



REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY

**CRESTON VALLEY SERVICES COMMITTEE
OPEN MEETING ADDENDA**

9:00 a.m. MST

Thursday, May 4, 2023

**Creston & District Community Complex – Creston Erickson Room
312 19th Avenue North, Creston, BC**

To promote openness, transparency and provide accessibility to the public we provide the ability to attend all RDCK meetings in-person or remote.

Join by Video:

<https://nelsonho.webex.com/nelsonho/j.php?MTID=m1ac9fcc60d48e608cea5306463ff76fa>

Join by Phone:

1-844-426-4405 Canada Toll Free

+1-604-449-3026 Canada Toll (Vancouver)

Meeting Number (access code): 2770 682 9522

Meeting Password: uMFeDNmu363

In-Person Location: Creston & District Community Complex - Creston Erickson Room
312 19th Avenue North, Creston, BC

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT

Committee Member A. DeBoon	Town of Creston
Committee Member G. Jackman	Electoral Area A
Committee Member R. Tierney	Electoral Area B
Committee Member K. Vandenberghe	Electoral Area C

MEMBERS ABSENT

STAFF PRESENT

S. Horn	Chief Administrative Officer – RDCK
M. Moore	Chief Administrative Officer – Creston
Y. Malloff	Chief Financial Officer
J. Chirico	General Manager of Community Services
C. Stanley	Regional Manager – Operations and Asset Management
J. Riel	Fire Chief – Creston Fire Rescue

N. Hannon	Regional Fire Chief
M. Benson	Regional Manager – Recreation and Client Services
J. Dupuis	Bylaw Enforcement Supervisor
T. Wayling	Regional Programming Manager
J. Jackson	Emergency Program Coordinator – Creston
C. Gaynor	Regional Parks Manager
M. Crowe	Park Planner
J. Rafuse	Meeting Coordinator

GUESTS PRESENT

S. Itkonen Library Director – Creston Valley Public Library

____ out of ____ voting Commission/Committee members were present – quorum was met.

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair DeBoon called the meeting to order at [Time] a.m.

2. TRADITIONAL LANDS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATEMENT

We acknowledge and respect the indigenous peoples within whose traditional lands we are meeting today.

3. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Moved and Seconded,
And Resolved:

The Agenda for the May 4, 2023 Creston Valley Services Committee meeting, be adopted with the following:

- inclusion of Item 5.5 Creston & District Community Complex (CDCC) Aquatics Roof Repair;
- inclusion of Item 5.6 Traditional Use Study; and
- removal of Item 9 In Camera

before circulation.

Carried/Defeated/Referred

4. RECEIPT OF MINUTES

The April 6, 2023 Creston Valley Services Committee minutes, have been received.

5. STAFF REPORTS

5.1 Creston & District Community Complex (CDCC) Programming Update

The Committee Report dated April 27, 2023 from Tia Wayling, Regional Programming Manager, re: CDCC Programming Update, has been received for information.

5.2 Creston & District Community Complex (CDCC) Operations Update

The Committee Report dated April 24, 2023 from Stuart Durning, CDCC Facility Manager, re: Creston & District Community Complex Operations Update, has been received for information.

5.3 Creston Valley Fire Service – First Quarter Report

The Committee Report dated January 1 – March 31, 2023 from Jared Riel, Fire Chief, re: Creston Valley Fire Service Quarterly Operational Report, has been received for information.

5.4 Creston & District Community Complex (CDCC) Pavilion Contract Amendment

The Committee Report dated April 28, 2023 from Craig Stanley, Regional Manager – Operations and Asset Management, re: CDCC Pavilion Contract Amendment, has been received for information.

5.5 Creston & District Community Complex (CDCC) Aquatics Roof Repair

The Committee Report dated May 2, 2023 from Craig Stanley, Regional Manager – Operations and Asset Management, re: CDCC Aquatics Roof Repair, has been received for information.

Note: Creston & District Community Complex (CDCC) Aquatics Roof Repair added to the addenda.

5.6 Traditional Use Study

The Committee Report dated May 4, 2023 from Mark Crowe, Park Planner, re: Traditional Use Study, has been received.

Moved and Seconded,

And Resolved **that it be recommended to the Board:**

That the Ktunaxa RDCK Traditional Use Study (TUS) Summary Report dated April 2023 be received by the Board.

Carried/Defeated

Moved and Seconded,

And Resolved **that it be recommended to the Board:**

That the Board commits to further engagement with Yaqan Nukiy and Ktunaxa Nation Council Archaeology Staff prior to proceeding with the development of any proposed parks identified in the Ktunaxa RDCK Traditional Use Study (TUS) Summary Report dated April 2023.

Carried/Defeated

Note: Traditional Use Study added to the addenda.

6. OLD BUSINESS

6.1 Creston Valley-Kootenay Lake (CV-KL) Wayfinding Project

Creston Valley Services Committee – March 2, 2023

Staff Direction: The Committee informed Leah Kleinhans, that we need a Service to own the signage. Leah Kleinhans, Creston Valley-Kootenay Lake Economic Action Partnership

Manager, Creston WorkBC Centre, to communicate with Joe Chirico, General Manager of Community Services and come back to the Creston Valley Services Committee meeting on April 6, 2023 with a proposal.

Creston Valley Services Committee – April 6, 2023

The Committee REFERRED Item 6.2 Creston Valley-Kootenay Lake (CV-KL) Wayfinding Project to the May 4, 2023 Creston Valley Service Committee meeting to allow staff the opportunity time to research how other communities manage their signage.

Stuart Horn will provide a verbal update.

6.2 Kinderhaus Childcare Proposal – Creston and District Community Complex

Creston Valley Services Committee – March 2, 2023

Staff Direction: Bring back a report on the pros and cons of the Kinderhaus Childcare Proposal – Creston and District Community Complex to the April 6, 2023, Creston Valley Services Committee meeting.

Creston Valley Services Committee – April 6, 2023

The Committee referred the report to the May 4, 2023 Creston Valley Services Committee meeting to allow time for staff to prepare the report.

Craig Stanley will provide a verbal update.

7. NEW BUSINESS

7.1 Creston/Cranbrook Transit

Kelly Vandenberghe, Director – Electoral Area C, requested a discussion on the letter dated April 17, 2023 from Marcia Long, re: transportation between Creston and Cranbrook for medical appointments.

7.2 Creston Tennis Club

The email dated April 25, 2023 from the Creston Tennis Club Executive, re: new tennis courts, has been received.

The supporting correspondence from Joe Chirico, General Manager of Community Services, re: a new Sport Court facility, have been received.

7.3 Financial Service Grant – Lister Community Cemetery

Joe Chirico, General Manager of Community Services, requested a discussion on the 2023 Financial Service Grant from the Lister Community Cemetery.

Moved and Seconded,

And Resolved **that it be recommended to the Board:**

That the Lister Community Cemetery 2023 grant be \$3,500 and further; that the 2023 Financial Plan for Cemetery – Creston and Areas A, B and C Service S174 be amended to increase Grant Contributions and decrease Accumulated Surplus.

Carried/Defeated

7.4 Creston Valley Public Library

The Committee Report dated February and March 2023 from Saara Itkonen, Library Director, re: Creston Valley Public Library (CVPL) Operations Report and Library Usage Report, have been received.

The Committee Report dated December 31, 2022 from Saara Itkonen, Library Director, re: Creston Public Library Association Financial Statements, has been received.

8. PUBLIC TIME

The Chair will call for questions from the public at _____ a.m.

9. IN CAMERA

Item Removed.

10. NEXT MEETING

The next Creston Valley Services Committee meeting is scheduled for June 1, 2023 at 9:00 a.m.

11. ADJOURNMENT

Moved and Seconded,
And Resolved:

The Creston Valley Services Committee meeting be adjourned at [Time].

Carried/Defeated/Referred

Arnold DeBoon, Chair



REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY

CRESTON VALLEY SERVICES COMMITTEE

OPEN MEETING MINUTES

Thursday, April 6, 2023

9:00 a.m. MST

Hybrid Model – In-person and Remote

Creston & District Community Complex – Creston Erickson Room

312 19th Avenue North, Creston, BC

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT

Committee Member A. DeBoon	Town of Creston
Committee Member G. Jackman	Electoral Area A
Committee Member R. Tierney	Electoral Area B
Committee Member K. Vandenberghe	Electoral Area C

STAFF PRESENT

S. Horn	Chief Administrative Officer – RDCK
M. Moore	Chief Administrative Officer – Creston
C. Stanley	Manager of Recreation – Creston and District Community Complex
M. Benson	Regional Manager – Recreation and Client Services
J. Dupuis	Bylaw Enforcement Supervisor
J. Jackson	Emergency Program Coordinator – Creston
T. Dool	Research Analyst
C. Hopkyns	Meeting Coordinator

GUESTS PRESENT

S. Itkonen	Library Director – Creston Valley Public Library
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4 out of 4 voting Commission/Committee members were present – quorum was met.

To promote openness, transparency and provide accessibility to the public we provide the ability to attend all RDCK meetings in-person or remote.

Join by Video:

<https://nelsonho.webex.com/nelsonho/j.php?MTID=mb24987895f72087b90540328491f956a>

Join by Phone:

1-844-426-4405 Canada Toll Free
+1-604-449-3026 Canada Toll (Vancouver)

Meeting Number (access code): 2771 840 2579

Meeting Password: JgcFmGH2t66

In-Person Location: Creston & District Community Complex - Creston Erickson Room
312 19th Avenue North, Creston, BC

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair DeBoon called the meeting to order at 9:07 a.m.

2. TRADITIONAL LANDS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATEMENT

We acknowledge and respect the indigenous peoples within whose traditional lands we are meeting today.

3. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Moved and Seconded,
And Resolved:

The Agenda for the April 6, 2023 Creston Valley Services Committee meeting, be adopted as circulated.

Carried

4. RECEIPT OF MINUTES

The March 2, 2023 Creston Valley Services Committee minutes, have been received.

5. STAFF REPORTS

5.1 Emergency Services – First Quarter Report

The Committee Report dated March 23, 2023 from Jon Jackson, Emergency Program Coordinator, re: Emergency Services – First Quarter Report, has been received.

Jon Jackson, Emergency Program Coordinator, provide an overview to the Committee regarding the Emergency Services first quarter.

6. OLD BUSINESS

6.1 Discussion: Policy Request – Budget Expectations

Creston Valley Services Committee - February 2, 2023

Staff Direction: That the Committee discuss at the March 2, 2023 Creston Valley Services Committee meeting a recommendation to the Board outlining some direction to develop a policy around the budgeting expectations of these groups as opposed to the reporting side of things after the fact. More engagement with these groups in December or January for the upcoming year.

Stuart Horn, RDCK CAO, provided the Committee with the background regarding the request for the draft policy that requires community groups to have upfront discussions during the budget process to ensure the funding is included in the budget.

Moved and Seconded,
And Resolved that it be recommended to the Board:

That the Board direct staff to prepare a draft policy for Board review that requires recipients of financial grant in aid funds to engage with local area directors and/or provide documentation during the budget process, in order to be eligible for funding via taxation in a given year.

Carried

6.2 Creston Valley-Kootenay Lake (CV-KL) Wayfinding Project

Creston Valley Services Committee – March 2, 2023

Staff Direction: The Committee informed Leah Kleinhans, that we need a Service to own the signage. Leah Kleinhans, Creston Valley-Kootenay Lake Economic Action Partnership Manager, Creston WorkBC Centre, to communicate with Joe Chirico, General Manager of Community Services and come back to the Creston Valley Services Committee meeting on April 6, 2023 with a proposal.

The Committee had a discussion regarding the request for the RDCK to create a service to own the wayfinding signage in the region. They also talked about the benefits of having the Kootenay Employment Services taking ownership for the signage.

The Committee REFERRED Item 6.2 Creston Valley-Kootenay Lake (CV-KL) Wayfinding Project to the May 4, 2023 Creston Valley Service Committee meeting to allow staff the opportunity time to research how other communities manage their signage.

6.3 Kinderhaus Childcare Proposal – Creston and District Community Complex

Creston Valley Services Committee – March 2, 2023

Staff Direction: Bring back a report on the pros and cons of the Kinderhaus Childcare Proposal – Creston and District Community Complex to the April 6, 2023, Creston Valley Services Committee meeting.

The Committee referred the report to the May 4, 2023 Creston Valley Services Committee meeting to allow time for staff to prepare the report.

Moved and Seconded,
And Resolved

That the Kinderhaus Childcare Proposal – Creston and District Community Complex report **BE REFERRED** to the May 4, 2023 Creston Valley Service Committee meeting:

Carried

7. NEW BUSINESS

7.1 Road Rescue and First Responder Services Creston, A, B, and C

The Committee Report dated March 16, 2023 from Tom Dool, Research Analyst, re: Road Rescue and First Responder Services Creston, A, B, and C, has been received.

Tom Dool, Research Analyst, provided an overview to the Committee regarding the need for a service case analysis and an amending bylaw for the Road Rescue and First Responder Services Creston, A, B, and C.

Moved and Seconded,
And Resolved that it be recommended to the Board:

That the Board direct staff to prepare a service case analysis and an amending bylaw for Creston and Electoral Areas A, B, and C Jaws of Life Local Service Establishment Bylaw 1142, 1995 to reduce the scope of the service to Road Rescue only.

Carried

Moved and Seconded,
And Resolved that it be recommended to the Board:

That the Board direct staff to prepare a service case analysis and a service establishment bylaw for the provision of First Responder Services in a defined portion of Electoral Area A.

Carried

7.2 Creston Valley Public Library

Chair DeBoon requested to refer this Item 8.2 to the April 6, 2023 meeting due to time constraints:

The Committee Report dated January 2023 from Saara Itkonen, Library Director, re: Creston Valley Public Library (CVPL) Operations Report and Library Usage Report, have been received.

The Committee Report dated February 2023 from Saara Itkonen, Library Director, re: Creston Valley Public Library (CVPL) Library Usage Report, has been received.

The 2022 Provincial Public Library Grant Report (PLGR) from Saara Itkonen, Library Director, re: Creston Valley Public Library, has been received.

Saara Itkonen, Library Director, provided an update to the Committee regarding the increased usage of the library and reviewed some library project goals.

7.3 Request for Outdoor Running Track

The email dated February 6, 2023 from Sarah Moreton, re: installation of an outdoor rubber type running track, has been received.

The Committee had a discussion regarding the request for an outdoor rubber running track and inquired what vetting process for such community requests. Staff answered the Committees questions.

Staff Direction: That staff reach out to Sarah Moreton regarding the request for an outdoor rubber running track.

7.4 Nuisance Bylaw for Area B

Roger Tierney, Director – Electoral Area B, requested a discussion on the need to develop a nuisance bylaw for Area B that deals with excessive exterior lighting and its effect on others.

Director Tierney provided background to the Committee regarding his request to include Area B in Bylaw No. 243 – Nuisance Bylaw.

Jordan Dupuis, Bylaw Enforcement Supervisor, shared with the Committee that Bylaw No. 2043 is outdated, it was written in 2009 and is undergoing legal review at this time.

An Area B property owner shared with the Committee his challenges with a neighbour's excessive exterior lighting which is having a negative impact on his family and the neighbourhood.

Moved and Seconded,
And Resolved that it be recommended to the Board:

That the Board direct staff to include Electoral Area B as an option within the service when reviewing Regional District of Central Kootenay Nuisance Bylaw No. 2043, 2009.

Carried

8. PUBLIC TIME

The Chair called for questions from the public at 10:51 a.m.

A member of the public inquired what the status was with the Traditional Use Study.

A member of the public commented that in the 2020 Master Plan, there was feedback regarding an outdoor walking track/trail. Staff confirmed that walking track/trails are a priority in the master plan.

A member of the public commented that a walking running track would be beneficial for community members.

9. NEXT MEETING

The next Creston Valley Services Committee meeting is scheduled for May 4, 2023 at 9:00 a.m.

10. ADJOURNMENT

Moved and Seconded,
And Resolved:

The Creston Valley Services Committee meeting be adjourned at 10:53 a.m.

Carried

Digitally approved by

Arnold DeBoon, Chair



Creston Valley Services Committee Report

Date of Report: 03-16-2023
Date & Type of Meeting: 04-06-2023 Creston Valley Services Committee
Author: Tom Dool, Research Analyst
Subject: Road Rescue and First Responder Services Creston, A, B, and C
File: 14\7750\20
Electoral Area/Municipality: Electoral Areas A, B, C, and the Town of Creston

SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to seek direction from the Board regarding the provision of First Responder and Road Rescue Services in Electoral Areas A, B, C and the Town of Creston.

This report recommends that the Board direct staff to

1. Prepare a service case analysis and amending bylaw for Creston and Electoral Areas A, B, and C Jaws of Life Local Service Establishment Bylaw 1142, 1995 to reduce the scope of the service to Road Rescue only;
2. Prepare a service case analysis and service establishment bylaw for the provision of First Responder Services in a defined portion of Electoral Area A by the Riondel Fire Service.

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS

Creston and Electoral Areas A, B, and C Jaws of Life Local Service Establishment Bylaw 1142, 1995 established Regional District Service S152 Jaws of Life Creston and Areas A, B, and C to provide automobile extrication services in Creston and Electoral Areas A, B, and C. Creston and Electoral Areas A, B, and C Jaws of Life/Search and Rescue Service Establishment Amendment Bylaw 1645, 2003 expanded the scope of the service to include Search and Rescue Services. Creston and Electoral Areas A, B, and C Jaws of Life/Search and Rescue/First Responder Program Service Establishment Amendment Bylaw No 1785, 2005 further expanded the scope to include First Responder Services.

Riondel Fire Protection Service Area Establishment Bylaw 1703, 2004 converted a local government fire protection function to local government service S128 Fire Protection Area A (Riondel). This service funds Fire Protection for residents of a defined portion of Area A (Riondel). Service S128 Fire Protection Area A (Riondel) receives funding from S152 Jaws of Life Creston and Areas A, B, and C to provide Road Rescue and First Responder services for an undefined portion of Area A that extends from Riondel to approximately Akokoli Creek.

Creston Fire provides Road Rescue services to the Town of Creston, Area C and portions of Areas A and B. The Town of Creston receives funding from S152 Jaws of Life Creston and Areas A, B, and C to provide this service.

The Yahk Volunteer Fire Department provides Road Rescue Services within the Yahk fire protection Area. S148 Fire Protection Yahk receives funds from S152 Jaws of Life Creston and Areas A, B, and C to provide this service.

Road Rescue services are provided to all of Areas A, B, C and Creston through the aforementioned providers.

A Medical First Responder service provides pre hospital care to patients before the ambulance arrives on scene. It is generally provided by local responders that would arrive at a scene earlier than the ambulance.

Riondel is the only RDCK Fire Department providing First Responder services outside of a fire protection area. First Responder Services provided by Creston and Yahk are provided within fire protection areas. There is a First Responder Society delivering this service for the Boswell area. The remainder of Areas A, B, and C including the Wynndel, West Creston and Canyon Lister Fire Department fire protection areas do not receive First Responder services.

Given the limited scope of this service in the S152 service area, the First Responder and Search and Rescue provisions should be removed from S152, and the service provision limited to Road Rescue.

Preparing a service establishment bylaw for the provision of First Responder Services in a defined portion of Electoral Area A by the Riondel Fire Department would ensure residents that currently receive First Responder services through S152, continue to receive and pay for these services through a First Responder Service in a defined portion of Area A.

SECTION 3: DETAILED ANALYSIS

3.1 Financial Considerations – Cost and Resource Allocations:

Included in Financial Plan:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Financial Plan Amendment:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Debt Bylaw Required:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Public/Gov't Approvals Required:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Road Rescue Services

A service case analysis should be completed to ensure Road Rescue services provided by Riondel, Yahk, and Creston are adequately funded.

Current (2023) contributions to Service S152 Jaws of Life – Creston, A, B, and C by service participants are as follows

Town of Creston - \$35,422
Electoral Area A - \$29,686
Electoral Area B - \$35,059
Electoral Area C - \$14,648

Service S152 Jaws of Life – Creston, A, B, and C funds Road Rescue Services from the following departments to the specified amounts

Riondel Fire Service - \$38,775
Yahk Fire Service - \$25,000
Town Creston Fire Service – \$50,000

The current funding arrangement ensures wall-to-wall Road Rescue services in Creston and Electoral Areas A, B, and C.

Defined Portion of Electoral Area A First Responder Services

Prior to establishing a First Responder service for a defined portion of Electoral Area A, a service case analysis should be completed to ensure cost effective and equitable provision of services.

Under the current service arrangement the only portion of the service area to receive First Responder services is that portion of Electoral Area A serviced by the Riondel Fire Service. Other Fire Departments in the Creston Valley do not provide this service.

3.2 Legislative Considerations (Applicable Policies and/or Bylaws):

Subject to Local Government Act S349 an amending bylaw reducing the scope of The Jaws of Life Creston and Areas A, B, and C (Service S152) to include only Road Rescue would require the consent of 2/3 of the participating Area Directors and the approval of the Provincial Government.

As per Local Government Act Div 4 S342 the establishment of a First Responder Service for defined portions of Electoral Area A requires approval of the Provincial Government and the participating areas. Participating Area Approval may be sought through the Alternative Approval Process or Assent Vote.

3.3 Environmental Considerations

None.

3.4 Social Considerations:

None.

3.5 Economic Considerations:

None.

3.6 Communication Considerations:

The removal of defined portions of Electoral Area A from S152 for First Responder Service will require the Regional District to contact those residents effected and inform them that they will no longer be receiving the service.

The establishment of a First Responder Service for defined portions of Electoral Area A will require public consultation with residents of the defined area and a public approval process in the form of an AAP or an Assent Vote. Both of these process require a communications strategy.

3.7 Staffing/Departmental Workplan Considerations:

None.

3.8 Board Strategic Plan/Priorities Considerations:

The proposed changes to First Responder and Road Rescue Services are driven by the Boards commitment to excellence in service delivery.

SECTION 4: OPTIONS & PROS / CONS

Option 1. Proceed with the recommendations that staff

1. Amend Creston and Electoral Areas A, B, and C Jaws of Life Local Service Establishment Bylaw 1142, 1995 to reduce the scope of the service to Road Rescue only; and
2. Prepare a service establishment bylaw for the provision of First Responder Services in a defined portion of Electoral Area A by the Riondel Fire Service.

Pros

- Re-establishes the scope of Electoral Areas A, B, and C Jaws of Life Local Service Establishment Bylaw 1140 to reflect the provision of service.
- Establishes a First Responder Service for a defined portion of Area A in an equitable fashion.
- Improves the financial stability of the of Service S128 Fire Protection Area A (Riondel)
- Reduced service costs for those rate payers within the Riondel Fire Protection Area

Cons

- Increased service costs for those rate payers outside of the Riondel Fire Protection Area who will continue to receive First Responder and Road Rescue Services.

Option 2. Do not proceed with staff recommendations

Pros

- Rates remain low for ratepayers receiving First Responder and Road Services outside of the Riondel Fire Protection Area

Cons

- Electoral Areas A, B, and C Jaws of Life Local Service Establishment Bylaw 1142, 1995 does not reflect the current provision of service.
- Rate payers receiving Road Rescue and First Responder Services in that portion of Area A outside of the Riondel Fire Protection Area are receiving a subsidy from those rate payers within the Riondel Fire Protection Area.

SECTION 5: RECOMMENDATIONS

That staff be directed to

Prepare a service case analysis and an amending bylaw for Creston and Electoral Areas A, B, and C Jaws of Life Local Service Establishment Bylaw 1142, 1995 to reduce the scope of the service to Road Rescue only;

Prepare a service case analysis and a service establishment bylaw for the provision of First Responder Services in a defined portion of Electoral Area A by the Riondel Fire Service.

