



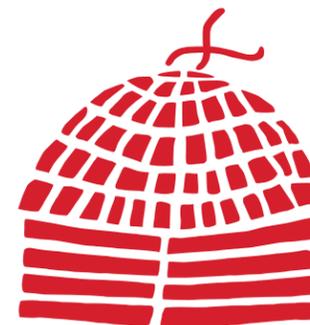
Community Land Use Plan 2022

Approved and Adopted by Lilwat Nation Chiefs and Council September 6, 2022





The Vision for Lílwat Tmicw



nwá7ten
home

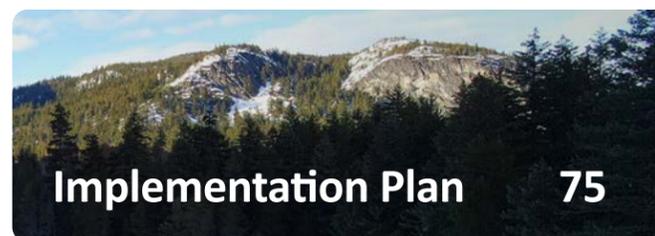
I Lílwat7úla qíxiñ knáku7 I tákma Lílwat7úla láti7 tsét7a tsúqwaožam, píxeñ, geŵp I Ucwalmícwa maysúsa7an, nrí7ptem, stqwaŵskálh kelh lhwat kwezúsem múta7 kwet ka ulłusmíntwał7a. Gelilcmínem kwet gelgelám kw Lílwat7úl, scat.s stum ti ntákmen lhkálha. Wa7 qaozántumulhas ntákmen, wi snímulh múta7 ti tmicwa.

Lílwat Nation, a safe community for all our citizens where we fish, hunt, gather, create, grow, work, and live together. We strive for strong, healthy, and united Lílwat7úl, preserving our rights, language, culture and traditions. We are guided by Ntákmen for self, community, and the land.

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Lílwat Tmicw Sqwéqweí: Rodeo

BY LEX JOSEPH

Rodeos have been held for many years in the community, usually on Victoria Day Weekend in May of each year. Several venues have been used over time, including land near the graveyard on the Old Reserve, the soccer fields on the Old Reserve, the home of Patrick Williams, and today the Lillooet Lake Rodeo Grounds. Individuals have also held rodeos at their homes.

In the early days there were no contract stock providers, so the stock was supplied by individual ranchers from the community. Some horses would leap the fences, getting wilder and wilder. Competitors came from all over. On Sundays after the day's events, the big round up would begin, with cowboys and boys going out to round up the animals. Cows and wild horses would be milling about waiting for the holding pens to open. It was a grand sight and was just as if the fun continued after the competitions.

The rodeo was also a time to see the popular maypole dance and maypole parade. There were also very dangerous chuckwagon races run on the streets of the Old Reserve.



Mayday Parade

Snare drum: Daniel Wells,
Bass drum: Johnny Andrew,
Trombone: Leo Nelson,
Tenor: Joe Joseph,
Tuba: James Stager



Horse races finishing line

Summary

This Community Land Use Plan-2022 (the CLUP) was developed to provide the Lílwat Nation with a roadmap to manage community lands (referred to as “Lílwat Tmicw” and meaning the Lílwat Nation Reserve Lands numbered one through to ten, and nine fee simple parcels held by the Lílwat Nation that lie adjacent to the reserve lands). The plan identifies shared community goals that include cultural, social, environmental, and economic considerations and presents information on each area of the community.

Work to update the CLUP began in August 2020 and was completed in September 2022. The update was informed by Lílwat Nation citizens who live on and off reserve, Lílwat Nation staff, Chiefs and Council, and the Lílwat Nation Land Management Board. The project was led by Lands and Resources Department staff, a Lílwat Steering Committee, and a technical working group of staff. The Firelight Group, an Indigenous owned consulting firm, provided technical support.

The CLUP document is organised as follows:

Section 1: Introduction

This section includes information about the project background, purpose, and the planning scope.

Section 2: Lílwat7úl

This section includes a brief history of the Lílwat Nation and Lílwat Tmicw. It also includes a detailed community profile with focus on population projections, community infrastructure services and economic development.

Section 3: The Vision for Lílwat Tmicw

This section presents Lílwat Nation’s vision for Lílwat Tmicw.

Section 4: Land Use Designations

This section includes information about land use designations, outlining the tmicw vision (primary management intent), management objectives, and suggested supported uses for each designation.

Section 5: Planning Areas

This section includes information about seven planning areas, including background information, current land use, development constraints and opportunities, and future land use.

Section 6: Community Priority Areas, Including Recent Achievements, Key Issues, and Actions

This section focuses on community priorities, including background information, recent achievements, key issues, and short-term actions. Key community priorities include preserving and enhancing Lílwat Nation culture; increasing housing and recreation opportunities; protecting the environment; monitoring and enhancing fisheries; implementing sustainable forestry management practices; advancing Lílwat Nation agriculture and sustainable economic development; and updating solid waste management practices.

Section 7: Implementation Plan

This section includes information on how the CLUP will be implemented. It has been developed to be a practical and useful guide for Lílwat Nation citizens, Chiefs and Council, and staff to use when making land use decisions.

While the CLUP focuses on the management of reserve lands, Lílwat Nation does not endorse the reserve system and this plan should not be seen as agreement with the Indian Act system that has been imposed by the Government of Canada. The CLUP reinforces the Lílwat Nation’s title over its entire traditional territory and a commitment to being stewards of the land.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Lílwat Nation Community Land Use Plan-2022 (the CLUP) was developed with guidance from Lílwat Nation citizens, leadership, and staff. The CLUP identifies shared land use goals that include cultural, social, environmental, and economic considerations.

1.2 Purpose

The CLUP was designed to provide Lílwat Nation citizens, Chiefs and Council, and staff with a roadmap to manage Lílwat Tmicw according to Lílwat Nation protocols, priorities, and interests. This document contains information about Lílwat Tmicw, direction on the use and management of these lands (i.e., for housing, business, community, recreation, agricultural and resource gathering purposes) and an associated implementation plan.

1.3 Scope

Lílwat Tmicw

The CLUP was developed specifically for Lílwat Nation reserve lands (Table 1), and 9 Lílwat Nation-owned fee simple parcels (Table 2) that are adjacent to the reserve. These lands are called Lílwat Tmicw for the purposes of this document. Lílwat Nation owns additional fee simple parcels and has aboriginal title to its entire traditional territory that are outside the scope of this plan.

Table 1 Lílwat Nation reserve lands

Community Name	Indian Reserve Name	Size (ha)
Old Reserve	Mount Currie IR No. 1	79.44
Kwétsa7	Mount Currie IR No. 2	61.58
Lake Road	Nesuch IR No. 3	436.75
Yewcláo7	Lokla IR No. 4	4,6.92
Kalatqú7em	Challetkohum IR No. 5	50.44
Xeťólacw	Mount Currie IR No. 6	1,646.79
Xeťólacw	Mount Currie IR No. 7	129.24
Pasture Lands	Mount Currie IR No. 8	332.87
Kalatqú7em	Challetkohum IR No. 9	1.48
Mount Currie Core	Mount Currie IR No. 10	30.72



qul tánañten
full moon

Table 2 Lílwat Nation fee simple parcels adjacent to reserve

Name	Location	Parcel Identifier (PID)	Size (ha)
Blue Motel Lands	Main Street	013105084	1.13
Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) Lands	Qwalímak (Birkenhead River), near Lílwat Gas Station	026887169	56.6
Continental Pole Lands	North of Lílwat Gas Station	026887185	2.32
Continental Pole Lands	East of Lílwat Gas Station	005902789	4.12
Eddies Lake Lands	East side of Eddies Lake	006447279	55.01
Church Property	Corner of Main Street and Lillooet Lake Road	010233628	1.42
Lot A – Trailers	Main Street	002101785	.48
Lot B – Public Works Storage	Main Street	002101793	.46
Lake Road Property	Between Lillooet Lake Road and Grandmother Slough	011797274	22.03

Figure 1 **Lílwat Tmicw**



- Legend**
- Reserve
 - Fee simple parcel
 - Highway
 - Other road
 - Trail

Scale: 1:60,000

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km



Map produced by the Lílwat Nation Lands and Resources Department, April 2022. Base data originates from CanVec, ESRI, USGS, NOAA. Map projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10.

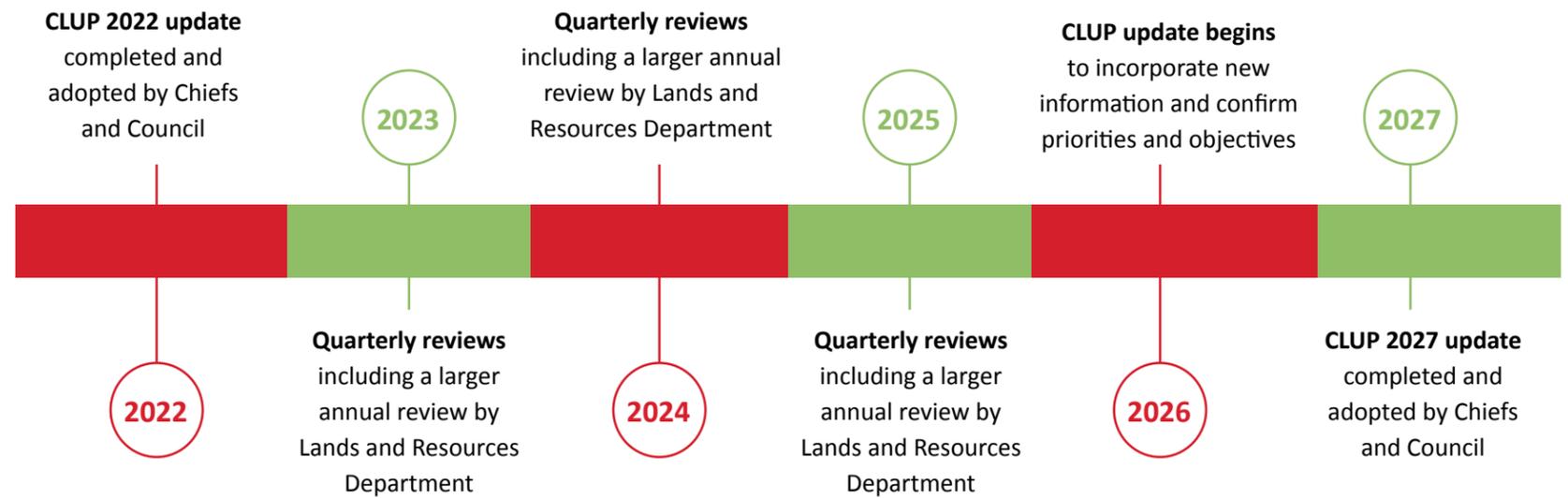
This map does not fully capture the relationship of the Lílwat Nation to their traditional lands. This map is a living document and is intended to be amended and refined over time. The data from this map originate from multiple sources. This map is property of Lílwat Nation and may only be reproduced with written permission. This map is part of the Lílwat Nation Community Land Use Plan Renewal Project, and is subject to the limitations of that Study as detailed in this Report. This map cannot be used in isolation from the Report.

Timeline

The CLUP is a living document that provides direction and guidance for the next five years. A five-year planning cycle enables Lílwat Nation to consider opportunities and new developments as they arise and respond in a meaningful time. Through this planning interval, Lílwat Nation will be prepared for a range of changing circumstances, including population growth and associated housing needs, climate change and associated risks, food security and agricultural development needs, and a host of other changes.

In addition to a major renewal every five years, the plan is also slated for annual interim reviews that will be done at a high level and will focus on work planning by the Lands and Resources Department and other Lílwat Nation departments.

Figure 2 Timeline for CLUP Reviews and Update



How the CLUP Will be Used

The CLUP will support Lílwat Nation citizens, Chiefs and Council, and Lílwat Nation staff in decision-making and work-planning relating to the use of Lílwat Tmicw.

The Lílwat Nation is distinct, unique, and has operated under its own customs and laws since time immemorial. The Lílwat Nation has and will continue to be stewards of its entire traditional territory, including Lílwat Tmicw, and will continue to abide by their customs and protocols while fostering new goals, actions, and plans. The CLUP is a documentation of these aspirations, values, and priorities. It is a manifestation of land stewardship commitment and self governance over Lílwat Tmicw. The federally legislated Indian Act and its associated regulations are currently imposed on the Lílwat Nation and the reserve lands. This CLUP is not an endorsement of the Indian Act nor is it an endorsement of the creation of Lílwat Nation Reserve Lands. The CLUP, however, takes into consideration that, from time to time, the legislative requirements of the Indian Act will be imposed on Lílwat Nation from the Government of Canada.

Land Use Planning History

The first CLUP was developed in 1982 and has been updated three times since. These updates were done in 2009, 2015, and 2020-2022 (i.e., 2022 is the current version). More information about previous versions of Lílwat Nation's CLUP is presented in Appendix A.

2020-2022 Land Use Planning Process

The 2022 update of the CLUP began in August 2020 and was completed in September 2022. The update was informed by Lílwat Nation citizens who live on and off reserve, Lílwat Nation staff, Chiefs and Council, and the Land Management Board. The planning process was led by Lands and Resources Department staff, a steering committee which consisted of Lílwat Nation citizens, and a technical working group which consisted of Lílwat Nation Staff. The Firelight Group, an Indigenous owned consulting firm, provided technical support.¹

The Steering Committee

The Steering Committee was formed in September 2020 at the start of the project. The committee consisted of representatives from Council, the Land Management Board, the Housing Board, and the Corporations Board. In addition, an invitation was sent out to the entire community (i.e., via social media, hardcopy posters, and word of mouth) asking for citizens to join the committee. In total, seven Lílwat Nation citizens stepped forward and volunteered their time for the duration of the project. Committee members attended seven meetings with the project team, including the consultants, and provided oversight and guidance on all aspects of the CLUP. They also reviewed communication material, the community survey, community engagement methods, and helped lead community engagement activities.

1. The Firelight Group is an Indigenous-owned consulting firm that primarily works for First Nations and other Indigenous communities and organizations to support Indigenous-led projects, including community planning processes.

Technical Working Group

A technical working group (TWG) was formed in September 2020 at the start of the CLUP project. The TWG consisted of four senior Lílwat Nation staff members, including the Director of Infrastructure, Housing and Public Works; the Director of Lands and Resources; the Fisheries and Environment Manager; and the Chief Administrative Officer. Members of the TWG supported the project team in areas that ranged from infrastructure development and servicing to on-reserve housing, business development, fisheries, recreation, hazard management, and environmental management. The TWG provided technical guidance to ensure the CLUP accurately reflected community needs from a technical and operational perspective.

Community Engagement Activities

Community engagement was carried out at key intervals throughout the project. The project team used a variety of methods to share information with Lílwat Nation citizens and collect their thoughts, concerns, and ideas about community land use. These methods included a project launch video, newsletters, a survey, focus group meetings, videos to update the community on the project and advertise upcoming engagement opportunities, and community open-house sessions.

The project launch video was conceptualized, casted, and recorded by Steering Committee members in late 2020. The purpose of the video was to celebrate achievements resulting from the previous CLUP (2015) and inform Lílwat Nation citizens about the project.

The project team used a series of newsletters and web postings to share updates and project developments with Lílwat Nation citizens. Newsletters were shared in digital and print format.

Focus group sessions were carried out in November 2020 with Lílwat Nation staff who had in-depth knowledge about community priority areas. Participants were asked about recent achievements, new developments, challenges, and opportunities associated with each community area.

Firelight, with guidance from the Steering Committee, developed and administered the survey. The survey data collection period was March 15 – April 19, 2021. The survey was administered online and on paper and the target population was Lílwat Nation citizens who live on and off reserve. The purpose of the survey was to collect information about Lílwat Nation citizens' views and opinions about seven community priority areas (see Table 3). The community priority areas were developed through consultation with Lílwat Nation citizens during the 2015 CLUP update.

Table 3 Community priority areas

Community Priority Areas

Housing

Culture

Agriculture and Food Security

Infrastructure and Public Works

Recreation

Fisheries and Environment

Economic Development

The Steering Committee and Lands and Resources Department produced several videos throughout May and June 2021 to continue to share information about the project as well as advertise upcoming community engagement sessions and seek feedback about specific areas of the community. A series of four videos were shared on the Lílwat Nation Facebook page.

In June 2021, the Steering Committee and Lands and Resources Department staff led four community engagement sessions with Lílwat Nation citizens (see table 4 for dates). The community engagement sessions were advertised on a variety of publicly accessible platforms (e.g., Facebook and community notice boards) and were open to all Lílwat Nation citizens. Three of the four community engagement sessions were hosted on Zoom, while the fourth session was held in a face-to-face setting with students at Xetólacw Community School.

Each community engagement session focused on creating a vision for Lílwat Tmicw and discussing land use in different areas of the community. More specifically, citizens were asked about land use opportunities, land use challenges, land uses that should not be allowed, and land uses that they would like to see on Lílwat Tmicw.

Table 4 Community engagement dates

Session	Date
Xetólacw Community School Engagement with Grade 11 and 12 classes	June 11, 2021
Zoom Meeting Focused on Mount Currie Village and Yewcláo7	June 16, 2021
Zoom Meeting Focused on Kwétsa7, Old Reserve, Pasture Lands	June 17, 2021
Zoom Meetingw Focus on Xetólacw and entire hillside	June 23, 2021

Pala7míntwał i Ucwalmícwa múta7 ti Tmícwa
The People and the Land Are One





2 Lílwat7úl

Lílwat Tmicw are situated at the heart of the Lílwat Nation traditional territory, at the confluence of Qwalímak (Birkenhead River), Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River), and Lílwat Tselalh (Lillooet Lake). Other prominent geographical features near Lílwat Nation include Mount Oleg to the north, Joffre Lakes to the west, and Tszil (Mount Currie) to the south.

2.1 Ucwalmícw Tmicw: Lílwat Traditional Territory

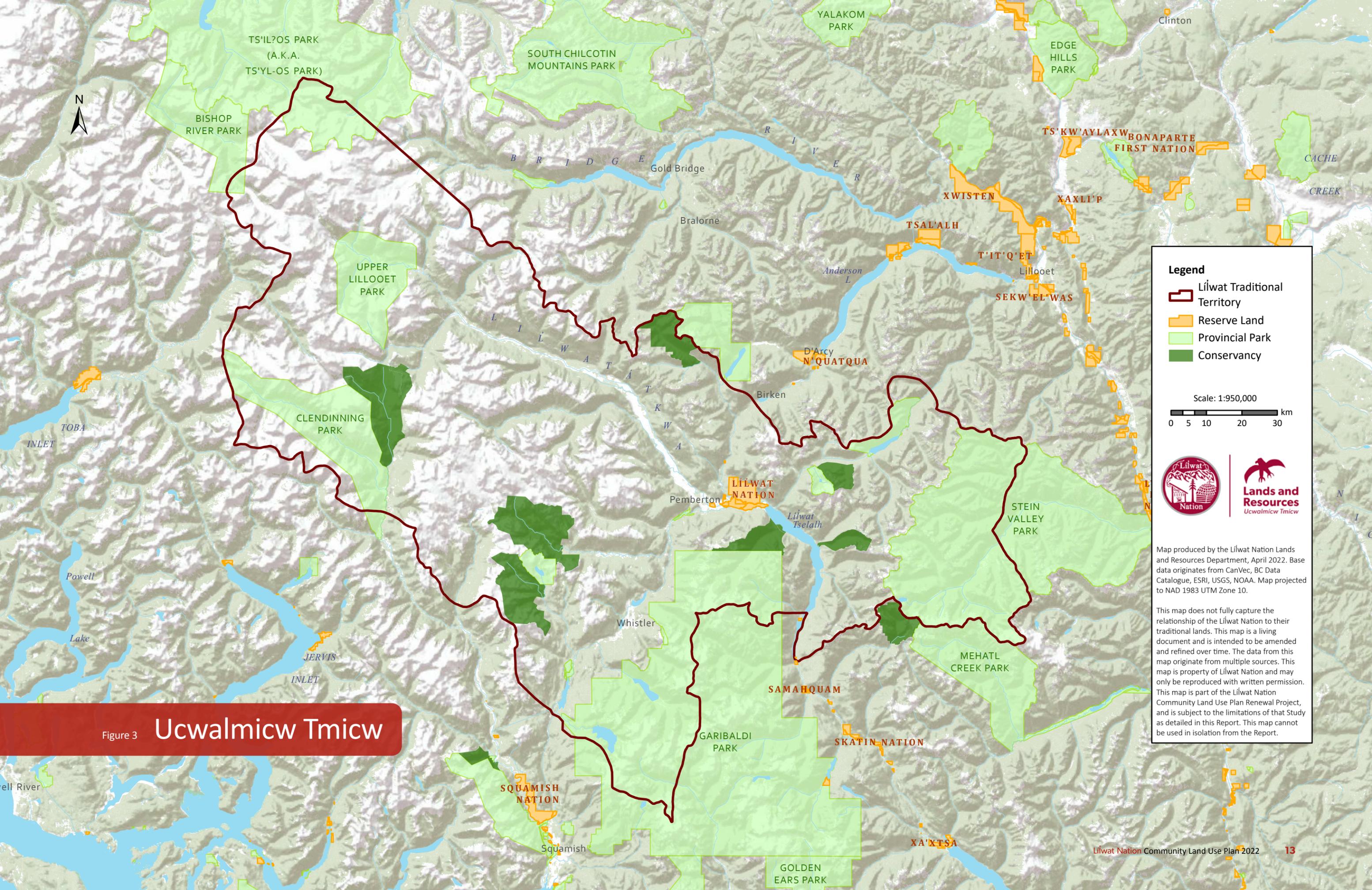
Lílwat Nation traditional territory encompasses approximately 797,000ha of land, rivers, and lakes. The territory extends south beyond Nsqwítsu (Whistler Mountain) to the Squamish and Cheakamus River Valleys; westward towards Toba and Jervis inlets; northwest to the headwaters of the Upper Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River), beyond Qwelqwelústen (Mount Meager) and Cwátcwat (Lillooet Glacier); follows the flow of Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River) southeast to Lílwat Tselalh (Lillooet Lake); and further east to Teq (Duffey Lake) and the Upper Stegáyn (Stein River) Valley.

With a rich and ecologically diverse ecosystem, many species of plants and animals can be found throughout the rivers, lakes, mountains, valleys, and glaciers in the territory. As fishers and hunter-gatherers, the Lílwat Nation has always been closely tied to the land. In the spring and summer, berries, nuts, wild onions, potatoes, and other roots and medicinal plants were collected. Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) provided five species of salmon, from the Spring salmon that came in March to the Coho salmon that signaled the onset of winter. Year round, trapping and hunting of deer, moose, black bear and beaver provided clothing and food, supplementing the regular diet of fish.

Lílwat Nation has always enjoyed an economy. The food and goods of the traditional territory were traded 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 modern society and today, the traditional territory is still the most important driver of Lílwat Nation history, livelihood, and identity.



s7ístken
permanent village



Legend

- Lílwat Traditional Territory
- Reserve Land
- Provincial Park
- Conservancy

Scale: 1:950,000

0 5 10 20 30 km



Map produced by the Lílwat Nation Lands and Resources Department, April 2022. Base data originates from CanVec, BC Data Catalogue, ESRI, USGS, NOAA. Map projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10.

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Figure 3 Ucwalmicw Tmicw

2.2 Sqwéqweí (History)

The Lílwat Nation has aboriginal title to, and aboriginal rights throughout, our Traditional Territory, our Tmicw. 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 Lílwat 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.

Lílwat Territory Land Use Plan

Lílwat7úl have been well established in their traditional territory for thousands of years. There is abundant archeological evidence of occupation throughout the territory including s7istken (pit houses), stone materials from tool manufacture, culturally modified trees, petroglyphs, and pictographs. The oldest archaeology site discovered so far, an old village site along Qwalímak (Birkenhead River), is over 5,500 years old.

Lílwat Nation history is written upon the land, and knowledge is passed from one generation to the next through sqwéqweí (true stories) and ptakwlh (legends). Lílwat ancestors used the landscape to anchor events similar to how modern cultures use calendars. Both sqwéqweí and ptakwlh were told with reference to the places throughout the territory where they are based.

Lílwat Nation's rich history is marred by the Indian Reserve system that was imposed upon its people in the late 19th century. Lílwat people were systematically stripped of land, rights, and resources, and increasingly disenfranchised and confined to ten small reserves, totally 0.004% of their traditional territory.

In 1911, Lílwat Nation joined other Stát'yemc nations to sign the Lillooet Declaration, outlining their demands for the reinstatement of their right to their traditional lands. Signed by a committee of First Nations Chiefs in Spences Bridge on May 10, 1911, this document asserts sovereignty over traditional territories and protests the theft of First Nations land. The Lillooet Declaration remains true today; Lílwat Nation has never given or sold any of their land to any government or nation.

Despite the oppressive reserve system that was imposed, Lílwat7úl have always had a strong community. Everyone came together, worked together, helped one another, and trusted each other. Help was freely offered without expectation of payment or reward. If there was a need, it was filled by those who were able. Homes were built by the community together, from gathering logs to constructing the house. When a new bridge was needed to cross Qwalímak (Birkenhead River), the Chief called out to the community, and everyone got together to build the bridge. During haying season, everyone came together to work. For funerals, the whole community would support families from making the coffins to preparing meals, while hunters brought home fish or deer and women would gather to bake. People would get together to talk about their problems and what they needed help with, to support each other. There was also a homemaker's club to support people in learning how to care for their homes or families. There was no shame in receiving this help, it was done with kindness and the purpose of teaching.

Lílwat7úl were self sufficient. Most of the community lived on the Old Reserve in log houses that were built by the community together. There were many gardens in the area and lots of fruit trees. Lílwat7úl raised their own cows for milking, chickens for eggs and pigs for ham. Tsípun (root cellars) were used to store food for the winter, such as dried salmon and fruits. Many families also had farms, hayfields and gardens in the area now known as Lillooet Lake Road. The road used to be a horse trail that families used to access their fields and gardens. The land would flood, but their work ethic was strong, and they would build everything all over again.

What is now known as Main Street used to be a trail used by wagons and horses. There used to be drying sheds for fishing located along Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) and in the area now known as the Continental Pole lands. There were also fish camps and drying sheds located on the shores of Lílwat Tselalh (Lillooet Lake). More people fished for their own families, but sometimes they would bring fish to the whole community.

Watchmen, selected by Chief and Council, looked after the community. They would discipline people with love and respect and ensured everyone was safe and home before it was dark.

The Lillooet Declaration

To Whom It May Concern:

We the underwritten chiefs of the Lillooet tribe (being all the chiefs of said tribe) declare as follows:

We speak the truth, and we speak for our whole tribe, numbering about 1400 people at the present time.

We claim that we are the rightful owners of our tribal territory, and everything pertaining thereto. We have always lived in our Country; at no time have we ever deserted it, or left it to others. We have retained it from the invasion of other tribes at the cost of our blood. Our ancestors were in possession of our Country centuries before the whites came. It is the same as yesterday when the latter came, and like the day before when the first fur trader came. We are aware the B.C. government claims our Country, like all other Indian territories in B.C.; but we deny their right to it. We never gave it nor sold it to them. They certainly never got the title to the Country from us, neither by agreement nor conquest, and none other than us could have any right to give them title. In early days we considered white chiefs like a superior race that never lied nor stole, and always acted wisely and honorably. We expected they would lay claim to what belonged to themselves only. In these considerations we have been mistaken, and gradually have learned how cunning, cruel, untruthful and thieving some of them can be. We have felt keenly the stealing of our Lands by the B.C. government, but we could never learn how to get redress. We felt helpless and dejected but lately we begin to hope. We think that perhaps after all we may get redress from the greater white chiefs away in the King's Country, or in Ottawa. It seemed to us all white chiefs and governments were against us, but now we commence to think we may yet get a measure of justice.

We have been informed of the stand taken by the Thompson River, Shuswap, and Okanagan tribes, as per their declaration of July 16th, 1910. We have learned of the Indian Rights Association of B.C., and have also heard the glad news that the Ottawa government will help us to obtain our rights. As we are in the same position in regard to our lands, etc., and labour under the same disadvantages as the other tribes of B.C., we resolved to join with them in their movement for our mutual rights. With this object, several of our chiefs attended the Indian meeting at Lytton on Feb. 13th, 1910, and again the meeting at

Kamloops on the 6th Feb. last. Thereafter we held a meeting ourselves at Lillooet on the 24th Feb. last, when the chiefs of all the Lillooet bands resolved as follows:

First - That we join the other interior tribes affiliated with the Indian Rights Association of the Coast.

