



Columbia Valley Pioneer

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY HERITAGE PROJECT PLAN



CRT Heritage Project Steering Committee

Columbia Basin Institute

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CRT HERITAGE PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE

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Duncan Dam spillway 1956. BCAR i-28266.

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1

BACKGROUND TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY HERITAGE PROJECT

This Columbia River Treaty Heritage Project Plan (CRT Heritage Project Plan) is a background planning document leading to the development of the Columbia River Treaty Heritage Project (CRT Heritage Project), an acknowledgment project for the Columbia River Treaty. The goal of the CRT Heritage Project is to tangibly recognize the impacts and losses to people, communities and environment from the implementation of the Columbia River Treaty and to contribute to Columbia Basin economic benefits through heritage tourism.

The CRT Heritage Project will consist of a heritage touring route linking a series of key locations in the Columbia Basin. At each of these sites, diverse interpretive elements will tell place-based stories about the Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples and communities that were impacted by the Treaty. The heritage touring route will be branded and supported with promotional materials, social media, a website, mobile app and marketing program.

The CRT Heritage Project will be community based. Each community will decide which of their stories they want to share and how and where these stories will be expressed. A selected consultant team, contracted to a new or existing Columbia Basin institution, will develop details for the CRT Heritage Project with significant Indigenous and non-Indigenous community engagement and input.

This document lays out the processes and means by which the CRT Heritage Project can be realized.

1.1 Why a heritage project is timely and needed

During Columbia River Treaty community meetings in 2012, 2013, 2014, 2018 and again in 2019, Columbia Basin residents emphasized the importance of acknowledging what was lost as a result of the Treaty dams and enhancing what remains.

The four dams, associated reservoirs and other infrastructure built as the result of the Columbia River Treaty brought significant impacts to the Columbia Basin, including damage to the Columbia and other rivers, and flooding that inundated natural ecosystems and priceless cultural heritage.

The CRT Heritage Project presents an opportunity to recognize, address and present the untold and lesser known stories of its impact on the people and environment of the Columbia Basin.

In developing this plan, respondents have voiced their agreement that the project is timely, needed, and in some cases, long overdue.

Some of the objectives of the CRT Heritage Project are to:

- Address Columbia Basin residents' request for formal recognition of the history of the Columbia River Treaty.
- Expand public awareness and appreciation of the Basin's diverse history and the impact and losses to Basin people, communities and the environment.
- Provide visible and tangible recognition of the impacts on Indigenous and non-Indigenous people and communities, and on Basin land and ecosystems.
- Focus in part on Indigenous peoples, lesser known communities, people and stories that deserve recognition.
- Support broader community initiatives and benefits.



Dalles de Morts c. 1940. BCAR f-05897.

2

ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH AND FINDINGS

This section includes an analysis of findings from the previous tasks, summarizing what was heard from Indigenous communities, groups, individuals and tourism associations. A brief historical context and a gap analysis assists an understanding of what information is missing, what the CRT Heritage Project needs to focus on, and other initiatives communities may wish to promote.

2.1 Heritage tourism in the Columbia Basin

Why a touring route? Tourism in the Columbia Basin region is strongly centred on touring routes because of the scale of the region and the presence of small towns, parks and centres along its roads and highways.

Touring routes in the region include several well-established itineraries supported with marketing by the Kootenay Rockies Tourism Association. These include routes such as the Crown of the Continent spanning Waterton Lakes and Glacier National Parks, Hot Springs Circle Route, International Selkirk Loop and the Mountains and Vineyards Circle route. Touring routes are a tried and true tool, guiding people with an interest in and passion for this region and its stories. The CRT Heritage Project will build on this framework of successful tourism driving routes.

The region also offers cultural and heritage tours within its cities and towns, and promotes tours and visitation to the Hugh-Keenleyside Dam, Revelstoke Dam Visitors' Centre and other dams and reservoirs. Museums and cultural centres, such as Touchstones Nelson Museum of Art and History, Revelstoke Museum & Archives, Nakusp and District Museum, Valemount Museum & Archives, Columbia Discovery Centre, the Ktunaxa Interpretive Centre and Gardens at Canal Flats, and others, are promoted. Much of the tourism in the region is associated with outdoor activities.

A touring route based on the Columbia River Treaty is an opportunity to create a themed driving route associated with significant stories and experiences related to the history and heritage of the Treaty.

Appendix C: Case Studies, includes a selection of precedent projects that can be referenced for the touring route concept and ideas for its implementation.

2.2 Community inventory

The community inventory is a compilation and synthesis of material collected by the consulting team during the course of preparing this project plan. The process of information gathering at this stage was a high-level exercise designed to collect enough critical information to prepare the project plan.

Information gathered as part of the upcoming CRT Heritage Project will build on this initial community inventory to include specific ideas and content for recognition and commemoration, and will involve a much more comprehensive engagement exercise that will inform the design, management, implementation and monitoring of the CRT Heritage Project.

Indigenous communities

The project offers an opportunity to represent the Indigenous cultural heritage and history in the Columbia Basin region. It is therefore critical to meet with and listen to the Indigenous perspective and to make sure that this perspective is not limited to black and white photos or references demonstrating that Indigenous people existed only in the historic sense.

The traditional and living contemporary culture of Indigenous communities use and value land differently. As a result of government policies that have long oppressed Indigenous people and sought to confine them to reserves/reservations within their own homeland, they were not consulted in any way or form before their homelands and resources were flooded by the Columbia River Treaty dams. Other than the 1956 government “extinction proclamation” of the Arrow Lake Band in the Arrow Lakes valley, the historical record of the 1950s-60s is silent about Indigenous people.

The land and water are the basis for Indigenous culture, in which landscape has both spiritual and practical purposes. The nourishment from the land brings people together in gratitude. As a result, the impacts to Indigenous people as a result of flooding due to the Columbia River Treaty are in some ways immeasurable. More visible losses include fisheries, vegetation, hunting grounds, medicinal plants and archaeological heritage. Less visible losses are spiritual in nature and include the flooding of ancestral graves, the ongoing disturbance of burials as a result of reservoir operations and the deep sadness over harm done to natural systems, animals, plants, fish, etc. Overall, these industrial water projects disconnected the Indigenous people from their home.

The CRT Heritage Project is an opportunity, through conversations, to highlight ongoing Indigenous cultural values and perspectives regarding the Columbia River Treaty, including those expressed today in restoration projects within the Columbia Basin. Sharing stories will help with reconciliation between local communities and Indigenous Nations.

Research will be conducted with individual Indigenous people in person, and/or through archival material provided by their representatives. The researching of stories and other information needs to be as personal as possible, respecting spirit, lineage, land and relation. This process will also identify what is sacred and not for sharing with the public.

The CRT Heritage Project presents opportunities for Indigenous peoples within the Columbia Basin to relate to each other in the telling of the story. Considering and respecting that the international boundary is not part of their cultural perspective, an interpretation of the Indigenous story should be inclusive of the “U.S. tribes” of Ktunaxa, Sinixt/Arrow Lakes and Okanagan/Sylix who also inhabit, or are closely related to those who inhabit, affected parts of the Columbia Basin in Montana, Idaho and Washington State. The Columbia River Treaty’s status as a cross-boundary agreement further supports this level of inclusivity.

Community heritage groups

The project represents an important opportunity to comprehensively and holistically collect significant amounts of information regarding the Columbia River Treaty and to present a wide range of stories from multiple points of view.

There is an understanding that much of this history is not happy, and that many of the stories involve conflict, betrayal, catastrophe and loss. Yet here is a sense that this is not just about the wrongs of the past, but also a story of resilience and adaptation, and a way of highlighting diverse Basin cultural heritage. One respondent recognized that the story of BC Hydro is important for understanding the technical side of the event and outcomes surrounding the Columbia River Treaty. There is a sense that the role of governance is important. Understanding what the power generation everyone needs and uses has cost the Basin and its residents may help with making more informed choices about future power generation decisions.

The collected information touched on a number of themes, including agriculture, governance, environment, transportation, exploration and technology. This information will assist in fleshing out the thematic framework to be created during the development of the CRT Heritage Project, and contributes to an understanding that there are multiple ways in which the tangible and intangible aspect of the landscapes associated with the Treaty are understood and valued.

Ideas for storytelling and information collection ranged from oral history projects, to the creation of physical elements, the use of technology and the adaptive re-use of existing structures. This information contributes to a sense that there is an appetite for conventional and less-conventional opportunities to collect, interpret and present a wide range of information, and provides a baseline of information and thinking as a starting point and guide for the wider consultation to come.

Almost unanimously, focus groups agree that the project is timely, needed and long overdue, particularly in light of the current Treaty renegotiation process and a universal understanding and concern for ecosystem well-being and the impacts of climate change.

Heritage places, such as those associated with the Columbia River Treaty, include associative values related to remembrance and commemoration, sometimes described as sites of memory. The development of design, interpretation and management plans for these heritage places requires consultation at multiple levels, ethical approaches, and appropriate methods, in order to maintain the integrity of the interpretive process and weave together multiple and potentially differing values and stories.

Communities at all levels must feel their values and perspectives have been taken into account, and consideration made for an evolving understanding of values and events into the future.

2.2.3 Tourism associations

The role of tourism associations will be an important part of the CRT Heritage Project. While the response to our questionnaire from the regional tourism associations was limited at this time, the initial email contact with the associations has introduced them to the upcoming CRT Heritage Project and the current

team, created awareness, and provided key information. All of these factors will allow the proponent to connect easily with these groups as the work moves into the next, and more extensive, phase of community engagement leading to the development and design of the CRT Heritage Project.

The Tourism Management Landscape

Tourism in B.C. is managed by Destination BC, a Crown Corporation. All of the British Columbia area of this project falls within the region of Kootenay Rockies Tourism. The Kootenay Rockies Tourism Association works in collaboration with Destination BC in the promotion of tourism and on destination development in the region. Individual communities have tourism marketing/management organizations.

The following are some of the ways in which these associations may be involved in the heritage project.

- Promoting the route on their websites and in print and social media.
- Being part of project governance structure and strategy.
- As resources for information about their communities and the wider Columbia Basin.
- Providing expertise in cultural heritage tourism provision.
- Being key stopping and information points along the route.
- Participating in any programs or events developed as part of the CRT Heritage Project.

23 Historical context and gap analysis

Historical context of the Columbia River Treaty

The Columbia River Treaty (1964) is an international agreement between the United States and Canada governing the use of water in the upper Columbia River. The Treaty required Canada to construct three dams - Duncan (1967), Hugh Keenleyside (1968) and Mica (1972) - and gave the U.S. the option to construct Libby Dam in Montana, which they did in 1973.

The purpose of these dams is to manage water flows to maximize American power production on downstream dams, as well as to generate electricity in BC to meet domestic demand, and protect populated areas from flooding. The Canadian and American residents of the Basin were not consulted prior to the signing of the Treaty, nor were the rights of Indigenous people considered.

While the Treaty rightly has a global reputation as a model of international cooperation over water use, most Americans and many Canadians are not aware of the permanent and ongoing harms caused by these Treaty dams. These include the forced removal of over 2,000 Canadians, destroyed agricultural land and settler communities, permanently impacted archaeological record of human inhabitation dating back thousands of years, and greatly damaged or destroyed habitat for aquatic and terrestrial fish, birds, mammals and insects.

The CRT Heritage Project will be designed and developed within this historical context to tangibly recognize impacts and losses to people, communities and environment, and contribute to Columbia Basin economic benefits through

heritage tourism and increased awareness and visitation to the region.

What's already been done

The following is a listing of some of the initiatives that are currently in place regarding the commemoration / interpretation of the Columbia River Treaty. A detailed inventory and description, including information from the expanded community engagement, will be part of the CRT Heritage Project development in order to understand the current situation regarding the level and type of heritage efforts around the Columbia River Treaty and to identify gaps.

- Boardwalks and interpretive signs at Canal Flats
- Cairns at Burton and Arrow Park
- A plaque at the Glenbank Cemetery
- Arrow Lakes Historical Society interpretive display panel on the Nakusp waterfront walkway
- *Roll On Columbia* exhibit at Touchstones Nelson, Trail Museum & Archives, and online
- Current *Stories Beneath the Surface* exhibit at the Revelstoke Museum and Archives. There is an application to the Community Stories program of the Virtual Museum of Canada to create an online version of the exhibit
- Ongoing program of oral history collection from people who lived in the Columbia and Illecillewaet River valleys at Revelstoke
- Film project related to the Columbia River Treaty at the Revelstoke Museum and Archives
- Waldo Church at Baynes lake, a historical site representing the relocation of buildings as a result of flooding
- Expansion of the regional district park at Waldo Cove which could be a key area for interpretation
- Information about the impacts of the Columbia River Treaty at the Nakusp & District Museum
- Ktunaxa Regional Branding Initiative, Ktunaxa Nation Council
- West Kootenay/Revelstoke Destination Wayfinding and Signage Assessment project

Research and information gaps

Community engagement

The community engagement undertaken as part of the development of this project plan has necessarily been limited in its scope. Additional and more detailed discussions guided by an engagement plan, will be part of the development of the CRT Heritage Project.