Respectfully submitted,

Originally signed by

Tom Dool

CONCURRENCE

Nora Hannon – Regional Fire Chief

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment A – Electoral Areas A, B, and C Jaws of Life Local Service Establishment Bylaw 1142, 1995

Attachment B – Creston and Electoral Areas A, B, and C Jaws of Life/Search and Rescue Service Establishment Amendment Bylaw 1645, 2003

Attachment C - Creston and Electoral Areas A, B, and C Jaws of Life/Search and Rescue/First Responder Program Service Establishment Amendment Bylaw No 1785, 2005



Committee Report

Date of Report: April 27, 2023
Date & Type of Meeting: May 4, 2023, Creston Valley Services Committee
Author: Tia Wayling, Regional Programming Manager
Subject: CDCC PROGRAMMING UPDATE
File: 0515-20-CVSC
Electoral Area/Municipality Town of Creston and Electoral Areas A, B & C

SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the various program service areas within Creston & District Community Complex.

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS

2.1 Regional Programming - General

The facility use, programming, and facility rental stats are presented below for the months of January to March of this year (Q1) with a comparison of Q1 of 2019. This is the first time a large amount of similar data has been collected for all of the recreation facilities and analyzed independently and compared to each facility. It is unfortunate that 2019 is the next best year to compare numbers because these comparisons show more about how facilities are recovering from the pandemic and less about the results of positive efforts towards trends and new strategies.

As we move through 2023 and into 2024, there will be better comparison data available allowing for more precise goals and set targets to reach.

2.2 Pre-Registered Programs

Winter 2019

WHOLE FACILITY	# of Programs Offered	# of Programs Run	# of Program Hours	# of Participants	Average % Class Fill	Revenue	Program Cancellation Rate
Preschool Arena	0	0	0	0	-	\$-	-
Youth Arena	4	1	5	9	90%	\$441.00	75%
Adult Arena	1	1	5	10	100%	\$490.00	0%
TOTAL ARENA	5	2	10	19	95%	\$931.00	60%
Preschool Aquatics	28	15	57.3	56	68%	\$2,383.50	46%
Youth Aquatics	43	22	139	67	63%	\$3,139.86	49%
Adult Aquatics	10	6	111	28	59%	\$4,783.22	40%
TOTAL AQUATICS	81	43	307.3	151	63%	\$10,306.58	47%
Preschool Fitness	0	0	0	0	-	\$-	-
Youth Fitness	0	0	0	0	-	\$-	-
Adult Fitness	40	9	87	59	41%	\$5,003.71	78%
TOTAL FITNESS	40	9	87	59	41%	\$5,003.71	78%
Preschool Rec	4	2	26	22	89%	\$1,208.00	50%
Youth Rec	16	6	68	38	56%	\$2,531.60	63%
Adult Rec	39	22	250.3	212	44%	\$10,661.17	44%
TOTAL REC	59	30	344.3	272	63%	\$14,400.77	49%
TOTAL	185	84	748.6	501	66%	\$30,642.06	55%

Winter 2023

WHOLE FACILITY	# of Programs Offered	# of Programs Run	# of Program Hours	# of Participants	Average % Class Fill	Revenue	Program Cancellation Rate
Preschool Arena	0	0	0	0	-	\$-	-
Youth Arena	0	0	0	0	-	\$-	-
Adult Arena	5	4	42	48	43%	\$5,323.62	20%
TOTAL ARENA	5	4	42	48	43%	\$5323.62	20%
Preschool Aquatics	16	10	33.3	45	96%	\$2,520.00	38%
Youth Aquatics	20	11	46.7	53	75%	\$3,128.00	45%
Adult Aquatics	7	6	108	47	59%	\$8,261.00	14%
TOTAL AQUATICS	43	27	188	145	77%	\$13,909.00	37%
Preschool Fitness	0	0	0	0	-	\$-	-
Youth Fitness	0	0	0	0	-	\$-	-
Adult Fitness	21	6	58	64	39%	\$5,307.02	71%
TOTAL FITNESS	21	6	58	64	39%	\$5,307.02	71%
Preschool Rec	4	2	7.5	16	100%	\$320.00	50%
Youth Rec	9	4	70	59	98%	\$7,713.00	56%
Adult Rec	13	7	17.6	93	80%	\$6,268.00	46%
TOTAL REC	26	13	95.1	168	93%	\$14,301.00	50%
TOTAL	95	50	383.1	425	63%	\$38,840.64	47%

The data on pre-registered programs, overall, is not surprising given the staffing shortages in many of the departments. However, programs did have a similar rate of participation and were not diluted by too many program offerings. Programming staff used staffing resources wisely to maximize participation. This was seen more in the Arena, Aquatics, and Fitness than in Rec. Even though participation is less, revenue is seen as higher because the costing analysis done in 2022 revealed that program prices were subsidized higher than other facilities. As a result, program prices increased so all recreation facilities were charging similarly.

2.3 Personal Services

Service Type	Winter 2019		Winter 2023		% increase
	Total Hours	Revenue	Total Hours	Revenue	
Private Swim Lessons	55	\$2,660.00	28	\$1,011.86	-62%
Personal Training	114	\$6,487.37	27	\$1,543.00	-76%
TOTAL	169	\$9,147.37	55	\$2,554.86	-72%

Private swim lessons are an in-demand service but are secondary to offering public lessons. In 2023, private lesson offerings are more structured and have improved booking efficiency for staff. This process will continue as it has shown good success and will improve numbers as staffing levels increase as private lessons are popular and sought after service.

Personal Training staff is at a minimum in 2023 as shown by the total hours. Hiring new Personal Trainers is part of the training plan for 2023.

2.4 Admissions

Demographic	Winter 2019		Winter 2023		% revenue increase
	# of visits	Revenue	# of Visits	Revenue	
Child	-	-	408		
Youth	3174	\$10,661.33	2851	\$9,934.46	-7%
Adult	3168	\$18,785.52	3536	\$25,141.38	34%
Family	104	\$1,679.60	915	\$13,134.81	682%
Golden Guest	no data	no data	5		
TOTAL	6446	\$31,126.45	7715	\$48,210.65	55%

Overall, there were more one-time visits in 2023 than 2019. Age range comparisons are not exactly the same between 2019 and 2023 but there is only three years difference in the Child category. Also, Golden Guest data was not collected in 2019 but has since been setup to collect for 2023.

2.5 Memberships

Pass Type	Winter 2019				Winter 2023				% increase in scans (visits)	% increase in revenue
	Memberships Purchased	# of scans (visits)	Avg Scans/ week	Revenue Total	Memberships Purchased	# of scans (visits)	Avg Scans/ week	Revenue Total		
10 PUNCH	547	4131		\$23,982.86	403	3046		\$22,777.51		
1 MONTH	187	1636	0.7	\$9,593.96	350	3823	0.9	\$19,749.34	-26%	106%
3 MONTH	88	2012	1.9	\$11,061.28	159	3364	1.8	\$22,133.95	134%	100%
6 MONTH	28	1988	5.9	\$6,288.54	73	4911	5.6	\$18,060.19	67%	187%
1 YEAR	110	7683	5.8	\$29,801.15						
LAP	160	no data	-		34	no data	-		-	-
GOLDEN GUEST	no data	no data	-		80	2543	2.6		-	-
TOTAL	1120	17450	1.3	\$80,727.79	1099	17687	1.3	\$82,720.99	1%	2%

Membership purchases and use did not increase like admissions did in Q1 of 2023 but they were quite similar. Future reports will hopefully indicate age ranges for pass sales to better understand demographic use.

2.6 Facility Rentals

Facility Space	Winter 2022			Winter 2023			% Revenue Increase
	# of bookings	Total Rental Hours	Revenue	# of bookings	Total Rental Hours	Revenue	
Room Rentals	309	1309.5	\$15,571.61	202	952.5	\$8,855.75	-43%
Ice Rentals - Youth	264	414.25	\$27,756.54	333	524.75	\$38,722.07	40%
Ice Rentals	192	238.5	\$14,548.46	109	123.25	\$9,357.32	-36%
Pool - Lanes	77	87	\$1,182.72	84	84	\$1,164.24	-2%
Pool - Aquatic Centre	6	7.75	\$842.56	11	22	\$3,274.24	289%
Leased Spaces	-	-	\$17,175.46	-	-	\$19,032.39	11%
Fields/Outdoor Spaces	0	0	\$-	0	0	\$-	-
Off-site Facilities*	152	518	\$5,351.44	177	523.75	\$4,029.56	-25%
TOTAL	1000	2575	\$82,428.79	916	2230.25	\$84,435.57	2%

*includes Rotacrest Hall and Creston Education Centre

Facility rentals are still recovering from the pandemic but are up almost 50% in total rental hours from Q1 2022 (\$56,815.74). However, Youth ice rentals is the area in which we have seen 40% growth since 2019. This is due to growing clubs booking ice times that are less desirable and that remained un-booked in 2019.

2.7 Overall Analysis/Conclusion

Overall, the statistics for the Creston & District Community Complex shows program registrations, membership sales, and facility use are still recovering from the pandemic. However, the areas of admissions has a notable increase from 2019. Aside from the pandemic, staffing shortages are also a contributor as to why there are less program offerings and fewer people served. In 2023, we will see more no-cost training opportunities in all of the communities as an effort to hire more qualified staff and therefore offer more opportunities for community members to recreate. This will be paired with increased program promotion.

With the data collection process just beginning, staff will be unable to set definitive goals and targets, but there is still an overall priority of increasing engagement and use of the facilities. As we move through 2023 with more data, the information will paint a clearer picture of new trends, successes and areas needing more improvement.

SECTION 3: DETAILED ANALYSIS

3.1 Financial Considerations – Cost and Resource Allocations:

Included in Financial Plan: Yes No Financial Plan Amendment: Yes No
 Debt Bylaw Required: Yes No Public/Gov't Approvals Required: Yes No

N/A

3.2 Legislative Considerations (Applicable Policies and/or Bylaws):

N/A

3.3 Environmental Considerations

N/A

3.4 Social Considerations:

N/A

3.5 Economic Considerations:

N/A

3.6 Communication Considerations:

N/A

3.7 Staffing/Departmental Workplace Considerations:

Staff will continue with training and hiring qualified staff to lifeguard and instruct. Staff will also continue to collect more data to set programming goals and targets.

3.8 Board Strategic Plan/Priorities Considerations:

N/A

SECTION 4: OPTIONS & PROS / CONS

N/A

SECTION 5: RECOMMENDATIONS

This report is to be received for information only.

Respectfully submitted,



Tia Wayling, Regional Programming Manager

CONCURRENCE

Joe Chirico – General Manager of Recreation





Committee Report

Date of Report: April 24, 2023
Date & Type of Meeting: May 4, 2023, Creston Valley Services Committee
Author: **Stuart Durning – CDCC Facility Manager**
Subject: CRESTON AND DISTRICT COMMUNITY COMPLEX OPERATIONS UPDATE
File:
Electoral Area/Municipality Town of Creston, Area A, Area B, and Area C

SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on operations within Creston & District Community Complex.

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS

2.1 General Updates

Aquatic Roof Assessment

On February 1, 2023 Evoke Building Engineering came on site and performed an assessment of the roof issues located over the aquatic facility. They provided a report recommending a solution for remediation and staff are working to retain their services to perform design, engineering, and project management. Staff have received a fee proposal for that phase of the project. Evoke estimate that the current budget for the project is adequate.

Project Update

- Installation of final two boilers completed. Rebates from Fortis received for 2022 work.
- East stair cover on hold pending further structural investigation and engineering.
- Swirl pool filter valve replacement awarded and underway (supply chain issues).
- Playground slide extension completed week of April 3rd.

Seasonal Events & planning for upcoming events

- Shamrock swim
- Family Day events
- Bike Rodeo planning (may 6th)
- Blossom Fest 10K run planning (May 21st)

2.2 Staffing

Facilities Staffing

One of our Facility Custodians will be retiring April 28th. We are currently in the process of interviewing a replacement.

Aquatics Staffing

The CDCC and other RDCK recreation services continue to be challenged by the lack of lifeguards and experienced aquatics supervisory staff.

- CDCC aquatics roster comparing pre-COVID and post-COVID staffing levels

▪ Type	▪ 2019	▪ 2023 (April)
▪ FT	▪ 3	▪ 2
▪ PT	▪ 18	▪ 15
▪ Leaders/Supervisors	▪ 10	▪ 4
▪ Lifeguards	▪ 18	▪ 9
▪ Total Aquatic Staff	▪ 24	▪ 17

Currently the RDCK has ongoing aquatic postings for:

- Lifeguard/swim Instructors (open until filled)
- Recruiting efforts have include ongoing job postings, on-the-job training for aquatics supervisors, and contacting former CDCC lifeguards for seasonal/summer lifeguard positions.
 - Hired term full-time aquatic leader until September
 - Some seasonal/summer staff will be returning for a term position.
- Multiple in-house training opportunities for new aquatics certifications and aquatics leadership
 - Swim Instructor Course (1), Aquatic Supervisor Training (3), SEE (2), On going in-service training
 - Ongoing support of developing new aquatic leadership instructors, including regional approach at supporting staff through certification, mentorship and required co-teaching
- Future training opportunities will leverage funding for new and prospective employees and internal staff for certifications and enhanced qualifications. Regional staff are working on training and mentorship plans to develop current staff levels and certifications with the goals of getting back to pre-pandemic staffing and operating hours. The regional training website will be live by the time of this meeting.

At current lifeguard staffing levels, CDCC aquatic operations cannot deliver the pre-pandemic operational service levels. The hours of operations are currently 43 hours per week and for the summer we plan to expand to 46 hours per week. Pre-pandemic hours of operations were 71 per week.

Customer Service Staffing

- Longtime employee has retired from her CSR 2 position as of February 28th.
- Replacement was hired and trained as for CSR 2. Successful applicant was a CSR 1
- Recruited for replacement of CSR1 – currently fully staffed.

Other Staffing

- Hired 2 camp leaders and one camp supervisor for spring break camps and future camps.
- Ongoing postings for Fitness Leaders and Personal Trainers
- Hired a previous seasonal employee to a term PT Fitness Tech/Personal Trainer

SECTION 3: DETAILED ANALYSIS

3.1 Financial Considerations – Cost and Resource Allocations:

Included in Financial Plan: Yes No Financial Plan Amendment: Yes No
Debt Bylaw Required: Yes No Public/Gov't Approvals Required: Yes No

3.2 Legislative Considerations (Applicable Policies and/or Bylaws):

N/A

3.3 Environmental Considerations

N/A

3.4 Social Considerations:

Reduced hours of operation for the CDCC aquatics facility reduces opportunities for recreation according to the communities' previous patterns of beneficial use.

3.5 Economic Considerations:

N/A

3.6 Communication Considerations:

N/A

3.7 Staffing/Departmental Workplace Considerations:

Ongoing recruitment efforts are intended to return to pre-pandemic staffing levels and hours of operation.

3.8 Board Strategic Plan/Priorities Considerations:

Managing our facilities in a sustainable manner.

SECTION 4: OPTIONS & PROS / CONS

N/A

SECTION 5: RECOMMENDATIONS

No recommendation. The report is received for information only.

Respectfully submitted,



Stuart Durning – CDCC Facility Manager

CONCURRENCE

Craig Stanley, Regional Manager – Operations & Asset Management

Handwritten signature of Craig Stanley in black ink.

Joe Chirico, General Manager of Community Services

Handwritten signature of Joe Chirico in blue ink.

Creston Valley Service Committee Quarterly Operational Report

Incident Statistics January 1 – March 31, 2023

TOWN OF CRESTON	
False Fire Call	2
Interface/Wildland	0
Open Burning	1
Outdoor Fire	2
Structure Fire	3
Vehicle Fire	0
Public Assist	13
Motor Vehicle Incident	4
First Responder	74
BCEHS List Assist	16
Hazardous Materials	0
TOTAL	115

WYNDEL LAKEVIEW	
Interface/Wildland	1
Open Burning	2
Rescue	1
Public Assist	1
TOTAL	5

CANYON LISTER	
BCEHS Lift Assist	5
Hazardous Materials	1
Open Burning	1
Structure Fire	1
Public Assist	3
TOTAL	11

ARROW CREEK	
TOTAL	0

RDCK OUTSIDE FIRE PRO	
Motor Vehicle Incident	12
TOTAL	12

WEST CRESTON	
Open Burning	2
TOTAL	2

ERICKSON	
False Fire Call	1
First Responder	10
Hazardous Material	1
Motor Vehicle Incident	1
Open Burning	2
Structure Fire	5
Public Assist	3
TOTAL	23

TOTAL VALLEY	168
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Accomplishments

The UBCM FireSmart Community Funding & Supports program provides funding to local governments to increase community resiliency by undertaking community-based FireSmart planning and activities that reduce the community's risk from wildfire. Our grant application was successful and also included a new Community Wildfire Resiliently Plan that will be done in coordination with the RDCK and LKB. We also received grant funding from UBCM and CBT for wildfire equipment, PPE and training.

In January, our annual Firefighter Banquet was held and the Creston Rec Centre. Awards were giving out for dedicated service of 5, 10, 20, 25, 35, and 45 years. Firefighter of the year was Kyle Hughes from Wynndel Lakeview, Fire Chief's Award went to Ashley Bergson from Creston Fire, and the First in Last out went to Leon Rogers from Creston Fire.

Plans

The establishment of the Creston Valley FireSmart Resiliency Committee (CVFRC) included many stakeholders from the Creston Valley and was established to fill a key level of collaboration and organization on the sub-regional level. The FireSmart structure in BC needs this coordination between the provincial and the local community level. The CVFRC will use provincial and federal resources to provide FireSmart and community wildfire resiliency leadership within the Creston Valley. The committee is working on finalizing their terms of reference and planning an open house before the fire season starts.

The RDCK has been working on a project to have diesel exhaust direct capture system installed in the Wynndel and Canyon Lister fire halls with completion within the 2nd quarter. An excellent feature that will provide an added level of health and safety for the firefighters. In addition to the exhaust system an assessment will be completed to identify any other health and safety concerns.

Challenges & Opportunities

We continue to see grant opportunities for operational items like equipment and training. The cost of equipment continues to rise and many components have legislative or insurance requirements that dictate replacement time limits. In September 2022, The British Columbia Structure Firefighter Minimum Training Standards was updated including new curriculum, driver operator and team leader requirements. Policy, procedure and annex documents were also created to provide guidance for fire departments.

Recruitment and retention of paid on call firefighters cannot be understated as a challenge facing the fire service in the Valley. More research is being done to find retention incentives for current firefighters along with annual recruitment drives to attract new people.

Purchases

CBT Small Community Wildfire Readiness Support Grant \$38,000 – WLFD

- Wildfire pickup truck skid unit
- Chainsaw
- Wildfire hand tools
- 12 Sets of Wildfire PPE
- Danger Tree assessor training course

CBT Small Community Wildfire Readiness Support Grant \$42,500– West Creston

- Wildfire pickup truck skid unit
- Portable Wildfire Pump
- Chainsaw
- Wildfire hand tools
- 12 Sets of Wildfire PPE
- Basic Chainsaw training

Creston Valley Service Committee Quarterly Operational Report

UBCM FD Equipment & CBT Small Community Wildfire Readiness Support Grant \$100,000 – Canyon Lister FD

- Misc. Equipment to upgrade Type 3 SPU to Type 2
- Portable pump
- Portable water tank 2500 gallons
- Extension ladder
- Hoses – upgrade requirement from BC Wildfire



Committee Report Item 5.4

Date of Report: April 28, 2023
Date & Type of Meeting: May 4, 2023 Creston Valley Services Committee
Author: Craig Stanley, Regional Manager – Operations and Asset Management
Subject: CDCC PAVILION CONTRACT AMENDMENT
File: [File no.]
Electoral Area/Municipality Town of Creston, Electoral Areas A, B, C

SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to update the committee on the use of the Rotacrest pavilion. On the direction of the RDCK Board, staff have amended the language in the agreement with Valley Community Services (VCS) for use of the Rotacrest Hall, allow for non-exclusive use of the pavilion. When staff presented contract amendment language to VCS, they requested that the language be amended to allow for exclusive use of the pavilion.

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS

The Rotacrest Hall pavilion project, formerly known as the, “Rotacrest Hall Pergola project”, was introduced by VCS during the pandemic as a solution to pandemic restrictions that were mitigating use of the indoor spaces by TAPS senior’s programming at the Rotacrest Hall. Staff were directed by the Board to undertake the project with VCS as a contributing partner. The lifecycle of the project, from inception to completion, lasted 23 months including planning and design, fund raising, and construction. The pavilion was dedicated on July 7, 2022. The pavilion has operated with general public use and some organized use by VCS (TAPS) seniors programming without conflict since that date.

At the January, 2023 RDCK Board meeting, the Board passed resolution # 85/23, “That the Board direct staff to amend the lease agreement with Valley Community Services for the use of the Rotacrest Hall to allow for non-exclusive use of the pavilion and the fee for that use is included in the existing monthly rental, and that the Board Chair and Corporate officer be authorized to sign the amendment.”

Staff presented the amended language to VCS on March 1, 2023 via email.

The existing agreement with VCS for the use of Rotacrest Hall Schedule A of the existing agreement reads:

SCHEDULE A

SPACE/FACILITY

- Office and Inner Storage Room - Lower Level
- Table Storage - Lower Level

- Kitchen - Lower Level
- Main Hall - Lower Level

DAY & TIMES

Exclusive during term Monday - Friday 8:00am-4:00pm.

Schedule B

RENTAL RATES Rent for the Therapeutic Activation Program for Seniors (TAPS) at Rotacrest Hall be set at \$1.00 per month for the term of 5 years.

Rental Rate (includes utilities) plus GST are payable on the first of the month commencing February 1, 2020, and ending January 31, 2025.

The Licensee agrees to pay regular facility rental rates for any Rotacrest Hall bookings outside the times outlined in Schedule A.

Staff proposed contract amendment language as follows:

Amended SCHEDULE A

SPACE/FACILITY

- Office and Inner Storage Room - Lower Level
- Table Storage - Lower Level
- Kitchen - Lower Level
- Main Hall - Lower Level
- **Adjacent Pavilion – outdoors to the North of the Hall**

DAY & TIMES

Hall: Exclusive during term Monday - Friday 8:00am-4:00pm.

Pavilion: Non-Exclusive during term Monday – Friday 8:00am to 4:00pm.

Schedule B does not require amending. This allows VCS to use the pavilion for the fees described in the existing agreement.

SECTION 3: DETAILED ANALYSIS

3.1 Financial Considerations – Cost and Resource Allocations:

Included in Financial Plan:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Financial Plan Amendment:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Debt Bylaw Required:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Public/Gov’t Approvals Required:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Current rates for the use of the pavilion by an adult not-for-profit group is \$15 per hour. TAPS will be using the space according to the fees in Schedule B of the existing agreement.

There have been no private rentals of the pavilion to date and so revenue for rentals cannot be compared. Staff intend to use the space for programming, including providing fitness and exercise classes, and as a sheltered outdoor space for camps and other children's programs.

3.2 Legislative Considerations (Applicable Policies and/or Bylaws):

RDCK Recreation Fees and Charges Policy

3.3 Environmental Considerations

N/A

3.4 Social Considerations:

The pavilion provides significant social enhancement to the CDCC services, including all-weather multi-purpose space adjacent to the park and the Rotacrest Hall.

Shared use of the space is a tenet of the project. Staff will be able to balance the needs of TAPS and RDCK programming through coordination and communication and provide advanced notice to TAPS of any private bookings or scheduled programming.

