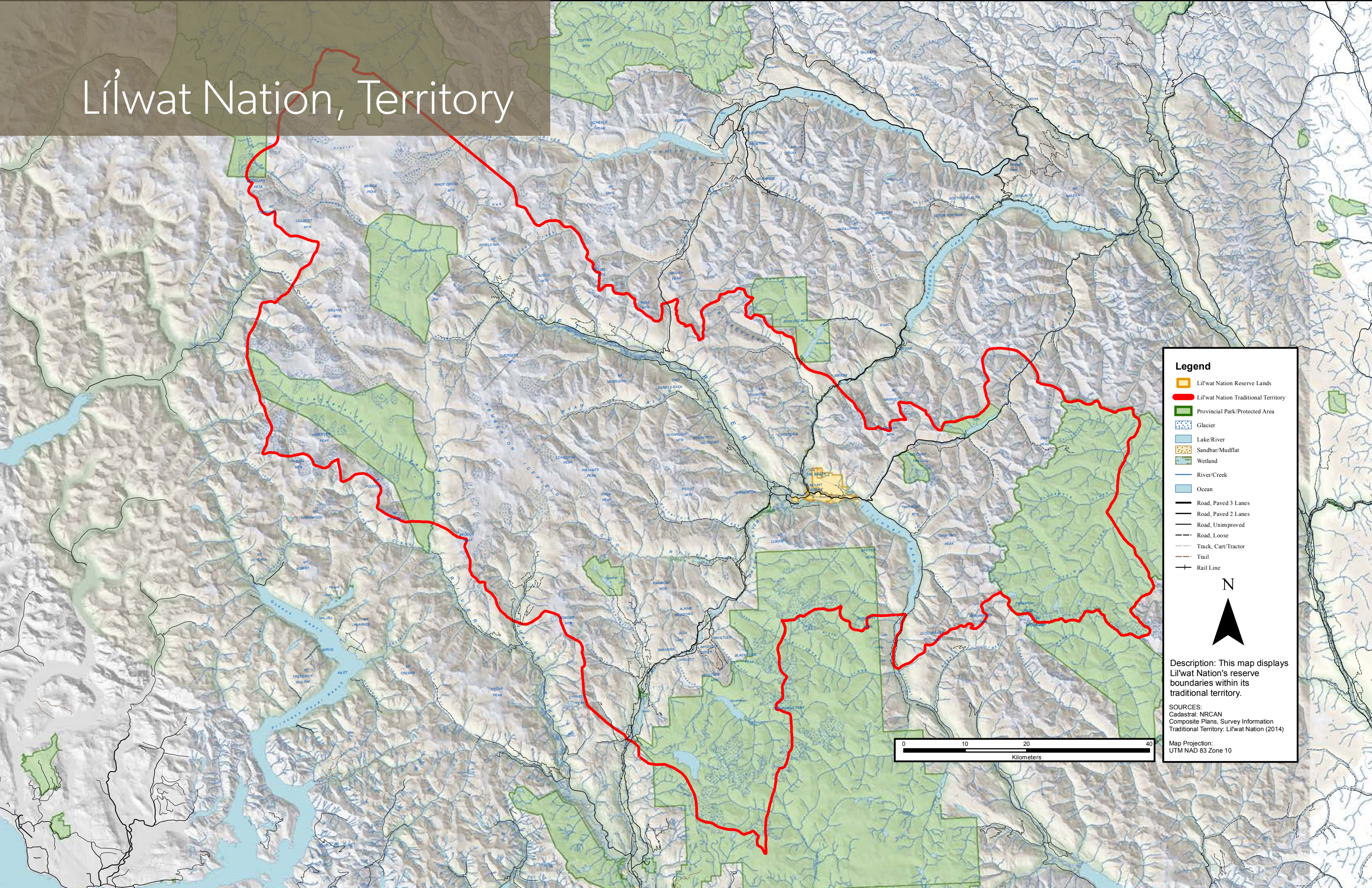
1.4.5 Referenced Documents:

The 2015 CLUP utilized a variety of background documents, plans and reports to help frame the context of the surrounding area, and to help conceptualize the plan's direction. These background documents include:

- *Pemberton and Area Sub-Regional Planning Study (Stantec)*
- *Pemberton Valley Agricultural Area Plan (2009)*
- *SLRD Area C Official Community Plan*
- *SLRD Regional Growth Strategy*
- *SLRD Zoning Guidelines*
- *Lil'wat Nation Strategic Plan 2010-2015*
- *Birkenhead Watershed Phase II Plan(In Development)*
- *Draft Report on Community Planning Priorities (Ecotrust)*
- *Long Term Capital Plan – Rolling Five Year Update INAC (Subject to Change)*
- *Lil'wat Land Use Plan: Phase 1*
- *Lil'wat Nation Community Profile 2009*
- *Lil'wat Nation Cultural Heritage Policy*
- *2011 National Census Data*
- *Land Suitability for Agricultural Production, Mount Currie, 1986*
- *Lil'wat Nation Agricultural Strategy, 2012*
- *2014 Lil'wat Nation Agricultural Area Plan*
- *2014 Lil'wat Nation Capital Asset and Infrastructure Inventory*



Lil'wat Nation, Territory



Legend

- Lil'wat Nation Reserve Lands
- Lil'wat Nation Traditional Territory
- Provincial Park/Protected Area
- Glacier
- Lake/River
- Sandbar/Mudflat
- Wetland
- River/Creek
- Ocean
- Road, Paved 3 Lanes
- Road, Paved 2 Lanes
- Road, Unimproved
- Road, Loose
- Track, Car/Tractor
- Trail
- Rail Line

Description: This map displays Lil'wat Nation's reserve boundaries within its traditional territory.

SOURCES:
Cadastral: NRCAN
Composite Plans, Survey Information
Traditional Territory: Lil'wat Nation (2014)

Map Projection:
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

0 10 20 40
Kilometers

N

2 Community Profile

Lílwat Nation has a Traditional Territory comprised of 797,000 hectares of land encompassing a lush and diverse natural environment of rivers, mountains, valleys, glaciers, flora and fauna in southwestern British Columbia. The Territory also encompasses numerous local governments, including the Resort Municipality of Whistler, the Village of Pemberton, and the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD).

At the core of its Territory is the Nation's reserve land, which currently consists of ten reserves, totaling approximately 2,700 hectares, or 6700 acres. This land is concentrated in-and-around the town of Mount Currie, located approximately 2.5 hours, or 150 kilometers, north of Vancouver within the Pemberton Valley at the base of the Coast Mountain Range and at the confluence of the Lillooet and Birkenhead Rivers. Lílwat reserve land is home to the third largest First Nation community population in British Columbia¹, in addition to hosting residents from outside Lílwat Nation who have made the community their home.

Within these reserve lands there are four distinct neighbourhoods: Mount Currie Village (IR 1 and IR 10), which serves at the civic and administrative heart of the Nation; Xetólacw Village (IR 6), the largest residential neighbourhood at Lílwat; and the Lillooet Lake Road (IR 3 and IR 8) and Kwetsa7 (IR 2) areas, which are less developed and more rural in comparison.

Lílwat's land has seen significant development over the past decades, including the construction of hundreds of housing units; various community, administrative, and cultural facilities; and a number of commercial enterprises. This has put increased pressure on the Nation's lands and infrastructure. As the community continues to grow, land development challenges – such as steep slopes, floodplains and rockfall areas, and road access and servicing constraints – are likely to become more acute. As such, careful decision making regarding the use of the Nation's lands – including where to site new neighbourhoods, build new businesses, or expand natural resource development – will be ever more essential in the coming years.

2.1 Current Demographics

Lílwat Nation's member population has seen strong, consistent growth over the last 20 years, growing from 1,515 in 1994 to 2,154 in 2014. The Nation's reserve land is home to the majority of the Nation's population, with 1,431 (66%) members living on-reserve and 723 (34%) living off-reserve, as of 2014².

TABLE 2
Lílwat Nation Registered Member³ Population (2014)

	On Reserve	Off Reserve ⁴
Population	1,431	723
(% of Total)	(66%)	(34%)

Source: AANDC First Nation Profiles (2015) – Registered Population as of December, 2014⁵

¹ Source: AANDC Indian Registry (2015) – Population residing on own reserve as of December 31, 2014.

² Source: AANDC Indian Registry (2015) – Population as of December 31, 2014.

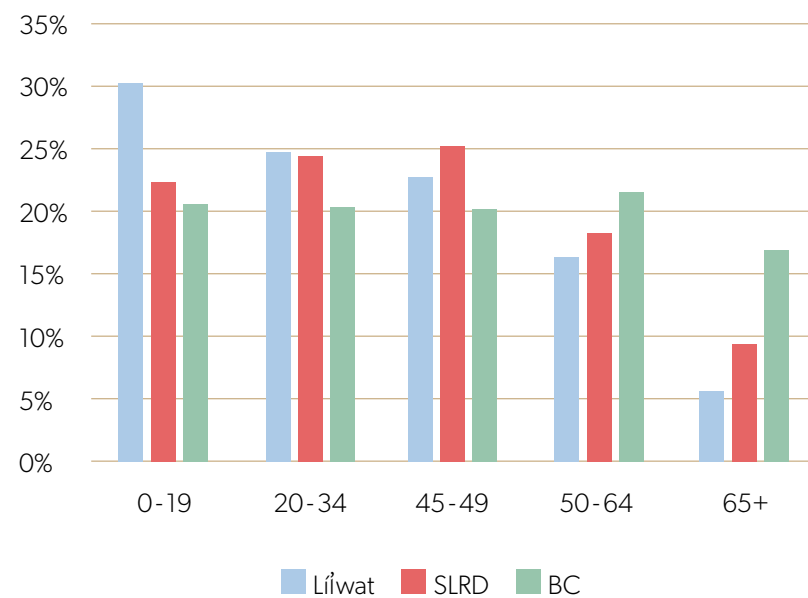
³ As defined under the *Indian Act*.

⁴ Includes members on other reserves or Crown land.

⁵ <http://fnp-ppn.aandc-aadnc.gc.ca/fnp/>

The Lílwat member population is young, with almost one-third (30%) of all members under the age of 19 and over one-half (55%) of all members under the age of 35. In comparison, only 22% of the SLRD population is under 19 and 47% under 35. Across BC, 21% of the population is under 19 and 41% under 35.

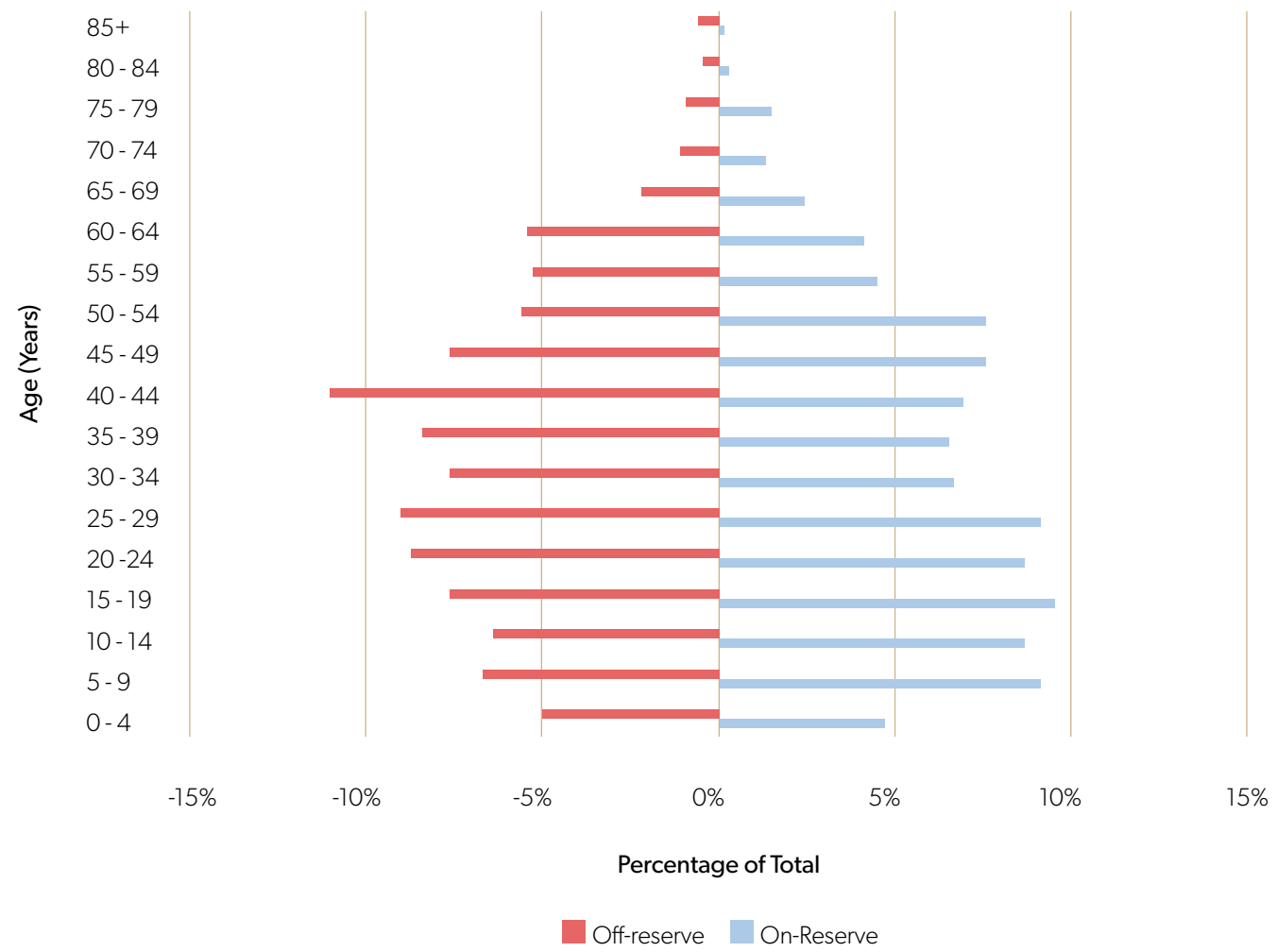
Lílwat, SLRD, and BC Populations by Age Grouping (2014)



Source: AANDC Indian Registry (2015), BC Stats (2015)

Members living on-reserve tend to be younger than their off-reserve counterparts (Figure 1). On-reserve, children and youth (aged 19 and under) comprise 32% of the population, compared with 26% off-reserve. In contrast, adults in the middle of their careers make up a larger percentage of the off-reserve population, with 27% falling between the ages of 35 and 50, compared with 21% on-reserve.

Lílwat Nation On / Off-Reserve Member Population by Age Cohort (2014)



Source: AANDC Indian Registry (2015)

2.2 Housing

There are approximately 435 existing housing units located on Lílwat Nation reserve land, with an additional six under construction. The majority of these units are located in Mount Currie Village and Xetólacw Village. Of the existing units, there are 269 privately owned units – many which passed through the Nation’s rent-to-own housing program – in addition to 166 units owned and / or managed by Lílwat Nation. Units include single-family homes, duplexes, and multi-family apartments, with single-family homes being the most common (approximately 85% of the total). The majority of housing on Lílwat reserve lands was built between 1970 and 2010 over 20 phases. 250 of these units are now over 20 years old. Looking forward, expanding and diversifying housing stock on-reserve is a priority for the Nation. This includes both expanding opportunities for current residents and members wanting to return home as well as identifying areas for outside, market housing.

2.3 Economy

Building a strong community requires developing its economy. This includes both generating revenue – to fund the Nation’s infrastructure and services – and fostering employment opportunities within its borders.

Economic activity at Lílwat is driven by Lílwat’s development corporations, managed by Lílwat Management Services LP (LMS) and the Lílwat Nation. Through its various retail, construction, natural resources, contracting and special projects, and land development operations, the LMS serves as a key revenue generator for the Nation. Current activities include on-reserve retail business, fee simple land acquisitions for future development, and logging operations. In 2013/2014, the Lílwat Business Corporations generated a profit of \$1.5million⁶.

Operating a large Nation like Lílwat requires a significant amount of human resources. As such, Lílwat Nation employs over 240 individuals – in areas such as retail, education, administration / governance, and public works – making it one of the largest employers in the area.

In spite of the Nation’s successes, employment remains a challenge at Lílwat. According to the National Household Survey, only 38% of individuals aged 15 and over living on Lílwat Nation reserve land were employed in 2011. This is reflective of a labour participation rate of 55% and an unemployment rate of 31%⁷. In comparison, 68% of individuals aged 15 and over living in the SLRD were employed, with labour participation at 76% and unemployment at 10%.

Of those employed, the most common occupations included sales and service (22%); trades, transport, and equipment operation (22%); and community and government-related services (19%). Seasonal work remains a strong driver of the economic fortunes of on-reserve residents. Of those that worked in the year prior to the 2011 Census (i.e. in 2010), approximately 41% worked 26 weeks or less.

In 2011, the Nation completed a Community and Economic Profile and begun the process of developing an Economic Development Strategy. The Profile identified 12 potential economic sectors, many of which are tied to land use and development. Examples include agriculture, natural resources, land development, construction, tourism, small and medium enterprise, retail wholesale and manufacturing, arts and culture, and traditional economy.

⁶ As noted in the 2014 Annual Report, this was primarily due to an increase in logging operations.

⁷ The ‘labour participation rate’ indicates the percentage of individuals of working age (aged 15 and over) that are actively working or looking for work (participating in the labour force). The ‘unemployment rate’ indicates the percentage of labour force participants that are unemployed.

2.4 Population Projections

As noted previously, the current Lílwat Nation on-reserve member population is 1,431 people (as of December, 2014). Applying a factor of 87% (Lílwat on-reserve vs non-Lílwat on-reserve) yields a total 2014 on-reserve population of approximately 1,645 people.

Looking back over the last 10 years, the Nation's on-reserve population grew by approximately 1.3% annually. This is reflective of the previous social and economic conditions in the community. In comparison, the Lílwat Nation membership population as a whole grew by approximately 1.6% over this same period. With improved social conditions, new economic development opportunities, and housing availability Lílwat may experience a higher growth rate (in the order of 1.9%). The table below summarizes the projected ten and twenty year populations for each of the above growth scenarios.