- Ongoing discussions with Indigenous groups and conversations with elders and knowledge keepers.
- Development of a variety of formats and means of engagement as appropriate, to reach as wide and broad an audience as possible.
- Visiting communities in person to acquire information from, and be shown specific places and features by, individuals and groups.

Research

While much is known and some excellent publications have been developed with regard to the Columbia River Treaty, additional research, guided by a research plan, will be required while developing the CRT Heritage Project. This may include aspects such as:

- Details of existing efforts in interpretation and commemoration, and identifying gaps and potential needs.
- Research directed towards the history and heritage of the overall route and individual sections to supplement the information about heritage project content collected during the community engagement process.
- Documentation of the cultural landscape and defining features of the route as part of the heritage project development.
- Research into key project partners, including funders and partners that may have in-kind or complementary initiatives to contribute.
- Base maps to assist in documenting the route and the proposed stops, pauses and viewpoints.
- Review any existing research into salvage archaeology completed in the Arrow Lakes Valley, the East Kootenay Columbia River Valley and at Duncan.

24 Identified heritage values

The following is a sampling of the heritage significance associated with the Columbia River Treaty's impact on the people and the landscape of the Columbia Basin. These values have been developed by drawing on research, writing, artworks, stories and input from the community gathered as part of this project plan.

Building on this, the creation of a full statement of significance for the touring route is recommended to guide the development of the CRT Heritage Project.

Values related to practices

- Ability to understand the original land uses of the region.
- The loss of farming, food security and a rural lifestyle as a result of the construction of the Hugh Keenleyside Dam and the Libby Dam.
- Evidential value through the ways in which the few remaining or rescued features illustrate the processes and infrastructure of creating hydroelectric power.
- Ways in which lost landscapes can be articulated and presented.

Values related to relationships

- Indigenous perspectives that reflect losses as a result of the Columbia River Treaty that might be very different from the settler values.
- Indigenous perspectives through which "heritage" and "land" are intertwined and the use of the land predates settlers by several thousand years.
- Measuring loss only from 1950s forward discounts pre-existing habitats and abundances.
- Evidence of ongoing ecological processes despite disruption.
- Traditional activities in the landscape past and present.
- Governance in the past.

Values related to forms

- Loss of the wild river and other evidential values related to the impacts of the Columbia River Treaty.
- Aesthetic and sensory values related to the changed landscapes of the Columbia Basin.
- River, riparian and forest ecologies.
- Historical and disappeared structures and sites.



Burton prior to Hugh Keenleyside Dam, 1962



Burton after Hugh Keenleyside Dam, 2009

Cindy Pearce.

3

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

Solastalgia

Distress caused by environmental change within an individual or a community, connected to the loss of a physical place or an endemic sense of place.

The concept supporting the creation of the CRT Heritage Project is to engage with a community or individual's attachment and understanding of place. It is also premised on the idea that each community will articulate where and more importantly how and what will be included in their particular project. The heritage values outlined in Section 2.4 are a starting point for a deeper understanding of what individual communities value that will emerge during the creation of the CRT Heritage Project.

There are deep, culturally mediated associations between people and place, often referred to as a sense of place. This phrase identifies more than simply habitation or use of a place or territory, rather, it reflects the close attachment of a group of people to a given locale, cemented by historical ties, sense of identity, associated cultural practices, affiliated communities of plants and animals, particular geographical features, and the human role in shaping landscapes in a dynamic process of reciprocity.¹

The conceptual framework recognizes that this project is an exercise in engaging with place. It represents the continuing cultural development of the region and an acknowledgment and maturing of the region's heritage, particularly that which is not yet fully recognized or attended to.

People love where they live. Hydroelectric development created a separation between people and place. This project represents an approach to reconnecting the Columbia Basin's natural and cultural values and integrating them with an understanding of the losses that were sustained, with an aspiration to reconnect people and place.

3.1 Conceptual framework for the CRT Heritage Project

The conceptual framework, a bird's-eye view, has been designed to look at the big-picture cultural landscape, its components and landscape change, integrating ideas about the importance of place and acknowledging the significance of its loss.

Building on a core understanding of the importance of place and the distress caused by its loss, it is a starting point for a synthesis of heritage values, the physical location of the places or stops along the touring route and ideas and examples of the ways in which the value of these places and their loss might be articulated. The inspirational and precedent images are intended to evoke the region's sense of place, as well as providing ideas for how the heritage of the Columbia River Treaty can be physically and experientially expressed along the touring route.

How do we define and present who we are? The CRT Heritage Project must be designed to have recognizable placemaking and place definition. Every place

¹ A. Cuerrier et al. "Cultural Keystone Places: Conservation and Restoration in Cultural Landscapes." *Journal of Ethnobiology* 35 (3): 427-448, 2015.

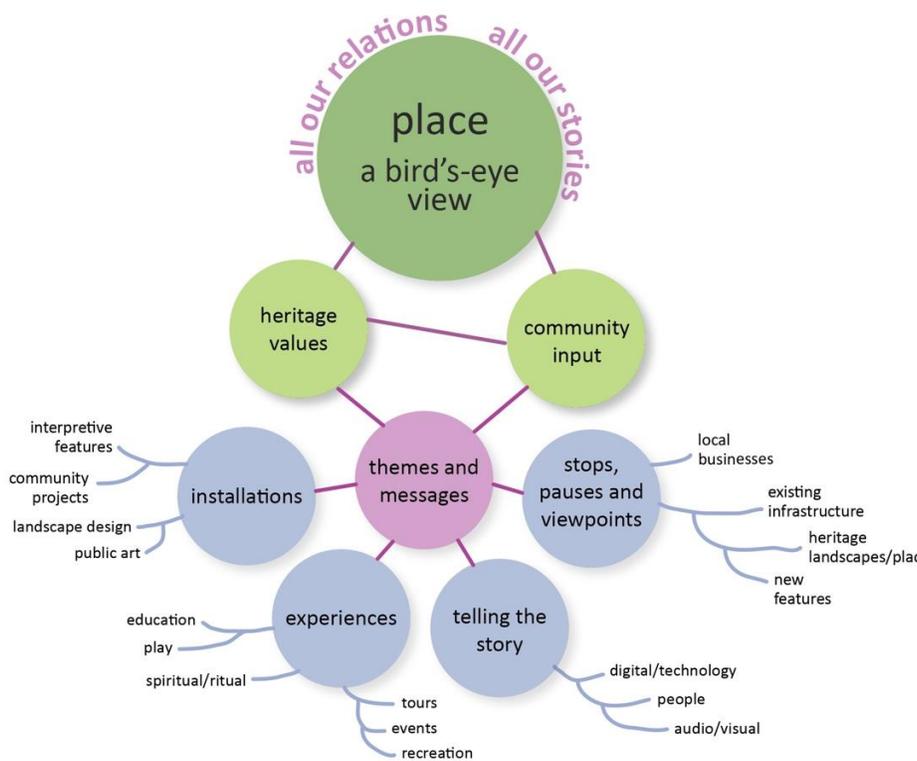
identified along the proposed route has an underlying, overarching connection and similarity based on its shared history within the Columbia Basin and the Columbia River Treaty. The bird's-eye view concept articulates ways of showing the before and after, placing the impacts of the Treaty into a visual, verbal, spatial and experiential sense of understanding. It considers cultural points where communities, heritage and ecosystem impacts were directly related to the Columbia River Treaty.

The conceptual framework is framed by the geography associated with the main valleys of the Columbia and Kootenay Rivers, as a way of connecting and considering the cultural and ecological impacts associated with the Treaty. It also envisions and positions the touring route and its associated elements as an essential and integrated part of the tourism experience of the region.

Conceptual framework

- Fundamental association with the concept of place
- Comprehensive community input
- Heritage values found in the Basin, the history of the place and the larger landscape
- Stops, pauses and viewpoints
- Themes and messages
- Experiences along the route
- Telling the story: means and methods of communication
- Physical installations and community projects

Conceptual framework



Inspirational and precedent imagery



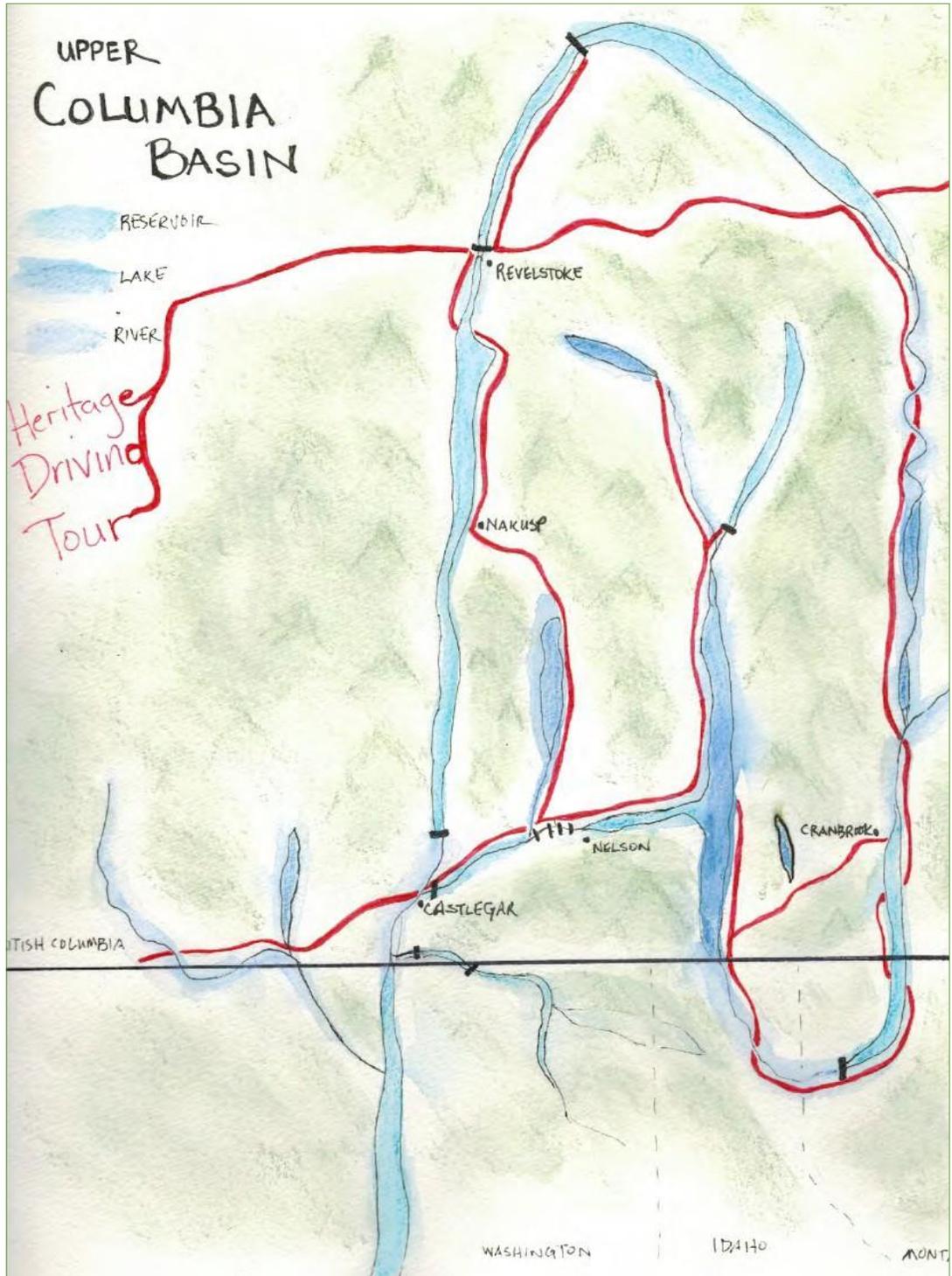
32 Proposed touring route, heritage sites and viewpoints

In identifying heritage sites and viewpoints, the plan must take into consideration the Indigenous perspective on land use, and where possible encourage a participatory ethic. Indigenous perspectives involve close, relational contact with landscape that foster the consciousness and cognitive understanding of all human, animal and plant relations as closely connected and part of the web of life.

The following highlights a proposed touring route divided into sections, including heritage sites and viewpoints. This list is intended to identify potential sites along the route to be prioritized during the planning and design phase of the Columbia River Treaty Heritage Plan.

A fuller narrative of the touring route can be found in Appendix F. For a phased implementation strategy, see Section 6.