3.5 Economic Considerations:

N/A

3.6 Communication Considerations:

N/A

3.7 Staffing/Departmental Workplace Considerations:

N/A

3.8 Board Strategic Plan/Priorities Considerations:

Managing our assets sustainably.

Strengthening our community partners.

SECTION 4: OPTIONS & PROS / CONS

1. No action – staff will implement the RDCK Board's resolution:

- Pro – The TAPS programs would be able to use the space for their complimentary programs
- Pro – other renters could also use the space in a coordinated fashion – shared public and private use
- Pro – this allows the vulnerable sector liability to carry over into the organized pavilion use

2. Recommend to the RDCK Board that the contract language be amended to allow for exclusive use by VCS for their complimentary programs:

- Pro – The TAPS programs would be able to use the space for their complimentary programs
- Pro – this allows the vulnerable sector liability to carry over into the organized pavilion use
- Con – other renters would not be able to use the space during TAPS exclusive use schedule resulting in loss of general public use and lost revenue.

SECTION 5: RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Creston Valley Services Committee receives this report for information.

Respectfully submitted,



Craig Stanley – Regional Manager – Operations and Asset Management

CONCURRENCE

General Manager of Community Services



[Manager's Title] – [Name of Manager]

[Manager's Title] – [Name of Manager]

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment A –

Attachment B –



Item 5.5 Committee Report

Date of Report: May 2, 2023
Date & Type of Meeting: May 4, 2023 Creston Valley Services Committee
Author: Craig Stanley – Regional Manager – Operations and Asset Management
Subject: CDCC Aquatics Roof Repair
File:
Electoral Area/Municipality: Town of Creston, Areas A, B, C

SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the status of the CDCC aquatics roof repair.

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS

The CDCC aquatics roof and building envelop was examined by Evoke Building Engineers Inc. (Evoke) on February 1, 2023. The report from Evoke is shown in attachment A.

Due to the nature of the recommendations, that critical building envelope and roof repairs are required, and that delaying the project into the fall could make the problem worse, staff are working to hire Evoke to design a solution, provide engineered drawings, issue a tender for the construction then oversee the repairs.

SECTION 3: DETAILED ANALYSIS

3.1 Financial Considerations – Cost and Resource Allocations:

Included in Financial Plan: Yes No **Financial Plan Amendment:** Yes No
Debt Bylaw Required: Yes No **Public/Gov't Approvals Required:** Yes No

This project is included in the S224 2023 capital budget. The estimated project costs including engineering, design, project management, and construction total \$550,000.

3.2 Legislative Considerations (Applicable Policies and/or Bylaws):

N/A

3.3 Environmental Considerations

N/A

3.4 Social Considerations:

N/A

3.5 Economic Considerations:

N/A

3.6 Communication Considerations:

N/A

3.7 Staffing/Departmental Workplan Considerations:

Staff will work with Evoke and RDCK project management to complete the project.

3.8 Board Strategic Plan/Priorities Considerations:

N/A

SECTION 4: OPTIONS & PROS / CONS

N/A

SECTION 5: RECOMMENDATIONS

Respectfully submitted,



Craig Stanley, Regional Manager – Operations & Asset Management

CONCURRENCE

Craig Stanley, Regional Manager – Operations & Asset Management

Joe Chirico – General Manager of Community Services



ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment A – Creston & District Community Complex Assessment Report_Mar31_2023

March 31, 2023

23-00035

Craig Stanley
Regional Manager – Operations and Asset Management
Regional District of Central Kootenay
Creston, BC
CStanley@rdcl.bc.ca

Dear Craig and RDCK Team:

**Re: Assessment and Professional Opinion of Roof Issues at
Creston & District Community Complex**

Evoked Buildings Engineering Inc. (Evoked) was retained by RDCK to conduct an investigation at the Creston & District Community Complex recreational facility in Creston, BC. Scope of services is identified in Evoked's proposal dated December 19, 2022. The main objective of this assessment was to provide a professional opinion pertaining to thermal bridging, air leakage, and condensation issues causing the ongoing moisture issues and to develop a plan for repairs.



Photo 1 – Photo of facility

Limitations

Our review was visual in nature but some cladding and roofing were removed at the interior walls and exterior roof. During our review, we looked at the general arrangement, construction, and condition of the building envelope systems.

The information and opinions expressed in the Report, or any document forming the Report, are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely upon the report or any portion thereof without our written consent. The contents of the Report remain our copyright property and we authorize only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the Report

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Background

Evoke was provided with electronic copies of the following:

	File Name	Drawing Type & # Pages	Author
1	2008-04-01-Creston Aquatic Centre Architectural Record Drawings Project: Creston & District Community Complex Facility Enhancement Project	Architectural Drawings, 68 Pages	Vic Davies Architects (2003) Ltd. dated April 2008
2	2009-01-13 Pool Struct IFC	Structural Drawings	RJC Consulting Engineers dated July 2008
3	Media	RDCK Provided 34 photos of existing conditions	RDCK

The drawings for the Facility Enhancement Project were dated issued for BP September 2009 which included a new natatorium. The pool has been in operation since that time. For the new pool area, the building consists of a steel and mass timber structure with insulated metal panel cladding and a conventional SBS roof.

Drawing and Detail Review Comments

Evoke reviewed the drawings and repair information to become familiar with the building and assemblies and provide comments below on the primary envelope components of the roof and wall assemblies:

- Wall assembly (referred to as W8 on drawings)
 - 100mm Insulated Metal Panel (IMP) – *rain, thermal, air and vapour barrier*
 - Structural Steel frame back up – *structural support*

The IMP wall assembly relies on a blind air seal between the back of the IMP and the roof deck. This critical seal can be prone to air leakage if careful installation is not undertaken.

time of the visit. We observed water staining and liquid water present at the following locations:

1. We observed no issues with the south elevation wall at the interior. White and brownish staining and active water dripping was observed across the entire west elevation. Columns, beams, wall panels, glazing, mechanical ducts and electrical conduits have staining and water dripping from various areas.
2. White staining was observed on columns at the north elevation.
3. White staining was noted on ducting and a number of steel columns exhibit brown staining in the mechanical room.



1. Interior, West Elevation Wall, far south side, white and brownish staining draining over wall panels to structural members



2. Interior, West Elevation Wall, south central area, adjacent to insulated drain down pipe. Active water leaking from location.



3. Southwest corner of building with brown staining on corner beam and staining on adjacent wall panel end.



4. West elevation, central area at transition to Swirl Pool, staining on glulam beam, structural steel components and wall panel. Active water leaking from location.



5. West elevation, central area at transition to Swirl Pool, extensive staining and active water leak visible.



6. West elevation, on north side, extensive staining on structural steel brace component and wall panel.



7. West elevation, staining and active water leaking on structural steel and IMP panels.



8. North elevation, staining on steel and concrete column.

Components were typically all visible from our review.

- Roof assembly
 - Two ply modified bitumen sheet roofing membrane – *rain barrier*
 - Protection Board – *roof membrane support panel*
 - Two Layers of Rigid Insulation – *thermal barrier*
 - Roofing Vapour Retarder – *air and vapour barrier*
 - Metal roof decking – *roof deck support*
 - Glulam beams and purlins – *structural support*

No cut tests were performed to confirm the assembly components, but they are consistent with our visual review. The roofing air and vapour barrier was indicated to be directly applied to the fluted metal deck. This requires the membrane to span, unsupported, between the flutes of the metal deck. The unsupported membrane can be prone to damage resulting in potential for air leakage.

Conversation with Operator

While on site we had some discussions with the facility operator about the issues at the facility. He reported the following:

- Water ingress was occurring during the first winter season (2012).
- The operator noticed issues with the roof parapet in 2022 and undertook repairs in the fall. Photos of the work were provided which showed the back sheathing of the roof parapet was saturated and completely degraded, no longer providing support for the roof membrane upturn which was slumping from the wall surface. Moisture was observed within the steel framed cavity and back side of the IMP panels.
- Leaks have continued to occur after the repair this past winter season (Fall 2022).

Visual Observations

Al Martin of Evoke was on site the afternoon of February 1, 2023. Assistance with background information and access to areas of the interior and exterior were provided by Stuart Durning (Facility Manager), Joseph Feit (Operations Supervisor) and Steve (Operations), all with RDCK. The site visit weather days were partly cloudy, approximately -1 °C.

Interior Review

A cursory review of the building interior was undertaken to review existing construction and to look for any evidence of moisture and active water ingress. The IMP panels are visible at much of the interior, typically above the level of the window-sills. Decorative and acoustic panels cover some the wall area, and the base of wall includes a built-out tiled ledge that transitions with the main pool deck.

There were active leaks, or significant condensation buildup resulting in water migration, at the



9. Mechanical Room, staining on column.



10. Mechanical Room, staining on column.

Exterior Review

The exterior walls on the building consist of 42" wide Insulated Metal Panels (100mm thick IMP) installed as a single panel (full height panel from foundation to roof parapet for walls) which are fastened to structural members or purlins. The panels consist of a tongue and groove joint which hides the fasteners and air seal between the panels at the joints.

At roof level over the pool area, the assembly consists of two ply modified bitumen sheet membrane installed as a conventional system (roof membrane over insulation). No cut tests were undertaken at roof areas to confirm. The roof is well sloped (2/12) to drains at the west elevation.

The roof assembly and configuration appears to be consistent with the architectural drawings. The following are our observations and comments:

1. The roof slope is consistent with specified 2/12 slope on the drawings. The modified bitumen sheet membrane is run vertically in line with the slope as is required by the membrane manufacturers. The roofing membrane is in good condition. As identified on the drawings, the roof assembly air/ vapour barrier membrane was installed directly on the steel deck (not confirmed on site). This creates the potential for the unsupported membrane at the flutes to be damaged or punctured resulting in air leakage into the roof assembly which could further migrate into the parapet assembly.
2. Two areas of the inside face roof parapet have been temporarily repaired and have had the complete gypsum board sheathing replaced with the plywood and these areas now have base sheet membrane installed. Fasteners with large hexagonal plates have been installed to mechanically fasten and hold the membrane to the steel frame wall. Small circular plastic vents have also been installed periodically along the top of the wall, likely to provide a protected vent opening for the roof parapet cavity.
3. Other inside roof parapet wall areas at the west are exhibiting lack of support for the roof membrane and the roof membrane is slumping from the surface. When pushed against, no panel support was evident along the west elevation. This is an indication the parapets are experiencing water damage and degradation likely resulting from air leakage and condensation.
4. At the south and north elevation, the roof parapet transitions to a lower height and we checked the support and found all area rigid with the roof membrane still adhered to the wall surface.
5. At exterior wall areas along the west elevation, we observed both staining and active water leaking from above, beside and below windows and below the IMP panels.
6. At the base of the IMP panels at grade, the IMP panels lap over cementitious topped insulation. Significant areas of the surface along the west elevation have brownish staining and localized areas have heavy erosion of the cementitious material, typically located at joints in the metal flashing over the panel.

7. The south and north elevation exhibit little staining or evidence of moisture except below the small jut out in the center of the north wall.



11. Central western area over aquatic center with section of the roof parapet has had removals and new plywood and base sheet waterproofing installed



12. Northwest corner over the aquatic center with section of the roof parapet where removals and new plywood and base sheet waterproofing have been installed.



13. West elevation roof parapet at south half, the roof membrane is slumping from the vertical surface and the sheathing is providing no support.



14 West elevation roof parapet near southwest corner, again slumping roof membrane has fallen away from the wall due to degradation of the sheathing.



15. Cap sheet modified bitumen membrane has debonded from the scupper flanges.





16. West Elevation staining on the cement panel below the IMP panel suggests water drainage to the exterior.



17. West elevation, some areas of the cement board below the IMP panel are experiencing some type of water erosion indicating moisture escaping from the building.



18. Water draining from above and staining the window and IMP panel on the west elevation.

	<p>19. The IMP panels terminate into a C type trim above window glazing. There are small cuts or weeps in the C trim that were draining water at the time of the visit. The outside moisture and staining is juxtaposed to staining visible on a beam at the interior.</p>
	<p>20. North elevation below the corner of the section of wall jutting out from main wall, heavy staining below the IMP panels on the cement panels.</p>

Exploratory Openings and Measurements

No cut tests were necessary as review of the inside of the roof parapet steel framed wall was possible at multiple locations along the west elevation. We observed the following:

1. The flashing was lifted at multiple locations along the west elevation. At some areas, the roofing stripping is continuous from roof level up the wall with cap sheet stopping at the inside and base sheet extending to the outside edge and over the IMP panel outside face.
2. At other areas, the base sheet over the roof parapet is installed (or cut after) from the sheet waterproofing on the parapet wall face. We were able to review the condition of the cavity wall and gypsum sheathing. The gypsum sheathing (Densglass, fiberglass faced gypsum board) is completely degraded with the



- facers delaminated from the core and the core itself fragmented, wet with liquid water evident throughout.
3. The steel framing of the parapet (galvalume coated steel) is situated behind the IMP panel, to the roof side. Some framing has localized corrosion, but generally was observed in acceptable condition. Structural steel elements are evident that are heavily corroded.
 4. Screw fasteners removed from the inside of the cap flashing were found heavily corroded.
 5. The lower roof parapet at the north and south of the pool were checked for the support of roofing and integrity of the panels by physically forcing the surface. All areas appear to be sound and providing resistance to force.



21. West elevation roof parapet, completely degraded gypsum board with facers delaminated from the core. Material is wet and draining water down the surface.



22. West elevation roof parapet, looking into the roof parapet framed cavity with IMP inside face at top, steel stud at the left and gypsum sheathing fallen away from the framing at the bottom of the photo. All surfaces in the photo area are coated with condensation and have water draining down the surface. Identification and review of the air seal between the IMP and roof assembly was not possible.

	<p>23. Screw fasteners removed from the inside face of the cap flashing are heavily corroded.</p>
	<p>24. West elevation top of the roof parapet with plywood top blocking. Steel framing and unknown section for structural steel heavily corroded. Gypsum sheathing has fallen away from the wall; roofing membrane has fallen away from the sheathing.</p>

Interior and Exterior Conditions

In addition to the exploratory openings, we took some temperature and humidity measurements. This was used to determine if, at the time during the visit, the exterior conditions were conducive to condensation (no) and if interior moisture sources contribute to elevated humidity (yes). This is evident by the elevation of the interior dew point above the exterior dew point. During our review, at the end of the visit, it appeared the pool ventilation changed or stopped and as identified in the 99.9% RH reading below, the humidity within the pool drastically increased resulting in condensation on widespread surfaces particularly on the glazing and supporting wall components.

Location	Day / Time	Temp	RH	Dew Point Temp
Indoor, pool area	Feb 1 / 1:43pm	23.1°C	46.3%	10.9°C
Indoor, pool area	Feb 1 / 1:45pm	23.8°C	43.1%	10.5°C
Outdoor	Feb 1 / 2:23pm	-1.5°C	57.5%	-8.8°C
Indoor, second floor mechanical room	Feb 1 / 3:13pm	18.7°C	53.2%	9.0°C
Indoor, Central Lobby area	Feb 1 / 3:40pm	21.5°C	14.5%	-6.6°C
Outdoor Southwest Building	Feb 1 / 3:48pm	-1.1°C	46.9%	-11.0°C
Indoor, pool area	Feb 1 / 4:52pm	23.4°C	99.9%	23.4°C
Outdoor, south building	Feb 1 / 4:57pm	-1.1°C	50.8%	-10.0°C

We performed IR imaging of the roof area. With below freezing ambient temperatures (~-1°C) the surface temperature of the roof parapet wall readings varied between 4.0C and 8.5C indicating interior heat (warm air and heat through components) must be reaching these cavities and materials from the building exterior. However, these surfaces were below the dew point of the interior air within the pool, consequently, condensation will occur.

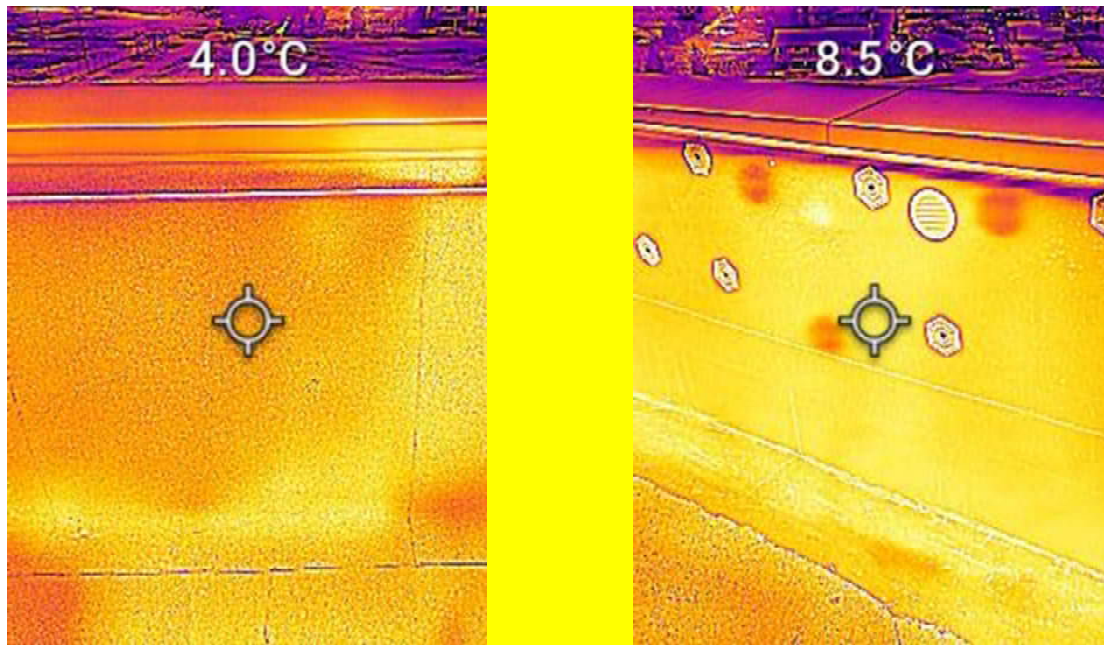


Photo 3: West elevation roof parapet

Photo 4: West elevation roof parapet

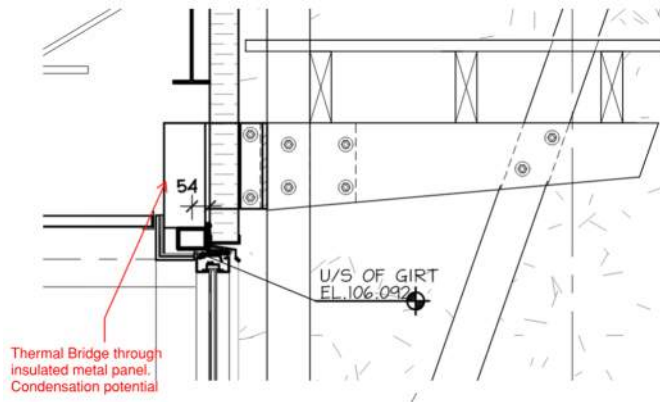
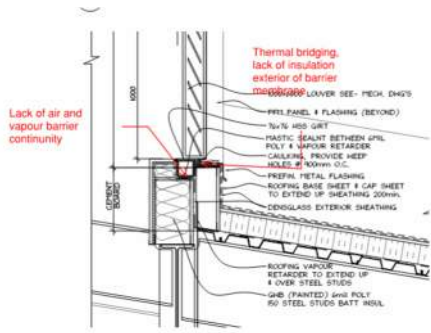
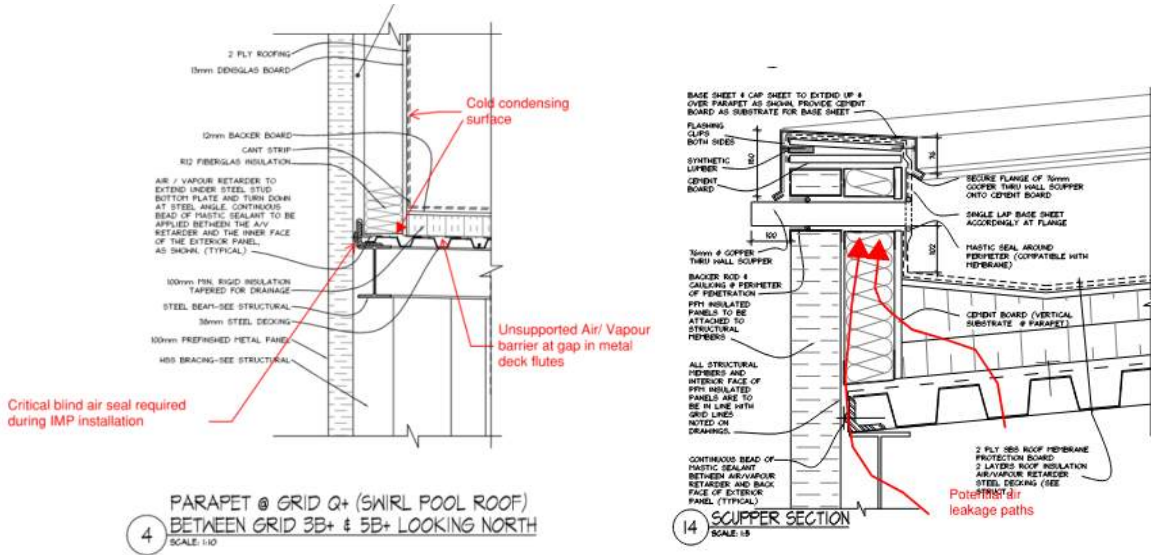
Discussion and Recommendations

We found that the roof parapet has experienced extensive moisture migration from the interior resulting in degradation of materials, corrosion of framing and structural steel including loss of support for the roof membrane upturn wall areas, notably at the west elevation but also at the north elevation. We suspect moisture has also extended to and accumulated in the roof assembly and at other roof parapets relating to the perimeter of the pool area addition. This would require further removals and investigation to confirm.

We understand the condensation at the interior causing water staining and accumulation at areas along the floor has been experienced since the first winter the pool was in operation. This cold winter season has resulted in accumulation of moisture from the condensation of warm, moist air within the parapet cavities and has resulted in constant wetting of materials from long-term exposure resulting in the degradation and corrosion observed.

Based on the drawings, observations and photos, the main issue appears to be the escape of warm moist air from the pool interior into the framed parapets which are cold during winter months as they are exterior of the heated envelope. This results in significant condensation within the parapet assembly. We were not able to determine visually the presence and continuity of the air seal identified on the drawings between the angle at the roof deck and the IMP. The moisture and deterioration identified within the parapet cavity are indicative of condensing warm moist air. The parapet would be closer to exterior temperatures (as identified in the IR photos above) for the duration of the cold season resulting in surface temperatures below the dew point of the interior air and causing condensation on the surfaces. within the parapet on the inside surfaces, particularly the gypsum board sheathing and supporting steel components.

The drawings did identify an air seal between the roof and the back of the IMP panels to ensure moisture within the warm humid pool does not enter the cold parapet cavity. Even with this air seal, it is critical to have an air seal in the joints of the IMP panel to ensure air does not leak into the joints and rise into the roof parapet. It is also critical to have a durable and robust air barrier below the roof assembly and the interior as any air that can leak into the roof assembly can migrate into the roof parapet as they are connected.