FIGURE 1
Current and Projected On-Reserve Population

2015 Population	Average Annual Growth Rate	Projected 2025 Population	Projected 2035 Population
1,645	1.3%	1,870	2,130
	1.6%	1,930	2,260
	1.9%	1,985	2,395

2.5 Infrastructure and Services

An important part of being stewards of our land is ensuring that our infrastructure is well-managed now and into the future. Our infrastructure assets consist of our water systems, sewage systems, drainage systems, road networks, community buildings, and housing. This infrastructure allows us to provide essential services such as:

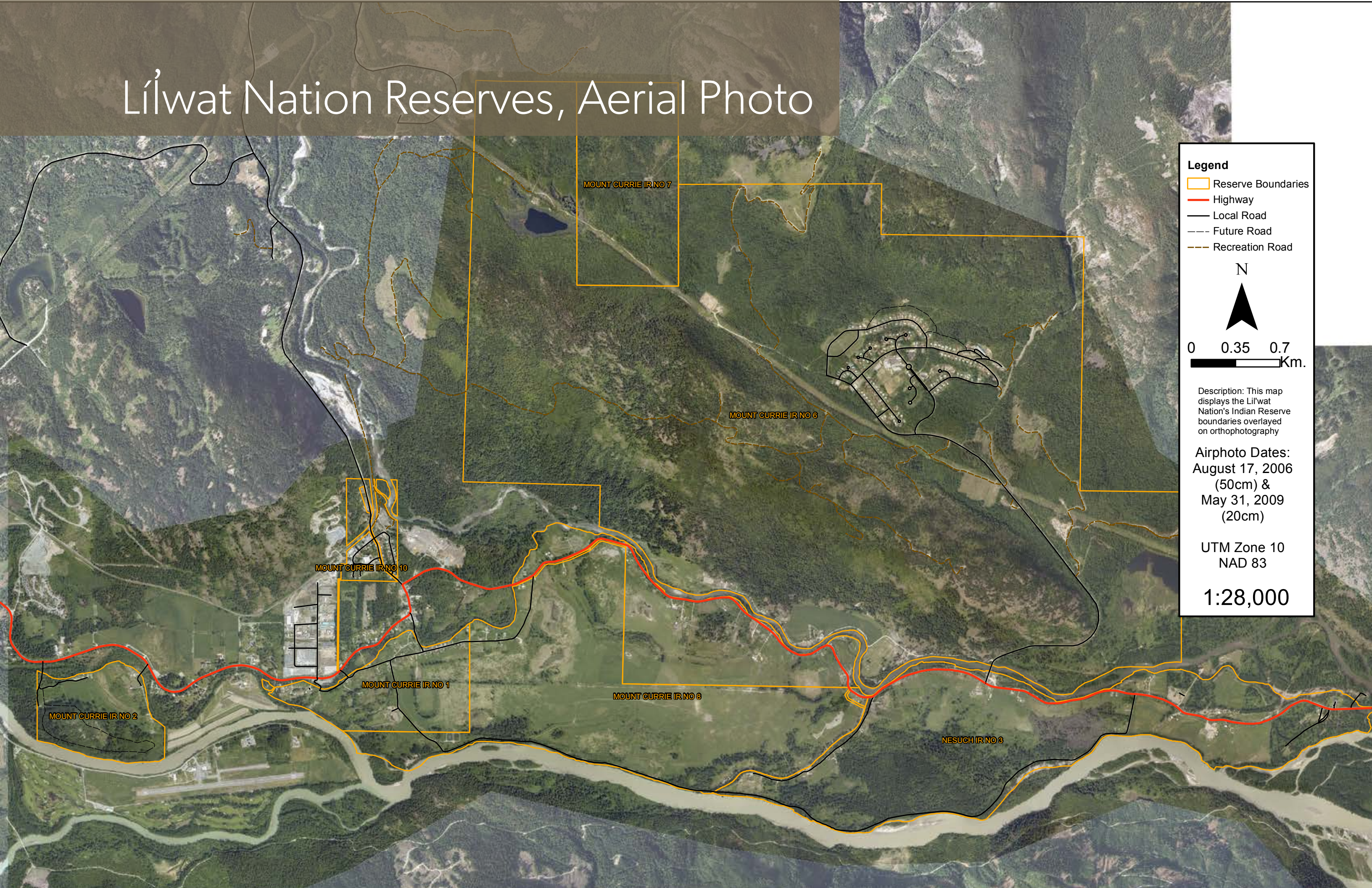
- Clean and reliable water;
- Safe and environmentally respectful disposal of our sanitary waste;
- Protection from flooding;
- Recreation and health services; and
- Well-kept roofs over our heads.

Our infrastructure is the foundation that enables us to provide these services, improving the quality of life for Lílwat citizens and supporting our vision of a healthy community. This infrastructure serves our people today, and is being cared for so it can serve future generations.

Lílwat Nation is responsible for the infrastructure systems that serve two primary neighbourhoods: Mount Currie Village (with some infrastructure connectivity to the Lillooet Lake Road area) and Xetólacw Village. The infrastructure systems servicing these neighbourhoods provide water, sewage disposal, drainage, and road access to the majority of our community. It is important to recognize that some homes and buildings have private water and sewage services, which are not part of these community systems.

Recognizing the key role that infrastructure plays in its success and sustainability, Lílwat has taken numerous steps to proactively address its current and future on-reserve infrastructure needs. This includes the development of a comprehensive Asset Management Strategy. The Strategy – which sets out a Vision, objectives, and actions to protect, maintain, and strengthen the full range of the Nation's infrastructure assets – will serve as key tool for the Nation in making land use decisions.

Lil'wat Nation Reserves, Aerial Photo



Legend

- Reserve Boundaries
- Highway
- Local Road
- Future Road
- Recreation Road

N



0 0.35 0.7 Km.

Description: This map displays the Lil'wat Nation's Indian Reserve boundaries overlaid on orthophotography

Airphoto Dates:
August 17, 2006 (50cm) &
May 31, 2009 (20cm)

UTM Zone 10
NAD 83

1:28,000

MOUNT CURRIE IR NO 7

MOUNT CURRIE IR NO 6

MOUNT CURRIE IR NO 10

MOUNT CURRIE IR NO 1

MOUNT CURRIE IR NO 8

MOUNT CURRIE IR NO 2

NESUCH IR NO 3

3 District Planning Areas

3.1 A Primer on Zoning and Land Use Designations

Land use designation and zoning involves the regulation of the use and development of areas of land within a given jurisdiction. The most common form of land-use regulation is zoning. Zoning regulations and restrictions are used by governments to control and direct the development of land and property within their boundaries.

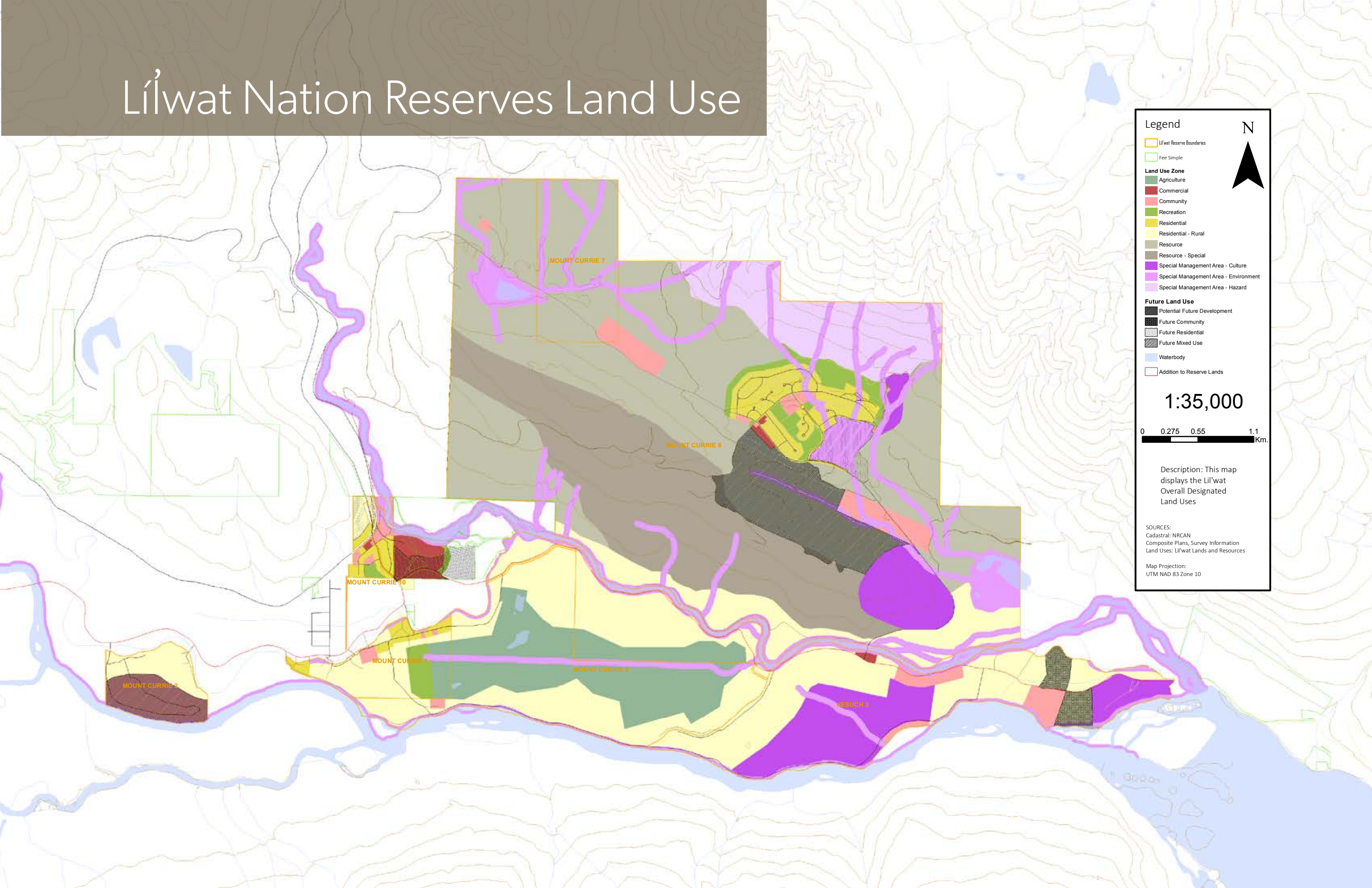
The basic purpose and function of zoning is to divide the Nation's reserve lands into residential, commercial, industrial, environmental and cultural protection, recreation and community districts (or zones), that are for the most part separate from one another, with the use of the land and property within each district being reasonably uniform. Within these different types of zones there generally will be additional restrictions that can be quite detailed – including specific requirements as to the type of buildings allowed, location of utility lines, restrictions on ancillary buildings, building setbacks from the streets and other boundaries, size and height of buildings, and so on. Regulations may restrict areas to single-family homes or to multi-family dwellings or townhouses. In areas of historic or cultural significance, zoning regulations will require that those features be preserved.

Land-use regulation is not restricted to controlling existing buildings and uses; in large part, it is designed to guide future development. Líl'wat is following a reoccurring planning process that ultimately results in a refreshed community land use plan (CLUP) every five years. The CLUP is then put into effect through policy controlling zoning, regulation of subdivision developments, street plans, plans for public facilities, and building regulations. Future builders, developers or land users plan their projects in accordance with the official map or plan.

Since land-use and zoning regulations restrict the rights of owners to use their property as they otherwise could, they are at times contentious. Additionally, the scope and limits of governments' ability to regulate land use is often hard to define and enforce. Enforcement will always be a challenge, and this plan recommends the hiring of a watchmen or peace officer to help keep future zoning bylaws relevant. If a zoning designation or regulation requires amendment as a result of a development proposal, the individual or business requesting the amendment will be required to complete a zoning variance application for submission to, and review by, the Land Management Board. Once reviewed by the Board, the Board will carry out the process to approve or reject the variance.

A zoning bylaw has previously been drafted, but it has not been enacted in Líl'wat for a variety of reasons. This plan recommends Líl'wat Nation Lands and Resources staff review the draft zoning bylaw with the Land Management Board, Líl'wat Chief and Council and the community at large early in the 2015-2020 planning cycle in order to determine what changes and modifications are needed to make it acceptable to the community as a whole. Once acceptable, it should be approved and adopted by Council, and potentially passed under Section 81 of the *Indian Act*.

Lil'wat Nation Reserves Land Use



Legend

- Lil'wat Reserve Boundaries
- Fee Simple
- Land Use Zone**
 - Agriculture
 - Commercial
 - Community
 - Recreation
 - Residential
 - Residential - Rural
 - Resource
 - Resource - Special
 - Special Management Area - Culture
 - Special Management Area - Environment
 - Special Management Area - Hazard
- Future Land Use**
 - Potential Future Development
 - Future Community
 - Future Residential
 - Future Mixed Use
 - Waterbody
 - Addition to Reserve Lands

1:35,000

0 0.275 0.55 1.1 Km.

Description: This map displays the Lil'wat Overall Designated Land Uses

SOURCES:
Cadastral: NRCAN
Composite Plans, Survey Information
Land Uses: Lil'wat Lands and Resources

Map Projection:
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

3.2 Mount Currie Village

3.2.1 Description

The Mount Currie Village hosts the majority of homes built before the development of Xetólacw. The “old reserve” on Mount Currie IR No 1 and the slightly newer development on Mount Currie IR No 10 contain approximately 25 percent of the community’s housing stock and serve as a central point between Xetólacw Village and the neighbouring Village of Pemberton. Most of the housing is single family detached; however, there is a 15 unit row housing development on IR 10 Road adjacent to the gas station, and there is also a small un-sanctioned trailer court—known as Trudy’s Trailer Court—at the far west end of the ‘Old Reserve’. Mount Currie Village and the ‘Old-Reserve’ are separated by several fee-simple land holdings located within the boundaries of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Area C. The north end of the Village is largely undeveloped, forested hillside and river side, and contains the Community’s water reservoir. This area could serve in the future as an expansion of the planned subdivision neighbourhood located in the south half of the reserve.

The Úllus Community Complex, located in the heart of Mount Currie Village on IR No 10, was opened in 2010 and serves as the Nation’s administrative office, gymnasium, council chambers, banquet and bingo hall, community kitchen, and general gathering place. It replaced the ‘Old Hall’, also located on IR 10 Road, which served as the Nation’s main administrative office for several decades prior to the establishment of Úllus. The Old Hall now functions as a make-shift used-goods store. The Mount Currie Village does not have a local fire hall, as the facility burned down in 2006 and was never rebuilt. The Nation is attempting to work with the Village of Pemberton to address the issue through a shared service agreement. The 2009 CLUP intended to create a proper public works yard within IR No 10; however the public works yard was instead expanded within the Xetólacw Village. IR 10 is still awaiting the approval of an addition to reserve, which was initiated in the late 1990s and has now taken over 15 years. The Canadian government has disqualified part of the Nation’s addition-to-reserve application siting environmental concerns, and only the 36 acre Churchlands North parcel remains in the

ATR process. The Nation is hopeful that the Churchlands North ATR will finalize in early 2016 so that development plans can proceed in this area. These development plans include the relocation of the Nation’s gas station from its current location at the northerly corner of IR 10 Road and Main Street. The proposed ATR development will also contain a small commercial center which would offer Nation citizens the opportunity to open small businesses such as cafes and retail stores while also providing a venue for citizens to market and sell their hand crafted goods.

Lííwat recently expanded its recreation facilities in the Mount Currie Village, redeveloping its 3.5 acre sports and playing fields immediately south and in front of the Úllus Community Complex. Planning and development works continue on this field, and the next phase is a water park and expanded playground facility with an expected completion of spring 2016.

A new recycling and waste transfer facility was constructed in late 2012 within the Mount Currie Village at the north end of Water Street. This facility was constructed on unallocated Band Land as part of the closure of the landfill facility on Mount Currie IR No 6. These waste compactors are located within an area designated for industrial use, at the site where the expanded public works yard (as identified in the 2009 CLUP) would have previously been located.

The Ts’zil Learning Center and the St’at’imc Tribal Police building are located in the Mount Currie Village just west of the Gas Station along IR 10 Road. These two facilities encompass just over 1 acre of land and consist of older module trailer units. High-level plans have been contemplated for more permanent and modern structures, but this is highly contingent on funding.

The community’s graveyard is situated within the Mount Currie Village at the north-central section of Mount Currie IR No 1. The graveyard consists of nearly 3 acres of land, of which the Nation secured 1.3 acres as an expansion parcel in the mid-2000s. No further expansion will be needed within the next planning cycle.

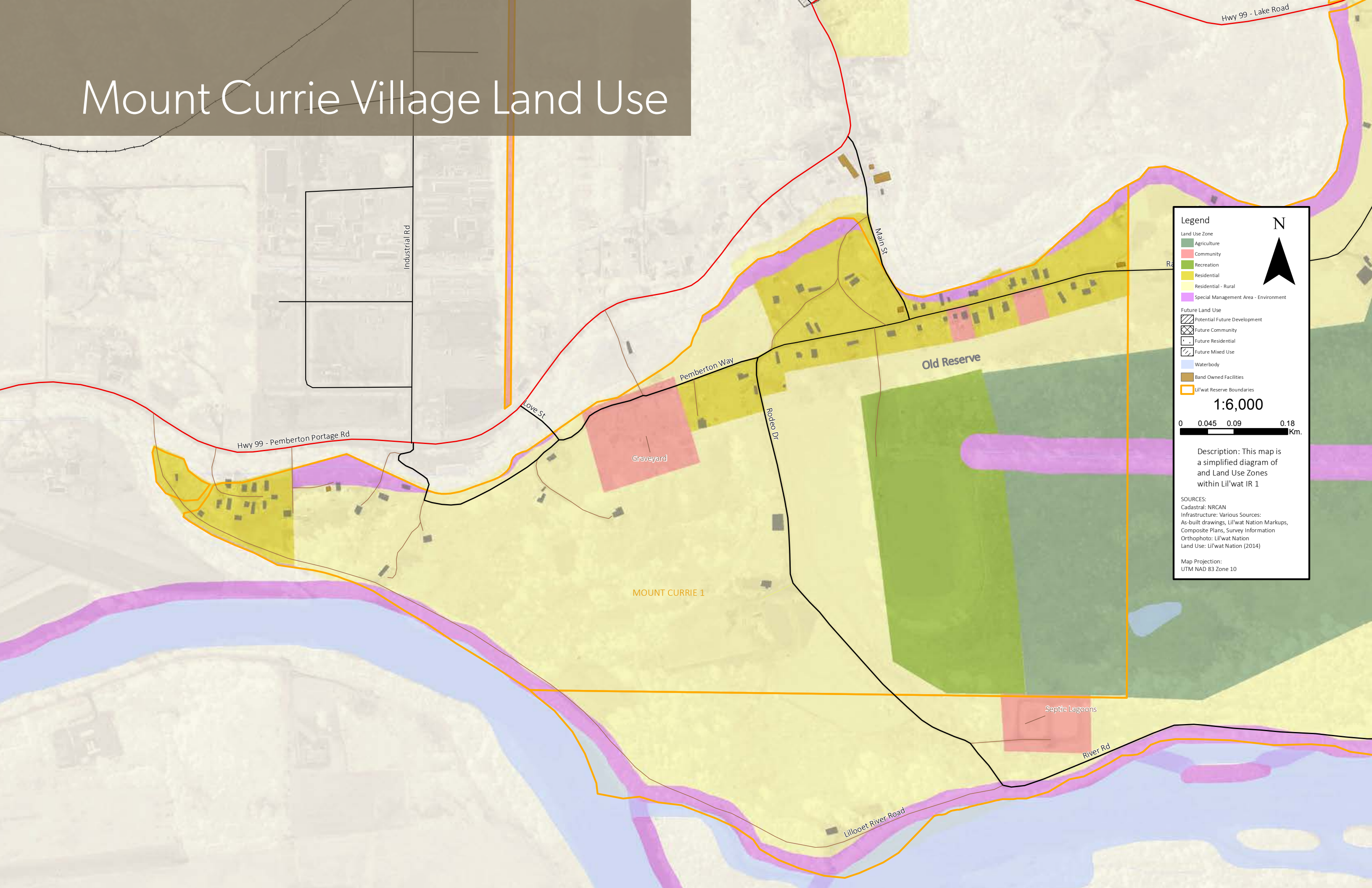
3.2.2 Future Land Uses

The Mount Currie Main Village area will be a densely populated, mixed-use community, comprised of residential, recreational, institutional, and business uses. With the exception of Health and Primary and Secondary Education, most Nation services will continue to be delivered from this area. A commercial centre, including the relocation of the gas station, will be developed at the corner of Main Street and Lillooet Lake Road on the Addition to Reserve Churchlands North parcel once the ATR is finalized. New housing projects will be undertaken including single family, multi-family and mixed-use dwellings. Recreation opportunities will continue to be developed with playground expansion and a water park being prioritized. Trail development will be carried out to serve as a node for a trail network linking Xetólacw Village and Mount Currie Village. The rural-residential feel of the ‘Old Reserve’ (IR No 1) will be maintained, with heritage sites registered and protected. An expanded residential land use designation has been created on the north side of Mount Currie IR No 10, immediately north of the railway tracks, to accommodate future residential expansion through a surveyed and plan subdivision.

