



Supplementary Report to the K'ómoks Estuary Flood Strategy

Decision Process Engagement Summary

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Introduction

This Supplementary Report is part of the Comox Flood Adaptation Strategy project, Phase III, and accompanies the Project Overview Report. The “Decision Process” stage of the project was conducted between September 2024 and June 2025 for the K’ómoks Estuary Focus Area, and followed from the development of a “Collaborative Framework for Flood Resilience” between February and June 2024, which is documented in a separate summary report also accompanying the project. While the Project Overview Report provides a summary of the project as a whole and the resulting recommended strategy, this report describes the participatory planning process in more detail and compiles a summary of results from each of the three workshops that were conducted.

Process Description

For the sake of clarity during the Decision Process workshops, the following definitions were used to distinguish between options that were being considered (illustrated in Figure 1). “Tools” are individual actions that can be taken, such as installing a flood gate, designating an alternative evacuation route, or conducting a technical study. “Strategies” speak to a set of tools with a similar function. For example, building a standard dike, a green dike or installing a flood wall are all tools that aim to “Protect” values and assets by keeping the flood water away (see Figure 2 for an overview of the five strategies considered in this process). An “Alternative” was defined as a combination of Tools from across different Strategies, that together aimed to reduce flood risk while providing benefit across a number of values.



Figure 1. An Illustration of Tool, Strategy and Alternative, as used in the Decision Process

In this project we considered five commonly used coastal adaptation Strategies, outlined in Figure 2: Protect, Accommodate, (Managed) Retreat, Avoid, and Resilience-Building (i.e., PARAR). Within each Strategy there are a range of actions or “Tools” that could be implemented. An overall coastal flood adaptation plan would typically include a combination of actions from many, or all, of these strategies, or “Alternatives”.

PROTECT



Building “green” or artificial barriers to maintain the current location of existing developed areas (e.g. houses, settlements, infrastructure)

ACCOMMODATE



Adapting buildings, infrastructure and land uses to allow coastal areas to flood over time without causing negative impacts

MANAGED RETREAT



Exploring alternative locations to move homes and infrastructure back from affected shoreline areas and restore natural ecosystems

AVOID



Preventing new building, infrastructure or some land uses from happening in areas at risk of future flooding and erosion impacts

RESILIENCE-BUILDING



Investing in awareness, preparedness and response as a community, so that we can work together well to respond to challenges and bounce back from negative impacts

Figure 2. Coastal Adaptation Strategies: Protect, Accommodate, Retreat, Avoid, Resilience-build (PARAR)

Within each strategy there are many possible tools to choose from, and many ways that people and place are affected by not only flood risk, but also by the tools themselves. For example, installing rip rap, moving existing houses out of the floodplain, or restoring estuary habitat each have a very different set of impacts – both positive and negative. We also need to consider the effects of a tool both during a flood event, and the rest of the time. A dike might have very positive impacts when it keeps flood waters away from a residential area, but negative impacts the rest of the time, on recreational uses, cultural sites, perception of safety and shoreline habitat.

While technical information is needed to inform decisions, choosing between adaptation options/tools often comes down to trade-offs based on particular values. For example, is it better to accept the loss of tax revenues from increased development in the floodplain and instead develop park spaces that can absorb flood waters, or to accept the occasional costs associated with response and recovery if these areas are developed? Should government help a location become more resilient to occasional floods, or try to prevent it from ever getting wet? These questions have no technically optimal answers. An informed deliberation of this kind requires discussion,

understanding and analysis of tradeoffs and how various choices could affect the things people value the most.

In order to ensure that many perspectives could inform this strategy, both a Steering Committee and larger group of workshop participants were gathered. The role of these groups in the process is described in the Overview Report. Participating organizations in the workshops are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Participants in Decision Process Workshop Series

	Workshop 1	Workshop 2	Workshop 3
Number of participants	25	24	24
Participating organizations	Regional District (9) K'ómoks First Nation (7) Other Local Governments (2) Comox Valley Emergency Management (4) Agricultural producers (0) NGOs (2) BC Government (3)	Regional District (6) K'ómoks First Nation (6) Other Local Governments (2) Comox Valley Emergency Management (4) Agricultural producers (4) NGOs (2) BC Government (2)	Regional District (7) K'ómoks First Nation (4) Other Local Governments (1) Comox Valley Emergency Management (3) Agricultural producers (2) NGOs (4) BC Government (3)

Criteria	Do Nothing	Reinforce Road	Adapt to Flooding	Make Room for Water	Preferred Alternative
Effect of the Alternative During a Flood					
People	Worst	Better	Better	Better	Better
Environment	Worst	Better	Better	Best	Better
Culture	Worst	Better	Better	Worst*	Best
Critical Infrastructure	Worst	Best	Better	Better	Better
Transportation and Transit Disruption	Worst	Better	Better	Better	Better
Economy	Worst	Better	Best	Best	Best
Safe Development Paradox	Worse	Worst	Better	Best	Better
Effect of the Alternative Itself					
Community	Worst	Neutral	Best	Better	Best
Social Equity	Worst	Better	Best*	Best*	Best
Environment	Worse	Worst	Better	Best	Better
Recreation and Nature Access	Worse	Worst	Better	Best	Better
Agriculture	Worse	Neutral	Best	Worst	Best
Costs	Best	Worst	Worse	Better	Neutral*
Feasibility	Best	Better	Worse	Worst	Neutral
Traditional Values					
* Scoring of some elements is subjective and uncertain. Scores that are particularly subjective and/or uncertain are noted with an asterisk.					

Figure 3. Decision Support Matrix

In addition to assembling a multi-faceted set of perspectives to take part in the process, the customized decision support tool in Figure 3 was developed to support participants and the project team in navigating this complexity using a [“values-based” approach](#). Early on, participants in the Collaborative Framework process and the Advisory Committee meetings helped to identify key values and provide feedback and suggestions on the criteria and the assigned ratings in the matrix. Participants’ knowledge and expertise was combined with project team expertise to produce this simplified version of the tool for use in the decision process. The matrix is intended to support participants to consider multiple values simultaneously, recognize tradeoffs between alternatives, and explore ways of combining the strengths of each approach to arrive at a “Preferred Alternative.”

More information on the data and analysis behind the qualitative ratings (e.g. worst to best), which represents the synthesis of available data with expert judgment from the project team and Advisory Committee, is provided in a separate Supplementary Report to this project.

