

Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy

As at UPDATED NOTES NOV 15/2019 (PhilMcP/JenB)

Chapters 6, 11, 13, 14 and 16 were approved at a workshop on 17 June 2015.

Over the last two updates, substantial new content is included in Chapters 4, 9 and 11, and Appendices 7, 8, 9 and 10.



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We also express our gratitude to the funders, Recreation Sites and Trails BC (MFLNRO), Columbia Shuswap Regional District Parks, and Shuswap Tourism for their support of this process.

Glossary

Active transportation

Any form of human-powered transportation. It is any trip made for the purposes of getting oneself, or others, to a particular destination - to work, to school, to the store or to visit friends. Walking and cycling are the most popular forms of active transportation and are often combined with other modes, notably public transit. (Enderby-Splatsin Active Transportation Plan, 2014)

Ad-hoc Committee

A short-term committee to address a specific issue

Backcountry

Sparsely inhabited wilderness or rural areas, mostly undeveloped, located away from developed or urbanized areas

Front country

Outdoor recreation areas that are easily accessible from developed or urbanized areas

Greenway

Linear corridors of land that support trails/pathways and natural or cultural features of interest to trail users; greenways provide linkages between human development and natural areas, recreational opportunities, social activities and/or corridors of wildlife habitat and environmental protection.

Ground-truthing

Reconciliation of maps, data and information obtained through web-based, electronic or paper formats with the reality on the ground; also the collection of new field-verified information

Kela7scen

Shuswap language name for Mount Ida; containing culturally significant sites known as the Sacred Circle

Orders of government

Inclusive of First Nations, local (municipal and regional), provincial and federal; the four orders of government are not a hierarchy

Secwepemc

Shuswap language, meaning “The People”

Secwepemc’ulecw

Shuswap language, meaning “Secwepemc Territory”

Standing Committee

A committee with an ongoing timeline

Trail

For the purpose of this strategy, “Trail” includes all trails, for motorized and non-motorized access, and for a variety of uses including but not limited to recreation, tourism, hunting, and

access to culturally important sites. While this strategy is initially focussed on land-based trails, water-based trails and paddling routes (Blueways) are also considered trails.

Y'icwetsutce

("you take care") - The responsibility of taking care of the land & its resources (Secwepemc) and recognition of Aboriginal title and rights

List of Acronyms

ALIB - Adams Lake Indian Band
ATV - All Terrain Vehicle
BCTS - British Columbia Timber Sales
CEA - cumulative effects assessment
CSRD - Columbia Shuswap Regional District
DFO - Department of Fisheries and Oceans
EVSC - Eagle Valley Snowmobile Club
FCBC - Front Counter BC
LOU - Letter of Understanding
LRMP - Land and Resource Management Plan
LSLIB - Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band
MFLNRO - Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations
MOE - Ministry of Environment
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
MOTI - Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
OCP - Official Community Plan
ORV - Off Road Vehicle
RDNO - Regional District of North Okanagan
RMZ - Recreation Management Zone
RSTBC - Recreation Sites and Trails BC
SABNES - Salmon Arm Bay Nature Enhancement Society
SEAS - Shuswap Environmental Action Society
STA - Shuswap Trail Alliance
STR - Shuswap Trails Roundtable
TBD - To be determined
TNRD - Thompson-Nicola Regional District
UTV - Utility Terrain Vehicle

Chapter 1: Purpose, Vision, and Values

“Some of our Chiefs said, “These people wish to be partners with us in our country. We must, therefore, be the same as brothers to them, and live as one family. We will share equally in everything half and half in land, water and timber, etc. What is ours will be theirs, and what is theirs will be ours. We will help each other to be great and good.”... Sir Wilfred Laurier Memorial, 1910

Background and context

Regional leadership collaborating through the Shuswap Trail Alliance has done significant work since 2005 in promoting non-motorized trails, supporting Secwepemc caretakers and stewards in asserting title and rights to the land, and in encouraging ecological stewardship, promotion, signage and use of non-motorized trails.

Since 2001, a series of planning initiatives and community projects¹ have provided a strategic thread on which a region-wide strategy for non-motorized trails has evolved. In addition, discussions between Secwepemc leadership, regional leadership and some trail user groups helped to confirm the need for a region-wide strategy to involve *all* trail user groups (motorized and non-motorized), and make connections to land use, existing land use plans, Secwepemc values, environmental and community health, tourism and economic development.

At this time, the key focus of this strategy is land-based trails; however, interconnectedness between land-based trails and waterways on the many lakes and rivers are recognized. Connection to water is also important from a Secwepemc perspective: water is an original travel corridor of First Nations peoples. Therefore, this strategy is framed within the wider context of the importance and cycle of water in the region, and to acknowledge waterways and water recreation in access management planning.

It is also important to note that the concepts and ideas contained in this strategy do not necessarily have funding in place; support or endorsement of this strategy by any organization does not imply that they have the funds to implement it.

Purpose

The purpose of the strategy is to protect, enhance and recognize trails as an integral part of the Shuswap lifestyle, culture and economy. This strategy will ensure trails are appropriately authorized, mapped, developed, maintained, and promoted. It will also protect and promote First Nations interests, reduce/repair ecological damage from all trail use, and manage land access appropriately. The strategy's process will also serve to demonstrate collaborative management between all orders of government, industry sectors and stewardship groups. It will provide stability and security to all user groups, businesses, and the orders of government who invest in them.

Proposed Outcomes and Deliverables

It's anticipated that there will be a suite of benefits achieved through collaboration by trail user groups, industry groups and orders of government:

- Greater recognition, protection and enhancement of trails
- Clarity on priority planning areas
- Improved communication and protocols

¹ See Chapter 3

- Increased value and security, and more effective marketing of trail system assets, through consistent trail design and sign standards
- Optimization of limited shared resources

Additional proposed outcomes include:

- Alignment of Secwepemc values and principles with trail planning and development
- Planning guidance for industry sectors at the operational level
- Increased awareness of historical and cultural significance of trails
- Minimization of conflicts on trails

The four primary deliverables of this strategy are:

- Establishment of a regional trails council or roundtable
- A formal commitment to work together, as evidenced by either a signed agreement or Letter of Understanding
- A strategy document, including the two components mentioned above, and an implementation plan [*this document*]
- Maps of priority planning areas (paper and digital files) that can be used by all parties

Vision - draft components of a vision statement

- Collaboration of multiple stakeholders including all orders of government, trail user groups, industry sectors
- Secwepemc are affirmed as caretakers, stewards and decision makers of Secwepemc'ulecw
- Value of trails contributes to triple bottom line: healthy environment, healthy communities (i.e., physical health of individuals, through exercise and connection with nature), and healthy economy.
- Safety of different users on trails
- Shuswap is known as a united destination trail centre that has trails for all uses

Values

- Y'icwetsutce ("you take care") - the responsibility of taking care of the land & its resources (Secwepemc) and recognition of Aboriginal title and rights
- Commit to a suite of values based on *Respect, Cooperation, & Stewardship*
- Never take more than you need
- Participate in reproduction, balance, education & protection
- Take care of one another
- Respect, harmony, balance - self-worth - self-respect - we all individually have a place & responsibility
- We are caretakers of Mother Earth - interconnected with all - small part of the whole Earthly ecosystem- there is no one thing or human being that is more important than the other
- Belief and honoring of the Creator - higher power - spiritual strength is a necessity

Chapter 2: Steering Committee

The concept for this strategy was championed by Secwepemc Nation (as described below), STA, RSTBC, Shuswap Tourism and CSRD Parks in 2010; however an expanded steering committee with representation from the following groups have been developing this strategy since fall 2014:

- Secwepemc Nation (Sexqéltkemc Lakes Division - Splat sin, Neskonlith, Adams Lake, Little Shuswap Lake, and Shuswap Indian Bands; Switzmalph Cultural Society)
- Non-motorized recreation groups, represented by Shuswap Trail Alliance
- Motorized recreation groups, represented by Sicamous Quadders, Eagle Valley Snowmobile Club, and Shuswap Offroad Riding Enthusiasts
- Columbia Shuswap Regional District, including Shuswap Tourism
- City of Salmon Arm
- District of Sicamous
- Village of Chase
- Recreation Sites and Trails BC (part of Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations)
- BC Parks
- School District #83
- Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure

The Fraser Basin Council was retained by the Steering Committee to facilitate the process and write the strategy. Adams Lake Indian Band and Columbia Shuswap Regional District have provided GIS and mapping support.

Since June 2015, the interim Steering Committee has been replaced by a Working Group with the approval of Chapter 13 on Governance.

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SECTION 1: THE SHUSWAP REGION AND PRIORITY PLANNING AREAS FOR TRAILS

*Take only what you need...
no more, no less*

Secwepemc Value

Chapter 3: Existing Plans and Land Uses

[This chapter is incomplete]

There are many existing plans and land uses within the Shuswap watershed that directly or indirectly affect trails and their management, and guide their development and maintenance.

Since 2001, a series of planning initiatives and community projects have provided a strategic thread on which the current Shuswap Trails and Recreational Access Management Planning process is based:

- 2001 Okanagan-Shuswap Land Resource Management Plan (LRMP)
- 2002 Shuswap Tourism Opportunity Strategy
- 2004 Ad Hoc Regional Trails Working Group
- 2005 Community Consultations and Shuswap Trails Study
- 2006 Creation of the Shuswap Trail Alliance
- 2007 Shuswap Trail Strategic Plan
- 2007 Shuswap Trail Design and Sign Standards
- 2008 on - CSRD Parks Plans, Official Community Plans
- 2008 Pilot: Larch Hills Non-Winter Trail Stewardship Plan
- 2009 Shuswap Environmental Trail Screening and Adaptive Planning Process
- 2010 Secwepemc Trails Meeting and Regional Trail Strategy Planning Proposal & Funding
- 2010 Ad Hoc Working Group: Lakes Division/Little Shuswap Band, Shuswap Trail Alliance, CSRD Parks, Shuswap Tourism, Rec Sites and Trails.
- 2010 Shuswap Tourism Strategy
- 2011 Shuswap Trail Protocol
- 2011 Pilot: South Canoe Trail Management Plan
- 2012 Shuswap Trail Stewardship Program
- 2012 Regional Community Consultations
- 2013 Shuswap Lake Integrated Planning Process - Draft Recreation Strategy
- 2013 Regional Operational Partnership Pilot
- 2013 BC Trails Strategy
- 2014 Shuswap Trails Partnership Agreements (BC Parks, Rec Sites and Trails)
- 2014 Forestry Trail MoUs (Canoe Forest Products, Stella-Jones, Woodlot 1571 & 1572)

First Nations Rights

The Secwepemc people have lived in the Shuswap for thousands of years, long before the arrival of European settlers. First Nations' title and rights are evolving through the courts, and exist throughout the Shuswap region.

Secwepemc plans

- Splatshin Comprehensive Community Plan (also see Neskonlith, Adams Lake Indian Band, and Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band)
- STS and Secwepemc Indigenous Cultural Tourism Strategy - in progress

Okanagan Shuswap LRMP

The Okanagan Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP), initiated in 1995 and approved in 2001, provides direction of Crown land and resource management on 2.5 million hectares. For the majority of the plan area, general resource management zones (RMZs) have objectives for multiple resource values. There are also polygon-specific RMZs that have

objectives and strategies specific to a major value, to maintain or enhance that specific major value. Within the LRMP there are the following RMZs that relate to trails and tourism:

Recreation RMZ: there are two specific RMZs for recreation values:

- Regionally Significant Trail Corridors RMZ - overall goal is to manage for recreational use, opportunities and experiences that are focussed on continuity of trail corridor
- Intensive Recreation Areas RMZ - overall goal is to manage for intensive recreational use, opportunities and experiences. There are seven categories of use:
 - Shared use (all season)
 - Shared use (summer)
 - Snowmobile
 - Cross country skiing/non-motorized
 - Winter non-motorized
 - Summer non-motorized
 - Motorcycle
 - Summer motorized/shared use (summer)

Tourism RMZ: general goal is healthy and sustainable tourism industry, which contributes to the economy and works to maintain environment. There are three specific RMZs for tourism values:

- Backcountry RMZ - objective is to maintain backcountry tourism values
- Tourism Use RMZ - objective is to maintain scenic quality of views from existing tourism facilities, lakes and trails
- Dispersed Tourism Use RMZ - objective is to maintain scenic quality of views from existing tourism use areas, trails and features

British Columbia Trails Strategy

Recreation Sites and Trails BC

- Trail Design and Sign Standards
- Forest and Range Practices Act (Section 56, 57, 58) – MFLNRORD

BC Parks

- BC Parks and Ecological Reserve Management Plans

City of Salmon Arm Greenways Strategy

Council's support for greenways led to the formation of a Greenways Liaison Committee (GLC) in 2008. In 2009, a decision was made to prepare a Greenways Strategy concurrent with the Official Community Plan (OCP) Review process. www.salmonarm.ca/documentcenter/view/99

The purpose of the Greenways Strategy is to provide direction for the long-term planning and implementation of a trail / path network spanning the City, integrated with the sidewalk and bicycle networks, and connecting to existing and future regional trails, in order to provide recreational opportunities, to accommodate alternative transportation for a diverse range of trail / path users, and to support corridors for ecological connectivity.

The vision for the Greenways Strategy is as follows:

An interconnected network of greenways and trails, serving all forms of non-vehicular movement and all ability levels, linking the City Centre neighbourhoods and major points of interest with each other and with surrounding lands, and providing healthy

transportation, outdoor recreation and tourism opportunities, and ecological connectivity.

The City has 58 kilometres of existing trails (in 2008/2009... there are more today!). Greenway and trail systems offer multiple benefits to communities.

City of Salmon Arm Official Community Plan

An Official Community Plan (OCP) is a bylaw of local government that provides objectives and policies to guide decisions on planning and land use management within a community or plan area. An OCP is generated with community input, and provides statements on land uses and servicing requirements in the Plan area for the future.

www.salmonarm.ca/DocumentCenter/View/52

Section 11 addresses OCP policy regarding Parks, Recreation and Greenways.

City of Salmon Arm also has a Strategic Plan, and is developing a Marketing and Brand Strategy linked to the regional Tourism Development Plan See:

- Salmon Arm MRDT (hotel tax) Destination Development Business plan.
- Salmon Arm Marketing, Brand, and Sign Design Strategy

Shuswap Tourism - Tourism Development Plan

This plan, facilitated by Tourism BC for Shuswap Tourism, identifies the need for a strategic level coordinated recreation management plan, improved communication, improved trail management, and improved signage and way-finding. The tourism development plan, developed in 2010, grounded the need for the development of this strategy.

