

What decisions potentially affect these issues / interests?

#	Issue/Interest Category	Description of Comment	Strategic Decision on Future of Treaty	Domestic Decisions (Provincial, WUP, FWCP, CBT)	Process
	Kinbasket / Mica				
1	NTSA	Non-Treaty Storage Agreement - concern over how water is managed.			
2	Debris	Large amounts of debris on Kinbasket Reservoir - BC Hydro has spent significant resources in recent years but more needs to be done.			
3	Dust	Increased dust levels from low water levels and poor vegetation.			
4	Transportation - Road	Kinbasket - Poor road access to reservoir. For example, gravel roads are poor and there's no access for 5 months of the year.			
5	Forestry	Impacts on forestry industry - especially around Golden due to high cost of maintaining transportation infrastructure.			
6	Recreation / Tourism	Reservoir levels should be at appropriate levels in summer months for recreation activities.			
7	Recreation / Tourism	Kinbasket is a widely fluctuating reservoir since there is no minimum drawdown zone (unlike Revelstoke Reservoir). Water levels vary far more in Kinbasket than other reservoirs in the Basin.			
8	Recreation / Tourism	A water retention structure at the top end of Canoe Reach (NW end of Kinbasket) or in the SE end of Kinbasket reservoir could help maintain more stable water levels for recreation. (A BC Hydro study presented in Golden and Valemount in June 2012 stated that the cost for this would be too high).			
9	Recreation / Tourism	The boat ramp at Bush Harbour does not provide low-water access and is in need of upgrading or replacement.			
10	Recreation / Tourism	No provincial campground on Kinbasket.			
11	Recreation / Tourism	Many residents and tourists use their ATVs to recreate on the mudflats, but if there was a prolonged period of full-pool, ATVs would potentially go elsewhere and impact sensitive habitat.			
12	Vegetation	Regrowth of riparian vegetation around the reservoir when reservoir is drawn down.			
13	Aquatic Ecosystem	Low reservoir levels result in lower primary productivity in Kinbasket reservoir.			
14	Heritage	Damage to archaeological sites from reservoir fluctuation.			
15	Compensation	Inadequate compensation for what has been lost through the construction of Mica.			
16	Benefit Sharing	Concerns over allocation of revenue from the Non-Treaty Storage Agreement.			
17	Compensation	Lack of allocation of FWCP funds to the Kinbasket region - partly due to lack of information on fish and wildlife values.			
18	Benefit Sharing	BC Hydro makes a payment to the Columbia Shuswap Regional District in lieu of taxes; these funds are allocated to regional district areas that are not impacted by Mica Dam.			
19	Benefit Sharing	Golden should receive some form of water rental revenue - Revelstoke receives ~\$1.4 million annually because of Revelstoke Dam, but Golden receives just one-fifth of that.			
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	Revelstoke Reservoir/Dam & Mid-Columbia (Revelstoke Reach)				
22	Fluctuation	Whether high or low water levels, more consistent levels with fewer and smaller fluctuations is key to improving recreation opportunities and environmental values.			
23	Recreation	Revelstoke residents may benefit from lower water levels because they have a tendency to prefer to recreate on land.			
24	Vegetation	Flooding of vegetation in the riparian zone of the reservoir impacts vegetation growth.			
25	Wildlife	Habitat for spring nesting birds and fall migrating birds in the Mid-Columbia.			
26	Fish habitat	Minimum flows required for fish habitat - Revelstoke Reach.			
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	Arrow / Keenleyside				
29	Flood control	Private property was damaged during the 2012 high water event. Private property owners should not have to bear the expense of property damaged because of reservoir operations to minimize high water impacts elsewhere in the system.			
30	Transportation	Poor / Expensive transportation - e.g. across Arrow Lake Reservoir (ferries rather than bridges).			
31	Transportation - Road	Around Arrow - loss of valley bottoms where transportation infrastructure is least expensive and roads sinking and sluffing following very high reservoir levels.			
32	Recreation / Tourism	Arrow Lakes - Lack of adequate boat ramps limits tourism development (boat ramps are a condition in the BC Hydro water license), navigation markers needed, dike/weir option to increase water depths for boating.			
33	Recreation / Tourism	Preference for higher water levels in the summer for water-based recreation activities - but not too high.			
34	Wildlife	Arrow - in spring, rising reservoir levels displace nesting waterfowl and shorebirds; in fall, high water levels impact bird habitat availability.			
35	Aquatic Ecosystem	Productivity may be impacted by low reservoir levels in spring.			
36	Fish	Low reservoir levels in fall impact access to spawning habitat for kokanee and bull trout.			
37	Benefit Sharing	Nakusp area was the hardest hit by the construction of the dams and the area has received little in return. CBT's community funds are typically dispersed based on community size, not on the level of impacts experienced.			
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	Lower Columbia				
40	Flood Control	Minimize minor and major flood damage.			
41	Fluctuation	Avoid sudden and significant flow fluctuations on the Lower Columbia River.			
42	Erosion	River level fluctuations and high water erode sands, requiring beach replacement at Gyro beach (near Trail) approximately every two years.			
43	Wildlife	Minimize impacts to riparian habitat - e.g. Genelle gravel bars.			
44	Fish	Maximize abundance and diversity of priority fish species.			
45	Fish	Return salmon to the Salmo River.			
46	Fish	Build self sustaining population of white sturgeon. Maximize juvenile recruitment of white sturgeon. Minimize sturgeon predation.			