Details from Drawings with comments

To summarize the above, there appears to be multiple related contributors to the water issues experienced. The issues are summarized below:

Issue		Contribution
Increased interior humidity due to open water evaporation	1	Typical pool conditions create higher than typical humidity due to open water sources. Critical attention to air barrier continuity and thermal bridging is necessary to prevent condensation from occurring within an assembly or on a surface.
Air leakage caused by discontinuous air barrier leading to condensation in cold parapet assemblies	2	Warm moist air leaving the pool is condensing in the cold roof parapet assembly where the surface temperatures are below the dew point of the interior air (10-12C).
Cold winter temperatures	3	Cold winter temperatures will condense interior vapour within the roof parapet on surfaces below the dew point in quantities that will saturate surfaces with water leak out. Under very cold temperatures (below -5C), the condensing moisture would likely freeze, accumulate and suddenly melt when temperatures increase above the freezing point causing larger amounts of water to drain and migrate into the interior
Cold un-insulated parapets and thermal bridging	4	At the high parapet locations, the steel stud extends above the roofing and insulated envelope and is not thermally broken where the insulation stops within the assembly. This results in surface temperatures within the parapet being below the dew point of the air within the pool resulting in condensation within the assembly.
Thermal bridging where structural steel penetrates the insulated envelope	5	Critical attention to thermal bridges is necessary as pools have elevated humidity resulting in a high condensation potential. Structural steel exposed to cold exterior temperatures conduct the cold and result in condensation on the interior surfaces.
Condensation resistance of windows and surrounding framing	6	Glazing thermal performance and condensation resistance, including the installation and structural support is critical to prevent condensation from occurring on glazing components.
Building Stack Effect and mechanical ventilation	7	Warm moist air typically rises in buildings with high ceilings. Ventilation with pool buildings is typically controlled to create a negative pressure. ASHRAE 62.1 recommends keeping pool spaces at a negative pressure of 0.05 to 0.15 inches of water relative to the outdoors and adjacent areas of the building to keep humidity, chemicals, and odors confined to the pool space. Additionally intermittent operation of the ventilation system should be reviewed to prevent increase of the humidity and condensation potential when the system is not in operation.

Further whole building air testing including smoke testing would provide quantitative confirmation of the air leakage we believe is occurring and is the major cause of the moisture issues. This would require pressurization of the building that would have to be coordinated with continuing operations.

To determine the full extent of repairs we recommend further removals of parapet and roof areas to identify and review the critical air barriers and assess moisture and degradation of materials prior to finalizing any scope of work.

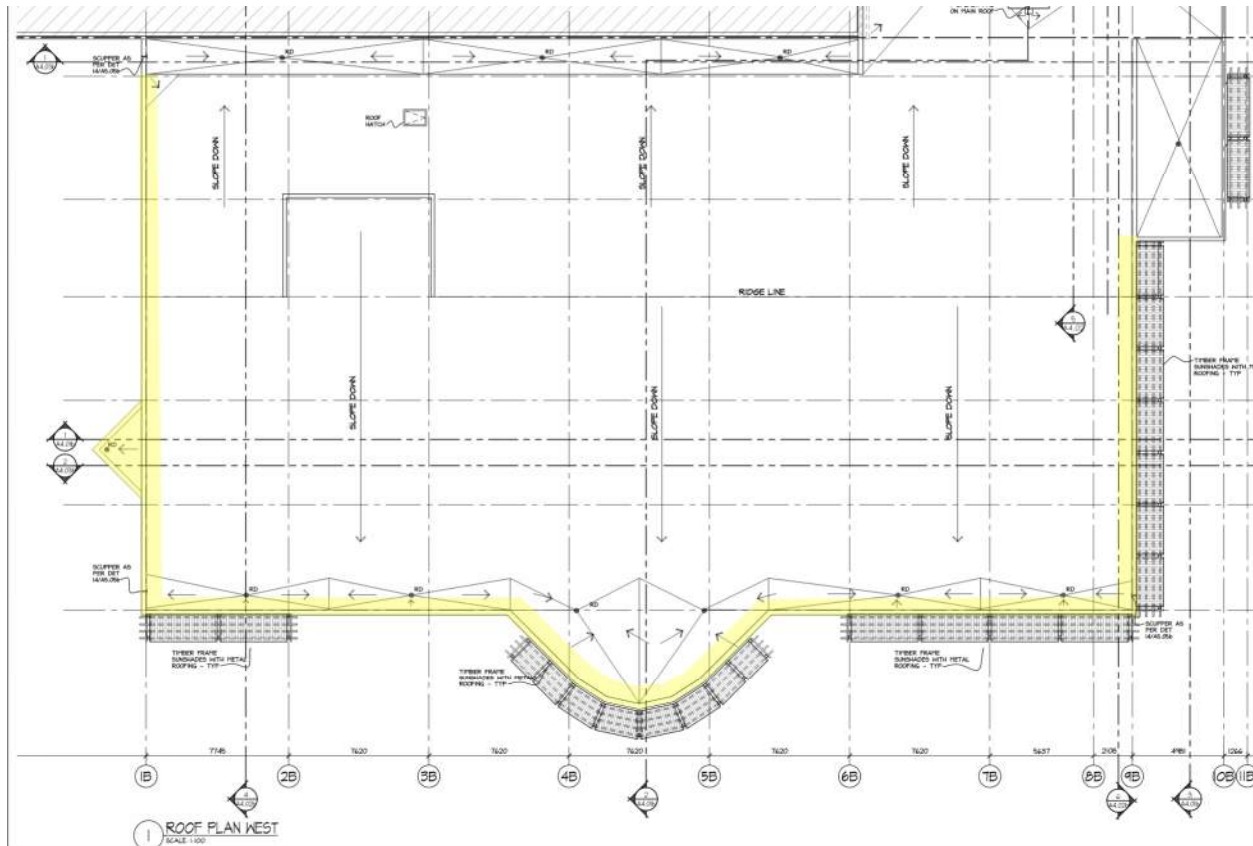
The condensing water draining into the operational space and over interior or exterior finishes, may be a nuisance and unsightly but given the pool finishes, other than possible staining, they can handle the moisture. The accumulation of moisture in the roof parapet assembly is causing damage, loss of support for roofing and likely reduction in thermal performance and are not acceptable in such a relatively new building. Painted structural and galvanized building components are moisture tolerant but the base steel we observed in the roof parapet are heavily corroded. Our recommendation would be to rebuild the roof parapet and improve the air barrier as the original drawings intended. The repair would include the following:

1. Remove all cap flashings, sheathing, blocking and insulation to allow review and assessment of remaining steel framing and structural components.
2. Replace the wet and degraded gypsum sheathing that extends below the roof level adjacent to rigid insulation. We anticipate some of the roofing assembly insulation has become wet and expect that removal of two feet of the gypsum will be required (with staggering of insulation panels) including the roof coverboard and roof membrane.
3. Install spray foam fill into the base of steel framed cavity wall to fully seal and insulate the space between the roof deck and IMP back panel.
4. Depending on results of further investigation and condition of the existing roof insulation, replace the roof assembly including installation of a new gypsum board on the fluted metal deck to support a new air and vapour barrier with installation of a new roof assembly.

These recommendations remove damaged building components, reinstate appropriate support function, performance and durability expected of a modern building.

Recommendation #1	Roofs	Further investigation	Whole building air testing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If quantitative confirmation is desired.
Recommendation #2	Roofs	Further Investigation	Exploratory removals to assess the extent of repairs by area and components
Recommendation for Repairs	Roof Parapet and Roof Assembly	Comprehensive repair	Extensive repairs of the roof parapet structure and roof assembly is necessary to resolve moisture issues and reinstate support and enclosure function.

The minimum area of repair until further investigation is as follows:



Conclusion

The high interior humidity conditions of a pool and the cold winter exterior conditions require critical attention to air barrier continuity and thermal bridging to prevent condensation from occurring. Extensive condensation within the roof parapet assembly is occurring resulting in deterioration of components due to the lack of air barrier continuity at the building perimeter within the roof parapet assembly. The resulting condensation has caused extensive damage to the roof parapets requiring repairs to provide the necessary function, support, performance and durability required of the facility.

Prior to implementing repairs and providing budgets, further investigation should be conducted to evaluate the extent of the roofing damage and wet insulation requiring replacement including reviewing the mechanical system operation and extent of the thermal bridging causing condensation at other identified locations.

We remain available to discuss our report. Do not hesitate to reach out if you have any questions.

Yours truly,
Evoke Buildings Engineering Inc.



Al Martin, RRO
Senior Consultant

Permit to Practice # 1000299



2023-03-31

David Fookes, P. Eng
Principal, Building Envelope Specialist



Committee Report

Date of Report: April 26, 2023
Date & Type of Meeting: May 4, 2023, Creston Valley Services Committee
Author: Mark Crowe, Park Planner
Subject: TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
File: 7015-CLRP
Electoral Area/Municipality Creston, Electoral A, B, C

SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is for the Creston Valley Services Committee (CVSC) to receive the final Ktunaxa RDCK Traditional Use Study (TUS) Summary Report dated April 2023.

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS

The TUS Summary Report is attached for consideration by CVSC. RDCK Park Staff request that CVSSC receives the report. The goals of the TUS are identified on Page 6 of the report:

For this TUS summary report, the focus will be to provide a reasonable review of Ktunaxa knowledge and use and the potential for impacts from the establishment of the proposed RDCK regional parks. We will hope to provide recommendations for management of the proposed parks, and highlight opportunities for collaborative management and stewardship of the parks. Our review includes a review of existing TUS documents from past projects, documentation of the project sites and adjacent areas from a Ktunaxa perspective, and identification of key Ktunaxa places, practices, and species or resources that may be influenced, including impacts and opportunities, by recreational development in the five proposed areas.

It should be noted that should the RDCK proceed with the development of any of the proposed parks further engagement is required with Yaqaan Nukiy and Ktunaxa Nation Council (KNC) Archaeology Staff.

SECTION 3: DETAILED ANALYSIS

3.1 Financial Considerations – Cost and Resource Allocations:

Included in Financial Plan: Yes No **Financial Plan Amendment:** Yes No
Debt Bylaw Required: Yes No **Public/Gov't Approvals Required:** Yes No

The report was completed on budget.

3.2 Legislative Considerations (Applicable Policies and/or Bylaws):

The Recreation Masterplan identifies the need to meet with the Lower Kootenay Band to discuss potential opportunities and seek opportunities of common interest.

3.3 Environmental Considerations

Regional Parks must consider ecological integrity and cultural continuity first and foremost when making park development considerations.

3.4 Social Considerations:

Regional Parks must consider meeting the needs of a growing number of people with a range of abilities and interests.

3.5 Economic Considerations:

Regional Park development can contribute to the local economy through job creation, tourism, commercial businesses and increases in real estate value.

3.6 Communication Considerations:

Further communication will be required between Yaqaan Nukiy and KNC staff.

3.7 Staffing/Departmental Workplace Considerations:

Staffing and workplan considerations will need to be considered in order to pursue new parks in collaboration with Yaqaan Nukiy and KNC staff. Resources will be required to engage the public in park planning and management planning should the need arise.

3.8 Board Strategic Plan/Priorities Considerations:

The RDCK 2019-2023 Strategic Plan identifies the following strategies and the desired results:

- Seek opportunities for partnership with local communities by moving towards reconciliation with First Nation through respectful interactions and exploring partnership.
- Work with societies and organization to operate and maintain recreation assets and explore diverse funding opportunities.

SECTION 4: OPTIONS & PROS / CONS

Pros

- The TUS is in alignment with RDCK Strategic Priorities, Recreation Masterplan, and the Kootenay Lake Shoreline Guidance Document.
- Should the RDCK proceed with the development of any of these parks we have a path forward for further engagement and additional studies that are required.

Cons

- At this time the RDCK does not have a specified fund for capacity building projects with Indigenous communities and organizations.
- There is currently no budget specified for regional park acquisition.

SECTION 5: RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Ktunaxa RDCK Traditional Use Study (TUS) Summary Report dated April 2023 be received by the Board.

That the Board commits to further engagement with Yaqan Nukiy and Ktunaxa Nation Council Archaeology Staff prior to proceeding with the development of any proposed parks identified in the Ktunaxa RDCK Traditional Use Study (TUS) Summary Report dated April 2023.

Respectfully submitted,




Mark Crowe
Regional Park Planner

CONCURRENCE

Stuart Horn, CAO 

Joe Chirico, General Manager of Community Services 

Marty Bensen, Regional Manager – Recreation and Client Services 

Craig Stanley, Regional Manager - Operations and Asset Manager 

Cary Gaynor, Regional Parks Manager 

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment A – Ktunaxa RDCK Traditional Use Study (TUS) Summary Report dated April 2023



MT. RYKERT, "BLUEPRINT FOR THE STURGEON NOSE CANOE" - ROBIN LOUIE. PHOTO: SAMMY KENT

KTUNAXA RDCK TUS SUMMARY REPORT (APRIL 2023)

FOR REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY'S (RDCK), FIVE PROPOSED REGIONAL PARKS NEAR
CRESTON, BC



reciprocity.

KTUNAXA RDCK TUS SUMMARY REPORT (April 2023) For Regional District of Central Kootenay's (RDCK), Five Proposed Regional Parks near Creston, BC

April 13, 2023

Prepared and authored by:

Sammy Kent (BSc, A.Ag) with staff from Reciprocity Research Inc., with the Ktunaxa Nation Council.

On behalf of:

Ktunaxa Nation Council (KNC) & Yaqan Nuʔkiy (Lower Kootenay Band)

Submitted to:

Caitlin Phillips & Jaime Vienneau
Lands and Resources Sector, Ktunaxa Nation Council

Acknowledgements:

This report is dedicated to the memory of Robert Louie Sr. whose contributions we have relied on for this report. Thanks, and acknowledgements go to Ktunaxa Citizens, Elders, knowledge holders, land users and staff who contributed including Robert Williams, Alfred Joseph, Robin Louie, Jesse Thomas, Cisco Luke-Jimmy, Lance Thomas, Jared Cayenne, Jayden Francis, Curtis Wullum, Caitlin Phillips, Jaime Vienneau, & Sebastien Martinez. And those who have contributed through past work: Wayne Louie, Isabel Louie, Annie Capillo, Chris Luke Sr, Chad Luke, Pete Williams, and Robert Louie. This report could not have been completed without their support and expert knowledge. Additional support was provided by staff at Reciprocity Research Inc.

Disclaimer:

The information contained in this report is based on research conducted by KNC with Reciprocity Research Inc. It reflects the understanding of the lead authors and is not intended to be a complete depiction of the dynamic and living system of use and knowledge maintained by Ktunaxa Nation citizens. It may be updated, refined, or changed as new information becomes available. All mapped information is based on field visits and interviews with Ktunaxa Nation Knowledge Holders conducted within constraints of time, budget and scope. Base map data originate from the National Topographic System and Natural Resources Canada. The information contained herein should not be construed as to define, limit, or otherwise constrain the Aboriginal rights of the Ktunaxa Nation or any other First Nations or Aboriginal peoples.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 GOALS OF THIS REPORT	5
1.2 PROPOSED PROJECT	6
2. METHODS	9
2.1 DESKTOP REVIEW	9
2.2 SITE SELECTION & NAMES	10
2.3 ᐱAMAKᐱIS KTUNAXA SITE VISITS	10
2.4 LIMITATIONS OF FIELD SURVEY RESULTS AND STUDY FINDINGS	11
3. RESULTS	12
3.1 ᐱA·KNUSTI TRAINING WORKSHOPS	12
3.2 SITE VISITS & TUS REVIEW	12
3.2.1 KYANUKXU ᐱA·KINMITUK (GOAT RIVER SOUTH)	13
3.2.2 KAYAQANISKUWAL (WEST CRESTON FERRY LANDING)	16
3.2.3 ᐱSANCA (MARTELL BEACH)	19
3.2.4 KWATAQᐱNUK (CRAWFORD CREEK REGIONAL PARK)	23
3.2.5 SINA ᐱAKNUXUᐱNUK (POWERLINE BEACH - TECK METALS LTD)	27
4. CHANGES, IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	31
4.1 4.1 General Changes and Impacts	31
4.2 4.2 General Concerns & Recommendations	32
4.3 4.3 Site-Specific Findings and Recommendations	33
5. REFERENCES	37
APPENDIX A: DOCUMENTATION OF INFORMED CONSENT	38
APPENDIX B: SURVEY123 FIELD FORM	39
APPENDIX C: FIELD SAFETY FORM	42

1. INTRODUCTION

Yaqan Nuʔkiy (Lower Kootenay Band - LKB) and Ktunaxa Nation Council (KNC) have been approached by the Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) to produce a TUS report and guiding recommendations on the proposed establishment of five regional parks on the South Arm of Kootenay Lake and near to Creston, BC. Reciprocity Research Inc. (Reciprocity) was contracted to support on the review and documentation of a Ktunaxa-led review of the five proposed RDCK Regional Park sites (the Project) - Reciprocity is providing this Traditional Use Study (TUS) Summary Report on behalf of Yaqan Nuʔkiy, and the Ktunaxa Nation Council. The report provides a summary of key concerns and findings from the work including recommendations for each of the five proposed parks: Goat River South, West Creston Ferry Landing, Martell Beach, Crawford Creek, and Powerline Beach @ Walker's Landing (owned by Teck Metals Ltd). The field surveys took place from October 12-14th, 2022. There were 9 participants and included Ktunaxa Nation Council (KNC) staff, members, Ktunaxa elders and Knowledge Holders, environmental professionals, archaeologists, and anthropologists. The review was done to the best of our ability given the constraints of time, resources, and health limitations of Elders'. The concerns being raised below have been raised and informed by Ktunaxa Citizens and Yaqan Nuʔkiy and KNC Staff, the summary of concerns and recommendations is presented in a discreet list found in Section 4.

The focus of this TUS Summary Report is to identify Ktunaxa cultural values within the proposed park locations and in adjacent areas that could be reasonably impacted by increased public pressure. Field work for this Project included recording of current ecological conditions and brief place-based interviews with Ktunaxa knowledge holders at sites of ecological and cultural importance. Aerial and conventional video footage was collected during the site visits and included interviews with Ktunaxa citizens and staff who provided context for the proposed project. Through respectful and continued involvement of key Ktunaxa elders, knowledge holders and staff, this work may support ongoing negotiations and establishing mitigations between Yaqan Nuʔkiy, KNC and RDCK.

The field survey component of this work was led by KNC staff, Ktunaxa citizens, and staff of Reciprocity Research. The objective of the field survey was to look closely at the proposed park locations to identify concerns and Ktunaxa cultural and ecological interests at each proposed park location. We note that while the RDCK may view archaeology as an important value for study during their review of the proposed parks, Yaqan Nuʔkiy, KNC and Ktunaxa knowledge holders view archaeology as important both throughout the past, present, and into the future. The presence and persistence of culturally important sites from the past preserves the cultural integrity of the landscape and supports knowledge transfer and a sense of place for Ktunaxa Citizens now and into the future. Therefore, preservation of, and careful assessment of potential culturally important sites is

integral for a complete understanding of Ktunaxa traditional use and knowledge of the areas surrounding the proposed parks. Should RDCK proceed with the development of any of the proposed parks, it should engage Yaqan Nuʔkiy and KNC Archaeology staff to complete additional studies of the proposed *park impact zones*¹.

1.1 GOALS OF THIS REPORT

For this TUS summary report, the focus will be to provide a reasonable review of Ktunaxa knowledge and use and the potential for impacts from the establishment of the proposed RDCK regional parks. We will hope to provide recommendations for management of the proposed parks, and highlight opportunities for collaborative management and stewardship of the parks. Our review includes a review of existing TUS documents from past projects, documentation of the project sites and adjacent areas from a Ktunaxa perspective, and identification of key Ktunaxa places, practices, and species or resources that may be influenced, including impacts and opportunities, by recreational development in the five proposed areas.

As defined in the Scope of Work (SoW) provided to KNC on June 16, 2022, the objectives of Reciprocity Research in supporting this Traditional Use Study are as follows:

- Review existing documents including: findings of KNC TUS (maps, interviews, etc.), archival review completed by KNC Staff, and other research undertaken by KNC and consultants;
- Work with KNC GIS staff to adapt and update existing field methods and survey forms (including On-territory TUS interviews, TEK field surveys, and data management) (based on feedback from Call to Gather results);
- Support a ½ day in-class and ½ day on-territory training and field planning session with KNC staff, Ktunaxa community staff and Ktunaxa knowledge holders;
- Support up to 5 brief, in-person family focus groups with Yaqan Nuʔkiy families to review existing information and document cultural and ecological importance of the project areas;
- Support 1 day of field visits to key sites in the area of Creston and Crawford Bay;
- Write a non-confidential Ktunaxa TUS summary report on the results of the field study, potential impacts on Ktunaxa rights and interests, and recommended mitigations (this report).

¹ *Park Impact Zone*: encompasses an area of impact (ie. pressure of public presence) - this zone should include a reasonable study area that includes the proposed park itself and a 1 km buffer surrounding the park boundary.

- Filming and editing of a short (up to 5 minute) informative video of proposed park and the field surveys.

The primary goals of the October 2022 field survey were:

- for KNC staff and knowledge holders to visit the five proposed park locations presented by RDCK and to act as ‘eyes and ears’ to collect observations and recordings for the Ktunaxa Nation & members who were unable to visit the site, consent form for data collection provided below (Appendix A & B),
- to better understand the Project location, the realized impacts on the ground of the project, and to identify Ktunaxa values at risk;
- to support internal KNC capacity development for on-territory field data collection including use of Survey123 (Appendix B) for a PDF of the forms developed for this work, and field safety (Appendix C); and
- to facilitate identification of potential future Ktunaxa-led studies that may be needed or that may support future projects related to this work.

The five areas proposed by RDCK for regional parks²:

- Powerline Beach at Walkers Landing (owned by Teck Metals Inc.);
- Crawford Bay Regional Park;
- Goat River;
- Martell Beach; and
- West Creston Ferry Landing (WCFL).

1.2 PROPOSED PROJECT

The Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) is proposing the establishment or expansion of five regional parks in the area of Creston, BC and on the South Arm of Kootenay Lake, referred to here as the Project or the proposed park sites.

The Project is encompassed by ʔaʔpu ʔamakʔis (Wolverine’s land), a district within ʔamakʔis Ktunaxa. Within this district is kuqni or Kootenay Lake, Creston, BC and the surrounding areas known as the Kootenay Lake Valley, Yaqaan Nuʔkiy, or areas on “the Flats”, the historic floodplain of the Kootenay River and home of the Lower Kootenay (Ktunaxa from Yaqaan Nuʔkiy). This region is rich in archaeological potential, and deep cultural history, culturally important places and Ktunaxa names cover most of the valley. Many of the current and Ktunaxa interactions with Kootenay Lake have been previously documented as part of the Kootenay Cultural Conservation Values work and the development of the Kootenay Shoreline Guidance Document. The region includes important travel

² See Section 2.2 for Ktunaxa place names for each region that surrounds the proposed parks.

routes, placenames, cultural and spiritual sites, and habitat and subsistence areas for both culturally important and at-risk plant and animals species. By road the closest existing Ktunaxa community is Yaqan Nuʔkiy (Lower Kootenay Band).

The Project will result in additional disturbance and public pressure on rare lake and river front access areas through the Kootenay Lake and Creston valleys, Ktunaxa citizens have already been alienated from much of Kootenay Lake and access to the shoreline is increasingly difficult. The region holds significance for Ktunaxa as a central hub for Ktunaxa use, travel, habitation, subsistence and cultural and spiritual connection. Both valleys are also important corridors and habitat for culturally important (and threatened) wildlife including but not limited to Kławła (Grizzly bear), kitqañi (elk), niçnapku (moose), & naxni (caribou), Kokanee, (qustif) Rainbow trout, tuhuñ (Bull trout), wiyañ (Sturgeon), ʔaçuñam (Burbot), matif (Whitefish), and more. The valleys of Kootenay Lake and Creston also hold increasingly rare harvesting sites for culturally important plants (food & medicine), and minerals used for cultural art and ceremony.