3.2.3 Zoning

Zone	Area and Use
Residential	All areas where there is currently housing, specifically IR 10 Road, Main Street, Water Street, and Rancheree Street. Housing will be a mix of single family detached housing, multifamily housing, townhomes and rowhousing.
Rural Residential	Rancheree St. West of Graveyard, and towards Lillooet Lake Road. Primarily large lots with single family detached homes.
Commercial	The new commercial core on the Churchlands North ATR parcel; the current gas station on IR No. 10 road
Recreation	Soccer Fields on IR No1; Recreation Ball Fields, Playground, Basketball Court, Water Park, IR No 10.
Community - Protection	Graveyard on IR No. 1—Old Reserve
Community - Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Úllus Community Complex Old Gas Station IR10 Community Recycling and Waste Transfer Facilities IR 10 Birkenhead River Lot IR No 10 Ts'zil Learning Center, Tribal Police Facility, and Old Hall IR No 10.
Special Management Area- Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grandmother Slough Birkenhead River Banks

Mount Currie Village Land Use



Legend

Land Use Zone

- Agriculture
- Community
- Recreation
- Residential
- Residential - Rural
- Special Management Area - Environment

Future Land Use

- Potential Future Development
- Future Community
- Future Residential
- Future Mixed Use

Waterbody

Band Owned Facilities

Lil'wat Reserve Boundaries

1:6,000

0 0.045 0.09 0.18 Km.

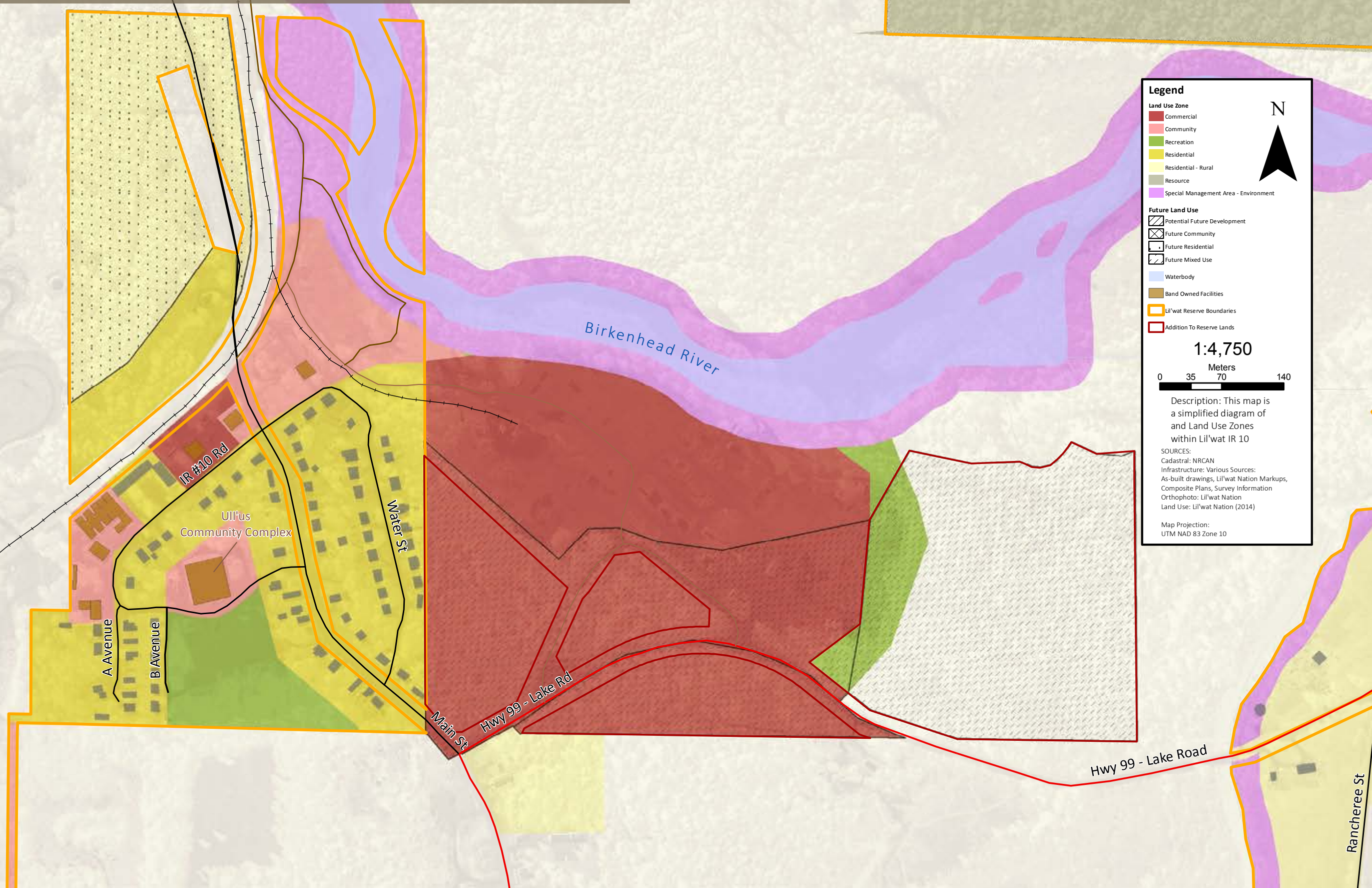
Description: This map is a simplified diagram of and Land Use Zones within Lil'wat IR 1

SOURCES:
Cadastral: NRCAN
Infrastructure: Various Sources
As-built drawings, Lil'wat Nation Markups, Composite Plans, Survey Information
Orthophoto: Lil'wat Nation
Land Use: Lil'wat Nation (2014)

Map Projection:
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Mount Currie Village Land Use

MOUNT CURRIE 6



Legend

Land Use Zone

- Commercial
- Community
- Recreation
- Residential
- Residential - Rural
- Resource
- Special Management Area - Environment

Future Land Use

- Potential Future Development
- Future Community
- Future Residential
- Future Mixed Use

Waterbody

Band Owned Facilities

Lil'wat Reserve Boundaries

Addition To Reserve Lands

1:4,750

Meters
0 35 70 140

Description: This map is a simplified diagram of and Land Use Zones within Lil'wat IR 10

SOURCES:
Cadastral: NRCAN
Infrastructure: Various Sources
As-built drawings, Lil'wat Nation Markups, Composite Plans, Survey Information
Orthophoto: Lil'wat Nation
Land Use: Lil'wat Nation (2014)

Map Projection:
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

3.3 Lillooet Lake Road

3.3.1 Description

The Lillooet lake Road neighbourhood, spanning across IR No. 3 and IR No. 8, has a length of 8 kilometers and an area of roughly 1800 acres. This area has a range of land uses, but is primarily rural-residential. Housing is spread out on agricultural land and many homes have some agricultural activities taking place. The majority of the land is 'traditionally held' bordered by a 500 acre parcel of community land, commonly known as the "pasture lands, currently designated for agricultural use. There are four certificates of possession holdings that lie adjacent to the Lillooet Lake Road between Mount Currie Village and Lillooet Lake. Another community facility in the area includes Lílwat Place, consisting of a forty-five acre parcel of land owned by the school board and generally used as a cultural education area. The school board manages an additional 20 acre parcel of land along the Lillooet Lake Road that was once used as an agricultural farm-training area, similar to what Nation Citizens have expressed they want redeveloped on this same parcel. The land is flat floodplain with a mix of residential and agricultural uses. The Lillooet Lake Rodeo Grounds are located at the eastern end of this reserve.

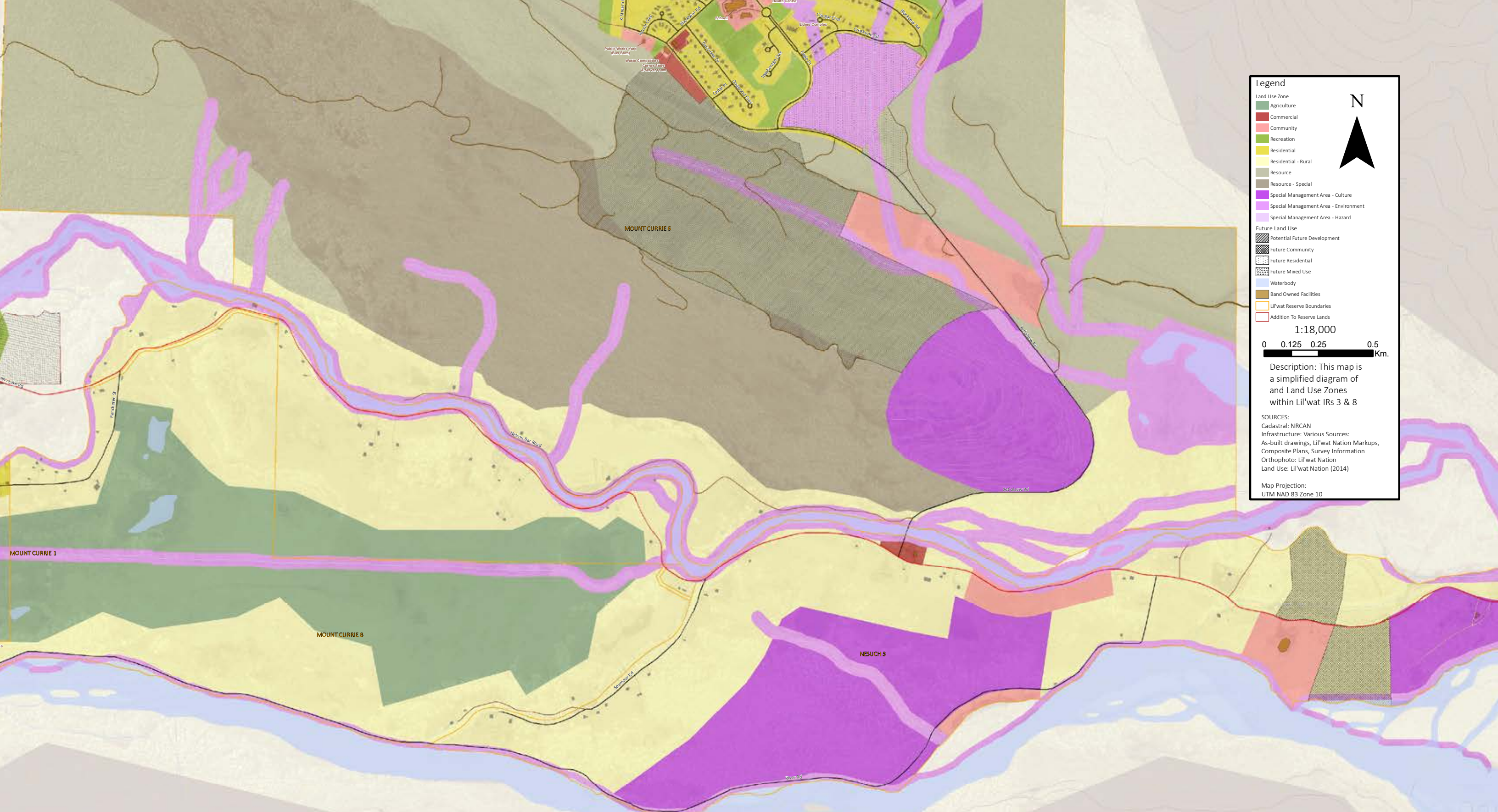
There is water service through the north side of this area and it also holds the sewage treatment lagoons for the residents of IR 1 and IR 10. The water service is supplied by a well, pump and reservoir on IR10, which then relies on gravity feed to supply pressure all the way out to the far reaches of the system at the easterly end of Nesuch IR3. Accordingly, the Nation must be aware of water pressure and supply issues when considering or approving residential, agricultural or commercial development in this neighbourhood that would be reliant on Nation-supplied water.

3.3.2 Future Land Uses

The rural and agricultural value of the Lillooet Lake Road area will be maintained by limiting housing densities, respecting land use designations and employing the 2015 agricultural plan. Agricultural renewal will be fostered through the development of a Nation-run Farm School which would utilize the 20 acre school parcel and begin to train Nation-citizens in sustainable food-security-based farming practices. Lílwat Place will be managed for uses consistent with its creation. Several areas have been used as medicinal plant gathering areas and will continue to be protected and used for cultural purposes. The Rodeo Grounds will continue to be used as a community facility.

3.3.3 Zoning

Zone	Area and Use
Rural Residential	All along both sides of the Lillooet Lake Road; will be primarily single family detached homes with multi-family homes encouraged. Farming and agricultural practices will also be promoted and encouraged.
Agricultural Reserve	Current pasture area of 500 acres, 20 acre school-owned far land along Lillooet Lake Road which could be used and expanded as an incubator farm for a Nation run farm-school program.
Special Management Area - Culture	Lílwat Place, far east end of Nesuch IR3; this area will continue to be used for cultural ceremonies, traditional activities and education.
Special Management Area - Environment	Below School Farm to Lillooet River as a medicinal and traditional plant gathering area (Morgan's Garden). Buffer zones for Lillooet and Birkenhead Rivers will minimize disturbances in the riparian areas. Wetlands will continue to be identified and protected.



Legend

Land Use Zone

- Agriculture
- Commercial
- Community
- Recreation
- Residential
- Residential - Rural
- Resource
- Resource - Special
- Special Management Area - Culture
- Special Management Area - Environment
- Special Management Area - Hazard

Future Land Use

- Potential Future Development
- Future Community
- Future Residential
- Future Mixed Use
- Waterbody
- Band Owned Facilities
- Lil'wat Reserve Boundaries
- Addition To Reserve Lands

Scale: 1:18,000
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Km.

Description: This map is a simplified diagram of and Land Use Zones within Lil'wat IRs 3 & 8

SOURCES:
Cadastral: NRCAN
Infrastructure: Various Sources
As-built drawings, Lil'wat Nation Markups, Composite Plans, Survey Information
Orthophoto: Lil'wat Nation
Land Use: Lil'wat Nation (2014)

Map Projection:
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Lillooet Lake Road Land Use

3.4 Xetólacw

3.4.1 Description

The Xetólacw Village site (also known as 'New Site') is located in the central portion of Mount Currie IR No. 6, Lílwat's largest reserve. The village is a planned community that was developed by Aboriginal Affairs and Kerr Wood Leidal Engineering in the 1980s in response to flooding concerns over a planned expansion of the Mount Currie Village on Mount Currie IRs No 1 and 10. Xetólacw Village contains 250 serviced lots with 28 lots, or only 11%, still undeveloped. There is a significant need for additional residential lots being planned and surveyed for further expansion and build out of this neighbourhood.

Over 50 percent of the Nation's on-reserve population resides within the Xetólacw Village in a mix of single family detached houses, townhomes, row houses and duplex houses. The vast majority of the community's new housing construction has taken place in Xetólacw with five new duplex housing units built between 2014 and 2016. Future housing will be focused on infilling the remaining 28 lots, with a focus on duplex and high density housing options.

The Xetólacw Village also contains the Xetólacw Community School and school teacherages, Health Centre, Elder's Complex, Fire Hall and Tsípun Grocery Store. The Xetólacw landfill was closed in 2012 and was replaced by a recycling and solid waste transfer depot which is located along Xetólacw Road across from the Tsípun Grocery Store. Adjacent to the waste transfer depot is the Nation's public works yard, 'bus barn' and Lílwat Forestry Ventures' maintenance and service yard. A new mountain bike skills and recreation facility is under construction just up the road from these industrial facilities.

Xetólacw is serviced by its own community water system which is supplied by two groundwater wells located near Peq Creek. Wastewater servicing in Xetólacw Village is provided by a combination of individual and communal infrastructure systems. Each home and building has a dedicated septic tank with an effluent disposal system consisting of four tile fields to apply the effluent to the ground. There is also space allocated for a fifth tile field.

3.4.2 Future Land Uses

Xetólacw will continue to be the growth centre for the community for the foreseeable future. Currently, 28 lots remain vacant and are serviced and ready to be built on. Additional transportation routes and serviced lots had been planned to the north of the neighbourhood, north of and parallel to both X'stream Road and Blackbear Road; however, due to the rock-fall and landslide hazard that exists in this area, growth and development in this area is not recommended and should be avoided. Instead, this plan recommends that future residential development and zoning be located on the south end of the neighbourhood planning area, on both the north west and south east sides of Eagle Drive.

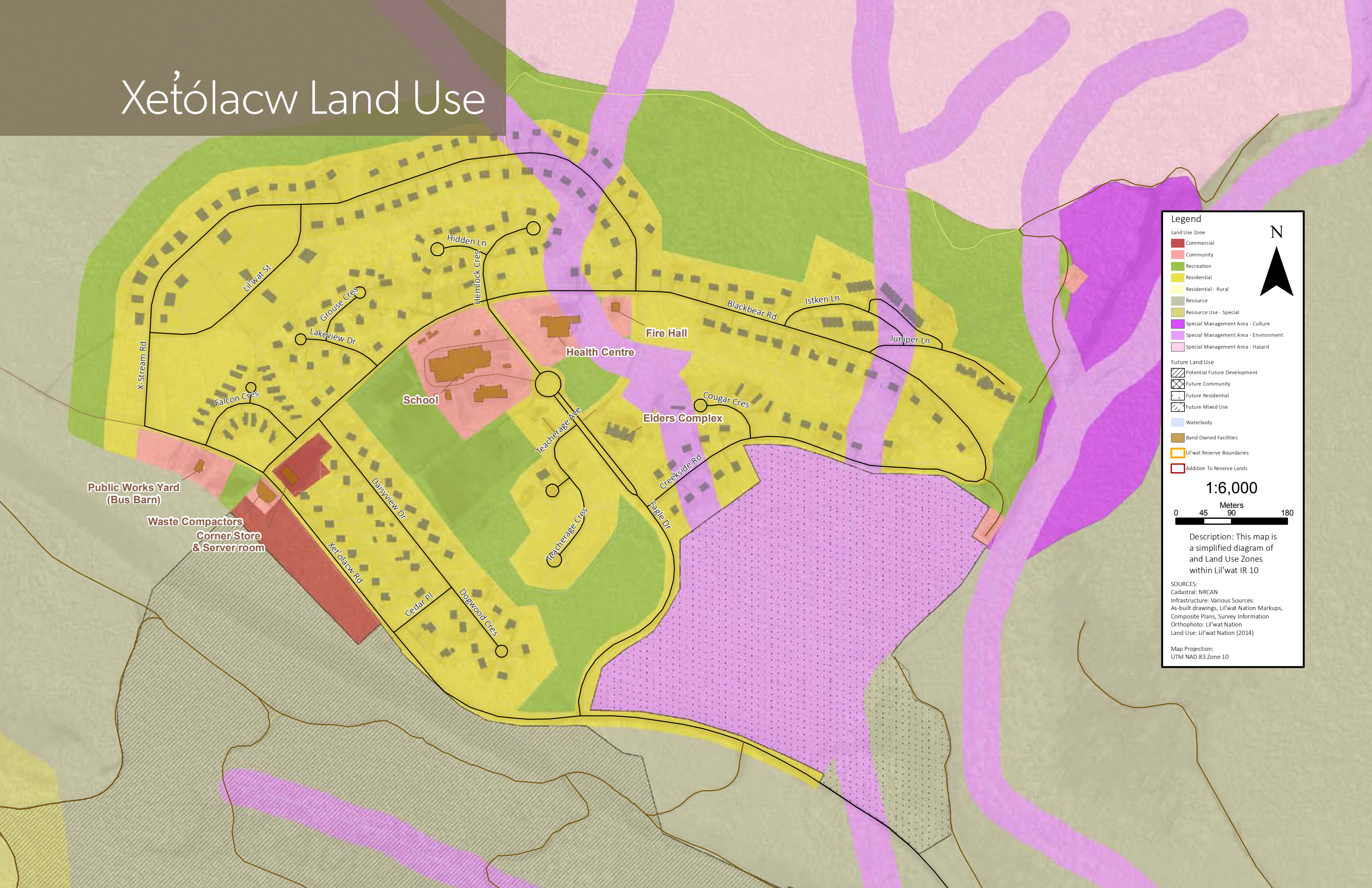
Recreation land use zones have also been added to this plan to the north of X-Stream road and around the entire neighbourhood. A mountain bike skills park and trail network has been approved by the Land Management Board and will be constructed at the corner of X-Stream Road and Xetólacw Road, with trails heading out from this 'hub'.