An overview of the steps taken in this participatory process, along with the key objectives and “takeaways” at each step, is provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Decision Process Engagement Overview

Meeting and Name	Objectives	Supporting materials	Key takeaways
Steering Committee Meeting 1 online	Prepare for Workshop 1	Slide deck	Refined values criteria
Workshop 1: Explore Strategies 26 February 2025, 9:00 am – 3:00 pm; K'ómoks Gym	- Explore strategies and tools for flood adaptation in the Comox Road area - Obtain feedback on draft planning objectives - Build connections, relationships, shared understanding	Slide deck Handouts Posters	Potential for agricultural lands to support flood risk reduction of great interest Highlighted the need to better understand and include K'ómoks Nation priorities Importance of watershed / regional context; boundaries of the focus area are somewhat arbitrary Holistic vision from collaborative framework came through strongly (e.g. emphasis on ecological, cultural and systemic approach, not “just” engineering / flood mitigation)
Steering Committee Meeting 2 Online	Prepare for Workshop 2	Slide deck	Identified additional invitees to bring Agriculture sector perspectives to next workshop Involvement in organizing field tours
Workshop 2: Evaluate Alternatives 23 February 2025, 9:00 am – 3:00 pm; K'ómoks Gym	- Review possible “Alternatives” (i.e. suites of options) to explore strengths and weaknesses of different approaches - Field visits to more directly consider how these approaches would affect the area - Identify options that best fulfill the evaluation criteria	Slide deck Handouts Posters	Better understanding of agricultural values and functioning of agricultural lands Areas of co-benefits and opportunities for collaboration between ecological, agricultural and K'ómoks values identified Better understanding of different types of flood hazard, interconnections on the land, estuary and watershed Convergence around Alternative #2 as the basis for developing a

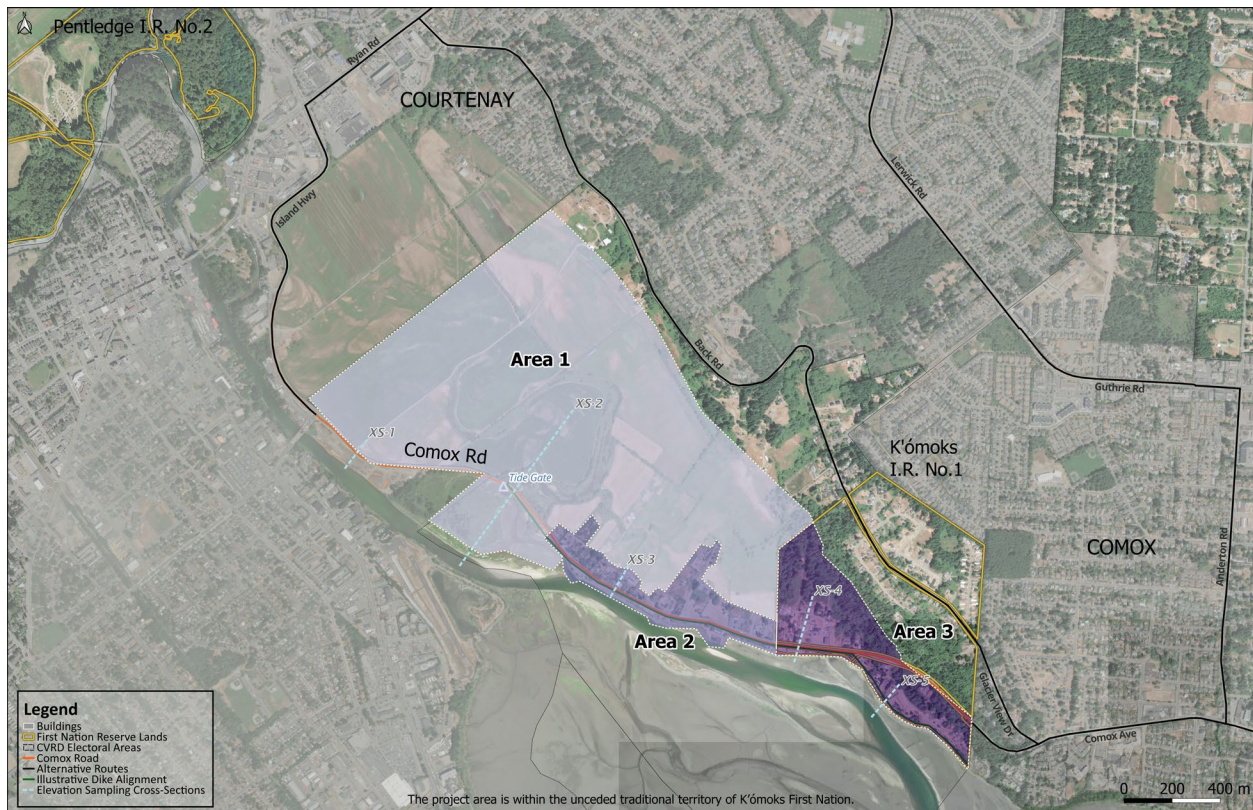
Meeting and Name	Objectives	Supporting materials	Key takeaways
	Continue to build relationships		preferred alternative, but using a combination of elements from all three. Name of project is reinforcing certain mindsets/worldview – direction to discuss other names with K'ómoks Nation
Steering Committee Meeting 3 Online	Prepare for Workshop 3	Slide deck	Facilitating other opportunities for K'ómoks participation in reviewing materials prior to workshop 3
Workshop 3: Refine Proposed Suite of Options 22 May 2025, 9:00 am – 12:00 pm; online	- Continue to build relationships and capacity - Review tradeoffs and refine the Preferred Alternative - Identify priorities and next steps for continuation of collaborative work	Slide deck Mural board (PDFs)	Overall approach was in line with expectations Discussion focused on areas where there are still questions (more information or next steps needed) and on surfacing deeper questions / assumptions Highlighted need for further work to determine path forward in sub-area 2 & 3. Identified further possibilities for collaboration and creative solutions Expanded sense of opportunity in working together, not just “a problem to solve”

The participatory approach taken in this project helps to build a basis for future decisions that are more likely to be relevant, understood and supported by stakeholders, partner organizations and the public. In this case, the process also significantly impacted the type of strategy that was developed, due to the opportunity to weigh different values, impacts and alternative solutions in discussion with others. Through that deliberative process and inclusion of different voices and perspectives, participants developed new ideas and ways of generating co-benefits that contribute to the bigger vision and intentions outlined in the Collaborative Framework, rather than remaining a narrowly defined flood mitigation project as was imagined at the outset.

This result was also aided by taking a very place-based approach. The overall focus area was further distinguished into three sub-areas based on different values, assets and features in parts of the focus area (see Figure 4). Landscape illustrations were developed by Lukas Holly of HAPA Collaborative for each of these sub-areas to help participants better conceive of the impacts and

changes described in the “Alternatives” considered in workshop 2 and the “Preferred Alternative” presented and refined in workshop 3¹.