1. U.S.-Canada border to Hugh Keenleyside Dam
 - Fish population impacts, especially loss of salmon and rainbow trout spawning areas
 - Genelle Reach recreation losses including boat launch
 - Indigenous village and archaeological sites at confluence of Kootenay and Columbia rivers
 - Trail museum - benefits of Treaty dams that reduce flooding
2. Hugh Keenleyside Dam and the south end of Lower Arrow Lake
 - Hugh Keenleyside Dam completed in 1968, flooded nearly two dozen agricultural communities upstream as far as Revelstoke. Affected or destroyed:
 - Indigenous archaeological record
 - Robson, Robson Ferry Terminal for S.S. Minto
 - Deer Park (partially flooded; lost road access due to government policy)
 - Renata (on west shore, no road access, served by Minto)
 - Cayuse Creek pictograph site, Indigenous village sites
3. The Columbia River Narrows: Needles/Fauquier to Nakusp
 - Needles (west shore of reservoir)
 - Fauquier (east shore of reservoir)
 - Caribou Point Bluffs pictograph site
 - Oatscott Indian Reserve
 - Burton, Caribou Creek, East and West Arrow Park
 - Macdonald Creek Provincial Park
 - Buerge Farm
 - Numerous Indigenous village sites/food processing centers
 - Large wildlife losses: migratory birds, song birds, sturgeon, etc.
 - Riparian cottonwood forests
4. Nakusp
 - Potential for a major interpretive installation, a centre for the touring route.
 - Spicer Farm, Shoreholme, Burton Church

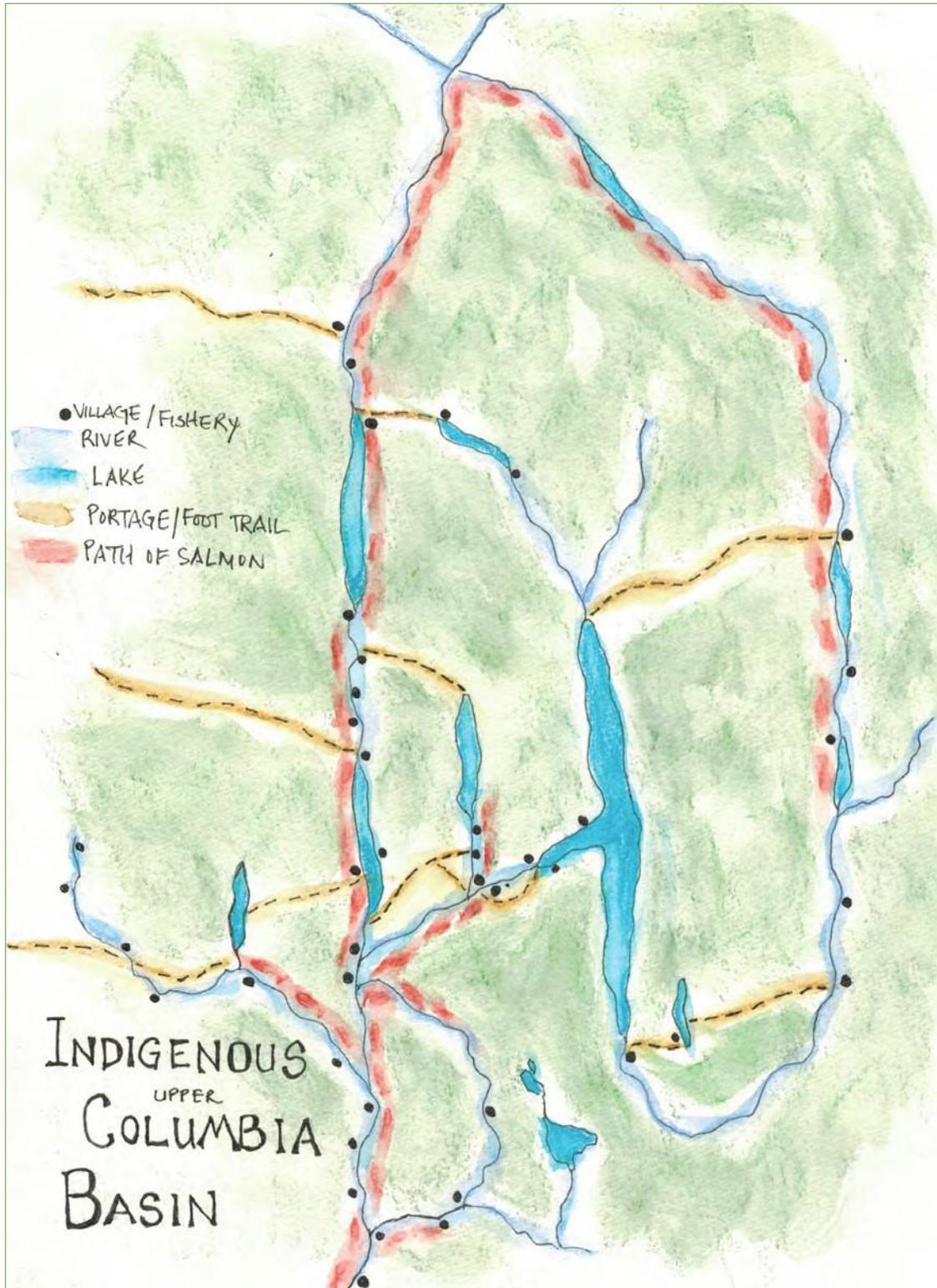


E.D. Pearkes.

Major waterways of the upper Columbia Basin (clockwise from south to north): Lake Roosevelt Reservoir (formerly Columbia River); Kettle River; Christina Lake; Pend d'Oreille River; Arrow Lake Reservoir (formerly Lower Arrow Lake, Columbia River Narrows and Upper Arrow Lake); Kinbasket Lake Reservoir (formerly Kinbasket Lake); Lake Windemere; Columbia Lake; Kootenay River; Lake Koochanusa Reservoir; Duncan Lake Reservoir (formerly Duncan River); Lardeau River; Trout Lake; Slokan Lake; Slokan River.

- Nakusp
 - Many Indigenous points of interest
5. Upper Arrow Lake to Revelstoke Reach.
 - St. Leon Hot Springs Hotel
 - Pictograph sites, Indigenous village sites at Beaton Arm and Arrowhead
 - Incomappleux River/old growth forests
 - SS Minto ferry launch
 - Terminus of CPR Branch Line, Revelstoke – Arrowhead
 6. Revelstoke Reach to the city of Revelstoke
 - Old-growth cedar forests destroyed by the reservoir
 - Alluvial fans and riparian cottonwood forests/small wetlands also destroyed
 - Hall’s Landing, Mt. Cartier (Ukranian-Canadian dairy community)
 - Old growth cedar and riparian cottonwood forests, major Indigenous village site
 - Large wildlife losses – migratory birds, songbirds, bear, etc
 7. Revelstoke Reservoir from Revelstoke Dam to Mica Dam
 - Wild river including Priest Rapids and Death Rapids, Goldstream Falls, Silvertip Falls
 - Old growth cedar forests
 - Trails from Shuswap Lake to Columbia River - Indigenous trails, and trails built/rebuilt during Big Bend Gold Rush 1865 to 1966
 - Possible Indigenous sites -undocumented
 - Fur trade history, mining sites: Goldstream River; French Creek; Downie Creek, Carnes Creek, Laforme Creek, etc.
 - Boyd’s Ranch, Big Bend Highway
 8. Mica Dam
 - Confluence of the Wood, Canoe and Columbia Rivers
 - Boat Encampment
 - Big Bend Highway
 - Rocky Mountain Trench
 9. Valemont to Golden
 - Kinbasket Lake
 10. Columbia River Wetlands and Headwaters
 - Free-flowing Columbia River flows through the low-gradient Rocky Mountain Trench
 - Migratory waterfowl rest stops
 - Columbia River Wetlands
 - Ocean salmon migrating upstream
 - Indigenous fisheries at Windermere and other places along the valley
 - Trench as a crossroads for Indigenous people, with Indigenous Nations travelling here in the warmer months to harvest salmon and hunt for ungulates
 - Unique hydrological relationship between uppermost Kootenay River and Columbia Lake

- Columbia River headwaters bubbles up from a spring at the south end of Columbia Lake
 - Canal Flats, and the Baillie-Grohman Canal
11. Jaffray to Libby, Montana: Koocanusa Reservoir
 - Koocanusa Reservoir stores the south-flowing Kootenay River water behind Libby Dam
 - Communities of Rexford, Montana; Newgate, Flagstone, Door, Elkmouth, Krag, Waldo and Jaffray, B.C. were all partially or completely flooded behind Libby Dam
 - Kikomun Provincial Park
 12. Kootenay River to Cranbrook-Kimberley-Creston
 - Koocanusa Reservoir
 - Indigenous cultural material about Chief David and the Tobacco Plains Band of Ktunaxa
 - Creston Valley Wildlife Management Area, offset for Duncan Dam ecosystem losses
 - Impacts on settler farmers and the Indigenous Nations who live and procure food in the Creston Valley floodplain.
 - Libby Dam impacts to Kootenay River aquatic health and sturgeon
 13. Duncan Dam
 - Duncan Dam the first of the Treaty dams to be completed is remote Kaslo, which sees a great number of summer tourists. As well as Flooding of the community of Howser
 - Wildlife losses for migratory waterfowl, wetland mammals, ungulates and bears
 - Blocked fish passage for bull trout, kokanee and sturgeon (Dutchy Wageningen story)
 - Indigenous village site at the head of the Lardeau River
 - Indigenous pictographs on Trout Lake, portage route in the Arrow Lakes Valley
 - Path following a gravel road linking Trout Lake City with Beaton and the Galena Bay Ferry
 14. Kootenay Lake
 - International Joint Commission
 - Outflow from Libby Dam affects Kootenay Lake and West Arm shorelines, and the fisheries
 - Nutrients trapped behind Duncan Dam also limit Kootenay Lake aquatic health
 - Kootenay Canal Generating Station
 - Free ferry system connecting the free ferries of the region directly to the Columbia River Treaty



E.D. Pearkes.

Indigenous Nations of the upper Columbia Basin: Sinixt; Ktunaxa; Okanagan/Sylix and Secwepemc. Prior to colonization, Indigenous peoples did not recognize an International Boundary (est. 1846).



3.3 Potential storytelling and interpretive experiences - a typology

The concept for the touring route is to link key places along the route, align them with new features or existing infrastructure and provide community-driven experiences through compelling stories and the diverse ways in which they can be told.

Themes and stories

As one questionnaire respondent remarked, “... there are so many stories!” With so many stories, histories and places, there is a need for a system of organization, to understand the key concepts and their interrelationships. A thematic framework is such an organizational tool. Drawing on the Parks Canada, Australian Heritage and other models, the thematic framework will be developed during the planning stage for the CRT Heritage Project.

The following is just a sample of the diverse types of stories that should be integrated into the thematic framework and told in an organized narrative along the touring route.

- Settlement, loss and resilience: the church at Waldo moved from the reservoir site and still in use today.
- Technology and its impacts: the creation of the Revelstoke and Mica Reservoirs and hydroelectric generation plants.
- Spirituality: Indigenous stories such as Creation and Coyote stories related to the Columbia Basin.
- Developing non-Indigenous economies: exploration, fur trade, gold rush and mining.
- Transportation routes: Indigenous pathways, the pre-dammed rivers as waterway transportation corridors.
- Ecosystems: loss of the wild river.

Ideas typology

The following are some ideas, arranged as a typology, about the ways in which residents and visitors can experience the touring route.

Telling the story

- Video and audio programs
- Independent digital experiences
- Oral history interview projects in each community
- Interactive installations and exhibits
- Digital or paper maps and route guides
- Educational and scientific guides
- Augmented reality
- Indigenous place names and associated stories



Experiences

- Side touring routes off the main route leading to key destinations
- Cycling routes and tours with local cycling associations
- Walking trails (like Pacific Crest Trail)
- Canoe and kayak routes
- Meditative or spiritual events and rituals
- Ethnobotanical tours, such as to camas root digging grounds
- Self-guided tour of the entire route, self-guided or guided tours of individual sites or places
- Interpretive trails and routes
- Geotourism or geological tours
- Ecotourism
- Économusées in partnership with local businesses

Installations

- Outdoor signs and sign systems
- Consistent and recognizable themed or branded system of installations, such as kiosks
- Series of numerous vehicle and pedestrian viewpoints along the route
- Waymarking, wayfinding and orienteering
- Public art and environmental art
- Working with community museums to create temporary and permanent exhibits.
- Interpretation through planting and landscape design, such as recreating a lost garden or agricultural field or planting trees that have traditional significance
- Environmental projects such as ecosystem restoration projects
- Commemorative objects or memorials
- Fishing docks
- Play spaces or features
- Interpretive kiosks and signs at touring route sites and viewpoints
- Interpretive kiosks and signs at other key nodes such as ferry terminals, provincial and regional parks (such as the park at Kocanoosa) and campgrounds



4

BUDGET

4.1 Capital and maintenance budgets

During the design and development of the CRT Heritage Project, capital and maintenance budgets will be developed for the design and construction of elements along the touring route. The cost of each unique component will depend on the nature, size and location of the project, as well as the management organization, among other considerations.