A potential future commercial development zone has been added to the Sxul (Xetólacw) Ridge, west of the neighbourhood, although the primary use of the ridge for the foreseeable future will be cultural protection and recreation.

3.4.3 Zoning

Zone	Area and Use
Residential	Housing, including single family, multi-family, and teacherages
Commercial	Tsipun Community Store, potential future ventures such as restaurant, coffee shop, or other Sxul Ridge (potential future commercial development requiring special community vote) 2 acre parcel north of bus barn for Lílwat Forestry Ventures work site
Community	Xetólacw School, Health Centre, firehall, bus barn, waste transfer stations
Recreation	See Map Firebreak Trail Network Mountain Bike Skills Park
Special Management Area - Environment	North-eastern portion of reserve Sxul Ridge
Special Management Area - Culture	Steep sloped area North of Xit'olacw Sxul Ridge

Xet'ólacw Land Use



Legend

Land Use Zone

- Commercial
- Community
- Recreation
- Residential
- Residential - Rural
- Resource
- Resource Use - Special
- Special Management Area - Culture
- Special Management Area - Environment
- Special Management Area - Hazard

Future Land Use

- Potential Future Development
- Future Community
- Future Residential
- Future Mixed Use

Waterbody

Band Owned Facilities

Lil'wat Reserve Boundaries

Addition To Reserve Lands

1:6,000

Meters
0 45 90 180

Description: This map is a simplified diagram of and Land Use Zones within Lil'wat IR 10

SOURCES:
 Cadastral: NRCAN
 Infrastructure: Various Sources
 As-built drawings, Lil'wat Nation Markups, Composite Plans, Survey Information
 Orthophoto: Lil'wat Nation
 Land Use: Lil'wat Nation (2014)

Map Projection:
 UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

3.5 IR 6 and IR 7

3.5.1 Description

Mount Currie IR Nos 6 and 7 consist of 4,400 acres of mostly forested, mountainous land. The community's primary neighbourhood—Xetólacw Village—lies within the heart of IR 6, but has received its own description section. Timber harvesting has been the dominant economic development activity on these two reserves and has taken place in several locations within and adjacent to the reserves. Most recently, in 2014, the Nation took control of Woodlots 49 and 1666, harvesting 4.5 hectares of timber on the west side of IR6. The Nation's forestry company—Lílwat Forestry Ventures—has plans to continue on-reserve forestry on these two reserves through 2016 and 2017 and, in 2015, has taken on silviculture maintenance obligations once held by Canfor. Accordingly, resource management zones have been created throughout the forested areas surrounding the Xetólacw Village.

Steep and unstable slopes in the northern sections, immediately below Xetólacw Mountain, have been set aside as a rock fall hazard area and will be left undisturbed. Old logging roads and a BC Hydro access road will be upgraded for trail use as well as alternate routes out of the Xetólacw Village site. The recreation department has a 3 to 5 year plan of developing a multiuse trail network amongst these old roads which will serve as both a recreation and transportation network connecting Xetólacw Village and Mount Currie Village.

The Nation closed its landfill, once located approximately one kilometer west of the Village along the Mud Lake access road in IR 6, in 2012. In its place the community installed a recycling and waste transfer facility within the Village along X-Stream road. The closed landfill site is now in a remediation phase. A septic tank sewage effluent dump site has also been created over the years by the Nation's public works staff and local contractors. This site is located approximately two kilometers west of the Village along the Mud Lake access road in IR 6. This site will continue to be monitored for potential contamination to ground water. The main septic field cells are located half way up the X-Stream Road hill and are monitored and maintained by the Nation's asset management team.

Cultural areas throughout these reserves have been identified, mapped and are to be protected. An area at the south east end of Sxul (Xetólacw) Ridge has been set aside as a managed area, as it holds a high concentration of pictographs.

Beyond the main residential area of Xetólacw Village, there is a small residential area located on the north bank of the Birkenhead River, situated at the far southerly section of IR 6. This area consists of cleared ranch land with larger, single family detached homes along the river front. Peq creek flows from the North West corner of IR 6, down along the westerly edge of X-stream Road into Xetólacw (Aidies) Lake—a small lake on the westerly edge of IR 6. Over the past planning period (2010-2015), Peq Creek regularly jumped its bank and washed out public infrastructure facilities, including roads and water mains. In 2013, the Nation invested several hundred thousand dollars in drainage management operations which stabilized the creek bed keeping the creek's drainage regular and consistent.

3.5.2 Future Land Uses

A future or potential economic development zone has also been created along the Sxul Ridge to accommodate a potential future use that might differ from forestry or resource extraction. Any future, economic development use of Sxul Ridge that might be proposed will require community approval through a community vote or referendum. Forestry operations will continue throughout these districts, with the Nation's forestry operation required to submit development and harvesting proposals to the Lands and Resources office prior to initiating any work. A recreation and trail network will be established through these districts to accommodate a growing demand for recreation, with a particular focus on biking and multi-use trails. Much of these reserves will be protected for cultural preservation, as many rock paintings, culturally modified trees and other archeological sites exist within the district.

3.5.3 Zoning

Zone	Area and Use
Resource Use	Northerly half and south west corner; These areas have been set aside for mushroom gathering, firewood gathering, and potential future forestry development
Resource Use Special	East/West Center; These areas have been set aside for mushroom gathering, medicinal plant gathering, and hunting.
Community	Center around defunct landfill and sanitary tile fields.
Environmental Management Area	Area surrounding Mud Lake; special ecological and riparian management area around this sensitive lake.
Potential/Future Commercial	Sxul Ridge; Potential development along this ridge requiring much deeper community consultation.
Recreation	Area surrounding Xetólacw Neighbourhood; future trail development.
Cultural Management Area	South east end of Sxul Ridge, down to the bottom of Xetólacw Road Hill; archeological sites, rock paintings, Istkens and CMTs exist in this zone.

3.6 Kwetsa7

3.6.1 Description

The traditional name of IR2 is Kwetsa7 and this reserve is located 2 kilometers west of IR# 1 in between the Lillooet River and Highway 99. This reserve is comprised of 152 acres of flat, valley bottom flood plain. The north section of the reserve has traditionally been used as rural-residential farm land, with the south half left in its natural states for plant and wildlife habitat. However, in 2013 the south half was cleared and brushed to accommodate a parking and camping space for the renewed Pemberton Music Festival. Between 2014 and 2015 a small reservoir, or man-made lake, was being planned and developed in the south half of Kwetsa7 to assist with both the drainage of this low-lying land and the irrigation of gardens and greenspace that will be needed for future development. Beginning in 2014, the Nation proceeded with development planning for an RV Park Campground. IR No. 2 does not have infrastructure servicing; however, as part of the RV Park development planning, discussions have been carried out with the Village of Pemberton to determine a feasible way to provide at least water service, and ideally wastewater service, to both the residents and future development facilities of Kwetsa7.

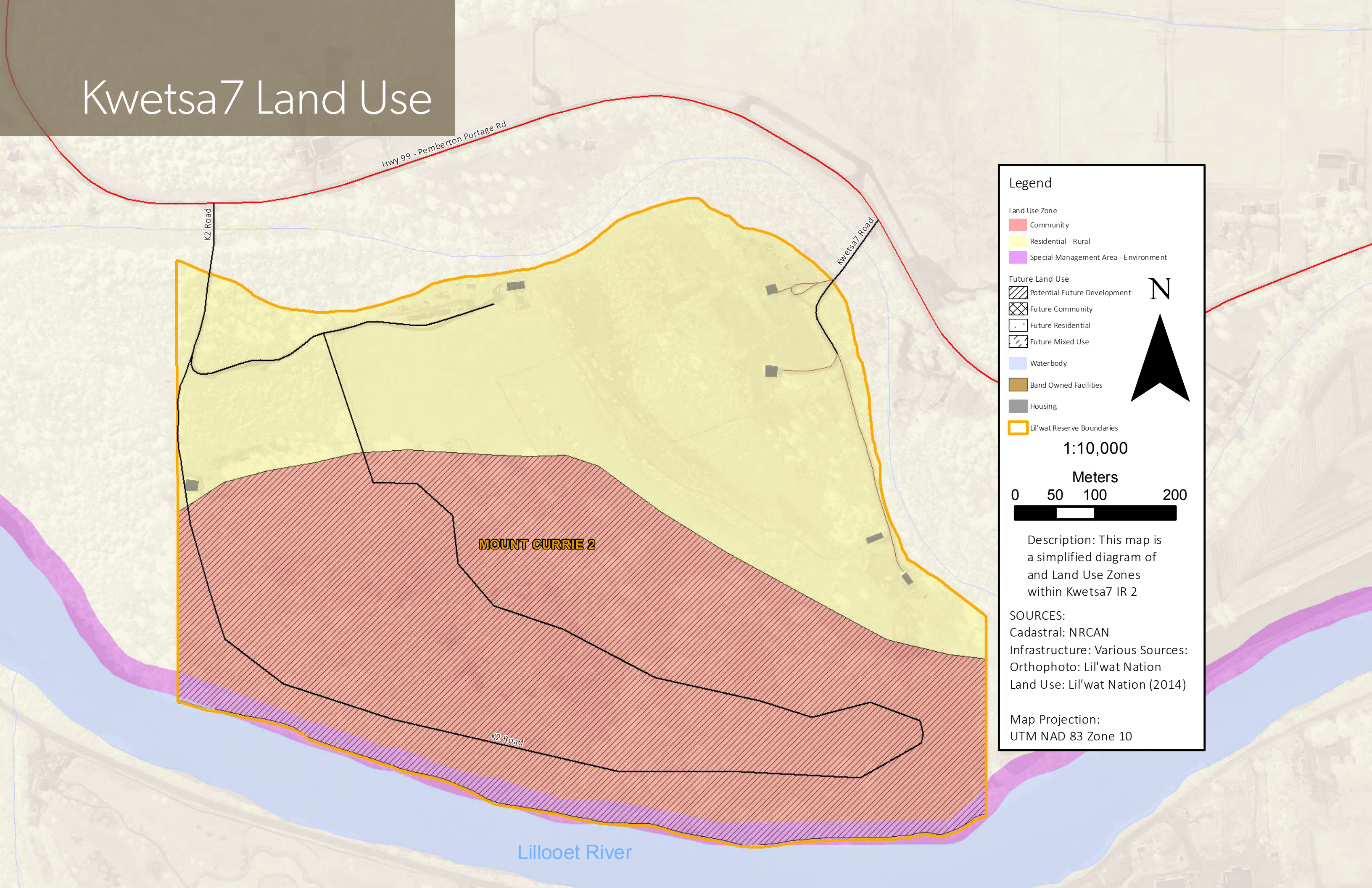
3.6.2 Future Land Uses

The northern portion of Kwetsa7 will remain rural residential. The Nation is making strides to partner with the Village of Pemberton in order to bring water and waste water servicing to this reserve. This may, in turn, spur increased residential development in this area, although residential development could be hindered by property rights. The south half of the reserve will be used for economic development activities, with the preferred land use being an RV Park and Pemberton Music Festival facilities and accommodation.

3.6.3 Future Zoning

Zone	Area and Use
Rural Residential	Northern Half; This area will continue to be used for rural-residential purposes, with single family detached homes occupying the individual land parcels. Many of these residents may choose to allow temporary leases on their land through the summer months for tourism activities.
Commercial/ Recreation	Southern Half; this area will be utilized for a commercial/recreation development, consisting of a campground and recreational park.

Kwetsa7 Land Use



Legend

- Land Use Zone
- Community
 - Residential - Rural
 - Special Management Area - Environment

- Future Land Use
- Potential Future Development
 - Future Community
 - Future Residential
 - Future Mixed Use

- Waterbody
- Band Owned Facilities
- Housing

Lil'wat Reserve Boundaries



1:10,000

Meters

0 50 100 200



Description: This map is a simplified diagram of and Land Use Zones within Kwetsa7 IR 2

SOURCES:

Cadastral: NRCAN
Infrastructure: Various Sources:
Orthophoto: Lil'wat Nation
Land Use: Lil'wat Nation (2014)

Map Projection:

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT CURRIE 2

Lillooet River

3.7 Lokla IR 4

3.7.1 Description

Lokla IR No. 4 is located 7.5 kilometers north of Mount Currie Village (IR 10) along the Birkenhead River, towards the N'Quatqua Nation. This reserve was allotted in 1881 as a fishing station and has since been impacted by the Cn railway line, BC Hydro towers and lines, logging roads and the Portage Highway right-of-way. In fact, 55% of the reserve's land base has been expropriated or taken for use not consistent with the initial purpose it was create for. The remaining 9.5 acres of Lokla IR 4's usable land has been retained and is currently unused. This reserve is currently un-serviced. A few, large cultural features—including Istken Pits—exist on this small reserve and need to be preserved.

3.7.2 Future Land Uses

This reserve will continue to be preserved for the indefinite future. Community members are encouraged to fish and mushroom on this reserve, although the various expropriations have limited these activities. The community has expressed interest in developing a larger scale community project on Lokla such as a cultural ceremony site including a possible drug and alcohol treatment centre, or another community facility which moves forward Liłwat's cultural and traditional values.

3.7.3 Zoning

Zone	Area and Use
Community	Entire Reserve; the remainder of Lokla IR No. 4 is being reserved for social development that will provide overall benefit for the community as a whole.

3.8 Challetkohum (IR 5 and IR 9)

3.8.1 Description

Challetkohum is located 40 kilometers south- east from the Mount Currie community along the south east shore of Little Lillooet Lake. These two, small reserves were allotted as a graveyard area with exclusive fishing rights in the Lillooet River and Lillooet Lakes in 1881 and 1924. IR 9 was to be allotted as a graveyard on the west side of Little Lillooet Lake but was surveyed in the wrong location and was mapped on the east side, adjacent to IR 5. The resolution of a specific claim was negotiated in 2009 to resolve and compensate for the location issue.