Figure 4. Outline of three sub-areas within the project focus area



Towards the end of the decision process, participants reviewed the proposed “Preferred Alternative” (i.e. a combination of tools from across different strategies, customized within each sub-area for both the short term and long term) to refine and “ground-truth” the proposal. Further, we identified key tradeoffs (where choices were made to prioritize some values over others, based on participant input and technical considerations) and made these explicit, to “pressure test” these choices and elicit additional ideas for where / how to strike an appropriate balance. Examples of participant input are shown below, in the Mural board image in Figure 5.

¹ A separate “supplementary report” was completed to document these inputs to the process.

Figure 5. Participant input during revisions of the “Preferred Alternative” in workshop 3.

The detailed results gathered from participants during each of the three workshops is included in subsequent sections. This input was incorporated into each step of the Decision Process as the group together explored how best to design an approach that provides greatest benefit and weighs

tradeoffs with care and consideration for multiple values, interests and rights in the project focus area. The outcomes of this process are documented in the accompanying Overview Report.

Workshop 1 Results

CFAS Workshop Summary, Feb 26th

Focus Area and Decision Context: Activity 1, Worksheet 1

What / who influences decisions about flood resilience planning in this area?			
Environment and surrounding ecosystems	Policy, legislation, and public agenda	People and culture	Other
• Movement of sand – naturally clearing after wall put in: pink slime, muck. • Previously dredging in estuary. • Erosion – shoreline e.g. hat, basket revealed recently... • Estuary used to go all the way back. • River flows, tides and sea level rise and related erosion. • River flows from Courtenay River, tides and sea level rise, and related erosion. • Restore utilize swamp for flood reservoir. • Salmon, seal. • Snowpack.	• Provincial legislation: DMP, BC Flood strategy, EDMA. • Political support. • Public perception of risk vs. actual risk. • Public perception and support from politicians. • Multiple overlapping areas of legislation. • Provincial Archaeology. • Provincial dike maintenance act and provincial flood strategy. Funding that requires compliance with provincial regulations / guidance. • MOTT	• Open up the waterways that were in the farmlands traditionally used for hunting birds in canoes. • Cultural / burial sites. • Public history. • Infrastructure. • Community. Culture. Environment. • KFN	• Differential impacts / different types of insurance. • Coverage of insurance – don't have influence. • Insurance cares about boundaries. Are you insurable? If not, what then? Indigenous services Canada? • Residents. • Businesses. • "Killer wall" – was logs. Steel wall: 1990's

What details about the focus area are important to be aware of?			
Environment and surrounding ecosystems	K'ómoks and culturally significant sites	Infrastructure and transport	Other
• Wetlands all the way along back of Komoks IR1. • Swamps and waterways absorb water. Anaerobic environments = valuable archaeological sites e.g. fish trap in preserved states (recently uncovered). • Sloughs all the way to superstore. • Eel grass holds earth (even in water). • Historical flooding ("S" curves) • Detailed bathymetry of estuary. • Courtenay river is infilling. • Invasive species. • Seagrass ecosystem. Bird habitats. Fish. • Groundwater and stormwater issues. Phase 2 feasibility study. Back rd – overland flooding. • Estuary – significant ecological space – wildlife, plant life. Habitat (birds, mammals, fish). • Ducks unlimited land under lease. Waterfowl habitat and other flora and fauna. • Project watershed has done hydraulic modelling on Kus Kus Sum, and that mapping done by the CVRD could utilize this additional information (integrating information from other sources could be helpful to long-term solutions) • The Courtenay River is infilling as it no longer is dredged, the sediment buildup is	• Layers of preserved archeological sites. Cultural / archaeological sites. Archaeologically significant areas. Archaeologically significant areas on the route that would be disturbed by widening/raising the road. Fish traps (pre-historic). Cultural values – archaeology. Archaeology, cultural sites: non-renewable, irreversible damage – learning from intact and disturbed sites. Komoks permitting system. Even restoration projects (any land disturbance). Fish traps • Traditional plants: root systems. • Rich archaeology exists throughout the area. Cemetery KFN	• The road is a dike, improvable. • Culvert by Mitchells property shows function of riverbed. • New projects that are changing topography (i.e. Kus Kus Sum Dike rd park) • The need for "high and dry" routes out of KFN lands, and to connect Comox and Courtenay. Need to ensure "high and dry" routes can carry traffic volumes of today and the future (based on future development). • The value of safe active transportation along this route, connecting our community. Potential as tourism opportunity/education. • No alternative exits. • Value of safe, active transportation. Active transportation. • Road infrastructure. Utility infrastructure. • Infrastructure that is designed to be in place for next 100 years + (sewer).	• <i>"Dike road focus area."</i> – potential new name • Historical mapping. • Multiple jurisdictions – KFN, Comox, Courtenay, province, ALC – all different objectives • Monumental effort to work with other jurisdictions. • ALR – Ducks unlimited. • Park space. • Kus Kus Sum? • Forage production. • Businesses • Mental health impacts. • A gap is that we know there are going to be significant changes BUT we don't actually know what the impacts will be • Discussions around displacement due to the selected intervention needs to be identified and modeled to fully inform our decisions • It is not one thing: there must be push/pull, we cannot get what we want

What details about the focus area are important to be aware of?			
Environment and surrounding ecosystems	K'ómoks and culturally significant sites	Infrastructure and transport	Other
something to consider as the estuary is widening and flattening • Gap in the presentation is that we've looked a lot at historical floodplain mapping in the region, and there's been consistent anthropogenic changes through time that started before industrialization (eg. Diking in the area to support agriculture), adding in this perspective of where water would have run historically would allow us to know where water wants to naturally run and hasn't been allowed to do so for some time (dissipating the water in a more natural way) • Groundwater issues on IR#1 and stormwater issues that could be included within mitigation efforts (phase II feasibility study ongoing) • Lidar at Mitchell Creek you can see a riverbed basin – looking to restore the flow of water to increase the natural drainage aspect of the swamp may help with localized water issues • Current hardening of shoreline; trying to showcase what we can do with Dyke Road Park project • Portuguese Joe's hard armouring • Value of Estuary itself with invasive species (it is a class 1 estuary)	land. KFN administration and surrounding buildings (gym, village, IHOS). Cultural buildings (bighouse, gravehouse, admin). • K'ómoks lands – admin, residential etc. (community). • Bighouse. • Grave. • Archaeology/ground erosion/seabed erosion. • Cultural objects (e.g. canoes, totem). Cultural burning site. • K'ómoks First Nation: cultural • archeology side of things - everything built up on top of. Non-renewable. so much to be learned from intact undisturbed sites • before anything is done, there needs to be KFN involved	• Infrastructure, road itself, water, sewer. • Residential homes. Residential. Private property owners. • Traffic. • Back road issues with overland stormwater flooding on IR#1 – need for collaborative approach to addressing issues • Broader stormwater conveyance challenges from the municipal system adds additional intensity during storm events • Traffic corridors, with sewer line project, it will be impactful • Infrastructure, utilities under road, utilities above the road, critical infrastructure, multiple jurisdictions with different objectives (e.g., ALR lands, Province's foreshore, MOTT's roads) they do not align: complex area. • Main Road: infrastructure: if the infrastructure is not here, what are the	without coming together; compromises are needed • Not everyone has the same stakes: some perspectives have to be more centred • Make sure everyone is here • should be permitted every time there is a restoration project as well, not just a development permit • Dike Road Park changes currently occurring will cause displacement – and therefore changes to CVRD mapping • Productivity of the farmland in the impacted area – are the lands still productive given the level of impact already experienced? If the productivity is low do we permit the return of the land into the natural environment (once was estuary) • Explore productivity of farmland.