Columbia Shuswap Regional District plans

- Official community plans
- Parks plans - for each of Electoral Areas C, D, E, F (Including a newly updated Area C Parks & Trails Master plan)

Regional District of North Okanagan plans

- Official community plans
- Regional Growth Strategy
- Shuswap River Watershed Sustainability Plan
- Area F/Enderby Parks Plan
- Enderby Tourism Strategy

Other local government plans

- Enderby: Enderby Integrated Community Sustainability Plan;
- Enderby-Splatsin Active Transportation Plan
- Sicamous: Open Spaces Plan, Marketing & Brand Strategy
- Lumby: none compiled to date
- Chase: Active Transportation Walking Master Plan

Other Sector Plans

- Columbia Shuswap Invasive Species Society Operational Plan (2013)
- Interior Health Authority - Healthy Built Environment Strategy
- Destination BC Regional Development Strategies
- Thompson Okanagan Tourism Association Tourism Strategy & Rail-Trail Marketing Strategy

Chapter 4: Priority Planning Areas, Potential Development Areas and Hot-spot Pilot Projects

Updated November 29, 2019

The purpose of this chapter is to identify priority planning areas and their attributes within seven sub-regions of the Shuswap. This will enable better trail development and promotion that is consistent with values, stewardship and environmental practices, and existing land uses. Chapter 16 proposes a timeline for implementing further work on these priority planning areas.

Priority Planning Areas

The following area-based priorities contained in the seven tables below emerged from a review of consultations and community planning throughout the region². They include known concept proposals and are assembled to provide a starting point for discussions on sub-regional recreation access management planning.

Potential development areas and hot-spot pilot projects were preliminarily prioritized by the Steering Committee³; these are indicated in ***bold, italicized red font***. Descriptions for these areas are provided at the end of this chapter.

West Shuswap		
Potential development	Hot-spot Priority projects	Existing trail infrastructure (not authorized and/or mapped)
• Scatchard Mountain/Turtle Valley/Phillips Lake • Neskonlith Meadows/Skmana Lake/McGillvary Lake trails • Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park • Little Shuswap/Squilax lake connectors • Chase/Adams Lake/Neskonlith Parallel road trails • Flume Trail maintenance (completed 2017) • Rock climbing access and safety at Gleneden	• Fly Hills recreation area • South Skimikin • Scatchard Mountain Road trails incl. Rocky Road Trails • Chase Walking Master Plan • Adams River Roderick Haig-Brown renamed to Tstustwec (see North Shore) • Invasive species partner projects	

² Not necessarily an all-inclusive review

³ Steering Committee meeting December 18th 2014

South Shuswap		
Potential development	Hot-spot priority projects	Existing trail infrastructure (not authorized and/or mapped)
- Reinecker/White Lake Connector -Trail from White Lk Lookout to Reinecker Crk trail - Blind Bay/Eagle Bay/Sorrento Parallel trails - White Lake/Eagle Bay/Cinnemousoun Narrows connector - Loftus Lake - Connector trail from Blind Bay to Sunnybrae - Connector trail from White Lake to Herman Lake - Parallel trail from Ford Road to Carlin School - Parallel trail from Sunnbrae to Tappen to the Co-op - Parallel trail at Reedman Point - White Lake bike park (stacked loop trails) - Access to Balmoral trails from Sherry Road - Baldy Trail extensions <i>White Lake/Balmoral</i> <i>Mt. Baldy Structure</i> <i>Sorrento Highway West</i> <i>Foreshore Walk - Sorrento to Blind Bay</i> <i>Bastion Mountain</i> <i>Invasive Projects - yellow flag iris</i> <i>Blind Bay Residential Connections</i> <i>White Lake - Cedar Creek</i> <i>Skimikin Lake Trail Plan</i>	- White Lake circumference trail - Reinecker Creek trail, motorized and non-motorized users, and forestry conflicts - White Lake winter use conflicts btw motorized and non-motorized <i>White Lake/Balmoral</i> <i>South Shuswap Area C Parks and Trails Master Plan completed 2017</i> <i>South Shuswap Destination Trails Master plan - in progress</i> <i>ORV/Non-motor dedicated trail heads</i> - Invasive species partner projects	Trails on north side of Little White Lake and White Lake

North Shuswap		
Potential development	Hot-spot priority projects	Existing trail infrastructure (not authorized and/or mapped)
<i>Crowfoot/Mobley/Grizzly/ Angle Highland (Historic Route)</i> - Adams/Lichen/Pukeashun/ Humamilt/Momich - Seymour Sub-Basin - Seymour River, Hunakwa Lake, Upper Seymour Valley, Paddle route, Grace/Cottonwood	<i>Adams River Gorge Canyon Trail - pictographs protection</i> <i>Hunakwa Lake/ Wright Lake Trail Plan</i> <i>Lee Creek Bluffs</i> <i>Onyx Falls</i> <i>Parallel Trail Phased</i>	- Trail along Upper Seymour River - Paddling route along upper Seymour River - Trail to Pukeashun Peak - Cayenne Falls is placed incorrectly on map - confirm location - Grizzly Cabin

▪ Squilax/Scotch Creek/Anglemont roadside parallel trail ▪ Boat access at Celista/Magna Bay/Anglemont ▪ Canoe/kayak launches from Celista to Ruckell Point ▪ Paddling route on Upper Adams River ▪ Paddling route at Humamilt Lake, and campsite/trail development ▪ Trail connecting North Anstey Arm to Seymour Arm (past Wright Lake) ▪ Connector trail from Farrell's Field to Celista ▪ Lee Creek Bluffs, waterfall ▪ Cottonbelt Mine trail (Seymour Arm - clearing and restoration needed)	<i>development - Adams River to Cottonwood</i> ▪ <i>Seymour River (Upper) Paddle Trail</i> ▪ <i>Squilax Trail (LSLIB) Quaaout Lodge/ARSS/BC Parks</i> ▪ <i>Roderick Haig-Brown renamed to Tsutswew</i> ▪ <i>Scotch Creek/Hlina improvements</i> ▪ Invasive species partner projects	
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East Shuswap		
Potential development	Hot-spot pilot projects	Existing trail infrastructure (not authorized and/or mapped)
▪ Queest, <i>Owlshead</i>, Eagle Pass, Griffith, <i>Joss</i>, English ▪ Gorge Ski Area/ Perry/Eagle/Wap drainage ▪ Anstey Highland Traverse ▪ Access to Gorge Creek trail (at Hwy #1) ▪ Hwy #1 bridge at Sicamous Narrows ▪ Connect existing trails to Sicamous core ▪ Trail from Silver Sands to Old Town Bay ▪ Upper Perry River alpine trail ▪ English Mountain access and trail (at Victor Lake) ▪ English Lake Park ▪ Outdoor school at North Fork Wild Conservation Park ▪ Turtle Bay	▪ Eagle Pass Mountain and alpine area ▪ <i>Joss Pass Mountain/Tsuius/ Mabel</i> ▪ Bourne Glacier and Pettipiece Pass multi-season plan ▪ <i>Owlshead/Mara and Cummings & Blue Lakes and Hunters Range</i> ▪ <i>Wap Creek Valley/North Mabel Lake</i> ▪ Eagle River blueway ▪ <i>Anstey Highlands</i> ▪ <i>Gorge Ski Area</i> ▪ <i>NFW Historic Trail</i> ▪ <i>Sicamous to Armstrong Rail Trail (& Osoyoos)</i> ▪ Invasive species partner projects	▪ Eagle Pass trail from lakes to hut ▪ Eagle River paddling access points ▪ Owlshead/Kingfisher trail and shelter ▪ Mount McPherson access from the north side ▪ <i>Cummings & Blue Lakes</i>

Shuswap River/Armstrong/Spallumcheen (Fortune Creek)		
Potential development	Hot-spot priority projects	Existing trail infrastructure (not authorized and/or mapped)
• Enderby/Splatsin active transportation plan • Rosemond Lake • Mara Mtn, Hunters Range • Enderby Cliffs/Reeves Lake • Shuswap River - Kingfisher to Mara; Hidden Lake • Parallel trails along Enderby-Mabel Lake Road, active transportation plan • Trail to Isobel Falls • Kingfisher Trails	▪ Enderby Cliffs ▪ Shuswap River paddling/boating routes ▪ Enderby to Splatsin River walk Extension PlanRDNO Area F Parallel Trails (Back Enderby & Mabel Lake Road) ▪ Sicamous to Armstrong Rail Trail (& Osoyoos) ▪ Area F Parks and Trails Master Plan Review ▪ Owlshead/Hunters (see East) ▪ Invasive species partner projects	▪ Enderby ▪ Twin lakes ▪ Ashton Creek ▪ Isobel Falls ▪ Kingfisher Lookout

Salmon Arm Bay		
Potential development	Hot-spot Priority projects	Existing trail infrastructure (not authorized and/or mapped)
▪ Kela7scen (Mount Ida) - Sacred Circle ○ Haines Creek, south slopes ○ Salmon Arm Greenways - north slopes ▪ Trails from Bastion, Jackson, and SAS Schools to Salmon Arm Bay ▪ Parallel trails from West Bay into Salmon Arm ○ West Bay greenway/Hwy 1 Parallel trail ○ Tappen/Sunnybrae Parallel trail ○ Glen Eden/Tappen Connector ▪ Ranchero parallel pathway ▪ Sicamous to Armstrong Rail Trail South (See East & Shuswap River) ▪ Turtle Bay (See East & Shuswap Lake)	▪ Salmon Arm Bay shoreline trails and bird sanctuary ▪ South Canoe (multi-use in sensitive watershed) ▪ Rubberhead ▪ Kela7scen/Mt. Ida sacred circle ▪ Haines Creek/south slopes area of Mt. Ida ▪ Mara Meadows ▪ Larch Hills trail planning ▪ Non-winter Management plan ▪ Novice Trails ▪ Snow Shoe trails	▪ Trail from SE Salmon Arm into north slopes area of Mt. Ida ▪ Trail to lake at Rubberhead

Parallel cycle touring routes (for all 7 sub-regions - see Cycle Tour Map)	- Backcountry trails - Upper Violet Creek protection - LHT Ida View/North hub 109 Connector - Salmon Arm Greenways Planning - Switzmalph Nature Trail - Rubberhead Mountain Bike Trail System - South Canoe - West Bay Master Plan - Invasive species partner projects	
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Falkland/Salmon River		
Potential development	Hot-spot priority projects	Existing trail infrastructure (not authorized and/or mapped)
Glenemma Multi-Use Trail Plan - Falkland River greenway, - Falkland area falls, caves, Pillar Lake, Joyce Lake - Estekwalen Mtn route/Tuktakamin Mtn trail - Yankee Flats multi-use trails - Controlled access to pillar at Pillar Lake Kela7scen - south slopes	- Salmon River/Silver Creek Parallel Pathway - Almost complete 2019 Kela7scen (Mount Ida) Management Plan - Invasive species partner projects	

Region Wide Priorities

- ORV (ATV/Motorcycle) Route Plan and Mapping
- Shuswap Active Transportation Initiative
- Play, Clean, Go Trailhead signs
- Secwepemc Naming, Interpretation and sign standards protocol

Potential Development Areas and Hot-spot Pilot Projects

The table below provides descriptions, uses, values and activities related to the ***bold, italicized red font*** priority potential development areas and hot-spot pilot projects listed in the tables in Chapter 4 above.

Area Name	General Description	Current and future uses and values	Access management planning
White Lake/Balmoral	Mixed interior Douglas fir and cedar-hemlock forest; high interface area, surrounded by communities of Blind Bay, Sorrento and White Lake. Access via the Herman Lake (north) and White Lake (south) Forest Service Roads and three non-motorized trailheads.	• Four-season recreation including hiking, snowshoeing, equestrian, mountain biking and ORV • Integrated purpose-built recreational trail system for aforementioned uses weaves with existing forestry/skid trail system • Active timber harvest area; BCTS proceeding with harvest plans adjacent to Balmoral and MacArthur heights trails. Some trails will require re-routing and restoration post-harvest. • Considered high-value for tourism and trail development • Recommend a review of Secwepemc values and cultural concerns in the area	• BCTS Total Chance Harvest Plan for Balmoral and MacArthur Heights • CSRD Area C Parks Plan notes high priority; Area C Parks Commission is a key community liaison point • Local trail stewardship advisory is a key community liaison • Concept proposals in the Area C Parks Plan and Shuswap Trails plan for new wetland interpretive trails at Cedar Creek and Loftus Lake fen in Blind Bay • Other concept proposals for horse trail to Herman Lake; and linking Reinecker Creek, White Lake perimeter and North ridge line trails to Blind Bay - White Lake trails • Recommend establishing an MoU with BCTS and woodlot licensees
Crowfoot/Mobley/Grizzly/Angle Highland	Extensive sub-alpine meadows, accessed via several forestry roads and the historic Crowfoot Meadows 'Sheep' trail from the south	• High significance for Secwepemc - traditional route to North Shuswap • Popular snowmobiling destination including three overnight shelters • Backcountry skiing on south-facing slopes • Mountain biking and hiking • Historic route and uses - Secwepemc, gold rush, Dominion fire lookout, shepherding, etc.	• Snowmobile recreation area managed by Crowfoot Mountain Snowmobile Club under agreement with Recreation Sites and Trails BC • Forest tenure licenses and woodlots on lower slopes; range tenure license in alpine meadows • Concern over vulnerability of open alpine terrain, impacts of ORVs and others