The area includes steep and moderate slopes with a mix of open forest, densely-forested gullies and lower slopes draining to open grasslands, wetlands, estuary and forested riparian areas along the Kootenay River, Goat River, Crawford Creek, Kootenay Lake and other important habitat areas through the valleys. The Project area is ecologically diverse and provides regionally important vegetation, wildlife and habitat diversity. This TUS summary is intended to address information needs for Ktunaxa decision-makers, as well as those of the RDCK and will include a summary of findings from field-based surveys related to Ktunaxa values, use and interests, with consideration of key Ktunaxa values. The location of the proposed parks in relation to ʔamakʔis Ktunaxa, Kootenay Lake and the town of Creston is shown in Figure 1 below.

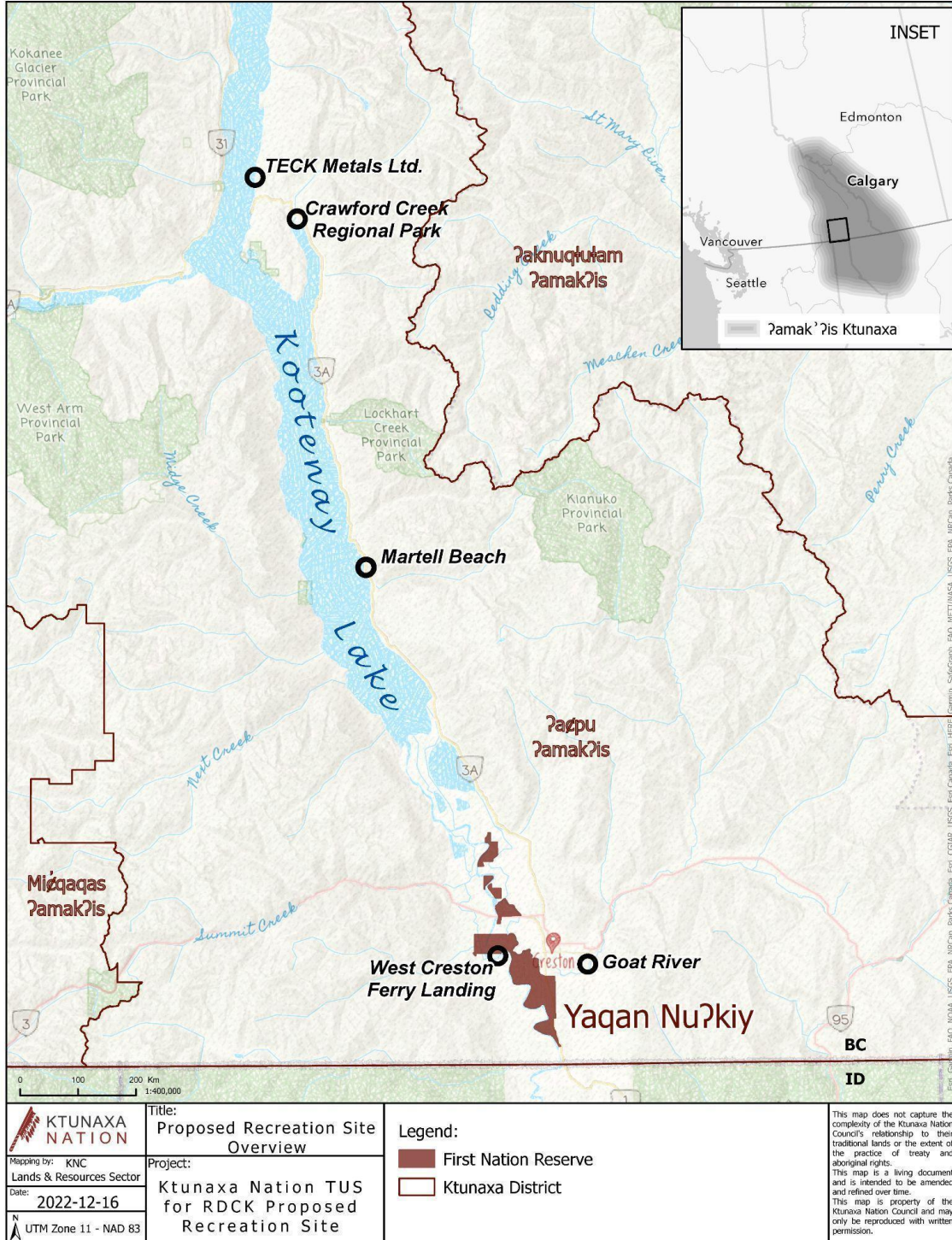


Figure 1. South Arm of Kootenay Lake & Creston, BC - Five proposed regional parks being reviewed with the Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK); all of the proposed parks occur within ?amak?is Ktunaxa. Yaqan Nu?kiy (Lower Kootenay Band) is the central Ktunaxa community connected to this part of the territory, known as ?a?pu ?amak?is (Wolverine's land) (Map by Sebastian Martinez, KNC).

2. METHODS

2.1 DESKTOP REVIEW

To guide the field site visits at the proposed parks, Reciprocity Research conducted a desktop review of RDCK project information, existing ecological information, topographic maps, maps of forestry road networks, google earth satellite images, and Ktunaxa use and occupancy mapping. The Kootenay Lake Shoreline Guidance Document (KLP, 2020), was relied on for determining past research on Ktunaxa use and concerns on Kootenay Lake. Table 1, below is the ranking guide used in the relevant results sections below. Using this information, a basemap was developed and integrated with Google Earth and the ArcGIS Online Suite of tools for use in the field. Previous projects completed in the region were reviewed to provide ecological and cultural context, primary data collected from previous studies was reviewed for context to this project. While some important and relevant information was pulled from past studies, it is important to note that this is not a complete documentation of all Ktunaxa use (see more in limitations below, section 2.4).

Table 1: Summary of the key considerations, relative risk rank, and associated map colour for interpretation in this guidance document.

Consideration	Rank	Map Colour
Aquatic Habitat Index	Very Low	Grey
	Low	Blue
	Moderate	Yellow
	High	Orange
	Very High	Red
Ktunaxa Cultural Values	Standard Engagement	Grey
	Enhanced Engagement	Purple
		Brown
Archeological Potential	N/A	Yellow
		Orange
		Red

Table 1. The above table is taken from the Kootenay Lake Partnership's Shoreline Guidance Document (2020). This table was used alongside the virtual map to determine the potential impacts of park development on Ktunaxa rights and interest.

2.2 SITE SELECTION & NAMES

Planning for the site visits was discussed in a series of meetings with Ktunaxa elders, staff and knowledge holders through the fall of 2022, a presentation to the Elders Lands Advisory Working Group in early October, a community Call To Gather meeting was held in mid-October, and a presentation to Chief and Council was made in Late October. Through these discussions, a number of priority concerns related to Ktunaxa stewardship were identified including:

- Importance of valleys, movement corridors for wildlife (eg. Grizzly bear), and waterways including kokanee, sturgeon, & bull trout.
- Impacts to culturally important plants and rare habitat features;
- Sensitive ecosystems including rare aquatic shoreline habitat on Kootenay lake and in Creston.
- Culturally important areas including areas with high archaeological potential;
- Cultural use, hunting areas and trails; and
- Importance of Kootenay lake, and Creston Valleys to past, current and future Ktunaxa use.

Through a review of archival transcriptions of interviews with Ktunaxa knowledge holders, and a review of the Ktunaxa placenames database, Ktunaxa names were determined for the cultural regions surrounding each of the proposed park sites. Ktunaxa knowledge is living and growing, the following names are not intended to be permanent names for the parks but refer to the region around each proposed park and may change through further research and engagement with Ktunaxa knowledge holders.

- Kyanukxu ʔa·kinmituk (Goat River South)
- Kayaqaniskuwal (West Creston Ferry Landing)
- ʔsanca (Martell Beach)
- Kwataqʔnuk (Crawford Creek Regional Park)
- Sina ʔaknuxuʔnuk (Powerline Beach - Teck Metals Ltd)

2.3 ʔAMAKʔIS KTUNAXA SITE VISITS

Based on information provided through the planning meetings, a field-based review of the proposed park sites was determined to be necessary and selected for a staff and knowledge holder field visit. Prior to the field survey, an initial full-day of office-based map review was complete with Ktunaxa knowledge holders. Following this planning session, a training session was held with the field crew on October 12, 2022, the session was focussed on giving KNC staff the tools to complete on-territory interviews and data collection. The field visits included Ktunaxa Knowledge Holders, KNC staff, and Reciprocity staff and took place on October 13th & 14th, 2022. Once the field crew was on the ground, with highly experienced Ktunaxa land users and KNC staff, it

became evident there were some areas of high priority that may need special consideration and negotiation with RDCK (recommendations are found in Section 4). On-territory video interviews were completed with Ktunaxa Knowledge Holders to produce an informative video that has been shared with KNC staff and Ktunaxa Citizens.

The field crew was able to survey a portion of each of the proposed park sites, unfortunately, due to the scale of each site the surveys were restricted to easily accessible areas. Prior to development of the parks KNC and Yaqaan Nu?kiy should be engaged to support additional archaeological and ecological studies specific to construction impacts.

2.4 LIMITATIONS OF FIELD SURVEY RESULTS AND STUDY FINDINGS

- A living and breathing document: Traditional Knowledge is always growing and changing, this document and related RDCK park management should allow for flexibility and accommodation of potential future report amendments. The findings and recommendations herein should be considered as draft until final approval from KNC and Yaqaan Nu?kiy leadership.
- Due to Covid-19, timing in relation to other projects, and personal commitments for Ktunaxa knowledge holders, some key knowledge holders were unavailable for this work. Work is ongoing to conduct additional interviews, at which time amendments or revisions may be made to this report.
- Due to time and budget constraints, the field crew was not able to thoroughly survey the entirety of the proposed parks, the findings of this report should not be interpreted as final or all encompassing. This report should be used to help guide future negotiations and co-management planning arrangements between RDCK, KNC, and Yaqaan Nu?kiy.
- Because of the uncertainty of archaeological findings within the proposed park areas, RDCK should continue to work with KNC and Yaqaan Nu?kiy to conduct follow-up archaeology assessments for specific construction activities, and a more thorough surficial materials survey for proposed park sites that are selected for designation as a Regional Park.

3. RESULTS

3.1 ʔA·KNUSTI TRAINING WORKSHOPS

On October 12, 2022 a land-based training workshop was held with KNC ʔa·knusti staff and knowledge holders who would be attending the following field site visits. A presentation was made of the Project area with visual map aids outlining all five proposed park locations. Training in the workshop included safety information, risk awareness, on-territory TUS interview methods, and data collection using ESRI's Survey123 software on phone/tablet devices. Workshop participants all tested the forms used for data collection and conducted mock on-territory interviews with other participants to test the method and to become comfortable with the recording technology. Participants also provided consent for audio and video documentation for the entirety of the class and following field visits (October 12-14, 2022)

3.2 SITE VISITS & TUS REVIEW

Results of both individual visits to the proposed park locations, and the related review of previously recorded TUS data are provided in the following five subsections, each proposed park is identified with mapped data, photos, and a summary of TUS findings.

The proposed parks were visited on the following schedule:

- October 12, 2022: Goat River South
- October 13, 2022: Powerline Beach, Crawford Creek, Martell Beach
- October 14, 2022: West Creston Ferry Landing

Not captured by the individual TUS research of the proposed parks is the context of Kootenay Lake, Creston, and the region's connection to Ktunaxa Culture and history of use. The landforms surrounding Kootenay Lake tell stories that connect Ktunaxa citizens to important places, stories, and environmental features that have supported Ktunaxa since time immemorial. From the Ktunaxa creation story is the creature naq̓muqcin, who on travelling through ʔamakʔis Ktunaxa created the lakes, rivers, and mountains.

The region hosts a diversity of Ktunaxa use sites that have only been partially documented through limited TUS reports and the work related to the Kootenay Shoreline Guidance Document. Documented use includes: important place names, petroglyphs, village sites, harvesting sites for culturally important minerals, ancient fishing sites, subsistence harvesting areas (fish, eggs, roots, bulbs, mountain goat, deer, berries, mushrooms), campsites, and travel routes both on land and by water. It is important to note current uses are already impacted by development on Kootenay lake, loss of use include wild rice, abundant kokanee, and shoreline accessibility.

3.2.1 KYANUKXU ʔA·KINMITUK (GOAT RIVER SOUTH)

General site description:

The Goat River is a publicly accessible recreation site that includes a gravel pit, dyke, and river access 3 km up Goat River South Road. The recreation area is approximately 21 hectares, provides 600m of water frontage, and is currently owned by BC Transportation and Financing Authority. A gravel road provides access to the area past a gate with private property on either side, and old roads provide vehicle parking and foot access to the dyke and river foreshore. There are numerous trails including old road beds. Past gravel mining has disturbed the area and shallow pits and material stockpiles remain, while the low lying gravel pit floods seasonally. Vegetation is patchy with regenerating areas of shrubs, deciduous trees, and black cottonwood, however there are known nesting sites and habitat for screech owl. The Goat River beach has limited potential and the river point bars with cobble rock, though potential remains for day use sites with picnic areas, a small trail system, a gate, signage and toilets.

Summary of TUS Values within 5km:

The Goat River and the surrounding habitat (Figure 3 below) holds both ecological and cultural value for Ktunaxa Citizens, sensitive and rare riparian and aquatic habitat (including for at-risk Kokanee salmon), mature stands of cottonwood and cedar, and harvesting areas for culturally important plants. Ktunaxa knowledge holders expressed a desire to reconnect with this land and this place as they have not had access to this important area of their territory that holds important cultural ecological features. Within 2km exist important habitation sites, including the homes of Ktunaxa Citizens, as well, documented subsistence and habitat features, archaeological sites, and an old Ktunaxa village site. Within 5km Ktunaxa Citizens have reported 7 cultural sites, 17 environmental features, 10 habitation sites, 46 subsistence sites, and 3 transportation routes.

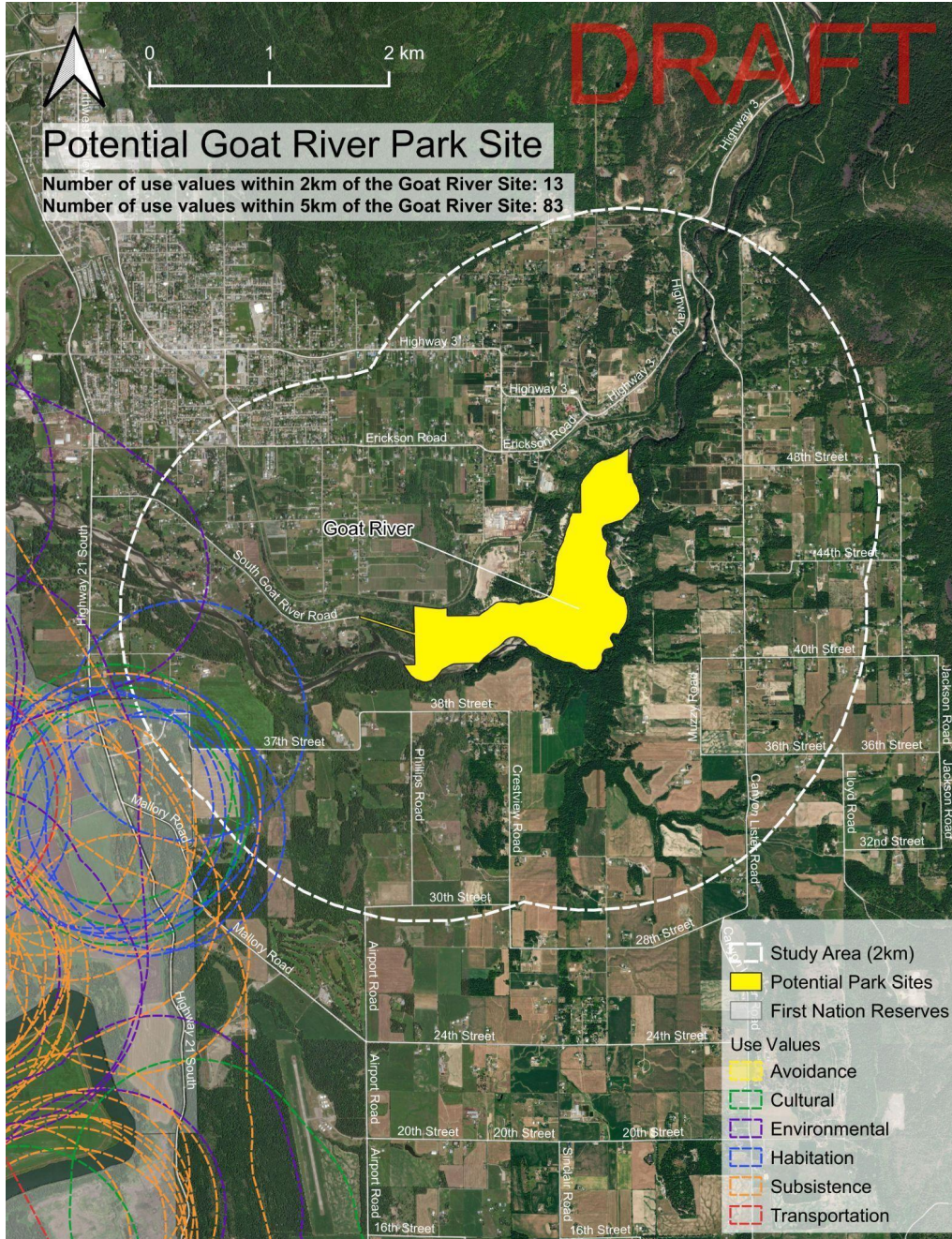


Figure 3. Goat River South, Proposed Park: Downstream of the Goat River Dam (built c.1930), this proposed park is adjacent to private lands and is currently held by the BC Ministry of Transportation. Yaqan Nuʔkiy and KNC hope to manage this proposed park collaboratively with RDCK to promote Ktunaxa use in the area. Reciprocity Research Visited this site with Yaqan Nuʔkiy and Ktunaxa knowledge holders on October 12, 2022.

Site-specific observations and summary of data collection:

Field surveys of the Goat River South proposed park took place on October 12, 2022. Ktunaxa knowledge holders and KNC staff were excited to visit this area as it is near high-value and culturally important mapped places but has been largely inaccessible for generations due to land privatization. The field team raised concerns regarding cumulative impacts to many ecological and cultural values in this area, including dwindling kokanee populations, legacy impacts from the Goat River Dam, and the importance of protecting wild spaces such as this as wildlife refuge and movement corridors. Increased public pressure will have impacts on ecosystem connectivity and Ktunaxa sense of place when practising rights. Mitigations for these impacts may come in supporting Yaqaan Nu?kiy in reconnecting Ktunaxa citizens with this place, and may include development of co-management strategies for Kokanee populations, harvest, management, and teaching spaces for culturally important plants and trees, and educational trails, events, and spaces for sharing traditional knowledge.

Habitat:

Habitat features included mature culturally important trees, including old standing wildlife trees, and living Kanuᓄmaquᓄaqpi?k (Cottonwood, *Populus sp.*), and ᓄiᓄnaᓄ (Western redcedar, *Thuja plicata*). Browse, antler rub sites, refuge and winter bedding areas were found for kiᓄᓄaᓄᓄi (elk), niᓄnapku (moose), and ᓄupqa (deer), as well sina (beaver) forage and nesting signs were present.

That's what they call them, natural cellars, ...I know that along here right down to the lake, Kootenay Lake, they utilized the cottonwood. You see how thick it is? They would line that up and store their food in it. Winter supply in those areas. That's how smart our people were.

Y04, Individual Interview, April 20, 2016

Observations include:

- Knowledge Holders identified this area as important to biological diversity, Ktunaxa stewardship and to the practice of Ktunaxa culture and rights.
- Ktunaxa Knowledge Holders observed a number of trails used by ungulates, including elk, moose, and predators to travel through the region away from people.

3.2.2 KAYAQANISKUWAL (WEST CRESTON FERRY LANDING)

General Site Description:

The West Creston Ferry Landing (WCFL) is used informally for access to the Kootenay River, and is located 5.3km west of Creston at the end of Kootenay River Road. Owned and managed by the Creston Dyking District (CDD, the area is approximately 2.4 hectares and offers 250m of water frontage. A gravel road leads to the foreshore, concrete boat ramp and picnic area, all of which can be accessed by vehicle and foot. The beach is a combination of sandy beach and rocky shoreline, and vegetation consists of regenerating shrubs and deciduous trees. Previously a provincial cable ferry site, the area was cleaned up with gravel and picnic tables added by the CV Trails Society, and has since been informally used as a park and for water access. The CDD has not given approval for work to be undertaken, and future work has been tabled until land tenure is sorted out. CDD is interested in a land tenure agreement with the RDCK if the site is developed as a regional park.

The complex legacy of land privatization, development, infrastructure, and boundary establishment with the United States of America have resulted in a fractured history of impact, loss, and displacement for Ktunaxa.

...everytime I mention the Lower Kootenays, it wasn't only the Creston area, it was Creston and Bonner's Ferry. We were one Lower Kootenays before they put the 49th parallel in. They got caught across the line, we were up here. So we were one tribe, the Lower Kootenays. I always include Bonner's Ferry, because we were one. And then when they put that line in, some of us got caught down there.

Y01, Individual Interview, August 19, 2016

The impacts of colonial history are still present today where members describe the immense changes to the lands around Creston and the Kootenay River Flats. These changes include: the use of a Ktunaxa canoe launching and safe crossing point on the Kootenay River, eventually becoming the West Creston Ferry Landing; dyking of the Kootenay River leading to an elimination of flooding on the flats, and a decrease in the habitat and species composition resulting in declines or losses of subsistence species such as kokanee, sturgeon, ducks, and wild rice.

When I was a kid, there was two times a year you could literally sit out here on the flats and watch the sky turn black with ducks, that's why we use nets to catch them, we can't do that anymore.