What details about the focus area are important to be aware of?			
Environment and surrounding ecosystems	K'ómoks and culturally significant sites	Infrastructure and transport	Other
• the sawmill wall impacted the shoreline "killer wall" 1990s mill shut down in 2003, river dredged before that • sand used to filter it, then areas of sludge and seals would eat lots of fish cause they had no protection and hang out by the wall • used to be able to walk across from KFN to Courtenay at low tide • vegetation has changed on the shoreline - not just trees, its grasses in the waters as well • Royston being blown out, all the traditional plants were lost that held the land with long roots in, • sloughs were present and wetlands - now apartments built on some. estuary material 5 meters down, wood preserved. Estuary to the bottom of mission hill - told in stories, this was proven. Drained for farming	• flooding creates anaerobic environments so you can find archaeological sites. Unearthing FN artifacts on the coastline to this day - erosion is exposing new artifacts. Fish trap unearthed, preserved in water.	alternatives: Back Road: managed. Use of Ryan Road as an alternative (not Back Road). On the ground to respond • Dike rd construction. Fairly permeable in story. Road is also a dike	• Ag. Use: dairy sold their herd; large manure pit in the area: hazard? Not sure what the transition plan. Not sure how much land he owns, as much of the land is leased from Ducks Unlimited • Hazards inside focus area (hazardous materials). • Manure storage from dairy (recently closed).

What / who is influenced by decisions about flood resilience planning in this area?

Fisheries and DFO.
River forecast center (RFC).
Traffic flow/transport, citizens, energy services, access routes.
Need to learn now from sewer conveyance project.
Active transport. Public recreation.
Insurance / recovery. Events that are insurable.

What could be done to reduce flood risk and increase resilience in the focus area? Activity 2

Protect

Summary

Participants regularly highlighted a preference for natural systems and a resistance to hard interventions. There were also some concerns raised about risk transfer. Where protect options were endorsed, participants often referred to them as being temporary, and part of a suite of measures. Specifically, there were often references to strategies more closely aligned to accommodate tools.

	Rationale	Tools	Preferred Tools
Care for natural assets	Natural systems, which would historically have reduced flood hazards, have been damaged by human activity. Uplands forest conservation and riparian restoration such as at Kus-kus-sum will maintain the hazard profile going forward.	Watershed protection / restoration	
		Shoreline protection / restoration	
		Setback dike (and restore current dike)	
Engineered barrier	Hardening of riverine and coastal edges will transfer risk, can increase the overall hazard, and contribute to the “safety dilemma”.	Raising the road	
		Building a dike	
Other Ideas		Evacuation route for KFN/shoreline properties. Road to convey regional traffic volumes away from the hazard area.	

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
Watershed Protection/restoration	• Works with the natural system about letting water go where water wants to go	• Potentially loses a lot of land seasonally • May cause flooding up-river • Potential loss of land	• What if we let the Courtenay river exist in it's more natural location (through the farm) to be a conduit for water conveyance during storm events, directed behind IR#1's main infrastructure through the creek

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
	• Infrastructure could allow for natural flow (with possible setback of the road) • Shoreline restoration alongside areas where there are homes (as access to the homes should be maintained), already precedence for this along the Courtenay River (KusKusSum) • Removing hard armouring along the existing road to support natural ecological systems and to reduce harm • Work with nature vs fights it		• “Yes” to watershed protection/restoration • ALR lands to wetland – protect as park. Partnership with Ducks unlimited • Work in the natural processes of the land. • Use infrastructure to release flood water on fields • Work with nature instead of against it • Combo of retreat to allow for additional protection measures if restoration on buy-back land • Waters to agricultural lands
Shoreline Protection/restoration	• The benefit of shoreline protection (softscapes, greenshores) and restoring natural systems has additional benefit to other systems and values		• Building out rather than up to accommodate the natural restoration and diking • The whole road is on an archeological site – needs to be considered • “Yes” to shoreline protection/restoration (x3) • Focus on shoreline restoration and keep the current height of the road. • Prevent erosion • Restoration planting • Implement shoreline protection on waterside

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
			• Shoreline protection and restoration re:erosion, accept disruption of access etc as needed
Setback dike	• Can restore relationship with use of the shoreline whether for food harvesting, ceremonial uses, recreation and leisure, opportunities to re-introduce a habitat that hasn't been fully there in hundreds of years	• Potentially requires a lot of land to be acquired (can be expensive) • Potential impact to ALR lands • Can damage archeological sites • May cause flooding up-river	• Challenge of a managed retreat is buying the properties in the area affected • "No" to setback dike • "yes" to setback dike (x2) • Set the dike back further to allow for a more gradual run up of waves / storms • Greater setbacks requirements
Raising the road	• Simple intervention in particularly exposed parts of the road • Removal of the road is unlikely – so building upon it to accommodate the flood is a view we should take • Can accommodate multiple uses (like in Campbell River along the foreshore walkway) • Movement of the road allows for more foreshore protection • Builds upon what already exists • Open-bottom culverts could allow for tidal flows to occur	• We can't really move the road anywhere near the existing road as it would also be in the flood zone • A raised road would have steeper sides – causing increased erosion • Can damage archeological sites • May require owner buyouts (expensive) • May cause flooding up-river • Raising the road will pinch the river flows and is likely to flood adjacent areas.	• When you build the road – building flood gates that allow flooding in like we have at Lewis Park (the large culverts) because the water is going to want to go into the area (flood area) anyways • Can we deepen existing channels? • "No" to raising the road • Move road back 20 meters or so • "yes" to raising the road