Area Name	General Description	Current and future uses and values	Access management planning
		Considered high value for tourism development	- Proposed hut-to-hut connector, north east traverse to Albas Falls - Recommend collaborative recreational access management plan
Adams River Gorge Canyon Trail - pictographs	The Adams River Gorge Canyon Trail is within Roderick Haig Brown Provincial Park. The park is most popular in the fall during salmon runs; the canyon trail is used by hikers and mountain bikers from spring through fall. Access is via designated trailheads.	- Site of famous Adams River Sockeye Salmon Run (>200K visitors on peak years) - Ecologically and culturally significant Secwepemc traditional sites throughout 34 km of trails for non-motorized use	- Concern over vulnerability of pictographs on upper Gorge Canyon trail; identified as a high priority by LSLIB - Protection strategy for pictographs includes BC Parks, LSLIB, ALIB, Adams River Salmon Society and STA; opportunity to develop protection objectives, strategies and protocol as a template for region-wide implementation
Owlshead	Alpine area on the north side of Mara Mountain, on the western edge of the Monashee Range and northern edge of the Hunters Range. Access from the north via Owlshead FSR and access from the south via the Skyline FSR.	- High significance for Secwepemc and Splat sin - Popular snowmobiling destination - Site of historic Owlshead hiking trail to Mara fire lookout - ORV/ATV use during summer months - Tolko forest operations - High trail and tourism value	- Snowmobile recreation area managed by the Eagle Valley Snowmobile Club; includes one cabin within the Kingfisher Creek Park - Concern over impacts from unmanaged summer recreation in vulnerable alpine terrain - Access management strategy currently underway by Splat sin, EVSC, BC Parks, Sicamous Quadders, Tolko, BCTS and STA
Joss Mountain	Alpine environment at the northern edge of the Sawtooth Range within the Monashees. Highly fertile grizzly alpine habitat. Several points of access including traditional Secwepemc trails and Dominion fire lookout trails from the north; trails from	- Historically and culturally significant for Secwepemc and Splat sin - Backcountry alpine hiking route; community consultation and Splat sin direction have recommended the trail via Dominion fire lookout as suitable for hiking only	- Splat sin and STA have worked with Recreation Sites and Trails BC on trail maintenance - Trail planning and upgrades have been proposed to Rec Sites and Trails BC - High priority site for access management planning, monitoring and improvements

Area Name	General Description	Current and future uses and values	Access management planning
	Tsuius Mountain from the south; Forest Service Road from the west; and a trail from Greenbush Lake from the south.	• Some ski touring in the area although access is a challenge due to avalanche terrain • Snowmobile access from the south • Revelstoke Bike Club has proposed trail improvements • High alpine hunting area; guide outfitter tenure located in the Greenbush Lake area • Environmental screening has revealed presence of red-listed species and need for trail re-alignment	
Cummings and Blue Lakes	Alpine lakes on the north side of Mara Mountain, on the western edge of the Monashee Range and northern edge of the Hunters Range. Access from the North via Owlshead Forest Service Road and from the south via Yard Creek FSR.	• Popular fishing lakes • Winter recreation managed by Eagle Valley Snowmobile Club • Summer ATV use	• Concern over impacts from unmanaged summer recreation in vulnerable alpine terrain • Access management strategy currently underway by Splat-sin, EVSC, BC Parks, Sicamous Quadders, Tolko and STA
Wap Creek/North Mabel Lake	A rich ecological watershed corridor within the Monashee Mountain ranges at the northern end of Mabel Lake through to Three Valley Gap. Several ecological reserves link to Wap Creek, including the Mary Thomas Ecological Reserve.	• Potential site for First Nations cultural education • A significant area for the Sexqéltkmc Lakes Division, and a popular area for recreation, hunting, and gathering. Several sites, including the Noisy Creek Recreation Site, managed by the Splat-sin, attracts significant numbers of overnight users to the area during the summer months.	•
Enderby Cliffs and Reeves Lake	Iconic basalt cliffs that define the upper Shuswap River Valley east of Enderby. Reeves Lake is a forested lake nestled at the top of the cliffs.	• Significant and cultural site for the Splat-sin community within Secwepemc territory • One of the most popular hiking trail destinations in the Shuswap ("Tpla-qin Trail")	• Splat-sin, BC Parks and STA collaborated to restore/re-route Tpla-qin Trail; these groups have also recommended closure and re-routing Reeves Lake trail

Area Name	General Description	Current and future uses and values	Access management planning
		- Reeves Lake popular for fishing - Considered to be high trail and tourism development potential and high historical and cultural value	- Collaborative planning must include ATV groups and Tolko - Protecting cultural sites and sensitive habitat in the area is critical
Mount Ida - Haines Creek and south slopes	Mount Ida is a significant, identifying part of the landscape, defining Salmon Arm and the surrounding area. The Haines Creek and south slopes are a dry Interior Douglas fir forest and grassland ecosystems.	- Substantial network of motorcycle trail use; regional consultations have recommended that the south slope trails be acknowledged as the main destination for this use in the Shuswap - Equestrian use - Rock climbing - High potential for tourism and trail development - hiking, motorcycle, and rock-climbing	- None underway - Groups to involve in access management planning include CSRD (community park at Haines Creek), Shuswap Mountaineering Club (Haines Creek bluffs), Shuswap Off Road Enthusiasts - Recommend collaborative access management planning, monitoring and improvements including inventory and authorization of trails
Mara Meadows	Upland area west of Mara Lake, adjacent to Larch Hills. A highly sensitive and unique Ecological Reserve protected under MoE through BC Parks; protects a unique calcareous fen and its diverse flora, including several rare orchids (14 of 32 orchid species in BC are found here).	- The ecological reserve is closed to public access, and monitored by Ecological Warden and biologist, Jeremy Ayotte. Access is by special permit only. Monitoring and studies in the reserve are ongoing. STA has supported monitoring, conservation efforts. - Potential site for First Nations cultural education	Improved integrated management of recreational, residential, harvest, and range activities in the wider Larch Hills is needed to ensure the ongoing protection and water flow to the meadow
Mount Ida - Salmon Arm greenways and north slopes	Mount Ida is a significant, identifying part of the landscape, defining Salmon Arm and the surrounding area. The north slopes of Mount Ida form the southern boundary for the City of Salmon Arm.	- Important Secwepemc sacred site, managed under special agreement with the Province - Informal trail uses include hiking, mountain biking, equestrian, ATV, and snowmobile - Existing east and west peak trails are authorized; some improvement needs identified	- Four properties on lower north slopes owned by the City of Salmon Arm; potential access points. City OCP and Greenways Strategy identify trail potential. - Mount Ida Management Agreement between ALIB, Neskonlith, and MFLNRO sets protocol for future planning

Area Name	General Description	Current and future uses and values	Access management planning
		- Switzmalph Cultural Society has expressed interest in developing healing centre - Urban and suburban land uses / interface area - Considered high value for tourism/trail development	Recommend collaborative access management planning, monitoring and improvements
Parallel trails linking Salmon Arm communities: - West Bay greenway/ Highway #1 - Tappen/ Sunnybrae - Glen Eden/ Tappen connector	Salmon Arm is a central service area for many rural and First Nations communities. Parallel trails are needed to improve walking and cycling between communities; Highway #1 and the railway are the only routes and these are high fatality corridors.	- Desire for pedestrian/cyclist corridor along Highway #1 as Priority Active Transportation Route - Mary Thomas Centre Nature Trail - link to West Bay Connector	- Concept proposals are included in Salmon Arm Greenways Strategy - priority for 2015 - High priority for LSLIB, ALIB, Neskonalith and Salmon Arm - Opportunity to develop as MOTI makes highway improvements (highway twinning)
Glenemma Multiuse trail plan	Proposed trail system in the open Interior Douglas fir forest, south of Salmon Arm at the Salmon River/Falkland Road. Secwepemc and Okanagan Nations area of interest.	- Existing skid trails used for ATV, motorcycle, equestrian and snowmobile - Forestry and range tenure licenses - Considered high value for trail and tourism development	- CSRD Area D Parks - recommendation to designate lower trails as non-motorized system with dedicated motorized corridor within; upper multi-use trail system - Planning priority for CSRD Parks in 2015 - Follow-up consultations needed with Recreation Sites and Trails BC, STA and others
Anstey Highlands/ Gorge Ski Area	Extended alpine ridge line between a series of peaks. Includes access from Queest Mountain and the Gorge Backcountry Ski Area.	- Existing winter backcountry ski and snowshoe areas, including commercial ski guiding - Existing non-winter backcountry hiking - Interfere with snowmobile management areas	- Grizzly and caribou habitat management - Need for recreational access plan between motorized and non-motorized uses, including commercial tenure

Area Name	General Description	Current and future uses and values	Access management planning
		Location of proposed backcountry hut-to-hut route (see preliminary planning and environmental screening to date)	- Recommend establishing Gorge Ski area as Section 56 Rec Site - Recommend review of Anstey Highlands for potential zoning designations

Chapter 5: Greenways, Front Country and Backcountry

[This chapter is incomplete]

The intent of this chapter is to identify connections between greenways, front country and backcountry trail systems.

See glossary for definitions of greenway, front country and backcountry. Greenways can also provide safe passage into towns/cities for foot and bike traffic from first nations reserves (March 26, 2015 STS meeting). This is consistent with active transportation or parallel pathways initiatives.

Other initiatives led by different regional partners and working groups link into this Regional Trails Strategy, including but not limited to:

- Update and revision to the Shuswap Trail Strategy for non-motorized trail development - by regional leadership through the Shuswap Trail Alliance (this includes sector specific sub-strategies including hiking, mountain biking, road cycling, equestrian, Nordic, and paddle trails). It also includes the Shuswap Trail Community-to-Community greenway and blueway development concept, and the potential for hut-to-hut trails. And the Shuswap-North Okanagan Rail-Trail.
- Development of community Active Transportation Plans throughout the region - again, this is part of the working mandate of the Shuswap Trail Alliance in partnership with local governments, communities, organizations, and agencies.
- Development of Culturally significant Secwepemc site protection and protocols
- Development of a regional outdoor education development strategy
- Development of an Off-Road Vehicle Strategy - if deemed necessary by regional user groups

See Chapter 3: Existing Plans and Land Uses for current list of initiatives linked to the Regional Trails Strategy.

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SECTION 2: TRAILS AND COORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTIVITIES ON THE LAND

We are all connected for survival

Secwepemc Value

Chapter 6: Agreements with Other Sectors

Agreements with other sectors: with all industry sectors (forestry, mining, guide outfitters, trapping, commercial recreation, tourism, others) to ensure communication, coordination and collaborative planning for support of areas for recreational and tourism business potential, as well as ensuring culturally sensitive sites are kept confidential.

First Nations title and rights are evolving. Sexqéltkemc Lakes Division have several accommodation agreements in place, and the 2014 Supreme Court of Canada decision on the Tsilhqot'in title case was precedent setting. As referenced in Chapters 1 and 3, the importance of First Nations title and rights in this strategy, and in the development of agreements with other sectors, is significant.

See Appendix 4 *Agreement with other sectors template* for a template created by the Steering Committee to be used for the development of these agreements. Also see Appendix 7 *Environmental Screening Tool* which can be used in the development of these agreements.

The template in Appendix 4 could be developed into memorandums or letters of understanding (MOU/LOU), partnership agreements, stewardship agreements, or agreements in principle. The Shuswap Trail Alliance has developed several MoUs with the forest industry which provide a template to work from. As well, Sexqéltkemc Lakes Division are also developing MoU's to guide future relationships. It is acknowledged these will provide an important basis for future agreements.

Chapter 7: Access Management

[This chapter is incomplete]

Access management: managing or identifying access to trails or priority planning areas for recreational trail use and tourism business development; it means coordinating access to trails with all other users on the land base; it doesn't mean access only for trails use to the exclusion of others; it's a means to enhance communication about access. It's related to the concept of hot-spot pilot projects, as well as priority planning areas.

Access management plans should:

- Guide management with objectives for specific areas
- Determine acceptable activities and developments
- Determine the limits of acceptable change
- Monitor area conditions and recreation experience opportunities
- Coordinate with adjacent areas and uses

Lessons and Implications from a review of other recreation access management plans (Jeremy Ayotte), the needs are as follows:

- Clear vision
- Government level commitment, and capacity and funding
- Clarity of roles
- Strong community engagement, and champions (leadership)
- Technical capacity
- Adaptability and shorter planning time frames
- Predictable ongoing funding
- Consensus model is consistently preferred
- Community based model preferred; inclusive

Proposed process for access management planning (from Larch Hills non-winter use):

- Create a local planning advisory group - stakeholders, orders of government
- Study the historic and current situation - various mechanisms to get input
- Site or field review of every trail - current condition, use, environmental impacts (see Appendix 7)
- Develop foundational stewardship priorities - what is desired over time?
- Draft environmental and recreational quality measures - how to monitor over time
- Identify specific land management and recreational issues to address - location, issue, proposed action
- Assess and designate each existing trail - for appropriate long-term use, closure/restoration, or area-wide zoning
- Project future trail and land management needs - develop planning recommendations
- Develop strategic recommendations - short, medium and long term, responsibility
- Develop draft trail advisory terms of reference - to ensure implementation

It was raised that access management also may require enforcement capacity; others noted that information and signage has gone a long way to achieving compliance with access management plan objectives. Good information and signage should be a key component of this strategy.

The template in Appendix 4 *Agreement with other sectors template* could be used for the development of access management plans.

Chapter 8: Hot-spot Pilot Projects

[This chapter is incomplete]

Hot-spot Pilot Projects: development of recreational access management planning pilot projects in identified “hot spot” sub-regional priority areas throughout the Shuswap as identified through community roundtables

The template in Appendix 4 *Agreement with other sectors template* could be used for the development of hot-spot pilot projects.

See Annual Shuswap Regional Trails Roundtable Summaries for update reports on pilot projects.

Chapter 9: Cumulative Effects Assessment

[This chapter is incomplete]

Following a presentation at the 2 December 2015 Shuswap Trails Roundtable, input was collected from the participants in small groups on opportunities for use of cumulative effects assessment (CEA) in the strategy, risk assessments or evaluations that CEA could contribute to, and specifically how CEA could help with trails planning. This input was reviewed by the Working Group at their January and June meetings, and a Cumulative Effects Subcommittee was struck to further assess the opportunities for utilizing CEA. Barry Wilson, Principal of CE Analytic Ltd., has worked with the subcommittee to advance the opportunity and scope the project.

The following is an excerpt of survey input from the Cumulative Effects Subcommittee members and other participants from the December 2015 Shuswap Trails Roundtable, conducted in September 2016. The survey had 26 respondents.

Definition

- Cumulative effects are defined as the changes, both benefits and liabilities, caused by our actions today in combination with other past and reasonably foreseeable human and natural disturbances (agreed to by 100% of survey respondents)

Five Highest Ranked Priorities for Land Use Planning in the Shuswap Watershed:

- Control of invasive species
- State of environmental and/or cultural sensitive area integrity and protection
- Wildlife habitat integrity
- State of the economy and jobs
- Water quality

Five Highest Ranked Opportunities for including CEA in the Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy:

- To help determine the type, appropriateness, amount or intensity of land uses in the watershed
- To identify areas that need to remain undisturbed
- To learn and understand how one land use affects other land uses and users and use this knowledge to help set priorities for land management zones to avoid conflicts
- To establish monitoring measures, and to set targets and/or thresholds
- To connect the Strategy to other plans like Official Community Plans

The project proposal presented to the 30 November 2016 Roundtable is to conduct scenario planning using CEA, specifically the ALCES (A Landscape Cumulative Effects Simulator) online simulator.