Robin Louie, On-Territory Interview, October 14, 2022

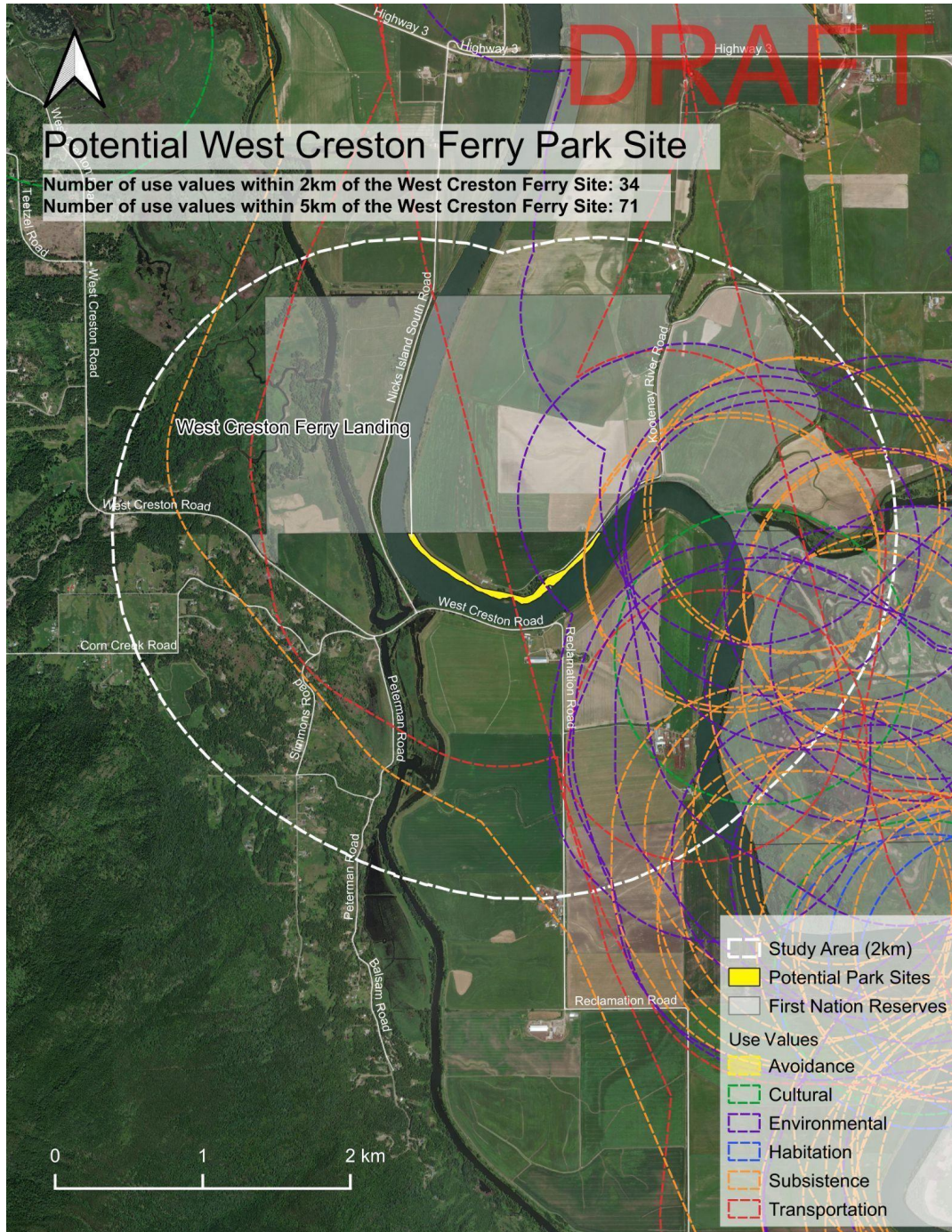


Figure 4. Kayaqaniskuwal - West Creston Ferry Landing (Proposed Park Site): This historic ferry crossing location was historically the main road crossing for the crow's nest highway. Prior to European settlement and the advent of major vehicle transportation routes, this crossing was an area of safe flow and current that was a manageable crossing by canoe or raft for Ktunaxa citizens. This site was visited by the KNC Field Crew with Reciprocity Research on October 14th, 2022.

Summary of TUS Values within 5km:

Kayaqaniskuwal (WCFL) (Figure 4, above) is an area of layered historical and modern use, this location holds significant historical cultural value for Ktunaxa citizens, and the surrounding ecosystem provides a vital movement corridor and refuge area for sensitive and at-risk species (including grizzly bears and various species of migratory birds). Due to the history of dyking and industrial use, Ktunaxa citizens have lost the ability to practice their rights in this location, the impacts have resulted in permanent changes to local species composition and habitat type. Within 2km are reported subsistence and habitat features, cultural use areas, and an important water transportation route. Within 5km Ktunaxa Citizens have reported 6 cultural sites, 15 environmental features, 10 habitation sites, 37 subsistence sites, and 3 transportation routes.

Site-specific observations and summary of data collection:

Field surveys at Kayaqaniskuwal, the WCFL proposed park, took place on October 14, 2022. Ktunaxa knowledge holders and KNC staff were excited to visit this area as it is a historic culturally important place, once used for crossing the Kootenay River in traditional Ktunaxa sturgeon-nosed canoes. Participants were dismayed by the current condition of the site, there was a lot of littering and pollution at this site from parties and the public boat launch. It was also apparent that very large bonfire type fires were regular as the fire ring was over-flowing with ash and burn materials (Figure 5 below). The field team raised concerns regarding impacts to ecological and cultural values in this area, including dwindling kokanee & sturgeon populations and the importance of protecting movement corridors for at-risk species like Grizzly bears. Increased public pressure will have impacts on ecosystem connectivity and Ktunaxa sense of place when practising rights. Mitigations for these impacts may come in supporting the reconnection of Ktunaxa citizens with this place.

Habitat:

Habitat features included mature culturally important trees, including old standing wildlife trees, and living Kanuṣmaṣaṣpiṣk (Cottonwood, *Populus sp.*), and other culturally important plants (eg. snowberry and poplar).

Observations include:

- Knowledge Holders identified this area as important to biological diversity, Ktunaxa stewardship and to the practice of Ktunaxa culture and rights.
- Swallows and woodpeckers were observed on nearby trees
- Ktunaxa Knowledge Holders observed a number of culturally important plants, including snowberry, rosehips, poplar, and cottonwood.
- Invasive species were identified (ie. Tansy)



Figure 5. Fire ring and park infrastructure at the West Creston Ferry Landing site. Lack of maintenance at the site evident as garbage, and ash build-up in the fire ring becoming a problem.

3.2.3 ?SANCA (MARTELL BEACH)

Martell Beach, also known as Sanca Beach, is a public access beach located 2.2km north of Sanca Creek on Highway 3A. It is currently owned by the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI) as a portion of the highway right of way. The beach is approximately 2.25 hectares and provides approximately 400m of sandy and rocky water frontage. Gravel roads lead to the foreshore and parking areas, which can be accessed by both vehicle and foot. Martell/Sanca Beach is a popular location on the South Arm for both vehicle and boat access to the foreshore. There is existing access to the lake and uplands, and potential for tables, toilets, and viewpoints. MOTI and the Trails Society are pursuing development of a boat launch at this beach.

Kootenay Lake Shoreline Inventory Map Results:

- Archaeological Potential: Yellow (Moderate)
- Ktunaxa Cultural Values - Enhanced Engagement Required
- Aquatic Habitat Index: Very High
- Other Habitat features include Riparian Habitat and Sparse Emergent Vegetation

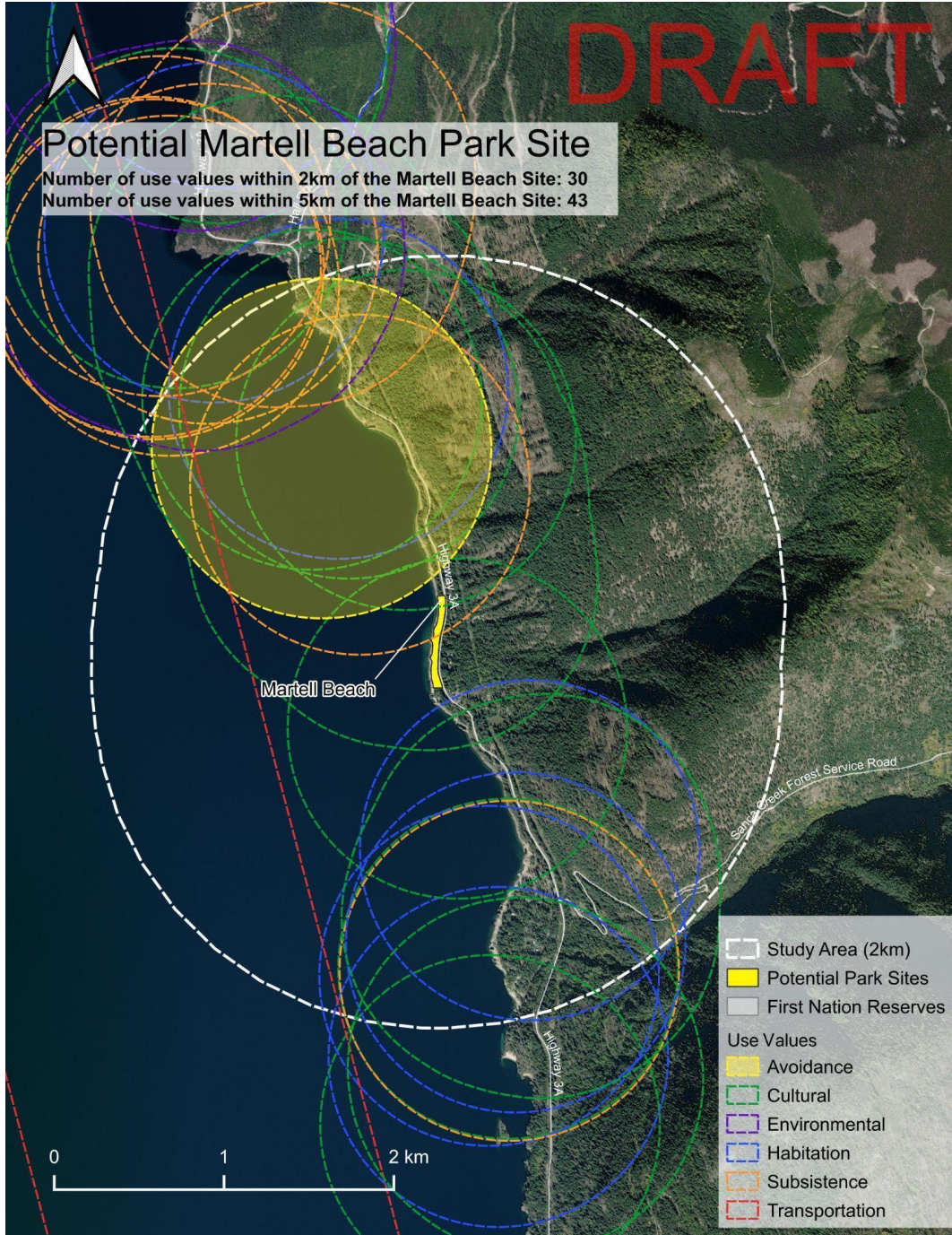


Figure 6. ʔsanca (Martell Beach, Existing Temporary Park Infrastructure): The existing park development here has been undertaken without the support of Yaqaṇ Nuʔkiy and KNC. Ktunaxa knowledge holders provided direction that this area should not be used as a park and should be protected as a lakeside movement corridor for wildlife (including Grizzly bears).

Summary of TUS Values within 5km:

The ʔsanca (Martell Beach), (Figure 6 above) proposed park is an area of intensive Ktunaxa use this location holds significant historical cultural value for Ktunaxa citizens, and the surrounding ecosystem provides a vital movement corridor and refuge area for sensitive and at-risk species (including grizzly bears and various species of fish). Ktunaxa citizens have reported cultural features including nearby pictographs, camping areas, trails, story and teaching places connected to the Ktunaxa creation story, and a historic battle location. Some impacts to use include restricted access to the best fishing spots. Viewpoints from Martell Beach include a view to landmark feature that represents k#aw#a (Grizzly bear), and it is believe this area holds a special connection and importance for Grizzly bear movement. Within 2km are reported subsistence, habitation, and cultural use areas, environmental features, and an important water route. Within 5km Ktunaxa Citizens have reported 14 cultural sites, 3 environmental features, 8 habitation sites, 11 subsistence sites, an important water route and two avoidance areas where Ktunaxa use has been impacted.

I was there and I got some arrowheads and we got war clubs, we got a lot going back to the great fight. That's the Sanca Creek and that's the road here... according to my grandmother, Sanca Creek goes into Kootenay Lake and that's where Star Blanket got ambushed.

Y14, Individual Interview, April 20, 2016

The history of active use, and layers of cultural complexity that include battles, artefacts, placenames, and passing on of stories and knowledge related to this place connects the cultural significance to the ecological importance.

*We'll accept the peace, you know, the peace and we will, no promises but we will end the fight there and we will accept the name *Sanca.*

Y14, Individual Interview, April 20, 2016

*The name Sanca came from a Ktunaxa word - ʔsanca - that was anglicised by Father De Smet to acknowledge the end of the bloodshed at Sanca. The term is loosely translated to bad, bad deed, or bad person (Y14, 2016).

The cultural significance of ʔsanca (Martell Beach) is reinforced by the proximity and occurrence of other Ktunaxa place names that connect the cultural landscape. This places and the cultural history and knowledge tied to these places is sacred and confidential. These places near Martell beach include generally:

- Island at ʔsanka (Sanca Creek) - "spear sticking out"
- ʔanaq#muqcin – place where naq#muqcin made whirlpools and was last seen.
- ʔakʔok#i – antler creek
- Quskanuk – "where the lake comes to the edge" – Fish spawning habitat
- ʔawiçkunuk – area by the glass house near Boswell, sacred area with pictographs and a registered archaeological site.

Site-specific observations and summary of data collection:

This place [Martell Beach]... not a lot of people know, so the locals actually come here instead of going to other busy beaches... I could see if the other locals who use it like I do would get kind of upset if it got too overpopulated, cause we don't have many of those [accessible beaches like Martell Beach] anymore on this lake.

Cisco Luke-Jimmy, On-territory Interview, October 13, 2022

Field surveys with Elders, knowledge holders, and staff at the Martell Beach proposed park, took place on October 13, 2022. The Ktunaxa field crew connected with this area right upon arrival and were all drawn in different directions. The participants were able to get a good sense of the site, the current impacts, and the risk of increased pressure. As a culturally important place, participants were not pleased with the recent changes and relocation of boulders to create a boat ramp. As much of the recreational infrastructure at this site was temporary, participants believed this site would be a good option for reducing amenities for the public and controlling the amount of visitors. The field team raised concerns regarding impacts to cultural and ecological values in this area, highlighting in particular the importance of protecting movement corridors for at-risk species like Grizzly bears and protecting spaces for cultural connection and peaceful enjoyment. Increased public pressure will have impacts on ecosystem connectivity and Ktunaxa sense of place when practising rights. Mitigations for these impacts may come in supporting the reconnection of Ktunaxa citizens with this place.

Habitat:

Habitat features included mature culturally important trees, and other culturally important plants (eg. snowberry and rosehips). Knowledge holders also shared the importance of the area for fishing and described important fish waterways along the shoreline through this area.

Observations include:

- Knowledge Holders identified this area as important to biological diversity, Ktunaxa stewardship and to the practice of Ktunaxa culture and rights.
- Grizzly bear tracks and scat were observed throughout the beach area.
- Ktunaxa Knowledge Holders observed a number of culturally important plants, including snowberry, and rosehips).

3.2.4 KWATAQNUK (CRAWFORD CREEK REGIONAL PARK)

Crawford Creek Regional Park is a 71 hectare park currently owned by the Regional District of Central Kootenay and located on the south side of Highway 3A near the Crawford Creek Bridge. The park consists of 28 fee simple lots. The park provides access to 1300m of water frontage and 18 hectares of foreshore (not in the park), including sandy beach areas. The park is accessed by a gravel road leading to parking areas, and vehicle and foot access to foreshore areas. There is a loop trail network within the park and additional trail access off of Peters Rd. In addition to recreational trails, the park contains an old airport runway and a wetland complex that extends across a floodplain between Beaver Creek and Crawford Creek. The floodplain is known habitat for beaver, river otter, mink, muskrat, elk, deer, moose, coyote, grizzly black bear, and cougar. There are areas of cedar and hemlock forests and deciduous riparian forest with cottonwood. The park serves to protect the Crawford Bay floodplain as a natural reservoir during natural, seasonal flooding events.

Kootenay Lake Shoreline Inventory Map Results:

- Archaeological Potential: Red (Very High)
- Ktunaxa Cultural Values - Enhanced Engagement Required
- Aquatic Habitat Index: Red (Very High)
- Other Habitat features include Riparian habitat, Submergent Vegetation, Emergent Vegetation, Emergent and Overhanging Vegetation, and Sparse Emergent Vegetation

During site visits with Ktunaxa knowledge holders to Crawford Creek, it was apparent how public use and pressures at regional parks results in alienation of Ktunaxa citizens from public parks. As well, increased infrastructure and accommodations for general public can create a feeling of discomfort and shift in perception of cultural safety. This change in Ktunaxa comfort in a particular place leads to a resulting loss of use and impact to the practice of culture and rights. With limited access to Kootenay Lake, Ktunaxa citizens hope to hold on to the few remaining special places with shoreline access.

[Crawford Creek Area] It's got good potential for a park... if the Nation [KNC] is thinking about helping RDCK they need to think of what they're going to get back from it. We keep giving lands away and we don't get nothing back, if they want a park here then they'll give us a park someplace else.

Robert Williams, On-territory Interview, October 13, 2022

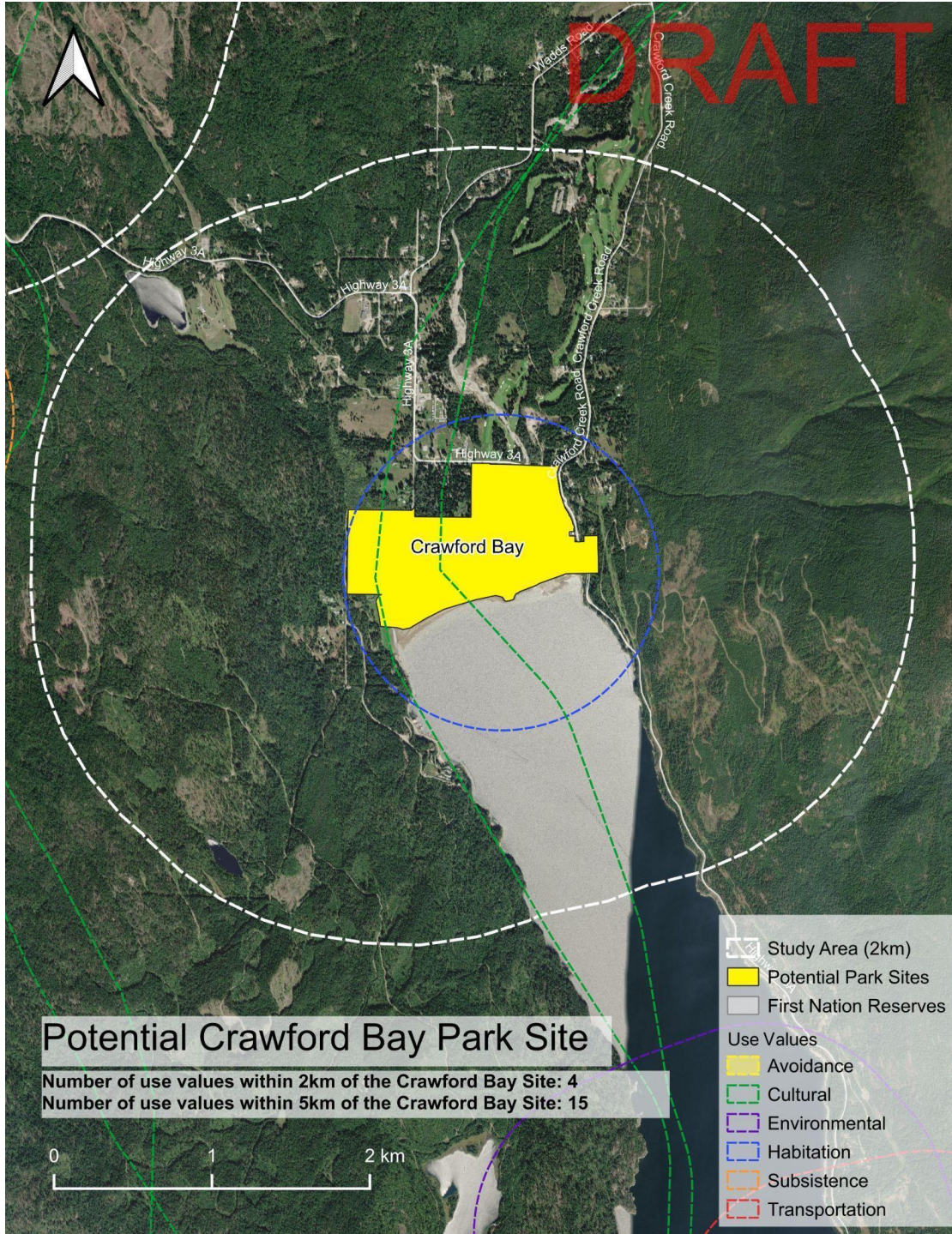


Figure 7. Kwataq̓nuk (Crawford Creek Regional Park) Visited by the KNC Field Crew on October 13, 2022. This existing Regional Park is a good candidate for increased park stewardship and infrastructure. Yaqan Nuʔkiy and KNC have interests in supporting sensitive habitat for at-risk species and connecting citizens to this culturally important place.

Summary of TUS Values within 5km:

Kwataq̓nuk (Crawford Creek Regional Park, Figure 7 above) is an area of layered Ktunaxa and settler historical and modern use, this location holds significant historical cultural value for Ktunaxa citizens. The location of the park was historically used by Ktunaxa citizens as a fishing camp where members would harvest Kokanee from Crawford Creek. There are existing opportunities for harvesting other culturally important fish, birds and game from the wetlands and the surrounding habitat. The slow moving shallow waters also provide essential spawning habitat for fish (including kokanee and sturgeon). Nearby culturally important trails, water routes, teaching areas, a spiritual places detail an undeniable affinity to this place that is shared among Ktunaxa citizens. Due to the history of settlement and agriculture by the Crawford family and preceding settler groups, Ktunaxa citizens' ability to practice their rights in this location has been impacted. The impacts have resulted in permanent changes to local species composition, health, and changes to habitat type. Within 2km are reported subsistence and habitat features, cultural use areas. Within 5km Ktunaxa Citizens have reported 6 cultural sites, 1 environmental feature, 2 habitation sites, 2 subsistence sites, and 3 transportation routes.

That Crawford Bay... That's where they get their white pine to build their canoe and they camped they pick huckleberries and they hunt. There's a lot of hunting, good hunting there like elk, and deer and that white pine to make your canoe and they say that they don't like that place much because there's a lot of grizzly bear.

Isabel Louie, Interview, April 01, 2003

Once a Ktunaxa habitation site, the history of use in this area including important travel corridors and subsistence plants and wildlife species indicate this site was heavily used prior to European settlement in the region. Ktunaxa citizens have noted that the area was a “hot spot” for berries (Wayne Louie, Individual Interview, 2001), as well as an important place for hunting and harvesting materials to build canoes.

Site-specific observations and summary of data collection:

Field surveys at Kwataq̓nuk (Crawford Creek Regional Park) took place on October 13, 2022. Ktunaxa knowledge holders and KNC staff mapped important habitat features and wildlife sign was found throughout the park and beach areas. One Ktunaxa knowledge holder and archaeologist, Robert Williams, discovered what could have been a hand tool on the beach; the item was documented by KNC staff (see Figure 8 below). The field crew acknowledge that the location has seen many iterations of development, from early settlement by the Crawford family, to agriculture, an airport, a proposed resort, and most-recently the Crawford Creek Regional Park. Participants noted this site

would benefit from additional investment and support from RDCK to maintain both park infrastructure and important habitat features. The field team raised concerns regarding cumulative impacts to many ecological and cultural values in this area, including dwindling kokanee & sturgeon populations, the overwhelming presence of invasive species and legacy impacts from nearby agriculture and a golf course. Previous use by Ktunaxa citizens in both the regional park and neighbouring provincial park lands included a tipi camp, future co-management of the park should include support for Ktunaxa to consider hosting cultural gatherings and knowledge sharing opportunities.

Habitat:

Habitat features included mature culturally important trees, including old standing wildlife trees, and living Kanuṡmaquṡaqpiṡk (Cottonwood, *Populus sp.*) and ṡiṡnat (Western redcedar, *Thuja plicata*). With two creeks entering opposite ends of the park and flooding two low-lying riparian habitat areas with mixed anthropogenic, forest, and shrub areas between the creeks. There are important browse and refuge areas for wildlife, including kiṡṡaṡṡi (elk), niṡnapku (moose), ṡupqa (deer), kṡawṡa (Grizzly bear), sina (beaver), kaṡkin (wolf), and ṡaqawxaṡ (river otter). Estuary, lake shore, creeks, and riparian areas provide important habitat for culturally important fish (kokanee, sturgeon, bull trout, rainbow trout, and whitefish) and other aquatic species.