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
Building a dike	• Helps protect important existing physical infrastructure assets • Builds upon what already exists	• If the dike only goes so far, does it not just push the flooding up (if the full extent is not diked?) • Diking has to look at flooding from the river and the ocean – additional expense/consideration in the design of the final choice • May cause flooding up-river (would require culverts, etc.) • Dike presents challenges that potentially outweigh the benefits – and provides a long-term asset management expense that could really long-term harm • Dikes work in both directions – stormwater coming from Courtenay east would flood behind the dike. • Big intervention (dikes) = big unintended consequences that then need to be managed	• Requires additional elements, can't exist alone • Requires upland treatment to support retention of stormwaters where they occur rather than contributing to the flooding issue in the “basin” • “No” to building a dike (x2) • Keep original dike

Within the tools under each PARAR strategy, which tools are participants most interested in and why?

- There seems to be an acceptance that multiple interventions will be required along the length of the subject area to address the issues/challenges
- Working with nature appears to be a generalized preference (e.g. restoring agricultural land as a floodway for the wetland)
- Having an acceptance for the road not always functioning as a road. It's not always going to be perfect. If we can live with that maybe the road is resilient as it is. In the bucket of tools, shoreline protection can be prioritized to support the road in-place (do something but it's modest while looking at the area functioning while working with nature)
 - Or intensive infrastructure that then requires intervention along a number of fronts

Other comments

- The region is a basin – is flooding not always going to happen in this area? How do we accommodate for that in a way that reduces impact?
- What if the farm was acquired and used as a basin for flood catchment

- Policy to support not adding to the RISK TRIANGLE, by not permitting new buildings in the floodplain
- The concept, if led by KFN, to accommodate on-reserve, and to release the broader area to accepting and accommodating the flooding in a more natural state
- How much water needs to be accommodated for? Would a slightly expanded saltwater marsh system accommodate our needs?
- Risk Transfer - Looking at policy intervention/supports to address upland issues further impacting the impacts of flooding in the area (e.g. forestry practices adding sedimentation to the region, causing water displacement)
- Consideration for emergency transportation routes needs to be considered – evacuation routes have different cut and fill requirements that need certain roads to connect. Further – how do we evacuate people that exist here already or may still live here in the future, perhaps the road is not accessible for non-residents in the area until the waters recede
- What if we let the farmland to return to its natural wetland – and allow the water to settle in there (as a basin) – comes at a loss of agricultural and other values
- What about maintaining Comox road to maintain access to KFN IR#1, then houses past that (towards Courtenay) are relocated, and Comox road turns into a multi-use path
- Is there funding to people to accommodate for sea level rise? To allow for managed retreat?
- What about traffic calming measures along the road now to start shifting people away from using Comox Road – helps reduce the challenge of dealing with changing traffic patterns?
- If the farm was turned into parkland it could be used as a mechanism to accommodate the flooding – other values are then experienced like recreation, parkland, healthy communities, carbon sequestration, etc.

Accommodate

Summary

Conversations here often included reference to situations and assets for which accommodation would not be an option. Specifically, archaeology and gravesites were raised as example, as was the issue of people currently in flood-prone areas. The importance of maintaining political support for accommodate strategies was also highlighted. With reference to tools, there was interest in returning agricultural land to wetland, often in combination with an interest in raising the road and allowing the through-flow of water beneath it.

	Rationale	Tools	Preferred Tools
Develop Planning Tools	CVRD and others can build on flood hazard maps to develop policy and planning tools to facilitate	Establish Development Permit Areas and setbacks to make space for water	

	Rationale	Tools	Preferred Tools
	structural changes private and public infrastructure (e.g., roads, water, sewer).	Implement asset management plans to upgrade public infrastructure over time	
Regulate Buildings Design	This involves changing the existing and the future built form so that damages to structures are limited, or more easily recoverable. This can be relatively easily achieved for new construction. Flood Construction Levels (FCLs) newly updated by CVRD can support this process.	Elevate structures above flood levels	values that cannot be adapted (e.g. cemeteries) 
		Permanent or temporary resistant construction (Dry Flood-proofing)	
		Resilient Design and Construction (Wet Flood-proofing)	
Adjust Comox Road	Comox road could potentially be elevated using different means, allowing flood waters to pass through the infrastructure.	Elevate road using structural supports	
		Elevate road allowing culvert drainage (accommodate wildlife / bridge / span)	
Other Ideas	Highest and best use. Is it agriculture or is it flood management, watershed, wetland? Alternate route development to allow Comox rd to flood. CHIP can be used to support accommodation where local government cannot (e.g. housing regs).	Agricultural land becomes flood storage land returned to wetland	 

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
Farms as storage area	- It is already functioning - It is ALR land, allows for restoration (controversial)	- Owned by Ducks Unlimited - It is ALR land - Loss of agricultural value to flood storage.	- Could this be shifted to accommodate more water? - What is the trade-off between ag. Value vs. cultural value and other values?

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
			Plant species can be strategically chosen to improve function of ALR land as storage
Road (Dyke Road Park)	- Design of Dyke Road Park already raised - Pinch points will be used to let water go through - Returning to fish channels		Dyke Road Park will be elevated as part of the design
Raising the road beds	Culverts can be used to allow water to flow. Open bottom culvert.	- There is always a cost - Better than moving the road back; but burying the archaeological sites - Steeper slopes	Raise road through some areas where water used to naturally flow, could put bridges to accommodate and create flow?
Raising the FCL for habitable space	- Let the water flow in/out - Opportunity during remodelling, if possible	- Limited to new builds - Takes time - But extends the life the building in a bad spot - People don't get permits - Takes money to renovate	- Awareness and education piece - Hand in hand - We have a housing crisis - Not helpful for renters - May no longer get home insurance
Education piece of flood mapping and implications	- Mapping was completed - Education to empower property owners and buyers	- Mapping is not property level - Engineer reports may still required - Provincial flood mapping limited. Knowledge gaps are very challenging.	Has the flood mapping been done? Yes, in Phase 1, flood mapping was done to the year 2100
Land appropriation and then shift the road back	- Buy out land along the edge - Cheaper than trying to put them on stilts - Also protect and enhance viewscape of Queneesh		
Beef up alternative route: evacuation	Evacuation route	Not many choices left	- Escape route - Recognize Comox rd may flood. Beef up alternate routes, widen roads. - If the land does get flooded, are there evacuation routes? Comox Road is a disaster emergency