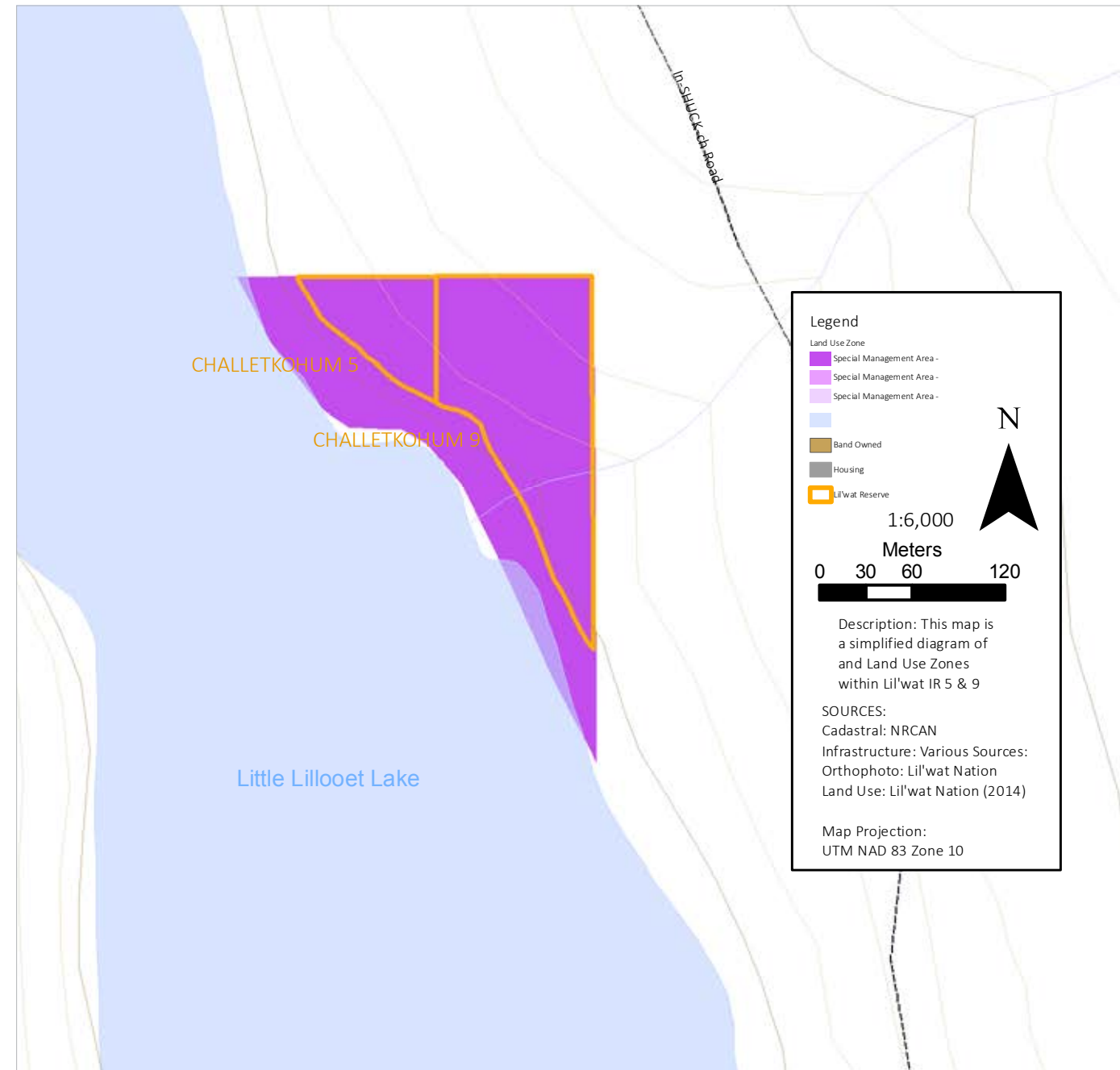
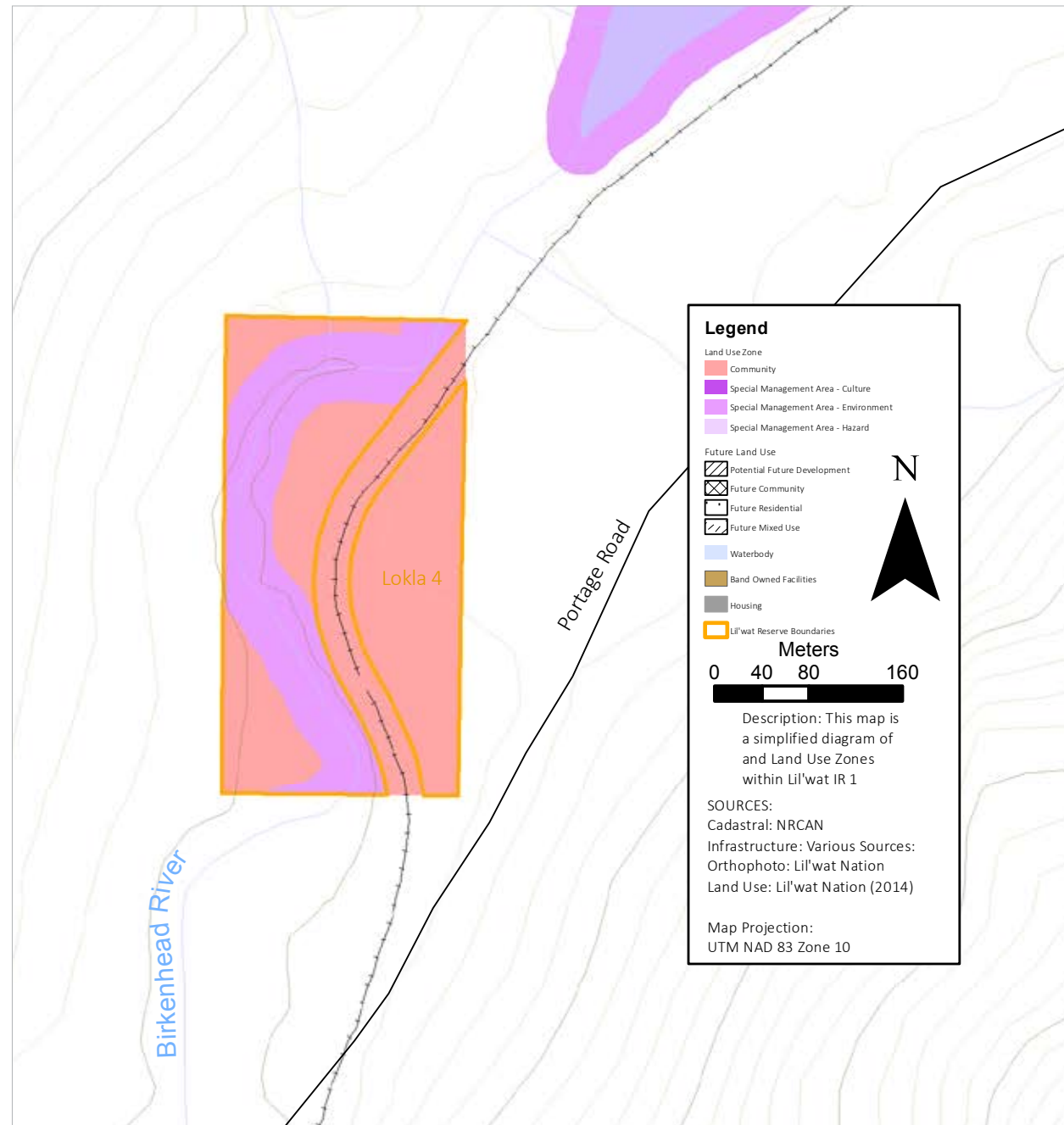
3.8.2 Future Land Use

These two, small reserve will be preserved and protected as a special community and cultural areas. As sacred graveyards, Challetkohum will be given the highest level of cultural and environmental protection. No changes to land use are expected or planned.

3.8.3 Zoning

Zone	Area and Use
Cultural Management Area	Entire Reserve; preservation of existing graveyard sites.

Lokla, Challetkohum Land Use



Overall Growth and Changes

The following lists the projected changes in the next five years according to the results of this Land Use Plan.

1. The further re-development of Mount Currie Village

- a. New housing initiatives will include Queen's Hill, the area behind the band office, across from the Land and Resources Department towards the Birkenhead River, and infill of currently empty lots. The Purchase/transfer/lease of CP lots will also continue to be monitored. The northerly portion of the reserve, north of the CN Railway tracks and adjacent to the Líl'wat water reservoir, has been zoned 'future residential' for the potential expansion of surveyed and serviced residential lots.
- b. The Ts'zil Learning Center is to remain located at IR #10. Funding shortfalls and cuts mean that expansion is unlikely; however, the Nation may pursue the option of broadening the Center's learning delivery programs in order to attract new students from both within the community, and from the Pemberton Valley as a whole.
- c. A new light industrial zone will be created at the location currently occupied by the (old) Líl'wat Nation Gas Station. There is potential for a new fire hall to be located in this area. This area could contain a new public works and vehicle storage site, as well as other related activities.
- d. The "Churchlands North" parcels are to be added to the reserve land base in earl 2016 and will be the development grounds of a new commercial, or commercial-residential mixed use zone. The Líl'wat Nation Gas Station currently at the corner of IR#10 Road and Mains Street will move onto the Churchlands ATR parcel, at the corner of Main Street and Lillooet Lake Road, and will anchor the new development.

2. Kwetsa7 (Mount Currie IR2) Development

- a. Beginning in 2013, Líl'wat Nation has cleared and improved a majority (82 acres) of the land base of Kwetsa7 Mount Currie IR No. 2 in response to a lease agreement developed with the organizers of the neighbouring Pemberton Music Festival. In July 2015, the Pemberton Music Festival successfully utilized Kwetsa7 as an RV Campground for the Festival, invoking a realistic goal of expanding Recreational Vehicle Camping on a portion of this reserve as a development activity over the coming five years (2015-2020). The Nation will consider this development pursuit while working with the Village of Pemberton on an infrastructure service agreement, and AANDC on capital project funding, to provide a water and sewer connections to the development opportunity and to existing residents who currently utilize well water and individual septic systems.

3. Continued expansion of Xetólacw

- a. The Xetólacw Village will continue to be the focus for housing initiatives, with a new partnership between the nation and a private contractor assisting with Nation member employment and high building standards. New Nation-managed homes in Xetólacw will be comprised of multifamily or duplex homes in order to maximize the housing stock and increase density in this neighbourhood.
- b. The Tsípun Grocery Store has not been a profitable business in the Xetólacw Village, although it fills a need for community members and has had a small revival in recent years. The Nation's economic development department is considering down-sizing Tsípun, with the intention of promoting an ancillary business in the same building. No other commercial zoning exists within the Xetólacw Village, although some forestry and resource development will be taking place.
- c. The Nation improved the recreational playing fields in 2012, which has been well-received by the community. Additional recreational facilities have been planned or are under construction for the next planning cycle (2015-2020). These include a skateboard park, mountain bike skills park, and multi-use trail network with an emphasis on biking.

4. Preservation of Lillooet Lake Road Area and Old Reserve agricultural values and “rural feel”

- a. Housing densities will be minimized along the Lake Road and throughout the Old Reserve. The Nation will encourage development along highway frontages while creating common agricultural areas for community members interested in farming and agriculture
- b. The 500 acres of pasture land will be preserved for livestock and agricultural use. The ownership of brahma bulls and other destructive livestock will be discouraged. The Nation will undertake a fencing and pasture management project to ensure that livestock are kept within the pasture lands, off roadways, and off of neighbouring and adjacent properties.
- c. The cultural protection area east of Seymour Road will be preserved for traditional plant and medicine gathering
- d. The Nation will strive to establish an incubator training farm along the Lillooet Lake Road on the Xetólacw School fields. This farm will be in partnership with the Ts’zil Learning Center, as designated in the Lílwat Nation agricultural plan.
- e. Lílwat Place will continue to be used for cultural uses and will be preserved to the greatest extent possible. The Lillooet Lake Rodeo Grounds will continue to be managed as a recreational and entertainment facility.

4 Community Priorities

4.1 Culture

4.1.1 Description

The Lílwat have an oral-based cultural history. Traditional knowledge and community history were transmitted to young people through two kinds of stories: *sqwéqwel'*, meaning "true story" and *ptakwlh* meaning "legend". Cultural knowledge in Lílwat's oral tradition is mapped on the landscape. Events are anchored to place and people use locations on the land to speak about events over time. Both *sqwéqwel'* and *ptakwlh* stories are told with reference to place-names on the land where events occurred. Lílwat people describe the cultural history as being "written upon the land".

The places where historical events occurred, where people lived and were buried, and where spiritual activities took place are of paramount importance to Lílwat, not only because they serve as cultural anchors, but because many of these places are still used today. These places are under increasing pressure from population expansion, tourism, cultural commoditization, resource extraction, and other related development activities. However, despite this time of change, Lílwat intends to protect and manage its cultural heritage just as has been done for thousands of years.

Lílwat Nation has many cultural sites within its reserve land boundaries, and many of these sites have been mapped and catalogued. The Nation has also documented all of the traditional, Ucwalmícwts place names that exist within the reserve boundaries as part of a wider traditional land use planning exercise that was previously completed. The Nation has completed some zoning for culturally sensitive and protected areas within the reserve lands and those zones can be observed on the land use designation maps; however, a formal zoning bylaw has not been

enacted establishing the allowable uses of these sites. The Nation 'draft' reserve-land policy also seeks to identify and register all heritage sites on reserve lands. This policy Lílwat considers all heritage sites to be the property of the Nation as a whole.

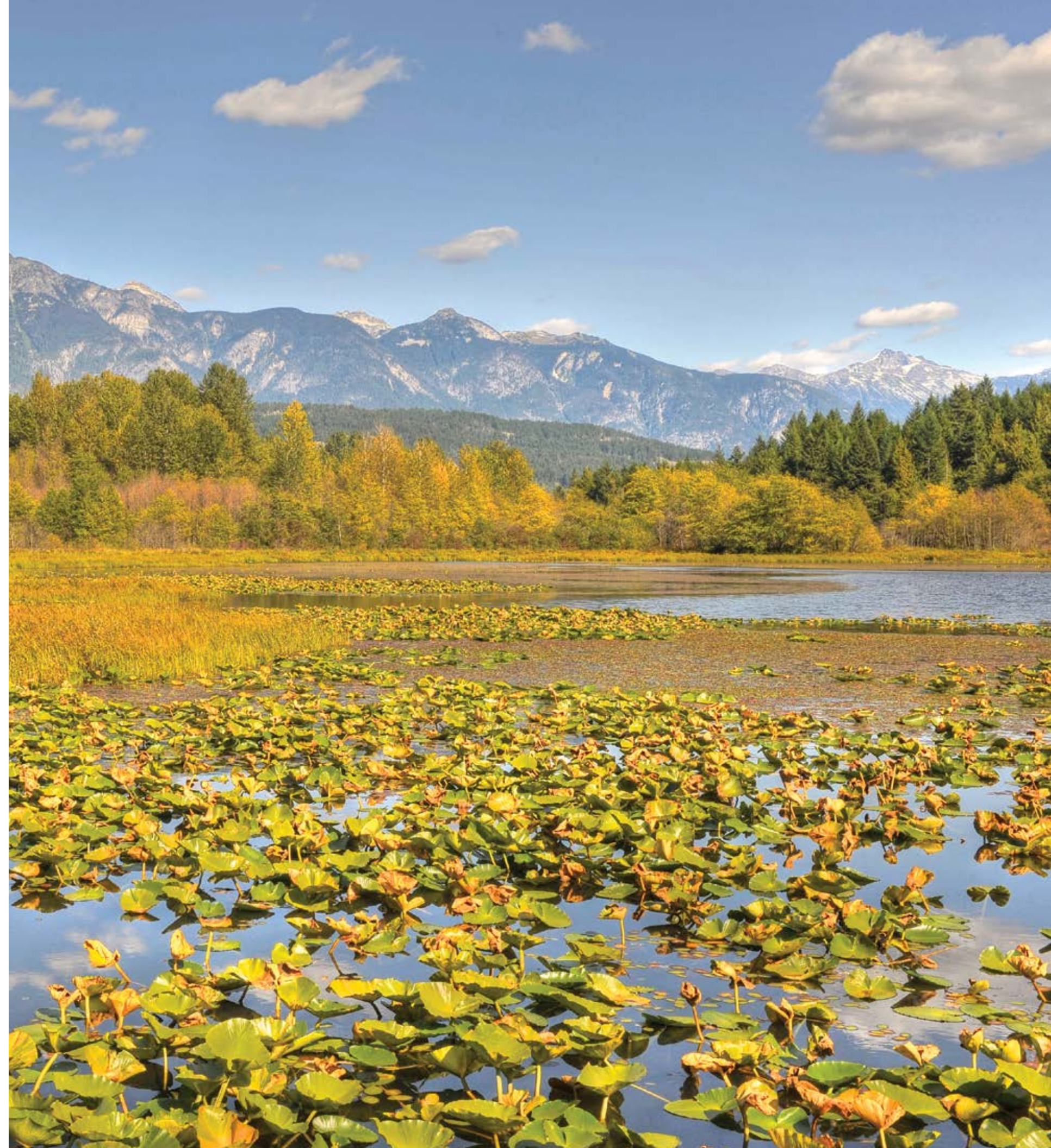
Despite all of these successes, the Nation faces various challenges with respect to maintaining and enhancing its cultural practices as they relate to land use. Of primary concerns is that the preservation of Lílwat culture is threatened by the modernization and development of Lílwat lands. Commercial, industrial and residential land developments extoll pressure on existing cultural sites and areas. These existing cultural and heritage sites have not been fully mapped and registered, so it is difficult to monitor or mitigate impacts; and, the new development that has occurred is not as reflective of Lílwat cultural heritage as it should be. Tied back into this is a lack of education, awareness and understanding about the location, significance and overall importance of cultural and heritage sites within the community. Many citizens note that this is largely the result of neglecting the requirement to use the Ucwalmícwts language. A final concern is the abuse of drugs and alcohol which has had a detrimental impact on cultural heritage, knowledge and awareness. In sum, Lílwat cultural heritage has been impacted by the assimilative nature of Western Cultural practices, which is all linked to a lack of cultural consciousness.

4.1.2 Guiding Principles

- Recognize and protect the cultural heritage values associated with archaeological sites and cultural places in all planning and management of residential, commercial and industrial developments throughout the community.
- Ensure that all sites of an archaeological nature within Lílwat Territory, whether on private property, Crown lands, or registered Reserve lands remain the property of the Lílwat Nation.
- Utilize bi-lingual language (English and Ucwalmícwts) for road names, street signs and other similar communications.
- Prioritize the creation and promotion of cultural education, especially as it pertains to land use.
- Ensure that all development proposals within the community and on reserve lands are referred to the Lílwat Nation Land Management Board for review, with further review by the Language, Culture and Heritage Authority when deemed necessary.
- Ensure the drafting of any new development standards and building codes incorporate traditional values and cultural heritage into new development on Lílwat Lands.

4.1.3 Actions

- Identify, map, register and share cultural sites with the community, as based on the 'draft' policy. the policy.
- Establish Buffer zones around registered cultural sites, being a minimum of five meters, and integrate into a zoning policy.
- Develop an "Ucwalmícwts Signage Program" for the entire community to promote Ucwalmícwts, and ensure all new commercial development is required to use Ucwalmícwts on buildings, structures and signs.
- Translate all official forms of public communication into Ucwalmícwts by the end of the 2015-2020 planning period.
- Explore options for developing a rehabilitation center for substance abuse with a focus on cultural heritage and cultural pride. Explore the use of Lokla IR No. 4 for this facility.
- Promote and expand cultural education and awareness programs at the Ts'zil Learning Centre, with a focus on land use.
- Promote community-driven Cultural Heritage tourism initiatives on Lílwat Lands.



4.2 Fisheries

4.2.1 Description

Fish are a vital part of Lílwat life, providing an essential food source, a fundamental element of spiritual and ceremonial practices and acting as a crucial component of the surrounding ecosystem. Lílwat recognizes the existence of an interconnectedness between the resources on the land and the aquatic resources in the community's water bodies and water courses. Therefore protection of fish habitat and the resources that sustain the fish, in the face of development and competing land uses, is just as important as protection of the fish themselves. However, Lílwat desires to do more than just protect the fish resource; Lílwat wants to improve the resource. In order to do this, planning efforts need to be focused on improvements of fish habitat and surrounding ecosystems, and not just the protection of these systems.

Lílwat employs several year-round fishery technicians who count fish stocks, and monitor fish habitat and their ecosystem. Within the context of the Lílwat community, this includes the Birkenhead river, the Lillooet River, Peq Creek, Pasture Creek, Grandmother Slough, Aides Lake and Mud Lake. Fish species in these water courses include several genera of salmon including Sockeye, Chinook and Coho, and several genera of trout including Steelhead and Rainbow. On average, Lílwat fisheries technicians count several hundred thousand fish coming through the community's watercourses each year.

The Nation faces a range of challenges with respect to its fisheries resource. These challenges can be split between competing land use activities, and harmful fishing activities. With respect to competing land uses, the primary concern is land development, building, and other non-fisheries related activities within the riparian zone, which is understood to threaten or damage water quality. Livestock access to rivers and side channels for watering can also damage fish habitat, specifically to salmon spawning and rearing areas. Irrigation can further reduce water quantity and quality, and pumps without fish screens can kill fish. Clearing of riparian vegetation along watercourses can cause an increase in water temperature that may be harmful to fish (especially juveniles). Deleterious

substances from pesticides, herbicides and other industrial materials are also harmful to the resource. Hydrological change to the community's river systems from industry, resource development and community flood protection activities, including dredging and other watercourse changes, is yet another challenge that must be considered. Finally, recreational users (boaters) disturbing waterways and fish habitat is seen as a threat to the resource.

In terms of fishing activities that pose a challenge, the main concern is overfishing both within the reserve lands and outside (downstream of) the reserve lands by neighbouring communities. Additional concerns are poaching activity in protected areas and the introduction of invasive species.

4.2.2 Guiding Principles

- Increase awareness and education among landowners, agricultural producers and livestock owners to establish best management practices that can benefit individuals as well as the fish resource.
- Minimize impacts of development to fish and fish habitat.
- Establish and implement riparian reserves and fisheries buffers around all fish-bearing streams, rivers and watercourses to protect environmental values.
- Restore degraded fish habitat.