Observations include:

- Knowledge Holders identified this area as important to biological diversity, Ktunaxa stewardship and to the practice of Ktunaxa culture and rights.
- Ktunaxa Knowledge Holders observed a number of trails used by ungulates, including elk, moose, and predators to travel through the region away from people.

Figure 8 (right). Possible hand tool found on the Crawford Creek beach area by Robert Williams & Jesse Thomas (October 13, 2022). Additional Archaeological surveys should be supported by RDCK prior to proceeding with regional park development at Crawford Creek.



3.2.5 SINA ʔAKNUXUʔNUK (POWERLINE BEACH - TECK METALS LTD)

Site Description:

Powerline Beach is a rare sandy beach location near Walker's Landing on Kootenay Lake's East shore. This site is made up of two distinct properties, making up approximately 16 acres, owned by Teck Metals Ltd (Teck). The property is locally known as Powerline Beach as it is the crossing point for the main electricity transmission line that connects the West and East sides of Kootenay Lake. An informal recreation area exists here with public using the beach area and evidence of recent fires, camping, and pollution. Teck agrees that the unauthorized public use of the property is an issue for the local environment and public safety, Teck is working with RDCK on a long term lease of this property to establish a new Regional Park. The park provides access to rare water frontage on Kootenay Lake that includes sandy beach areas. The park is accessed by Walkers Landing Rd, approximately 650m from the junction with the Riondel Rd. (near Kootenay Bay, BC). Informal roadside parking areas provide foot access to foreshore areas from a main trail. There are braided shoreline trails that connect unregulated campsites and fire rings. In addition to trails, beaches and camping areas, the park contains artefacts of logging and historic industrial activity as well as areas of archaeological potential and cultural importance. The shoreline is known habitat and fishing areas (trout, kokanee) and harvesting areas for white pine (used in the construction of yaqsuʔmiᑦ, Ktunaxa sturgeon-nose canoe). Ktunaxa canoes on Kootenay Lake were prolific and stories recognize their cultural importance.

When they hit Kootenay Lake, we had canoe caches... there were so many sturgeon-nose canoes, they were disposable. On rivers, you'd see canoes on the other side in case some people got stranded... they had an unwritten rule, you were allowed to use them if you were stuck. If you rowed across to the other side, you left the canoes there for the next person to make it back across if he was stuck. ...whether it was Kootenay Lake, Bonner's Ferry, [Ponderay], something. We had a system, you'd never leave your brothers or sisters.

Y01, Individual Interview, August 19, 2016

Kootenay Lake Shoreline Inventory Map Results:

- Archaeological Potential: Yellow (Moderate)
- Ktunaxa Cultural Values - Enhanced Engagement Required
- Aquatic Habitat Index: Orange (High)
- Other Habitat features include Emergent Vegetation and Emergent and Overhanging Vegetation.

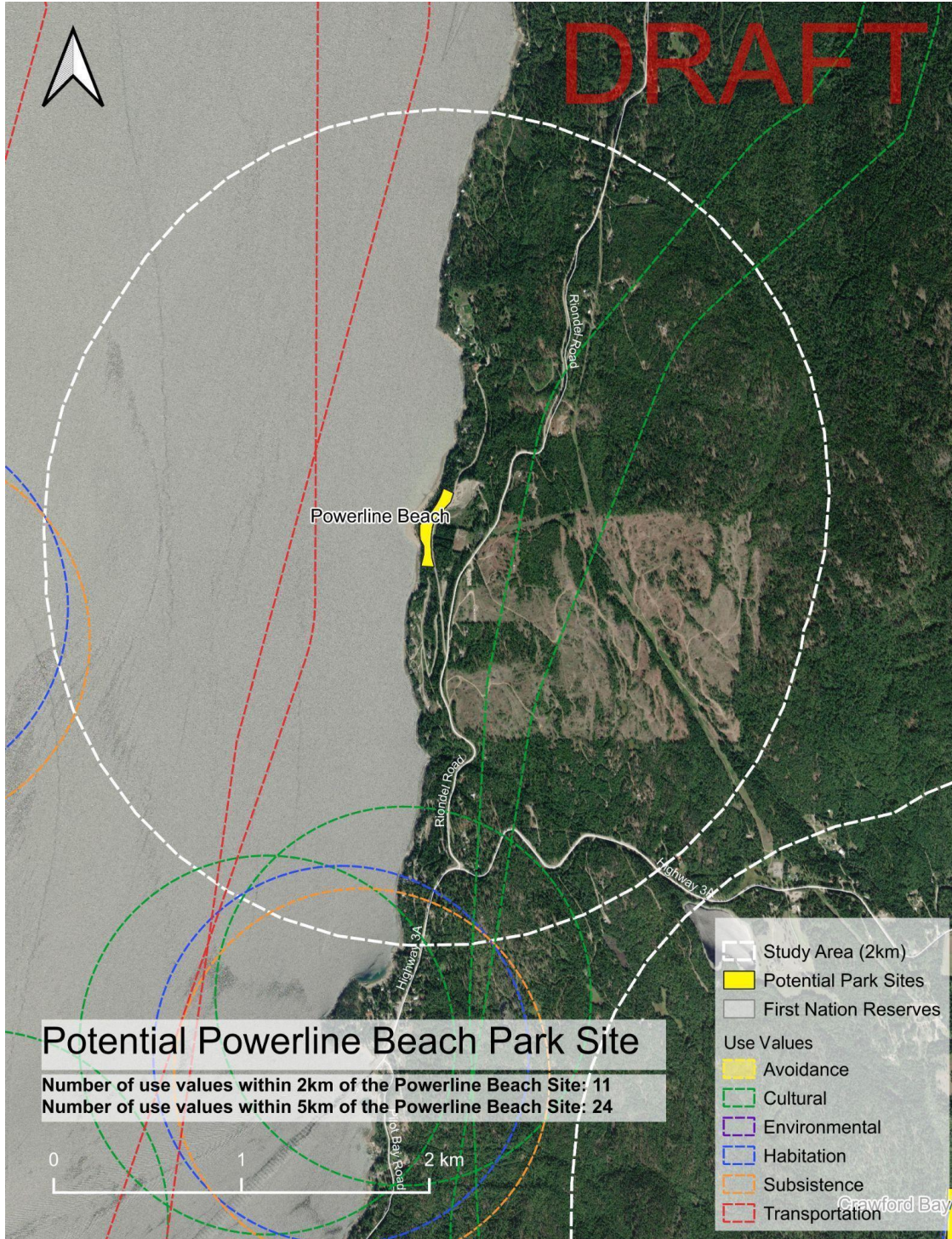


Figure 9. Ya-kił (Powerline Beach @ Walker's Landing (owned by Teck Metals Ltd) visited by the KNC Field Crew on October 13, 2022. This property and the proposed property showed high archaeological potential. Heavy, and unregulated, current use by the general public at this site is a concern for Ktunaxa citizens.

Summary of TUS Values within 5km:

Sina ʔaknuxuʔnuk (Powerline Beach near Walker's Landing (owned by Teck Metals Ltd) is shown in Figure 9 above. This location sees current use from the general public and is in a complex location that has largely discouraged use from Ktunaxa Citizens for multiple generations. While visiting this site it was evident that this site would have historically been a very important use site for camping and refuge from storms while travelling on Kootenay Lake. The beach portion of this property is a beautiful sandy beach with a gentle slope and a point that juts out into the lake, this would offer wind and wave protection in any wind condition. This beach was likely a main crossing point for Ktunaxa Citizens hoping to reach other culturally important sites on the West side of Kootenay Lake. The Ktunaxa name selected for this site, *Sina ʔaknuxuʔnuk*, refers to the long ridge that parallels the Riondel road and extends from Mt.Crawford, and out along the peninsula from Crawford Bay. Some curious flat benches, fire rings, and arrangements of old stones should be reviewed further, and before any development occurs. Ktunaxa knowledge holders have indicated that this location holds high archaeological potential due to the landforms, location on Kootenay lake and ecological species composition. The Ktunaxa creation story has important linkages to this area, the legends describe how the mountains and lakes were formed by immense creatures. Subsistence fishing nearby included access to Rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, Kokanee, Suckers, and Northern Pike Minnow. Within 2km Ktunaxa citizens have reported 2 subsistence and habitation areas, 5 cultural use areas, and 2 transportation routes. Within 5km Ktunaxa Citizens have reported 13 cultural sites, 6 habitation sites, 3 subsistence sites, and 2 transportation routes.

Wayne Louie, was a well respected Ktunaxa Elder from Yaqaṇ Nuʔkiy, he contributed enormously to sharing Ktunaxa traditional knowledge and continuing cultural practices like building the yaqsuʔmiṣ “Kootenay Canoe”. In our review of archival transcripts for this project (Wayne & Isabel Louie, Project Interview, November 2001, *Lower Kootenay Traditional Use Site Report (2002)*), we found this excerpt that provides insights into the extensive use of Kootenay Lake by Ktunaxa:

Isabel said at times there was up to fifty Ktunaxa canoes scattered around the Kootenay Lake

The Kootenay Lake area was prime for white pine - wood was used for the skeleton of the Kootenay canoe. Isabel says there was a switch to canvas after contact with the settlers along the Kootenay Lake; but in her great grandfather's time birch bark was used to cover the Kootenay canoe.

Site-specific observations and summary of data collection:

Field surveys at *Sina ʔaknuxuʔnuk (Powerline Beach)* took place on October 13, 2022. Ktunaxa knowledge holders and KNC staff mapped important habitat features and wildlife sign was found throughout the site. Ktunaxa knowledge holders identified

culturally important plants and trees occurring at this park making it a good site for sharing knowledge and culture with Ktunaxa and the public to encourage stewardship. The field crew acknowledged that the location does experience a high amount of public traffic in summer months that could be better managed with some recreational infrastructure (eg. bear-proof trash cans, outhouses, signage). Participants noted this site would benefit from additional investment and support from RDCK to maintain both park infrastructure and important habitat features. Future co-management of the park should include support for Ktunaxa to consider hosting cultural gatherings and knowledge sharing opportunities, park development should not impede Ktunaxa from accessing this site in the future.

Habitat:

Habitat features included mature culturally important trees, including old standing wildlife trees, and living Kanuṣmaquṣaqpiṣk (Cottonwood, *Populus sp.*). With two creeks entering opposite ends of the park and flooding a low-lying riparian habitat, there are important browse and refuge areas for wildlife, including kiṣṣaṣṣi (elk), niṣnapku (moose), ṣupqa (deer), kṣawṣa (Grizzly bear), sina (beaver), kaṣkin (wolf), and ṣaqawxaṣ (river otter).

Observations include:

- Knowledge Holders identified this area as important to biological diversity, Ktunaxa stewardship and to the practice of Ktunaxa culture and rights.
- Ktunaxa Knowledge Holders observed a number of trails used by ungulates, including elk, moose, and predators to travel through the region away from people.

4. CHANGES, IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 GENERAL CHANGES AND IMPACTS

Insights on the change over time experienced throughout the study area, including recognition of impacts, and recognition of sensitive places and species were received through engagement effort with Ktunaxa citizens and staff of KNC and LKB. The engagement sessions included a call-to-gather, KNC staff meetings, Individual and Group Interviews, and on-territory site visits and interviews with Elders, knowledge holders, and staff. Some general changes and impacts within the region may be difficult to address through the management of individual and small scale regional parks. KNC and Yaqan Nuʔkiy hope that through an engaged co-management process, some of the broader impacts and issues can be addressed and considered through cumulative-impacts, and cumulative-benefits strategy within the RDCK.

General Changes:

- Loss of seasonal flooding of the Kootenay River flats have resulted in culturally important species decline and loss of harvesting areas (eg. Wild rice, ducks, sturgeon, kokanee)
- Spawning areas for fish (eg. dolly varden, burbot, sturgeon, kokanee, & bull trout)
- Kokanee decline in Kootenay Lake and Creeks (multi-trophic issues with freshwater shrimp, rainbow trout, etc.)
- Sturgeon population declines
- Increase in invasive species in park areas and risk of aquatic invasives from boat launch locations.
-

Impacts & ongoing uses:

- Accessibility and Alienation from important places on Kootenay lake and in the Creston valley, public pressures leading to lack of safety for practice of culture and rights.
- Harvesting of culturally important plants, limited areas & an increasing concern of pollution and contamination.
- Important fish bearing creeks seeing changes in seasonal flow and impacts of land use changes, need to have better inventory and control of freshwater withdrawals for agriculture and industrial uses.
- Recreational pressures in new or expanded regional parks should not impact Ktunaxa practice of culture and rights, efforts should be made to accommodate hosting of cultural activities, events, and ceremonies within the region

Wildlife Issues:

- Several culturally important and at-risk species occur in this area (including Kokanee, Sturgeon, Western Screech Owl, Grizzly Bear), KNC hopes to co-manage these regional parks in support of sensitive species and culturally important resources.

It is important to note that while the field surveys allowed some Ktunaxa Knowledge Holders and staff to visit the proposed parks, COVID-19 Pandemic restrictions, accessibility, time, and budget prevented additional elders or Knowledge Holders from participating in the site visits. As RDCK continues negotiations and development of the proposed parks with Yaqaan Nu?kiy, it will be important to include additional Ktunaxa elders and knowledge holders out on the land in this area to document the history of impacts to Ktunaxa citizens. This work should help guide co-management recommendations for restoration of important habitat features for fish, berries, trails & movement corridors, rare ecosystems and preserving the viewsapes of the landforms among other cultural and ecological aspects of the area.

4.2 GENERAL CONCERNS & RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Culturally Important Western White Pine habitat:** Western White Pine (*Pinus monticola*) has been identified within sensitive and culturally important habitat areas near the proposed parks. White pine, especially mature stands and individuals, are increasingly rare in the area. Special protections for large White Pine and opportunities for Ktunaxa use should be managed with Yaqaan Nu?kiy & KNC.
2. **Indigenous Plants, Invasive Species and Restoration:** Ktunaxa Knowledge Holders noted the abundance and diversity of culturally important plants (CIPs) at all proposed regional parks. The accessibility of these culturally important plants can sometimes be challenged by alienation of Ktunaxa from private and public lands in the region. Additional work should be supported to engage Ktunaxa-led restoration efforts to improved CIP populations and control invasive species to support ecological and culturally functional public spaces.
3. **Teaching, Cultural Use, and Alienation:** Ktunaxa elders, staff and knowledge holders noted the importance of the overall cultural landscape as contiguous throughout the Kootenay Lake and Creston Vallers. The high cultural importance and history of use has been impacted by land privatization rendering important areas inaccessible. Increased public pressure can also drive alienation of Ktunaxa citizens that may discourage or restrict the practice of culture and rights. The valleys (and the proposed parks) include largely intact areas for Ktunaxa plant and berry harvesting and hunting, as well as important access to creeks, rivers, and lakes; access to these spaces should not be impeded at any time of year for Ktunaxa citizens. RDCK should also work with Yaqaan Nu?kiy and Ktunaxa land-users to determine if planned park closures may be necessary to allow for Ktunaxa hunting, harvesting, or cultural use. Creation of culturally and

ecologically effective habitat offsets, or mitigations, may be required if the development of the proposed parks results in a net-loss of use for Ktunaxa citizens. Including working with Yaqaan Nu?kiy and KNC to identify culturally preferred offset areas, and support for Ktunaxa practice, including elder and youth knowledge sharing opportunities, and access to culturally important places, plants, animals, and ecosystems.

4. **Species at Risk: At-risk fish and fish habitat and Grizzly bear movement:** Ktunaxa Knowledge Holders identified particular concern regarding cumulative effects on wildlife, including species at risk, that may be impacted by proposed park development. Restoration of habitat and local populations is a goal of Ktunaxa citizens, Yaqaan Nu?kiy and KNC. Species and habitat of special concern include: Kokanee, Bull trout, Rainbow Trout, Sturgeon, Western Screech Owl, American Badger, Moose, Elk, and potential habitat areas for Little Brown Bat, birds, and amphibians. Standing large diameter wildlife trees in old-growth or mature forest stands, large-diameter Cottonwood, Western White Pine, and Cedar for cultural uses, and movement corridors and habitat for Grizzly bears and other mammals. Mitigations may include support for Ktunaxa guardianship and education, and creation of culturally and ecologically effective habitat offsets through protection and restoration, especially for mature forested stands, with a goal of achieving a net-positive impact (NPI) for local sensitive habitat and ecosystems.

4.3 SITE-SPECIFIC FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following list includes site-specific findings and recommendations based on field surveys and analysis of available mapped and archival data (General Recommendations are clearly labelled):

Findings	Recommendations
<p>Kyanukxu ?a-kinmituk (Goat River South):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposed park is in an area of high archaeological potential due to the historic importance of Goat River, nearby Ktunaxa settlement, history of use values, and connection through the valley. 2. Valley bottom, and high-ridge trails and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional archaeological testing and monitored excavation should be supported by Ktunaxa staff and Knowledge Holders during construction. 2. Preserve wildlife corridors &

<p>wildlife corridors provide important connectivity for Ktunaxa practice of rights and for wildlife movement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Goat River drainage and surrounding area provides critical habitat for wildlife species, and contains many culturally important plant species, including those associated with valley bottom habitat (mature cedar and cottonwood). 4. Because of the rare access and proximity to Yaqaan Nu?kiy, the Goat River South proposed park provides numerous opportunities for Ktunaxa to engage in cultural practices, which may include harvest of culturally important plants, fish, and wildlife, habitat restoration, and education through development of medicine trails and teaching areas. 	<p>fish habitat to allow culturally important species to move freely throughout the proposed park.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Preserve sensitive and mature habitat features in the Goat River Valley, including careful construction of park infrastructure to avoid negative impacts to culturally important plants and species. 4. Support opportunities for Ktunaxa citizens to use the natural resources available in the proposed park and to practice traditional practices, co-management of this proposed park will be important as Ktunaxa interests in the site may evolve as citizens are able to return to this part of their territory. Consider seasonal park closures for exclusive Ktunaxa use for hunting.
<p>Kayaqaaniskuwal (WCFL):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposed park is in an area of high archaeological potential due to the historic importance of the river crossing, nearby Ktunaxa settlement, history of use values, and connection through the valley. 2. Valley bottom wildlife corridors provide important connectivity for Ktunaxa practice of rights and for wildlife movement (including for Grizzly bear and other at-risk species). 3. The cultural history of the site should 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional archaeological testing and monitored excavation should be supported by Ktunaxa staff and Knowledge Holders where infrastructure construction is planned. 2. Preserve wildlife corridors & fish habitat to allow culturally important species to move freely throughout the proposed park. 3. Support Ktunaxa citizens to

<p>be preserved by maintaining Ktunaxa connection and presence at this location.</p>	<p>create learning and knowledge sharing experiences through co-management of this site.</p>
<p>ʔsanca (Martell Beach):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposed park is in an area of high archaeological potential due to the historic importance of ʔsanca (also ksanca, including the beach, creek, valley and surrounding areas), nearby Ktunaxa settlement, history of use values, and connection through the valley. This site is not recommended for the establishment of a regional park. 2. Valley bottom wildlife corridors provide important connectivity for Ktunaxa practice of rights and for wildlife movement, this area is an area of high cultural, ecological and spiritual importance for Ktunaxa. 3. Ksanca drainage and surrounding area provides critical habitat for wildlife species, and contains many culturally important plant species, the valley is an important historic trail and the beach area is connected to the Ktunaxa creation story. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This park location should be preserved for its cultural and ecological value. Existing temporary infrastructure should be removed or maintained as limited amenities. The boat ramp should be closed and restored to a natural beach with boulders replaced. 2. Preserve wildlife corridors to allow culturally important species (eg. Grizzly bear,) to move freely throughout the proposed park. 3. Preserve any sensitive and mature habitat features or movement corridors in the area of Martell Beach, including careful closure and clean-up to avoid negative impacts to culturally important plants and wildlife.
<p>Kwataqñuk (Crawford Creek Regional Park)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposed park is in an area of high archaeological potential due to the historic importance of Crawford Creek, nearby Ktunaxa settlement, history of use values, and connection through the region. 2. Crawford Creek and the surrounding 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional archaeological testing and monitored excavation should be supported by Ktunaxa staff and Knowledge Holders where infrastructure construction is planned.

<p>area provides critical habitat for wildlife species, and contains many culturally important plant species, the valley is an important historic settlement area and transportation route and the beach and wetland habitat features are culturally and ecologically important.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Preserve any sensitive and mature habitat features and movement corridors in the area of Crawford Creek, the beach, wetland, estuary and other riparian areas, including careful construction of park infrastructure to avoid negative impacts to culturally important plants and species.
<p>Sina ʔaknuxuʔnuk (Powerline Beach, Teck):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposed park is in an area of high archaeological potential due to the historic importance of rare gradual and protected beach on Kootenay Lake, this location is also adjacent to very important sites on the West side of Kootenay Lake and is well suited as a narrow cross point. Nearby Ktunaxa settlements, history of use values, and connection through the region link Ktunaxa to this place. 2. Because of the cultural history in this area and the presence of culturally important plants, a proposed park in this location would provide a good opportunity for interpretive education for the public. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional archaeological testing and monitored excavation should be supported by Ktunaxa staff and Knowledge Holders where infrastructure construction is planned. Implementation of a park here should not seasonally restrict Ktunaxa citizens from accessing the shoreline of Kootenay Lake. 2. Work with Ktunaxa knowledge holders from Yaqan Nuʔkiy to develop signage that educates the public on places and species of cultural importance for Ktunaxa citizens and why they need to be protected.

5. REFERENCES

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- Ktunaxa Archival Transcriptions from Kootenay Cultural Conservation Values Study (2017): Y01, Individual Interview, August 19, 2016; Y04, Individual Interview, April 20, 2016; Y14, Individual Interview, April 20, 2016.
- Louie, Robert W. Ktunaxa Archival Transcriptions from Lower Kootenay Traditional Use Site Report (2002): Isabel Louie, Interview, April 01, 2003; Isabel Louie, Small Group Interview, November 2001; Wayne Louie, Small Group Interview, November 2001.
- Robin Louie, (2022, October 11-14). Office & Field-Based Interviews regarding the RDCK Parks TUS Project. (D. Robson & S. Kent, Interviewers) [Recorded Video and Audio]. Ktunaxa land user and knowledge holder.
- Robert Williams, (2022, October 12-14). Field-Based Interviews regarding the RDCK Parks TUS Project. (D. Robson & S. Kent, Interviewers) [Recorded Video and Audio]. Ktunaxa elder and staff member.

APPENDIX A: DOCUMENTATION OF INFORMED CONSENT

Ktunaxa Nation Council (KNC) Rights, Use, and Interests Study and Assessment for RDCK Regional Parks – Creston & Kootenay Lake, BC

Declaration of Informed Consent and Permission to use Information

I (name) _____, on this day _____, give permission for Reciprocity Research Inc. to interview me for the KNC Rights, Use, and Interests Study for the Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) regional park planning in Creston & Kootenay Lake, BC.

I understand the study is being conducted by Yaqaan Nukiy (Lower Kootenay Band) & KNC. The purpose of this study is to document the use, rights and interests of Ktunaxa citizens in the Creston and Kootenay lake area, including areas adjacent to the 5 proposed Regional Parks: Crawford Creek, Martell Beach, Goat River, West Creston Ferry Landing, & Powerline Beach.

By signing below, I indicate my understanding that:

- (a) I give permission to have my words and responses recorded on maps, in notes and using audio and video recording equipment.
- (b) I am free to not respond to any questions that may be asked and to end the interview at any time I wish.
- (c) Yaqaan Nukiy & KNC will own and maintain intellectual property rights over all information and recordings collected through my participation and may use the information and recordings, including audio, video, or pictures, in pursuit of its claims and for defending and communicating the rights, interests, and titles of its members. This includes, but is not limited to, sharing information as part of environmental assessments and court actions.
- (d) KNC will ask permission from me or my descendants, before using my information for purposes not indicated above.