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
			evacuation route, along to Anderton, Ryan and back to Comox Road. Example: Fort McMurray: one way in/out
Subdivision and zoning controls	• Control development • Has floodplain bylaw and setbacks and can be strengthened	• Sterilization • Fear of devaluing property • Development is one piece of property at the time	• Provincial Act usurps development control of land development • Ensure no subdivision and rebuilding occur where flooding happens.
K'ómoks First Nation CHIP	• Archaeological sites • Opportunity to strengthen tools of different jurisdictions • Hiring of environmental professionals		• Toolbox: CHIP is used as a way to guide development • If you build anything new or dismantling the berm, you are exposing archaeological stuff to more vulnerabilities
Enhancing Back Road (or others) as an alternative	• Seasonal closure	• Affects other neighbourhood • May impact safety • May still be within the floodway • More pressure of City and MOTT's infrastructure	• There is more traffic along Comox Road than Island Highway • Push traffic to Ryan rd. capacity issue, more pressure on MOTT and city.
Replacing the flood gates	• Better control of floodwater	• Does not solve everything	• Was there to protect the farmland in the future • Create habitat for waterfowl • Provide fresh water for irrigation • Replace flood gate and slough channels.
IR#1 strategies	• Tiger dams and other measures already done • Emergency measures • Managed retreat	• Huge cross section of wealth (houses with people with limited income) living along Comox Road • Failing septic systems • Failing businesses: turnovers	• Not an uncommon thing • Other buildings moved in the past from Exhibition Grounds to other locations

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
			• Quickest way to ruin a community is for businesses to fail; so need to help businesses along Comox Road • Existing flood mitigation strategy (IR1)
Comox Road as an active transportation	• Divert some traffic volumes to bikes and buses; would result in less strains onto Ryan Road, etc. • Regional connectivity limits • Think co-benefits if we were to change some roles • Also fixing the traffic piece at the same time	• Need to give people enough lead time to plan for something different • Political climate may change to affect any long range plan • Can't political proof • Timing is everything • Road infrastructure itself is fairly resilient but it causes destruction. Road bed at risk. • Active transport corridor? Safety issues.	• Looking at climate change actions • From public safety • Systems always put the most vulnerable in the past • Co-develop with those who live here • Closing traffic for tide / storm events, prioritizing necessary access. Sewer conveyance is experiment. • Other options to increase climate change resilience: accommodate bikes, walking if you are going. to redo road. Safety, other climate areas, focus on co-benefits.

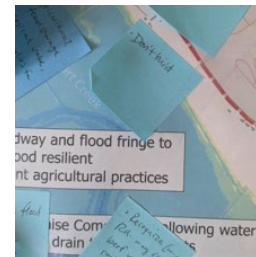
Within the tools under each PARAR strategy, which tools are participants most interested in and why?

- Elevate the road + bridge + span with culverts
- Use farmlands as flood water storage
- CHIP (x2)
- Enhancing alternative routes

Additional comments and questions not specific to the above prompts:

Tools and suggestions

- Question about a third crossing to relieve the pressure of having Comox Road as an arterial, but we will still need to look after Comox Road: could be expensive. Another bridge? Floating?



Don't build



Grave site

- Focus on areas of “don’t build there”; be mindful of scale. Not building there will help with restoring the ecosystems
- Use sewer conveyance experience.
- New builds can be made to accommodate – renovations as well. People will not tear down. There will be folks who can’t afford. Education goes hand in hand. Existing areas are much more challenging to accommodate (residential).
- Enhancing channels where they already exist.
- Acquiring houses and shifting road to higher ground.
- There may be possibility to move structures.
- Short term: managing and reducing present day risk. Long term: should not be a focus for development from BC Flood Strategy. Meet the affordable housing strategy elsewhere. Size of the waterline is small, which is limiting effort for development. There will unlikely be improving water service
- Gain ecological value forage and food values for Nation. Wetlands used to be sacrificed forage. Change back?
- Can the road materials be chosen differently? Materials to absorb water. The roadbed is the key. It is the destruction that is the issue
- Tools for people in hazard area now. Flood barriers.

Factors to consider

- Culture: not renewable (once it’s gone, it’s gone). Difficult to accommodate. Inaction is pretty great
- Grave sites (known and unknown). Cannot be accommodated (cannot be raised). Difficult to know where things are. Accommodate does not work for this. It is a protected area, plus, there are other burial sites throughout the area. Bones washed up during flood
- This is too much focus on building
- preserving viewscales?
- Plan to withstand political pressures...needs to be co-developed with people who live here.
- Tension with housing act.
- Huge variety of wealth – will impact.
- May not be able to get insurance forever in this area.
- Struggle for businesses here. Can we support them elsewhere?
- Water line servicing may limit any future development.

Other

- What drives the flood here? It’s acute: 2-3 days. Snowpack melt and king tide/storm surges (not weeks like Manitoba)
 - We have forecast centre to prepare ahead (a week ahead)
- What is the plan for City of Courtenay and MOTT for the Highway 19 connector?

- Actual dollar figure? Can we have any option or not?
- Where could restoration and water storage exist?
- North end of estuary: hitting shoulder already.

Avoid/Retreat

Summary

Avoid / retreat had the most conversation of all the PARAR strategies. In particular, there was emphasis on limiting new development in the floodplain, concerns about the implications an evacuation route, and questions relating to funding buy-outs. There was also conversation about different values associated with the area and how decisions related to retreat could be made. Discussions covered the process of decision-making, participation in that process, and retreat as a last resort for K'ómoks given the significance of this location.

	Rationale	Tools	Preferred Tools
Avoid	The surest means of limiting risk is to have no exposure to flood hazard. This is ideally managed by avoiding development in hazard areas in the first place.	Limit / restrict development in floodplain	
		Limit high consequence development	
Retreat	Full or partial retreat can be managed over time. The density of assets can be reduced in highest hazard areas (i.e., floodway), and increased in flood fringes.	Buy-out and relocate homes	
		Relocate critical infrastructure	
		Implement alternate evacuation route	
Other Ideas		Raise road with tunnels / relief for water to flow under. Abandon road. Keep road the same (active transport residential only) and build a larger regional route out of the hazard area.	