Second - That we stand with them in the demand for their rights, and the settlement of the Indian land question.

Third - That we agree unanimously with them in all the eight articles of their Declaration, as made at Spences Bridge, July, 1910.

In conclusion, we wish to protest against the recent seizing of certain of our lands at "The Short Portage," by white settlers on authority of the B.C. government. These lands have been continually occupied by us from time out of mind, and have been cultivated by us unmolested for over thirty years. We also wish to protest against the building of railway depots and sidings on any of our reservations, as we hear is projected. We agree that a copy of this Declaration be sent each to the Hon. Mr. Oliver, the superintendent of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of the Indian Rights Association, Mr. Clark, K.C., and Mr. McDonald, Inspector of Indian Agencies.

(Signed) JAMES NRAITESKEL, Chief Lillooet Band JAMES STAGER, Chief Pemberton Band PETER CHALAL, Chief Mission Band JAMES JAMES, Chief Seaton Lake Band JOHN KOIUSTGHEN, Chief Pasulko Band DAVID EKSIEPALUS, Chief No. 2 Lillooet Band CHARLES NEKAULA, Chief Nkempts Band JAMES SMITH, Chief Tenas Lake Band HARRY NKASUSA, Chief Samakwa Band PAUL KOITELAMUGH, Chief Skookum Chuck Band AUGUST AKSTONKAIL, Chief Port Douglas Band JEAN BAPTISTE, Chief No. 1 Cayuse Creek Band DAVID SKWINSTWAUGH, Chief Bridge River Band THOMAS BULL, Chief Slahoos Band THOMAS JACK, Chief Anderson Lake Band CHIEF FRANSOIS THOMAS ADOLPH, for La Fountain Indians Spences Bridge, B.C. May 10th, 1911

2.3 Pal7alhqwáwtc (People living together): Current Population

No one was exempt from their punishments, not even the watchmen themselves. The watchmen were not feared, they were respected for their work in keeping the community safe. Lílwat7úl were also well protected under their Chiefs, who would stand up to police and conservation officers who would try to charge Lílwat7úl for hunting in their territory.

There were many celebrations and joy in being together. There were horse races and cowhide races, bareback races and wild horse races. Bill Pascal would take down bets for the horse races, remembering them all without writing anything down. Kids would do three-legged races and sack races and win ice cream or candy. Concerts and shows were put on to raise funds for the community. There were dances held in the Old Hall with a brass band and sometimes with violins and harmonicas. Rodeo celebrations were held every year and included a parade with floats. A rodeo queen was named during these celebrations, with past queens including Georgina Nelson, Annie Pierre and Lila Wallace. May Day celebrations would also take place each year; this occasion came from sáma7 (white people) to celebrate the queen, but it was still a joyous time. Children would do the maypole dance in outfits made by Millie Dan after weeks of preparation and practice.

Lílwat Nation protocols and way of life persists today. The community is strong and tirelessly working to preserve their culture and assert their rights. Fish, game, plant foods, and medicines are still harvested and prepared using traditional methods. Traditional crafts remain important both economically and culturally. Lílwat7úl are famous for 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.

Lílwat Nation continues to assert the right to manage their lands and resources. Their land stewardship protocols maintain healthy environments and ecosystems that in turn facilitates cultural perseverance. Through dedication, perseverance, and innovative partnerships, Lílwat Nation continues to maintain their traditional stewardship of the land in contemporary ways.

Lílwat Nation population has seen strong, consistent growth over the last 20 years, growing from 1,515 in 1994 to 2,154 in 2014, and 2,263 in 2020.

Table 5 Lílwat Nation Population (2020)

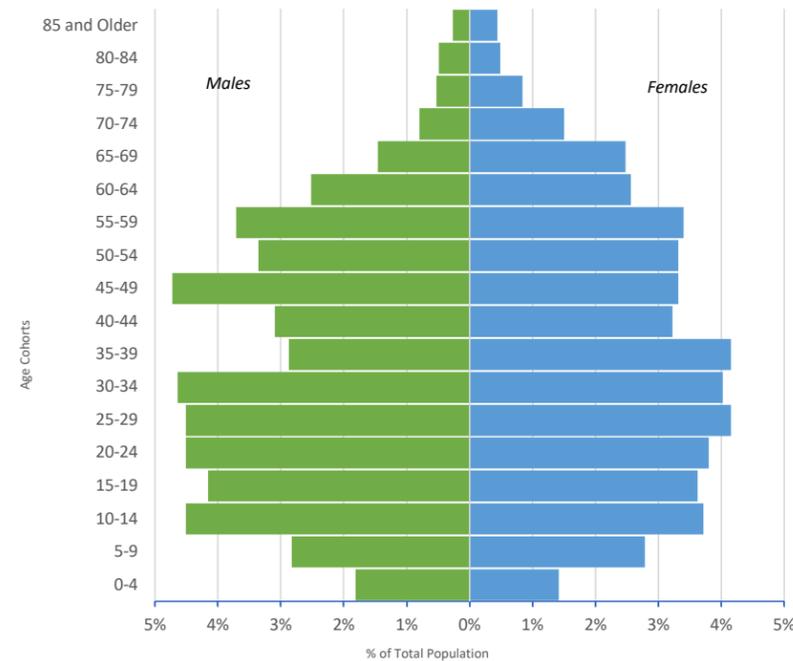
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve
Population	2,263	1,579	684
(% of Total)	100%	(70%)	(30%)

Source: ISC's Indian Registration System, December 31, 2020

Lílwat Nation has a young population, with almost 30% of all citizens under the age of 19 and 55% under the age of 35. In comparison, only 22% of the SLRD population is under 19 and 47% under 35. Additionally, 21% of the BC's population is under 19 and 41% under 35.²

Lílwat Nation citizens living on reserve tend to be younger than their off-reserve counterparts. 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.

Figure 4 Lílwat Nation population pyramid³



2 & 3. Source: ISC's Indian Registration System, December 31, 2020





2.4 Population Projection

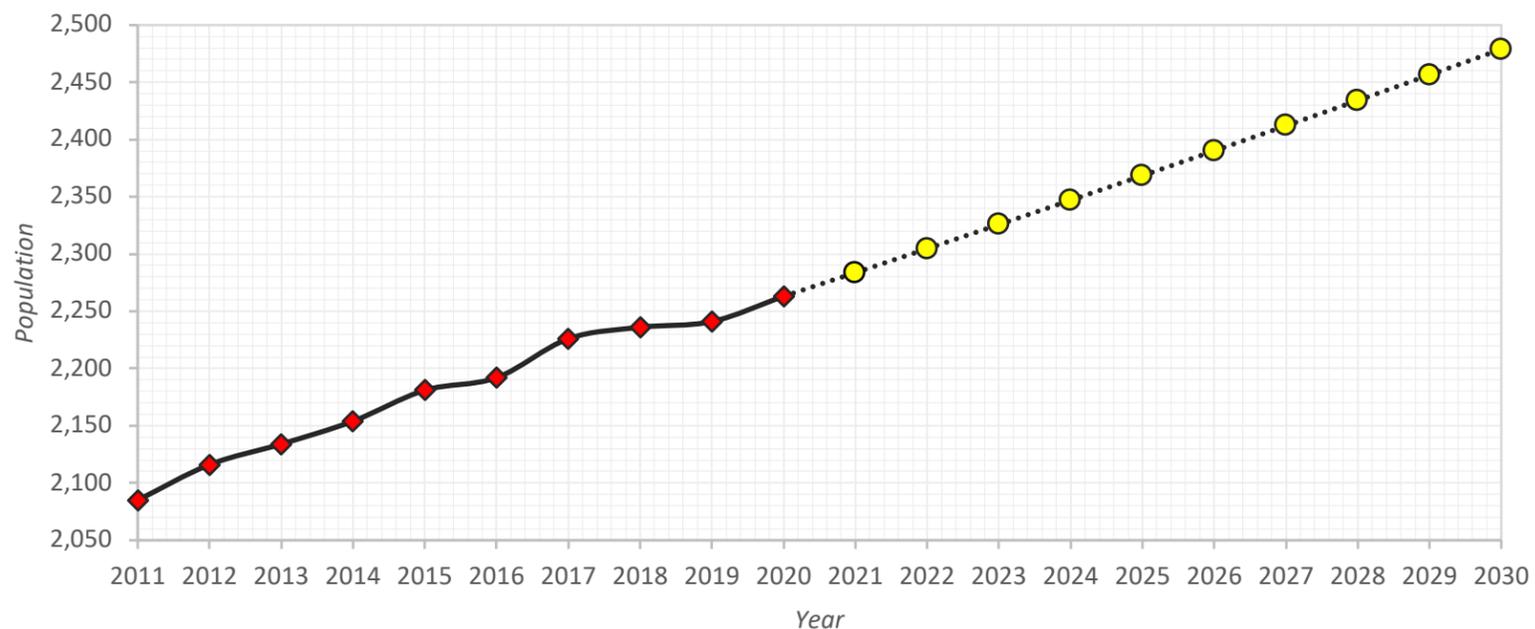
Lilwat Nation population increased from 2,085 in 2011 to 2,263 in 2020. The average annual population growth rate was 0.92% across the 10-year period. The highest growth rate (i.e., 1.6%) over the period was reported between 2016 and 2017. The lowest growth rate (i.e., .22%) was reported between 2018 and 2019. With improved social conditions, new economic development opportunities, and housing availability, Lilwat Nation may experience a higher growth rate in the coming years. Figure 2 below shows the projected ten-year population growth.

2.5 Housing

Approximately 435 housing units are located on Lilwat Tmicw and an additional six are currently under construction. Of the existing units, 269 are privately owned and 166 are owned and managed by Lilwat Nation. Housing units include single-family homes, duplexes, and multi-family apartments, with single-family homes being the most common type of unit (approximately 85% of the total).

Two-hundred and fifty of the 435 housing units are over 20 years old. A significant portion of the units were built between 1970 and 2010 and there is a growing need to repair or generally improve the quality of the homes. The Housing Department has prioritized their target to expand and diversify the on-reserve housing stock, including expanding opportunities for citizens who live in the community and citizens who live away from the community and want to return home, as well as identifying areas for market housing. More detailed information about housing is provided in section 6.1.

Figure 5 Lilwat Nation projected population growth rate between 2020 and 2030



2.6 Economy

Lílwat Nation employs over 240 individuals – in areas such as retail, education, governance administration, and public works – making it one of the largest employers in the area. Lílwat Nation economic activity is driven by the Lílwat Business Group. The Lílwat Business Group has a board of directors who are responsible for managing Lílwat Retail Operations, Lílwat Forestry Ventures, Lílwat Construction Enterprises, Lílwat Management Services, and Lílwat Capital Assets.

Lílwat Retail Operations employs approximately 25 Lílwat Nation citizens and oversees all retail business on Lílwat Tmicw. Current retail operations include the Lílwat Gas Station (LGS) and Post Office, the Tsípun Supermarket at Xetólacw, and Lílwat Broadband Services, an Internet Service Provider for the Xetólacw community.

Lílwat Forestry Ventures employs between 20 to 35 Lílwat Nation citizens and offers forest harvest, tree planting, spacing, brushing, slashing, falling, road rehabilitation, and forestry-related construction services. Their forestry operations are divided into contracting and harvesting and they manage an Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) of 140,000 cubic metres of timber. Lílwat Forestry Ventures is also responsible for managing training initiatives directly related to forestry.

Lílwat Construction Enterprises has supported numerous infrastructure development projects over the years. In 2013, they partnered with Lizzie Bay Logging to create Múmqeqs Construction LP with a mandate to focus on road building, penstock services, and other related work. Múmqeqs' projects have included clearing a 72 km transmission line for the Upper Lillooet Hydro Project, road construction at the Wedgemount Creek IPP, and substantial land clearing on Kwétsa7 (IR No. 2) for the 2014 Pemberton Music Festival.

The Lílwat Business Group contributes \$600,000 annually to support the Lílwat Nation's programs and activities that benefit the community. The Lílwat Business Group and Lílwat Nation jointly identify key priorities and agree to a yearly plan for required revenue expenditures. For example, in 2020, allocations were made for Úlús gym equipment upgrades, special events, the First Nations Snowboard Team, hiring a full time Fire Chief, Youth Centre operations, agriculture, transit, and inherent rights

work. The Lílwat Business Group also provides an annual bursary to a graduate from Xetólacw Community School.

Despite these successes, employment remains a challenge. The 2016 labour force participation rate for Lílwat Nation was 40%, compared to 76% for the Squamish-Lillooet Regional district (SLRD), and 64% for British Columbia.⁴ The 2016 unemployment rate was 17% for Lílwat Nation, 6% for the SLRD, and 7% for British Columbia. Of those employed, the most common occupations included sales and service (21%); trades, transport, and equipment operation (15%); and community and government-related services (19%). Seasonal work remained a strong driver for income on-reserve—18% of the 2016 workforce worked part time.

The Lílwat Nation 2016-2021 Economic Development Strategy identifies four key objectives:

- Objective 1** Generate stable profits for Lílwat Nation to reinvest in community projects and business opportunities
- Objective 2** Create employment and career opportunities for Lílwat Nation
- Objective 3** Support regional economic development and Lílwat Nation entrepreneurs
- Objective 4** Enhance community support through strong governance

One of the goals associated with Objective 2 is to leverage partnerships to create employment opportunities on Lílwat Tmicw. Lílwat Nation's economic development profile identified 12 potential economic sectors, many of which are tied to land use and development. Examples include agriculture, natural resources, land development, construction, and tourism. It is therefore important for the CLUP to set aside space to accommodate economic development activities that will create employment and career opportunities for Lílwat Nation citizens.

2.7 Infrastructure and Services

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 most of the community. Some homes and buildings have private septic fields, which are not part of these community systems.

Two new transfer stations were constructed in 2012—one at Mount Currie Village and one at Xetólacw Village. The transfer stations were upgraded in 2019 and have improved recycling, composting, and household waste management infrastructure. There are now staff on site to monitor activities.

A feasibility study was completed for major improvements to the water and sewer systems in the upper and lower communities. The next phase of this project will see an external consultant being retained to design the water and sewer system. The plan will subsequently be reviewed by Indigenous Services Canada for approval and funding.

4. The 2016 Census was the most recent dataset that was available at time of developing the CLUP.

3 The Vision for Lílwat Tmicw

Lílwat Nation citizens participated in community engagement sessions and shared their vision for Lílwat Tmicw. During the sessions, citizens were asked to reflect on the future of Lílwat Tmicw and share their thoughts and aspirations for the next 10 years. The following question was posed to participants:

“If you could go into the future and see our Lílwat Tmicw, what would you like to see?”

In response, participants noted, “In the next 10 years I want Lílwat Nation to...”

- Have a well **balanced, healthy ecosystem** that can support the people, with salmon coming in – so we could live off the land if we wanted to and would not have to leave.
- **Be independent**, with our own services such as bank and pharmacy.
- Have things for **youth** to do, to keep them busy and off technology (e.g., skate park).
- Have the beautiful areas by the **swing bridge/old fisheries bridge identified** and marked out.
- Have **First Nations outdoor learning education programs** to learn how to live off the land.
- Be more serene, **have less tourists and to have less people coming through**, do not want to be a tourist attraction, we are bombarded with disrespectful tourists.
- Have **safe and free places for children to play** – places that are accessible for children both in the upper community and lower community.
- Have measures to **protect our farmlands**. There are not new homes built on farmlands. I see old trailers on farmland, and this is not good for the environment.
- Ensure our **old fish camp is protected**.
- Have **more business in the community** so we do not have to go outside the community (essentials, things you need every week).
- Have spaces for **citizen-owned businesses**.
- Not have an RV site by the Birkenhead River [because] I am **concerned about pumping waste into the Birkenhead River**.
- Have more Státýemc signage. **Ucwalmícwts placenames** are used.
- Have more **educational signage** for people – to **encourage visitors to respect our land**.
- Have an **attraction for tourists** to stop (e.g., sell coffee, other things).
- Have **recreational spaces for Lílwat Nation** to enjoy, for example, the campgrounds along the In-shuck-ch Road are overrun by tourists. We need a balance between tourists and community so that we can use our own spaces.
- Have **recreational/camping sites exclusively for Lílwat Nation** citizens to enjoy.
- Have measures in place to **ensure citizens are safe from road traffic**.
- Have our **youth being invited onto the land** to grow and learn who they are, [and be] taken care of on the land, [and] be in touch with where they are at.
- Be consulted on tourism (Joffre bus loads bypass our economy) and **make revenue from tourism** (have a Joffre toll booth).
- Have more **road signage in Ucwalmícwts**.

As seen above, participants reported mixed views about tourism development. Some participants supported tourism development while others noted they are not in support of tourism. There needs to be additional discussion at the community level on the topic.

In addition to the statements above, participants noted they would like to see more of the following on Lílwat Tmicw:

- More designated areas for businesses run by our own people.
- More people out walking and learning about our natural surroundings.
- More agriculture production.
- Traffic calming [features] by making the road narrower (e.g., Main Street).
- A bike lane on the Lake Road.
- A concrete barrier on the Lake Road to separate walkers and bikers from the vehicles.

The Steering Committee combined the thoughts and opinions that were shared by citizens and drafted the following vision statement, which was transcribed by Sawt Veronica Bikadi:

I Lílwat7úla qíxiñ knáku7 I tákma Lílwat7úla láti7 tsét7a tsúqwaožam, píxeñ, gewp I Ucwalmícwa maysúsa7an, nri7ptem, stqawáskálh kelh lhwat kwezúsem múta7 kwet ka ullúsmíntwaí7a. Gelilcínem kwet gelgelám kw Lílwat7úl, scat.s stum ti ntákmen lhkálha. Wa7 qaozántumulhas ntákmen, wi snímulh múta7 ti tmicwa.

Lílwat Nation, a safe community for all our citizens where we fish, hunt, gather, create, grow, work, and live together. We strive for strong, healthy, and united Lílwat7úl, preserving our rights, language, culture and traditions. We are guided by Ntákmen for self, community, and the land.

Lílwat Tmicw Sqwéqweí: Social Dances

BY LEX JOSEPH

Social dances were held at the Crystal Hall which used coal oil lamps for light. The boards of the hall were rough and over time knots would fall out of place sending light in every direction. This formed a crystal shine which led to the name Crystal Hall.

Dances would often have a brass band for music, sometime with violins and harmonicas. The entry fee was \$0.25. There was a dress code of skirts and blouses or dresses for the ladies, and no jeans allowed for men. The dances here usually included square dancing.



gelgeliwán
strength

4 Land Use Designations

Land use designations are used at a high level to identify how Lílwat Tmicw should be used. Often in community plans, an area with a specific land use designation can have different land use zones, each with its own zoning regulations that govern what and where people, developers, and institutions can build or carry out certain activities. However, zoning regulations are not currently included within the CLUP.

The land use designations created for the CLUP are Community, Core Village, Neighbourhood, Homestead, Recreation, Agriculture, Ntákmén, Kúłtsań, Natural Hazards Management, and Rights-of-Way. These designations will be used as guiding tools to manage Lílwat Tmicw. Each land use designation includes a vision for the tmicw (land), management objectives, and suggested supported uses.

The basic purpose and function of land use designations is to identify and allocate Lílwat Tmicw for different uses. For example, land is commonly allocated for residential, commercial, industrial, environmental, and cultural protection, recreation, and community administrative purposes. A primary aim of zoning is to prevent conflicting land uses being close to each other. However, zoning is also used to achieve other objectives, for example, to create walkable neighborhoods with businesses and services that are easily accessible, or to prevent residential development in areas that are prone to flooding, landslides, and other natural hazards.

- Tmicw Vision – This is the overarching vision for the land use designation, otherwise known as the primary management intent. It states the desired future condition or state of the land use designation.
- Management Objectives – This outlines the desired state for specific values within land use designations. For example, how do we want to develop our agricultural lands?
- Supported Uses – This outlines the land uses that Lílwat Nation would like to see being carried out in each land use designation.

Lílwat Tmicw Sqwéqweł: The Gym

BY LEX JOSEPH

The old gym was constructed in 1964 and opened in 1966 in the village of Mount Currie. Lois Nelson and Janet Peters danced at the opening. The gym was for sports, such as basketball, floor hockey, broom ball, and volleyball. Many teams came to play on the wooden floor. The structure has since been replaced by Ullus.



Community

Tmicw Vision	To ensure there is ample supply of land for community buildings and public service infrastructure. These lands will be in areas that are accessible are not prone to natural hazards (e.g., rockslides, landslides, and flooding).
Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain cultural and educational services and amenities• Maintain Lílwat Nation-run administrative services• Maintain and improve public health and safety• Provide safe, secure spaces for community infrastructure, including sewer systems, wastewater treatment facilities (e.g., sewer lagoons), potable water works, and solid waste/garbage collection/storage facilities (e.g., waste transfer stations)• Promote environmentally safe waste disposal by making disposal facilities easily accessible• Ensure land is available in areas with low risk of natural hazards (i.e., rockslides, landslides, and flooding) for public service infrastructure
Supported Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Buildings and facilities owned by Lílwat Nation and operated for the purpose of providing services to Lílwat Nation citizens and the public – for example, the fire hall, the health centre, and the Úlúus Community Complex including the administrative offices.• Schools and other education facilities – for example, the Tšzil Learning Center and daycare facilities• Drinking water treatment, storage, and supply infrastructure• Wastewater treatment/storage facilities and supporting uses (e.g., sewer lagoons)• Waste disposal facilities, including composting stations and waste collection facilities.• Storm water management infrastructure

Core Village

Tmicw Vision	To ensure there is ample supply of fully serviced lots for Lílwat Business Group and other business development initiatives. Business developments will be focused—but not solely located—at Mount Currie Village and Xetólacw Village for the foreseeable future.
Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximize economic development opportunities for citizens while respecting the cultural, social, and environmental priorities of Lílwat Nation• Encourage efficient and full use of lots (e.g., using unoccupied lots) in Mount Currie Village and Xetólacw Village• Support Lílwat Nation Business Group development initiatives• Ensure land is available in areas with low risk of natural hazards (rockslides, landslides, and flooding)
Supported Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commercial buildings and facilities operated for income generation. For example, Tsípun Community Store and other retail stores, food and beverage shops, Lílwat Nation Gas Station, hotels, recreational vehicle parking, and lodges• Light industrial and manufacturing uses – for example, motor vehicle repair services, engineering services, and public service work yards (e.g., Lílwat Nation Forestry Ventures worksite)• Accessory uses for the abovementioned supported uses

Neighbourhood

Tmicw Vision	To ensure there is ample supply of fully serviced residential lots for citizens to construct high-quality homes in neighbourhoods that are safe, walkable, beautiful, and economically viable.
Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide residential lots that are fully serviced with piped water, sewer, waste disposal, electricity, roads, and drainage• Provide residential lots that are near schools, shops, businesses, parks, and community services• Create neighbourhoods with footpaths, sidewalks, and other features that make them safe and desirable for citizens to walk and cycle• Encourage efficient and full use of lots (e.g., using unoccupied lots) in Mount Currie Village and Xetólacw Village• Develop neighbourhoods that are designed and developed based on Lílwat Nation culture and citizens' day-to-day needs• Develop residential lots with low risk of natural hazards, including flooding and landslides• Ensure there are enough residential lots to meet citizens' housing needs• Promote the construction of homes to BC Building Code standards
Supported Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Existing single-family housing for citizens• Medium density housing developments, including tiny homes and mobile homes• Multi-family housing developments – for example, duplexes and triplexes• Neighbourhood and family-oriented recreational facilities – for example, walking trails, cycling paths, and playgrounds• Care facilities and housing for Elders• Mixed-use developments that incorporate residential units above or adjacent to secondary uses – for example, small-scale low-impact commercial/retail businesses (e.g., coffee shops), administrative buildings, offices, and community buildings (e.g., gymnasiums)

Homestead

Tmicw Vision	To guide the development of low-density housing in less densely populated areas of the community while still maintaining, where present, the rural character and/or agricultural potential of the lot.
Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support housing development on lots while preserving, where present, forests, farms, trees, and natural open spaces • Support housing development on lots while maintaining the agricultural viability of the lot • Protect culturally significant sites • Protect traditional food harvesting sites – for example, sites used for harvesting berries, food plants, and medicines • Encourage the development of subsistence farming – for example, backyard vegetable gardens and small-scale animal husbandry operations • Maintain existing housing on agricultural lots • Support the construction of homes at sites with low risk of natural hazards, (e.g., flooding and landslides) • Require the construction of homes above flood construction levels (FCLs) • Ensure land remains available to support Liíwat Nation agricultural strategies
Supported Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting activities by Liíwat Nation citizens for food, social, and ceremonial purposes • Cultural programs and supporting infrastructure – for example, cabins/lodges • Low and medium density housing developments – for example, single-detached units, multi-family units, mobile homes, and tiny homes • Agriculture and Farming activities – for example, vegetable gardens, greenhouses, livestock rearing and grazing, poultry production, packing houses and processing facilities, and other farm-support uses

Recreation

Tmicw Vision	To provide Liíwat Nation citizens with safe, accessible, healthy, and environmentally friendly places to exercise, play, and do other recreational activities.
Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing recreation facilities and ensure they are safe and accessible • Encourage future trail network development – for example, trails that connect Mount Currie and Xetólacw • Develop recreational facilities that blend in with the surrounding landscape • Develop recreational facilities that blend in with the surrounding land use • Discourage informal trail building • Design recreational sites that help to protect Liíwat Nation from natural hazards – for example, trail networks that act as firebreaks or soccer fields used to divert flood water
Supported Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting activities by Liíwat Nation citizens for food, social, and ceremonial purposes • Outdoor recreation facilities – for example, soccer fields, baseball diamonds, basketball courts, playgrounds, water parks, ice rinks, and skateboard ramps • Trails used for travel on foot, horseback, or on/ in small, motorized vehicles • Trails used for winter recreation, including cross country skiing and snowshoeing • Firebreaks

Agriculture

Tmicw Vision	To maintain the agricultural land base and ensure that any development activities maintain or improve the quality, quantity, and viability of land for agricultural purposes.
Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the agriculture land base • Ensure land remains available to support Liíwat Nation agricultural development strategies • Support the development of commercial and subsistence farming • Protect riparian areas from cattle impacts • Support the development of public infrastructure geared towards enhancing Liíwat Nation agricultural programs – for example, flood protection and diking infrastructure, and drainage networks • Support the development of employment opportunities in agriculture
Supported Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting activities by Liíwat Nation citizens for food, social, and ceremonial purposes • Subsistence farming – for example, small-scale animal husbandry and crop production • Commercial agriculture – for example, large-scale animal husbandry and crop production • Uses that support subsistence farming and commercial agriculture – for example, greenhouse, sheds, barns, compost production and storage facilities, cold storage facilities, packaging facilities, farm equipment repair and storage facilities, and lodging facilities • Education and research activities – for example, farm-school for educational teaching purposes

Ntákmén (Protected Areas)

Tmicw Vision To protect Lílwat Nation cultural sites, heritage sites, and the natural environment from infrastructure development and harmful environmental practices. To ensure that natural areas have adequate protective buffers and are available for use by Lílwat Nation citizens for harvesting food plants, materials, medicines, and animals, and for carrying out other land-based activities.

- Management Objectives**
- Protect cultural and heritage sites and resources, including archeological sites, rock paintings, s7ístken (pit houses), and culturally modified trees
 - Protect traditional food sources by maintaining and enhancing natural areas
 - Ensure Lílwat Nation citizens have areas to harvest traditional food plants, medicines, and animals
 - Protect and maintain the graveyard and other burial sites
 - Protect and enhance sensitive ecosystems, including waterways, fish spawning sites and habitat features
 - Ensure that wildlife corridors remain intact or are improved over time

- Supported Uses**
- Harvesting activities by Lílwat Nation citizens for food, social, and ceremonial purposes
 - Cultural ceremonies and traditional activities – for example, teaching sites for Lílwat Nation citizens (e.g., Lílwat Place, far east end of Lillooet Lake Road)
 - Tourism may be permitted if activities do not negatively affect the natural environment or Lílwat Nation cultural values
 - Trails and other low-impact recreational activities
 - Infrastructure to ensure that quads and other motorized vehicles do not cause adverse environmental, cultural, or social impacts

Kúítsam' (Resource Management)

Tmicw Vision To ensure that the natural resource land base is used in ways that align with Lílwat Nation cultural and environmental standards and available to Lílwat Nation for sustainable economic development that supports the community.