The proposed potential project objectives are as follows:

1. To increase landscape dynamics understanding within the Shuswap Watershed using scenario planning.
2. To establish a spatial, online strategic landscape analysis tool that creates maps, graphs, histograms and imagery to very quickly and on demand:
 - a. show historic changes from pre-European contact to present,

- b. show future changes associated with proposed activities under different management strategies,
 - c. assess the risk to key values associated with uncertainty including climate change.
- 3. To assist long-term stewardship of multiple land uses within the finite boundaries the Shuswap Watershed by:
 - a. identifying specific strategies, actions, monitoring and planning that can reduce conflict,
 - b. increase shared benefits and avoid negative, unintended consequences.
 - c. provide valuable input into natural resource management planning in the Shuswap Watershed
 - d. combine historic and contemporary traditional and western science knowledge
 - e. inform individual project development referral responses
 - f. identify strategies that lead to long term resilience of culture, economy & environment
 - g. identify future research priorities

(See: Shuswap Trails Roundtable Cumulative Effects Scoping Report, Nov. 30, 2017)

- 1. On 19 June 2017, the Roundtable Working Group hosted a Cumulative Effects Assessment discussion with potential regional partners. The following implementation goals were identified at that meeting: that a Shuswap Trails Model for Cumulative Effects Assessment be realized within a broader regional land management context;
- 2. that resourcing of a viable CEA process for trail planning will only be realized through participation as a partner in this broader regional land management context with Secwepemc leadership, the Province, and other vested land management stakeholders in the Shuswap Watershed;
- 3. and that the Shuswap Trails Roundtable look to the Sexqéltkemc te Secwepemc Lakes Division as the lead champion for CEA in the Shuswap, and seek to have trails-based CEA hosted within their modelling process.

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SECTION 3: TRAILS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

*We must always remember and honour the past,
and merge these values and principles into the present, for the future*

Dr. Mary Thomas

Chapter 10: Existing Trails Inventory

[This chapter is incomplete]

Existing Trails Inventory: mapping and documentation of existing trails and their use, their history, economic value, tenure and management status, and addressing potential conflicts, and identification of gaps in tenure.

The following are the goals related to Existing Trails Inventory, or “desired future condition”:

- One master, detailed inventory database exists for all trails in the Shuswap - existing, proposed, and for all types of uses (motorized, non-motorized) - to be housed at the CSRD, but accessible to all groups
- The inventory is linked to GIS, and all trails have accurate spatial information
- All unauthorized/non-designated existing trails go through the authorization process, come into compliance, are properly mapped, and are properly managed with a connection to a stewardship group

The following details are needed to be included in a trails inventory in this strategy:

- Trail name, reference number
- Length
- Trail type
- Use
- Season
- Legal status
- Secwepemc jurisdiction
- Land manager/lead jurisdiction
- Lead proponent/stewardship group
- Associated infrastructure - existing or needs
- Planning and stewardship (management plan, archaeological or traditional use review, environmental screening, adaptive plan, maintenance plan)

Chapter 11: Pre-Authorization Processes and the Shuswap Trail Protocol

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the process to be followed when any organization builds new trails, or seeks authorizations on existing trails. This process - the 'pre-authorization process' - will be consistent with the existing procedures and requirements by all orders of government; this process does not supersede regulatory processes, but is intended to coordinate the approaches across orders of government.

Please see Appendix 5 *Pre-Authorization Process Checklist*. This will be an important part of the Communications work of the Shuswap Trails Roundtable (see Chapter 15) and a useful resource for all trail proponents and stewards in the Shuswap.

The Shuswap Trail Protocol: a starting point

The Shuswap Trail Protocol was developed by the Shuswap Trail Alliance with Secwepemc and regional leadership as part of the Shuswap Trail Strategy. It is a core component of the Shuswap Trail Roundtable agreement. The STA advocates this protocol within its membership for trail use, building and authorization of existing trails⁴. It begins by encouraging trail proponents to understand the existing uses, claims, and stewardship of the land, such as those listed below. The Shuswap Trail Protocol has been modified and adopted within this strategy.

ASK FOR ASSISTANCE

Trail proponents and stewards are encouraged to contact any one of the Sexqéltkemoc Lakes Division governments, MFLNRO Recreation Sites and Trails, Shuswap Trail Alliance, a regional district, or a municipality as appropriate (see Appendix 6 *Contact List*).

PHASE 1 - The “desk phase”

Work through these steps from a computer, looking over maps, and talking to people:

- ☐ Secwepemc (Shuswap) Nation - there are multiple Secwepemc communities that assert rights and interests in the area of the trail(s); start with which community is nearby.
 - ☐ Are there traditional land uses or cultural sites in the area?
 - ☐ Do cultural heritage assessments exist?
- ☐ Federal Government - are there any operations or infrastructure in the area (e.g., Department of Fisheries and Oceans; etc.)? What involvement would they have in a new trail? Are there any works in and around water? Also consider the following:
 - ☐ Indian Reserve - contact the local Secwepemc community first; Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada will also be involved; there may also be private landowners on Indian Reserves
- ☐ Provincial Government - do governments/agencies have any operations or infrastructure in the area (e.g., BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations; BC Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure; etc.)? What involvement would they have in a new trail? Also consider the following:
 - ☐ A road or highway under MOTI jurisdiction - contact MOTI
 - ☐ Within a BC Parks park or protected area - contact BC Parks
 - ☐ Crown land outside of municipalities or provincial parks - this is the majority of the land area in the Shuswap - contact RSTBC/FCBC

⁴ Shuswap Trail Alliance: Shuswap Trail Protocol. October 16, 2011.

- ☐ Local Governments - do governments/agencies have any operations or infrastructure in the area (e.g., CSRD parks; etc.)? What involvement would they have in a new trail? Also consider the following:
 - ☐ Within a local government other than a regional district (e.g., City of Salmon Arm, Village of Chase) - contact the relevant local government
 - ☐ Land outside of municipalities is an electoral area of a regional district - contact CSRD, TNRD or RDNO
- ☐ Environment and ecology - are there critical habitats or endangered species in the area? Is it a riparian area or wetland? What watershed is the area part of? (*See also Appendix 7 STA Environmental Screening Tool*)
- ☐ Land tenure holders - such as forestry, range, mining or mineral exploration, trapping, tourism, etc.
- ☐ Utilities - is there hydro, natural gas, or other infrastructure?
- ☐ Private land owners and residents
- ☐ Recreation user and stewardship groups - hiking, mountain biking, skiing (Nordic or touring), all-terrain vehicle, motorcycling, snowmobiling, equestrian, fish and game, paddling, etc. Check with user groups and trail stewardship organizations to ascertain their involvement.
- ☐ Safety - who are the first responders? (i.e., RCMP; fire protection; search and rescue, etc.)

PHASE 2 - Field work, review and authorization

Work through these steps in the field, collecting information, seeking authorization, and then for trail-building:

- ☐ Obtain permission to explore the area and begin ground-truthing
- ☐ Make a map
- ☐ Conduct environmental screening (*see Appendix 7, STA Environmental Screening Tool*)
- ☐ Prepare a draft trail development plan - include design, build, maintenance, public safety plan/assessment and budget and funding strategy/commitments
- ☐ Send a draft plan for review to First Nations, federal, provincial and local governments, local trail stewardship group(s) as required or appropriate
- ☐ Make amendments to draft plan, per results of review feedback and send revised draft to aforementioned groups
- ☐ Apply for authorization from regulatory agencies (e.g., Front Counter BC; local government; etc.) and private landowners as necessary
- ☐ Build, monitor, maintain and adapt

Once the application is submitted to regulatory bodies, First Nations referrals will be initiated by those agencies. Having completed the pre-authorization process listed above, and having involved First Nations early on and up front will greatly expedite this referral process. It will also reduce the investment of time and money by proponents by collecting the relevant information and collaborating up front. See Figure 1 on the next page for a diagram of the different processes and how they connect.

Making it their own: an authorization process for the Shuswap Trails Roundtable

The Shuswap Regional Trail Strategy Steering Committee supports a process of regional consultation prior to making a Front Counter BC submission, as described above in the Shuswap Trail Protocol.

The authorization process will be implemented consistently across First Nations in a way that does not compromise their independence. A process for determining which community(ies) to submit a trail development plan and which community takes the lead on approval need to be determined.

The process for reviewing and providing input (not decisions) on trails authorization requests from local, first nations and provincial governments will occur quarterly (see Chapter 14: Annual Planning Cycle).

A future phase of this coordinated authorization process could outline and propose the development of a joint or collaborative permitting system with Secwepemc and other orders of government.

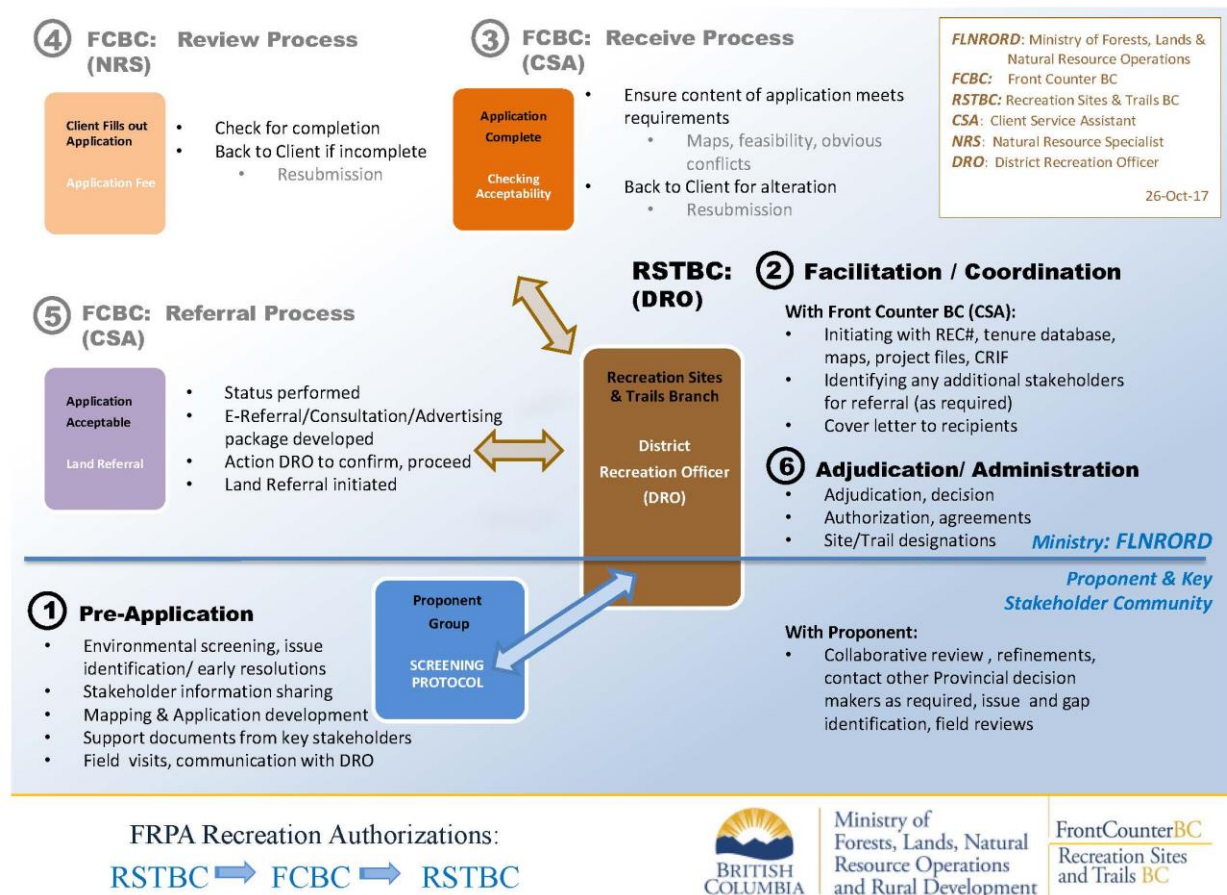


Figure 1. Authorization Processes for Recreational Trails

Chapter 12: Best Practices for Trails

[This chapter is incomplete]

Best Practices for Trails: promoting the use of established best practices for trail infrastructure, amenities, maintenance, adaptive monitoring

Stewardship - Adopt regionally applicable tools to ensure consistent quality and value, excluding culturally sensitive trails to be identified by Secwepemc

- Shuswap Trail Design standards - *"Well designed, well signed, well maintained, well promoted"*
- Shuswap Trail Sign standards
- Shuswap Environmental screening and adaptive planning tool (*See Appendix 7*)
- Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance (PAR) and Traditional Use Studies (TUS), when needed
- Shuswap Trail Maintenance Standards
- Shuswap Risk Management Protocol - for field work and programs, training

Educational opportunities (from March 26, 2015 STS meeting):

- Need signage for sensitive areas, signage that indicates seasonal closures
- Education of protection of the land (natural environment), consideration of Secwepemc laws and permits being used in the future
- Value of education through interpretation and storytelling - create more opportunities to educate the public through trail-based events, such as Routes and Blues Interpretive Walks

Development of Secwepemc Cultural Protocols has been identified, including protocol related to the protection and preservation of culturally significant sites.