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
General	• retreat facilitate other strategies - restoration and others that can be done, double the benefits • Transition retreated lands to restoration (double benefit)	• people will not be happy about being rerouted, but this can be short term pain for long term gain • retreat isn't really feasible • expropriation - this is tough politically (x2) • Maintenance of pipes if further underwater? Pipes are being installed underneath the road (wouldn't be resilient)	• how many buildings in this area? seems logical to start managed retreat • avoid strategies on a timescale - as long as there are homes, there needs to be roads • small road and part of it being smaller path • maybe next group doesn't move into those spaces • Need absorption areas upstream. Coordinated approach to take the pressure off this area • Feasibility of dike or other options will houses be able to be here long term? • Status of other infrastructure projects at time we are considering retreat – will these work together?
limit/restrict development in flood plain	• •	• •	• can these maps be integrated with Courtenay to see what has all been done • think about all the people in the area • integrate info across adjacent areas - Courtenay, MoTT, etc Royston • KFN partially in Courtenay and partially in Comox, but under CVRD • restrictions in the flood plains. restrict any new building • don't allow certain development in the flood plain • limiting things, there scape clauses and loop holes are used • restrict it very clearly, no building
limit high consequence development	• •	• where would the road relocate to? nowhere to retreat to • Road becomes a flood gate •	• sloughs • need for absorption points - what are the absorption strategies? • KFN within 200m of waterways require archeology permit • some maps may not be accurate due to archeological site - building on top of big house site - creates divot • high consequence development - sewer line from Comox to Courtenay

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
			• limit development in the flood plain and high consequence development - couldn't develop there because flood protection needed • At least limit high consequence development
buy out and relocate homes	• previous conversation -relatively supportive of buying out the ones that should be retreating - Barge company right there	• •	• who owns the houses in the insert areas? KFN, private? • what's the timeline of buy out?
relocate critical infrastructure	• •	• slough flows through a tidal gate - more salt water into the fields • ducks unlimited land - would be a good partner - around habitat • farming	• ducks unlimited has limited relationship with KFN • pump station being moved across the road from the old one - away from the estuary, but was an estuary prior ○ where does this fit in the retreat strategy? ○ constructed to the 2100-year strategy ○ designed to mitigate the flood ○ yes, it is resilient infrastructure ○ pipeline is under construction for this ○ in line with the road ○ what's the status of current infrastructure projects? ○ pump station is built to get ○ inundated with water • retreat could be an option at certain times • sewer under this road as well, have to think of that • sewer line being upgraded? being put on one side of the road -existing infrastructure is there. Does flooding impact sewer? Erosion could expose. Intakes could be impacted? Goose spit, they are in the ocean and are being exposed, need to be moved out of the ocean. sewer could be flooded and still keep running and as long as it stays buried • Pump station being built by 17th st bridge – constructed to 2100 flood level

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
implement alternative evac route	• •	• where is backroad, where is the line of safety? Difficult to turn into an arterial road like Comox rd. Back road is a residential road and not much space to make a bigger road. Lerwick is a large road that connects communities already •	○ storm surge would be inundating ○ wave action up the river ● would need relief for flood action without affecting the roads ● there are less sand bars - due to dredging, washing away etc ● Is it feasible to transport in the sand each year? the issue is the infrastructure on top of the bluff. Impacts infrastructure on bluff. Relocate the baddies on top of the bluff ● industrial impact from upriver has impacted the Courtenay river as well ● pushing towards the reserve ● navigation posts close to having to be changed ● sea level going to rise and is taken into consideration but KFN ● need to have relieves for the water ● least impaction - build infrastructure up but incorporate relief ● could they abandon this road option and build bridge to Royston from Comox? ● if road is not there, what else is possible? ● don't want a community with one road in for safety and egress - fire, tsunami ● Need more than one route in and out (evacuation) ● plan to limit use overtime
Raise road	•	● raised road won't provide access ● raising the road wouldn't solve the problem	● Vertical points needed for water to flow through without destroying it ● Raise road with tunnel (like under lewis park) •
Abandon road	•	● cant eliminate the road without relocating the buildings - they are connected ● Relocation of road, nowhere to retreat to ● Without road storm surge would inundate (n & rap)?	● what happens if road abandoned over time? ● should the road even exist there? ● Road becomes a flood gate ● Abandon the road, build a bridge to Royston

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
		Remove road = more arch site impact	
Keep road the same (active transport and residential) and build larger regional route		- It is difficult to change patterns if the road were to be changed or redirected - if road is moved, you're still on top of the flood plain - when communities need a road they bump into blocks	- keep the community connected, perhaps more of a residential road and active transportation. Transit implications if road made to active transportation - would have to upgrade back road or elsewhere - if say its a residential road, everyone will use it anyways - Corridor for active transportation? Change from arterial to residential road?

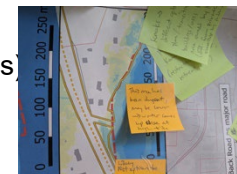
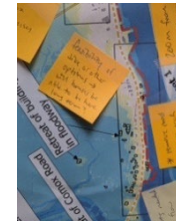
KFN

- Groups rotated clockwise, but according to KFN Culture it should be counterclockwise
- FN led - working with those people about moving the homes
 - do they want to be relocated? what do they want? KFN displacement history
 - can be a combination, some may want to leave some may not
- can FN impose such restrictions? convo for them
- giving this shoreline to KFN. unsure about this
- KFN member - last resort would be to relocate
 - makes sense as its naturally higher ground
 - so much history with this location
 - community values that go with the land - its not necessarily the house they are worried about
 - river coming down and depleting along the shore
 - what happens at the spit can impact this area
- Buyout and return to Komoks.
- Komoks – different if plan / transition buildings / uses to different area owned by Komoks (different from private ownership by individuals)
- What options are possible for Komoks land (restrictions, land use, retreat, etc)
- Ownership may be affected by March 8th vote
- Likely not an option to relocate homes on reserve. History, traditions, attached to the land (its not the houses)
- Flow of river is now eroding reserve area shoreline.

New
pump
station



Will houses
be able to
be here
long term?