- Management Objectives**
- Support sustainable natural resource economic development activities by Lílwat Nation
 - Minimize the impact of resource extraction activities on cultural and heritage resources
 - Minimize the impact of resource extraction activities on traditional food plants, medicines, and berries
 - Minimize the impact of resource extraction activities on surrounding land use
 - Minimize the impact of resource extraction activities on environmentally sensitive sites, including streams and fish habitats
 - Ensure Lílwat Nation citizens have access to areas to collect firewood

- Supported Uses**
- Harvesting activities by Lílwat Nation citizens for food, social, and ceremonial purposes
 - Firewood collection by Lílwat Nation citizens
 - Methods of travel supported by Lílwat Nation – for example, horseback riding, and small motorized vehicles such as ATVs and off-road bikes
 - Quarrying and rock-crushing activities
 - Forestry, including activities that support the management and harvesting of forests

Natural Hazards Management

Tmicw Vision To ensure the community is safe from natural hazards.

- Management Objectives**
- Ensure the community is safe from natural hazards
 - Prevent the clearing of vegetation on steep slopes
 - Prevent construction of private and public buildings in areas that are prone to natural hazards
 - Ensure public health and safety

- Supported Uses**
- Activities that stabilize steep slopes
 - Activities that reduce the impact of flooding
 - Flood control infrastructure
 - Fire protection infrastructure and activities

Rights-of-Way

Tmicw Vision	Rights of Way include roads, trails, and utility easements. New right-of-way designations may be added as areas are subdivided and developed in the future.
Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure that rights-of-way are easily accessed, mowed, well defined, and kept clear of permanent structures• Maintain and communicate delineation between publicly and privately maintained infrastructure such as between a road and driveway• Ensure public safety• Ensure that rights-of-way do not negatively impact Lílwat Nation cultural and natural resources
Supported Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harvesting activities by Lílwat Nation citizens for food, social, and ceremonial purposes• Roads• Utility Easements – for example, electrical, sewer, water



Lílwat Tmicw Sqwéqweł: Fire Fighting

BY LEX JOSEPH

Many men looked forward to the coming summer months due to forest fires providing much needed work, as jobs were hard to find. Firefighting paid very little, but any income was better than having no job. On one occasion, several men took it upon themselves to light a forest fire, but they were caught and a couple had to fight fire with no pay while the main culprit lingered in jail. Fire suppression involved a 24-hour approach with some men working the night shift. The night shift was mostly focused on checking on hot spots and sparks.

Throughout the 1950's and 1960's, there was no fire suppression in the community except for a small shack that held hoses and nozzles. One Sunday, while Pemberton men came to Mount Currie for a game of baseball, several homes burned down. There was no truck to bring water to home on Rancheree street, so a brigade began with everyone pitching in, even the men from Pemberton. Fire brigades were common and effective in saving homes adjacent to the one on fire. Buckets were passed from hand to hand; men, women, boys, and some girls joined the line. What a grand sight; no heroes emerged from these activities and no one wished to be one. The houses were built so close together, it was amazing that no other houses burned.

With many homes being destroyed by fire, the people made every effort to gain the use of a fire truck and equipment. Fire equipment was stored in a little shack on Main Street which served as a social gathering spot for youth. Night games like hide and seek were common at this shack. When not playing games youth like to lay on the roof looking at the stars in the night or watching for shooting stars and satellites.



5 Planning Areas

5.1 Overview

Lílwat Tmicw have been grouped into seven “Planning Areas” based on how the lands are used (see Table 6). This is for the purpose of land use designations and planning for future use. In this section, each planning area has a description of current land use and information on future land use including a vision, development opportunities and constraints, and land use designations.

Table 6 Lílwat Tmicw Planning Areas

Planning Area	Lílwat Tmicw	Area (ha)
Xetólacw Hillside	Xetólacw (IR No. 6 and 7, excluding Xetólacw Village) <u>Fee simple parcels:</u> Eddies Lake Lands (PID 006447279)	1709.2 ha
Lillooet Lake Road	Lake Road (IR No. 3) Pasture Lands (IR No. 8)	759.1 ha
Mount Currie Village	Old Reserve (IR No. 1) Mount Currie Core (IR No. 10) <u>Fee simple parcels:</u> Blue Motel Lands (PID 013105084) Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) Lands (PID 026887169) Continental Pole Lands (PID 026887185) Continental Pole Lands (PID 005902789) Church Property (PID 010233628) Lot A – Trailers (PID 002101785) Lot B – Public Works Storage (PID 002101793) Lake Road Property (PID 011797274)	215.5 ha
Xetólacw Village	Central portion of Xetólacw (IR No. 6)	122.1 ha
Kwétsa7	Kwétsa7 (IR No. 2)	61.6 ha
Yewcláo7	Yewcláo7 (IR No. 4)	6.9 ha
Kalatqú7em	Kalatqú7em (IR No. 5 and 9)	1.9 ha

5.2 Mount Currie Village

Current Land Use

The Mount Currie Village Planning Area (referred to as “Mount Currie Village”) includes the Old Reserve (IR No. 1), Mount Currie Core (IR No. 10), and eight fee simple parcels. Mount Currie Village is the community hub and commercial core and is home to approximately 19% of Lílwat Nation’s on-reserve population. Currently, Mount Currie Village is used for housing, commercial, administrative, and recreational purposes.

The Old Reserve (IR No. 1) and Mount Currie Core (IR No. 10) are separated by several fee simple land holdings located within the boundaries of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Area C. Lílwat Nation owns five of these parcels. An industrial park is located to the immediate west of Mount Currie Village and is used for a variety of light industrial purposes, including equipment storage and repair, and light manufacturing.

The north end of Mount Currie Village (in the vicinity of where Main Street crosses the Fish Hatchery Access Road) is largely undeveloped and comprised of forested hillsides and river side. The community’s water tower is also located in this area. The area has been identified as having significant potential for future housing development; this is discussed in more detail in Development Constraints section below.

Housing

Mount Currie Village has 149 (26.5%) of the 562 housing units in the community. Of the 149 units, 96 are single-detached—most of which were built over 50 years ago—and 10 are townhouses. There is also a 15-unit row housing complex and a small, unsanctioned trailer court (Trudy’s Trailer Court). Most homes within the Mount Currie Village are located on traditionally held land, while twenty lots are registered as certificates of possession.

Úlús Community Complex

The Úlús Community Complex is a central facility in Mount Currie Village. The facility opened in 2010 and serves as the Lílwat Nation’s administrative office, gymnasium, day care, council chambers, banquet and bingo hall, community kitchen, and general gathering place.



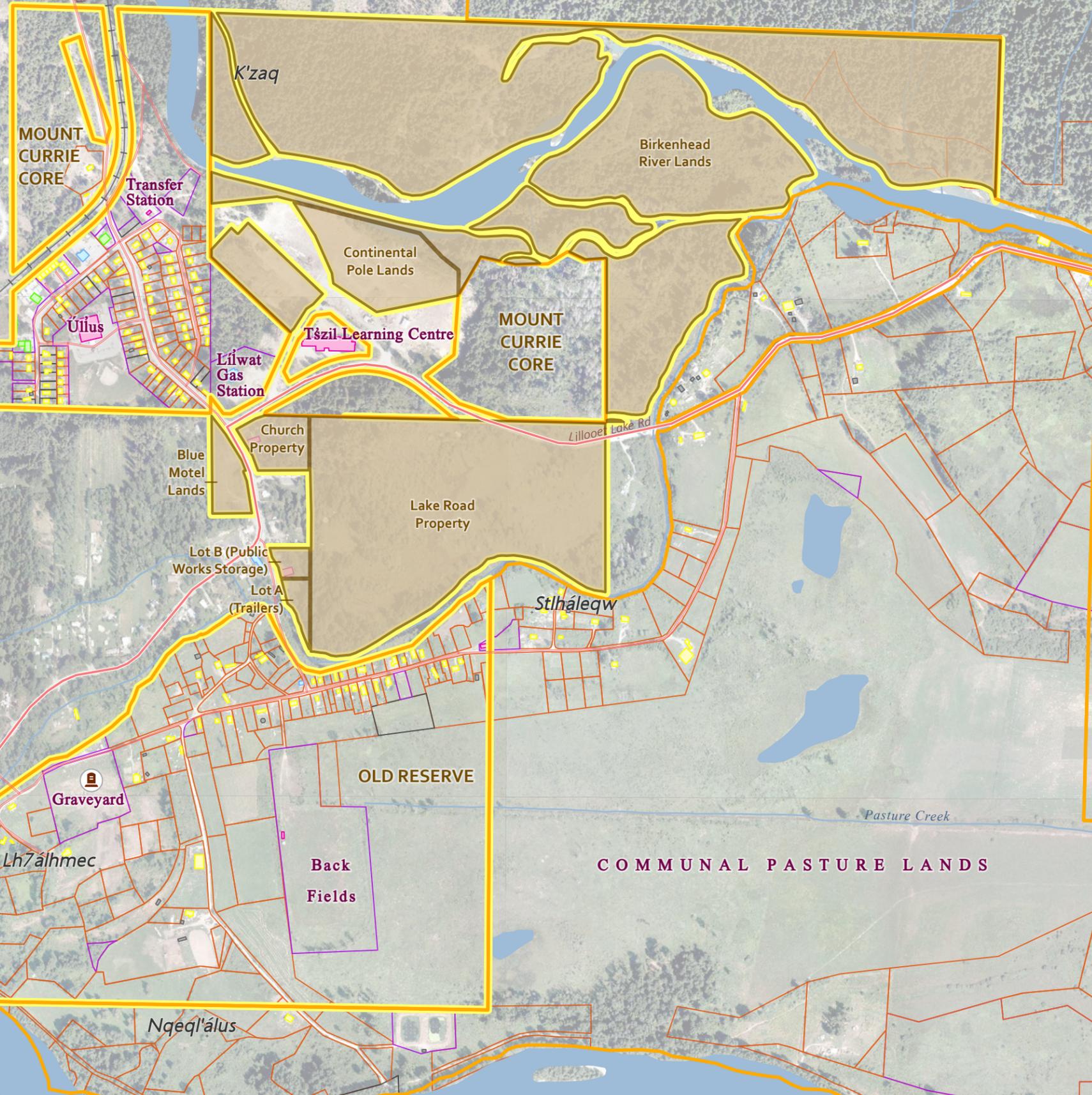
Np'as

T'eqw

Hihí7

Mount Currie Village

Figure 6



Legend

- Planning Area Boundary
- Reserve
- Fee simple parcel
- Highway
- Other road
- Trail

Land Registry

- Lilwat Nation Land
- Traditional Holding
- Certificate of Possession

Building

- Administration
- Ancillary
- Commercial
- Community
- Residential

Scale: 1:15,000
 0 100 200 300 400 500 m



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Tʰzil Learning Centre

The Tʰzil Learning Centre is a Lílwat Nation run post-secondary institute situated within the Mount Currie Village. It offers a variety of academic upgrading, post-secondary academic, and training opportunities for adult learners 18 and older, including trades training, career certification, and university credit courses. Tʰzil is housed in a new \$8.1 million facility that opened in the fall of 2018 and is a member of the Indigenous Adult Higher Learning Association. The centre services the Mount Currie and Pemberton region.



Recreation Facilities

Mount Currie Village has three key recreational facilities, including two playing fields and a gymnasium. The gymnasium, along with a weight room and fitness centre, are located inside the Úlúus Community Complex. One playing field is located next to the Úlúus Community Complex and includes a baseball and soccer field. The other playing field, called the “Back Fields”, is located on the south side of Mount Currie Village between Rancheree Street and Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River). The community is interested in rehabilitating the Back Fields which would likely include raising the level of the field to mitigate against flooding, constructing a new seating facility, and expanding parking infrastructure.

Agriculture

A small portion of the communal pasture lands is located at the east end of Mount Currie Village, next to the Back Fields parcel. The communal pasture lands encompass 202.3ha and is primarily used as communal pasture where cattle are grazed.

Infrastructure

A recycling and waste transfer facility is located at the north end of Water Street in an area that is designated for industrial use. The facility was constructed in 2012 when the landfill in Xetólacw (IR No. 6) was closed and was later upgraded in 2019.

The community’s graveyard is also situated within Mount Currie Village. The graveyard consists of nearly 1.2ha of land, of which the Lílwat Nation secured 5.5ha as an expansion parcel in the mid-2000s.

Commercial Development

The Lílwat Gas Station has been a long-standing community hub and business venture in the Mount Currie Village. Formerly located on the north end of IR 10 Road, a new gas station was built at the intersection of Main Street and Lillooet Lake Road in 2019. The Lílwat Gas Station also houses the Post Office which services the community and surrounding areas.

Fee Simple Parcels

The Mount Currie Village fee simple parcels are located along Main Street between Rancheree Street and Lillooet Lake Road, and along Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) just north of the Lílwat Gas Station.

Development planning for one of the parcels on Main Street, referred to as the “Blue Motel Lands,” is currently underway and will likely include a low-rise (2 to 4 stories) mixed use development with 30-50 apartments over light-commercial units. It is envisioned that the apartments could be for elders, general rentals, or for Tʰzil students and teachers. Additionally, the commercial spaces could be for health, medical, and professional services, or offices.

The Lílwat Nation also aspires to develop the fee simple parcels that are currently leased to Continental Pole near the Lílwat Gas Station, referred to as the “Continental Pole Lands.” The development could include an RV park, pending the results of community engagement, with a portion of the lot set aside for as a vegetative buffer to protect the river and cultural sites in the area.

Other parcels located on the North side of Qwalímak (Birkenhead River), referred to as Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) Lands, have cultural sites and are also prone to flooding and waterlogged soil conditions. These parcels have been designated as Ntákmen (Protected Areas).

Future Land Use

Vision for the Mount Currie Village Planning Area

Mount Currie Village is a densely populated community area, with multiple land uses that support the community. Mount Currie Village has ample housing, recreational areas, businesses and community services and institutions.

Guiding principles include:

- Increasing public safety, especially regarding traffic and pedestrian safety;
- Prioritizing the protection of environmentally and culturally sensitive areas;
- Creating economic opportunities for Lílwat Nation citizens; and
- Creating social and cultural opportunities for Lílwat Nation citizens while concurrently developing business opportunities

Future Projects and Plans

The northern portion of Mount Currie Village is an ideal area to build new housing due to its location above the floodplain. The area is central and walkable, with opportunities for larger multi-family housing and mixed-use projects. The Lílwat Nation is prioritizing work to renovate existing housing units in the area and there are also numerous vacant lots available in the neighbourhood.

As previously mentioned, Lílwat Nation is currently taking steps towards developing the recently consolidated fee simple parcel along Main Street, known as the “Blue Motel Lands”. The plans for this area include a mixed-use development that will include 30-50 residential rental units and a suite of ground-level commercial units. At the time of writing, Lílwat Nation was waiting on the SLRD to rezone the parcel for this purpose. It is expected that the residential portion of the development will be funded by BC Housing, and that special emphasis will be placed on making space in the commercial portion of the development for local businesses.

A third project currently underway is the development of a multi-use off-street trail known as the Friendship Trail that will eventually connect Mount Currie Village to the Village of Pemberton. The trail is currently complete from the Village of Pemberton to the Industrial Park while the section of trail that will connect the Industrial Park to Mount Currie Village is still in the planning stage. The trail enables people to travel by bicycle, horseback, or on foot on a safe and scenic route away from vehicular traffic. Given the proximity to the Friendship Trail and other transportation infrastructure, the Mount Currie Village could potentially benefit from visitors who pass through the area (e.g., income generation from tourism).

Other plans for the Mount Currie Village include:

- Increasing public safety, especially regarding pedestrian safety.
- Prioritizing the protection of environmentally and culturally sensitive areas.
- Improvements to water and sewer systems, including building a new lift station for the lower community’s sewer system as well as an extension of the sewer line along Rancheree Street to capture houses currently on failed septic field systems.
- Building out the site of the Lílwat Gas Station to incorporate a small retail and business areas. Retail spaces would be for Lílwat Nation artisans and entrepreneurs.
- Developing a 50 to 60 site RV park at the Continental Pole parcels pending the results of business planning and community engagement.
- Setting aside an area to be used for small light industrial activities.

Development Opportunities

Mount Currie Village has significant housing and economic development opportunities. As mentioned above, the northern part of Mount Currie Village is an ideal location for new housing due to its central and walkable nature and its location off the floodplain. The proximity to Pemberton and to high traffic outdoor recreation areas such as Joffre Lakes Park is driving visitor traffic into the area, bringing opportunities for Lílwat Nation businesses to provide goods and services, local experiences, and conveniences to tourists.

At the same time, while there are benefits to be garnered from an increase in visitors, Lílwat Nation citizens are concerned about associated traffic volumes, environmental impacts, and negative impacts on cultural sites and resources associated with increased activity in the area. Traffic volume along Main Street is a major concern and citizens have expressed a strong demand for improved transportation infrastructure (e.g., traffic calming infrastructure) to reduce and prevent accidents and injuries.

Minimizing negative environmental impacts to Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) is also a high priority in the context of development, in addition to ensuring cultural resources are properly managed and preserved.

Development Constraints

Mount Currie Village has sensitive ecosystems, potentially contaminated sites, and areas that are within the 200-year flood inundation area (see Figure 7). Sensitive ecosystems include riparian areas along Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) and Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River), as well as along other streams and watercourses.

Potentially contaminated sites include sites that were previously used for light industry such as vehicle repair and fuel storage. These sites may have been exposed to a variety of potentially harmful materials including fuels, oils, paints, batteries, coolants, household waste, and metals. Site remediation work will likely be needed before any development can commence.

Large areas of the Mount Currie Village are situated on Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River) Floodplain and Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) Alluvial Fan. Flood construction levels need to be established and should guide all developments in these areas that are susceptible to flooding.

In addition, fee simple parcels are subject to SLRD zoning and the BC Agricultural Land Reserve policy.

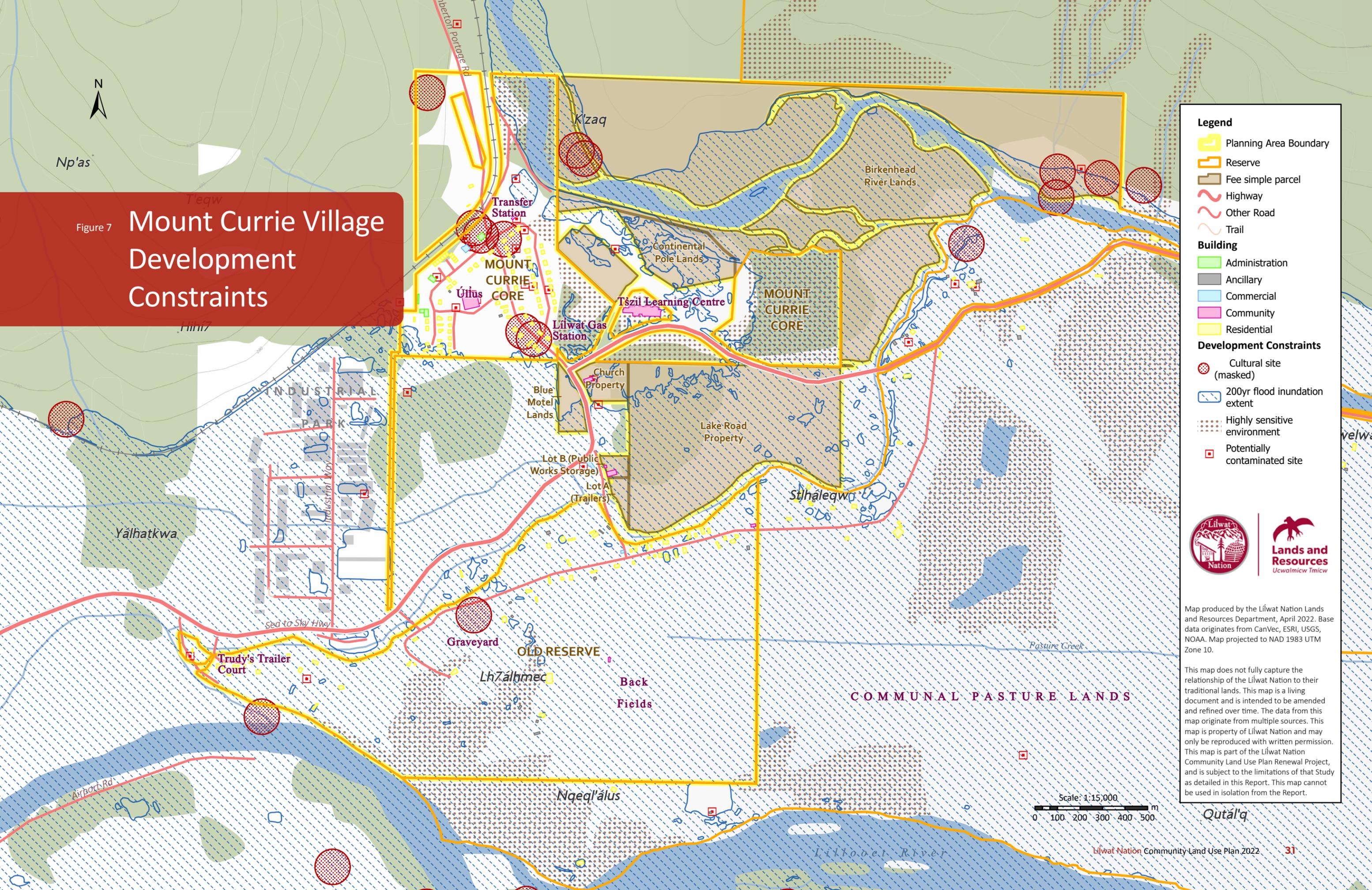
2022 Land Use Designations

The Mount Currie Village has Agriculture, Community, Core Village, Ntákmén, Recreation, Homestead, and Neighbourhood land use designations. Neighbourhood accounts for the greatest land area on Mount Currie Core (IR No. 10) and Homestead accounts for the largest land area on the Old Reserve (IR No. 1).



Figure 7

Mount Currie Village Development Constraints



- Legend**
- Planning Area Boundary
 - Reserve
 - Fee simple parcel
 - Highway
 - Other Road
 - Trail
- Building**
- Administration
 - Ancillary
 - Commercial
 - Community
 - Residential
- Development Constraints**
- Cultural site (masked)
 - 200yr flood inundation extent
 - Highly sensitive environment
 - Potentially contaminated site



Map produced by the Lilwat Nation Lands and Resources Department, April 2022. Base data originates from CanVec, ESRI, USGS, NOAA. Map projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10.

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Scale: 1:15,000
0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Qutál'q



Np'as

Figure 8

Mount Currie Village Land Use Designations

Tegw

Hihí7

Yálhatkwa

INDUSTRIAL PARK

Sea to Sky Hwy

Trudy's Trailer Court

Graveyard

OLD RESERVE

Lh7álmec

Back Fields

Nqeql'álus

Stlháleqw

Lillooet River

Legend

- Planning Area Boundary
- Reserve
- Fee simple parcel
- Highway
- Other Road
- Trail

Building

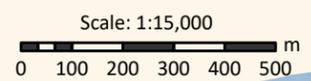
- Administration
- Ancillary
- Commercial
- Community
- Residential

Land Use Designations

- Agriculture
- Community
- Core Village
- Ntákmen
- Recreation
- Homestead
- Neighbourhood

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5.3 Lillooet Lake Road

Current Land Use

The Lillooet Lake Road Planning Area (referred to as “Lillooet Lake Road PA”) includes the Lake Road (IR No. 3) and Pasture Lands (IR No. 8). Situated on 759.12ha of land, the Lillooet Lake Road PA is home to approximately 13% of Lílwat Nation’s on-reserve population. Houses are located on large agricultural lots and many citizens who live in the area undertake subsistence agricultural activities on their lots.

The Lillooet Lake Road PA is situated on a floodplain and is bordered to the south by Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River), to the north and east by Qwalímak (Birkenhead River), and to the west by Mount Currie Village. Most residential lots have direct access to Lillooet Lake Road, which runs alongside Qwalímak (Birkenhead River). Land in the area is fertile and well suited for agriculture.

Housing

The Lillooet Lake Road PA has 107 (19%) of the 562 housing units in the community. Most of the units were built in the last 30 years and about half are single-family detached houses. Most lots are large lots occupied by larger, single-family detached houses. There are also several mobile homes. Future residential development on the Lillooet Lake Road PA will remain rural in nature—characterized by large lots and a lower level of service—primarily due to the high risk of flooding and the need to preserve the fertile agriculture land.

Cultural Sites

Lílwat Place is a community facility that sits on an 18.2ha parcel of land at the eastern end of Lillooet Lake Road. The facility is managed by the School Board and is generally used as for cultural ceremonies, traditional activities, and cultural education.

Morgan’s Garden is a 103.2ha parcel of land that is an important medicinal and traditional plant gathering area. The parcel is situated just south of Qwalímak Nlepcáalten (the community farm) and extends down to Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River).

Recreation Facilities

The Lílwat Nation Rodeo Grounds are located at the eastern end of Lillooet Lake Road, near Lílwat Place. The site is a community facility and is managed by the Lílwat Nation Rodeo Club. The Rodeo Club organizes and coordinates rodeo events and fundraising activities for these events. They are responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the Rodeo Grounds in partnership with the Lílwat Nation.

Environmental Features

Environmental features on the Lillooet Lake Road PA include Pasture Creek, Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River), and riparian areas. Pasture Creek flows from the Old Reserve (IR No. 1) through the Pasture Lands (IR No. 8) and into Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) northwest of the intersection of Seymour Road and Lillooet Lake Road. The creek drains agricultural lands that would otherwise become waterlogged and is also an important habitat for sockeye, chinook, and coho salmon, and steelhead and rainbow trout.

Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River) runs along the southern boundary of the Lillooet Lake Road PA, and Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) runs along the northern boundary. The network of riparian areas on the Lillooet Lake Road PA is important for water filtration, riverbank stabilization, and are also transitional ecosystems that provide valuable wildlife habitat.

Agriculture

The Lillooet Lake Road PA encompasses two primary agricultural land parcels, the communal pasture lands and Qwalímak Nlepcáalten. These land parcels are situated on the floodplain and are susceptible to flooding and other issues associated with a high-water table (e.g., prone to being waterlogged). However, the land is also known to be fertile, with immense potential for agriculture crop production.

The communal pasture lands is a 202.3ha plot that is primarily used as communal pasture for cattle and horses. There is concern that non-farm development is encroaching onto the pasture lands and reducing the capability of the farmland. Clearly defined

allowable uses of the communal pasture lands (i.e., in a zoning policy) would protect these lands and ensure they remain viable agricultural lands.

Qwalímak Nlepcáalten, the community farm project, was launched in 2017 and is located at the Xetólacw school fields parcel along Lillooet Lake Road. In 2019, funding for the project was provided through the Rural Dividend Fund and included money for a full-time agriculture manager, operational expenses, and farm related infrastructure development over a two-year period. Through the farm, Lílwat Nation produces high-quality organic crops that are shared and consumed within the community.

Infrastructure

Drinking water for homes within the Lillooet Lake Road PA is sourced from a well located in Mount Currie Village. The water system extends along Lillooet Lake Road and along Seymour Road. Water is gravity fed to supply areas at the far easterly end of Lillooet Lake Road. This gravity-fed system has water pressure and supply limitations that should be considered when considering or approving residential, agricultural, or commercial developments that would be reliant on Nation-supplied water.

A sewage treatment facility is located just northeast of the Rodeo Drive and River Road junction, at the southern end of the Lillooet Lake Road PA. The facility consists of two aerated lagoons that service the Mount Currie Village. This is one of two sewage treatment facilities operated by Lílwat Nation—the other is located on the Xetólacw Hillside (IR No. 7).

There is 7.6 km of dike infrastructure that runs along the southern boundary of the Lillooet Lake Road PA, parallel to Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River), however this infrastructure does not meet established dike standards.