4.2.3 Actions

- Identify all water features and fish habitat and potentially degraded areas and employ restoration efforts to enhance these zones
- Fence off spawning and rearing areas on the Birkenhead River.
- Broaden the scope of aquatic resource education to incorporate all facets of the community, with a special focus on overfishing and the importance of respecting the aquatic buffer zones.
- Work with other administrative departments and the Nation administration as a whole to increase fisheries awareness in other realms of community wellness. (IE healthcare, education, governance).
- Continue working with existing 3rd parties, and look for additional 3rd parties, for funding opportunities to enhance the fish resource.
- Blend the existing federal and provincial policies while incorporating traditional ecological knowledge to produce a custom Lílwat Fisheries Policy which will stress the importance of the fisheries resource to the community's identity. The policy should cover developments that affect waterways, recreational users, introduction of invasive species, and pollution of waterways, among other relevant topics.
- Work with the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI) to repair and improve the riparian zones from the damage caused by the major transportation corridors through the community (Highway 99).
- Establish a flood mitigation policy with the Pemberton Valley Diking District, with a special emphasis on protecting the fisheries resource.
- Create and implement reach-break description systems for watercourses through Lílwat's reserve lands.
- Design and implement harvesting plans for managing and curbing the community's over-fishing issue.
- Create and implement a signage, education and policy program aimed at recreational users and boaters of the community's river systems.

4.3 Forestry

4.3.1 Description

Forestry is seen in both a positive and negative light in Lílwat. While it employs many Nation Citizens, it also has many contenders who see it as a harmful and destructive practice. Either way, it is an activity that has a large impact on the community and is an important priority.

Western red cedar, Douglas-fir, Western hemlock, birch, alder and cottonwood are the main tree species in the community. The valley bottom has abundant stands of cottonwood, particularly along the river corridors, as well as forested sections of Western red cedar. Stands of Western red cedar, Douglas-fir, and western hemlock are found throughout the community neighbourhoods; however, IRs No. 6 and 7 have the majority of these species in heavily forested coniferous stands. Herbaceous plants and shrubs specific to each forest type are abundant and include field mint, miner's lettuce and stinging nettle in the low lying areas and pippissewa, devil's club, iron wood, and wild ginger in the Douglas-fir forests.

Firewood cutting and timber harvesting are conventional uses of the forest resource. Timber harvesting has occurred in the community over the years. Cottonwood stands have been logged in the Valley bottom in the past and sold to forest companies like Scott Paper. Logging on the north facing slopes of IR 6 occurred in the late 1950's and again in the 1960's. A harvesting operation took place on IR 6 in 2003 as a joint venture with CRB Logging and Creekside Resources Incorporated (CRI). Most recently, a harvesting operation took place on the western edge of IR 6 in early 2014. The Nation purchased woodlot 1666 and harvested a mix of douglas-fir, hemlock and cedar from 4.5 hectares within this woodlot. Approximately 1500 cubic meters of timber was harvested. The Nation has also purchased woodlot 49, which is adjacent of IR6 to the west. Because this woodlot is not currently on reserve lands, it falls outside of the scope of this plan; however, it should be noted that the Nation may wish to apply to convert the crown land occupied by Woodlot 49 to reserve lands at some point during the next 2015-2020 planning timeline.

Other recent projects include the harvesting of timber to create an access road across the eastern portion of IR6. This access road will be used for other forestry operations off-reserve lands, but immediately adjacent to IR6. This operation took place in the fall of 2014. All of these recent forestry activities have been the result of the Nation creating its own forestry operation: Lílwat Forestry Ventures LP (LFV). The creation and establishment of LFV also entailed the hiring of a new forestry manager whose role is to manage forestry operations for the Nation both on and off reserve lands. As of the end of 2014, LFV had a total of 38 full time staff.

Non-timber forest products, such as medicinal and food plants and products for cultural purposes, are also harvested throughout the forest. Bark from cedar and cherry trees, cedar root, berry, plants and medicinal herbs are also widely collected.

Lílwat has made great strides in its forestry operations over the past 5 years, both on reserve lands and within its traditional territory; however, there is still room for growth and development as can be seen by the various challenges that still exist. The main challenge, as outlined by the forestry department, is the lack of a community forestry management plan. Without sufficient forestry management planning, the forestry department suffers from a lack of data on forest/timber inventory which means that the community's forestry professionals lack a sufficient understanding of where their department can focus on harvesting activities, or which areas should be preserved. The lack of a forestry management plan also presents financial planning challenges as it is difficult to budget for specific harvesting operations without a stable plan to back up decision making. The absence of a forestry management plan presents challenges to forestry activities by community members as well, as there is not a clear direction for where firewood gathering should take place, or where traditional herbal gathering activities should occur. This translates into poor fuel management, as dead fall is not being used for firewood gathering, and instead live trees are being used. The end result is that fire fuel management is becoming another challenge, with

excessive deadfall accumulating as forest fire fuel on the forest floor. Yet another concern resulting from insufficient planning is that many of the previously harvested areas have old roads that are overgrown and in some cases are causing erosion and damage to watercourses. These previously harvested areas were selected without efficient planning, so many of the access roads were developed somewhat erratically. More recently, competing land uses by commercial, residential and industrial land development activities are threatening the timber and botanical resources found in the community's forested areas. While this is not a challenge that can be directly mitigated, it still requires consideration which this plan sets out to achieve. While possible, planning efforts must strive to overcome the challenge of inconsistent and inaccurate communication of forestry information between staff and community members. Forestry is a contentious issue in all communities, and the benefits of this activity must be accurately represented to all other community members who are not directly involved with this industry.

A final challenge worth noting is that timber harvesting has been governed under the authority of AANDC and revenues generated from stumpage have gone to Ottawa on behalf of the Nation. This creates a difficult situation for the community to plan, govern and benefit from the resource. Looking forward, the Nation should strive to improve the self-management of the timber resources on its reserve lands. While this will eventually become an opportunity, it will begin as a challenge while the Nation considers developing environmental protection policy for the proper management of the timber resource.

4.3.2 Guiding Principles

- Ensure that the viewscape of the community is protected while pursuing harvesting options.
- Ensure medicinal non-timber forest products are well mapped and work towards establishing “special management zones” or “traditional plant gathering zones” around them.
- Take a holistic approach to Forest Development taking into account timber value, non-timber forest product values, wildlife, habitat, visual quality, and water courses.
- Protect rare and endangered plant species by enforcing special management zones.
- Ensure streams, rivers and lakes have adequate buffers.
- Avoid any impacts on cultural sites.
- Minimize impacts to visual quality when harvesting.
- Improve communication between Nation staff involved in the forestry sector and community members.
- Ensure medicinal non-timber forest products are well mapped and work towards establishing “special management zones” or “traditional plant gathering zones” around them.

4.3.3 Actions

- Protect large stands of old growth forests by establishing forest reserves around larger old stands.
- Monitor fuel management and forest fire hazard which threatens the resource. Ensure fuel management treatment plan is completed and implemented.
- Inventory and map the forested lands in the community to better understand the resource.
- Explore the options of establishing a woodlot area for woodcutting and various ways to regulate the use of the woodlot.
- Establish a forest development plan for areas in the community that are suitable for harvesting.
- Establish a specifically controlled area for firewood cutting.
- Inventory and assess the stands that were harvested in the past and develop a restoration or silviculture plan to rejuvenate. Access to sites and decommission of old, unsafe roads should be part of the inventory process.
- Expand LFV with more trained employees who can implement a future forestry management plan for Lílwat reserve lands.

4.4 Agriculture

4.4.1 Description

One of the goals under the K’ul’tsam Section of the Nation’s 2010-2015 Strategic Plan is to: ‘increase the production value of on-reserve agriculture’. Similarly, one of the goals of the Nt’ákmen Section is to: ‘Increase the number of Lílwat utilizing the resources of the land’. Agriculture has clearly been identified as an important on-reserve community priority.

In 2013 the Lands and Resources Department embarked on a specific Agricultural Land Use Planning activity. This three phase process has consisted of investigation, analysis and consultation to develop an agricultural plan to utilize Lílwat agricultural lands in ways that meet the aspirations of Lílwat citizens and community.

The planning process started with the Phase 1: Agriculture Situation Analysis (November, 2013). This report expanded on earlier investigation of business and market opportunities for Lílwat agriculture. It examined the status of agriculture in the community and the lands utilized for agriculture. It also discussed agriculture within the context of the community’s land use plan and agricultural heritage. The Phase 2: Agricultural Issues and Options Report (April, 2014) examined in detail a variety of issues to be addressed and proposed options that could be pursued in the plan.

The Phase 3 consisted of the formalized Agricultural Plan, designed to address the highest community ranked issues and achieve Lílwat Nation’s vision for agriculture. A strategy has been proposed that works toward long term goals by focusing on building capacity for agriculture, pursuing band and community-based initiatives; supporting opportunities for individual citizens, and getting initiatives working in the community. The guiding principles section listed below identifies many of the working criteria raised in the Phase 3 agricultural plan, as they directly relate to Land Use. The Agricultural Plan does go into much greater detail, and includes an implementation strategy and specific action items for accomplishing each objective and achieving the broader agricultural

vision. The agricultural plan details a thorough agricultural profile of the Nation, and a very brief summary of that profile is outlined here.

Lilwat's reserve lands consist of approximately 910 hectares of some of the best agricultural land in British Columbia, of which 365 ha (40%) is communal pasture, 223 ha (24%) is occupied by citizens, and 324 ha (36%) is currently not farmed or utilized.

This is noted by the Nation's favorable soil, climate, topography, and access to land and water. The valley bottom fluvial soil ranges from gravelly to silty and in some areas is poorly drained. With proper irrigation and soil building techniques, the soil class can reach a high of class 1 soils. A 500 acre tract of land has been surveyed and set aside as agricultural land, and will be used for agricultural purposes.

The soils in Xetólacw are shallow and rocky. Backyard gardens are limited but can be quite successful if soil nutrients are added and raised beds are employed.

Livestock are kept in the lower valley bottom areas on private properties, but these animals also run at large, causing various problems. Nation Citizens generally agree that livestock should be kept in the Lake Road and Old Reserve areas, and to a much lesser degree in Mt Currie or at Xetólacw. The Stockmen's Association is involved with pasture management activities such as fencing repairs and watering livestock. Nation Citizens are strongly in favour of establishing community gardens in all neighborhood areas.

Lilwat Nation is a rural community and the majority of its lands are agricultural in nature. Yet, these lands are not utilized for farming purposes which is a clear indicator that the Nation faces many agricultural challenges. Of primary concern is that agricultural lands have become degraded in many areas, particularly a result of: inadequate water management on agricultural lands; degraded pasture and forage fields due to mismanagement; and encroachment by non-farm uses.

Furthermore, for agricultural projects that have been proposed, there is uncertainty about where these projects can be located. Agricultural lands also have land-access issues including: a complicated system of bestowing land rights to persons interested in farming; an absence of protocols that might support arrangements to provide Citizens access to land; and a lack of incentives for Citizens with traditional rights and no interest in agriculture making their land available to others for farming or other agricultural use. Violations of individual holdings by migrating livestock are rampant and severely restrict the growing of horticultural crops and livestock farming. Further to this, citizens have limited knowledge of farm planning, management and production skills which is a major constraint to having the confidence to engage in agricultural activity in general, and in farming specifically, as a career.

Financing is also a challenge, with potential agricultural opportunities at both the individual and Community levels being constrained by a shortage of capital funds for setting up enterprise infrastructure and farm improvements. Further to this, potential projects do not have operating funds to carry start-up businesses until they attain sustainability, of which a large consideration is financial profitability.

Current agricultural activity on Lilwat agricultural lands create a very small amount of employment, other than for primary operators, despite a potentially productive land base. Agricultural land is vastly underutilized in Lilwat Nation and wealth creation is significantly underachieved, as confirmed by a recent assessment of realized agricultural potential. In many cases, individual knowledge, expertise and/or financial capacity to enter farming is not within the capacity of Nation citizens. And at the management level, there is currently no clear designated lead or staff person for agricultural development in the community.

4.4.2 Guiding Principles

- Ensure that flood control and drainage improvements take agricultural needs into consideration in their design, construction, and operation.
- Apply good stewardship practices in using and managing communal pasture and forage lands.
- Take existing traditional rights to, and use of, the land into account.
- Attempt making farmland parcels with no access accessible by tying into the Nation's asset management program and capital planning activities.
- Provide mechanisms for landless citizens to gain access to farmland.
- Develop pasture management and livestock control on Lílwat lands to provide opportunities for sustainable land use.
- Research agricultural policies and bylaws in other jurisdictions for application, as appropriate, to Lílwat agricultural lands.
- Develop working relationships with Pemberton Farmers Institute and Pemberton and Whistler Farmers Markets to make citizen entrepreneurs aware of market opportunities for local products.
- Locate sites and resources on Lílwat Nation land for starting agricultural projects and locating partnership initiatives.
- Represent Lílwat in discussions with local and regional governments and organizations in support of agricultural interests.
- Ensure that farmland is protected from encroaching residential, industrial, storage, parking and other non-farm developments.
- Protect agricultural efforts from roaming livestock.
- Promote sustainable use of the natural biodiversity and botanical resources found on agricultural land;

4.4.3 Actions

- Consider agricultural-specific flood control, drainage and irrigation improvements in the 5 year start-up agricultural business plan and include in capital expenditures budgeting.
- Appoint or hire a coordinator to provide necessary oversight and training delivery, building upon interest already created in farm plots and family gardening in the community.
- Partner with volunteers, associates, and investors to engage citizens in a community gardening project.
- Assist in making water resources available to small lot operators, by accessing supply from nearby rivers in an environmentally sustainable fashion.
- Develop a community supported farming project catering to Lílwat citizens, for example expanding the demonstration garden managed by the school in 2014 or partnering with like-minded community gardening advocates in the Squamish Lillooet Regional District to garner citizen support and involvement.
- Coordinate and liaise with the Lílwat community to develop support for key agricultural pursuits, such as agricultural training, village gardening, food preparation, and nutritional knowledge.
- Create incentives for those with land and no interest in farming to make their land available to those who wish to farm.
- Attract business and capital for agricultural opportunities of high community interest as appropriate opportunities are identified.
- Develop an on-reserve farming school in partnership with KPU and the Ts'zil learning center, as discussed in greater detail in the 2014 Agricultural Plan.

4.5 Environment

4.5.1 Description

The protection and preservation of the natural environment is highly important to Lílwat. The Nation is endowed with a spectacular natural environment which is a focal point of the community's identity. The various land uses—be it forestry, agriculture, economic or residential development—all have a direct and significant impact on the natural environment.

Throughout 2013 and 2014, Lílwat completed a phase 1 environmental site assessment of all ten of its reserve lands. Through this assessment, Lílwat identified 60 Areas of Potential Environmental Contamination (APEC). Each of the populated reserves has a relatively equal distribution of APEC sites, signifying the impact each of the reserves' land use activities have had on Lílwat's environment. These sites consist of a variety of impactful land use activities. For example, 'renegade' auto mechanic locations, potentially not adhering to environmental best-practices, have been recognized as an impact. Extensive abandoned vehicles, potentially leaking abandoned residential fuel storage tanks, various scrap metal piles, illegal dumping grounds, and garbage burning pits are additional with harmful environmental impacts. BC Hydro easements and rights of way are also seen as impacts, as they involve the use of pesticides and the dispersing of other chemicals, which is known to adversely affect ground water. The groundwater is also affected by leachates generated by the community waste transfer and storage locations. Community septic treatment facilities could also be leaking into groundwater. In addition, the increasing land use activity has put pressure on the Nation's wildlife through the pervasive loss of wildlife habitat. This pressure can also be observed through the degradation of agricultural, exacerbated by pasture mismanagement, overgrazing and invasive weed species. The cumulative effect of these issues poses notable concern and all of these environmental issues can be traced back to the lack of meaningful environmental planning.

The lack of a Community Environmental Sustainability Plan has been a detriment, as the Nation has not proactively dealt with environmental issues before they occur. Due to the existence of environmental damage, Lílwat will have to take a reactive approach to the contamination that currently exists. However, moving forward, Lílwat should focus on both a proactive and integrative approach to its environmental management techniques in order to foster a well-cared-for environmental landscape.

4.5.2 Guiding Principles

- Protect groundwater and aquifer quality and quantity.
- Enforce setback regulations for all land developments.
- Preserve wildlife areas (habitats) to manage and maintain wildlife populations as well as to provide viable hunting grounds for community members.
- Ensure that Species at Risk areas are identified and protected.
- Develop and implement education programs for the protection of bears and wildlife in and around the community.
- Ensure proper storage of all hazardous materials.
- Reduce open burning in the community and increase awareness about air quality issues and promote the concepts of clean burning practices (firewood).

4.5.3 Actions

- Draft and Implement a Community Environmental Sustainability Plan under the authority of the *Indian Act*.
- Identify and develop a protection plan for environmentally sensitive areas in the community.
- Attempt to procure funding for the remediation of APECs with the most severe contamination issues.
- Foster an enhanced recycling program to help eliminate waste and reduce the costs of waste transfer services.
- Draft and implement a remediation strategy for land where large vehicle dumps occur
- Promote community-driven cleanup of less contaminated sites, including abandoned vehicle dump sites and defunct residential fuel storage tanks.

4.6 Recreation

4.6.1 Description

The Lílwat community puts a high value on sports and recreation. Recreation activities requiring land include playing fields, trails, forested areas, river banks and watercourses, the playing rink and the skateboard park. The areas designated for playing fields include the Xetólacw school fields, the The IR No. 10 Úlúus Community Complex playing field, and the large soccer field off of Rancheree Street on Mount Currie IR No.1. The community's most well-used playing fields were recently expanded and upgraded in 2012. Improvements included irrigation systems, fencing, a new running track, and bleachers.

A recent addition to the community's recreation facilities includes the construction of a skateboard park within the Xetólacw neighbourhood, adjacent to the playing rink, and the Xetólacw community school. The playing rink, however, is in a state of disrepair and requires substantial investment to bring it back to a useable state. A basketball court was constructed at the Úlúus community complex in 2011 when the parking lot of the Úlúus was paved. A playground is also being planned for Mount Currie IR No. 10, adjacent to the Úlúus Community Complex.

Mountain biking is a growing sport in the community with many of the younger Nation Citizens participating in a variety of different types and styles of the sport. Mountain Biking is in need of designated areas and a support group or organization to ensure that it develops in a sustainable and respectful way. In the summer of 2015, the Land Management Board approved the use of a one acre parcel of land on the west side of the corner of Xetólacw Road and X-stream road for the development of a mountain bike skills park. A trail running along the west side of Xetólacw Road to the bottom of the 'new-site hill', was approved at the same time.

There are currently many old roads and trails which are utilized by many community members, although a formal trail strategy does not exist. A firebreak has been established in community mapping and land-use designation activities; however, the fire break and corresponding trail network around the Xetólacw community has not yet been built. Negotiations and planning for a Mount Currie/Pemberton friendship

trail are still on-going, and it is hoped that this project will enter the construction phase by 2017.

Rodeo is still a popular recreational activity in the community, and the hub of this activity is centered on the Lillooet Lake Rodeo Grounds at the east end of Nesuch IR No.3. The site is regarded to be a community facility; however, it is managed by certain Nation Citizens who have a particular interest in the rodeo activities.