There is an interest in achieving the lowest possible overall project cost but the quality and significance of the work is of critical importance. Cost estimates for individual projects may be based on similar projects or historical data for design and fabrication costs. For projects such as the creation of a number of signs or kiosks, the development and production of maps and brochures, or the installation of markers at viewpoints, economies of scale may be realized.

Introductory projects

As a way of launching and promoting the CRT Heritage Project, two inter-related introductory projects are proposed:

1. The CRT Heritage Project could supply \$30,000 for a project to create an online, interactive Columbia River Treaty Cultural Heritage Map identifying Indigenous and non-Indigenous points of interest along the touring route.
 - Includes project planning, development, community consultation to gather stories and information, population of the map layers, secondary research, report development and translation.
 - Potential map hosting by Heritage BC. (see Appendix C, Case Studies)
2. The CRT Heritage Project could supply \$8,000 for the development of an initial branding and communications initiative to build project unity, understanding and recognition.
 - Includes design and development of a clear and consistent visual identity including a logo, slogan, tag and clear visual guidelines.
 - It is suggested that the visual identity be used to inform the interactive map itself, such as the overall look and feel, typography, icon design etc. so the two read as one cohesive expression.

Tiered scale of projects

A tiered scale of potential projects is proposed:

1. Larger-scale installations, projects or initiatives with major construction components.
 - The CRT Heritage Project could supply planning funding/fabrication funding up to \$25,000 and could assist a community to apply for additional funding.
2. Mid-range scale which could be sign systems, exhibits or community events.
 - The CRT Heritage Project could supply \$30,000 for information gathering and exhibit development/signage construction/placement, community events planning and delivery and could assist with information collection and validation as well as act as the applicant for additional funding on behalf of a group of communities.

3. Smaller-scale projects such as pullouts or signed viewpoints of which there can be many.
 - The CRT Heritage Project could supply up to \$20,000 for each installation to cover information gathering and sign system development/construction/placement.
 - At least 100-125 viewpoints are expected along the route.
 - CRT Heritage Project could also identify and work with other partners to deliver the CRT Heritage Project portion, such as working with BC Parks, Recreation Sites and Trails BC, municipalities and others to add a Columbia River Treaty Heritage Project component to those projects.

Five priority projects

It is recommended that five prioritized projects be developed first, in key locations along the route, as the first phase in the CRT Heritage Project.

- The CRT Heritage Project could supply up to \$25,000 for each location’s initiative and assist the communities to gather information and plan and deliver the initiative.
- A design and cost estimate could be prepared for each of the five projects as part of the deliverables for the Heritage Project.

Indigenous community projects

Because Indigenous community projects will be different than non-Indigenous projects, both because of the need for more community engagement and because less information has already been collected, costs for these projects should be budgeted at 30% more for each project/option.

Cost components

1. Fixed costs

These estimated proposed cost components are CRT Heritage Project fixed costs regardless of the option(s) chosen from above.

- Salary for executive director at \$50,000 per year
- Salary for researcher at \$35,000 per year
- Office and equipment rental, internet service, supplies, research costs, travel

2. Brand development, launch website and collateral¹

3. Individual project cost components

The following are the potential cost components to be considered for each project:

Capital

- Research and education
- Permits (if required)
- Planning and design
- Engineering review (if required)
- Marketing
- Fabrication, printing, construction etc. including materials, equipment and labour
- Insurance and taxes
- Website and mobile app

Operation and maintenance

- Operating staff
- Labour and material for maintenance and repairs
- Periodic renovations
- Insurance and taxes
- Utilities (water, electricity)
- Updates to website and mobile app

¹ See Appendix D for preliminary costs of communications materials.

5

PROJECT GOVERNANCE

5.1 Proposed project governance strategy

The CRT Heritage Project is located in a vast Basin where the population is mostly rural or semi-rural. It is important that there is representation and opportunity to participate among all of the communities in the Basin.

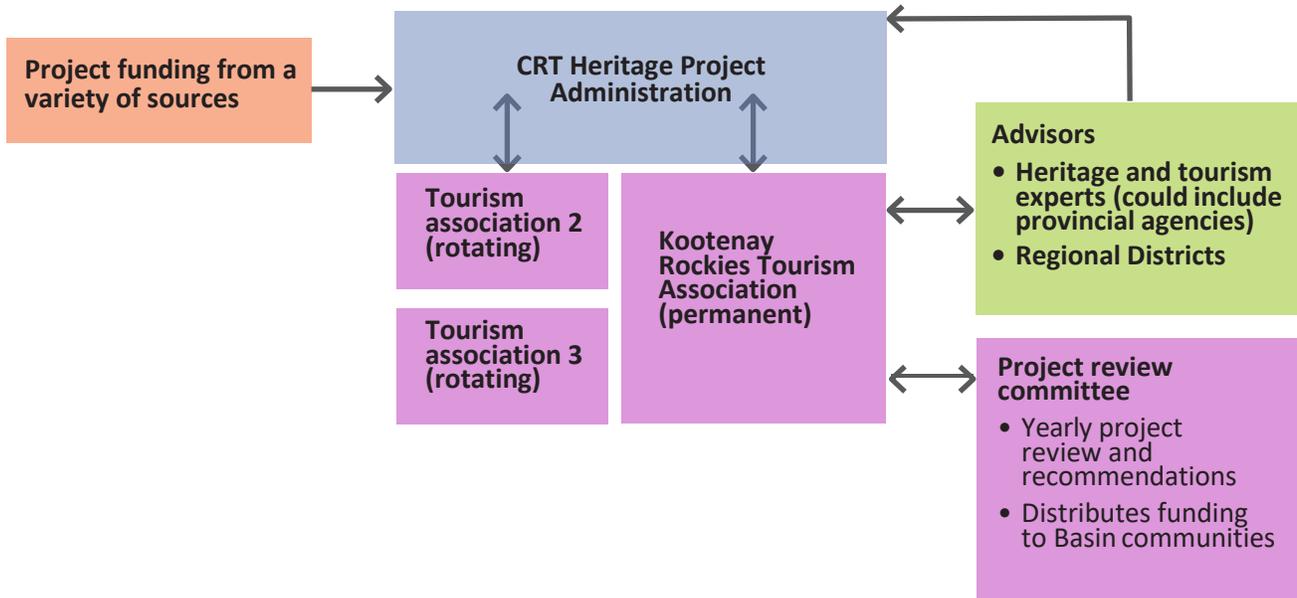
The following diagram illustrates a proposed governance model for the CRT Heritage Project. It recognizes the need for administration expertise in the Columbia Basin, along with regional knowledge of individual tourism associations. The process may include the governing body being advised by the CRT Heritage Project Steering Committee as required.

The Steering Committee will be responsible for administering the RFP as outlined in Appendix A, Request For Proposals: Design And Maintenance Requirements.

While the details of project governance are still to be developed in detail, the governing body may potentially be responsible for:

- Administering a formal program of project implementation with a set annual budget over a period of five years
- Tie the project components together and standardize them to support branding
- Acquiring permits, negotiating with local governments, ministries, Crown Land etc.
- Development of operating policies and procedures
- Overseeing requests for proposals and project administration
- Assist with community funding applications, coordinate applications and prepare joint applications on behalf of community networks
- Provide a framework to support individual communities
- Developing criteria and process for selecting and funding on a yearly basis.
- Regular inspection and maintenance of CRT Heritage Project installations
- Developing yearly budgets
- Overseeing ongoing fundraising
- Developing key partnerships that bring resources in support of the CRT Heritage Project, for example, BC Parks
- Be aware of any other heritage cultural projects unfolding with regard to the Columbia River Treaty throughout the Basin

Proposed project governance structure



6

IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Phased implementation of the Columbia River Treaty Heritage Project

This section provides direction for the future CRT Heritage Project design team who will develop a detailed implementation strategy as part of their work once they know what all of the components will be.

Each year, the governing body will identify those critical communities, sites or projects that are essential for filling in the gaps to complete and implement the full Columbia River Treaty heritage route following a detailed implementation strategy outlined in the planning and design document for the CRT Heritage Project.

This implementation strategy has four parts: an introductory phase and three additional phases: planning, development and implementation.

Introductory phase

Purpose

A high-profile, widely advertised project to launch and publicize the CRT Heritage Project, along with the development of a visual identity and initial branding to support communication and publicizing.

Actions

- Develop an online, interactive cultural map to provide key information about the touring route, significant sites and stories about the Columbia River Treaty and its impacts on the Columbia Basin.
- Establish the visual identity for the project to ensure good communication with clarity and consistency.

Time frame

Year 1 of the CRT Heritage Project

Phase 1: Initiate CRT Heritage Project

Purpose

Complete the CRT Heritage Project design and management plan and move forward with the design, planning and installation of the first five projects.

The Phase 1 strategy involves an initial step of putting in place projects in must-do places to secure the full extent of the route, with infill projects to be completed over time.

Actions

- Complete and adopt the CRT Heritage Project Plan
- Put in place the governing body that will oversee project development and implementation
- Develop policy, procedures and criteria for management and ongoing project implementation
- Finalize the touring route

- Develop RFP, engage consultant team, and complete CRT Heritage Project design and management plan (six month time frame)
- Confirm five priority sites/projects to secure the full extent of the route, undertake community engagement and develop plans

Recommendations for a top five priority sites/projects have been identified as strategic locations to secure the full extent of the touring route, generate interest based on promotion and marketing of the initial projects, followed by infill of other projects along the route to follow over a period of five years.

The final decision-making about these first five sites, including the final locations, scale and funding will be determined by the CRT Heritage Project administration and the recommendations in the CRT Heritage Project design and management plan during the implementation of Phase 1 of the CRT Heritage Project.

The following locations are suggested:

- Valemount for the Kinbasket reservoir and the northernmost point of the impacted area
- Nakusp for the area's lost communities and agricultural lands
- Indigenous Tobacco Plains site combined with Kooconoosa, Waldo and East Kootenay for its heritage resources
- Duncan for its considerable wildlife values
- Revelstoke Reach for its flooding history

Time frame

Year 1-2 of the CRT Heritage Project

Phase 2: Ongoing CRT Heritage Project development

Purpose

Continue the implementation of five to 10 projects to move forward with the completion of the Columbia River Treaty Heritage Plan depending on where they fit within the tier.

Actions

- Columbia River Treaty Project Administration to identify critical infill sites and associated projects as the next phase of completing the touring route based on the CRT Heritage Project design and management plan.
- Identify the relevant communities, approach and undertake community engagement, finalize sites and project scope and commence planning and design
- Be open to communities or groups that come forward with ideas/nominations for projects that conform to Phase 2 purpose and goals
- Assemble design team, commence design, fabrication and installation of project
- Undertake marketing and promotion
- Undertake inspection and monitoring

Time frame

Year 2-3 of the CRT Heritage Project

Phase 3: Completion of the CRT Heritage Project

Purpose

Implement at least five to 10 projects, or more if required or resources allow, to move forward with the completion of the Columbia River Treaty Heritage Plan depending on where they fit within the tier.

Actions

- Columbia River Treaty Project Administration to identify critical infill sites and associated projects as the final phase of completing the touring route based on the CRT Heritage Project design and management plan.
- Identify the relevant communities, approach and undertake community engagement, finalize sites and project scope and commence planning and design
- Be open to communities or groups that come forward with ideas/nominations for projects that conform to Phase 3 purpose and goals
- Assemble design team, commence design, fabrication and installation of project
- Undertake marketing and promotion
- Undertake inspection and monitoring

Time frame

Year 3-5 of the CRT Heritage Project

Ongoing actions throughout the life of the project

- Undertake marketing and promotion
- Ongoing inspection and monitoring
- Repair, maintain and refresh sign systems, installations, trails etc. as required
- Sustain key partnerships
- Be open to communities or groups that come forward with projects/ideas/nominations/publications/events/celebrations to further enhance the CRT Heritage Project

COMMUNICATING AND PUBLICIZING THE PROJECT PLAN



This is the communications plan that will be used to inform people, communities, potential funders and others about the forthcoming CRT Heritage Project.

7.1 Communications plan¹

Background

The CRT Heritage Project Plan is a background planning project leading to the development of the CRT Heritage Project. This communication plan addresses the recommended tactics that will be utilized to secure funding, engage the tourism sector and further solicit community support and input so that the CRT Heritage Project can be realized.