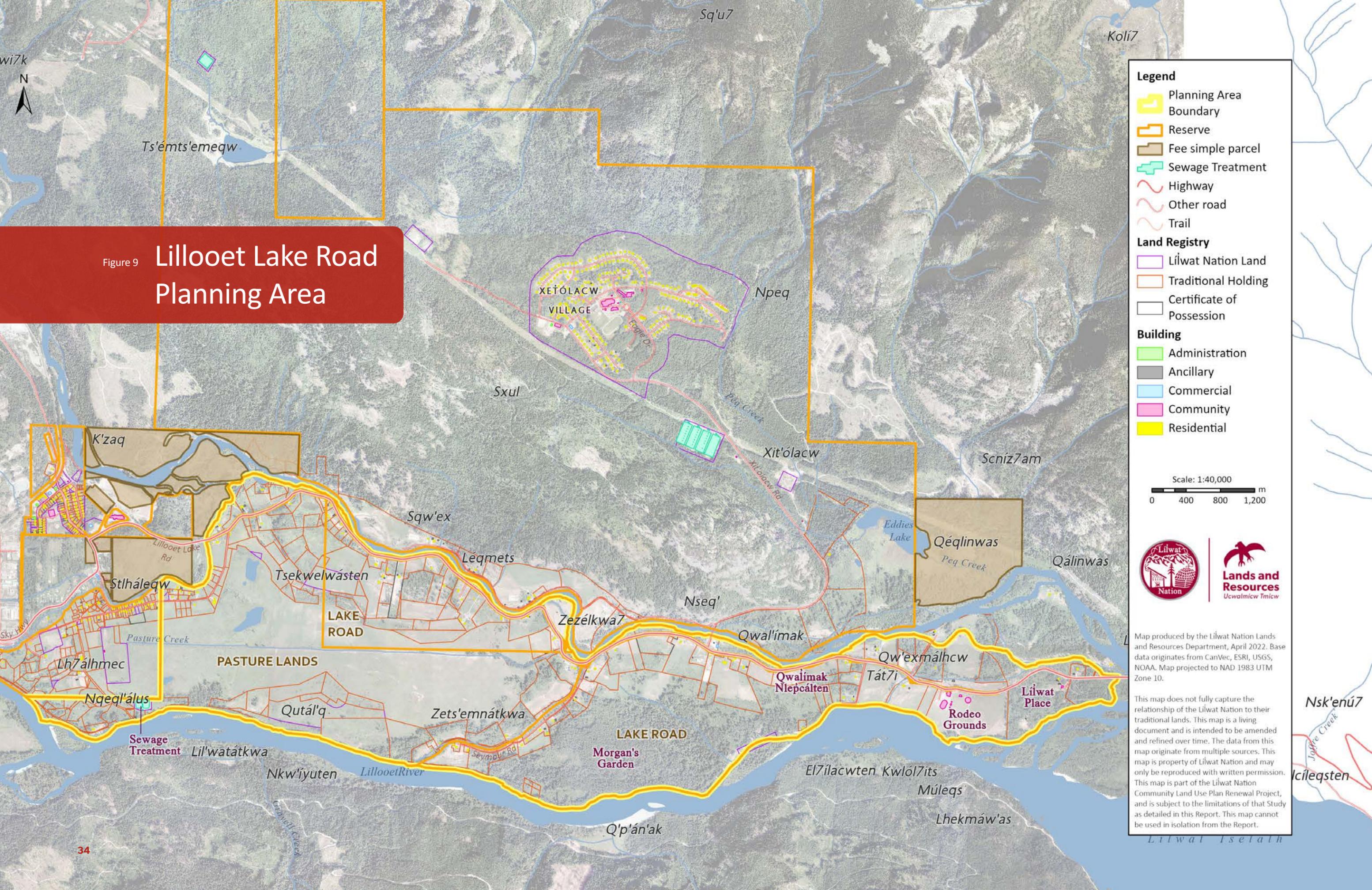


Figure 9 Lillooet Lake Road Planning Area

- Legend**
- Planning Area Boundary
 - Reserve
 - Fee simple parcel
 - Sewage Treatment
 - Highway
 - Other road
 - Trail
- Land Registry**
- Lilwat Nation Land
 - Traditional Holding
 - Certificate of Possession
- Building**
- Administration
 - Ancillary
 - Commercial
 - Community
 - Residential

Scale: 1:40,000
 0 400 800 1,200 m



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Future Land Use

Vision for the Lillooet Lake Road PA

The Lillooet Lake Road PA maintains its rural and agriculture value with low density housing and the preservation of both the quality and quantity of agricultural land.

Guiding principles include:

- Strongly encouraging farming and agricultural development;
- Supporting development of single family detached homes, with proper flood mitigation infrastructure;
- Supporting the development of multi-family homes with proper flood mitigation infrastructure; and
- Encouraging and supporting cultural ceremonies, traditional activities, and knowledge transfer programs at Lílwat Place.

Development Opportunities

The Lillooet Lake Road PA is located on a fertile floodplain and has immense potential for agricultural production. The Lílwat Nation Agriculture Strategy suggested strategies that could advance economic independence and food-security goals. Qwalímak Nlepcánten, the community farm project, is an outcome of the agriculture strategy and is widely celebrated. Plans are in place to further improve farm production, address farmland degradation issues, and use the farm as a tool to build agricultural capacity.

Development Constraints

The primary factors that constrain development on the Lillooet Lake Road PA are sensitive ecosystems, the flood hazard zone (i.e., the 200-year flood inundation area), and potential site contamination. Sensitive environmental areas are primarily riparian areas along Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) and Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River), as well as along other watercourses and wetlands.

The entire Lillooet Lake Road PA is located within the 200-year flood inundation area (see Figure 10) between Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River) and Qwalímak (Birkenhead River). These rivers pose significant flood risk annually due to precipitation and snowmelt. The construction of buildings (e.g., houses) in the area requires flood mitigation infrastructure—such as raised house pads and septic systems—to ensure that houses and infrastructure are above the flood construction level (FCL). The FCL is the minimum level required for constructing a unit at a certain point on floodplain. The FCL is established to ensure that houses and infrastructure will be above the water level during extreme flood events.

Ten potentially contaminated sites are located on the Lillooet Lake Road PA. These sites include locations that were previously used for light industry such as vehicle repair and fuel storage. The sites may have been exposed to a variety of potentially harmful materials including fuels, oils, paints, batteries, coolants, household waste, and metals, and likely requires remediation work before any development can commence.

2022 Land Use Designations

The Lillooet Lake Road PA has Agriculture, Community, Kúłtsań, Ntákmén, Homestead, and Neighbourhood land use designations. Homestead accounts for the largest land area and it is expected that this area will maintain its rural character well into the future. The Lillooet Lake Road PA also has an extensive area that is allocated for agriculture which is in line with the Lílwat Nation's aspiration to preserve the agricultural land base.

Lílwat Tmicw Sqwéqweł: Gatherings

BY LEX JOSEPH

There are several types of important gatherings that Lílwat7úl have held in the community throughout the past. These gatherings are continued today, some with modifications.

The funerary gathering is a 4-day gathering in support of family who are sending loved ones on their final journey to the other side. The formal gathering begins when the body of the deceased arrives; before this arrival no fire is set, no food is consumed, and children are to be quiet, left to older children to look after. At mealtime, the men and boys were brought into the hall and all seated at the same time. Once the meal was finished all the men and boys rose at the same time and exited the hall so that the women could come into eat. The children were fed at the private home of George Williams. For those who witnessed this sight it was immaculate and grand. Other homes were also utilized in feeding those mourning; Baptiste Ritchie and Victor Frank opened their homes in this regard.

When a person dies the whole village is on notice. Food needs to be cooked. To help in this regard men will rise early and go on the hunt. A known deer crossing is visited in the early morning. Cousins often go out together in support of their loved ones. At times a cow is donated. When this occurs lots of work is needed before the meat can be delivered.

Naming can begin at several formal gatherings, such as at funeral last meals. However, a special gathering for that purpose can also be proposed and held in public.

Political gatherings were a time to consider consensus; these gatherings often bring to the fore unsettled claims, hardship, inconsistencies, and undecided groups, and formulations of ideologies. The Chief received no pay, but still commanded respect which was eagerly forthcoming.



Figure 10 Lillooet Lake Road Development Constraints

Legend

- Planning Area Boundary
- Reserve
- Fee simple parcel
- Sewage Treatment
- Highway
- Other Road
- Trail

Building

- Administration
- Ancillary
- Commercial
- Community
- Residential

Development Constraints

- Cultural site (masked)
- 200yr flood inundation extent
- Highly sensitive environment
- Potentially contaminated site

Lilwat Nation

Lands and Resources
Ucwalmicw Tmicw

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Scale: 1:40,000
0 400 800 1,200 m

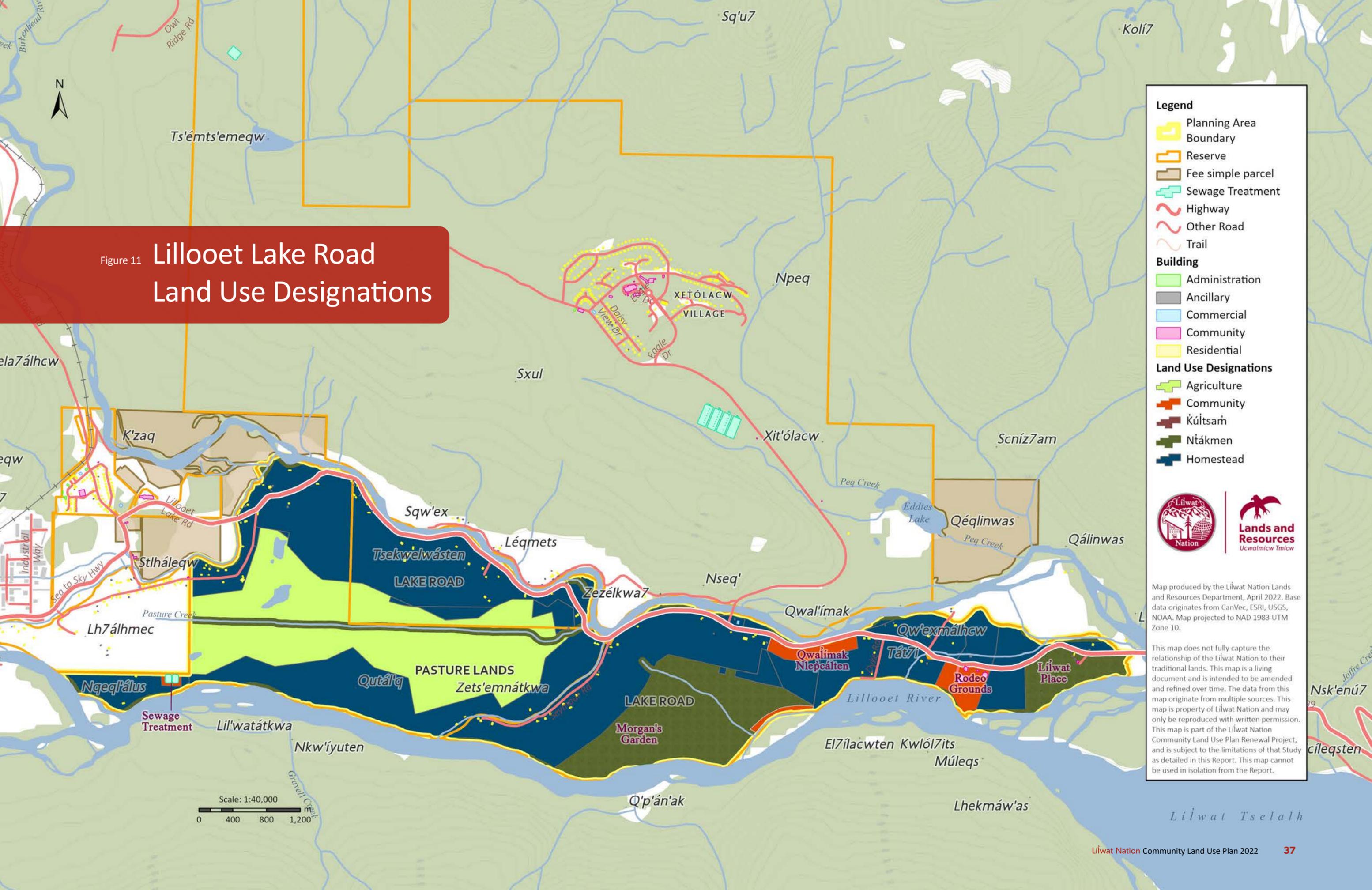


Figure 11 Lillooet Lake Road Land Use Designations

Legend

- Planning Area Boundary
- Reserve
- Fee simple parcel
- Sewage Treatment
- Highway
- Other Road
- Trail

Building

- Administration
- Ancillary
- Commercial
- Community
- Residential

Land Use Designations

- Agriculture
- Community
- K'úłtsam
- Ntákmén
- Homestead




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Scale: 1:40,000
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5.4 Xetólacw Village

Current Land Use

The Xetólacw Village Planning Area (referred to as “Xetólacw Village”) is in the central portion of the Xetólacw Hillside (IR No. 6). The Xetólacw Village was planned and developed in the 1980s and was strategically placed at its current location to minimize the risk of flooding caused by Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) and Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River).

Situated on 122.06ha of land, Xetólacw Village is the community’s residential core and is home to approximately 50% of Lílwat Nation’s population living on Lílwat Tmicw. The Elders’ Complex, fire hall, Xetólacw Community School, Tsípun Supermarket, Youth Centre and recreational facilities are located here.

Xetólacw Village is situated at the southern base of Lílwat Mountain below the steep slopes of Cassiope and Saxifrage Peaks. It is bordered to the south by a low-lying ridge—called Sxul—and is surrounded by the extensive forested area of the Xetólacw Hillside (IR No. 6). Xit’olacw Road provides vehicular access to the community and connects directly to Lillooet Lake Road. There is an alternative access road from the Owl Ridge community north of Mount Currie Village, but it is unpaved and has some steep sections.

Housing

Xetólacw Village has 292 (52%) of the 562 housing units in the community, of which half are single-detached units. Most of the homes were developed in the early 1980s and consist of a mix of single-family detached units, townhouses, rowhouses, and duplexes. Over the last 6 years, 11 new duplex housing units were built as well as one 6-unit row house. There are 250 serviced lots of which 28 (11%) are undeveloped. The school teacherage is also located in the village.

Future housing development in the village will focus on infilling the 28 available serviced lots. New Lílwat Nation-managed homes will comprise of multifamily or duplex homes to maximize the housing stock and increase density. Xetólacw Village will continue to be the focus for creative approaches to housing initiatives. One of these initiatives involves a partnership between Lílwat Nation

and a local construction company called Murphy Construction Ltd. The partnership includes a hiring protocol and apprenticeship program for Lílwat Nation citizens. Another benefit of the program is that all units are built to meet high quality and energy efficient building standards.

Xetólacw Community School

The Xetólacw Community School is a pre-K to grade 12 facility that has approximate 240 students. Located on Eagle Drive, the school provides a unique learning experience that is guided by Ntákmén (Our Way) in delivering its education programs. These programs include Ucwalmícwts Immersion education for children pre-K to Grade 7 and cultural Super Courses for high school students.

Lílwat Health and Healing Centre

The Lílwat Health and Healing Centre houses four departments: Community Health, Home and Community Care, Maternal and Child Health, and Traditional Healing. Staff at the centre deliver a wide range of health services to the community, including diabetes prevention, community health, chronic condition management, home and community care, sexual health, maternal and child health, men’s health, and mental wellness and addictions programs. The facility is located on Black Bear Road in a new 730 square metre building that was completed in 2020.

Infrastructure

Xetólacw Village has a composting, recycling, and solid waste transfer depot that provides recycling and garbage management services to the community. The facility is located along Xit’olacw Road across from the Tsípun Supermarket and replaced the landfill which was closed in 2012. There is on-site staff to monitor and operate the facility. The community’s only firehall, Firehall Number 2, is located on IR No. 6. The firehall is equipped with a pumper truck and is serviced by 20 volunteer firefighters. Work is currently underway to secure funding for a new Fire Hall Number 1 in the Mount Currie Village.

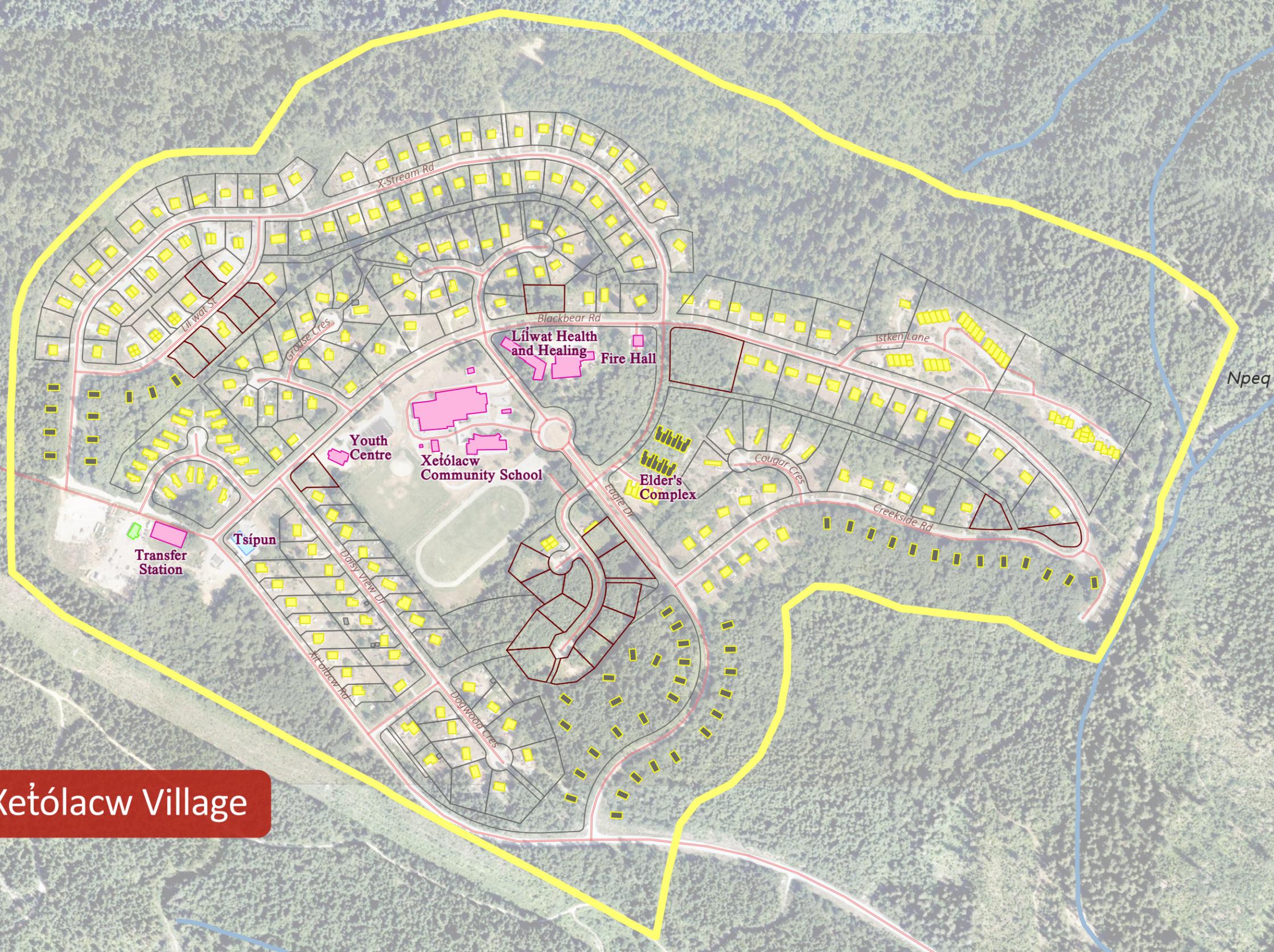
The Lílwat Nation’s public works yard, ‘bus barn’ and Lílwat Forestry Ventures’ maintenance and service yard are located adjacent to the recycling facility. These facilities are used to store heavy equipment and vehicles that belong to these organizations.

Xetólacw Village is serviced by its own community water system, which is supplied by two groundwater wells located near Npeq (Peq Creek). A third drinking water well was dug in 2020 and work is underway to have it integrated into the Xetólacw water system by 2023.

The Xetólacw Village wastewater system consists of individual septic tanks and a communal sewer system. Some homes and buildings are serviced by their own dedicated septic tank with an effluent disposal system that disperses effluent to the ground. The communal sewage system septic fields are located just south of Xetólacw Village along the Xit’olacw Road, within the Xetólacw Hillside Planning Area.

Commercial Development

The Tsípun Grocery Store is located centrally within Xetólacw Village, near the intersection of Xit’olacw Road and Black Bear Road. The store employs Lílwat Nation citizens and is run by Lílwat Retail Operations. This is the only grocery store in the entire community.



Legend

- Planning Area Boundary
- Surveyed Lot
- Serviced Vacant Lot
- Highway
- Other road
- Trail

Building

- Administration
- Ancillary
- Commercial
- Community
- Residential
- Future Residential

Scale: 1:9,000

0 50 100 200 300 m




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Figure 12 **Xetólacw Village**

Future Land Use

Vision for the Xetólacw Village

Xetólacw Village is the growth centre of Lílwat Nation with medium-density housing opportunities and commercial and recreational spaces. It is safe and walkable and designed with healthy living in mind

Guiding principles for Xetólacw Village include:

- Strongly encouraging the development of recreational spaces with supporting infrastructure to create safe places to play;
- Strongly encouraging medium-density residential development;
- Supporting the development of commercial areas where Lílwat Nation citizens can operate their own businesses; and
- Creating opportunities for housing development in the south end of the neighbourhood.

Development Opportunities

Xetólacw Village is a priority location for new housing developments as there are vacant lots with water and sewer infrastructure, and because it is located away from the floodplain. New Lílwat Nation-managed homes in Xetólacw will comprise of multifamily or duplex homes to maximize the use of residential lands, increase density in the neighbourhood, and allow Lílwat Nation to access BC Housing funding that is geared towards multi-family units. Lílwat Nation has also signed on to become a member of the First Nation Market Housing Fund, which will allow citizens to have a greater ability to build their own homes on reserve lands. With this, there may be opportunities for citizens to build their own single-family homes in Xetólacw Village.

Development Constraints

The proximity of Xetólacw to the steep slopes of Lílwat Mountain and the flanks of the Cassiope and Saxifrage Peaks make the neighbourhood susceptible to rockfall and debris flow. A geological hazard assessment was undertaken in 2017 and concluded that the risk of these events to the current and proposed developments is low. Nonetheless, the community is cautious about undertaking development in some areas along the foothills; the north end of the village will not be developed due to rockfall and landslide hazard.

Concern has been expressed by the community about the impact of increasing density on sewer and water systems, as well as the potential for overcrowding in housing units. However, it has been determined that the sewer and water systems do have the capacity to handle the growing community. Concerns around overcrowding stem from the fact that defining public spaces, creating additional green spaces, and landscaping have been neglected in the past, as well as poor experiences with multifamily units. Mitigating the impacts of growth and addressing this community concern will continue to be a priority moving forward. To address this, Lílwat Nation plans to focus future development on both housing and previously neglected public spaces, such as parks and recreational spaces, to improve community wellbeing and the quality of life of citizens who reside in the area.

2022 Land Use Designations

The Xetólacw Village has Community, Core Village, Kúítsaḥ, Ntákmén, Recreation, Natural Hazards Management, and Neighbourhood land use designations. Additional recreational areas were added to the 2022 Land Use Designations based on changes since the 2014 Community Land Use Plan. The land base allocated to the Core Village and Neighbourhood designations were maintained to support the vision for the Xetólacw Village.

Lílwat Tmicw Sqwéqweł: The Alarm

BY LEX JOSEPH

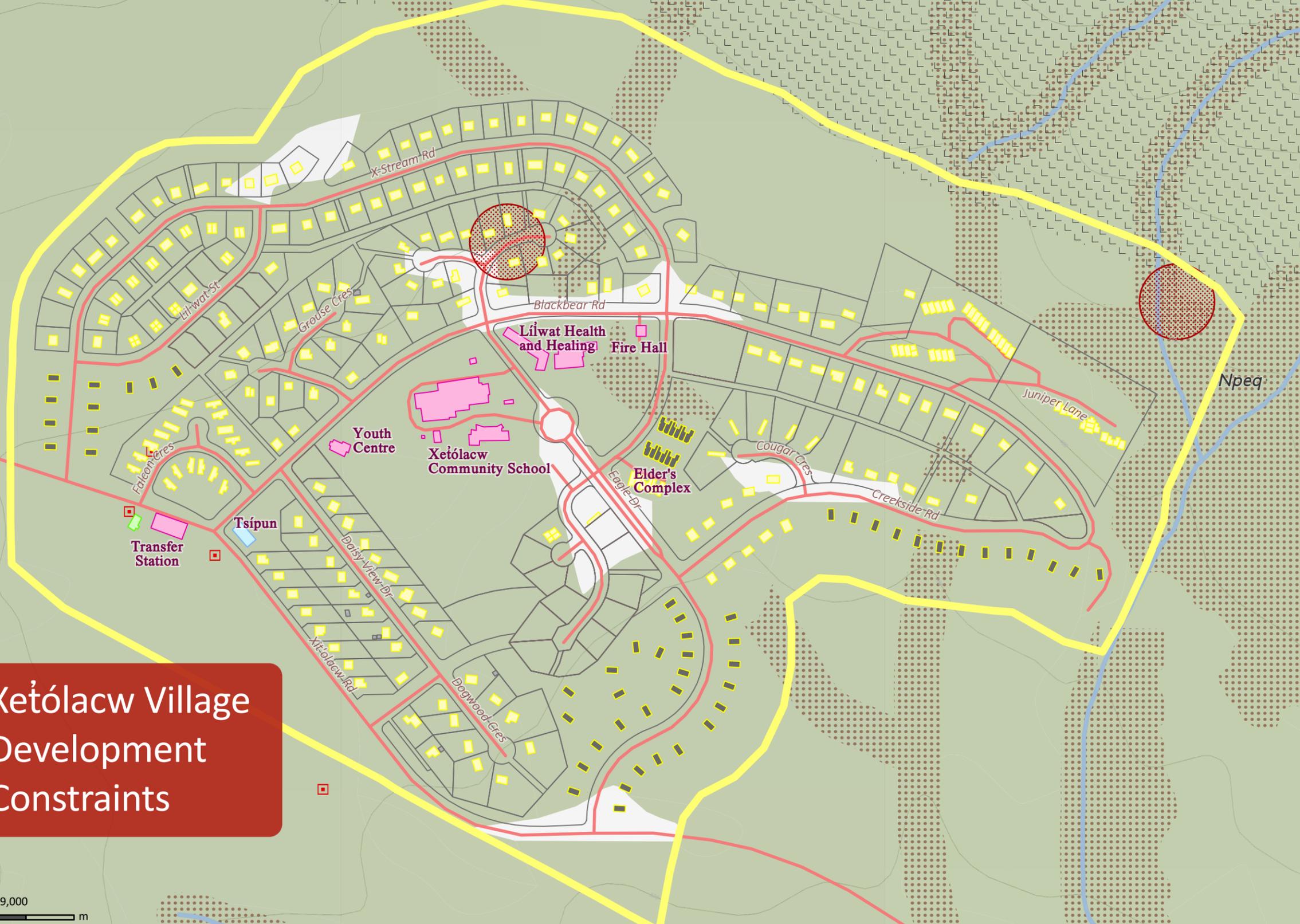
At the prodding of the Chief and Council at the time, the siren on the top of Jean Spetch's clothing store was employed as an alarm indicating a curfew at 9:00 pm. Watchmen would walk the street telling youth to go home; adults were not subject to this curfew. Before the siren was used, a man with a bugle indicated that it was time for youth to go home. The eeriest place for the watchmen to walk at night was behind the old elementary school even with a flashlight.

Once the gym was opened at Tszil, youth would attend drop-in activities and would go home at a reasonable hour. With an improving TV signal as well, there were fewer youth staying on the streets. Thus, the alarm was no longer needed and later decommissioned.