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	Duncan Area				
50	Generation	Installation of generation at Duncan dam should be considered. Lack of generating facilities at Duncan dam lowers local government revenue.			
51	Erosion	Erosion of private land below Duncan dam, not clear what type of flows cause erosion.			
52	Wetland Habitat	Protection of Argenta Slough.			
53	Fish	Concern over how Duncan dam discharges impact kokanee and Gerard rainbow trout spawning.			
54	Grant in Lieu of Taxes	BC Hydro doesn't pay enough Grant in lieu of Taxes for Duncan Dam. Revelstoke and Castlegar have expanded municipal boundaries to get more Grants in Lieu of Taxes.			
55	Land - Duncan area	Around Duncan reservoir, property owners have not been given an opportunity to buy back properties that were not inundated.			
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	Kootenay River System				
58	Flood Control	Need to have better monitoring of the snowpack and better coordination of water level management between the U.S. and Canada regarding Libby operations.			
59	Flood Control	Minimize flood damage around Kootenay Lake.			
60	Flood Control	Flooding in Koocanusa, Kootenay Lake, Creston Valley (who is responsible for damage - US or Canada?)			
61	Flood Control	Early refill of Koocanusa would result in reduced flood control (and higher flood levels results in more debris).			
62	Flood Control - Dikes	Rapid river level fluctuations may weaken dikes in Creston Valley, putting agricultural land and wetlands at risk. Penalties or compensation should be part of the Treaty for dike erosion caused downstream of Libby Dam.			
63	Flood Control - Dikes	Funding for dikes was originally provided by Fed/Prov gov't to compensate for inundation of wetlands by the Duncan Dam. Who is responsible for providing funds for up keep?			
64	Flood Control	Grohmann Narrows limits outflow from Kootenay Lake - it should be examined for future dredging.			
65	Transportation	Ferry navigation on Kootenay Lake.			
66	Dust - Koocanusa	Increased dust levels from ATV use of mud flats at low water levels.			
67	Vegetation/ Wildlife/Cattle	Need to maximize vegetative landscape and avoid non-productive or bare land around Koocanusa. When water levels are in the 'sweet spot' there is vegetation for grazing, wildlife forage and nesting habitat. In particular cattle grazing, would be helped if the water level was at 2,449 by May 1.			
68	Recreation around Koocanusa	Filling up Koocanusa reservoir earlier would bring recreation benefits to Koocanusa Reservoir because this would provide more beach later in the season, and higher water levels for boat access.			
69	Wildlife - Koocanusa	Nesting birds are adversely affected by early increases in water levels around Koocanusa.			
70	Fish	Concerns about smaller fish and lower numbers of kokanee in Kootenay Lake.			
71	Fish	Because of the dams, spawning kokanee numbers have plummeted in some Kootenay Lake tributaries.			
72	Fish	Increase nutrient loading for fisheries in Kootenay River.			
73	FWCP	No Fish and Wildlife Compensation for Koocanusa Reservoir (on account of there being no BC water license for reservoir).			
74	Columbia Basin Trust	Social and Economic development funds from the CBT available to compensate for impacts are typically invested elsewhere in the Columbia Basin rather than in the Koocanusa Reservoir area where Treaty-related impacts occurred (e.g.: Cranbrook gets more funding because CBT's formula is based on population). CBT should revise its formula for funding to help smaller communities, like Creston.			
75	Agriculture Compensation	If a similar level of support went to agriculture, as has gone to fish and wildlife, then the local agricultural sector would be far more robust. CBT's role in support of agriculture should be expanded (heard in Jaffray and Creston).			
76	Public Involvement	Lack of basin input into Libby Operations.			
77	WUP	Lack of WUP for Kootenay River and Koocanusa Reservoir.			
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Basin-Wide or Common to most Sub-Regions					
80	Power	Dams provide province-wide benefits for power production and associated revenue.			
81	Flood Control	During high water years, reservoir levels need to be drawn down before snowmelt/heavy rains to hold inflows. The higher reservoir levels are in spring, the greater the flood risk.			
82	Flood Control	Encroachments onto flood plains increase flood risk.			
83	Safe use and Access	Impacts on safe use and access to reservoir from fluctuation water levels and/or large drawdowns.			
84	Climate Change	Flexibility to adapt to climate change.			
85	Economic Dev't	Lack of BC Hydro support for recreational and other development along reservoirs.			
86	Aquatic Ecosystem	Loss of nutrients downstream of dams.			
87	Invasive Aquatic Species	Potential link between reservoir operations and invasive aquatic species (uncertainty around this relationship).			
88	Fish	Minimize fish entrainment through all dams.			
89	Salmon	Restoration of Salmon.			
90	Heritage	Erosion impacts on First Nations archeological sites.			
91	First Nations' Rights	Impacts on hunting and gathering from fluctuating water levels and erosion.			
92	Compensation	Inadequate compensation for the whole of the Basin.			
93	FWCP	Inadequate funding and concerns about the new Fish & Wildlife Compensation Program model, including no resident biology expertise and uncertainty about how the model works.			
94	Benefit Sharing	Concern that the basin does not receive fair share of benefits from hydro power generation, downstream power benefits and the Non-Treaty Storage Agreement.			
95	Public Understanding	Basin residents' understanding of BC Hydro operations and processes.			
96	Public Involvement	Basin residents' involvement in operational decisions.			
97	Local Knowledge	Incorporation of local knowledge in assessment of impacts / benefits.			