For more information, please contact Caitlin Phillips at (250) 421-7680.

I would like to have my name included in reports: yes no PIN #:

Signature of participant _____ Witness _____

Reciprocity Research Inc.

APPENDIX B: SURVEY123 FIELD FORM

The forms created for Survey123 follow an easy-to-follow format and allows you to only enter one type of observation at a time, this keeps the data clean and easy to interpret in later analysis. The screenshots below are an example of each page of the form, for confidentiality purposes the names of plants and wildlife have been excluded from this example.

This style of data collection allows Ktunaxa staff and citizens to quickly and easily collect field data that is relevant for ongoing research and mapping. Each entry requires time and date, name of respondent, and a GPS location. Photos, videos, audio files or other files can be attached to the forms for providing additional information or context.

RDCK Parks TUS - Incidental Observati...

Description content for the survey


Date

Time

Completed By:
Please type your name

Location

Find address or place



Type of Observation

Wildlife Sign

Culturally Important Plant


Cultural Value

Disturbance

Other

Photo
Please take a photo or upload from your gallery.

Drop image here or select image



Wildlife Species ▼

Wildlife Observations

Grizzly bear

Wildlife Sign

<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Observation
<input type="checkbox"/> Past Use / Harvest
<input type="checkbox"/> Tracks
<input type="checkbox"/> Scat
<input type="checkbox"/> Bed
<input type="checkbox"/> Browse / Feeding
<input type="checkbox"/> Den / Lodge / Nest
<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Wildlife Density

<input type="radio"/> Track from 1 Animal
<input type="radio"/> Trail from 2-5 Individuals

Habitat Type

<input type="checkbox"/> Forest - Mature / Old Growth
<input type="checkbox"/> Forest - Young / Mixed
<input type="checkbox"/> Riparian (River, Stream)
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland
<input type="checkbox"/> Lake / Pond
<input type="checkbox"/> Grassland
<input type="checkbox"/> Anthropogenic
<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Other Wildlife Comments

Culturally Important Plant(s) 

Cultural Value ▼

Cultural Value

<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Trail
<input type="checkbox"/> Campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> Berry or Plant Harvesting
<input type="checkbox"/> Hunting
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing
<input type="checkbox"/> Spiritual or Ceremonial site
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Feature
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Culturally Modified Tree
<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Disturbance ▼

Disturbance Type

(All within ~200m / or complete a new entry for multiple disturbances over a wider area)

<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry
<input type="checkbox"/> Roads
<input type="checkbox"/> Mining
<input type="checkbox"/> Fire
<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution
<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Plant
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

Disturbance Notes

Additional Notes

APPENDIX C: FIELD SAFETY FORM

**Yaqaan Nukiy / KNC - RDCK TUS (2022)
TAILGATE SAFETY MEETING PLAN & REPORT**

Introduction

- Reciprocity Research is working with Yaqaan Nukiy & KNC to complete a Traditional Use and Cultural Values Study. Specifically looking at 5 proposed parks in the Creston Area, including at: Goat River, West Creston Ferry Landing, Martell Beach, Crawford Creek, and the Powerline Beach.

Incidental Observations & On-territory Interviews

- Review data collection & interview process (forms on Survey123)
- Provide overview of the forms and the key project components/locations
- Site visits are intended to visit important areas and places near the project area, as identified with the help of Yaqaan Nukiy & KNC staff and knowledge holders.

What are we doing today?

- Review Safety Plan and Sign sheet.
- Driving to identified sites.
- Using GPS (tablets/phones) to identify proposed parks, navigate.
- Conducting on-territory interviews with audio &/or video recording.
- Recording incidental observations using Survey123 (including wildlife sign, culturally important places, cultural sites, disturbance, etc.)
- End of day debrief, review concerns & recommendations from Ktunaxa Citizens.

What to expect?

- Driving up to 1 hour (highway and dirt roads), walking on unstable terrain (bring good boots).
- Bring snacks, lunch, water and extra food.
- Expect a full day of working (~9am-5pm)
- Vehicles and participants should stay together.

<i>Part I - Details of Field Work</i>	
Date & Time: _____	Location: _____
Project: _____	Crew: _____
Supervisor: _____	
Safety Lead/ OFA Level 1: _____	
Number of Attendees: _____	

<i>Part II</i> ATTENDANCE RECORD		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Company</i>

<i>Part III</i> HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS		
<i>Task</i>	<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Control Barrier</i>

<i>PART IV</i> INSPECTIONS AND EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST	
<input type="checkbox"/> First Aid Kit	<input type="checkbox"/> Axe/Saw
<input type="checkbox"/> High visibility vest	<input type="checkbox"/> Bear Spray
<input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate footwear and clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Extra clothing / socks / gloves
<input type="checkbox"/> GPS	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety blanket(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Maps/Compass	<input type="checkbox"/> Battery Charger
<input type="checkbox"/> Data forms and field guides	<input type="checkbox"/> Headlamps
<input type="checkbox"/> Radio	<input type="checkbox"/> Duct tape
<input type="checkbox"/> Tablets/Phones with Mapping Apps & Dioptra	<input type="checkbox"/> Matches/Lighter
<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> Tire chains
	<input type="checkbox"/> [Any other items?]

<i>PART V</i> EMERGENCY PROTOCOL
Emergency contact number for the area: _____
Nearest medical facility: Creston Valley Hospital & Health Centre , 312 15 Ave N, Creston, BC, V0B 1G0, Phone: 250-428-2286

PART VI MEDICAL INFORMATION		
Any team members with allergies, medical conditions, or currently taking medication:		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Allergy/condition</i>	<i>Actions required</i>

PART VII CALL IN PROTOCOL	
KNC staff and participants will check-in with Field Manager & Report to Lands office.	
The Project Lead will check-in with a Reciprocity team member stationed in Victoria when leaving for fieldwork, and on safe return.	
<i>Check-in Contact</i>	<i>Time</i>

April 17, 2023

Anthony Mondia
Councillor Town of Creston

Cc: Roger Tierney
RDCK Electoral Area B Director

RE: Transportation Between Creston and Cranbrook for Medical Appointments

I am writing this letter to express my deep concern regarding the lack of transportation from Creston to Cranbrook for medical appointments.

I have developed a serious eye problem and it is critical that I get from Creston to Cranbrook to receive treatment from an eye specialist and his team who fly in from Vancouver to Cranbrook, once a month, on Saturdays Only, to see patients. It is impossible to drive after these appointments so public transit is essential.

The only affordable transportation is the Health Connections Transit bus that operates on Tuesdays and Thursdays only. This does not help me or anyone who has a medical appointment on other days. It is also my understanding that they will drop you off at your medical appointment location but will not pick you up until closer to the time the bus will leave Cranbrook. This could mean a long wait at a doctor's office or trying to get transportation to one of the four drop-off/pick-up points....Hospital, Tamarack Centre, Walmart and Safeway.

I believe there is a very real need for daily transit from Creston to Cranbrook with, perhaps, one of those days being a Saturday because there are 'quite a few' (term used by Cranbrook hospital staff member) Creston residents receiving eye care on this day.

Last-mile public transportation to and from the doctor's office and my home would be a benefit to me and to others in town who may not be able to get to or from the bus stop.

Thank you for speaking with me today and listening to my concerns. I appreciate what you are trying to do to resolve this very serious issue!

Sincerely Marcia R Long

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: Clayton D <cwndunham@gmail.com>

Sent: April 25, 2023 9:07 PM

To: Arnold DeBoon <Arnold.DeBoon@creston.ca>; Joe Chirico <JChirico@rdck.bc.ca>; Stuart Durning <SDurning@rdck.bc.ca>; Monique Ares <Monique.Ares@creston.ca>; Denise Dumas <Denise.Dumas@creston.ca>; Norm Eisler <Norm.Eisler@creston.ca>; Jim Elford <Jim.Elford@creston.ca>; Anthony Mondia <Anthony.Mondia@creston.ca>; Robin Douville <rdouville77@gmail.com>; chris.perkin@trulinetruss.ca; jdsmith746@gmail.com; wbell@telus.net; pbrandd@icloud.com; alexhio@hotmail.com; brucemitchell1951@gmail.com; marywigen54@gmil.co; lerix2018@gmail.com

Subject: Request to Meet with Tennis Club

CAUTION

This email originated from outside the organization. Please proceed only if you trust the sender.

Hello Mayor, Council members, and RDCK staff:

The Creston Tennis Club would like a meeting to hear about the progress being made regarding our community getting new courts. With some new faces at the helm and the tennis season starting, we feel it's an important time to all be on the same page.

Specifically, we are wanting to discuss the following:

- 1) What actions have been taken by Town and RDCK to move forward?
- 2) Finalize a location for new courts. As Centennial Park already has parking, washrooms, and other recreational infrastructure, many of our members prefer this location.
- 3) Features of the new courts: The number of courts. Type of surface. Fencing. Court dividers. Lighting. Storage shed. And perhaps a longer term plan to have a court covered.
- 4) Delegating responsibility and coming up with some short and longer term goals to move things along.

We know this isn't cheap. But we also know that our population warrants a certain number of courts, and that the Town was recently given a \$2.35 million dollar grant from the Provincial Growing Communities Fund for things like recreational facilities and parks. There are also grant opportunities through organizations like Columbia Basin Trust and Tennis Canada's Play Your Court Program.

<https://www.tenniscanada.com/playyourcourt/>

Tomko Sports Systems could be a great resource and partner on this project, as they specialize in court and facility creation.

<https://tomkosports.com/our-services/sports-surfacing/>

Finally, tennis Club members are willing to help to a certain degree. We feel, however, that the onus is on Town and RDCK to lead this project, not Club members. We maintain the courts as best we can through work bees and volunteering. We put up nets, clean and weed-whack the court area, often deal with the garbage, put up windscreens, and so on. That's all with our own money and volunteering. While the courts are on school grounds, the School District does nothing to support or maintain the courts.

If you need convincing, please check out Creston's tennis courts. They're in rough shape, and the worst in the Kootenays. We're just wanting an honest bounce that will ultimately benefit the whole community.

Please consider meeting with us sometime in the later afternoon (after 3pm), as most of our leadership works during the day. On behalf of the Tennis Club, thank you for considering our request.

Sincerely,

Tennis Club Exec (Chris, Robin, and Clayton)

BUSINESS

- a. **Creston Valley Tennis Club, regarding a request for a long-term land lease agreement to build and maintain a new Sport Court Facility**

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1:

THAT Council AUTHORIZES the lease of a portion of the property legally described as Lot B, District Lot 891, Kootenay District, Plan EPP114337, located at 2499 Cedar Street and commonly known as Kinsmen Park to the Creston Valley Tennis Club for the development of multi-purpose courts, pending the successful award of grant funding to support court development.

- b. **Council Direction Request from the Manager of Community Planning and Development regarding Development Variance Permit Application 06/22 (1131 Canyon Street)**

RECOMMENDATION NO. 2:

THAT Council DIRECT Staff to proceed with Public Notice for Development Variance Permit Application 06/22 for 1131 Canyon Street, legally described as: Lot 2, District Lot 891, Kootenay District, Plan 2063 (PID: 006-995-209), to vary Sign Bylaw No. 1797, 2017 to allow for a second projecting sign.

- c. **Council Direction Request from the Manager of Community Planning and Development regarding the Backyard Hen Pilot Program**

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3:

THAT Council RECIEVES FOR INFORMATION the Council Direction Request regarding the four month hen age requirement for the Backyard Hen Pilot Program.

Creston Valley Tennis Club (CVTC)

September 11, 2022

Dear Ron Toyota, Mike Moore & Town Council:

This letter is a follow-up to the meeting which took place April 11th, 2022, between Creston Valley Tennis club representatives Robin Douville, Chris Perkin and The Town of Creston Representatives Ron Toyota, Mike Moore.

The Creston Valley Tennis Club is requesting a long-term land lease agreement for use to build and maintain a new Sport Court facility. This requested application is because the existing tennis courts which are located on the grounds of the Creston Valley Secondary School are in poor condition. The new Sport Court Facility would benefit CVTC members and other recreational sports users in the Creston Valley.

Furthermore, the CVTC is preparing to apply for funding for the new sport facility and an address and **confirmation of a land lease agreement is required on the grant applications.**

There are currently 2 courts at the existing site at the Creston Secondary School. These two courts service a population of 14,108 people in the Creston Valley. The existing court 1 has large cracks ranging from .25" to 2", and court 2 is over worn and is slippery to play on which increases the risk of falls and injuries.

50m x 90m of land would be required for 4 tennis courts, parking, future club house, washrooms and storage shed. 2 of the Tennis courts would be for tennis use only, 2 of the courts would be multi-sport use; where we would encourage pickle ball, basketball, ball hockey, etc. The Town of Creston would maintain owner ship and maintenance of the grounds surrounding the courts and the CVTC would maintain the courts, Fence and Tennis equipment.

The Creston Valley Tennis Club thanks you for taking the time to consider the Land lease opportunity. We have identified Kin Park, Centennial Park and the Rec Center as potential opportunities for the new Sport Court Facility. For the future growth of our junior players and for the sport in the Creston Valley on a tournament level it is mandatory to have 4 courts to host a sanctioned tournament.

The CVTC is open to discuss other opportunities and looks forward to benefiting our sports community and growing tennis in the Creston Valley.

Christopher Perkin

President Creston Valley Tennis Club

Chris.perkin@trulinetruess.ca – 250-409-5234



CRESTON VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Vision: Empowering access to a world of ideas

Mission: A welcoming space for the creation and sharing of information, ideas and culture.

Values: Community collaboration, Environmental stewardship, Financial sustainability, Lifelong learning, Literacy, Patron-centred services, Reconciliation, Respect and inclusivity, Understanding and empathy, Universal access, Volunteerism, Well-trained and professional staff

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT

Reported by: Saara Itkonen
Library Director

Report Date February & March 2023

Recent developments

Event/Program	Participants	Value(s)
Children's and teen programs started up again in February with Coding for teens and Bloxels for kids. Both programs are very popular and well attended.	78	Lifelong learning Literacy Universal access
Our monthly board game nights have exploded in popularity. Our March session had potential participants turning away because of the crowd. In response we've added another staff person and expanded the gaming area outside of the programming room to accommodate interest. This program has been a great community builder with intergenerational participants, from children to seniors, participating in the fun.	57	Lifelong learning Literacy Respect & inclusivity Patron-centred services
Spring Break was a busy time at the library with over 150 children and teens participating in library programs. Programs included sewing, rigamajig building, Lego, movies, and various other creative activities. Kudos to Lauriane and all her hard work!	168	Lifelong learning Literacy Universal access
Lisa has been busy organizing a variety of adult programs, including the popular wildflower talk series by Ed Mackin and guests and a Seedy Saturday event in March, with more programs planned for Spring.	76	Lifelong learning Patron-centred services

Event/Program	Participants	Value(s)
		Community Collaboration

Long-Term Projects

Ongoing events/programs	Participants	Value(s)
Saara has been invited, and accepted, a director-at-large position with the executive board of the British Columbia Library Association.	1	Well-trained and professional staff
Our IT Coordinator, Josh, has been taking an Emergency Preparedness course through UVic, utilizing the COVID relief grant from the Province to pay for the expense.	1	Well-trained and professional staff
Saara has started attending (via Zoom) a K'tunaxa language class on Wednesday nights.	1	Reconciliation Well-trained and professional staff Understanding and empathy

Words from our patrons

Upcoming

- April – AGM & Annual Financial Statements
- April – Kootenay Library Federation meetings (Grand Forks)
- May – SOFI and Annual Survey Due
- June – Final board meeting before summer break

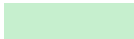


Glossary

- ABCPLD – Association of BC Public Library Directors
- BCLA – British Columbia Library Association
- BCLTA – British Columbia Library Trustees Association
- KLF – Kootenay Library Federation
- CBT – Columbia Basin Trust
- CELA – Centre for Equitable Library Access (library services for people with print disabilities)

2023 Library Usage Statistics

January February March April May June July August September October November December

Hours Open	168	152	184
Library Visits	3809	3949	4280
Meeting Room Bookings	40	37	40
New Library Cards	38	56	53
Circulation	10985	10743	11837
Physical Materials	8346	8253	8949
Electronic Materials	2639	2490	2888
Interlibrary Loans	846	685	833
Public Wifi Sessions	131	92	548
Website Visits	1714	1805	1812
Internet Sessions	504	405	529
Avg. Session Time	52	56	55
Adult Programs	2	2	4
Program Attendance	60	29	83
Teen Programs	0	4	5
Program Attendance	0	59	53
Children's Programs	3	11	19
Program Attendance	62	175	285
Community Visits	0	2	1
Volunteer Hours	73	75	75

	Increase over 2022
	Decrease over 2022
	Same as 2022/no data comparison

**CRESTON PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

Contents

Independent Practitioners' Review Engagement Report	1
Financial Statements	
Statement of Financial Position	2
Statement of Operations	3
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	4
Statement of Cash Flows	5
Notes to Financial Statements	6 - 9

INDEPENDENT PRACTITIONERS' REVIEW ENGAGEMENT REPORT

**To the Members of:
Creston Public Library Association**

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of Creston Public Library Association that comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Practitioners' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying financial statements based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Canadian generally accepted standards for review engagements, which require us to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

A review of financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted standards for review engagements is a limited assurance engagement. The practitioner performs procedures, primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluates the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in a review are substantially less in extent than, and vary in nature from, those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that these financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Creston Public Library Association as at December 31, 2022, and the results of its operations, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations.

Apex Accounting

Chartered Professional Accountants


Creston, B.C.
April 18, 2023

**CRESTON PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022**

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 335,948	\$ 336,776
Term deposits - restricted	188,107	188,107
Accounts receivable	4,291	3,527
Government remittances recoverable	3,817	3,063
Prepaid expenses	2,041	-
	\$ 534,204	\$ 531,473
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Current		
Accounts payable	\$ 18,336	\$ 19,152
Deferred grant revenue (Note 3)	8,145	1,179
	26,481	20,331
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted	319,616	323,035
Restricted	188,107	188,107
	507,723	511,142
	\$ 534,204	\$ 531,473

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

On behalf of the Board:


 _____ Director

CRESTON PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	2022	2021
REVENUE		
Grants - Regional District of Central Kootenay	\$ 389,823	\$ 331,280
- Province of B.C.	93,745	66,292
Donations	10,130	26,334
Other grants and revenues (Note 4)	2,395	9,692
Copier	1,736	781
Book sales and replacements	663	317
Fines and non-receipted donations	195	34
	498,687	434,730
EXPENDITURES		
Accounting and legal	9,917	8,856
Advertising and promotion	656	409
Board operations	75	70
Book supplies	1,855	3,541
Books	58,887	48,518
Computerization	18,233	16,032
Copier	1,762	1,087
Insurance	9,284	8,783
Internet	3,980	3,285
Janitor	11,492	9,660
Library operations	539	685
Membership dues	1,082	1,217
Office and miscellaneous	20,206	12,905
Outdoor equipment and improvements	432	5,729
Purchase of furniture and equipment	4,322	2,990
Repairs and maintenance	15,922	9,511
Telephone and utilities	18,990	17,561
Training	715	1,221
Travel and miscellaneous	178	22
Wages and employee benefits	323,579	279,203
	502,106	431,285
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR	\$ (3,419)	\$ 3,445

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

**CRESTON PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

	2022			2021
	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	Total
NET ASSETS , beginning of year	\$ 188,107	\$ 323,035	\$ 511,142	\$ 507,697
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditure for the year	-	(3,419)	(3,419)	3,445
NET ASSETS , end of year	\$ 188,107	\$ 319,616	\$ 507,723	\$ 511,142

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

CRESTON PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	2022	2021
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ (3,419)	\$ 3,445
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(764)	2,831
Decrease (increase) in government remittances receivable	(754)	3,896
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	(2,041)	2,946
Decrease in accounts payable	(816)	(462)
Increase (decrease) in deferred grant revenue	6,966	(10,442)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH FOR THE YEAR	(828)	2,214
CASH AND TERM DEPOSITS, beginning of year	524,883	522,669
CASH AND TERM DEPOSITS, end of year	\$ 524,055	\$ 524,883
REPRESENTED BY		
Cash	\$ 335,948	\$ 336,776
Term deposits	188,107	188,107
	\$ 524,055	\$ 524,883

CRESTON PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

1. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Creston Public Library Association is a non-profit organization with Registered Charity status organized to provide library and related services to the residents of the Creston Valley. The Society is registered under the Society's Act and under the Federal Income tax Act, does not pay income taxes.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

b) FUND ACCOUNTING

The library maintains separate funds for general operating and for funds over which there are externally or internally placed restrictions. In particular, the library has established a separate fund for capital purposes.

c) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The library holds cash in an operating bank account with the Credit Union. They also hold term deposits with the Credit Union, each with a 60 month term. However, they are readily convertible to a known amount of cash with no risk of a reduction in value.

d) PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant, and equipment are expensed in the year of purchase. In the case of debt financed purchases, the assets are amortized at the same rate as the repayment of the debt.

The following capital items were expensed during the year:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Computer upgrades	\$ 13,438	\$ 8,391
Library equipment and furniture	3,894	2,710
Outdoor Improvements & Equipment	-	5,628
Sitka Integrated System	4,355	4,312
	<u>\$ 21,687</u>	<u>\$ 21,041</u>

e) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The library carries various financial instruments on its financial statements. Unless otherwise indicated, it is management's opinion that the library is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values.

CRESTON PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations. In preparing these financial statements management has made estimates and assumptions that affect the amount reported. In particular, management has made estimates as to the collectibility of accounts receivable. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

g) USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the periods covered.

h) REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Library follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions which include donations and government grants. Contributions externally restricted are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. The library actively fundraises and unrestricted contributions are recorded as revenue when received. Income is recognized when cash is received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

3. DEFERRED GRANT REVENUE

Deferred grant revenue represents restricted funding received in the current period that is related to the subsequent period. Changes in the deferred grant revenue balance are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Beginning balance	\$ 1,179	\$ 11,621
Add: amounts received during the year	37,971	-
Less: amounts spent during the year	<u>(31,005)</u>	<u>(10,442)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 8,145</u>	<u>\$ 1,179</u>

CRESTON PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

4. OTHER GRANTS AND REVENUES

	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>
FortisBC rebate	\$ -	\$	484
Interest	1,025		1,330
Miscellaneous grants	1,153		7,421
Program room rental and sundry	217		157
Summer Reading Club grant	-		300
	<u>\$ 2,395</u>	\$	<u>9,692</u>

5. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The Creston Public Library Association is economically dependent upon the Regional District of the Central Kootenay and the Province of B.C. from whom they receive the majority of their funding.

6. COMMITMENTS

In January 2015, the Creston Public Library Association renewed its Operating Agreement with the Regional District of Central Kootenay in respect of the building the library occupies. The agreement is for a term of six years commencing in January 2015 and expiring in December of 2020. It states that the library is not required to pay rent for this term.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, negotiations to renew the Operating Agreement were postponed and have still not taken place.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The library is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a measure of the library's risk exposure and concentrations on the balance sheet date, December 31, 2022.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with the counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. To the extent there is any credit risk, it is primarily attributable to cash. Management manages cash default risk by dealing only with financial institutions with good credit ratings and deposit insurance in place.

CRESTON PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The library is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable and government remittances payable at year-end.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The library is exposed to interest rate risk on its fixed and floating interest rate financial instruments. Fixed-rate instruments subject the library to a fair value risk while the floating-rate instruments subject it to a cash flow risk.