Figure 13 Xetólacw Village Development Constraints

Scale: 1:9,000
0 50 100 200 300 m



Legend

- Planning Area Boundary
- Surveyed Lot
- Serviced Vacant Lot
- Highway
- Other Road
- Trail

Building

- Administration
- Ancillary
- Commercial
- Community
- Residential
- Future Residential

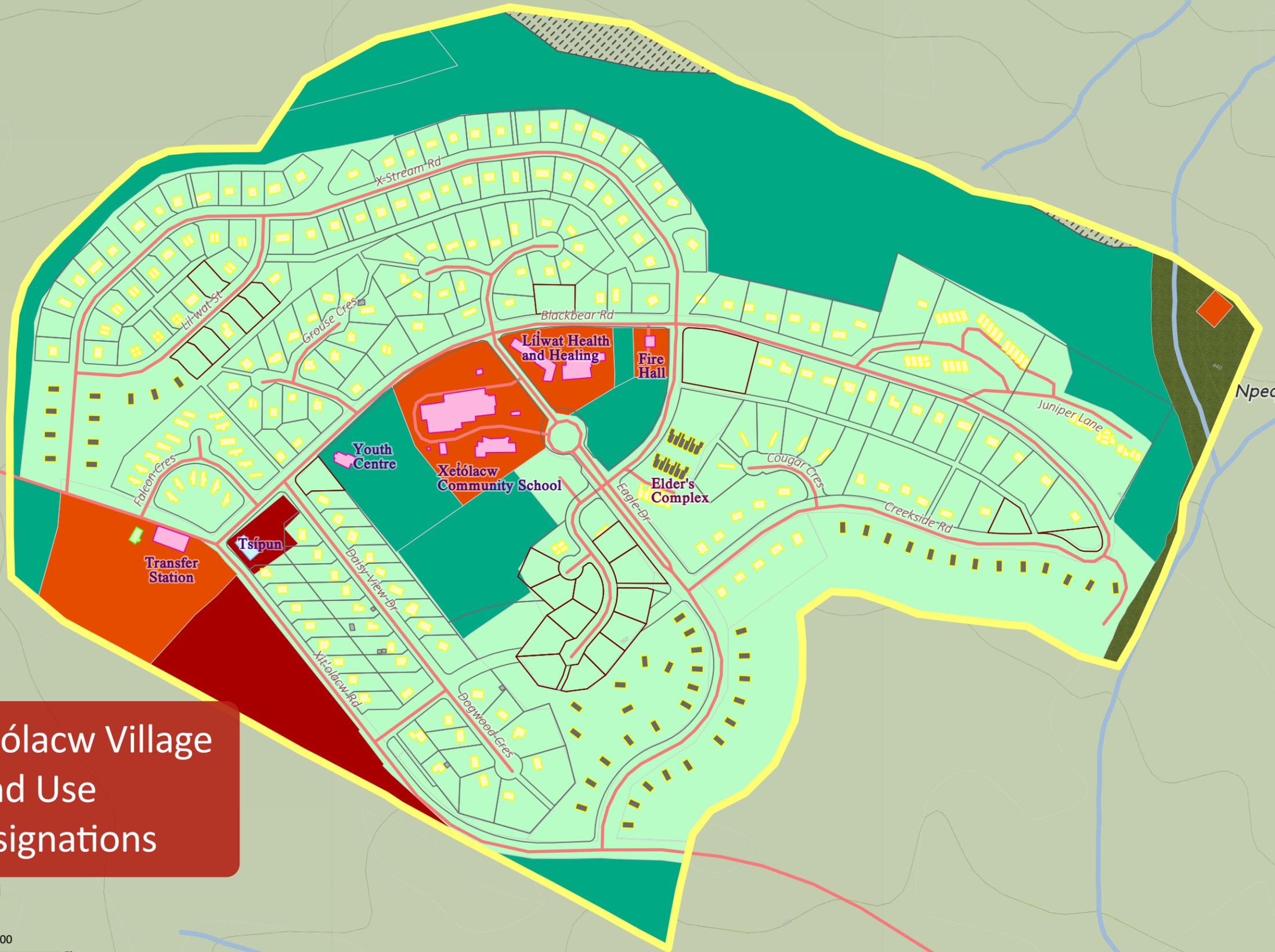
Development Constraints

- Cultural site (masked)
- Highly sensitive environment
- Steep Slope
- Potentially contaminated site




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- Legend**
- Planning Area Boundary
 - Surveyed Lot
 - Serviced Vacant Lot
 - Highway
 - Other Road
 - Trail
- Building**
- Administration
 - Ancillary
 - Commercial
 - Community
 - Residential
 - Future Residential
- Land Use Designations**
- Community
 - Core Village
 - Ntákmén
 - Recreation
 - Neighbourhood
 - Natural Hazards Management



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Figure 14 Xetólacw Village Land Use Designations



5.5 Xetólacw Hillside

Current Land Use

The Xetólacw Hillside Planning Area (referred to as “Xetólacw Hillside”) includes IR Nos. 6 and 7 and the fee simple parcel referred to as the Eddies Lake Lands (DL 4101 Lillooet). The area is mountainous and is predominantly covered in forest vegetation. Xetólacw Village is located within the Xetólacw Hillside but is a separate Planning Area (see Section 5.4 Xetólacw Village).

The Xetólacw Hillside is bordered to the north by Lílwat Mountain and to the south by Qwalímak (Birkenhead River). Npeq (Peq Creek) flows from Cassiope Peak basin into Eddies Lake—a small lake on the easterly edge of Xetólacw Hillside. Npeq (Peq Creek) used to be prone to overflowing its banks and causing damage to public infrastructure facilities, including roads and water mains. However, Lílwat Nation funded a drainage management project to stabilize the creek bed and ensure the creek’s drainage pattern is maintained.

Housing

There is a small residential area located on the north bank of Qwalímak (Birkenhead River), at the far southerly section of the Xetólacw Hillside. This area consists of cleared ranch land with larger, single family detached homes along the river front.

Cultural Sites

Lílwat Nation has identified, mapped, and protected cultural areas throughout the Xetólacw Hillside. An area at the southeast end of Sxul Ridge has been set aside as a Ntákmen area due to its high concentration of archaeological sites, rock paintings, s7ístken (pit houses), and culturally modified trees (CMTs). Sxul Ridge is also used for hunting and for harvesting medicinal and cultural plants. Other areas just north of Sxul Ridge are used for mushroom harvesting and gathering firewood.

Community Use

The Xetólacw Hillside is well used by the community in a variety of ways. The entire area is used for food and herb gathering. Wood cutters, boxwood harvesters, and mushroom pickers frequent the area for commercial purposes. There are also ceremony areas, a shooting area, and hunting for bear, deer, and grouse.

Old logging roads in the area are used by community for dog walking, hiking, and running. Organized and unorganized groups of four-wheel drive frequently use the road system in the area. Additionally, there are foot trails and quad trails in the area though these have not yet been inventoried or mapped by Lílwat Nation. In the winter, people enjoy skating on the frozen lakes.

Infrastructure

Lílwat Nation closed its landfill in 2012 and opened a recycling and waste transfer facility along Xit’olacw Road. The old landfill was located approximately one kilometre west of Xetólacw Village, within Xetólacw Hillside along the Tšémtšemeqw (Mud Lake) access road.

The Xetólacw Village wastewater system septic fields are located just south of Xetólacw Village along Xit’olacw Road while a sewage disposal facility is located approximately two kilometres west of Xetólacw Village along the Tšémtšemeqw (Mud Lake) access road. This site is continually monitored for potential contamination to ground water and to ensure that operations are environmentally safe. Currently, the system has the capacity to accommodate additional demand if needed and upgrades have been proposed to improve the system’s performance and capacity. There is also space for an additional bank of disposal fields if required.

Forestry Resources and Timber Harvesting

Timber harvesting has been the dominant economic development activity within the Xetólacw Hillside. Forest harvesting operations are focused on some of the heavily forested Douglas-fir and western hemlock forest stands. In total there are 32.16ha of forestry cut blocks and 3.08ha of forestry reserves. Lílwat Forestry Ventures oversaw four harvesting operations on the Xetólacw Hillside between 2016 and 2018. The 2016 harvesting operation included a training component for six Lílwat Nation citizens.

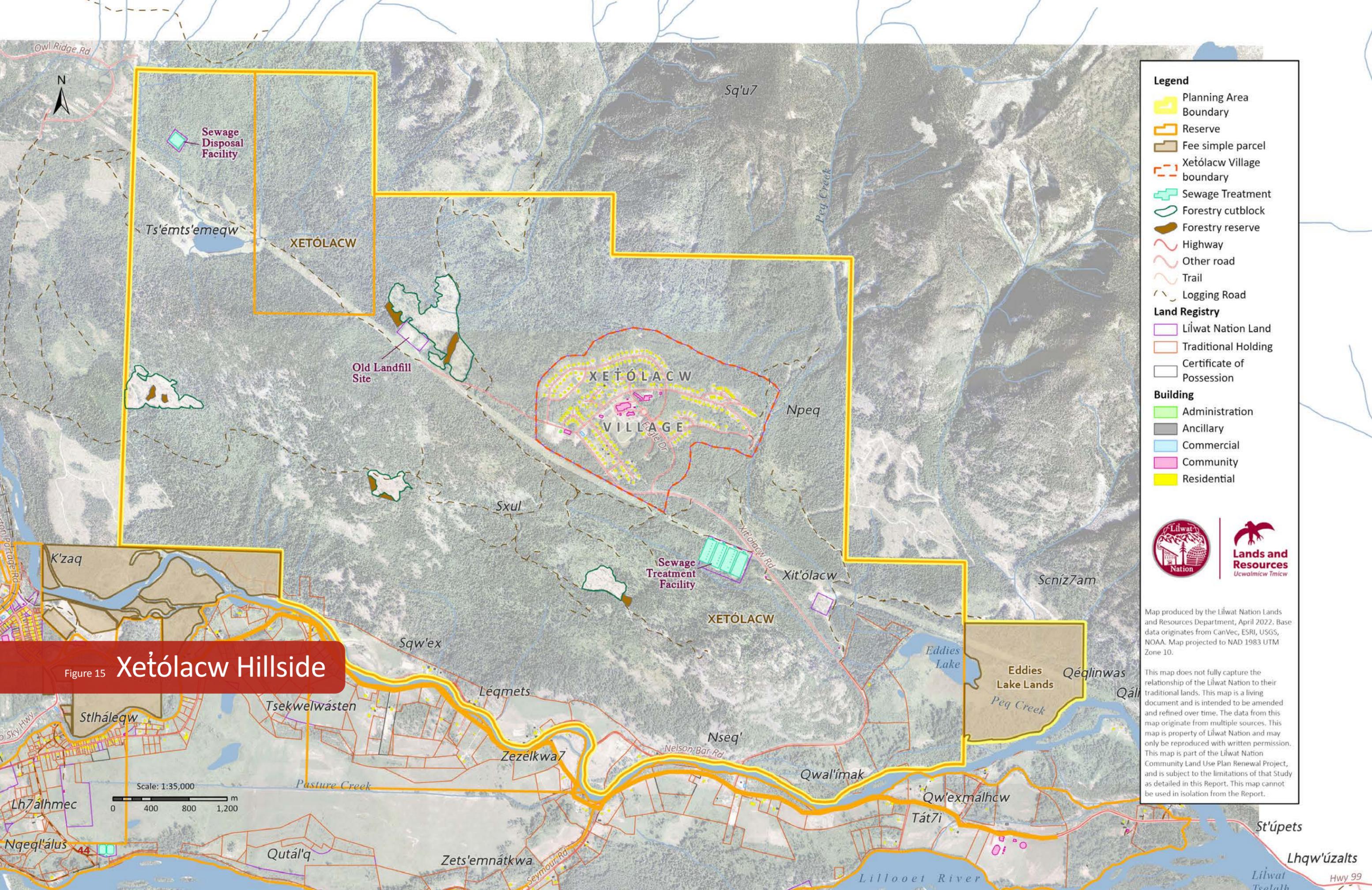
Botanical resource surveys have been completed on an ongoing basis since 2015. Every time a harvest block is planned by Lílwat Forestry Ventures, a botanical survey is completed in the proposed harvest area. In 2018, a botanical survey focused on four harvest blocks was completed within Xetólacw Hillside, providing information on plant species abundance, the impacts of timber harvest operations, and the efficacy of forest management plans that have been undertaken.

In 2017, a LiDAR based forest analysis study was completed, which involved a complete assessment of the forested area of Xetólacw Hillside and provided information on tree height and density, and slope angle. In 2018, this information was used to develop Long-Run Sustainable Yield (LRSY) and Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) profiles for forest management planning.

Lílwat Forestry Ventures carried out wildfire fuel management treatment operations in 2020 and 2021 and work planning is under for more fuel thinning operations on the Xetólacw Hillside. The Lílwat Nation Community Wildfire Protection Plan provides guidance on where fuel management treatment prescriptions should be done.

Xetólacw Hillside Fee Simple Parcel

The Eddies Lake Lands (DL 4101 Lillooet) are located on the east side of Eddies Lake. This land encompasses environmentally sensitive habitat around the lake and has been designated as a Ntákmen area.



- Legend**
- Planning Area Boundary
 - Reserve
 - Fee simple parcel
 - Xetólacw Village boundary
 - Sewage Treatment
 - Forestry cutblock
 - Forestry reserve
 - Highway
 - Other road
 - Trail
 - Logging Road
- Land Registry**
- Lilwat Nation Land
 - Traditional Holding
 - Certificate of Possession
- Building**
- Administration
 - Ancillary
 - Commercial
 - Community
 - Residential



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Figure 15 Xetólacw Hillside

Scale: 1:35,000
0 400 800 1,200 m

Future Land Use

Vision for the Xeťólacw Hillside

Xeťólacw Hillside is carefully managed so that cultural and environmental values are protected while timber values are concurrently harnessed.

Guiding principles include:

- Strongly discouraging any activity in the rockfall hazard area,
- Encourage economic development activities with particular focus on timber harvesting,
- Preserve the vegetation in the rockfall hazard area,
- Protect mushroom picking areas,
- Develop infrastructure along Xit'olacw Road to enhance pedestrian safety, and
- Encourage trail development and supporting infrastructure, including signage.

Development Opportunities

The Xeťólacw Hillside has three primary development opportunities: housing, recreational developments, and forestry harvesting. Xeťólacw Hillside is located off the floodplain and portions of the area are suitable for residential development. One suitable area is located 2 km northwest of Xeťólacw Village along the Tśémtśemeqw (Mud Lake) access road. Another possible area is located south of the Xit'olacw Road on the northside of Sxul.

Xeťólacw Hillside also has immense potential for recreational development. The area has forests, natural scenery, and existing old forestry roads that make it suitable for trail development.

Additionally, the expansive forested areas within Xeťólacw Hillside have high-value timber resources. There are currently only 32.16ha of forestry cutblocks and 3.08ha of forestry reserves.

Development Constraints

The primary development constraint is rockfall hazard. The steep and unstable slopes in the northeastern section, immediately below Lílwat Mountain, are a designated rockfall hazard area and will be left undisturbed. Vegetation cover will be preserved on the slopes to reduce the risk of rockfall and debris flow events.

2022 Land Use Designations

The Xeťólacw Hillside is primarily designated as a Kúłtsaṁ area with several Nťákmen areas to protect cultural sites and environmental values. A new Neighbourhood area was allocated close to Tśémtśemeqw (Mud Lake) in keeping with the Lílwat Nation's vision to provide areas for land allotments. Land in this newly allocated area was converted from Kúłtsaṁ and is in an area that is away from the rockfall hazard zone.

Lílwat Tmicw Sqwéqweł: Winter Activities

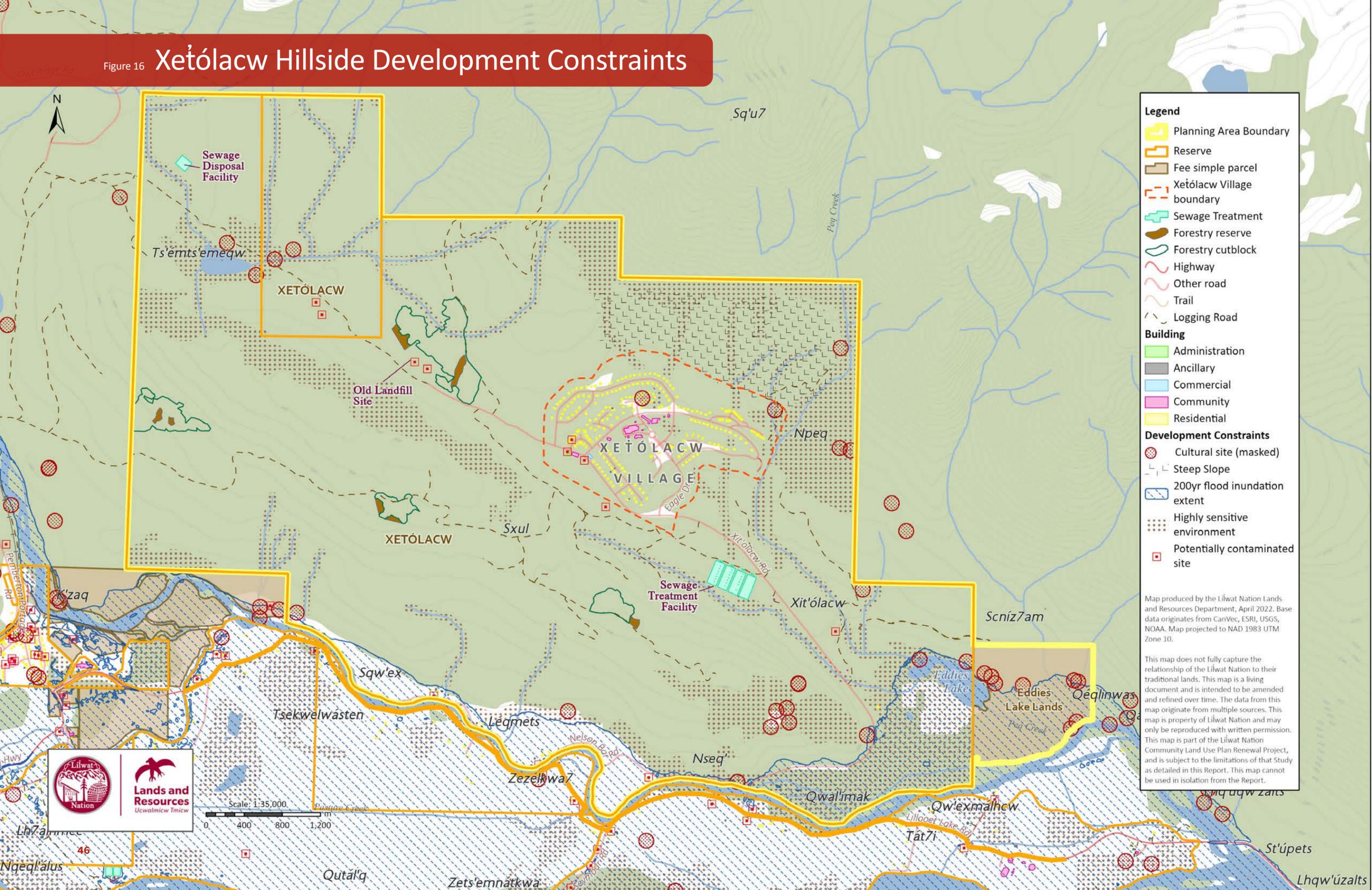
BY LEX JOSEPH

Popular winter activities included sledding, skating, building snow forts and attending activities at the Old Hall. Sledding was done on Queen's Hill, on a steep section just beyond the train tracks.

When the freeze came, it was time to look at the local swamp for crystal clear ice that formed. Long sections of ditches made by beaver activity allowed for extended skating. Skaters had to be careful that the ice wouldn't break. At the side of the swamp, people would build a fire for marshmallows and hot dogs.

Throughout the winter, the Old Hall was the centre of activity with bingos and basketball games. The floor was too small, so basketball games were played four to a side. When attempting to shoot the ball in the net, the ceiling was too low, and some shots hit the ceiling instead.

Figure 16 Xetólacw Hillside Development Constraints



Legend

- Planning Area Boundary
- Reserve
- Fee simple parcel
- Xetólacw Village boundary
- Sewage Treatment
- Forestry reserve
- Forestry cutblock
- Highway
- Other road
- Trail
- Logging Road

Building

- Administration
- Ancillary
- Commercial
- Community
- Residential

Development Constraints

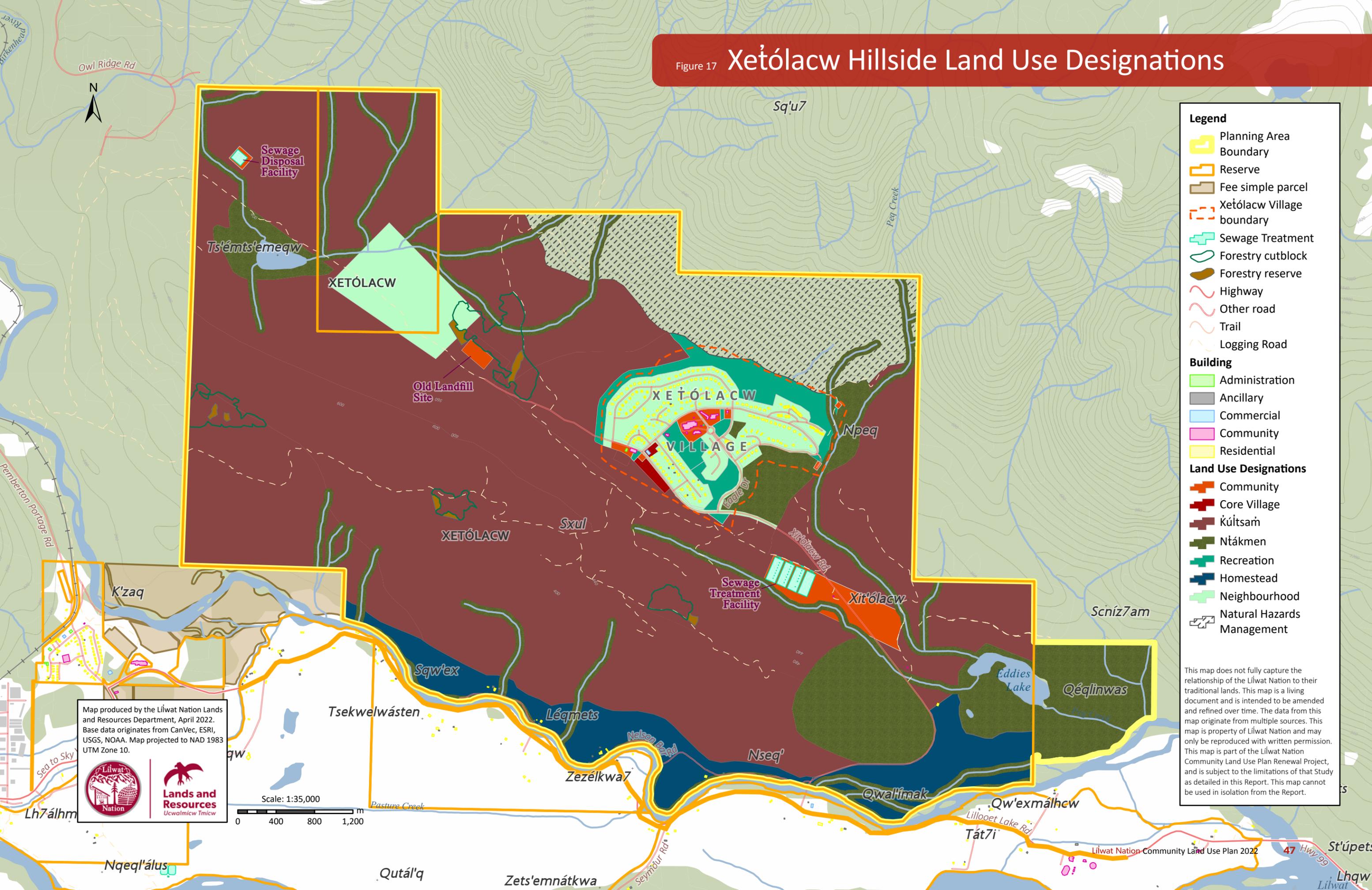
- Cultural site (masked)
- Steep Slope
- 200yr flood inundation extent
- Highly sensitive environment
- Potentially contaminated site

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Figure 17 Xetólacw Hillside Land Use Designations



Legend

- Planning Area Boundary
- Reserve
- Fee simple parcel
- Xetólacw Village boundary
- Sewage Treatment
- Forestry cutblock
- Forestry reserve
- Highway
- Other road
- Trail
- Logging Road

Building

- Administration
- Ancillary
- Commercial
- Community
- Residential

Land Use Designations

- Community
- Core Village
- Kúítsam
- Ntákmen
- Recreation
- Homestead
- Neighbourhood
- Natural Hazards Management

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Scale: 1:35,000
0 400 800 1,200 m

5.6 Kwétsa7

Current Land Use

The Kwétsa7 Planning Area (referred to as “Kwétsa7”) is located 2 kilometers west of Mount Currie Village between Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River) and Highway 99. Kwétsa7 encompasses 61.5ha of flat, valley bottom floodplain. Historically, the north section has been used as rural-residential farmland, 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 Pemberton Music Festival.

Kwétsa7 has minimal infrastructure; a well and pumphouse exist that serves six houses, but the piping system was not engineered and there are no records of drawings. Because of this, the system is not recognized on the Lílwat Nation’s Capital Asset Inventory with Indigenous Services Canada and Lílwat Nation has no ability to seek funding for repairs.

Housing

Kwétsa7 contains several large traditional holding lots. There are eight homes in this neighbourhood, spanning between 5 and 40 years old. All the homes are either single-family detached houses or mobile homes.

Future Land Use

Vision for Kwétsa7

The northern portion of Kwétsa7 is used for homestead purposes while the southern portion is reserved for agricultural use.

Guiding principles include:

- Supporting household subsistence agricultural use alongside residential development in the northern portion of Kwétsa7;
- Supporting agricultural land uses in the southern portion of Kwétsa7;
- Minimizing flood hazard risk in the southern portion of Kwétsa7 by refraining from constructing permanent high-cost infrastructure; and
- Utilizing the southern portion for flood control and supporting the incorporation of flood control measures in all land uses in the area.

Development Opportunities

The location of Kwétsa7 on the floodplain makes the southern portion unsuitable for permanent infrastructure development. This area is more suitable for agriculture (e.g., hay farming), flood management (i.e., as an overflow area), or for uses that do not require the installation of high-cost infrastructure (e.g., recreation-oriented development such as a campground). Lílwat Nation is in early phase of exploring options to develop flood mitigation/control structures for Kwétsa7 to reduce flood risk.