Goal

The goal of the CRT Heritage Project is to recognize tangibly the impacts and losses to Indigenous people, settler communities and river, riparian and forest ecologies from the implementation of the Columbia River Treaty and to contribute to Columbia Basin economic benefits through heritagetourism.

Objectives

- Secure funding to actualize a CRT Heritage Project.
- Ensure key Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities and collaborators are aware of the project, and know how they can participate.
- Ensure heritage, cultural and tourism leaders and professionals are aware of the Project and how they can participate.
- Establish partnerships with local communities.

Target audiences

- Local governments
- Indigenous governments
- Heritage and tourism leaders in the Columbia Basin including regional museums and visitor centres
- Residents in the Columbia Basin who own artifacts or have information about the impacts from the Columbia River Treaty
- Residents in the Columbia Basin who are interested in learning more about the Columbia River Treaty and want to be involved
- Educational institutions such as Basin post-secondary institutions and those elsewhere in B.C.
- Federal, Provincial and Regional Funding agencies
- Potential contractors for CRT Heritage Project request for proposals

¹ See Appendix D for preliminary costs of communications materials.

Key messages

The Project will support sharing broader information of the history, culture and language of the Indigenous people whose traditional territories lies within the Columbia Basin.

- The stories of the impact of the Columbia River Treaty to Indigenous peoples are not widely known.
- Indigenous people will decide which stories they want to share with the broader audience. Sharing the stories will help reconciliation with local communities and Indigenous Nations.
- Traditional territories of the Indigenous people do not align with colonial political borders. (The Ktunaxa Nation includes U.S. tribes, and the Sinixt/Lakes and Sylix territory spans the International border.)
- The Columbia River Treaty dams impacted Indigenous peoples and tribes in both Canada and the U.S.

The Project will acknowledge the initial impacts and/or the continuing impacts of the Columbia River Treaty on the ecology, economy, property, recreation, and transportation.

- Columbia Basin residents want losses due to the Columbia River Treaty acknowledged.
- Historical information and artifacts exist that tell the stories of the losses experienced.
- There is never a single story about a place. Understanding increases when more stories or different versions of a single story are shared.

The Project will provide information on the local history and connect it to a broader story to engage tourism sector and help to educate those that are not aware or were directly impacted by the Columbia River Treaty, including youth, new residents to the Basin and tourists.

Visual identity and design

A clear, consistent and appropriate visual identity is a powerful tool that builds unity, understanding and recognition. It is strongly recommended that the visual identity for the CRT Heritage Project be developed in advance of engaging with the wider community and as an important asset that can be used to engage and bring on-side project partners and funders.

A visual identity starts with a logo but will grow to encompass clear visual guidelines and design decisions that will reinforce a strong impression for the project at the outset. By first establishing the visual identity for the project, the Steering Committee and selected contractor for the project itself will be better equipped to communicate with greater clarity and consistency.

If there is visual clarity and consistency at every point of the project, the audiences will be able to immediately identify the project and it will build brand recognition among all Indigenous and non-Indigenous collaborators.

Tactics

The following communication tactics are recommendations for the Steering Committee to undertake to assist them in securing funding and the RFP process for the CRT Heritage Project.

Tactic	Content/focus
Visual Identity	Brand Development (logo and slogan/tag line).
Website and social media	A preliminary website to act as a landing page to direct interested partners and groups to, along with content for social media platforms such as Twitter, Instagram, TikTok and Facebook.
Thoughtexchange platform	A thoughtexchange platform could further solicit interest and involvement.
Print package	Development of an Information package for key partners/interested groups (brochure-ware).
Indigenous Nations print package	Work with Indigenous Nations representative to develop a culturally appropriate Information package for communities, elders and knowledge keepers (brochure-ware).
Print media	Print advertising in targeted Basin communities to promote project
News releases	Distribute press releases for key events or newsworthy updates/ milestones to targeted media outlets in the Basin.
Newsletters/email	Utilize Steering Committee networking channels for distribution of information.
Radio advertising	Radio advertising in targeted Basin communities to promote project.
Social media	Determine social media campaign effectiveness for distribution of information.

8

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Request for Proposals:
Design and Maintenance Requirements

Appendix B: Community Outreach

Appendix C: Case Studies

Appendix D: Preliminary

Communications Costs Appendix E:
Illustrative Maps

Appendix F: Draft Touring Route

Narrative Appendix G: References

APPENDIX A: REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS: DESIGN AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

The following appendix provides the background information and requirements for a request for proposals for a project design team. It also includes a description and outline of the minimum deliverables the future design team must provide at the end of the project. Proponents will be able to provide additional or value-added services in their proposals.

1 Description and scope of work

Proposed is a heritage touring route linking a series of interpretive signage at key locations in the Columbia Basin telling place-based stories of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples and communities impacted by the Columbia River Treaty. Telling the stories will help reconciliation with local communities and Indigenous Nations, while branding and promoting it will communicate the Treaty's history in a series of points of interest for travellers.

Documentation of the project and the human stories it reveals relating to the Columbia River Treaty could provide a key communication vehicle to share the regional history with locals, youth, new residents, and visitors.

The project will commence upon award of the contract and is anticipated to be completed within six months.

2 Project objectives

The proposal is for a multi-year project, in which the first year is expected to be devoted to engagement, design, content development and securing approvals and funding, while the following years will involve creating, placing, launching and supporting the touring route and its new facilities.

Helping to restore the connection between people and place through the CRT Heritage Project is an important Indigenous and non-Indigenous value within the Columbia Basin. Projects, installations, events and interpretation can illuminate both Indigenous and settler history along the touring route.

Individual projects, identifying place names, village sites, gathering grounds and other places of cultural significance will raise public consciousness about Indigenous presence in the land across time and will also instill pride within the Indigenous people. Indigenous people were not allowed to carry out their culture in their vast homeland and, in some cases, culturally significant areas were forgotten or destroyed.

3 Key collaborators

Building on the work completed as part of this heritage project plan, the proponent will engage at a deeper level with Indigenous leaders and other key collaborators including local government, Indigenous government, community heritage leaders, tourism associations and regional districts in the region.

Indigenous representatives are extremely important for the project to have historical and contemporary integrity. Key collaborators can potentially be included from both sides of the U.S.-Canada political boundary since the Columbia River Treaty impacts also reach beyond this border, and connect a common story.

The successful proponent will be provided with a list of key collaborators including Indigenous Nations, groups, individuals and institutions collected during the completion of the project plan. This list may be added to over the course of the project.

4 Process for outreach and community engagement

The proponent must outline their process for outreach and community engagement, how it will be done, and what will be achieved.

Through cultural representatives and Indigenous governments, the project must strive to make direct contact with individual Indigenous members whenever possible, to understand their perspectives and listen to their stories. Information gathered as part of the CRT Heritage Project will include specific ideas and content for recognition and commemoration and will involve a much more comprehensive engagement exercise.

The engagement will include the documentation of heritage values, heritage sites, potential places for commemoration, stories and ideas about the ways in which commemoration can occur.

5 Proponent background

Proponent experience and skills

The proponent must outline their general and collective experience and skills and work on similar projects.

- Community-based heritage or heritage tourism project planning
- Projects of similar scope, budget and timelines
- Preparing business cases and budgets for similar types of projects
- Working in partnership with Columbia Basin Indigenous Nations
- Working with communities and local institutions in developing tourism opportunities
- Design and interpretive planning skills
- Visual identity, brand development and communications
- Preparing strong project funding applications

The proponent's knowledge, experience and connections with the Columbia Basin Indigenous Nations and non-Indigenous collaborators.

Provide the names and contact information of at least two references who can speak to the proponent's relevant experience.

Role of project manager and individual team members

The proponent must outline who the project manager will be, their role, and identify individual team members, their expertise and their role in the project.

6 Methodology

The proponent will provide a detailed methodology outlining what they will do in preparing the CRT Heritage Project and how they propose to do it. A step by step work plan will describe how the project will be developed and the objectives achieved.

7 Project deliverables

The final product deliverable will be a document that creates and implements a comprehensive *CRT Heritage Project Design and Management Plan*.

This plan will include, but not be limited to, the following:

Heritage project design

The touring route design plan will serve to document the commitment of the byway communities and land management agencies to preserve the unique character of the byway corridor while providing for the safety of both visitors and residents. It provides a vision for maintaining and enhancing the byway visitor experience and describes management strategies to ensure the byway continues to possess the qualities that support its designation.

Building on the work in the project plan, complete a detailed inventory and mapped locations of all of the signs, interpretive elements, museums or other features that currently exist. This may include:

- Documenting historical significance and key characteristics of the whole proposed touring route.
- Developing a thematic framework for the route and potential sub-routes (vehicular, walking, cycling etc.)
- Historical significance summary for communities or significant places being proposed for features in the heritage project.
- An understanding of the historic place through an overall documentation and analysis of the touring route, including sightlines, viewpoints, historical and cultural significance, cultural landscape features and site development considerations.
- An overall touring route map with identified places for heritage components or features at an appropriate scale, and maps, sketches and photographs at a larger scale for each section of the touring route. Provide GPS coordinates for known sites and viewpoints.
- Developing maps, easy-to-understand route options and suggested itineraries.
- An identification of potential partners along the visitor's journey such as transportation, visitor services, food, accommodations, and things to do as a means to enhance the touring route tourism experience.

Acknowledgment and interpretive framework

Building on the thematic framework, the proponent will organize and summarize the broad themes for storytelling and interpretation, various means of expression and ways the stories can be told, based on community engagement and proponent expertise.

This should show an understanding, documentation and presentation of the events, forces and major occurrences associated with the touring route, and within the context of the Columbia Basin.

Consider a wide range of values collected through the community engagement process, including historical, aesthetic, scientific, cultural, social, spiritual, educational, recreational, ecological and other values, focusing in part on the lesser known communities, people and stories that deserve recognition.

Develop an interpretive structure for the route and its components, that includes, but is not limited to, guiding principles, themes and sub-themes, audience identification, interpretive objectives/visitor experience goals, means of expression and physical elements.

Project components

The proponent will outline at a conceptual level the suite of potential projects, installations, activities and other features that have been identified through the community engagement, how the communication of the key stories associated with each will be expressed, and their potential locations.

This will be guided by the acknowledgment and interpretive framework previously developed, and by the overall design of the touring route. Maps and illustrations will be required.

Include clarification on the skills and services that will be needed to deliver the various components of the project and a compiled list of potential Columbia Basin service providers.

Five priority projects

After the final confirmation of the first five priority projects proposed in Section 5.2 (with suggested locations at Valemount, Nakusp, Duncan, Revelstoke Reach and Tobacco Plains combined with Kooconoosa, Waldo and East Kootenay) the proponent will undertake conceptual designs for each. Proposed order of magnitude budgets will be provided for each project.

Heritage project management

Develop a process for the overall management of the heritage project for both the short and long term, including a guiding business case, roles and responsibilities of the people involved, project planning, policies and procedures, budgeting, monitoring progress etc.

Include a description of any operational requirements for the installations and physical infrastructure developed as part of the heritage project, a maintenance plan for the overall touring route and for individual project components, and ways in which communities can access funding for ongoing maintenance.

Develop a resource guidance manual that outlines the principles, resources, themes, audience and guidelines for the ongoing planning, preparation and presentation of installations along the touring route. Include how the evaluation and accommodation of additions and future revisions to the CRT Heritage Project, and the accommodation of new information, will be accomplished.

Understand the risks, benefits and options to manage visitation sustainably while protecting cultural and natural heritage values.

Include a review of roadway safety and discussion of design standards according to provincial guidelines if required.

Visual identity, brand development and digital applications

Building on the previously created visual identity, develop a brand that includes a set of expectations, memories, stories and relationships that will influence a visitor's decision to choose to participate in the Columbia River Treaty touring route experience. Develop an overall brand that recognizes the uniqueness and historical, cultural and social significance of the touring route and its themes, stories and messages.

Provide graphic and other design guidelines to ensure the integrity of the touring route development, while allowing for creative opportunities based on the uniqueness of the different community identities within the Basin.

Develop plans for digital applications and digital support of the touring route experience before, during and after the tourist activity. Include direction for implementation, updating and maintenance.

Tourism integration, promotion and communication

Include a strategy to protect and enhance the visitor experience of the touring route. Prepare an overview of the visitor, potential audience groups, current demographics, and tourism opportunities along the route.

Develop key messages and a communication and publicity plan to promote and bring community, tourist and media attention to the completed project. It should tie into information from the communication plan developed as part of the project plan.

Outline the ways this can be done, including developing key messages, promotional materials, social media, a website, mobile app and marketing program.

Work with tourism associations to position the touring route within the existing tourism context. Include brand experiences, networks, promotional programs, itinerary development, best practices and information sharing, scheduling, packaging and marketing partnerships.

Implementation

Create a detailed implementation plan for all of the components outlined in the comprehensive CRT Heritage Project, including a phased and prioritized implementation schedule based on financial and human resources.