The traditional recreation activities of fishing, hunting and gathering are still practiced extensively throughout Lílwat Lands—both on and off reserve. While these activities can also be considered agricultural practices, there is a definite connection to their recreational nature and roots. Recreational fishers, hunters and gathers utilize all areas of the reserve lands; however, intensities of these activities are centered on the Xetólacw Ridge, and in the forested areas of Nesuch IR No. 3.

Despite the prevalence of recreational opportunities in Lílwat, various challenges still exist which require strategic actions implemented to overcome them. Of primary concern are the conflicts encountered due to competing uses. Multi-use trails have many competing interests—such as hiking, hunting, mountain biking and horseback riding—and there is no trail strategy in place for managing the trail system. The current use of trails in the Mount Currie community by our neighbouring communities has also been met with conflict. As the community boundaries are not well defined, education and signage would help to alleviate potential problems.

Safety is another challenge, with many Nation Citizens at risk from automobile traffic when using the highways and road network as recreational transportation corridors.

Some recreational facilities are in poor condition. Particularly, the community playing rink is in a state of disrepair and it essentially unusable. Also, the community lands lack recreational greenspaces along river frontages and other waterbodies.

4.6.2 Guiding Principles

- Trail development in the community will minimize impacts to cultural sites, have proper signage and be built to the highest standards to avoid erosion.
- Minimize impacts to the environment and build trails to high standards.
- Ensure adequate access and parking for recreational and event facilities.
- Ensure recreational spaces are allocated and prevalent in Land Use Zoning designations.
- Establish nature parks, as well as recreation areas.

4.6.3 Actions

- Designate sanctioned trails into planning documents.
- Create signage programs to avoid conflicts between trail users.
- Establish a multi-use trail between Xetólacw and Mount Currie.
- Establish support and administrative groups for growing recreation activities, particularly mountain biking, with terms of reference for these groups.
- Create recreation spaces for family leisure in well-used areas that don't currently have site specific spaces, with priority given to the north bank of the Birkenhead River area.
- Establish a trail network through the creation of firebreaks around the community.
- Provide sufficient maintenance to recently upgraded playing fields, and institute maintenance schedules and plans for these facilities.

4.7 Housing

4.7.1 Description

Mount Currie has four main neighborhoods including Mount Currie (IR No. 10) and the Old Reserve (IR No. 1), the Lillooet Lake Road area (IR Nos. 3 and 8), the Xetólacw Village (IR No. 6) and Kwetsa7 (IR No. 2). The Xetólacw Village is a planned community with established and serviced lots in residential neighborhoods. Housing types in the Xetólacw Neighbourhood are varied, ranging from single-detached family homes, to townhouses, to multi-family duplex units. Housing in Xetólacw village was first developed in the early 1980s, and has continued to present day; therefore the oldest homes in this neighbourhood are around 35 years old. This neighbourhood contains roughly 225 homes.

Home building on IR 1 and IR 10 (Rancheree Street) is done on small residential lots that for the most part have basic services provided. The majority of these lots are traditional holdings; however, up to 20 of these lots have been legally surveyed and registered as certificates of possession. The vast majority of homes in this neighbourhood are single-family detached homes, although there are a number of townhouses in the Mount Currie Village on IR No. 10, as well as several mobile home units. Housing ages range from over one-hundred years old, to modern-day contemporary units. There are roughly 135 homes in this neighbourhood, with the average age of houses being approximately 50 years old.

The Lillooet Lake Road neighbourhood contains large, un-surveyed rural-residential, traditional holding lots (with up to five certificates of possession) which are occupied by larger, single-family detached houses (although there are several mobile homes in this neighbourhood as well). There are roughly 70 homes in this neighbourhood. Many of these houses were built within the last 30 years, and there are several larger and newer houses that were built within the past five years.

The Kwetsa7 neighbourhood contains large, rural-residential, traditional holding lots. Some of these lots have been legally surveyed, but none of

these lots are legally registered, certificate of possession holdings. There are eight homes in this neighbourhood, spanning between 5 and 40 years old. All of the homes in this neighbourhood are either single-family detached houses, or mobile homes.

Home building done throughout all neighbourhood districts is currently regulated through the housing department and housing board. The housing department maintains a strong connection with both the Nation's Finance and Lands and Resources Departments in order to effectively manage the housing assets and stock. Continuing this relationship is imperative to the success of the Community's housing.

The housing policy will see two different tracks of on-reserve housing: Nation managed housing; and private residential development. The housing department is expected to be the project manager for Nation-managed housing projects. The housing department will also provide housing options and assistance to Nation citizens who approach the Nation for residential needs. The Lands and Resources Department, on the other hand, will impose and create a regulatory system to guide and govern housing development.

Lilwat's housing situation is largely seen as the community's biggest challenge. The rapidly increasing population of Lilwat is unmatched by the aging, poorly managed and insufficient housing stock. Further to this, competing land uses, such as agriculture, commercial development and recreation, pose a challenge to the space needed for residential expansion. A complex property right system under both the Indian Act system, and the traditional allotment system, has created uncertainty for land ownership and poses a barrier to accessing capital for private home construction. Homes on IR's Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8 and 10 need to be built up to appropriate 'flood construction levels', which many citizens cannot afford to do. Finally, the Nation has an incomplete and a poorly implemented house numbering system, which adds to the mismanagement and inventorying problem.

4.7.2 Guiding Principles

- Seek to develop communities that focus on mixed-use, are pedestrian friendly and are attractive designs.
- Oppose land development that leads to sprawl, inefficient use of land, and dependency on motor vehicles.
- Ensure that all Lilwat Nation development is sustainable, and adheres to concepts such as smart growth and low impact design.
- Ensure that all houses built in the community will meet the minimum standards set out in the BC Building Code.

4.7.3 Actions

- Continue to refine the housing strategy in order to identify the needs of the community with the constraints to development factored into the process, and link the strategy to the need for more housing.
- Begin the implementation of a Housing Policy with the intention of responsibly managing and sustaining the existing housing stock, while providing new housing options for the community.
- Complete the finalization of, and begin the implementation of a housing maintenance strategy.
- Strategize the creation and implementation of development policy and building codes applicable to new residential development on reserve lands.
- Establish flood construction levels (FCL's) to allow for safe building in the valley bottom, as long as other land use constraints are taken into consideration.
- Explore and consider market housing opportunities through the financing options made available through the designation process under the Indian Act, and continue planning for housing expansion on Fee Simple lands adjacent to reserve lands that may be added to the reserve land base in the coming years.
- Use the infrastructure inventory and infrastructure planning resources to add legally surveyed and serviced lots to residential zones under a zoning policy.
- Continue to monitor and update the house numbering system to aid in emergency services and other planning activities.



4.8 Economic Development

4.8.1 Description

The Lílwat Nation is committed to Economic Development through its Strategic Plan 2010-2015 which holds the strategic objectives to both “Maximize Personal Economic Choice” and “Maximize Economic Opportunity for Community Benefit.” The reserve land base offers the Nation a key competitive advantage with which to fulfill these objectives. The Nation is able to offer status customers discounts on key products such as fuel as well as manage resources on-reserve. Recently, the Nation has become a borrowing member of the First Nations Finance Authority, which offers the ability to obtain financing for projects on-reserve and removes a large barrier put in front of us by the *Indian Act*.

While the Nation has structured buckshee leases for some proponents (such as the Pemberton Music Festival) with up-front payments in trust to lawyers to deal with the challenges associated with creating legal interests on-reserve, the Nation should consider the use of the Indian Act to pursue legal land instruments on-reserve and begin to consider the potential to attract businesses that create meaningful employment and generate lease and taxation revenues, all while ensuring that the land uses conform with the needs of the community. This, combined with the on-reserve property taxation regime the Nation instituted in 2014, will help to establish the institutional framework that is necessary for investor and development certainty on reserve lands.

While Lílwat has various economic advantages with its location and reserve land status, the Nation also faces a variety of challenges with respect to economic development opportunities on its reserve lands. Of primary concern is the lack of a complete, institutional business framework for on-reserve economic development (IE a business licensing regime, and zoning and development policies). This, in turn, has fostered insufficient on-reserve economic and employment opportunities which itself channels skilled workers out of the community. Many of these workers are also looking for training opportunities and the community lacks these capacity building and business training opportunities on-reserve lands. However, in mid-2015, a new skills center was opened in

Mount Currie, although not on reserve lands. Nevertheless, more skills development programs could be developed through the Ts’zil learning center. For economic proposals that do come Lílwat’s way there is still uncertainty surrounding community support and approval for these proposals, particularly for two, large on-reserve economic development projects: an RV Park at Kwetsa7 IR No. 2; and, an Airport on Sxul Ridge IR No. 6. Of course the community could pursue new proposals on areas adjacent to established reserve lands on new additions to reserve; however, there is uncertainty surrounding the timing for the approval of additions to reserve as has been demonstrated by the decades long process the community has had to endure under the ATR process for the Churchlands parcels (IR No. 10).

COMMERCIAL CORE

The Lílwat Nation continues to support the development of a commercial core. In 2013 the Nation commissioned David Nairne and Associates to complete a Commercial Development Plan, focusing on servicing and Phase I developments on four parcels of land (the ‘Church Lands’) immediately adjacent to reserve, which are in the process of being added to reserve (ATR). The Church Lands are highly developable and well located parcels that present a significant opportunity for creating new economic and business opportunities for the Nation. The proposed relocation of the Lílwat Gas Station has the potential to provide an anchor that could allow land development opportunities to grow in a phased and cost effective manner. The site could be utilized to incubate new business ventures for community members, as well as create opportunities for high quality professional, commercial and retail facilities that could capture a significant share of the regional market with a strong focus on vehicle traffic on Highway 99. At this point, the Addition to Reserve is considered imminent and more detailed development planning, which will spring off of the ATR land use planning, has already begun.

INDUSTRIAL LANDS

No lands are currently set aside for specific industrial purposes. Based on current vacancies at the Pemberton Industrial Park and the Nation’s fee simple land at Rutherford Creek, this is not something that will be actively pursued. If a particular project comes forward and it is deemed that the highest and best use of the Nation’s reserve land is an industrial use, it will be considered.

4.8.2 Guiding Principles

- Generate revenue and employment with current and future reserve land base.
- Assess future leasehold opportunities to external and local businesses.
- Create an outlet for local entrepreneurs to sell agricultural products, art and any other products at a weekly outdoor market, and other community events.
- Promote other economic development options such as advancement of commercial agriculture and forestry.
- Support small scale business with minimal impacts to neighbours and culturally based businesses run from individual’s homes.
- Promote business concentrated at attracting business from within and outside of the community.
- Support economic development projects that fit within the current infrastructure capacity of the Nation or ensure that the project has the financial viability to support economic infrastructure upgrades.
- Reduce barriers to business success by Lílwat Nation members.

4.8.3 Actions

- Develop an appropriate businesses framework, including licensing and registering of business, and continue to implement the Nation's on-reserve property tax regime.
- Continue to gauge community support for major on-reserve economic development projects, such as an RV Park.
- Utilize the development and land use planning reports for the IR10 ATR Churchlands Commercial Development and move forward accordingly with the development of a commercial core at the corner of Main Street and Lillooet Lake Road, with outlets for local entrepreneurs.
- Embark on adding additional fee simple lands adjacent to current boundaries to reserve.
- Complete a revitalization study on the potential of revitalizing Main Street in Mount Currie Village.
- Draft and implement Development Cost Charge standards, building code and other development policies to be applicable to any new third party development

4.9 Infrastructure and Public Works

4.9.1 Description

Lílwat Nation is responsible for the infrastructure systems that serve two primary neighbourhoods. Mount Currie Village includes IR 1, 3, 8 and 10 and Xetólacw Village includes IR 6. The infrastructure systems servicing these neighbourhoods provide water, wastewater, drainage, and road access to the majority of our community. It is important to recognize that some homes have private water and wastewater services, which are not part of these community systems.

The Mount Currie Village water system is supplied by two groundwater wells located adjacent to the Birkenhead River. Each well has a capacity of 9.5 L/s operating independently and 15.8 L/s operating simultaneously. Storage is provided by a 900,000 L aboveground, steel reservoir located on the hillside just north of Mount Currie Village. The reservoir is sized to provide fire storage (60 L/s for 1.5 hours), domestic storage, and emergency storage. The distribution system services IR 10, 1, 8, and 3. The level of service varies throughout the distribution system. The Mount Currie Village water system also supplies water to the Pemberton Industrial Park and several properties fronting Highway 99 between IR 10 and 1.

The Xetólacw community water system is supplied by two groundwater wells located near Peq Creek. The well pumps convey raw groundwater to a booster pump station where it is disinfected using a puck chlorination system. The chlorinated water is supplied to the reservoir by three booster pumps. Storage is provided by a partially buried concrete reservoir with a capacity of 402,500 L including fire, domestic, and emergency storage. The distribution system consists of 150 mm, 200 mm, and 250 mm diameter watermains servicing all homes and community buildings within Xetólacw Village.

The Mount Currie Village sewage system services the majority of homes and community buildings within IR 10 and 1. Sewage is collected via a network of 200 mm diameter gravity sewers that generally follow the streets. There are also two sewage lift stations, each with a capacity of 16 L/s. The sewage is treated by two aerated lagoons located near the south border of IR 1. The treated effluent (water portion of the treated sewage) is discharged to the Lillooet River.

Wastewater servicing in Xetólacw Village is provided by a combination of individual and communal infrastructure systems. Each home and building has a dedicated septic tank for solids removal, which also provides some anaerobic treatment. Each septic tank must be pumped out on a regular basis to remove sludge. The water portion of the sewage (effluent) is collected by a network of 100 mm diameter gravity sewer pipes. This collection system conveys the effluent from the entire community to a central ground disposal site located to the south of Xetólacw Village. The effluent disposal system consists of four tile fields to apply the effluent to the ground. There is also space allocated for a fifth tile field.

The following table summarizes the total inventory of infrastructure within the Lilwat Nation community:

Infrastructure Summary by Category

	Totals
Water System	
Watermains	25.4 km
Wastewater System	
Sanitary Mains	14.5 km
Road and Drainage Network	
Paved Roads	31.9 km
Gravel Roads	30.3 km
Earth Roads	24.2 km
Community Buildings and Facilities	
Buildings	39 structures
Community Managed Housing	
Band-Owned Rental Homes	114 units
CMHC Rent to Own Homes	36 units
CMHC Multi-Family Rental Homes	16 units

4.9.2 Guiding Principles

- Remain committed to providing essential services such as:
 - Clean and reliable water
 - Safe and environmentally respectful disposal of sanitary waste
 - Protection from flooding
 - Recreation and health services
 - Well-kept housing
- Pride in the ongoing sustainability and affordability of infrastructure and related services
- Commitment to energy conservation
- Well designed and implemented maintenance plans and schedules for community-owned assets
- Inclusive decision making for new capital assets and infrastructure services
- Accommodation of new growth and development while balancing excellent service for existing residents
- Proactive and stewardship based approach to infrastructure and public-works asset management
- Existing and new infrastructure meets national standards for safety and quality
- Cross-departmental integration to ensure planning and maintenance efforts leave no 'gaps'
- Clear connection established between current and future capacity of public infrastructure
- Succession process is well planned and well defined.

4.9.3 Actions

- Maintain an accurate record of current infrastructure
 - Develop protocol for management of GIS database
 - Update asset inventory to reflect new or replaced infrastructure
- Build O&M capacity
 - Identify training needs and opportunities
- Set aside funds for future investment in infrastructure
 - Create reserve account for future infrastructure investment
 - Set aside funds on a regular basis
- Create a self-sufficient infrastructure funding model
 - Develop a DCC policy for future commercial or economic development
 - Ensure appropriate agreements are in place for off-reserve infrastructure services
 - Implement metering / billing for unauthorized water service connections at off-reserve properties along Highway 99
 - Leverage AANDC infrastructure funding
- Implement consistent development standards for reserve lands
 - Evaluate suitability of existing federal, provincial, and regional standards vs creating new standards
 - Consider implementation of a development bylaw under the authority of the Land Code
- Explore opportunities for regional collaboration for infrastructure servicing
 - Maintain dialogue with the Village of Pemberton and SLRD
 - Establish service agreements with VoP and SLRD through CIPP

4.10 Solid Waste Management

4.10.1 Description

Lílwat is working to promote and encourage efficient, sustainable and responsible waste management practices. Over the course of the previous planning cycle, the Nation has undertaken various waste management upgrades to work towards this outcome. The clearest example of this is the Nation's decision, in 2012, to permanently close the community landfill at Xetólacw and to instead move to a waste-transfer model. The waste-transfer system utilizes two independent waste transfer locations: one is located across from the Tsípun Grocery Store at Xetólacw Village, and one is located at the north end of Water Street on IR No. 10 in Mount Currie Village. These transfer stations contain three roll-off compactor bins with each bin dedicated to a specific type of waste resource. Other recycling bins are provided for the many types of waste and recyclables that exist, with the direct intention of increasing diversion and reducing recyclables in the waste stream. The waste and recyclables are transferred out of the community as the compactor bins become full, approximately every two weeks. Door to door garbage collection occurs weekly and recycling collection is still a service offered by the Nation.

Various contaminated dump sites exist throughout the community as identified in the Nation's reserve-wide environmental site assessment, completed through 2013 and 2014. The majority of these sites consist of unsanctioned dumps, derelict vehicle storage sites, concentrations of tires and appliances and other debris piles. While many of these sites predate the closure of the landfill, their prevalence might be amplified by the closure of the landfill and the move to the waste transfer model.

Throughout 2013 and 2014, Lílwat Nation participated in a joint initiative with the Squamish Lillooet Regional District, the Village of Pemberton, the Resort Municipality of Whistler and the District of Squamish to produce a regional solid-waste resource management and communication plan. The plan's focus was to develop shared communication and marketing tools to improve the efficiency of waste diversion in all of the participating communities. Lílwat desires to work collaboratively with its neighbouring communities to ensure that the Nation and its citizens utilize the waste

resource in the most sustainable and efficient methods possible. The ultimate goal is to become a 'zero-waste' community so that the impact waste has on the land becomes negligible. One strategy to achieve this outcome is to partner with a neighbouring soil and composting company—Sea to Sky Soils—which is currently leasing a parcel of the Nation's fee simple land. This partnership will entail the establishment of a compost and organics collection service, with several pickup locations established throughout the various neighbourhood areas.

While the Nation has made great strides in improving waste management over the past planning cycle, various challenges still exist and general principles and specific actions must be employed to mitigate the impacts each of these challenges pose. Waste transfer costs are substantial given that tipping fees are rising and depots are implementing tipping penalties for contaminated loads. These costs could be reduced through extensive waste-diversion practices; however, diversion and recycling activities are not widely practiced, and the majority of waste still ends up in the waste stream. This is amplified by a lack of waste policy and bylaws with the end result being renegade dump sites containing abandoned automobiles, old appliances and other industrial type materials which have the potential to leach toxic substances into the ground and groundwater. Renegade and illicit dumping activities and improper waste disposal have the further effect of attracting bears and wildlife to specific sites within the community, threatening their safety and preservation. Finally, neighbouring municipal residents are reported to be using the Mount Currie waste transfer facilities adding additional costs and stress to the community's waste management program.

4.10.2 Guiding Principles

- Promote the philosophy of becoming a zero-waste community.
- Divert all recyclables and hazardous waste from entering inappropriate waste streams.
- Increase environmental awareness throughout the community about solid waste management and potential hazards to the environment.
- Work with external organizations to improve waste management practices to monitor waste management practices, activities and impacts on a continual basis.