Development Constraints

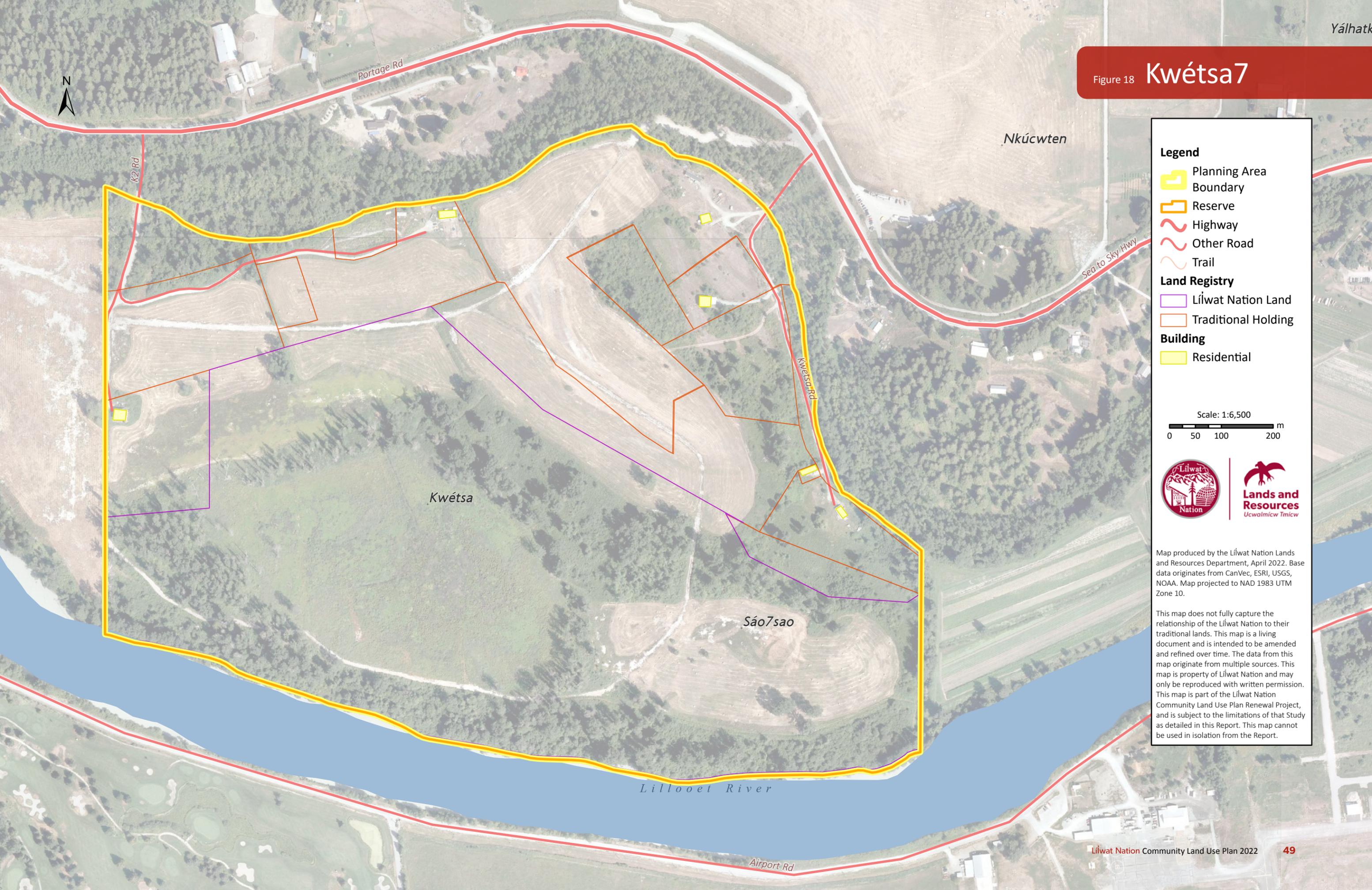
Kwétsa7 is situated on the northern bank of Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River) and is within the 200yr flood inundation area (see Figure 19). Flooding susceptibility should be a key consideration in all proposed development or activities, especially since there is currently no flood control infrastructure. The area is also known to have a high water table and is susceptible to waterlogged soil conditions.

2022 Land Use Designations

Kwétsa7 has Agriculture, Ntákmen, and Homestead land use designations. A portion of Kwétsa7 was converted from Agriculture to Homestead for the 2022 CLUP in order to set aside an area for future mixed-use (residential and agriculture uses) land allotments. Areas allocated as Ntákmen are primarily riparian areas on the south side of Kwétsa7 along Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River).



Figure 18 Kwétsa7



Legend

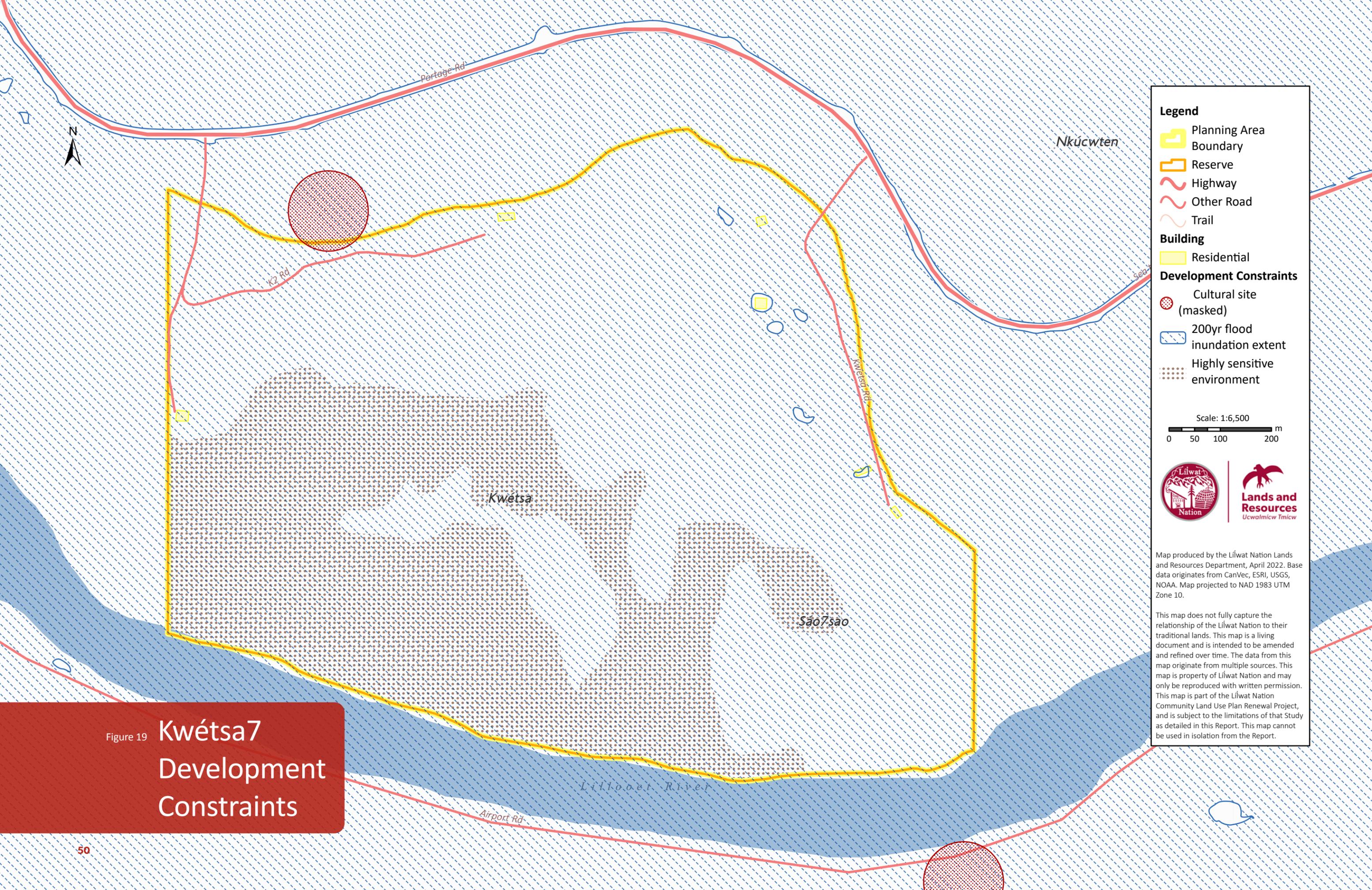
-  Planning Area Boundary
-  Reserve
-  Highway
-  Other Road
-  Trail
- Land Registry**
-  Lilwat Nation Land
-  Traditional Holding
- Building**
-  Residential

Scale: 1:6,500
 0 50 100 200 m



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- Legend**
- Planning Area Boundary
 - Reserve
 - Highway
 - Other Road
 - Trail
- Building**
- Residential
- Development Constraints**
- Cultural site (masked)
 - 200yr flood inundation extent
 - Highly sensitive environment

Scale: 1:6,500
 0 50 100 200 m

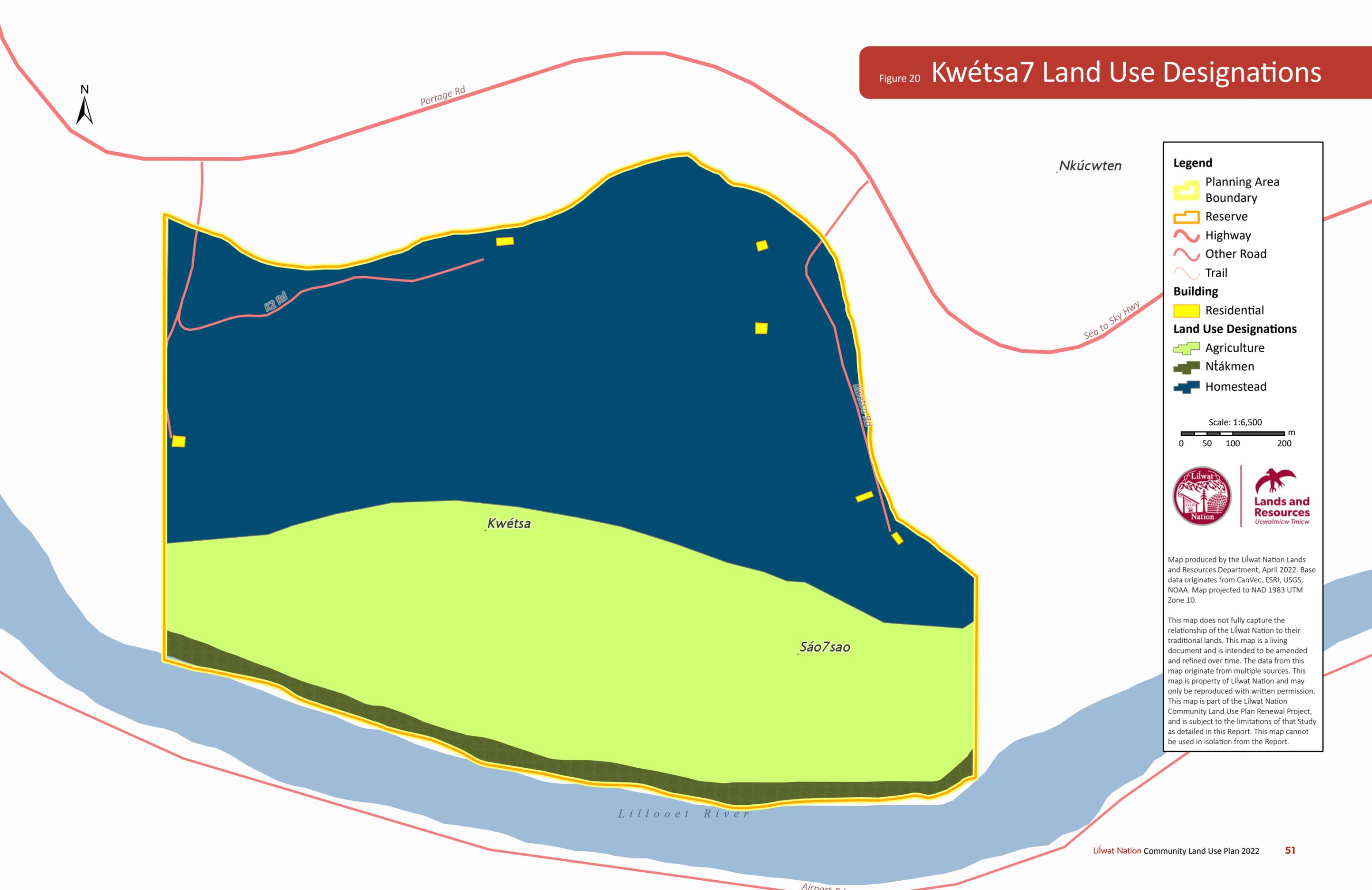


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Figure 19 Kwétsa7 Development Constraints

Figure 20 Kwétsa7 Land Use Designations



Legend

- Planning Area Boundary
- Reserve
- Highway
- Other Road
- Trail

Building

- Residential

Land Use Designations

- Agriculture
- Ntákmen
- Homestead

Scale: 1:6,500
0 50 100 200 m




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5.7 Yewcláo7

Current Land Use

The Yewcláo7 Planning Area (referred to as “Yewcláo7”) encompasses only Yewcláo7 (IR No. 4), located 7.5 kilometers north of Mount Currie Village towards N’Quatqua. Yewcláo7 was intended to be a fishing station for Lílwat Nation but has been impacted by the Canadian National Railway (CN) line, BC Hydro towers and lines, logging roads, and the Pemberton Portage Road right-of-way. In fact, 55% of the land base has been expropriated or taken for use not consistent with the initial purpose for which it was created. The remaining 3.8ha of usable land have been retained and the area is currently used by the community for hunting, gathering, fishing, and camping. A few large cultural features, including cultural depressions from past s7ístken sites, are found within Yewcláo7. Yewcláo7 does not have servicing infrastructure.

Future Land Use

Vision for Yewcláo7

The entire area of Yewcláo7 is preserved for social development purposes, such as a cultural ceremony site including a possible drug and alcohol treatment centre, or another community facility focused on enhancing Lílwat Nation cultural and traditional values.

Development Opportunities

Yewcláo7 is suitable for low-impact cultural activities and supporting infrastructure. It is important that any future use does not negatively impact the cultural values that are located here.

Development Constraints

Development on Yewcláo7 is primarily constrained by Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) and the railway right-of-way. Lílwat Nation does not have any plans to carry out intensive development, there is interest only in low impact development that supports cultural activities.

2022 Land Use Designations

The majority of Yewcláo7 has the Community land use designation, while Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) and the adjacent riparian areas have been designated as Ntákmén.



Figure 21 **Yewcláo7**



Legend

- Planning Area Boundary
- Reserve
- Transmission Line Right of Way
- Highway
- Other Road
- Trail

Scale: 1:3,000

0 20 40 80 m




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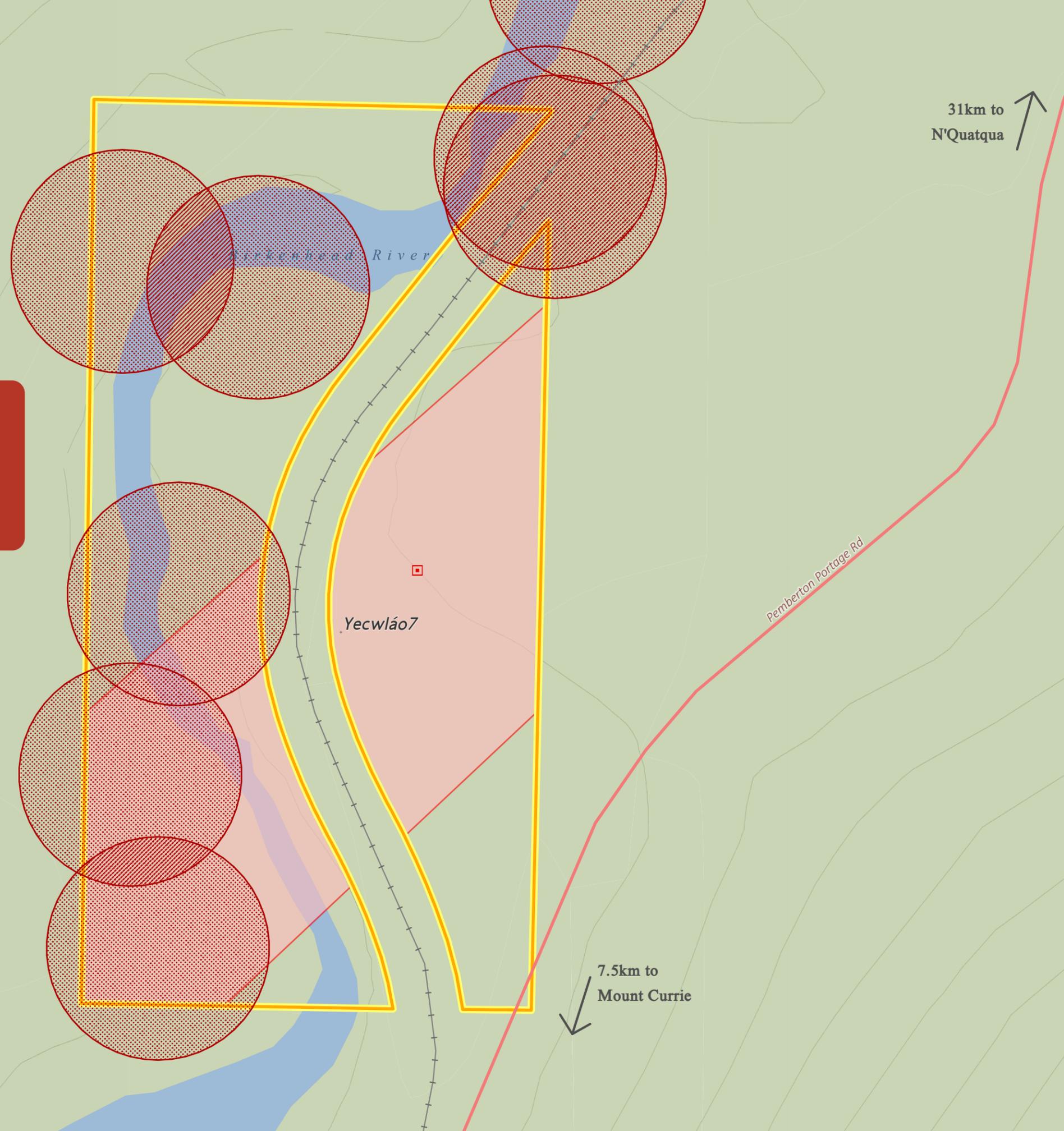
This map does not fully capture the relationship of the Lilwat Nation to their traditional lands. This map is a living document and is intended to be amended and refined over time. The data from this map originate from multiple sources. This map is property of Lilwat Nation and may only be reproduced with written permission. This map is part of the Lilwat Nation Community Land Use Plan Renewal Project, and is subject to the limitations of that Study as detailed in this Report. This map cannot be used in isolation from the Report.



31km to
N'Quatqua

7.5km to
Mount Currie

Figure 22 Yewcláo7 Development Constraints



Legend

- Planning Area Boundary
- Reserve
- Highway
- Other Road
- Trail

Development Constraints

- Cultural site (masked)
- Potentially contaminated site
- Transmission Line Right of Way

Scale: 1:3,000
0 20 40 80 m




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Figure 23

Yewcláo7 Land Use Designations



Legend

- Planning Area Boundary
- Reserve
- Highway
- Other Road
- Trail

Land Use Designations

- Community
- Ntákmen

Scale: 1:3,000
0 20 40 80 m




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5.8 Kalatqú7em

Current Land Use

The Kalatqú7em Planning Area (referred to at “Kalatqú7em”) includes IR Nos. 5 and 9 and is located 40 kilometers southeast of Mount Currie Village along the southeast shore of Little Lillooet Lake. Kalatqú7em encompasses 1.93ha of land and was originally allotted as a graveyard in 1881 and 1924. Today, Kalatqú7em remains as a graveyard, and as such is designated Ntákmen. Lílwat Nation intends to continue to use and maintain Kalatqú7em as a graveyard.

Future Land Use

Vision for Kalatqú7em

Kalatqú7em is preserved and protected as a special community and cultural area. No changes to land use are expected or planned.

Development Opportunities

No changes to land use are expected or planned.

Development Constraints

Kalatqú7em is a sacred graveyard that requires protection from developments.

2022 Land Use Designations

Kalatqú7em is designated as Ntákmen. There are no plans in place to change this land use designation.

Lílwat Tmicw Sqwéqweł: Unknown Entities

BY LEX JOSEPH

Over the years, unknown entities have been seen in the community including flying objects, unknown creations, sightings of little people, and a half-man half-creature.

The 1960's was a time of several sightings of flying objects. One summer in the wee hours of the morning, my grandfather saw such a flying object high over the mountains on the other side of Pemberton. My grandfather yelled and shouted to his son sleeping on the couch with no response. The object moved towards my grandfather's location, and when the object flew over the house he went to the front of the house to continue viewing, all the while trying to get someone's attention. It wasn't until the object disappeared that my grandfather, who had lost a foot to diabetes, realized that he had left his crutch behind. My grandfather lost a foot to diabetes.

A creature with an elongated head was seen by a young fellow playing behind the church at Main Street and Highway 99. The creature did not appear hostile and did not speak. The fellow didn't tell anyone for many years. He only told his account when a person found a rock that looked like the same elongated head.

Other unknown entities can take different forms like that of a half-man and half-goat, elk, or deer. In Washington State such a creature was known. The entity was a beautiful woman who had hooves like that of a deer and she would lure men with her beauty. The tellers did not know what her intentions were, only that she would ply her skill at roadhouse bars.



Little Lillooet Lake

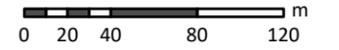
Lillooet West FSR

In-Shuckch FSR

Legend

-  Planning Area Boundary
-  Reserve
-  Highway
-  Other Road
-  Trail

Scale: 1:3,500



Map produced by the Lilwat Nation Lands and Resources Department, April 2022. Base data originates from CanVec, ESRI, USGS, NOAA. Map projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10.

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Figure 24 **Kalatqú7em**



Figure 25 **Kalatqú7em Land Use Designations**



Legend

- Planning Area Boundary
- Reserve
- Highway
- Other Road
- Trail

Land Use Designations

- Ntákmén

Scale: 1:3,500

0 20 40 80 120 m



Map produced by the Lilwat Nation Lands and Resources Department, April 2022. Base data originates from CanVec, ESRI, USGS, NOAA. Map projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10.

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6 Community Priorities, Including Recent Achievements, Key Issues, and Actions

6.1 Housing

Background

The Lílwat Nation Housing Department and Housing Board regulates home building throughout the Lílwat Tmicw, though it has not been determined exactly how housing will be regulated on fee simple parcels. The Housing Department maintains a strong connection with both the Finance Department and Lands and Resources Department to effectively manage the Lílwat Nation's housing assets and stock. Continuing this relationship is imperative to the success of the Lílwat Nation's housing programs.

There are two separate tracks for housing on Lílwat Tmicw: Lílwat Nation-managed housing and private residential development. The Housing Department is expected to be the project manager for Lílwat Nation-managed housing projects and provides housing options and assistance to citizens who approach the Lílwat Nation for residential needs.

Housing provision and maintenance is seen as one of the community's biggest challenges. The Lílwat Nation's rapidly growing population puts a lot of pressure on the current housing stock. The challenge is compounded because 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 the Indian Act has created uncertainty for land ownership and poses a barrier to accessing capital for private home construction. Lílwat Nation has attempted to provide citizens greater certainty of land ownership through the traditional land allotment system established under the Lílwat Land Law. Traditional land allotments are recognized by Lílwat Nation, but still do not provide provincial or federal legal certainty.

Many homes are located on the floodplain and need to be built up to appropriate 'flood construction levels', which many citizens cannot afford to do. Finally, the Lílwat Nation's house numbering system needs to be updated. The current system makes it challenging to track and manage the housing stock.

To help address some of these challenges, Lílwat Nation is looking to expand its housing capacity throughout the community. With more funding opportunities now available for Indigenous Nations through BC Housing and other organizations, the Lílwat Nation can develop housing on fee simple parcels which has not been done in the past.

Recent Achievements / Promising Trends

- New housing development – Lílwat Nation partnered with Murphy Construction Ltd., a local construction company, to construct housing units on Lílwat Tmicw. The partnership also includes a hiring protocol and apprenticeship program for Lílwat Nation citizens. Another benefit of the program is that all housing units are built to meet high quality and energy efficient building standards.
- Funding opportunities – There is more access to funding from chartered banks and the First Nations Financing Authority compared to previous years.
- Fee simple land purchases – Several fee simple parcels within Mount Currie Village have been purchased by Lílwat Nation. Planning is underway to construct a low-rise mixed-use development, including 30 to 50 rental units over a suite of commercial units.

Key Issues

- Housing demand – 160 new units are needed to accommodate growth over the next 15 years, according to the Lílwat Nation's Housing Futures Report, 2019.
- Funding for single-family units – There is a strong desire in the community for single-family detached housing units, but funders are more likely to fund multi-family units.
- Abandoned houses – Citizens have expressed concern about the number of abandoned houses in disrepair in the community. They would like to see families make use of their land and restore abandoned homes.
- New land allotment – Citizens have expressed immense interest in land allotments to build their homes, as well as for agriculture and business uses. In response to this interest, a draft Land Allotment Policy has been developed to clarify how new land allotments can be attained by citizens. Furthermore, this CLUP has identified potential areas for new land allotments. Further work is needed to determine how new land allotments would receive infrastructure servicing (e.g., water and sewer systems) and create neighbourhood plans.
- Building on the floodplain – There is a heightened flood risk due to climate change and the increase of sediment in Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River) from the 2010 Mt. Meager landslide.
- Provide housing closer to employment centers – Citizens would like Lílwat Nation to provide housing in locations that are closer to areas where they can seek employment (e.g., closer to Whistler) to reduce commuting time. Currently, it is challenging for some citizens who do not have their own transportation to access these employment centers.

6.2 Culture

Priorities

- Continue to improve access to and support for a variety of housing options for Lílwat Nation citizens.
 - **Action:** Open a dialogue with the families who have abandoned houses and/or unused land on Community Land to discuss options for how they can restore the homes and/or use the land.
 - **Action:** Housing Department to continue seeking new opportunities for renovation and new housing as funding opportunities arise.
 - **Action:** Lílwat Nation is pursuing BC Housing capital funding for a multi-unit rental housing project on Lílwat Nation-owned fee simple land (the “Blue Motel Lands”) that is currently being rezoned for this purpose.
- Build buy-in for multi-family housing.
 - **Action:** Conduct community engagement to share information about multi-family housing.
 - **Action:** Review cost differential of single family vs. multi-family homes and use the results to inform the decisions about which option is more practical for the community.
 - **Action:** Present to the community Best Practices in First Nation multi-unit projects and showcase current and future multi-unit projects that demonstrate a high quality of livability, including low operating costs through incorporating energy efficiency building practices, improved sound proofing, and landscaping.
- Review vacant lots across Lílwat Tmicw and seek funding opportunities that will support Lílwat Nation citizens to construct homes on vacant lots.

Background

Lílwat Nation has many cultural sites on Lílwat Tmicw. These sites have been mapped and catalogued over the years, and the resulting data were incorporated into the land use planning process. Maps were updated to include Ucwalmícwts place names, and the development constraints analysis included cultural data such as the location of traditional use sites and known archaeological sites.

The places where historical events occurred, where people lived and were buried, and where spiritual activities took place are of paramount importance to Lílwat Nation. This importance is 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. One primary goal of the CLUP is to protect these cultural sites by carefully managing community use and access and prohibiting land uses that could cause adverse effects.

Recent Achievements / Promising Trends

- Lílwat7úl Culture Centre – The Lílwat7úl Culture Centre has seen growth and support in the community. Approximately 20 people currently work in various cultural programs and Lílwat Nation citizens are increasingly interested in participating in programs and workshops.
- Cultural activities – Many traditional cultural practices continue today, including berry picking, cedar harvesting, regalia and drum making, tanning, and song and dance
- Preservation of knowledge through the digitization of language and cultural documents
- Cultural learning through a variety of workshops and other programs.

Key Issues

- Access to Lílwat Nation cultural sites – Visitors to the area have uncontrolled access to culturally important sites. These sites could be negatively impacted while people traverse the area.

Priorities

- Enhance and support Lílwat Nation cultural activities on Lílwat Tmicw.
 - **Action:** Promote and expand cultural education and awareness programs with a focus on land use.
 - **Action:** Promote community-driven, safe, and sustainable Cultural Heritage tourism initiatives on Lílwat Tmicw.
 - **Action:** Increase opportunities for youth engagement in cultural programs, including programs on the land.
- Educate the public about Lílwat Tmicw and areas of importance.
 - **Action:** Install more signage on and off Lílwat Tmicw to guide land use activities (for example, welcome/territory acknowledgement signs and signs to mark no-go areas).
- Control public access to traditional fishing and cabin sites.

6.3 Economic Development

Background

Lílwat Nation's economic development approach is built on the underlying principle of supporting business activities for and by Lílwat Nation citizens. Generating stable profits for the Lílwat Nation, creating employment and career opportunities for its citizens, supporting its citizens' entrepreneurial initiatives, and enhancing community support for economic development through strong governance are fundamental components of the Lílwat Nation's economic goals. These goals are outlined in the Lílwat Nation Business Corporations Economic Development Strategy Implementation Plan 2016 – 2021 (the EDS).

The EDS outlines a plan for Lílwat Nation to maximize its economic opportunities. The plan provides direction to Chiefs and Council, staff, and boards of directors, and informs all aspects of the Lílwat Nation's economic growth. Specifically, the EDS outlines the long-term mission, goals, objectives, and guiding principles for entities owned by the Lílwat Business Group whose mandate is to develop and operate profitable businesses on behalf of Lílwat Nation.