Appendices

Include appendices as appropriate, such as:

- Summary of community engagement.
- References.
- Maps of the touring route and identified stops at two scales: for the full route and each individual section as needed.
- Others as required.

Proposed fee

The proponent will provide an itemized budget for the project that includes professional services, disbursements and applicable taxes.

APPENDIX B: COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Activity	Responsibility/task	Notes
Groups		
Contact with Indigenous Nations including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Okanagan Nation Alliance • Ktunaxa Nation Council • Shuswap Nation Tribal Council • Sinixt (Lakes, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation) • Golden and Area Métis Association • Métis Nation Columbia River Society 	Team member knowledge and experience with involved Indigenous groups	Initial email contact followed by face-to-face meeting
Finalize list of heritage and museum contacts to be contacted by email and sent questionnaire	Team to put together list and develop questions for emailed questionnaire including and educational component Draw on information from team member's previous work Gather heritage and contact information collected during Columbia River Treaty community meetings and provide to team	Review with Steering Committee Team to follow up if no response received within two weeks Steering Committee to assist Team in filling in contact gaps (eg what information is needed for Valemount)
Identify and contact historical groups and museums to determine any previous work that has been done eg. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revelstoke Museum • Touchstones Nelson • Canal Flats interpretive signs 	Team to put together list	Review with Steering Committee Steering Committee to assist Team in filling in contact gaps
Determine important individuals for follow-up by telephone	Team Steering Committee to assist Team in identifying key individuals	
Create short list of key communities and associated contacts for in-person follow up	Team Steering Committee to assist Team in identifying key individuals	To occur as required later in the project once initial review of collected material is analyzed
Tourism Sector	Team Contact list has been developed	Understand what each would be able to bring to the project, their potential involvement, and highlight how the project could help their initiatives
Communications		
Develop formal and comprehensive one-page document with key messages		Review with Steering Committee and Team

Responses to the questionnaire

The following is a transcript of the responses received from the email questionnaire and telephone conversations with people or groups with an interest in the project. The final question was “who else should we talk to?” Those people or groups identified have been added to the community engagement contacts spreadsheet that will be used as a starting point for the wider consultation process during the development of the CRT Heritage Project.

Question	Responses
<p>Has the history of the Columbia River Treaty and its impacts been commemorated already in your community? If yes, how?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revelstoke Museum and Archives has a current exhibition called Stories Beneath the Surface that features the communities between Revelstoke and Galena Bay that were impacted by the Hugh Keenleyside Dam. The exhibition includes three interviews with former residents, as well as an interactive map of the Revelstoke Reach. • We are also currently working on a film project regarding this subject, and I am collecting oral histories on an ongoing basis of people who lived in the valley. The filmmaker Agathe Bernard is working with us on this. We plan to screen the film in October, along with a short theatrical production by a local theatre company. • We also recently applied to the Community Stories program of the Virtual Museum of Canada to create an online version of the exhibit. Revelstoke also has a series of interpretive panels on the Revelstoke Greenbelt/River Walk that tell some of the stories of the valley. • There is a display at Waldo Cove near Baynes Lake. Waldo Cove would be an excellent location for further commemoration. • There is information about the impacts of the Columbia River Treaty available to the public in the Archives of the Arrow Lakes Historical Society, which is open 2 days a week year round), at the Nakusp & District Museum (open 5-6 days/week in the summer, approx mid May to September/early October), and some on a sign on the waterfront along the very popular walking path. There are also still residents of town who remember the whole process, but they are slowly leaving us. • To a small degree only, and mostly in the way of offering financial aid to community projects. • Trail recently exhibited the Roll on Columbia exhibit developed by Touchstones Nelson, curated by Eileen Delehanty Pearkes. • Valemount has not done any interpretation or commemoration to date. • The implementation of the Columbia River Treaty is the defining event in Arrow Lakes history of the past century. With regard to specific physical commemoration of the Treaty and its impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cairns exist at Burton and Arrow Park that commemorate the flooding of those villages’ cemeteries • A plaque at the Glenbank Cemetery acknowledges the relocation of interments from the Arrow Park cemetery to Glenbank • A portion of the ALHS interpretive display panel on the Nakusp Waterfront Walkway talk about the Treaty and its effects on the valley, but this is just a portion of the panel. • Beyond these, there has been little formal commemoration of the Treaty and impacts. As the region perhaps most affected by the effects of the Treaty, the Treaty remains a point of great contention here.

Question	Responses
<p>What are some of the important stories that should be told?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As well as the stories of displacement south of Revelstoke, there are many stories related to the Revelstoke and Mica Reservoirs, including the Indigenous stories, as well as the history of exploration, fur trade, gold rush, mining and transportation, and the loss of the wild river, with sites like Death Rapids and Priest Rapids being completely obliterated. • There are so many stories! Some that still have a lot of power for the locals are the Morton property becoming McDonald Creek Provincial Park, the flooding of the Spicer’s home farm, the promise of bridges at Fauquier/Needles and Galena Bay/Shelter Bay ferry crossings (the promise was that the ferries would be free until the bridges were constructed). • The moving of the Edgewood, Needles, and Burton townsites, as well as the loss of several other communities along the Arrow Lakes and the loss of portions of communities like Nakusp. • The loss of productive agricultural land along the Arrow Lakes, and there are many others. • The terrible impact on the agriculture industry, from the very unfair way that the land was taken to the huge impact of gutting the cattle industry to the tune of about 40% with no compensation for that gutting. • In our own research to supplement the exhibit with more Trail-specific information, it wasn’t hard to determine that we benefited greatly from the Columbia River Treaty as a result of the dams. Our industry supported it and the community was spared the annual worry of flooding. It’s quite a distinct contrast from folks north of us. • Stories about the Canoe River Hot Springs, the road to Mica and Donald (and the Big Bend highway, which was a link to Revelstoke and Golden from Valemount), the sawmills along the Canoe River, and the ecosystems that were lost. Also the story of locals trying to maintain and expand recreational access to the reservoir since the dam’s completion. • Role of the Kickinghorse River, a major tributary into the Columbia, major impacts on the Kickinghorse Canyon. Role of the CPR needs to be part of the story, as does the geography of the region. • The early days of the forestry industry in the Golden area were significantly lead by the Sikh community which established a strong business base and a continuing role in local business activity today. • David Thompson was a significant historical player. The Blaeberry River and the historic trail all the way back to the Alberta/BC border and the National Parks ,a significant important linkage in our Basin and the development of this area. • There is also the question of the Sinixt being declared extinct during the time of the conversations that lead to the Columbia River Treaty. There are people who are sure that was a convenient way to remove any opposition that nation may have had. You may be aware that the extinction has be disputed in the courts and a final appeal is still to come. • There is also the ongoing impact of low water every winter, leading to dust storms, difficulty accessing the water, challenges with boat ramps being long enough during the best fishing season etc.

Question	Responses
<p>What are some of the important stories that should be told? (cont'd)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fluctuations themselves increase debris in the water, make it challenging to dangerous to be near the shore in watercraft as stumps and rocks are often very near the surface, and where they are varies a lot depending on the ever-changing water levels. It also makes it economically impossible to have boat rentals in any number on the lake, as any marina built would have to be able to move with the extreme water fluctuations, as would any fueling station. Environmental permits would likely be impossible for fuel. • This is a bit of a loaded question in this region. Along the Arrow Lakes, 24 separate villages and communities were removed in advance of the flooding of the Arrow Lakes by the Keenleyside Dam, displacing over 3,100 properties and 1,300 residents. These communities were largely agricultural in nature and often contained homesteads that ran generations deep. These residents were forced to find new homes and new means of employment. • Often overlooked in discussions about the Columbia River Treaty in our region is the obliteration of Indigenous heritage sites. Innumerable cultural heritage sites were either flooded under the new lake levels or obliterated by associated land clearing/blasting and road construction. • The ecology of the Arrow Lakes has been forever changed by the construction of Keenleyside Dam. Seasonal drawdowns of the reservoir now leave behind virtual sand deserts at low water and leave shorelines vulnerable to erosion. One plentiful salmon and sturgeon runs are now non-existent, and current fish stocks require human intervention to sustain themselves. Dams at Mica and Revelstoke all but stop the flow of life-sustaining nutrients and organic matter into the Arrow Lakes. • The governance surrounding the Treaty and recognition of a variety of interests today for re-negotiation needs more attention. How were people providing input? Was input taken into consideration? What does the new governance model look like? What will it look like in 100 years? • The negative impacts on people who were moved. The need to see, understand and appreciate First Nations who were ignored and trampled on. Their observational status in the Treaty negotiations. What are their hopes and expectations? What would we do differently now? Overcome the poor history and move with wisdom into the future. • The story of BC Hydro is important for the technical side. • Canal Flats, the headwaters of the Columbia River, the site of the Baillie-Grohman Canal, a shipping canal between the headwaters of the Columbia River and the upper Kootenay River. Paddle wheelers went up the Kootenay River through the canal and up to Invermere, Radium and Golden. Under the Columbia River Treaty, BC retains the right of diversion.
<p>As part of the touring route, how, or in what format, could these stories be effectively told?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting video and audio interview projects in each community; adding outdoor signage; assisting community museums in creating exhibitions and signage projects. • Using local Chambers of Commerce to decide what would work best in each area. • A series of interpretive panels would go a great length toward telling these stories. Using a combination of background text with before-and-after photographs showing visitors the changes made to the physical and cultural landscapes.

Question	Responses
<p>As part of the touring route, how, or in what format, could these stories be effectively told? (cont'd)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are likely other places where this would work, but the Nakusp waterfront would be an excellent place for augmented reality, where people could use their mobile devices to look back in time to watch the paddle-wheelers dock along the former waterfront, the trains meeting them at the station, the shipyard constructing paddlewheelers, and other activity. • Any displaced townsite would also be a good location. Most of our visitors come in the summer months when the water is usually fairly high. It would be appropriate to show images of what low-water looks like, on signs and/or with a different layer of augmented reality. Low water is an annual impact that visitors (particularly from the U.S. portion of the Basin) have no understanding of. • It would also be good to have online versions of the information that could be included on local/regional tourism and government websites (as well as the CBT website). (Maybe sliders in place of the augmented reality portions.) • A youtube series with the information in story/interview format could be linked to from the above-mentioned websites, and the physical signage could have the YouTube link included as text, a QR code or a tap location for mobiles.
<p>Where could acknowledgment, commemoration and interpretation occur in your community?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretive signage would be appropriate at both the Shelter Bay and Galena Bay ferry terminals, as well as at all of the Provincial Parks and campgrounds in the region, including Blanket Creek and Shelter Bay (Highway 23 South,) Martha Creek, Wadey Campground, and Downie Creek Campground (Highway 23 North). • Most of the communities along the Arrow Lakes have public access to the waterfront in some form or another. These would be very good places for augmented reality, and at least some of the signage. If the displays themselves are at the waterfronts, it would be helpful to have wayfinding signage directing people to them from other parts of town. • In schools, local halls, at local fairs etc. • Some of these things could be worked into a display or installation at the Valemount Museum, and/or the Valemount Visitor Centre, but I think there should also be information, like a kiosk or something (with links to a website that links the other sites) at the Canoe Reach Marina, where people can actually see the reservoir. The marina gets lots of visitors with questions about the reservoir. • Placing interpretive panels and memorial plaques at former Arrow Lakes townsites, at prominent highway viewpoints throughout the Arrow Lakes, and along the Nakusp waterfront walkway would be optimal. • Entrance into Golden from the east, top of the hill before the canyon. The empty visitor centre could be a central node for a lot of information.
<p>Could this project add to the community's visibility beyond the Canadian portion of the international Columbia River Basin?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I think that anything we can do to increase awareness about the impacts of hydroelectric development in the Columbia Basin is a good thing. • Yes. • The online components certainly could. If there is (concurrently or later) a similar project undertaken in the US portion of the Basin, both sections could be marketed together, and linked in various ways to promote the understanding of the impacts on the Basin as a whole. • Yes, I believe it could.