4.10.3 Actions

- Formally adopt the Regional Solid Waste Resource Management Plan and follow the recommendations set out within it.
- Utilize bear and wildlife proof recycling and waste bins at waste transfer stations and at other strategic locations where waste resources are deposited.
- Create and implement a solid waste management policy.
- Work with regional organics and soil agencies to implement a composting program in the community, with specific wildlife-proof collection bins established at waste resource transfer locations.
- Work with AANDC and other external organizations to remediate environmentally hazardous areas and dispose of old cars and other dump sites, as described in the 2013 Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment.



5 Implementation

5.1 Introduction

The Lílwat Nation On-Reserve Land Use Plan was ratified by Chiefs and Council on November 10, 2015. This section will help guide the Land Officer's and Land Management Board's activities over the life of the next five year planning cycle. The Land Management Board will play a critical role in implementing the Plan, in tandem with the various departments and committees for which each section of the plan applies. Implementation should not be taken lightly as it will be challenging to cover a broad range of issues such as water and infrastructure servicing capacity, recreation planning, conservation of heritage resources and economic development. The Plan attempts to deal with these issues in an integrated way, and the Land Officer and Land Management Board should be conscious of externalities and feedback effects when implementation activities take place. As noted throughout the document, the Nation considers the Plan a "living document", and will regularly review it over the five year cycle for necessary changes and updates. Bi-annual review will occur every February and September when the Lands Officer and the Board undertake the annual budgeting process (February) and forecasting process (September), which have been identified by the Nation's administration as the regular program planning periods.

5.2 Implementation Principles and Guidelines

- Uses that do not conform to this land use plan will be denied. Access to band services, including water and sewer, will also be denied and no assistance from the Nation's administration will be given to develop these uses.
- All plan review, plan amendments, or plan revisions must be conducted and approved by the Land Management Board at regularly scheduled Land Management Board meetings. If the Board requires, further approval should be obtained by Chiefs and Council for items the Board considers being of a significant status.
- Completed actions should be reported to the Director of Lands and Resources, the Land Management Board and the relevant departmental manager and Board or Committee. Completed actions that the Land Management Board considers to be of a significant status should be reported to Chiefs and Council.
- Action items that necessitate budget amendments must be reported to the Director of Lands and Resources, the Director of Finance, and, if required, to the Senior Administrator. Most potential budget amendments will require approval by Chiefs and Council.
- Staff and Board members implementing the actions items in this plan must do so in the best interests of the community. Cost and time saving measures, environmental protection measures, and other social benefit processes should be employed wherever possible.
- Meeting the timeline for completing action items will be budget dependent.

5.3 Process to Amend the Community Land Use Plan

The Community Land Use Plan should be reviewed twice each year by the Land Management Board, the Lands Officer and the Director of Lands and Resources to ensure objectives and actions are being achieved and updated. This review function has been added to the Land Management Board's Terms of Reference under Roles and Responsibilities, and the Board has been made aware of their responsibilities with respect to the Community Land Use Plan. The Board has the authority to recommend changes and additions to the Chiefs and Council and may have the plan amended pending Council's decision. A Band Council Resolution will be the official form of authority for any substantive changes. An addendum to the plan will be appended accordingly.

The CLUP will be reviewed by the community every five (5) years in a General Assembly or Open House setting. This will provide for continuous education and awareness of the plan for community members and offer the community a chance to provide input and suggestions. Completed activities will be noted and removed from the plan, and new goals, objectives and activities will be added to the plan with guidance from the departmental managers, committees and community members at large.

5.4 Zoning Variance Application

If a community member—as an individual, entrepreneur, committee/club organizer or other—is considering a land use different from a use permitted in the CLUP’s zoning component, they may submit a letter to the Land Management Board outlining their intention for a Zoning Variance. The letter should contain a summary of the current land use zoning designation, requested designation, reasoning behind the request, and statement that there is no other appropriately zoned land available elsewhere on the reserve. The letter of application will be considered by the Board and recommendations will be given to Chiefs and Council for their decision. Input will be sought from staff and Board members responsible for the respective reserve land use including a representative from the Lands and Resources Department, Infrastructure and Public Works Department and the Housing Department. These procedures will serve as the interim ‘Zoning Variance Application Process’ until such time that a more comprehensive zoning variance process with a corresponding application form is established in a zoning by-law.

5.5 Monitoring

To facilitate the monitoring of action items associated with the goals and policies, an implementation monitoring chart has been prepared and is included at the front of the plan for ease of reference. The Lands Officer and Director of Land and Resources should regularly work with the various department managers to review the objectives and actions outlined in each of the respective sections. The Community Land Use Plan is meant to be a guidebook for the community to follow when determining planning and workflows for land-use projects over the next five years. In that sense, the plan should be self-monitoring in that it should be frequently used and referred to. Community members should be aware of its existence and necessity, and staff will review the Plan with the community on an annual basis. Monitoring activities will also be aligned with the financial budgeting and forecasting sessions, occurring in February and September of each year. This is an excellent time to monitor the plan as funding levels largely determine the feasibility of undertaking specified actions within a given fiscal year. Monitoring activity should adhere to the principles and guidelines outlined above.

5.6 Evaluation

It will be the responsibility of the Land Management Board and Land and Resources Department to evaluate the effectiveness of the CLUP. Two reports will be prepared each year. The first report will be regarded as the primary report and will be prepared for both the Land Management Board and Chiefs and Council each February, to coincide with the annual budgeting process. The second report will be a semi-annual evaluation and will be prepared only for the Land Management Board and the Lands and Resources Director each September, to coincide with the September quarterly financial forecasting period. The reports should focus on the implementation status of each of the actions listed in the monitoring table. The implementation status should include a ‘percentage complete’ quantifier, with a descriptive qualifier statement describing the activities undertaken to implement the action item. The reports should then be filed with the original Community Land Use Plan file and directory to ensure that they are not overlooked when the five year planning cycle is renewed in 2020. Reports should also be delivered to the respective manager and committee for the department to which the completed actions apply.

5.7 Communication

Communicating the plan's implementation results to the community as a whole is essential in that it will effectively keep the plan current, meaningful and important. Nation citizens must be informed of the achievements of the Plan so that confidence and buy-in is attained for continued implementation, and plan-renewal in the subsequent planning period (2020-2025). The following list suggests some communication mediums that should be used to inform and update the community:

5.7.1 Communication Products

- Pamphlets / Brochures
- Newsletters
- Fact Sheets
- Question and Answer Sheets
- Power Point Presentations
- Surveys

5.7.2 Interactive Communications

- Website – The Lands Department should update the Lilwat.ca website with news and summaries of implementation activities completed or in-progress
- E-mail – Establish a functional database to send the electronic versions of required material and products and updates
- Facebook page- create a separate Facebook page to disseminate information to citizens using Facebook

5.7.3 Community Meetings

- Meet with Lilwat Elders, Lilwat Youth, and Staff
- Meetings with all Lilwat Nation citizens
- Home visits as required

Community Priority	Project Type	Action	Responsibility	Implementation				
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Agriculture	Infrastructure / Finance	Identify flood control, drainage, and irrigation improvements to be included in capital expenditure budget.	Lands Officer / Agricultural Manager*	•				
	Policy & Planning	Coordinate and liaise with Lilwat community to develop support for key initiatives.	Agricultural Manager*	•				
	Human Resources	Appoint or hire Agricultural Coordinator.	Director of Planning*		•			
	Programs & Services	Develop and implement community gardening project.	Agricultural Manager* / Lands Officer			•		
	Programs & Services	Develop and implement community farming project.	Agricultural Manager* / Lands Officer			•		
	Infrastructure	Improve water access for small lot operators.	Agricultural Manager* / Capital Asset Manager				•	
	Policy & Planning	Create agricultural incentives for land owners.	Agricultural Manager*				•	
	Finance	Attract business and capital for agricultural opportunities.	Director of Business and Economic Development					•
	Programs & Services	Develop an on-reserve farming school in partnership with KPU and the Ts'zil learning center, as discussed in greater detail in the 2014 Agricultural Plan	Manager of Training and Development / Manager of Advanced Education / Director of Planning*					
Environment	Policy & Planning	Draft and implement Community Environmental Sustainability Plan.	Lands Officer / Director of Planning* / Land Management Board	•				
	Programs & Services	Develop enhanced recycling program; reduce waste transfer costs.	Public Works Superintendent / Director of Planning*	•				
	Policy & Planning	Develop Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Protection Plan.	Lands Officer / Director of Planning* / Land Management Board		•			
	Finance	Procure funding for remediation of severely contaminated areas of potential environmental concern (APEC).	Lands Officer / Director of Planning* / Land Management Board			•		
	Programs & Services	Establish community clean-up program for low contamination sites.	Lands Officer			•		
	Policy & Planning	Develop land remediation strategy for large vehicle dump areas.	Lands Officer / Public Works Superintendent / Director of Planning*				•	
Solid Waste Management	Policy & Planning / Programs & Services	Adopt and implement Regional Solid Waste Resource Management Plan.	Lands Officer / Public Works Superintendent / Director of Planning*	•				
	Infrastructure	Install bear and wildlife proof recycling and waste bins at key locations.	Lands Officer / Public Works Superintendent / Director of Planning*	•				
	Policy & Planning / Programs & Services	Develop and implement solid waste management policy.	Lands Officer / Director of Planning* / Land Management Board		•			
	Programs & Services / Programs & Services	Develop and implement community composting program.	Lands Officer / Public Works Superintendent / Director of Planning*			•		
	Programs & Services	Remediate environmentally hazardous areas identified in Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment (2013).	Lands Officer / Public Works Superintendent / Director of Planning* / 3rd party contractor					•
Culture	Policy & Planning	Identify, map, register and share cultural sites with the community, as based on the 'draft' policy.	Lands Officer / Cultural Technician / Director of Lands and Resources / GIS specialist* / Land Management Board / LCHLA	•				
	Policy & Planning	Establish Buffer zones around registered cultural sites, being a minimum of five meters, and integrate into a zoning policy.	Lands Officer / Cultural Technician / Director of Lands and Resources / Land Management Board		•			
	Programs & Services	Promote and expand cultural education and awareness programs at the Ts'zil Learning Centre, with a focus on land use.	Cultural Technician / Manager of Advanced Education / LCHLA		•			
	Programs & Services	Promote community-driven Cultural Heritage tourism initiatives on Lilwat Lands.	Director of Planning* / Land Management Board			•		
	Programs & Services	Develop an "Ucwalmicwts Signage Program" for the entire community to promote Ucwalmicwts, and ensure all new commercial development is required to use Ucwalmicwts on buildings, structures and signs.	Lands Officer / Director of Planning* / Land Management Board / LCHLA / Cultural Technician			•		
	Programs & Services	Translate all official forms of public communication into Ucwalmicwts by the end of the 2015-2020 planning period.	LCHLA / Lands Officer				•	
	Infrastructure	Explore options for developing a rehabilitation center for substance abuse with a focus on cultural heritage and cultural pride. Explore the use of Lokla IR No. 4 for this facility.	Director of Planning* / Land Management Board					•

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* job currently not filled due to budget constraints

Community Priority	Project Type	Action	Responsibility	Implementation				
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Economic Development	Policy & Planning / Programs & Services	Develop a business licensing and registration framework; continue to implement on-Reserve property tax.	Tax Administrator / Director of Business and Economic Development / Director of Finance	•				
	Policy & Planning	Gauge community support for major on-reserve economic development projects (e.g. RV Park).	Director of Business and Economic Development / Director of Finance / Senior Administrator / Land Management Board	•				
	Policy & Planning	Complete Main Street revitalization study.	Lands Officer / Director of Planning* / Land Management Board		•			
	Policy & Planning / Programs & Services	Draft and implement third party development standards, charges, and policies.	Lands Officer / Director of Planning* / Land Management Board		•			
	Policy & Planning	Add adjacent (Lil'wat-owned) fee simple lands to Reserve.	Lands Officer / Director of Lands and Resources / Land Management Board			•		
	Policy & Planning / Programs & Services	Implement recommendations from IR10 ATR Churchlands Commercial Development report; prioritize development of commercial core at Main St. / Lillooet Lake Rd.	Director of Business and Economic Development / Director of Finance / Director of Planning* / Senior Administrator / Land Management Board				•	
Emergency	Programs & Services	Establish municipal-type service agreement (MTSA) with Village of Pemberton for fire and emergency services for lower valley neighbourhood planning areas.	Lands Officer / Director of Planning* / Senior Administrator / Land Management Board	•				
	Programs & Services	Regularly test and monitor emergency response protocol.	Emergency Coordinator / Director of Planning* / Land Management Board	•				
	Policy & Planning	Develop Flood Protection Plan.	Lands Officer / Emergency Coordinator/ Director of Planning* / Land Management Board		•			
	Programs & Services	Implement Emergency Planning Operations Committee (2008) recommendations; ensure Emergency Plan is being followed.	Emergency Coordinator / Director of Planning* / Land Management Board		•			
	Policy & Planning	Develop commercial hazardous material policy.	Lands Officer / Director of Planning* / Land Management Board			•		
	Policy & Planning	Develop Rockfall Protection Plan.	Lands Officer / Emergency Coordinator / Director of Planning* / Land Management Board					•
Fisheries	Policy & Planning / Programs & Services	Identify and map water features, fish habitat, and potentially degraded areas; begin restoration of degraded areas.	Lands Officer / Fisheries Manager / GIS Technician* / Land Management Board	•				
	Programs & Services	Expand aquatic resource education in the community with special focus on overfishing and respecting buffer zones.	Fisheries Manager	•				
	Finance	Pursue existing funding opportunities and identify new funding opportunities to enhance the fish resource.	Fisheries Manager	•				
	Infrastructure	Fence off spawning and rearing areas on the Birkenhead River.	Fisheries Manager / Lands Officer / Land Management Board		•			
	Programs & Services	Work with Lil'wat administration / departments to increase fisheries awareness and promote link to wellness.	Fisheries Manager		•			
	Policy & Planning	Create custom Lil'wat Fisheries Policy that blends traditional knowledge with existing federal and provincial policies.	Fisheries Manager / Director of Planning*		•			
	Policy & Planning / Programs & Services	Develop and implement harvesting plan to reduce community over-fishing.	Fisheries Manager			•		
	Policy & Planning / Programs & Services	Develop and implement a signage, education, and policy program for recreational users and boaters of the community's river systems.	Fisheries Manager / Director of Planning* / Land Management Board			•		
	Policy & Planning / Programs & Services	Develop and implement reach-break description systems for watercourses through Lil'wat Reserves.	Fisheries Manager / Director of Planning*				•	
	Policy & Planning / Programs & Services	Work with Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI) to mitigate damage to riparian zones caused by major roadways.	Fisheries Manager / Public Works Superintendent / Director of Planning*					•
Policy & Planning	Establish flood mitigation policy with the Pemberton Valley Diking District; prioritize fisheries protection.	Fisheries Manager / Lands Officer / Public Works Superintendent / Director of Planning*					•	

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Community Priority	Project Type	Action	Responsibility	Implementation				
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Forestry	Policy & Planning	Inventory and map forested lands.	Forestry Manager / Lands Officer / GIS specialist* / Land Management Board	•				
	Policy & Planning	Establish a forest development pan for suitable for harvesting areas.	Forestry Manager	•				
	Policy & Planning	Explore potential for establishing and regulating community woodlot (for woodcutting).	Forestry Manager / Lands Officer / Director of Planning* / Land Management Board		•			
	Infrastructure	Establish area for firewood cutting.	Forestry Manager / Lands Officer / GIS specialist* / Land Management Board		•			
	Policy & Planning	Establish forest reserves to protect large stands of old growth forests.	Forestry Manager / Lands Officer / Director of Planning* / Land Management Board			•		
	Policy & Planning / Programs & Services	Complete and implement Fuel Management Treatment Plan; implement fuel management and forest fire hazard monitoring.	Forestry Manager			•		
	Policy & Planning	Develop restoration / silviculture plan to rejuvenate formerly harvested stands; address site access and decommissioning old, unsafe roads.	Forestry Manager / Director of Planning*				•	
	Human Resources	Add more trained staff to LFV to implement future Forestry Management Plan.	Forestry Manager				•	
Housing	Programs & Services	Implement new Housing Policy.	Housing Manager / Director of Planning*	•				
	Programs & Services	Implement new Housing Maintenance Strategy.	Housing Manager / Capital Asset Manager / Director of Planning*	•				
	Policy & Planning	Develop a community housing strategy.	Housing Manager / Capital Asset Manager / Director of Planning*		•			
	Policy & Planning	Add legally surveyed and serviced lots to residential zones.	Lands Officer / Director of Planning*		•			
	Programs & Services	Monitor and update the house numbering system.	Housing Manager / Lands Officer / Director of Planning*		•			
	Policy & Planning	Develop and implement policies / standards to regulate residential development on reserve lands.	Housing Manager / Director of Planning*			•		
	Policy & Planning	Establish flood construction levels (FCL's).	Lands Officer / Director of Planning*			•		
	Infrastructure / Policy & Planning	Pursue market housing opportunities on-Reserve; continue housing expansion on adjacent fee-simple lands (i.e. future Reserve).	Housing Manager / Director of Planning*					•
Recreation	Policy & Planning	Incorporate sanctioned trails into planning documents.	Lands Officer / Director of Planning*	•				
	Programs & Services	Provide maintenance to upgraded playing fields; institute maintenance schedules and plans.	Recreation Manager / Capital Asset Manager / Public Works Superintendent / Director of Planning*	•				
	Programs & Services	Develop and implement trail signage program.	Recreation Manager / Lands Officer / Director of Planning*		•			
	Human Resources / Programs & Services	Expand administrative support to address increased recreational demand.	Recreation Manager / HR Manager		•			
	Infrastructure	Establish a multi-use trail between Xet'olacw and Mount Currie.	Recreation Manager / Lands Officer / Director of Planning*			•		
	Infrastructure	Establish family recreation areas in underserved community locations; prioritize north bank of the Birkenhead River area.	Recreation Manager / Lands Officer / Director of Planning*				•	
	Infrastructure	Establish trail network through the creation of firebreaks around the community.	Recreation Manager / Lands Officer / Director of Planning*					•
Infrastructure and Public Works	Policy & Planning	Maintain an accurate record of current infrastructure by developing GIS management protocol and updating asset inventory.	GIS specialist* / Capital Asset Manager / Director of Planning*	•	•	•	•	•
	Programs & Services	Set aside funds for future investment in infrastructure by creating a reserve account for scheduled investment.	Capital Asset Manager / Director of Planning* / Director of Finance	•				
	Policy & Planning	Explore opportunities for regional collaboration for infrastructure servicing	Capital Asset Manager / Director of Planning*	•				
	Human Resources / Programs & Services	Build O&M capacity through training.	Capital Asset Manager / Director of Planning* / HR Manager		•	•	•	•
	Policy & Planning	Create a self-sufficient infrastructure funding model by establishing a DCC policy, implementing service agreements, implementing metering and leveraging AANDC funding.	Capital Asset Manager / Director of Planning* / Director of Finance			•		
	Policy & Planning	Implement consistent development standards for reserve lands and consider using National standards to inform a development bylaw.	Capital Asset Manager / Director of Planning*					

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