SECTION 4: STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Decision making was collective, all-inclusive, and with respect for all living things

Dr. Mary Thomas

Chapter 13: Governance

Element	Shuswap Trails Roundtable	Working Group
Purpose/role, expectations of partners	To implement the Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy To set direction and provide course corrections, as needed To communicate, share information, and learn from each other To communicate (two ways) with their own organization, and existing regional, inter-regional or provincial organizations across all orders of government To access/leverage funding to allow for sufficient financial and human resources to implement the strategy To resolve disputes arising from Agreements with Other Sectors, or Access Management Plans	To implement the Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy at an operational level, with direction from the Roundtable To review, clarify, and provide input to trails authorization requests from local, first nations, provincial governments (not supersede decision making authority) To assist trails groups with trail authorization, as a resource To communicate with new participants To prepare the following for Roundtable meetings: ▪ Annual report (ch.16) ▪ Annual work plan (ch.16) ▪ Briefing notes for specific conflicts to STR
Composition	Desired representation from: ▪ ALIB ▪ BC Parks ▪ Chase ▪ CSRD ▪ Enderby ▪ LSLIB ▪ Neskonalith ▪ RDNO ▪ Recreation Sites and Trails BC ▪ Salmon Arm ▪ Sicamous ▪ Splatsin ▪ TNRD ▪ Shuswap Indian Band ▪ Shuswap Trail Alliance ▪ Shuswap Tourism ▪ Commercial Guide Operators ▪ The Switzmalph Cultural Society ▪ Agricultural Land Commission ▪ Environmental Stewardship and Naturalist Organizations (SEAS, SABNES, Adams River Salmon Society, Watershed Roundtables) ▪ Education including School District 83, post-secondary, and outdoor education and interpretive organizations like the Shuswap Outdoor Learning	Representation from the following organizations, flexible but similar to the make-up of the Steering Committee from Nov 2014 to June 2015. First Nations Government - Sexqéltkemoc Lakes Division Local government - CSRD, City of Salmon Arm, Village of Chase, District of Sicamous, City of Enderby, RDNO, TNRD Provincial government - RSTBC (MFLNRO), MOTI, BC Parks Motorized groups - Sicamous Quadders, Eagle Valley Snowmobile Club, Shuswap Outdoor Riding Enthusiasts Non-motorized - STA, a few other groups as needed Other - School District 83, Switzmalph Cultural Society, Interior Health Authority, Columbia Shuswap Invasive Species Society, Thompson Okanagan Tourism Association

	Foundation and the Kingfisher Interpretive Centre ▪ Natural Resource Industry ▪ Ministry of Transport ▪ Health ▪ Economic Development ▪ Arts and Culture ▪ Fish and Game ▪ Motorized recreation groups ▪ Non-motorized recreation groups	
Representation	Actively engaged leadership (elected and staff) from each organization	Actively engaged leadership (elected and staff) from each organization
Meeting frequency	Once per year (see Chapter 14)	Quarterly (see Chapter 14) - at a time that works for the majority
Decision making process	Consensus, option to present dissenting views	Consensus, option to present dissenting views; elevate to Roundtable if needed
Terms of Reference	See Appendix 9	See Appendix 10
Subcommittees	No; defer to Working Group	Yes, on very specific issues and for up to 6 months; or standing committees as needed; reports to Working Group
Staff support	Shuswap Trail Alliance, CSRD, Sexqéltkmc Lakes Division, and/or Fraser Basin Council	Shuswap Trail Alliance
Accountability	See signed Letter of Understanding in Appendix 8	No

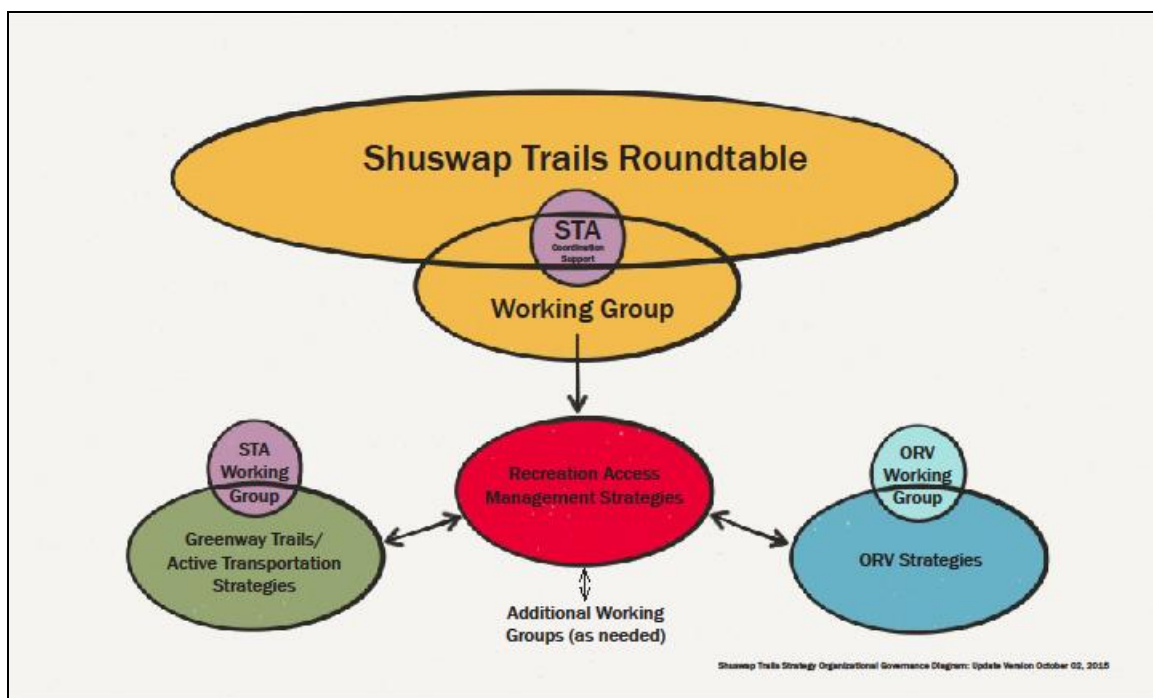


Figure 2 – Governance Diagram

Chapter 14: Annual Planning Cycle

The following is a proposed annual planning cycle for the two levels of governance proposed in Chapter 13:

Month	Proposed Activity
January	Working Group meets. Meeting objectives: ▪ Debrief from Shuswap Trails Roundtable meeting ▪ Tweak annual work plan ▪ To review and provide input (not decisions) to trails authorization requests from local, first nations, provincial governments
February, March	None
April	Working Group meets. Meeting objectives: ▪ To review and provide input (not decisions) to trails authorization requests from local, first nations, provincial governments
May, June	None
July	Working Group meets. Meeting objectives: ▪ To review and provide input (not decisions) to trails authorization requests from local, first nations, provincial governments
August, Sept.	None
October	Working Group meets. Meeting objectives: ▪ To review and provide input (not decisions) to trails authorization requests from local, first nations, provincial governments ▪ To prepare for the November Roundtable meeting, including: ▪ Prepare annual report for current year, including monitoring and evaluation of strategy progress ▪ Prepare annual work plan for next year for endorsement
November	Annual “ Shuswap Trails Roundtable ” meeting, open to all user groups, all orders of government. Meeting objectives: ▪ Provide update on progress of the Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy this year ▪ To seek feedback on priorities for the Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy for next year, and endorse the annual work plan ▪ Convene all trail user groups, build relationships, share information
December	None

Chapter 15: Communication

[To be completed]

The following are some communication objectives and actions for specific audiences.

Audience: orders of government elected officials

- Communication objective is to ensure all orders of government in the Shuswap are aware of this strategy, its purpose and status
- Communication action is after June 17, 2015 meeting, to have this on the agenda of local and first nations governments, either to be received or to be endorsed and to ensure their staff are aware of it

Audience: natural resources or planning staff responsible for referrals or trails authorizations at local, first nations and provincial governments

- Communication objective is to ensure natural resources or planning staff responsible for trails authorizations are aware of Chapter 11 Authorization Process
- Communication action is after June 17, 2015 meeting, to have this strategy, and Chapter 11 Authorization Process in particular, circulated to all relevant staff as described above
- Potential communication action is to have a training session with all relevant staff from various orders of government

Audience: trail stewardship and/or recreation groups

- Communication objective is to ensure any trail stewardship and/or recreation group is aware of the entire strategy, but in particular Chapter 11 Authorization Process
- Communication action is after June 17, 2015 meeting, to have this strategy, and Chapter 11 Authorization Process in particular, circulated to all trail stewardship groups and/or recreation groups; post the authorization process online
- Potential communication action is for presentations to be made at trail stewardship and/or recreation group meetings, gatherings, etc. to explain the authorization process

Chapter 16: Implementation and Work Plan To Be Updated by Working Group

Not all chapters of this strategy are completed; the following is an implementation plan to complete the remaining chapters, with priorities, resources/budget is needed, timeline for completion, etc.

Chapter	Specific content or action	Priority	Timeline for completion	Resources needed	Lead organization
3: Existing Plans and Land Uses	Update or expand this chapter with new plans, on an as needed basis	Low	As needed	Minimal - labour	Working Group
4: Maps and Priority Planning Areas	Develop agreements with other sectors, access management plans and/or Hot Spot Pilots	High	See rows below	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	-
	Owlshead	High	Nov 2015	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	Splatsin, BC Parks, EVSC, STA, RSTBC, Sicamous Quadders, Tolko, BCTS, Carl Kuster
	Cummings & Blue Lakes	High	Nov 2015	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	Ditto above
	Enderby Cliffs and Reeves Lake	High	TBD	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	Splatsin, BC PARKS, STA, Tolko
	Mount Ida - Haines Creek and south slopes	High	TBD	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	Sexqéltkemoc Lakes Division
	Mount Ida - Salmon Arm greenways and north slopes	High	Nov 2015	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	City of Salmon Arm - Greenways Liaison Cttee, MFLNRO, Secwepemc Nation
	White Lake/Balmoral	High	Nov 2016	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	CSRD Parks, STA, White Lake Stewards, BC Parks, BCTS

Chapter	Specific content or action	Priority	Timeline for completion	Resources needed	Lead organization
	Crowfoot/Mobley/Grizzly/Angle Highland (Historic Route)	High	Nov 2016	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	TBD
	Adams River Pictographs	High	Nov 2015	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	ALIB, LSLIB, BC Parks, Chase, STA, CSRD
	Joss Mountain	High	Nov 2016	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	Splatsin, STA, RSTBC, to be expanded...
	Parallel trails linking communities: - West Bay greenway/Highway #1 - Tappen/Sunnybrae - Glen Eden/Tappen Connector - Larch Hills Traverse (not a greenways trail, it's rough) - Sicamous-Enderby rail trail	High	Nov 2016	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	Neskonlith, ALIB, Switzmalph cultural society, City of SA, STA; MOTI, CP Rail
	Glenemma Multiuse trail plan	High	Nov 2016	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	CSRD parks, STA, RSTBC, user groups TBD
	All other areas listed in Chapter 4	Moderate	Nov 2018	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	TBD
5: Greenways, Front Country and Back Country Trails	Flesh out the contents further for this chapter; update, revise, and/or develop complimenting strategic plans, including the Shuswap Trail Strategy for non-motorized and active transportation development.	Moderate	Nov 2017	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	STA, Lakes Div, CSRD, City SA, RDNO, TNRD
6: Agreements with Other Sectors	Develop agreements with other sectors, using the template in Appendix 4, for areas listed in Chapter 4	High	See chapter 4 timelines	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	Various
7: Access Management	Develop agreements with other sectors, using the template in Appendix 4, for areas listed in Chapter 4	High	See chapter 4 timelines	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	Various

Chapter	Specific content or action	Priority	Timeline for completion	Resources needed	Lead organization
8: Hot Spots Pilots	Develop pilots, using the template in Appendix 4, for areas listed in Chapter 4	High	See chapter 4 timelines	Moderate - labour, meeting venues, time to meet	Various
9: Cumulative Effects Assessment	Utilize a cumulative effects assessment process as needed	Variable depending on area	As resources become available	Significant - funds to complete assessments	Sexqéltkemoc Lakes Division, Working Group
10: Existing Trails Inventory	Complete inventory and authorization process for all existing trails	High	Nov 2016	Moderate - labour, field time, mapping	Trail groups
11: Authorization Process, and the Shuswap Trail Protocol	N/A - completed and ready to implement				
12: Best Practices for Trails	Implement for all trails	High for standards, protocols; moderate for signage	2017	Significant - funds for signage (design, production, installation)	STA, Shuswap Tourism, RSTBC
13: Governance	N/A - completed and ready to implement				
14: Annual Planning Cycle	N/A - completed and ready to implement				
15: Communication	Review and update communication actions based on needs	High	Annual update	Moderate - labour	Working Group
16: Implementation and Work Plan	Review and update based on November meeting	High	Annual update	Minimal - labour	Working Group

Appendix 1

November 17, 2014 Discussion Paper

Moved to www.shuswaptrailalliance.com/aboutus.php?p=strategy

Appendix 2

November 27, 2014 meeting summary

Moved to www.shuswaptrailalliance.com/aboutus.php?p=strategy

Appendix 3

Switzmalph Cultural Society Plant List

The following list is used with permission from the Switzmalph Cultural Society.

Common name	Secwepemc name	Latin name	Cultural use
TREES			
Rocky Mountain Maple	t'swallten	<i>Acer glabrum</i> var. <i>douglasii</i>	
Green Alder or Sitka Alder	kukwl7ellp	<i>Alnus viridis</i> ssp. <i>sinuata</i>	Bark used for dye, especially for dying basket materials black. Medicinally, bark and leaves used to make tea; leaves used for poultices, bark boiled as a vaporizer.
Paper Birch or White birch	qwillin (bark); qwillinllp (tree)	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	
Cascara	llanllen	<i>Frangula purshiana</i>	
Rocky Mountain Juniper	punllp	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	
Engelmann Spruce	t'sallp	<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	
Lodgepole Pine	qwli7t (tree); sti7q'wel'q (edible inner bark)	<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	
Ponderosa Pine or Bull Pine	s7atqwllp	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	
Black Cottonwood	mulc	<i>Populus balsamifera</i> ssp. <i>trichocarpa</i>	Large logs used to make dugout canoes; bark used to make containers. Resin from buds used medicinally as a salve. Buds, inner bark and leaves used for colds and lung problems; leaves used as a poultice to stop bleeding.
Trembling Aspen	meltallp	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Section of tree trunk good for scraping hides as it is smooth. Wood used to make various implements. Bark used for medicinal tea.
Pin Cherry	pekllanlpp (tree); pekllnuse7 (fruits)	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	
Choke Cherry	tkwlose7ellp (tree); tkwlosa7 (fruits)	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	
Douglas Fir	tsq'ellp (tree); qweltsen (boughs)	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>glauca</i>	Wood used in construction of houses and other implements; boughs used as a mattress, and as a cleansing agent in a smudge or steam as a spiritual purifier. Sap chewed like gum by children.