The Lílwat Business Group successfully operates Lílwat Forestry Ventures LP, Lílwat Retail Operations, and Múmlęq Construction on behalf of the Lílwat Nation. The Lílwat Business Group contributes \$600,000 annually to support the Lílwat Nation's programs and activities.

Lílwat Forestry Ventures LP undertakes tree-planting, silviculture, logging management, and other forestry-related work industry. The company holds the rights to 75% of the forest tenures within Lílwat Nation Territory and is working acquire more forest tenures. Lílwat Forestry Ventures employs 20 to 35 Lílwat Nation citizens, and its profits make up a large percentage of the Lílwat Business Group's annual contribution to the Nation.

Lílwat Retail Operations oversees the Lílwat Gas Station and Post Office, the Tsípun Supermarket, and Lílwat Broadband Services. The company provides employment for more than 25 Lílwat Nation citizens and is committed to building capacity in the retail and service sectors.

Lílwat Nation has structured buckshee leases for some proponents using reserve lands. These leases have up-front payments with money for legal representation for challenges associated with creating legal interests on reserve land. Lílwat Nation attempted to pass a Land Code in 2015, but it was voted down through a referendum.

A Land Code would provide legal tools that could be used attract businesses that create meaningful employment and generate lease and taxation revenues, all while maintaining conforming land uses. This, combined with the reserve land property taxation regime the Lílwat Nation instituted in 2014, could help to establish an institutional framework necessary for investor and development certainty on reserve lands.

While Lílwat Nation has various economic advantages with its location, there are a variety of challenges with respect to economic development opportunities on its lands. Of primary concern is the lack of a complete, institutional business framework for on-reserve economic development (i.e., a business licensing regime, and zoning and development policies). This, in turn, has fostered insufficient 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 Lílwat Nation lacks these capacity building and business training opportunities on Lílwat Tmicw.

For economic proposals that do come to Lílwat Nation, there is still uncertainty surrounding community support and approval for these proposals. There is also the opportunity to pursue new proposals on Lílwat Nation-owned fee simple parcels. Some proposals would be better supported on land with reserve status, and the Lílwat Nation could go through the Addition to Reserve (ATR) process to convert the fee simple parcels to reserve land status. 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 had to endure under the ATR process for the Churchlands parcels that are now part of the Mount Currie Village, housing the Lílwat Gas Station and Tszil Learning Centre.

Commercial Core

Lílwat Nation continues to support the development of a commercial core. In 2018, EcoPlan International completed the Churchlands North and Mount Currie Village Plan, which was later updated in 2020. The plan provides a concept to guide development in the Mount Currie Village and focuses on the Blue Motel Lands on Main Street, the parcel on which the gas station is situated, and the southern portion of the Churchlands. Development planning for the commercial core is intended to address community concerns (i.e., traffic and road safety concerns and negative impacts to culturally sensitive sites and Qwaílmak (Birkenhead River)) while concurrently creating economic opportunities and harnessing other community benefits. The full buildout conceptual plan is shown in Figure 26.

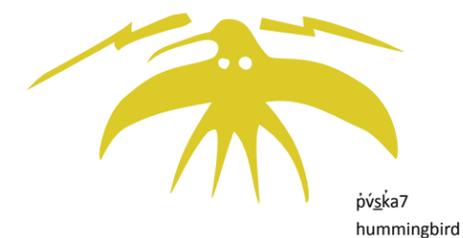




Figure 26 Churchlands North and Mount Currie Village conceptual plan (2020)

Industrial Lands

No lands are currently set aside for specific industrial purposes. Because the Lílwat Nation owns fee simple land in the Pemberton Industrial Park and at Rutherford Creek, this is not something that will be actively pursued within Lílwat Tmicw. If a particular project comes forward and it is deemed that the highest and best use of the Lílwat Nation's Lílwat Tmicw is an industrial use, it will be considered.

Recent Achievements / Promising Trends

- Lílwat Nation has completed three major economic development projects within the community since 2015. These include the addition of fee simple lands (the "Churchlands") to the reserve land base in 2016, the opening of the T'szil Learning Centre in 2018, and the completion of the Lílwat Gas Station in 2019.

Key Issues

- The failure of the Lílwat Nation Land Code to pass in 2015 has posed a challenge for some of the Lílwat Nation's economic development projects. For example, some on-reserve projects would be facilitated by long-term leases, but Lílwat Nation is unable to provide leases to funders or partners without the involvement of Indigenous Services Canada, which often stops or slows down projects. While some of these projects are still likely to go ahead, the process will have lengthy delays.
- Another challenge is finding the balance between economic development and community safety and quality of life. For example, there will likely be more traffic in the community as more businesses are opened. Careful planning will be needed to ensure that citizens' needs, and interests are at the forefront of all economic development decisions.
- Some parcels of lands that are prime locations for development are not currently being used because they may be contaminated from previous land use. For example, the parcel at Churchlands South is likely contaminated and may need to undergo environmental remediation before it can be used. This can be an expensive process.

Priorities

- Support local businesses and bring opportunities to Lílwat Nation. Create Space for community entrepreneurs.
 - Action:** Lílwat Nation is currently exploring economic development opportunities within the Mount Currie Village. Plans are in place to undertake a mixed-use development on the fee simple parcel known as the "Blue Motel Lands," that will include 30-50 residential rental units and a suite of ground-level commercial units. It is expected that the residential portion of the development will be funded by BC Housing. Special emphasis will be placed on making space in the commercial portion of the development for local businesses.
- Ensure that citizens' interests remain at the forefront of all decisions (for example, community safety as traffic increases).
- Review potential for Land Code process.
- Complete more intensive community engagement on updated commercial core.
- Initiate ATR process for parcels once identified as high priority for conversion to reserve status.

6.4 Infrastructure and Public Works

Background

Lílwat Nation is responsible for the infrastructure systems that serve two primary areas: Mount Currie Village and Xetólacw Village. The infrastructure systems servicing these neighborhoods provide water, wastewater, drainage, and road access to most of the community. Some homes have private wastewater services, which are not part of the community system.

The Mount Currie Village water system is supplied by two groundwater wells located adjacent to Qwalímak (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 the Mount Currie Village and the properties located along Lillooet Lake Road. 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 nearby fee simple properties fronting Highway 99.

The Xetólacw Village community water system is supplied by two groundwater wells located near Npeq (Peq Creek). The well pumps untreated 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 most homes and community buildings within the village. 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 the Mount Currie Village. The water portion of the treated sewage is discharged to Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River).

Wastewater servicing in Xetólacw Village is provided by a combination of individual and communal infrastructure systems. Each 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 Lílwat 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	41 structures
Community Managed Housing	
Band-Owned Rental Homes	156 units
CMHC Rent-to-Own Homes	58 units
CMHC Multi-Family Rental Homes	22 units

Lílwat Tmicw Sqwéqweí: Sports

BY LEX JOSEPH

Lílwat has and continues to participate in many sports, including baseball, basketball, soccer, running, rodeo, horse racing, boxing, and racing.

Our baseball team played against teams from Pemberton. Some players got so good that teams sent agents to watch our pitchers. Several pitchers were wanted by teams in Vancouver and Kamloops. Our field was created by men who wanted sports. When other men caught wind of this development, many more came to help. Some of the fill came from the side lines of the field. Every year, even after baseball was over and softball taking over, men would go to the field to throw rocks to the side.

Running races would occur at the rodeo. Runners ran 1 mile or two laps around the horse racing track. These races paid money while other places were still racing for points and trophies. In the late 1960s, our men defeated the Canadian Army in the 100 mile moccasin miles race. Other teams competed but they have been forgotten. In later races, "Canada" employed the very best runners to finally beat the Lílwat racers.

During Christmas Break, horse racing was done on Rancheree street. Two horses would race from just beyond the Crystal Hall to Chief George Phillip Gabriel's house with snow sent flying from the hoofs of the horses. The races lasted a few seconds while the crowd cheered and clapped. Match betting also took place; this meant that only two rivals were betting against each other with no profit gained by the tribe.

Recent Achievements / Promising Trends

- Transfer station upgrades – Lílwat Nation upgraded both transfer stations, one in Mount Currie Village and one in Xetólacw Village. The transfer stations have improved waste management capabilities, including recycling and composting, and staff to monitor activities.
- Water and sewer system modernization project – A feasibility study was undertaken to determine how Lílwat Nation can modernize water and sewer systems in the community. The next phase of this project will include work to design the system. Lílwat Nation will subsequently seek capital funding for infrastructure development related to the project.
- New water well – The Public Works and Infrastructure Department managed a project to dig a third drinking water well in Xetólacw. The well has not yet been tied into the community water system.
- New lift station – The Lílwat Nation has plans to construct new lift stations for the Mount Currie Village sanitary system as well as an extension of the sewer line along Rancheree Street to capture houses currently on failed septic field systems.

Key Issues

- Water infrastructure – The sewer and drinking water management infrastructure that services the community is aging and in need of upgrades. There is also a need for increased efficiency and capacity for higher volumes.
- Septic fields – The community septic fields and sludge management infrastructure need upgrades. Additionally, septic systems in low-lying areas are also failing due to persistent flooding events.
- Unpaved roads – Community roads need to be repaved, as the quality of roads is a major issue, especially during winter months. However, funding for major improvements to roads has been challenging to secure through Indigenous Services Canada due to a greater focus on funding capital improvements to water, sewer, and solid waste projects.

Priorities

- Improve water, sewer, and sanitary systems (i.e., make more efficient and capable of handling increased volumes in the future).
 - **Action:** Upgrade the sewer, drinking water, and sludge management systems in the upper and lower communities (planning is underway).
- Undertake road improvement projects.
 - **Action:** Source funds for road improvement projects.
- Continue to educate the community about waste management, including managing bear attractants.

Lílwat Tmicw Sqwéqweí: Gatherings

BY LEX JOSEPH

There are several types of important gatherings that Lílwat7úl have held in the community throughout the past. These gatherings are continued today, some with modifications.

The funerary gathering is a 4-day gathering in support of family who are sending loved ones on their final journey to the other side. The formal gathering begins when the body of the deceased arrives; before this arrival no fire is set, no food is consumed, and children are to be quiet, left to older children to look after. At mealtime, the men and boys were brought into the hall and all seated at the same time. Once the meal was finished all the men and boys rose at the same time and exited the hall so that the women could come into eat. The children were fed at the private home of George Williams. For those who witnessed this sight it was immaculate and grand. Other homes were also utilized in feeding those mourning; Baptiste Ritchie and Victor Frank opened their homes in this regard.

When a person dies the whole village is on notice. Food needs to be cooked. To help in this regard men will rise early and go on the hunt. A known deer crossing is visited in the early morning. Cousins often go out together in support of their loved ones. At times a cow is donated. When this occurs lots of work is needed before the meat can be delivered.

Naming can begin at several formal gatherings, such as at funeral last meals. However, a special gathering for that purpose can also be proposed and held in public.

Political gatherings were a time to consider consensus; these gatherings often bring to the fore unsettled claims, hardship, inconsistencies, and undecided groups, and formulations of ideologies. The Chief received no pay, but still commanded respect which was eagerly forthcoming.

6.5 Solid Waste Management

Background

Lílwat Nation continues to promote efficient, sustainable, and responsible waste management practices and is on path to becoming a zero-waste community. The Lílwat Nation has taken numerous steps to achieve this goal, including collaborating with surrounding municipalities on waste reduction initiatives, working with a local composting company to divert waste away from landfills, and transition from using a landfill to using waste transfer stations. The Lílwat Nation opened two waste transfer stations in 2012, one at Mount Currie Village and another at Xeťólacw Village. Both transfer stations were upgraded in 2019 and now include staff at the stations who manage and monitor the composting, recycling, and solid waste transfer systems.

While the Lílwat Nation has made great strides in improving waste management over the last planning cycle, various challenges still exist, and general principles and specific actions must be employed to mitigate the impacts from each challenge. Community education initiatives focused on proper waste management practices are needed to divert a larger volume of waste from the landfill, reduce the incidents of wildlife gaining access to household waste, and increase the rate of composting.

In addition to the work needed to address household waste, Lílwat Nation citizens have also identified the need to address other types of waste such as abandoned automobiles, household electrical appliances, old furniture, and other industrial-type materials which have the potential to leach toxic substances into the ground and groundwater.

Recent Achievements / Promising Trends

- Upgraded waste transfer stations – The Lílwat Nation upgraded the waste-transfer station across from the Tsípun Supermarket within Xeťólacw Village and another at the north end of Water Street within Mount Currie Village.

Key Issues

- Improper waste disposal – Household hazardous waste, including derelict motor vehicles, used furniture, and old electrical appliances are not always disposed of in the correct way.
- Wildlife accessing household waste – Improper household waste disposal and storage has resulted in a high prevalence of wildlife gaining access to household waste.

Priorities

- Create, promote, and implement a community waste management public education program that focuses on recycling, composting, garbage pickup days, and other aspects of the Lílwat Nation's waste management program.
- Create and implement a solid waste management policy.
 - **Action:** Promote the philosophy of becoming a zero-waste community.
- Reduce the incidents of wildlife interacting with waste.
 - **Action:** Utilize wildlife-proof recycling and waste bins at waste transfer stations and at other strategic locations where waste resources are deposited.
- Work with Indigenous Services Canada and other external organizations to remediate potentially environmentally hazardous areas and dispose of old cars and other dump sites.

Fisheries

Background

Fish are a vital part of Lílwat Nation life. In addition to being an essential food source and a fundamental element of spiritual and ceremonial practices, fish are also a crucial component of the surrounding ecosystem. Lílwat Nation recognizes the existence of an interconnectedness between the resources on the land and the aquatic resources in the community's waterbodies and watercourses. Therefore, protection of fish habitat and supporting resources from the ill effects of development and competing land uses is just as important as protection of the fish themselves. The Lílwat Nation's fish stewardship objectives go beyond maintaining the fish resource and includes aspirations to improve the resources to known historical levels. Lílwat Nation recognizes that planning efforts need to focus on improving and rehabilitating fish habitat and surrounding ecosystems, and not just the protection of these systems.

Lílwat Nation employs several year-round skél7awlh (steward) field technicians who count fish stocks and monitor fish habitat and their ecosystem. Within the context of the Lílwat Tmicw, this includes Qwalímak (Birkenhead River), Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River), Npeq (Peq Creek), Pasture Creek, Grandmother Slough, Eddies Lake, and Tśémtśemeq (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.

The Lílwat Nation faces a range of challenges with respect to its fisheries resource. One major concern is land development, building, and other non-fisheries related activities occurring within riparian areas, which threatens and damages 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.

Overfishing is another major concern both within Lílwat Tmicw and outside (downstream of) Lílwat Tmicw by neighbouring communities. Additional concerns are poaching activity in protected areas and the introduction of invasive species.

Recent Achievements / Promising Trends

- Public education – Lands and Resources Department staff have been using social media platforms to share information with the community. Additionally, staff have done presentations at schools.
- Stream rehabilitation – Work has been done to remove sediment from Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) and create habitat for returning salmon. Woody debris was also placed along the riverbank to reduce erosion.
- Fish count (with community involvement) – The Lands and Resources Department completed their sockeye salmon enumeration project and got citizens involved. Through a social media post, citizens were provided with an update on the condition of the river and were asked to guess the final count—61 Lílwat Nation citizens participated.

Key Issues

- Livestock entering streams – When livestock can freely enter waterways it can have a profound effect on stream health. This needs to be addressed at the community level and will require public education and sharing information on best practices.
- Riverbank erosion from high-speed boating activities – Waves from high-speed boating activity in Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River) can cause riverbank erosion. More work is needed to determine the extent of this erosion.

- Development in riparian areas – Riparian areas need protection, and in the absence of Lílwat Nation establishing its own policy for buffer areas, the federal and provincial regulations should be followed.
- Interdepartmental communication – There needs to be greater collaboration between departments to ensure that policies are effective at addressing concerns on the ground.

Priorities

- Improve fish habitat along Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) and Grandmother Slough.
 - **Action:** Lílwat Nation recently conducted research focused on chinook in Qwalímak (Birkenhead River), including the area of Grandmother Slough that runs adjacent to the north boundary of the Old Reserve (IR No. 1). The research included a habitat assessment and identified areas that need to be improved.
- Build community capacity through training.
 - **Action:** The Lands and Resources Department is seeking funding to provide community youth with training to become skél7awlh (field technicians, environmental monitors, and archaeology field technicians).
- Increase collaboration between departments to develop and implement effective policies for the protection of fish and fish habitat.

6.7 Forestry

Background

Forest resources on Lílwat Tmicw are managed by Lílwat Forestry Ventures. Lílwat Forestry Ventures is a Nation-owned corporation that does tree-planting, silviculture, logging management, and other forestry management activities (e.g., reforestation, firefighting, brushing, and slashing, and excavation work). The corporation has a mandate to harness Lílwat Nation forestry assets and generate revenue, while concurrently building forestry skill/capacity within the Lílwat Nation.

Lílwat Forestry Ventures employs between 20 to 35 staff and runs a summer student program each year hiring 6 to 10 youth for the season. Profits from the corporation make up a large percentage of the Lílwat Business Group's contribution to the Lílwat Nation's programs and activities that benefit the community, as outlined in Section 2.7. In addition, Lílwat Forestry Ventures staff volunteer their time to deliver 200 loads of free firewood to elders, assist with flood mitigation, help with Christmas hamper deliveries, and support the community in other ways when needed.

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, the Xeťólacw Hillside (IR Nos. 6 and 7) has most 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 pipsissewa, devil's club, iron wood, and wild ginger in the Douglas-fir forests.

Lílwat Nation is aiming to achieve multiple goals through its forestry operations. In addition to protecting culturally important plant species during forest management operations, the Lílwat Nation is aiming to manage its forests based on Long Run Sustainable Yield (LRSY) and Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) estimates. Forsite Consultants, a forest management consulting company, worked with Lílwat Nation to develop these estimates.

Allowable Annual Cut: the amount of timber harvest allowed each year within a defined forest area. This is based on what the forest will grow and is usually measured in cubic metres.

Long-Run Sustainable Yield: a theoretical estimate of the amount of timber that could be harvested long-term, sustainably.

Silviculture: the practice of growing and managing forests and forest products for harvest, often for timber production. Silviculture practices can include tree planting, harvesting, thinning, pruning, and prescribed burning.

Stumpage Fees: the price that individuals and private companies must pay to a landowner to harvest timber on a given plot; usually measured in dollars per cubic metre harvested.

Woodlot: a privately-owned plot of forest land on which small-scale forestry operations can be carried out.

Recent Achievements / Promising Trends

- Harvesting operations – Four harvesting operations were undertaken on the Xeťólacw Hillside (IR No. 6) between 2016 and 2018. The 2016 harvesting operation included a training component for six Lílwat Nation citizens. The training was focused on road building, skidding, and log moving.
- Long Run Sustainable Yield (LRSY) and Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) – Lílwat Forestry Ventures retained Forsite Consultants, a forest management consulting company, to estimate the LRSY and AAC for the forests on the Xeťólacw Hillside (IR Nos. 6 and 7). The estimates will be incorporated into Lílwat Nation's forest management plans and guide future forestry management decisions moving forward.
- Botanical survey – A botanical resource survey was undertaken on the harvest blocks on the Xeťólacw Hillside (IR No. 6). The botanical survey provided information on species distribution and the impact that logging operations have had on forest resources.
- LiDAR survey – Lílwat Forestry Ventures carried out a LiDAR data collection study to generate data on tree height, tree density, and slope gradient.
- Terrain stability assessment – A terrain stability assessment project was completed that focused on evaluating the risk of rockslides that originate in the mountains behind Xeťólacw Village.
- Fire protection treatment – Fire protection treatment operations were carried out by Lílwat Forestry Ventures in 2020 and 2021.

Key Issue

- Obtaining permits to remove high-risk trees – The Lílwat Nation must obtain a permit from Indigenous Services Canada before cutting trees.

Lílwat Nation is unable to respond in a timely manner when a tree poses an immediate risk to life and property because of the lengthy permitting process. A Land Code would allow the Lílwat Nation to make these decisions and speed up the response time.

Priorities

- Protect large stands of old growth forests by establishing forest reserves around them.
- Develop protocol between Lílwat Forestry Ventures and Lílwat Nation that identifies areas available for harvest, annual allowable cut (AAC), responsibilities of stumpage fees, how profits are allocated, and any other areas of concern.
 - **Action:** Establish a forest development plan for areas in the community that are suitable for harvesting.
- Continue prioritizing sustainable harvesting operations.
 - **Action:** There are current plans to do some harvesting on the Xetólacw Hillside (IR No. 6).
- Continue fuel thinning operations in the community.
 - **Action:** Monitor fuel management and forest fire hazards which threaten the resource. Ensure fuel management treatment plan is completed and implemented.
 - **Action:** Look for opportunities to harvest valuable timber during fire protection treatment operations.
- Remove trees within the community that pose a risk to life and property (for example, trees that are located very close to houses).
- Explore the options of establishing a woodlot area specifically for Lílwat Nation citizens to harvest firewood.
 - **Action:** 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 them. The restoration plan should also include activities to inventory and decommission roads that are no longer in service.
- Continue to train Lílwat Nation citizens and build capacity for Lílwat Forestry Ventures to implement future forestry management plan for the Lílwat Tmicw.

Lílwat Tmicw Sqwéqweí: Games in the 1950's

BY LEX JOSEPH

Lhekmáwas (Bone Game) was a pastime that required only 4 people per side. The name of the game is to find the marked bone. To begin the game, two people have to play a single point game to guess which hand the marked bone is in. Two of these rounds are played, and then the team with the most points will start by hiding the bones for the first round. With each wrongful guess, the finders would have to hand over a point in the form of a coloured stick; each stick represents 1 point. There can be any number of sticks, all that matters is that the teams both have the same amount of points to begin the game. Cheating is tolerated but only if not detected. At times this game can go back and forth all night.

Hide and seek, or as we called it "Home Free," was played frequently by the children. Children would go and hide while one counts to 100 and then proceeds to look for others. The others in hiding can run and tag the host yelling "Home Free" before they are found. Usually, the first or last one caught or found was the next to count and then seek. Kick the can was another form of the game. Most night activities were outdoors at least until the gym was constructed. While playing hide and seek, the curfew was still set at 9:00 pm.

6.8 Agriculture

Background

Approximately 910ha of Lílwat Tmicw consists of some of the best agricultural land in British Columbia, of which 365ha (40%) is communal pasture, 223ha (24%) is occupied by citizens, and 324ha (36%) is currently not farmed or utilized. The Lílwat Nation aspires to utilize its fertile land base to achieve food security, income generation, and agricultural skills capacity development, and is currently working to attain these goals.

The Lílwat Nation hired a full-time agriculture manager in 2019 for Qwaíimak Nlepcáalten (Mosquito Garden), a community farm project situated on the Xetólacw school fields parcel. The project was funded by the Rural Dividend Fund, and in addition to the full-time agriculture manager, included money for operational expenses and farm related infrastructure development over a two-year period. Through the farm, the Lílwat Nation is producing high-quality organic produce that is shared and consumed within the community.

The majority of Lílwat Tmicw are highly suitable for agriculture; however, a lot of these lands are not currently being utilized or managed for agricultural purposes due to several challenges. These challenges range from a lack of long-term funding and high startup fees to land management issues and flooding hazards. Financing is a major challenge that hinders agricultural development at both the individual and community levels. A shortage of funding limits agricultural-related infrastructure development, which is further compounded by the fact that agricultural implements are very expensive. Addressing funding challenges for agricultural initiatives is a high priority, and the Lílwat Nation is currently working to obtain additional funding to continue the Qwaíimak Nlepcáalten project.

Curtailling agricultural land degradation is also a high-priority item. Agricultural lands have become degraded in many areas, particularly because of inadequate water management, mismanagement of pasture and foraging fields, and encroachment by non-farm uses. The solution to these challenges requires a multi-pronged approach that includes direction on types of agriculture (for example, ranching vs vegetable crops) that are supported on lands designated for agriculture and developing agricultural strategies for each agricultural type.

Recent Achievements / Promising Trends

- Qwaíimak Nlepcáalten – In 2017, Lílwat Nation launched Nlepcáalten, a community gardening project along Lillooet Road at the Xetólacw school fields parcel. In 2019, funding for the project was provided through the Rural Dividend Fund and included money for a full-time agriculture manager, operational expenses, and farm related infrastructure development over a two-year period. The garden evolved into the community farm project, which is now called Qwaíimak Nlepcáalten (Mosquito Garden). Through the farm, the community can produce high-quality organic produce that is shared and consumed within the community.
- Agriculture manager – Lílwat Nation hired an agriculture manager in 2019 with funding from the Rural Dividend Fund.



Key Issues

- Long-term funding – Securing long-term funding for Qwaíimak Nlepcáalten is a primary challenge. Qwaíimak Nlepcáalten was funded through a fixed-term grant. Long-term success of the farm is reliant on Lílwat Nation's ability to secure additional funding. Lílwat Nation is currently exploring funding sources and has also developed a business and marketing plan that focuses on making the Qwaíimak Nlepcáalten a self-sustaining social enterprise.
- Cost of agricultural implements – The cost of acquiring agricultural infrastructure, farm machinery, and farm implements is high. The community's location in a relatively remote area means that it is difficult (or expensive) to access farm supplies.
- Long-term agricultural planning – There is a need for greater clarity about the types of agriculture (for example, cattle vs vegetable crops) that Lílwat Nation wants to support on Lílwat Tmicw set aside for agriculture. Clear direction can only come through in-depth consultation with citizens.
- Land degradation – Farmland degradation (the process by which land loses its natural productivity and nutrients due to human activities) is an issue on Lílwat Tmicw. The communal pasture lands are becoming swampy (i.e., waterlogged), and this greatly impedes the safe and effective operation of farm machinery in the area. More work is needed to understand what is causing the soil to become waterlogged and identify solutions to remedy the situation.

6.9 Environment

Priorities

- Continue to meet the food needs of the community.
 - **Action:** Develop storage facilities at Qwalímak Nlepcáalten that will allow farm produce to be stored for longer periods after harvesting.
- Continue to improve the Qwalímak Nlepcáalten farm project sustainability (this includes securing additional/new funding in the near term and working towards revenue generation to cover farm operational expenses over the longer term).
 - **Action:** Implement the business and marketing plan to develop the farm into a self-sustaining enterprise.
- Strengthen farming capacity within the community so that citizens can eventually have their own gardens and use skills and resources from the agriculture program as necessary.
 - **Action:** Host more farming/gardening workshops (citizens have expressed interest in these).
 - **Action:** Use Ntákmén and sustainable agricultural land stewardship practices to guide the use and management of communal pasture and forage lands.
 - **Action:** Work with Xetólacw Community School to offer programs and workshops to share agricultural knowledge with youth.
 - **Action:** Continue to offer employment to Lílwat Nation citizens.
- Improve clarity with respect to the agricultural land use designation (what can be done and where on agricultural lands).
- Address agricultural land degradation issues.
 - **Action:** Develop flood control and drainage infrastructure that incorporates community agricultural needs in their design, construction, and operation.
 - **Action:** Develop pasture management and livestock control on Lílwat Tmicw.

Background

Protection and preservation of the natural environment is very important to Lílwat Nation. Lílwat 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.

Traditional subsistence activities such as fishing, hunting, and gathering are still practiced extensively by the community—both within Lílwat Tmicw and throughout Lílwat Nation Traditional Territory. These activities rely on a healthy, flourishing environment and diverse ecosystems. Hunters and gatherers utilize all areas of Lílwat Tmicw; however, intensities of these activities are centered on the Xetólacw Hillside.

The Lílwat Nation has undertaken a variety of projects in recent years that range from data collection about sensitive ecosystems on Lílwat Tmicw to river-deposit clearing projects. The Lílwat Nation Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory report was completed by Cascade Environmental Resource Group in 2019. The project identified and mapped sensitive ecosystems, including riparian areas (559.9 ha), old growth forest stands (99.8 ha), freshwater habitats (11.7 ha), and wetlands (65.7 ha). The project was focused on all reserve lands, except for Yewcláo7 (IR No. 4), and Kalatqú7em (IR Nos. 5 and 9).