Question	Responses
<p>Could this project add to the community’s visibility beyond the Canadian portion of the international Columbia River Basin? (cont’d)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I’m sure it can. I have talked to tourists who have come from the U.S. and have very little awareness that Kinbasket Reservoir is at the top of the river they think of as theirs. • I think the project is a fantastic idea, and a Basin-wide project will help foster links across our borders, helping residents and visitors familiarize themselves with other communities around the Basin.
<p>What positive impacts could this project have in your community? In British Columbia? In the U.S. part of the Basin?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We started our local projects because there were too many local residents who went to “the flats” south of Revelstoke for outdoor recreation, but who had no idea of the original land use of the region, and the loss of farming and a rural lifestyle that was forced onto residents during the construction of the Hugh Keenleyside Dam. We have increased the local knowledge on this subject, including among schoolchildren as young as Grade 1, through a school program focused on the Stories Beneath the Surface exhibit. • Give people more connection to the history of the area. • Positive impacts could be wide-ranging. Simply acknowledging what was lost can be a powerful experience for those lived through it. Having visitors and seasonal residents see/experience the ongoing impacts would increase the understanding of our area, help clarify what people are looking at if they are planning to move here, and possibly motivate us to do better. • For Basin residents, a wider understanding of impacts throughout the Basin could be powerful. As Kindy Gosal said years ago, the biggest thing he learned was that every community he visited had been impacted the most. An understanding of the impacts on the Basin as a whole could help us as residents work for the good of the Basin as a whole instead of mostly arguing about who hurts most. • Understanding of what the power we all use has cost the Basin and its residents could help the rest of the province make more informed choices about future power generation decisions, and maybe encourage conservation efforts so as to avoid similar impacts in the future. • Having U.S. Basin (and beyond) residents understand the Canadian impacts could help smooth the hostility around the Canadian Entitlement and help the residents of the entire Basin understand our commonalities. • This project could and should act as a reminder and an education to old and young as to the details of how this project began, how it devastated and enhanced. • Awareness – about the system, about how our electricity is generated, about how we are connected to the rest of the Basin. I think it can lead to a greater understanding of the impacts of our electricity use, and greater stewardship of our environment, as well as a greater understanding of the interconnectedness of our systems. • I think the project is a fantastic idea, and a Basin-wide project will help foster new links across our borders, creating awareness of the impacts of the Treaty in both countries and helping people in other regions of the Basin realize how much the Arrow Lakes were affected by the Treaty. • How the communities along the Lakes have adapted to the changes over the past-century. Likewise, those in our region of the Basin will have the opportunity to explore the other regions of the Basin and see both the positive and negative effects of the Treaty.

Question	Responses
<p>Do you feel this project is timely and needed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I certainly do! • Yes. • Overdue and needed. • Yes, as many young people living in the area were not even born when this project was started and don't know the facts, only the rumor and chit chat. • Yes, I definitely think it is needed, and should have been done earlier. The US is very proud of their dams, and turns them into tourist stops, with interpretation displays, geocache programs, all sorts of things. We've been hiding/ignoring our dams in many ways. • I feel that a project like this is very much needed and severely overdue. The current Treaty renegotiation process makes a project such as this even more timely. • Very important project for both residents and visitors.
<p>What can you and/or your organization contribute to the public understanding of Columbia River Treaty impacts?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As stated above, we (Revelstoke Museum) are actively working on this right now, so this is very timely for us. I have also done a lot of research on this subject and would be happy to provide content. • Consult the local First Nations and senior citizens of this area for historical perspective and to plan local commemoration displays. • I am able to help get the word out in our community. I am no longer with the Chamber of Commerce, but I am happy to continue to provide them with information that can be shared on their website and in their newsletters. I am willing to be a contact person for the community for conversations about the Columbia River Treaty and the project. If other things would be helpful, I'm happy to have those conversations and see if there is more I could do. One of the things the Kootenay Adaptive Sport Association can do is provide guidance on accessible design for any physical components. • I would be willing to work with your committee on this project and I can gather information from many of my fellow ranchers regarding the impact to our industry if your project goes ahead. • I don't represent an organization, but I am on a number of boards and committees in Valemount, and I talk about the Treaty and it's impacts frequently. • We have extensive archival records pertaining to the Columbia River Treaty (publications, reports, maps, property records, thousands of photographs), and would be happy to contribute anything we can with regards to the impacts of the Treaty on our area of the Basin.
<p>Would you be willing to provide a letter of support for the CRT Heritage Project?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of the respondents answered yes to this question.

APPENDIX C: CASE STUDIES

Badlands Parkway, Grasslands National Park, Saskatchewan <https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/pn-np/sk/grasslands/activ/experiences/badlands>

Columbia Basin Culture Tour <https://cbculturetour.com>

Dark Tickle Co. Wild Berry Économusée, St. Lunaire, St. Lunaire-Griquet, Newfoundland <https://www.newfoundlandlabrador.com/plan-and-book/attractions/210867> and <https://www.darktickle.com>

Économusée: BC Artisans at Work <https://www.sdecb.com/en/initiatives/economusee>

Hot Springs Circle Route <https://www.hellobc.com/road-trips/hot-springs-circle-route/>

International Selkirk Loop Travel Guide <https://selkirkloop.org/travel-guide/>

Mountains and Vineyards Circle Route <https://www.hellobc.com/road-trips/mountains-vineyards-circle-route/>

Pacific Crest Trail <https://www.pcta.org>

Sea to Sky Cultural Journey: A Self-Guided Cultural Journey Route through the Squamish and Lil'wat First Nations <https://slcc.ca/experience/cultural-journey/>

Virtual Heritage Maps, Heritage BC <https://heritagebc.ca/cultural-maps/maps/>

APPENDIX D: PRELIMINARY COMMUNICATIONS COSTS

Brand development, launch website and collateral

The communications project for the CRT Heritage Plan is a strategic process within which a logo, key brand design elements, launch documents and website will be produced. Identity discussions are pivotal for any organization or project such as this, illuminating a leadership team's approach to strategies. The process ensures asking deep questions that demand engagement, singularity of purpose and clarity.

The goal of the communications exercise is the resonance and longevity of the project's image, involving a design approach which will stand up to the demands of a regional, tourism-based image. The image for the CRT Heritage Plan needs to stand the test of time, having sufficient stature next to the provincial and national government and corporate identities with which travellers are accustomed to interacting. The goal is not just good design, rather, it is about insightful, mature, brand and message direction.

Elements of the project

Visual identity

- Briefing process
- Conceptual work
- Shortlisting design/concepts
- Refinement and finishing
- Type/font selection
- Colour direction and choices
- Key design devices

Estimated costs: \$3,000 - \$3,500

Intro brochure/flysheet designs

Estimated costs: \$500 - \$1,000

Basic document templates

- Stationery, poster, powerpoint etc.

Estimated costs: \$500 - \$750

Mini brand guideline document

Estimated costs: \$500

Website development and launch

- Sitebuilder-based content management system (CMS)
- Up to 5 pages, with webform
- Domain name registration
- Basic SEO (search optimization)
- Google Analytics setup

Estimated costs: \$1,500 - \$1,700

Website graphic design

Estimated costs: \$500

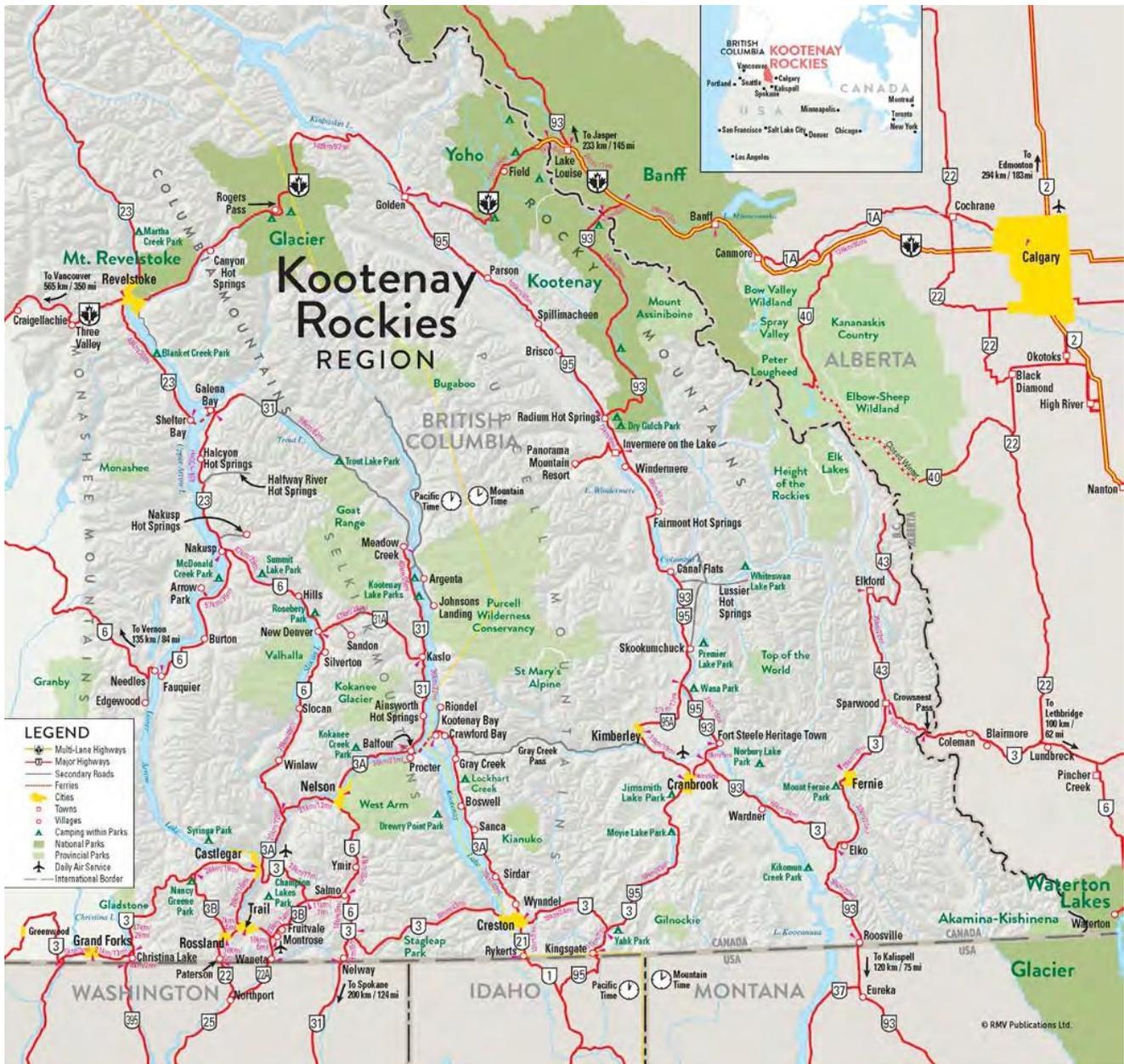
Website monthly subscription

Estimated costs: \$35/month

APPENDIX E: ILLUSTRATIVE MAPS

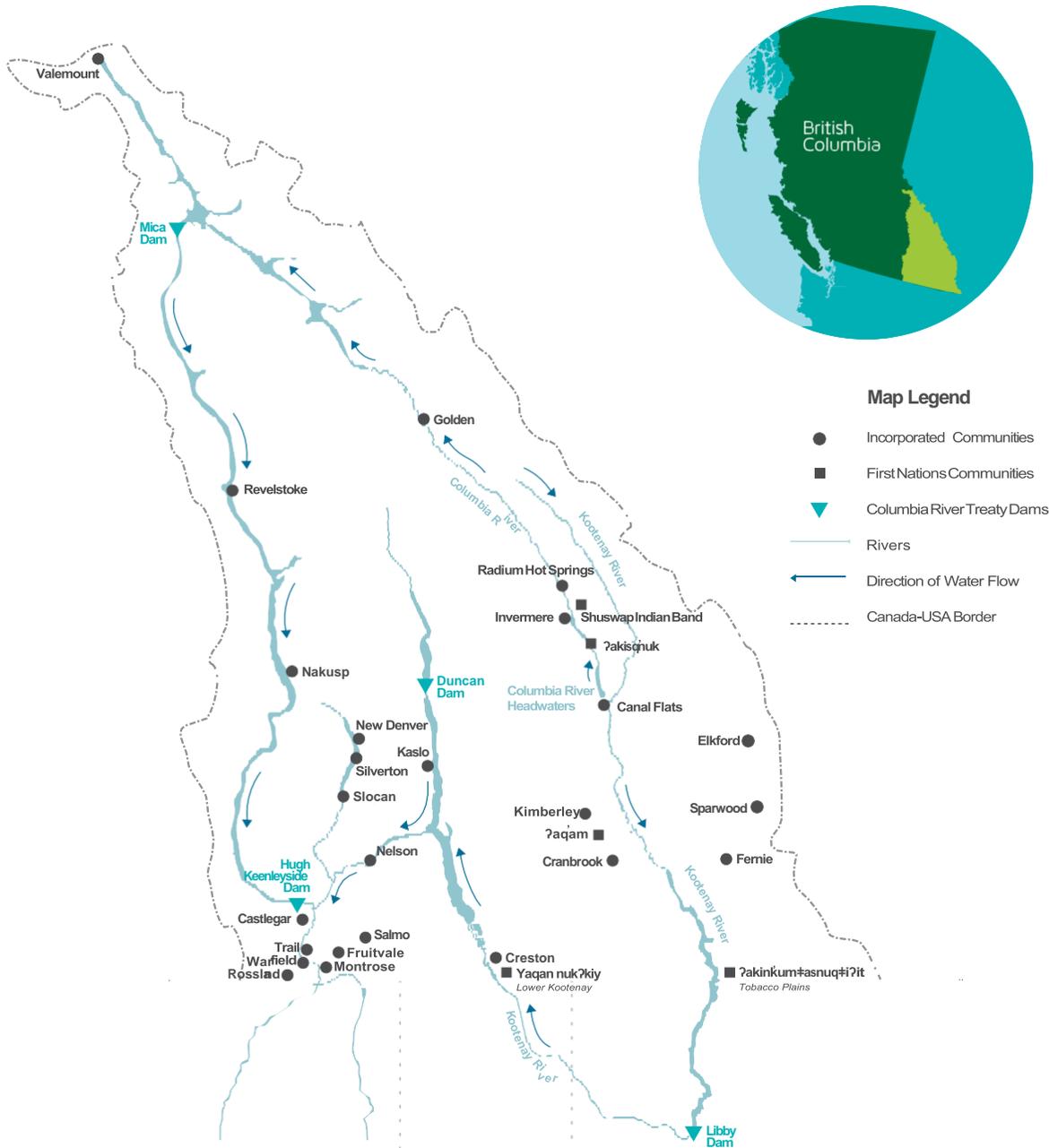


Touchstones Nelson Museum of Art and History.