Western Red-cedar	estqwillp or astqw	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Very culturally important; wood used for paddles, tools, variety of implements. Bark used to make roofing for homes, small objects such as bowls, mats, trays, rope, etc. Roots important for basket making, and were traded.
SHRUBS			
Saskatoon Berry or Service Berry	speqpeqellp (bush); speqpeq7uw'l (berries)	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	
Kinnikinnick or Bear Berry	alkallp (plant); alk (berries)	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	
Snowbrush or Buckbrush	tswelstam	<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>	
Creeping Snowberry	elkekllp or e7kekllp	<i>Gaultheria hispidula</i>	
White Clematis	stektekt'upel'qw	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	
Red-osier Dogwood or Red Willow	tseqwtsqweqwel'qw te q'wlsellp (bush); cpeqpeqeqen'ceni (berries)	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Strong, light wood used in implements such as fish traps, weirs, baskets. Bark used to make poultices to relieve pain, swelling, bruising and toothache.
Halzelnut	qe7p'ucwellp (bush); qa7p'ucw or qa7p'cw (nuts)	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Nuts were an important food source; often fresh nuts buried in a sack until husks rotted to make easier to clean and shell. Longer branches used for sweatlodge frames.
Black Hawthorn or Thornberry	stmuqwallp or stagwellp (bush); stmuqw or ste7muqw (berries)	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Wood is very strong, used for making digging sticks, often with points burnt. Berries eaten like fruit leather, pressed and dried.
Silverberry or Wolf-willow	sp'eqwey	<i>Elaeagnus commutate</i>	
Common Juniper or Dwarf Juniper	tsaxt'saxt	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	
Orange Honeysuckle	stept'upelqw	<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	
Black Twinberry or Twinflower Honeysuckle	kenkekneq sq'wlus tsitsen or skwleqs q'lus tsius	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Berries important for bears, not people. Parts of plant used to treat arthritis.
Tall Oregon-grape	sts'el'sa (plant); sts'al's (berries)	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Roots used to make a yellow dye, berries used to make purple dye. Berries used as food source and tea, more recently for jam, jelly. All parts used medicinally.
Devil's Club	(s)k'atse7allp	<i>Oplopanax horridus</i>	

Mock Orange or Syringa	metsmets'etkwllp	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	
Swamp Tea or Indian Tea or Trapper's Tea	secwsqaqxa7ten or csecwsecwsqeqxe7ten	<i>Rhododendron glandulosum</i>	
Northern Black Current	twupupupse7 or tets'al'qwten	<i>Ribes hudsonianum</i>	
Wild or Black Gooseberry	cucwele7llp (bush); stcwelcucwel (berries)	<i>Ribes irriguum</i>	
Swamp Gooseberry or Bristly Black Current	tlts'al'qwten or ts'kenmuse7	<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	
Wild Rose	sk'eple7llp (bush); sek'wew' (hips)	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	Largest, straightest branches used to make arrow shafts. Fruit (hips) used for tea. Branches used to line the pit in pit-cooking. Branches used to spiritually cleanse and purify home or items of someone sick or who had died.
Wild Raspberry	s7aytsqwmallp (bush); s7aytsqwu (berries)	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Berries eaten or made into a fruit leather. Leaves used for tea for women after giving birth for relaxation.
Blackcap	metskwllp (plant); matsukw (berries)	<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	
Thimbleberry	staq'wmallp (bush); staq'wu (berries)	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Berries eaten or mixed with other berries to make a fruit leather.
Green Willow	q'wlsallp	<i>Salix glauca</i> and <i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Used widely as technology material; inner bark for twine; sticks as reinforcement for baskets, fish weirs and traps, other implements; roots used as a lashing material. Dolls can be made of the bark.
Soapberry or Soopolallie	sxwesemellp (plant); Sxusa (berries)	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	
Birch-leaved spiraea	petspetskllullelcw or petspetskllul'ecw	<i>Spiraea betulifolia</i>	
Waxberry or Snowberry	st'el'cwecwlltkllp (plant); peqpequqsa7 (berries)	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Bushy branches tied together to use as a broom. Berries used as a medicine for sore eyes; branches steeped to make medicine for broken bones, arthritis, other aches.
Poison-ivy	slhiqt	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	

Bog Cranberry or Moss Cranberry or Meadow Cranberry	sketucw (berries); sketucwallp (vine)	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>	
Highbush Cranberry and Squashberry	t'nisellp (bush); t'anis (berries)	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> and <i>Viburnum edule</i>	Berries picked in fall to make syrup. Leaves and stems dried and then used as a tea to relieve pain.
HERBACEOUS PLANTS			
Yarrow	qets'wi7e7llp	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	
Wild Nodding Onion	qwlewe	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	
Pearly Everlasting		<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	
Angelica		<i>Angelica genuflexa</i>	
Indian-Hemp	spets'a7 or spets'i	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	
Red Columbine		<i>Aquilegia Formosa</i>	
Wild Sarsaparilla	stqwiq'wiycen'	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	
Silverweed or Cinquefoil	cilcel	<i>Argentina anserina</i>	
Cudweed or Mugweed Sagewort	pegpegpeg7il'e (?)	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	
Wild Ginger	st'talecw	<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	
Showy Aster or Blackfoot	qw'icen or sqw'ica	<i>Aster conspicuus</i>	
Slough grass or Swamp hay or Slough hay	stet'qst'ye7	<i>Carex aquatilis</i> , <i>Carex rostrata</i> and other species	
Fireweed	ts'ixnallp	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	
Water-Hemlock or Poison Parsnip	yenicw	<i>Cicuta douglasii</i>	
Spring Beauty or Mountain Potato or Indian Potato	skwakwina	<i>Claytonia lanceolata</i>	
Common Horsetail and Tall Scouring-Rush or Branchless Horsetail	t'ucwen' or xwiyusten'	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	
Wild Strawberries	tqitq'a (berries); tqitq'a7ellp	<i>Fragaria vesca</i> and <i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Berries eaten or mashed and dried into fruit leather. Entire plant dried, used for tea to treat diarrhea.
Chocolate Lily or Rice Root	seq'we7s (?)	<i>Fritillaria affinis</i>	
Sweet-scented Bedstraw or Goose-grass	?tseptspeq'	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	
Rattlesnake-plantain		<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i>	
Cow-parsnip or Wild Rhubarb	xwtallp	<i>Heracleum maximum</i>	

Giant Wildrye or Ryegrass	napesnul'ten	<i>Leymus cinereus</i> or <i>Elymus cinereus</i>	
Wild Pea and Wild Vetch	set.setkellp	<i>Lathyrus ochroleucus</i> and <i>Vicia americana</i>	
Indian Celery or Wild Celery	k'utsa	<i>Lomatium nudicanule</i>	
Bugleweed		<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	
Skunk-Cabbage or Swamp Lantern	tim'et	<i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	
False Salomon's-seal	q'ica	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	
Canada Mint or Field Mint	cwecw7u7cw or cw7ecw7u7cw	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	
Wild Bergamot or Bee Balm	cwecw7u7cw or cw7ecw7u7cw	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	
Yellow Pond-lily or Yellow Water-lily	tulensmetkwe (?)	<i>Nuphar polysepalum</i>	
Broad-leaved Plantain or Common Plantain	slleq'wqe.naka7 or slleqlleq'qenen'st'ye	<i>Plantago major</i>	
White Bog Orchid	qwant (?)	<i>Platanthera dilatata</i>	
Pink Wintergreen or Beaver's Ears	sqeqlwen'e	<i>Pyrola asarifolia</i>	
Wapato or Arrowleaf or Swamp Potato	ckwalkwalus	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Roots can be steamed and eaten.
Roundsteam Bulrush or Tule	?st'nal'tcw	<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i>	
Water-parsnip or Swamp Parsnip	etsmats'	<i>Sium suave</i>	
Canada Goldenrod	secwsten (?)	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	
Cattail or Bulrush	kwtallp	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	
Stinging Nettle	ts'exmem'llp or secwmam'llp	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Young nettles boiled and eaten like spinach, or added to soup. Mature plants used to ease arthritis pain by rubbing or hitting sore joints with the plant.
FUNGI			
Birch Fungus or Cinder Conk	pucwst'ye	<i>Inonotus obliquus</i>	
Cottonwood Mushroom	semt'eqe7	<i>Tricholoma populinum</i>	

Appendix 4

Agreements with Other Sectors - template

Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy Agreement with Other Sectors (and Access Management) Draft Template as at October 2, 2015

Preamble: ideally, these agreements with other sectors on priority planning areas, or access management plans, are “quasi-land use plans” that are created in a joint planning process. The implicit objective is to build relationships with all users of a specific geographic area, be open and up front about recognizing multiple uses on the land, and encourage communication. The intent is to build these agreements by consensus; however, there is no requirement for any right holder to participate and therefore ultimate authority rests with the right-granting order of government.

This template is proposed to cover the minimum content of what would comprise an agreement.

Location: what is the name of the area? Add brief description of scope/scale. Include a map, directions to general area, how it is accessed.

Purpose: what is the purpose of the agreement? What are the objectives of the agreement?
Draft:

- Purpose of this agreement is to outline joint management to ensure accommodation of rights, values and interests
- Acknowledge rights, interests and values within the area
- Identify communication needs and expectations

Background: include the following details:

- Describe trails are in the area, the uses, and the general timing of their use?
- Are trails authorized? Are they accurately mapped?
- Is there a trail stewardship group in place?
- Existing plans - what resource management zones of the Okanagan-Shuswap LRMP apply to this area? Recreation or Tourism? What other relevant plans address trails in this area? Any local resource use plans (LRUPs)?
- First Nations rights, traditional use, interests, place names - share non-sensitive information
- Other?

Rights, interests and values, legislation: who has rights, interests or values in the area? Which orders of government have legislative authority? Who needs to be part of this agreement? (All rights holders or interest groups should be invited to participate, however some rights holders may decline due to limited interest or impact on or from trails.)

Organization	Rights	Interests, values	Legislation	Comments
Splatsin	Asserted title and rights to use land and resources			
Adams Lake Band				
Neskonlith				

Organization	Rights	Interests, values	Legislation	Comments
Little Shuswap Band	Traditional use Interests in land and resources Accommodation agreements			
Provincial government	Grants rights		Numerous	MFLNRO, MOE, MOTI, other
Federal government				DFO, Indian Reserve lands
Local government				Regional districts, municipalities
Forest licensee	Timber harvesting			Licence ____, expires ____
BC Timber Sales	Timber sales			
Other forest tenures	Timber harvesting			e.g., woodlot, small scale salvage, tree farm licence, community forest
Range licensee	Access to grazing			
Guide outfitter	Licence to guide			
Commercial tourism				
Trapper	Licence to trap			
Water user	Water rights			
Licences of occupation	? various ?			
Trail use group X		ATV, UTV trails		
Trail use group Y		Snowmobiling		
Trail use group Z		Backpacking		
Shuswap Tourism		Future backcountry tourism business opportunity		
Private land				
Stakeholder		e.g., environmental organizations		
User		?		
Interest group		e.g., environmental organizations		

Proposed Future Use of the Area (years to decades)

- Is trail use proposed to expand? New uses, new seasons?
- For industry sectors, what are future plans to utilize the area? 1, 5, 10 or 20 years?
- What are the factors affecting your sector's future plans (e.g., stumpage rates, mineral commodity prices, demand for cedar, etc.)
- What is the potential future tourism business potential in the area?

Commitments: the following comprise the key content of the agreement

Communication

- Annual meeting, whether perceived it is needed or not
- Field trip (up to two annually, winter or summer activities) to understand

New developments requiring government authorization

- Communicate with all parties to this agreement BEFORE applications for tenure, authorization or permit is made to government (even if formal consultation will follow)

Operations not requiring government authorization

- Notification of all parties to this agreement will be made before the following activities proceed: (e.g., road maintenance, silviculture work, trail maintenance)

Zones on maps

- If applicable, identify “go/no-go” zones on maps where certain activities are agreed to occur or not occur (e.g., no new trails in some particular polygon)

Dispute Resolution clause

- If attempts to resolve disputes amongst the parties to the agreement are unsuccessful, follow up with: Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy governance body? MFLNRO Rec Sites and Trails?

Contacts

- The following are the key contacts for liaison...

Other specific content to consider (for more specific areas, e.g., access management plans or Hot Spot Pilots):

- Insurance for trail user groups (noted as a requirement for any group using Forest Service Roads)
- Safety commitments
- Fire hazard abatement (noted as too specific; compliance with regulations overrides this)
- Signage
- Hazardous material in building trails
- Environmental management of trails considerations (See Appendix 7)
- Trail steward identified
- Enforcement - any mechanisms, or is it relationship-based, or default to a CO or NRO?
- Resourcing and financial commitments or contributions and budget
- Special considerations

Timelines

- How long is this agreement in place, does it expire?

Signatures

Appendix 5

Pre-Authorization Process checklist

☐ ASK FOR ASSISTANCE

Trail proponents and stewards are encouraged to contact any one of the Secwepemc communities, MFLNRO Rec Sites and Trails, Shuswap Trail Alliance, a regional district, or a municipality (see Appendix 6 *Contact List*).

PHASE 1 - The “desk phase”

Work through these steps from a computer, looking over maps, and talking to people:

- ☐ Secwepemc (Shuswap) Nation - there are multiple Secwepemc communities that assert rights and interests in the area of the trail(s); start with which community is nearby.
 - ☐ Are there traditional land uses or cultural sites in the area?
 - ☐ Do cultural heritage assessments exist?
- ☐ Federal Government - are there any operations or infrastructure in the area (e.g., Department of Fisheries and Oceans; etc.)? What involvement would they have in a new trail? Are there any works in and around water? Also consider the following:
 - ☐ Indian Reserve - contact the local Secwepemc community first; Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada will also be involved; there may also be private landowners on Indian Reserves
- ☐ Provincial Government - do governments/agencies have any operations or infrastructure in the area (e.g., BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations; BC Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure; etc.)? What involvement would they have in a new trail? Also consider the following:
 - ☐ A road or highway under MOTI jurisdiction - contact MOTI
 - ☐ Within a BC Parks park or protected area - contact BC Parks
 - ☐ Crown land outside of municipalities or provincial parks - this is the majority of the land area in the Shuswap - contact RSTBC/FCBC
- ☐ Local Governments - do governments/agencies have any operations or infrastructure in the area (e.g., CSRD parks; etc.)? What involvement would they have in a new trail? Also consider the following:
 - ☐ Within a local government other than a regional district (e.g., City of Salmon Arm, Village of Chase) - contact the relevant local government
 - ☐ Land outside of municipalities is an electoral area of a regional district - contact CSRD, TNRD or RDNO
- ☐ Environment and ecology - are there critical habitats or endangered species in the area? Is it a riparian area or wetland? What watershed is the area part of? (*See also Appendix 7 STA Environmental Screening Tool*)
- ☐ Land tenure holders - such as forestry, range, mining or mineral exploration, trapping, tourism, etc.
- ☐ Utilities - is there hydro, natural gas, or other infrastructure?
- ☐ Private land owners and residents
- ☐ Recreation user and stewardship groups - hiking, mountain biking, skiing (Nordic or touring), all-terrain vehicle, motorcycling, snowmobiling, equestrian, fish and game, paddling, etc. Check with user groups and trail stewardship organizations to ascertain their involvement.
- ☐ Safety - who are the first responders? (i.e., RCMP; fire protection; search and rescue, etc.)