After completing the sensitive ecosystem inventory project, Cascade Environmental Resource Group developed the Lílwat Nation Environmental Protection Report and Recommendations (EPRR). The EPRR provides information about and management recommendations for sensitive ecosystems, species at risk habitat, watercourses, riparian areas, and invasive plant species and has a corresponding Geographic Information System (GIS) with maps and shapefiles. The information in the report will be incorporated into both future environmental planning and future development policy for Lílwat Tmicw.

There are numerous water features on Lílwat Tmicw that support fisheries values, regulate water quality and quantity, and provides a host of other ecosystem services. These water features include watercourses and associated riparian vegetation, including rivers,

creeks, ponds, open-water wetlands, marsh wetlands, swamp wetlands, and floodplain habitats. Key features include Qwalímak (Birkenhead River), Lílwatátkwa (Lillooet River), Tsémtšemeq (Mud Lake), Eddies Lake, and the numerous creeks and tributaries support these larger systems.

Lílwat Nation completed an assessment of Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) in 2017 and determined that riverbank erosion is occurring upstream of the community. Riverbank erosion is a concern because it causes sedimentation which in turn has negative impacts on fish and fish habitat. These negative impacts include oxygen depletion, salmon egg suffocation, and decrease success rate when feeding. Riverbank erosion can also cause sediment buildup in areas on or near Lílwat Tmicw and eventually cause flooding by reducing the volume of water that can be transmitted within the river channel. As a result, work was undertaken to remove 20,000 m² of sediment from Qwalímak (Birkenhead River) and develop habitat for returning salmon.

Beginning in the fall of 2018, Lílwat Nation has been working with the Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council (SSISC) to manage and remove invasive species on Lílwat Tmicw. This work has been focused on removing Wild Parsnip, a large plant with highly toxic sap that can cause severe burns and blindness. Wild Parsnip has been located along Lillooet Lake Road and some adjacent properties, as well as on the Old Reserve. It grows quickly and forms dense stands, especially in disturbed and abandoned agricultural areas. One plant can produce an average of 975 seeds that can be viable for up to five years. As a result, each Wild Parsnip site must be continually treated over at least five years in order to fully remove it. Wild Parsnip is highly competitive and will continue to spread and outcompete native vegetation if not removed. Lílwat Nation is dedicating to continuing this work with SSISC. In addition, Lílwat Nation and SSISC are partnering on a new project to gain a better understanding of invasive species across all Lílwat Tmicw.

There are still numerous Areas of Potential Contamination (APEC) on Lílwat Tmicw that were identified through a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment back in 2014. Some of these

sites were once used for a variety of activities that required the use of harmful chemicals and may not have adhered to environmental best-practices (e.g., ‘renegade’ auto mechanic locations). Other APEC sites have abandoned vehicles, old fuel storage tanks, various scrap metal piles, illegal dumping grounds, and garbage burning pits. Further work is required to determine the extent of contamination in these APEC sites and to plan for remediation work. This work can be costly and acquiring funding is a major challenge.

Climate change is a growing concern for Lílwat Nation and Lílwat Tmicw are vulnerable to its many impacts. Climate change is expected to stress local water reservoirs, contribute to more frequent extreme weather events and flooding, impact fish survival rates, and increase the prevalence of forest fires. The community has expressed the need for guidance and direction on both mitigating and adapting to climate change in order to both keep the community safe and protect the land.

Aquifer: an underground layer of broken rock, gravel, sand, or silt that contains groundwater, which can be brought to the surface using a water well.

Invasive Species: plant, animal and insect species that are not native to our land. They tend to grow quickly and densely and make it hard to native species to grow. Invasive species are a significant threat to biodiversity. Most of the spread of invasive species happens unintentionally and primarily by human activities.

Setback regulations: for riparian areas, this refers to the minimum distance a development must maintain between its boundaries and a riparian area. This can also refer to the legally required distance a development must maintain between a building and the property line.

Recent Achievements / Promising Trends

- Sensitive ecosystem mapping and management recommendation – The Lands and Resources Department retained a consultancy in 2019 to conduct a Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory (SEI) and Environmental Protection Report and Recommendations (EPRR) for all reserve lands, except for Yewcláo7 (IR No. 4) and Kalatqú7em (IR Nos. 5 and 9). The Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory presents information about ecologically significant lands in the community. The Environmental Protection Report and Recommendations provides guidance on how to manage sensitive ecosystems, including species at risk habitat, watercourses, riparian areas, and area with invasive plant species. The completion of the reports marks a significant step forward in mapping and collecting information about important species and habitats on Lílwat Tmicw.
- Wild Parsnip removal – The Lands and Resources Department has partnered with the Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council (SSISC) to remove wild parsnip, a harmful invasive plant species, on Lílwat Tmicw. Yearly treatments to remove wild parsnip have been occurring since the fall of 2018.

Key Issues

- Development approval process – Lílwat Nation does not have a clear development approval process. Having a clear development application process would ensure impacts to culturally important sites and environmentally sensitive sites are always considered when a new project is proposed.
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation – Lílwat Tmicw are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The community has expressed the need for guidance and direction on how to mitigate and adapt to these impacts.

Priorities

- Preserve wildlife habitats to manage and maintain wildlife populations as well as to provide viable hunting grounds for Lílwat Nation citizens.
 - **Action:** Develop and implement education programs for the protection of wildlife in and around the community and to reduce human-wildlife conflict.
- Ensure that habitat for species at risk are identified and protected.
- Manage invasive species on Lílwat Tmicw through inventory, monitoring and removals.
 - **Action:** Lílwat Nation received funding from the BC Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure to conduct an inventory and removal of invasive species on the Old Reserve (IR No. 1) and the Pasture Lands (IR No. 8). This work will be done in partnership with SSISC throughout 2022-2023.
 - **Action:** Complete an inventory of invasive species for all Lílwat Tmicw and create an invasive species management plan, in partnership with SSISC.
- Explore options to create a climate change action plan for Lílwat Tmicw (this may be part of a larger territory-wide plan).
- Continue to educate the community about climate change and how to protect the community and Lílwat Tmicw.
- Protect groundwater and aquifer quality and quantity.
- Enforce setback regulations for all land developments.
- Manage contaminated sites and hazardous materials.
 - **Action:** Draft and implement a remediation strategy for land where large vehicle dumps occur.
 - **Action:** Promote community-driven cleanup of less contaminated sites, including abandoned vehicle dump sites and defunct residential fuel storage tanks.
 - **Action:** Seek funding for the remediation of APECs with the most severe contamination issues.

6.10 Recreation

Background

The Lílwat Nation Recreation Plan was developed in 2017 with the aim of improving recreation programming and services offered to citizens. The plan outlines a vision, priorities, strategies, and guidance on the management of recreational resources and finances based on an evaluation of current assets and community needs.

Lílwat Nation currently has several recreational facilities, including outdoor playing fields, a gymnasium and weight room at the Úlúus Community Complex, a Youth Centre, and the Lillooet Lake Rodeo Grounds. Over the past few years, Lílwat Nation has completed new recreation facilities and have upgraded others that needed repair. Recently completed work includes the ball diamond and soccer field connected to Xeťólacw Community School, the Xeťólacw Bike Park (completed in 2015), the construction of the Youth Centre (completed in 2018), and the ice rink renovation project (completed in 2018).

There is a strong demand for additional recreational spaces and programs on Lílwat Tmicw. Some key ideas that have been shared by citizens include creating a trail that goes from Xeťólacw Village to Eddies Lake, a trail that goes from Mount Currie Village to Xeťólacw Village, a water park area for kids, hiking trails, bike trails, community camping sites, trails for snowshoeing and other winter activities, and a park on the Old Reserve (IR No. 1). Citizens would also like to see bike paths along roadways and more street lighting infrastructure. Mountain biking is a growing sport in the community with growing participation rates from younger citizens. Establishing designated areas for mountain bike trails as well as a support group or organization would help ensure that mountain biking develops in a sustainable and respectful way. Rodeo is another 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 Lillooet Lake Road. Citizens have expressed interest in more events being held at the Rodeo Grounds and getting greater community-wide involvement in the sport.

As recreational opportunities increase, challenges exist which require the implementation of strategic actions to overcome

them. For example, as more trails are established, conflicts may arise from competing uses such as hiking, hunting, mountain biking and horseback riding. Before further trails are developed, a strategy for managing the trail system should be created. In addition, there is unauthorized use of trails on Lílwat Tmicw by neighbouring communities. Education and signage to clearly define the community boundaries would help to alleviate potential problems.

Recent Achievements / Promising Trends

- The Lílwat Nation Recreation Plan – A recreation plan was completed in 2017. The plan identifies a vision, priorities, and guidance regarding programming, services and the distribution and management of limited resources and finances to support recreation for the Lílwat Nation.
- New recreational facilities – Over the past five years, new recreation facilities have been completed, including a ball diamond and soccer field connected to Xeťólacw Community School, the Xeťólacw Bike Park (completed in 2015), and the construction of the Youth Centre (completed in 2018).
- Refurbished facilities – The ice rink was renovated in 2018.

Key Issues

- Funding – Funding for recreational projects is an ongoing challenge.
- Lack of large outdoor recreational facilities – The Lílwat Nation does not have a space for large outdoor events such as soccer tournaments to take place. In the past large outdoor events were hosted at the old soccer fields on the Old Reserve (IR No. 1), but challenges with these fields exist due to the rising water table, waterlogged soils, and their location on the floodplain. Consequently, they are no longer in use, and the impact of this loss has been significant, as the large events that once took place there were great for building community.
- Lack of trails and non-motorized recreational corridors – Options for active transportation are limited. While citizens

have expressed interest in having access to trails for walking, hiking, and biking, at present, such trails do not exist and there is a lack of community connectivity (for example, between Mount Currie Village and Xeťólacw Village). Also, unauthorized trails are being built on Lílwat Tmicw, in part because the Lílwat Nation has not yet developed a formalized trail network.

- Access to parks and green spaces – Access to parks and greenspace is limited throughout the community. There are also risks such as wildlife encounters associated with walking to existing parks that are not close to housing developments.

Priorities

- Improve access to recreation facilities, including parks and greenspace, for children and youth of all ages.
- Improve community connectivity and opportunities for active transportation.
 - **Action:** Develop a trails plan for a trail system. The plan should include trails that link Xeťólacw Village to the bike park and to Mount Currie Village, and additional trails along the river.
- Continue building out the bike park facilities.
 - **Action:** Source funds to build a skatepark located in the same area.
- Look for opportunities to identify new grounds for large outdoor events.

7 Implementation

7.1 Introduction

The CLUP was ratified by Chiefs and Council on September 6, 2022. The Lands and Resources Department will play a critical role in implementing the CLUP, 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 CLUP is a “living document,” and will be reviewed regularly over the five-year cycle for necessary changes and updates. An annual review will occur every January when the Lands and Resources Department undertakes the annual budgeting process.



stalhálem
grizzly bear

7.2 Implementation Guidelines

Land use designations have been established for all Planning Areas, as presented in section 4 of the CLUP. These designations are the building blocks for the CLUP and establish a desired use for each land parcel. These designations also enable the Lílwat Nation to monitor land use and respond to community needs as they arise. Monitoring and response include strict conformity measures (e.g., enforcement, to ensure that long-term community visions are achieved) and granting land use changes to ensure that the CLUP remains relevant to the Lílwat Nation’s needs.

If a land use designation requires a change because of a development proposal, the individual or business requesting the change will be required to complete a land use change application for submission to, and review by, the Lands and Resources Department as outlined in section 7.4 of this plan.

Uses that do not conform to the CLUP will be denied. Access to Lílwat Nation services, including water and sewer, will also be denied and no assistance from the Lílwat Nation’s administration will be given to undertake nonconforming land uses.

Staff members implementing the action 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. Completed actions should be reported to the Director of Lands and Resources.

7.3 Process to Update the Community Land Use Plan

The Community Land Use Plan should be reviewed every quarter by the Lands and Resources Department and other Lílwat Nation staff as required to ensure objectives and actions are being achieved and updated. Any recommend changes and additions must be presented to Chiefs and Council, and the plan may only be updated with Council approval. An addendum to the plan will be appended accordingly.

The CLUP will be reviewed and fully updated every five (5) years. This will provide for continuous education and awareness of the plan and offer citizens a chance to provide input and suggestions. Completed activities will be noted and removed from the CLUP, and new goals, objectives, and activities will be added to the CLUP with guidance from the departmental managers, committees, and Lílwat Nation citizens.

7.4 Land Use Change Application

If a Lílwat Nation citizen—as an individual, entrepreneur, committee/club organizer or other—is considering a land use different from a use permitted in the CLUP’s land use designation component, they may submit a letter to the Lands and Resources Department outlining their intention for a Land Use Change. The letter should contain:

- a summary of the current land use designation,
- the requested designation,
- the reasoning behind the request, and
- a statement that there is no other appropriately designated land available elsewhere in the community.

The letter of application will be considered by department staff and reviewed by the Land Management Board, who will provide recommendations to Chiefs and Council for their decision. Input will also be sought from staff responsible for the respective land use, which may include staff from the Lands and Resources Department, Infrastructure and Public Works Department, Housing Department, Agriculture Department, and Lílwat Business Group.

7.5 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 and Resources Department should regularly work with the various department managers to review the objectives and actions outlined in each of the respective sections. The CLUP is meant to be a guidebook for the community to follow when planning land-use projects over the next five years. In that sense, the CLUP should be self-monitoring in that it should be frequently used and referred to. Lílwat Nation citizens should be aware of its existence and necessity, and staff will review the CLUP with the community on an annual basis. Monitoring activities will also be aligned with the financial budgeting and forecasting sessions, occurring in January 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.

7.6 Evaluation

It will be the responsibility of the Lands and Resources Department to evaluate the effectiveness of the CLUP. A report will be prepared each year to coincide with the annual budgeting process. The report 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 CLUP to ensure that they are not overlooked when the five-year planning cycle is renewed in 2027. Reports should also be delivered to the respective manager and committee for the department to which the completed actions apply.

7.7 Communication

Communicating the CLUP’s implementation results to the community is essential in that it will effectively keep the plan current, meaningful and important. Lílwat Nation citizens must be informed of the achievements of the CLUP so that confidence and buy-in is attained for continued implementation and plan renewal in the subsequent planning period (2027-2032).



Implementation Plan

Community Priority Area	Priority	Action Item	Responsibility	Implementation Year					
				1	2	3	4	5	
Housing	Continue to improve access to and support for a variety of housing options for Lilwat Nation citizens	Open a dialogue with the families who have abandoned houses and/or unused land on Community Land to discuss options for how they can restore the homes and/or use the land	Housing; Lands & Resources	Ongoing					
		Housing Department to continue seeking new opportunities for renovation and new housing as funding opportunities arise	Housing				●		
		Pursue BC Housing capital funding for a multi-unit rental housing project on Lilwat Nation-owned fee simple land (the "Blue Motel Lands") that is currently being rezoned for this purpose	Housing	●					
	Build buy-in for multi-family housing		Housing	Ongoing					
		Conduct community engagement to share information about multi-family housing	Housing	Ongoing					
		Review cost differential of single family vs. multi-family homes and use the results to inform the decisions about which option is more practical for the community	Housing	Ongoing					
		Present to the community Best Practices in First Nation multi-unit projects and showcase current and future multi-unit projects that demonstrate a high quality of livability, including low operating costs through incorporating energy efficiency building practices, improved sound proofing, and landscaping	Housing		●				
	Review vacant lots across Lilwat Tmicw and seek funding opportunities that will support Lilwat Nation citizens to construct homes on vacant lots		Housing			●			
	Culture	Enhance and support Lilwat Nation cultural activities on Lilwat Tmicw		Tszil, Language and Culture; Lands & Resources	Ongoing				
			Promote and expand cultural education and awareness programs with a focus on land use	Tszil, Language and Culture	Ongoing				
Promote community-driven, safe, and sustainable Cultural Heritage tourism initiatives on Lilwat Tmicw.			Tszil, Language and Culture; Lilwat Business Group	Ongoing					
Increase opportunities for youth engagement in cultural programs, including programs on the land		Tszil, Language and Culture	Ongoing						
Educate the public about Lilwat Tmicw and areas of importance			Lands & Resources	Ongoing					
		Install more signage on and off Lilwat Tmicw to guide land use activities (for example, welcome/territory acknowledgement signs and signs to mark no-go areas)	Lands & Resources		●				
Control public access to traditional fishing and cabin sites.		Lands & Resources			●				

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Community Priority Area	Priority	Action Item	Responsibility	Implementation Year				
				1	2	3	4	5
Economic Development	Support local businesses and bring opportunities to Lílwat Nation. Create Space for community entrepreneurs.	Implement plans to undertake a mixed-use development on the fee simple parcel known as the “Blue Motel Lands,” that will include 30-50 residential rental units and a suite of ground-level commercial units with special emphasis for local businesses	Lílwat Business Group; Public Works & Infrastructure	ONGOING				
			Public Works & Infrastructure; Lílwat Business Group	●	●			
	Ensure that citizens’ interests remain at the forefront of all decisions (for example, community safety as traffic increases)		Lílwat Business Group	Ongoing				
	Review potential for Land Code process		Lands & Resources		●			
	Complete more intensive community engagement on updated commercial core		Lílwat Business Group			●		
Initiate ATR process for parcels once identified as high priority for conversion to reserve status		Lands & Resources					●	
Infrastructure and Public Works	Improve water, sewer, and sanitary systems (i.e., make more efficient and capable of handling increased volumes in the future)	Upgrade the sewer, drinking water, and sludge management systems in the upper and lower communities (planning is underway)	Public Works & Infrastructure	Ongoing				
			Public Works & Infrastructure			●	●	
	Undertake road improvement projects	Source funds for road improvement projects	Public Works & Infrastructure	Ongoing				
			Public Works & Infrastructure		●			
Continue to educate the community about waste management, including managing bear attractants		Public Works & Infrastructure; Lands & Resources	Ongoing					
Solid Waste Management	Create, promote, and implement a community waste management public education program that focuses on recycling, composting, garbage pickup days, and other aspects of the Lílwat Nation’s waste management program.		Public Works & Infrastructure		●			
			Public Works & Infrastructure			●		
	Create and implement a solid waste management policy	Promote the philosophy of becoming a zero-waste community	Public Works & Infrastructure			●		
			Public Works & Infrastructure	Ongoing				
	Reduce the incidents of wildlife interacting with waste	Utilize wildlife-proof recycling and waste bins at waste transfer stations and at other strategic locations where waste resources are deposited	Public Works & Infrastructure	●				
Work with Indigenous Services Canada and other external organizations to remediate potentially environmentally hazardous areas and dispose of old cars and other dump sites		Lands & Resources; Public Works & Infrastructure			●			

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Community Priority Area	Priority	Action Item	Responsibility	Implementation Year					
				1	2	3	4	5	
Fisheries	Improve fish habitat along Qwałímak (Birkenhead River) and Grandmother Slough		Lands & Resources	Ongoing					
		Follow up on the habitat assessment conducted for chinook in Qwałímak (Birkenhead River), including the area of Grandmother Slough that runs adjacent to the north boundary of the Old Reserve (IR No. 1), and implement improvements	Lands & Resources	●					
	Build community capacity through training		Lands & Resources	Ongoing					
		Seek funding to provide community youth with training to become skél7awlh (field technicians, environmental monitors, and archaeology field technicians)	Lands & Resources	●					
	Increase collaboration between departments to develop and implement effective policies for the protection of fish and fish habitat		Lands & Resources	Ongoing					
		Establish regularly scheduled interdepartmental meetings to review projects that have potential to impact fish and fish habitat and identify policy gaps	Lands & Resources	●					
	Confirm policy development needs and allocate budget for policy development as needed.	Lands & Resources	Ongoing						
Forestry	Protect large stands of old growth forests by establishing forest reserves around them		Lílwat Forestry Ventures; Lands & Resources	●					
	Develop protocol between Lílwat Forestry Ventures and Lílwat Nation that identifies areas available for harvest, annual allowable cut (AAC), responsibilities of stumpage fees, how profits are allocated, and any other areas of concern		Lílwat Forestry Ventures; Lands & Resources		●	●			
		Establish a forest development plan for areas in the community that are suitable for harvesting	Lílwat Forestry Ventures		●				
	Continue prioritizing sustainable harvesting operations		Lílwat Forestry Ventures	Ongoing					
		There are current plans to do some harvesting on the Xetólacw Hillside (IR No. 6)	Lílwat Forestry Ventures	●					
	Continue fuel thinning operations in the community		Community Safety; Lílwat Forestry Ventures	Ongoing					
		Monitor fuel management and forest fire hazards which threaten the resource. Ensure fuel management treatment plan is completed and implemented	Community Safety; Lílwat Forestry Ventures	Ongoing					
		Look for opportunities to harvest valuable timber during fire protection treatment operations	Lílwat Forestry Ventures	Ongoing					
	Remove trees within the community that pose a risk to life and property (for example, trees that are located very close to houses).		Public Works & Infrastructure (FireSmart)	Ongoing					
	Explore the options of establishing a woodlot area specifically for Lílwat Nation citizens to harvest firewood		Lílwat Forestry Ventures					●	
Establish a specifically controlled area for firewood cutting		Lílwat Forestry Ventures					●		
Inventory and assess the stands that were harvested in the past and develop a restoration or silviculture plan to rejuvenate them. The restoration plan should also include activities to inventory and decommission roads that are no longer in service.		Lílwat Forestry Ventures						●	
Continue to train Lílwat Nation citizens and build capacity for Lílwat Forestry Ventures to implement future forestry management plan for the Lílwat Tmicw.		Lílwat Forestry Ventures	Ongoing						

Community Priority Area	Priority	Action Item	Responsibility	Implementation Year					
				1	2	3	4	5	
Agriculture	Continue to meet the food needs of the community		Agriculture	Ongoing					
		Develop storage facilities at Qwalímak Nleᓅcálten that will allow farm produce to be stored for longer periods after harvesting	Agriculture		●				
	Continue to improve the Qwalímak Nleᓅcálten farm project sustainability (this includes securing additional/new funding in the near term and working towards revenue generation to cover farm operational expenses over the longer term).		Agriculture	Ongoing					
		Implement the business and marketing plan to develop the farm into a self-sustaining enterprise	Agriculture	●					
	Strengthen farming capacity within the community so that citizens can eventually have their own gardens and use skills and resources from the agriculture program as necessary	Host more farming/gardening workshops (citizens have expressed interest in these	Agriculture		●				
		Use Ntákmén and sustainable agricultural land stewardship practices to guide the use and management of communal pasture and forage lands	Agriculture		●				
		Work with Xeᓅólacw Community School to offer programs and workshops to share agricultural knowledge with youth	Agriculture	Ongoing					
		Continue to offer employment to Lílwat Nation citizens	Agriculture	Ongoing					
	Improve clarity with respect to the agricultural land use designation (what can be done and where on agricultural lands).		Lands & Resources; Agriculture		●				
	Address agricultural land degradation issues		Lands & Resources; Agriculture	Ongoing					
		Develop flood control and drainage infrastructure that incorporates community agricultural needs in their design, construction, and operation	Community Safety; Public Works & Infrastructure		●	●	●		
		Develop pasture management and livestock control on Lílwat Tmicw	Lands & Resources; Agriculture						●

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Community Priority Area	Priority	Action Item	Responsibility	Implementation Year				
				1	2	3	4	5
Environment	Preserve wildlife habitats to manage and maintain wildlife populations as well as to provide viable hunting grounds for Lílwat Nation citizens		Lands & Resources	Ongoing				
		Develop and implement education programs for the protection of wildlife in and around the community and to reduce human-wildlife conflict	Lands & Resources			●		
	Ensure that habitat for species at risk are identified and protected		Lands & Resources		●			
			Lands & Resources	Ongoing				
	Manage invasive species on Lílwat Tmicw through inventory, monitoring and removals	Conduct an inventory and removal of invasive species on the Old Reserve (IR No. 1) and the Pasture Lands (IR No. 8). This work will be done in partnership with SSISC throughout 2022-2023 and funded by BC Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure.	Lands & Resources	●				
		Complete an inventory of invasive species for all Lílwat Tmicw and create an invasive species management plan, in partnership with SSISC	Lands & Resources	●	●	●		
	Explore options to create a climate change action plan for Lílwat Tmicw (this may be part of a larger territory-wide plan).		Lands & Resources			●		
	Continue to educate the community about climate change and how to protect the community and Lílwat Tmicw		Lands & Resources	Ongoing				
	Protect groundwater and aquifer quality and quantity		Lands & Resources	Ongoing				
	Enforce setback regulations for all land developments		Lands & Resources	Ongoing				
	Manage contaminated sites and hazardous materials		Lands & Resources; Public Works & Infrastructure				●	●
Draft and implement a remediation strategy for land where large vehicle dumps occur		Lands & Resources; Public Works & Infrastructure					●	
Promote community-driven cleanup of less contaminated sites, including abandoned vehicle dump sites and defunct residential fuel storage tanks		Lands & Resources; Public Works & Infrastructure				●		
Seek funding for the remediation of APECs with the most severe contamination issues		Lands & Resources; Public Works & Infrastructure					●	
Recreation	Improve access to recreation facilities, including parks and greenspace, for children and youth of all ages		Recreation; Public Works & Infrastructure	Ongoing				
	Improve community connectivity and opportunities for active transportation		Recreation; Public Works & Infrastructure	Ongoing				
		Develop a trails plan for a trail system. The plan should include trails that link Xetólacw Village to the bike park and to Mount Currie Village, and additional trails along the river.	Recreation; Public Works & Infrastructure; Lands & Resources				●	
	Continue building out the bike park facilities		Recreation; Public Works & Infrastructure		●			
Source funds to build a skatepark located in the same area		Recreation; Public Works & Infrastructure		●				

8 Appendix A

Planning Process and History

The first Community Land Use Plan prepared for Lílwat Nation was drafted in 1982 by Northcoast Land Use Consultants. The plan consisted of a short, 17-page document and a hand-drawn map which divided the reserve lands into various designations but lacked definitions of allowable uses within each designation. The 1982 plan was not formally adopted by Chiefs and 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 also did not define allowable uses in different designations, nor did it have an implementation schedule.

In 2009, Lílwat Nation overhauled the original CLUP. Background information was retrieved from the 1982 and 1997 plans, including community watershed protection designations, rockfall runout areas, land use constraints, cultural features, and future community development areas. 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 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; and
5. Two Open Houses at the T̓szil Learning Centre.

The following year, Lílwat Nation updated the Strategic Plan for the 2010-2015 planning period. Within the updated Strategic Plan, new community goals and objectives were set which exposed gaps in the 2009 CLUP. While the 2009 CLUP established a solid basis for the

community's direction and objectives with respect to reserve land use, Lílwat Nation citizens and staff recognized that some sections within the 2009 CLUP deserved more attention. In 2015, the Nation undertook another planning process to update the CLUP with the aim of addressing those sections, and refreshing the remaining sections, in order to provide a current, effective, and useful document to guide land use over 2015-2020 period. During the 2015 planning process, the Nation 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 Lílwat Tmicw;
3. Employment of agricultural land use experts with a history of planning activities on Lílwat Tmicw;
4. Regular updates to the Lílwat Nation Land Management Board;
5. Regular updates to and sub-plan approval by the Lílwat 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.

Gathering feedback from Lílwat Nation citizens 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 included surveys and questionnaires which citizens took home to complete and submit with further feedback gathered from their families. The planning team also shared information through web-based resources, community newsletters and social media.

Lílwat Tmicw Sqwéqweł: Housing

BY LEX JOSEPH

In the 1950's and 1960's, the Department of Indian Affairs was beginning to supply housing to the community in Mount Currie Village (IR No. 10). Most homes were quite small with two bedrooms in each house. To house a whole family, two houses were put together. A lot of families used logs to build their own homes. It was during this era that men began to learn carpentry and cabinet making (my father took this course making a table that seated our whole family). Several homes were finished showing the work learned. Lílwat carpenters were taught by men from the Squamish Nation. Other carpenters came from Tsleil-Waututh.

Veterans Peter Williams, Dave Wattie, and Joe Joseph received housing from the war effort. The houses were sent by train and that the veterans were to build the house with the lumber supplied. All three houses are still standing today.





kwaozáńtsut
spiritual training