Columbia Basin Trust Region

The Trust serves the region consisting of all the watersheds that flow into the Columbia River in Canada.



This map is a graphical representation and may not be to scale.



APPENDIX F: DRAFT TOURING ROUTE NARRATIVE

This first draft considers cultural points where communities or heritage/ecosystem impacts were directly related to the Columbia River Treaty. The geographic framework of the tour should include and be framed by the main stem valleys of the Columbia and Kootenay Rivers.

This draft moves more or less from west to east, north to south, and where relevant, it considers heritage losses that extend south of the 49th parallel. All items of interest are in bold face. No specific Indigenous village sites are yet named, though they are easily at hand. Grouped information is based on accessibility by road.

1. U.S.-Canada border to Hugh Keenleyside Dam

Fish population impacts, especially loss of salmon and rainbow trout spawning areas

Genelle Reach recreation losses including boat launch

Indigenous village and **archaeological sites** at confluence of Kootenay and Columbia rivers

Trail museum - benefits of Treaty dams that reduce flooding

2. Hugh Keenleyside Dam and the south end of Lower Arrow Lake:

Hugh Keenleyside dam completed in 1968, flooded nearly two dozen agricultural communities upstream as far as Revelstoke. Affected or destroyed:

Indigenous archaeological record

Robson

Robson Ferry Terminal for S.S. Minto

Deer Park (partially flooded; lost road access due to government policy)

Renata (on west shore, no road access, served by Minto)

Cayuse Creek pictograph site

Indigenous village sites

Due to its narrow and steep shorelines, fewer Indigenous or settler communities existed on the Lower Arrow Lake. After the flooding, the government created **Syringa Creek Provincial Park**, to replace lost recreational opportunities.

Downstream of Keenleyside Dam, from the tailrace (outflow) to the international boundary is one of three free-flowing portions of the entire river.

3. The Columbia River Narrows: Needles/Fauquier to Nakusp

Prior to the dam, Lower Arrow Lake ended at about Needles. The river narrows was a rich ecosystem, heavily settled in both Indigenous and settler eras. Some heritage buildings destroyed by BC Hydro. Others moved to higher ground at the expense of the owners/communities. It is important to note that, largely as a result of the flooding of the entire valley, much of the archaeological heritage has been disturbed and/or destroyed. A large amount of lithic material has been found by private collectors as a result of reservoir operations.

It is worth noting that residents were promised a bridge connecting Needles-Fauquier, and a highway connecting Fauquier with Pass Creek, via Koch Creek. Fauquier was envisioned as a crossroads for car tourism.

Highlights:

Needles (west shore of reservoir)

Fauquier (east shore of reservoir)

Caribou Point Bluffs pictograph site

Oatscott Indian Reserve

Burton

Caribou Creek

East and West Arrow Park

Macdonald Creek Provincial Park

Buergie farm

Numerous Indigenous village sites/food processing centers

Large wildlife losses: migratory birds, song birds, sturgeon, etc.

Riparian cottonwood forests

4. Nakusp

The major service center for the Arrow Lakes valley prior to flooding. Many opportunities for major interpretation of impacts exist here; this would be a good place for a major interpretive board, a centerpiece for the cultural tour. **Spicer Farm**, whose main field was flooded permanently, still exists and operates beside the Nakusp Marina. Bert Herridge, the region's MP in Ottawa at the time of the Treaty, lived just upstream of Nakusp at **Shoreholme**. The **East Arrow Park Church** was moved to **Nakusp** and until recently was used by the Anglican parish. Many Indigenous points of interest.

5. Upper Arrow Lake to Revelstoke Reach

The upper Arrow Lake, like the Lower, had steep sides and few opportunities for major settlements.

St. Leon Hot Springs Hotel (a gorgeous early 20th century lodge, destroyed in a controversial fire during the Treaty era.

Pictograph sites

Indigenous village sites at Beaton Arm and Arrowhead

Incomappleux River/Old growth forests

SS Minto ferry launch

Terminus of CPR Branch Line, Revelstoke – Arrowhead

6. Revelstoke Reach to the city of Revelstoke

At Arrowhead, the Upper Arrow Lake once again narrowed to river. The old-growth cedar forests destroyed by the reservoir are well-documented. Many alluvial fans and riparian cottonwood forests/small wetlands also destroyed by flooding. From Arrowhead to Revelstoke, numerous farms and small communities existed, including:

Hall's Landing

Mt. Cartier (Ukrainian-Canadian dairy community)

Old growth cedar and riparian cottonwood forests, major Indigenous village site

Large wildlife losses – migratory birds, songbirds, bear, etc.

7. Revelstoke Reservoir from Revelstoke Dam to Mica Dam

Wild river including Priest Rapids and Death Rapids, Goldstream Falls, Silvertip Falls

Old growth cedar forests

Trails from Shuswap Lake to Columbia River - Indigenous trails, and trails built/rebuilt during Big Bend Gold Rush 1865 to 1966

Possible **Indigenous sites** - undocumented

Fur trade history, mining sites: **Goldstream River, French Creek, Downie Creek, Carnes Creek, Laforme Creek**, others **Boyd's Ranch, Big Bend Highway**

8. Mica Dam

Completed in 1972, Mica is the granddaddy of the entire Columbia River system, storing massive amounts of water. The 880-plus foot dam is earth-filled. The glacial material that created Mica was removed from the streambed confluence of the **Wood, Canoe and Columbia Rivers**, just upstream. This is the site of **Boat Encampment**, an important way station during the First European Contact/Fur Trade era.

Located 135 kilometers north of Revelstoke on a highway that comes to an end at the dam site, Mica's location presents a challenge for the driving heritage tour. The route is filled with natural beauty but has no services. Should some interpretive material be located in Revelstoke, as well as here? Roads become gravel just past the dam. A heritage marker to cartographer **David Thompson** and **Boat Encampment** does exist, but it is very hard to find on the gravel roads and not well marked. The **Big Bend Highway** once followed the Columbia around its bend to the **Rocky Mountain Trench**. Limited camping facilities.

9. Valemont to Golden

Continuing south now, the massive reservoir formed by Mica Dam has a few points of interest, all of which are best accessed from the **Rocky Mountain Trench** highway.

Kinbasket Lake Named for an Indigenous chief, this lake was created by the Mica Dam. After controversy over the original name of the Mica Reservoir (**MacNaughton**), the name 'Kinbasket' was chosen in the 1980s.

10. Columbia River Wetlands and Headwaters

Upstream of Golden, the Columbia River flows through the low-gradient **Rocky Mountain Trench**. This section of the Columbia is the second of only three in the entire system that is not "slack water" from reservoir operations. (The third and final free-running portion is located in the U.S. at the Hanford Nuclear Production Complex in Washington State)

Prior to dams, the entire Columbia River system was important for **migratory waterfowl** rest stops. The **Columbia River Wetlands** remains significant, though impacted by nutrient losses. This was the last stop for ocean salmon migrating upstream, with **Indigenous fisheries** once located at **Windermere** and in other places along the valley.

The trench was also a crossroads for Indigenous people who travelled here in the warmer months to harvest **salmon** and hunt for ungulates. In the early 19th century, David Thompson noticed herds of wild horses in the foothills.

The uppermost **Kootenay River** and **Columbia Lake** have a unique hydrological relationship. The **Columbia River headwaters** bubbles up from a spring at the south end of **Columbia Lake**. The **Columbia and Kootenay Rivers** pass within a mile of each other at the community of **Canal Flats**, as the former river flows north, the latter, south. The community of Canal Flats has constructed boardwalks and mounted interpretive signs. They have seen an increase in visitors over the past few years, especially from the U.S. The municipal government is keenly interested in heritage interpretation.

11. Jaffray to Libby, Montana: Kooconusa Reservoir

Kooconusa Reservoir stores the south-flowing **Kootenay River** water behind **Libby Dam**, a project completed in northern Montana 1973. Half the reservoir is in Canada, half in the U.S. The communities of **Rexford, Montana; Newgate, Flagstone, Door, Elkmouth, Krag, Waldo and Jaffray, B.C.** were all partially or completely flooded behind Libby Dam, reducing the levels of dry-land farming, ranching and other agricultural activity. **Kikomun Provincial Park** was created by the B.C. government in the 1970s to replace lost recreational use of the river valley, as part of the government effort to create recreation opportunities at the reservoirs.

Under the terms of the Treaty, construction of Libby was an option granted to the U.S. As a result, no direct payment/mitigation came to Canada for the flooding of land.

Lake Koocanusa is a reservoir created by the Libby Dam. Since Libby began to operate, B.C. residents on or near **Koocanusa** have experienced significant, ongoing recreational and economic impacts due to their location on the upper end of the reservoir, where water levels are often too low for a long season of boating and are controlled entirely by U.S. operations. This region, along with the **Arrow Lakes Valley** will require special attention in public consultation to assure that the story of negative impacts is clear and accurate.

12. Kootenay River to Cranbrook-Kimberly-Creston

This corridor has seen no direct impacts from hydro-electric development. As regional centers, all of these communities could have interpretive materials and maps related to **Koocanusa Reservoir**, as well as cultural material about Indigenous Nations who once roamed the entire **Rocky Mountain Trench**. There exists a significant opportunity to raise awareness about Indigenous cultural use of the river valley. The **Creston Valley Wildlife Management Area** was created to offset for **Duncan Dam** ecosystem losses. There were impacts on settler farmers and the Indigenous Nations who live and procure food in the **Creston Valley** floodplain. The **Libby Dam** had significant impacts to **Kootenay River** aquatic health and sturgeon.

13. Duncan Dam (completed 1967)

Like Mica, this first of the Treaty dams to be completed is remote, located on a gravel road just beyond the north end of Kootenay Lake. Opportunities exist to place an interpretive sign at nearby **Kaslo**, which sees a great number of summer tourists. As well as flooding the community of Howser, Duncan caused severe wildlife losses for **migratory waterfowl, wetland mammals, ungulates and bears**. At the time of the Treaty signing, it was described by some wildlife advocates as a “Canadian Everglades.”

Duncan Dam also blocked fish passage for **bull trout, kokanee and sturgeon**. Due to one man’s actions in the 1960s, there continues to be limited fish passage for **bull trout**. Regional interest in more extensive fish passage is strong.

Indigenous village site at the head of the **Lardeau River**.

Indigenous pictographs on Trout Lake.

Indigenous **portages** between villages in the **Arrow Lakes Valley** and here, by way of a path that today follows a gravel road linking **Trout Lake City** with **Beaton** and the **Galena Bay Ferry**.

14. Kootenay Lake and free ferry system

While Kootenay Lake water levels are technically controlled by a 1938 order from the **International Joint Commission**, not the **Columbia River Treaty**, there are Treaty impacts. Outflow from Libby dam affects **Kootenay Lake** and **West Arm** shorelines and has also reduced flooding in the area. Nutrients trapped behind the **Duncan Dam** also limit **Kootenay Lake** aquatic health. The **Duncan Dam** regulates water passing through Kootenay Lake, in order to generate hydro-power at the **Kootenay Canal Generating Station** (located west of Nelson at Slocan Junction).

When the **CPR** sold off the **SS Minto** in the Arrow Lakes valley, transportation issues in that valley shifted to the (then) Ministry of Highways. Being classified as highways meant that ferry systems operated without tolls. In part, this move was a response to the flooding of roadways and access highways as Treaty projects were constructed.

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E.D. Pearkes photo.