PHASE 2 - Field work, review and authorization

Work through these steps in the field, collecting information, seeking authorization, and then for trail-building:

- ☐ Obtain permission to explore the area and begin ground-truthing
- ☐ Make a map
- ☐ Conduct environmental screening (*see Appendix 7, STA Environmental Screening Tool*)
- ☐ Prepare a draft trail development plan - include design, build, maintenance, public safety plan/assessment and budget and funding strategy/commitments
- ☐ Send a draft plan for review to First Nations, federal, provincial and local governments, local trail stewardship group(s) as required or appropriate
- ☐ Make amendments to draft plan, per results of review feedback and send revised draft to aforementioned groups
- ☐ Apply for authorization from regulatory agencies (e.g., Front Counter BC; local government; etc.) and private landowners as necessary
- ☐ Build, monitor, maintain and adapt

Appendix 6 Contact List

Adams Lake Indian Band | www.adamslakeband.org | 250-679-8841

Neskonlith | www.neskonlith.org | 250-679-3295

Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band | www.lslib.com | 250-679-3203

Splatsin First Nation | www.splatsin.com | 250-838-6496

MFLNRO Recreation Sites and Trails | www.sitesandtrailsbc.com

- Ian McLellan, District Recreation Officer (Okanagan) | ian.mclellan@gov.bc.ca | 250-558-1728
- Marcia Bennett, District Recreation Officer (Columbia-Shuswap) | marcia.bennett@gov.bc.ca | 250-837-7610
- Noelle Kekula, District Recreation Officer (Kamloops) | noelle.kekula@gov.bc.ca | 250-371-4404

Front Counter BC | www.frontcounterbc.gov.bc.ca | office locations in Kamloops, Vernon

Shuswap Trail Alliance | www.shuswaptrailalliance.com

- Phil McIntyre-Paul, Executive Director | phil@shuswaptrails.com | 250-804-1964

Thomson Nicola Regional District | www.tnrd.ca - 250-377-8673

Village of Chase | www.chasebc.ca | 250-679-3238

Columbia Shuswap Regional District | www.csrd.bc.ca | 250-832-8194

City of Salmon Arm | www.salmonarm.ca | 250-803-4000

District of Sicamous | www.sicamous.ca | 250-836-2477

Regional District of North Okanagan | www.rdno.ca | 250-550-3700

City of Enderby | www.cityofenderby.com | 250-838-7230

Village of Lumby | www.lumby.ca | 250-547-2171

Appendix 7

Shuswap Trail Alliance Environmental Screening Tool

Shuswap Trails Environmental Screening and Adaptive Planning: Principles and Key Concepts Summary Sheet

Updated: January 24, 2017

The *Shuswap Trails Environmental Screening and Adaptive Planning* approach is a process designed to:

- Assess potential environmental impacts of proposed activities during early planning stages
- Ensure that federal and provincial legislation/standards are consistently followed
- Inform decision making (maps of trail network in relation to ecological information)
- Apply science-based understanding of species and habitats in a practical adaptive management approach

The Goal: to coordinate baseline information with protective legislation and guidelines that build effective mitigation and monitoring commitments into long-term adaptive management trail plans.

Principles

The following principles anchor the foundation of the Environmental Screening and Adaptive Management strategy:

- All land management decisions result in some level of impact
- Determining whether impacts are within acceptable limits is a challenge for managers and decision makers
- Scientific assessments of risks and significance of impacts provide managers and decision makers with tools to make the best decisions
- Predicting impacts and determining the significance of impacts should be as objective and quantifiable as possible
- Scientific research, legislation, guidelines and best management practices provide the primary direction for determining acceptable limits of impact
- Determining whether impacts are acceptable is based on both science and values and therefore always entails some level of subjectivity or compromise
- For many of these decisions, public involvement is essential to: determine values and their significance, understand the trade-offs or compromises that will result, and build support for the decision

Key Concepts:

The following are core concepts to be applied when developing Adaptive Management plans for Shuswap Trails:

- Adaptive Management Planning – a structured process to guide land management decision-making where the outcome of an action or actions on an ecosystem is uncertain. It includes setting limits of change, ongoing monitoring and adaptive responses over time.
- Acceptable Limits of Change – a model used within Adaptive Management Planning that acknowledges change is inevitable, identifies where impacts might occur, determines levels of change that are acceptable, and acts to ensure change remains within these bounds. (Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy, 2016)
- Cumulative Effects – the changes, both benefits and liabilities, caused by our actions today in combination with other past and reasonable foreseeable human and natural disturbances. (Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy, 2016, p. 31)
- Habitat Disturbance & Compensation – where a known disturbance to existing habitat is made, an equal or greater compensation in restored habitat elsewhere is applied with the intention of balancing or reducing the overall net impact on the wider ecosystem by the original disturbance.
- Precautionary Principle – a risk management principle stating that if an action or policy has a suspected risk, but there is no scientific consensus on the potential harm the risk may produce, actions should be taken before harm occurs to avoid or diminish the risk until such time as scientific analysis and consensus suggests otherwise. (See: UNESCO 2005)

Adaptive Management Planning:

The logic and language of the adaptive planning process is based on the provincial Wildlife Guidelines for Backcountry Tourism/Commercial Recreation in BC. The adaptive management plan includes the following components:

- Results – What the adaptive management plan is attempting to achieve
- Desired Behaviours – Actions by users that are most likely to achieve the specified results
- Indicators – What should be measured to determine if the results are being achieved
- Limits – Acceptable bounds related to the measured indicator
- Mitigation Measures – Strategies to achieve the desired behaviours
- Monitoring Schedule – Frequency and timing of monitoring indicators
- Corrective Actions – Actions triggered if monitoring suggests that indicators have exceeded limits

The Trails Environmental Screening Tool (T.E.S.T.):

The *Shuswap Trails Environmental Screening Tool* (T.E.S.T.) is a series of templates and checklists in PDF format that gather web-information on environmental conditions, and current and historic land use. By first describing a trail and its intended uses (DESCRIBE) and describing the environment, plants and animals (MAP & ASSESS) trail planners can then design and plan the ideal ways to minimize any negative impacts (MITIGATE).

Decision guidelines help answer the question “What level of environmental review is required?” An *Environmental Mitigation Matrix Table* provides a quick glance summary of the most common environmental conditions to consider and corresponding monitoring and mitigation strategies. A summary of *Legislative Guidelines* provides additional links and resources.

For a link to the *T.E.S.T.* template and other *Shuswap Trail Design and Planning Tools*, visit:

<http://www.shuswaptrailalliance.com/aboutus.php?p=standards>

For a link to the *Shuswap Regional Trail Strategy*, visit:

<http://www.shuswaptrailalliance.com/aboutus.php?p=strategy>

Appendix 8

Letter of Understanding

LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING

for members of the

Shuswap Trails Roundtable

Appendix 8 of the Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy as at 2 October 2015

BACKGROUND

Since 2001, a series of planning initiatives and community projects in the Shuswap have provided a strategic thread for a regional trail strategy to build upon. The concept for this strategy was championed by Secwepemc Nation (as described below), Shuswap Trail Alliance, Recreation Sites and Trails BC (part of BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations), Shuswap Tourism and Columbia Shuswap Regional District Parks in 2010; however an expanded steering committee with broader representation has been developing this strategy since fall 2014. The purpose of the strategy is to protect, enhance and recognize trails as an integral part of the Shuswap lifestyle, culture and economy; going forward, the strategy will be implemented by the Shuswap Trails Roundtable.

PURPOSE

This Letter of Understanding outlines the role, composition, and principles of the Shuswap Trails Roundtable (STR).

ROLE AND EXPECTATIONS

The role of the Shuswap Trails Roundtable is to implement the Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy, as follows:

- To set direction and provide course correction, as needed
 - in collaboration with the 'Working Group' who have an operational mandate
- To communicate (two ways) with their respective organization and across all orders of government
- To communicate, share information, and learn from one another
- To access or leverage funds to enable sufficient resources for implementation
- To resolve disputes, as needed

The expectation is that any order of government or organization that is part of the roundtable will work to fulfill the roles.

The STR provides a forum for collaboration, communication, and forms an agreement to work together; however it is recognized that it is non-regulatory and has no authority for decision-making regarding land use, permitting or authorizations.

The Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy is the guiding document for the STR.

COMPOSITION

Representation and participation for the Shuswap Trails Roundtable is desired from the following groups:

- Adams Lake Indian Band
- BC Parks
- Chase
- Columbia Shuswap Regional District
- Enderby
- Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band
- Neskonlith
- Regional District of North Okanagan
- Recreation Sites and Trails BC
- Salmon Arm
- Sicamous
- Splatsin
- Environmental Stewardship and Naturalist Organizations (Shuswap Environmental Action Society, Salmon Arm Bay Nature Enhancement Society, Adams River Salmon Society, Watershed Roundtables)
- Education including School District 83, post-secondary, and outdoor education and interpretive organizations (e.g., Shuswap Outdoor Learning Foundation, Kingfisher Interpretive Centre)
- Motorized recreation groups
- Non-motorized recreation group
- Agricultural Land Commission
- Thompson Nicola Regional District
- Shuswap Indian Band
- Shuswap Trail Alliance
- Shuswap Tourism
- Commercial Guide Operators
- The Switzmalph Cultural Society
- Natural Resource Industry
- Ministry of Transport
- Health
- Economic Development
- Arts and Culture
- Fish and Game

These groups will make appointments to the STR at their discretion.

PRINCIPLES

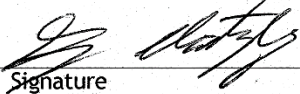
The principles by which the STR operates are consistent with those in the Regional Trails Strategy:

- Stewardship or *Y'icwetsutce*
- Recognition of Aboriginal title and rights
- Collaboration
- Respect

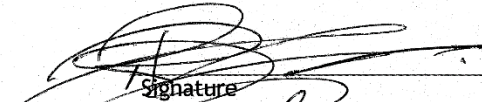
OPT-OUT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION

An opt-out clause and a dispute resolution process will be developed in the terms of reference.

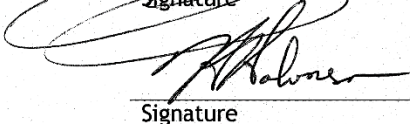
SIGNATURES


Signature

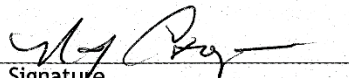
Adams Lake Band Dec 2/15
Organization Date


Signature

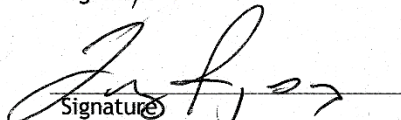
Village of Chase Dec 09, 2015
Organization Date


Signature

Enderby / West Kootenay Regional District Dec 2/15
Organization Date


Signature

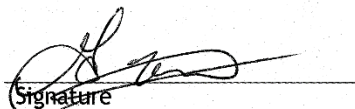
City of Salmon Arm
Organization
Dec 2/15
Date


Signature

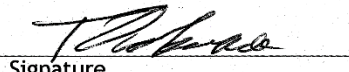
DISTRICT OF SICAMOUS
Organization
Dec 2/15
Date

Rhona Martin
Signature

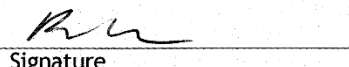
Columbia Shuswap RO
Organization
December 2, 2015
Date


Signature

City of Enderby
Organization
Dec 2/2015
Date


Signature

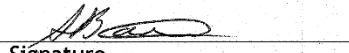
Interior Health - Healthy
Communities Initiative
Organization
Dec 2/2015
Date


Signature

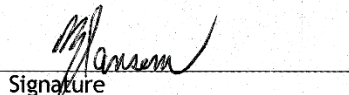
Columbia Shuswap ^{Invasive Species} Society
Organization
Dec 2/2015
Date

L. Buchanan
Signature

Back Country Horsemen
Organization of BC Shuswap Chapter
Dec 2/2015
Date


Signature

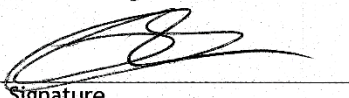
EQ TRAILS ASSOCIATION
Organization
Dec 2/15
Date


Signature

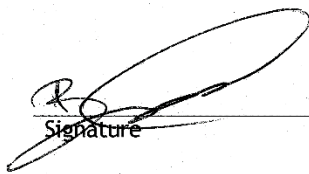
Shuswap Trail Alliance
Organization
Dec 2/15
Date


Signature

Shuswap Cycling Society
Organization
2015/12/02
Date


Signature

Noble Adventures
Organization
Dec 2/15
Date


Signature

Shuswap Dirt Riders

S.O.R.E.S.

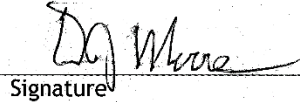
Organization

Dec 2/15
Date

R.J. Hearn
Signature

SICAMOUS QUAD CLUB
Organization

Dec 3/15
Date


Signature

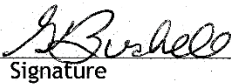
LARCH HILLS NORDIC SOCIETY
Organization

Dec 3/15
Date

P. Blais
Signature

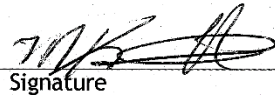
HI-SHUSWAP LAKE,
SQUILACENNA STORE
Organization

DEC 3/15
Date


Signature

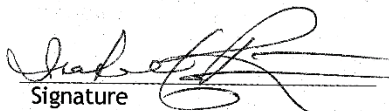
Eagle Valley Snowmobile Club
Organization

Dec 3/15
Date


Signature

CARLUSTER MOUNTAIN PARK
Organization

Dec 3/15
Date


Signature

STA (SOUTH CAROLINA)
Organization

2015-12-02
Date

Kenneth Wilson
Signature

Reg. Dist. North Okanagan
Organization

2015/12/02
Date


Signature

Shuswap Trail Alliance
Organization

2015/12/02
Date

J. B. House
Signature

Salmon Arm Bay
Nature Enhancement
Organization Society

2015/12/02
Date


Signature

Sewitzmalph Cultural Society
Organization

Apr. 15/16.
Date

COMPOSITION

Representation and participation for the Shuswap Trails Roundtable is desired from the following groups:

- Adams Lake Indian Band
- BC Parks
- Chase
- Columbia Shuswap Regional District
- Enderby
- Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band
- Neskonlith
- Regional District of North Okanagan
- Recreation Sites and Trails BC
- Salmon Arm
- Sicamous
- Splatkin
- Environmental Stewardship and Naturalist Organizations (Shuswap Environmental Action Society, Salmon Arm Bay Nature Enhancement Society, Adams River Salmon Society, Watershed Roundtables)
- Education including School District 83, post-secondary, and outdoor education and interpretive organizations (e.g., Shuswap Outdoor Learning Foundation, Kingfisher Interpretive Centre)
- Motorized recreation groups
- Non-motorized recreation group
- Agricultural Land Commission
- Thompson Nicola Regional District
- Shuswap Indian Band
- Shuswap Trail Alliance
- Shuswap Tourism
- Commercial Guide Operators
- The Switzmalph Cultural Society
- Natural Resource Industry
- Ministry of Transport
- Health
- Economic Development
- Arts and Culture
- Fish and Game

These groups will make appointments to the STR at their discretion.

PRINCIPLES

The principles by which the STR operates are consistent with those in the Regional Trails Strategy:

- Stewardship or *Y'icwetsutce*
- Recognition of Aboriginal title and rights
- Collaboration
- Respect

OPT-OUT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION

An opt-out clause and a dispute resolution process will be developed in the terms of reference.

SIGNATURES

Devin Munroe
Name

Little Shuswap Lake Band
Organization

Dec 7, 2015
Date

(repeat signature rows as needed)

COMPOSITION

Representation and participation for the Shuswap Trails Roundtable is desired from the following groups:

- Adams Lake Indian Band
- BC Parks
- Chase
- Columbia Shuswap Regional District
- Enderby
- Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band
- Neskonlith
- Regional District of North Okanagan
- Recreation Sites and Trails BC
- Salmon Arm
- Sicamous
- Splatkin
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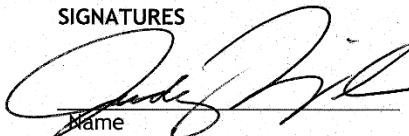
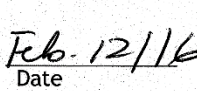
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SIGNATURES

		
Name	Organization	Date

(repeat signature rows as needed)

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- Adams Lake Indian Band
- BC Parks
- Chase
- Columbia Shuswap Regional District
- Enderby
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- Neskonlith
- Regional District of North Okanagan
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- Agricultural Land Commission
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- Shuswap Indian Band
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- Natural Resource Industry
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- Health
- Economic Development
- Arts and Culture
- Fish and Game

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PRINCIPLES

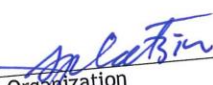
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- Recognition of Aboriginal title and rights
- Collaboration
- Respect

OPT-OUT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION

An opt-out clause and a dispute resolution process will be developed in the terms of reference.

SIGNATURES

  
Name Organization Date

(repeat signature rows as needed)

Appendix 9 Terms of Reference - Shuswap Trails Roundtable

Approved by Working Group October 24, 2016
Recommended for approval at 2016 Shuswap Trails Roundtable

PREAMBLE

Since 2001, a series of planning initiatives and community projects have provided a strategic thread on which a region-wide strategy for non-motorized trails has evolved. In addition, discussions between Secwepemc leadership, regional leadership and some trail user groups helped to confirm the need for a region-wide strategy to involve *all* trail user groups (motorized and non-motorized), and make connections to land use, existing land use plans, Secwepemc values, environmental and community health, tourism and economic development.

The development of the [Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy](#) took place through the work of a small group in 2014-15, with three larger public meetings for feedback: the outline and draft content was endorsed on Nov 27, 2014; several key chapters were approved and the Shuswap Trails Roundtable and Working Group structures were established on June 17, 2015; and the inaugural Roundtable meeting was held Dec 2, 2015 that included signing of the Letter of Understanding.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy covers the entire Shuswap watershed, involving many jurisdictions including Secwepemc, provincial, and the Columbia Shuswap, Thompson-Nicola, and North Okanagan regional districts and some of their member municipalities.

PURPOSE OF ROUNDTABLE

- To implement the Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy
- To set direction and provide course corrections, as needed
- To communicate, share information, and learn from each other
- To communicate (two ways) with their own organization, and existing regional, inter-regional or provincial organizations across all orders of government
- To access/leverage funding to allow for sufficient financial and human resources to implement the strategy
- To resolve disputes arising from Agreements with Other Sectors, or Access Management Plans

MEMBERSHIP, COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE - ROUNDTABLE

Representation and participation for the Shuswap Trails Roundtable is desired from the following groups:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ▪ Adams Lake Indian Band | ▪ Regional District of North Okanagan |
| ▪ BC Parks | ▪ Recreation Sites and Trails BC |
| ▪ Chase | ▪ Salmon Arm |
| ▪ Columbia Shuswap Regional District | ▪ Sicamous |
| ▪ Enderby | ▪ Splatina |
| ▪ Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band | ▪ Thompson Nicola Regional District |
| ▪ Neskonlith | ▪ Shuswap Indian Band |

- Shuswap Trail Alliance
- Shuswap Tourism
- Commercial Guide Operators
- The Switzmalph Cultural Society
- Natural Resource Industry
- Ministry of Transport
- Health
- Economic Development
- Arts and Culture
- Fish and Game
- Environmental Stewardship and Naturalist Organizations (Shuswap Environmental Action Society,
- Salmon Arm Bay Nature Enhancement Society, Adams River Salmon Society, Watershed Roundtables)
- Education including School District 83, post-secondary, and outdoor education and interpretive organizations (e.g., Shuswap Outdoor Learning Foundation, Kingfisher Interpretive Centre)
- Motorized recreation groups
- Non-motorized recreation group
- Agricultural Land Commission

These groups will make appointments to the Roundtable at their discretion and may include elected officials or staff.

There are no subcommittees to the Roundtable; defer to Working Group.

ROLE OF ROUNDTABLE MEMBERS

The role of the Shuswap Trails Roundtable is to implement the Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy, as follows:

- To set direction and provide course correction, as needed
 - in collaboration with the 'Working Group' who have an operational mandate
- To communicate (two ways) with their respective organization and across all orders of government
- To communicate, share information, and learn from one another
- To access or leverage funds to enable sufficient resources for implementation
- To resolve disputes, as needed

PURPOSE OF WORKING GROUP

- To implement the Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy at an operational level, with direction from the Roundtable
- To review, clarify, and provide input to trails authorization requests from local, first nations, provincial governments (not supersede decision making authority)
- To assist trails groups with trail authorization, as a resource
- To communicate with new participants
- To prepare the following for Roundtable meetings:
 - Annual report (ch.16)
 - Annual work plan (ch.16)
 - Briefing notes for specific conflicts to STR

MEETINGS, LOGISTICS - ROUNDTABLE

The Roundtable will meet once per year, to generally be held in November, on a date and location that maximizes participation. Meetings may rotate around the region.

Agendas will be circulated at least one week in advance of meetings, and meeting summaries will be circulated no later than two week following meetings, with a two week period to comment before circulating a final meeting summary. Meeting summaries will be reviewed at the subsequent meeting.

Staff (see section later in this document) shall develop and circulate agendas, coordinate meeting logistics, lead discussions and seek consensus at meetings, prepare meeting summaries, and provide support for the roundtable which will include funding applications and external communication.

QUORUM

Quorum for a roundtable meeting will be as follows:

- Secwepemc governments - at least one representative from each of Adams Lake Indian Band, Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band, Neskonlith Indian Band, and Splatshin
- Regional districts - at least 2 representatives from any of the three regional districts (Columbia Shuswap, North Okanagan, Thompson Nicola)
- Municipalities - at least 3 representatives from any of the 5 municipalities (Chase, Salmon Arm, Sicamous, Enderby, Lumby)
- Provincial government - at least 2 representatives, ideally from Recreation Sites and Trails BC and BC Parks
- Motorized trails group - at least 3 representatives
- Non-motorized trails group - at least 3 representatives
- Other sector (e.g., invasive species, health authority) - at least 1 representative

DECISION MAKING PROCESS

Consensus* with option for noting dissenting opinions. *Consensus is a decision making process based on understanding multiple perspectives, for moving from individual positions to common interests; consensus may not necessarily be unanimous agreement with all elements by all parties, but simply the absence of objection.

Prior to a decision, the quorum present will pause to ask:

- Who is not present who should be in order to make an accountable decision?
- Is there a significant gap in the basic quorum representation?
- Or is this a decision for a different jurisdiction?

Decisions may be deferred to a subsequent meeting.

BUDGET AND FINANCES

Funding for the implementation of the Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy comes from many of the partner organizations of the Roundtable. The budget and finances are managed by the Shuswap Trail Alliance.

Other than catering for meetings, roundtable members will fund their own expenses to participate in the roundtable (e.g., mileage, accommodation, per diems).

STAFF SUPPORT

Staff support for the Shuswap Trails Roundtable will be predominantly coordinated the Shuswap Trail Alliance, but may include support from the CSRD, Sexqelkemoc Lakes Division, and/or Fraser Basin Council.

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION

Shuswap Trail Alliance will be the key contact organization. Each member has their own communication roles for their organization; refer to roles of members if speaking about the roundtable.

The Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy and associated material will be hosted on the Shuswap Trail Alliance website. Terms of reference, approved meeting summaries and financial summaries will be made available online, in addition to other resources as they are developed.

OPT-OUT CLAUSE - ROUNDTABLE

Any signatory group (organization, government or other) may opt out of the Shuswap Trails Roundtable only after attempting to raise an issue that is the cause of their reason for opting out is discussed at a Working Group meeting and cannot be resolved through the decision making processes outlined. The group is requested to opt out in writing, with a rationale.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION - ROUNDTABLE

The use of the Decision Making Process, described above, with the use of an impartial facilitator and the ability to defer to subsequent meetings is anticipated to address all foreseeable disputes that may arise at the Roundtable.

Appendix 10 Terms of Reference - Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy Working Group

Approved by Working Group June 20, 2016
Recommended for approval at 2016 Shuswap Trails Roundtable

PREAMBLE

Since 2001, a series of planning initiatives and community projects have provided a strategic thread on which a region-wide strategy for non-motorized trails has evolved. In addition, discussions between Secwepemc leadership, regional leadership and some trail user groups helped to confirm the need for a region-wide strategy to involve *all* trail user groups (motorized and non-motorized), and make connections to land use, existing land use plans, Secwepemc values, environmental and community health, tourism and economic development.

The development of the [Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy](#) took place through the work of a small group in 2014-15, with three larger public meetings for feedback: the outline and draft content was endorsed on Nov 27, 2014; several key chapters were approved and the Shuswap Trails Roundtable and Working Group structures were established on June 17, 2015; and the inaugural Roundtable meeting was held Dec 2, 2015 that included signing of the Letter of Understanding.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy covers the entire Shuswap watershed, involving many jurisdictions including Secwepemc, provincial, and the Columbia Shuswap, Thompson-Nicola, and North Okanagan regional districts and some of their member municipalities.

PURPOSE OF WORKING GROUP

- To implement the Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy at an operational level, with direction from the Roundtable
- To review, clarify, and provide input to trails authorization requests from local, first nations, provincial governments (not supersede decision making authority)
- To assist trails groups with trail authorization, as a resource
- To communicate with new participants
- To prepare the following for Roundtable meetings:
 - Annual report (ch.16)
 - Annual work plan (ch.16)
 - Briefing notes for specific conflicts to STR

MEMBERSHIP, COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE - WORKING GROUP

Representation from the following organizations, flexible and may be expanded as needed:

- First Nations Government - Sexqéltkemc Lakes Division
- Local government - CSRD, City of Salmon Arm, Village of Chase, District of Sicamous
- Provincial government - RSTBC (MFLNRO), MOTI, BC Parks
- Motorized groups - Sicamous Quadders, Eagle Valley Snowmobile Club, Shuswap Outdoor Riding Enthusiasts
- Non-motorized - STA, Back Country Horsemen of BC

- Other - School District 83, Switzmalph Cultural Society, Interior Health Authority, Thompson Okanagan Tourism Association, Columbia Shuswap Invasive Species Society

These groups will make appointments to the STR at their discretion, to include actively engaged leadership, whether elected officials or staff.

Chair or co-chairs may be appointed in the future if agreed to, and if an impartial facilitator is not used.

The Working Group may appoint subcommittees: short-term committees on very specific issues for up to six months; or standing committees.

MEETINGS, LOGISTICS - WORKING GROUP

The Working Group will meet four times per year, to generally be held in January, April, June and October, on a date and location that maximizes participation. Meetings may rotate around the region.

Agendas will be circulated at least one week in advance of meetings, and meeting summaries will be circulated no later than one week following meetings. Meeting summaries will be approved at the subsequent meeting.

Staff (see section later in this document) shall develop and circulate agendas, coordinate meeting logistics, lead discussions and seek consensus at meetings, prepare meeting summaries, and provide support for the roundtable which will include funding applications and external communication.

QUORUM

Quorum for a working group meeting will be at least 1 representative(s) from each of: Secwepemc government; local government; provincial government; a motorized trails group; a non-motorized trails group; and at least one other sector.

At least once per year, aim to have all four Secwepemc communities present.

DECISION MAKING PROCESS

Consensus* with option for noting dissenting opinions. *Consensus is a decision making process based on understanding multiple perspectives, for moving from individual positions to common interests; consensus may not necessarily be unanimous agreement with all elements by all parties, but simply the absence of objection.

Prior to a decision, the quorum present will pause to ask:

- Who is not present who should be in order to make an accountable decision?
- Is there a significant gap in the basic quorum representation?
- Or is this a decision for a different jurisdiction?

Working group members can submit written feedback on decisions prior to meetings if they are unable to attend.

Decisions may be deferred to a subsequent meeting.

Working Group decisions may be elevated to the Roundtable if needed.

BUDGET AND FINANCES

Funding for the implementation of the Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy comes from many of the partner organizations of the Roundtable. The budget and finances are managed by the Shuswap Trail Alliance.

Other than catering for meetings, Working Group members will fund their own expenses to participate (e.g., mileage, accommodation, per diems).

STAFF SUPPORT

Staff support for the Working Group will be predominantly coordinated the Shuswap Trail Alliance, but may include support from the CSRD, Sexqeltkemoc Lakes Division, and/or Fraser Basin Council.

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION

Shuswap Trail Alliance will be the key contact organization.

The Shuswap Regional Trails Strategy and associated material will be hosted on the Shuswap Trail Alliance website. Terms of reference, approved meeting summaries and financial summaries will be made available online, in addition to other resources as they are developed.