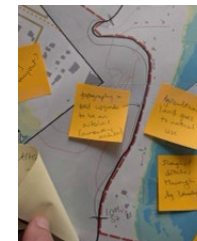
This one has been dugout,
may be lower – water
comes up close at high tide

Archaeology

- archeological impacts with both moving and not moving the road
- 200 m from any waterway = high arch site potential

Process/conversations

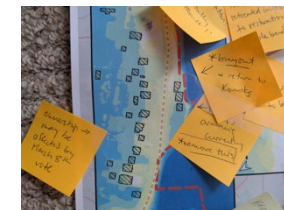
- position people impact area as key informants of the plan in the next phase
- give people opportunity to vent but they are informing the next phase - venting into something for positive change
- Retreat means difficult conversations and long term planning. What is the timeframe? When to retreat/relocate – longer term transition plan
- Direct folks affected by the sewer conveyance project (who are also upset) into making suggestions about the next project (e.g. flood, retreat etc).
- opportunity for conversation for after the area floods, what do you want to see in the new location
- Retreat conversation need to consider the entire area
- who makes that decision? (x2)
- Integrate information on adjacent area (Courtenay, MOTT) next time
- Include Royston and City of Courtenay



Topography = need upgrade to be an arterial (currently residential)

Funding

- what was done in grand forks? they bought properties and tore down the houses
 - few things made that work: already flooded, funding was available. This is a good example of what worked there
- harder to get funding before something happens vs after
- different mechanism for accessing funding
- Funding to buyout?
- Multi-benefit project can draw funding from different sources
- property prices?
- who would fund this work? likely apply to everybody - all jurisdictions and federal, and apply beyond infrastructure development. With the right lens, it can be applied more broadly. Co-benefits, work together



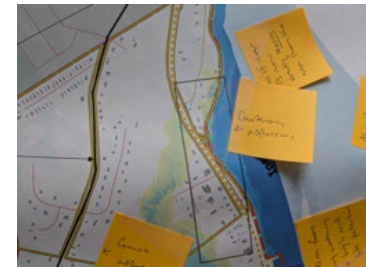
Buyout and return to Komoks. Ownership may be affected by March 8th vote. Riprap armouring (?) currently *remove this

Agricultural land

- Agricultural land goes to natural use
- Sloughs / ditches through agricultural land
- does retreat make the agriculture land go back to its natural state? Yes

Other

- previous conversation was based around connectivity - want to understand what is happening upstream
- green shore terracing? potentially, but need a long slope
- existing buildings is one thing, but not add new buildings when the situation is already bad
- some blend with accommodate option from previous discussions
- you can stay here until you can't, when you can't, where do you want to go? Can plan for that, but it will happen, unsure about when. This is the reality today. Good to come up with a plan proactively to address
- there are not a lot of options - dike wont work
- recovery from anything is an opportunity - clean slate. Be mindful of those who have gone through loss
- some existing have rip rap, permitting more erosion - remove hard armouring and install green shores
- sewer for 2100 update
- double benefit of the retreat
- Strategies for wave action etc coming from south east.
- Used to have sand bars, absorbed more wave action dredging removed it
- During water / storms currently looks to be almost maxed out as you go up river into estuary
- DU Land – they would partner for national inundation strategy. Can we show DU lands on maps?
- Restrictions in floodplain – prevent construction in floodplain (no building, not rules)



Courtenay addresses. Comox addresses

Resilience-building

Summary

Discussions centered on building on systems and processes already in place, the need for increased awareness of flood risk, but also an acknowledgement that awareness does not necessarily imply motivation to act on that awareness. Participants spoke about the value of connecting resilience-building work throughout the length of the estuary – though this was often raised in the context of emergency management. The importance of connected neighbourhoods for resilience was frequently returned to, but with an accompanying acknowledgement that fostering this connection was difficult. Finally, the importance of relationship building was pointed towards as a means of reorienting work away from being purely responsive.

	Rationale	Tools	Preferred Tools
Education and Awareness	Public education can lead to the recognition, acknowledgement and disclosure of the existence, extents, etc. of the hazard. The Coastal Flood Adaptation Strategy website, and public and accessible flood mapping within CVRD provides a great foundation for further tools.	Public communication and engagement (e.g. information tent at public events, permanent outdoor signage, serious gaming events)	  Neighborhood emergency prep program (NEPP all 5 governments) already in place. Plus “connected by water” DFA/DFAA disaster financial assistance. Disaster psycho-social services (DPS). Emergency support services (ESS). Emergency notification systems. Local “get notified” opt in/ all 5 governments. BC hydro and other partners systems. Broadcast intrusive alerts system (prov/fed). CVFCM Comox valley emergency management (not just response)
Community Support	People who are supported will develop strong relationships within their internal and external communities. A range of programs can build off education and awareness to bring together members of different jurisdictions, First Nations, generations, and socio-economic class.	Flood readiness plans	
		Post-disaster mental and social wellness programs	
		Neighbourhood resilience-building program	
Emergency Response	Timely preparedness and response requires that monitoring and warning systems are in place so that actions within flood response plans can be triggered. During and after a disaster, connected communities will generally recover more quickly.	Advanced warning system	
		Flood preparedness plans	
		Flood response and recovery plans	

	Rationale	Tools	Preferred Tools
Other Ideas	Cant just be responsive. Build notion of enmeshed environmental and cultural resilience. Not just reactive	Relationship building	Young people 

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
Resilience Building How communities' cope with and recover from flood events	• Can be layered on top of things. Education and Awareness and Emergency Response. • Communications and Education and Awareness and how that's done. • Neighborhood resilience programs already exist, how to build on this • In combination with other tools • Environment resilience and human resilience can both be done • The consulting can manifest the reality of resilience. Offering broader definitions of Resilience -Cultural and Ecological resilience.	• importance of and how to build awareness between jurisdictions • Resilience comes down to municipalities, important to take responsibility for it. • Project is focused on human resilience • We should not just talking about that reactive piece. It's the resilience of land and cultural. • When people move away it all falls apart.	• The one in and out is scary. What is our responsibility and their responsibility? • We will have diminished resilience from a cultural perspective. This [project] is a human-centred response. • Local EM brings that in and has those conversations. • Example: Regalia workshop BC HERN protecting, those ceremonial items. That is resilience. • Work with social capital lens. Are you insured, stay with friend. • Social vulnerability lens - everyone can't relocate etc. Have to plan for those that are not mobile. • Community support, education, and awareness go hand in hand. • Need to consider the ones we end up supporting in a reception centre. • Neighbourhood resilience building. (x2) • NEPP • Neighbourhood champions needed. • Account for tourists and inflection of visitors. Marginalized populations. Your likely not only dealing with residents, but also RV living, etc. • Many of the recommendations are things we already do. That's why EM is here to break

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
			down the silo and cross pollinate of what we are doing. • The value of the assets and land will change over time as insurance changes. Double to triple insurance cost. Wont' be able to get insurance. This impacts ability to get mortgages.
Education and awareness Partly the same issues	• Practical: This issue that could happen. This is what we do this is what you do and together we can recover. • Awareness can be built within in Schools starting primary school like with fire planning. • Build community capacity along the areas. Some of the tools convey what is already happening and what we need to consider.	• Many people don't pay attention and how to get that buy in and interest and awareness issue identification for social change. • Other things people are worried about economic times. It will likely happen. • Climate anxiety. Education and awareness only gets you so far. How do you get I out more broadly? How do get participation? It has limitation. • Scary to think about so that limits people getting past that fear factor of cost and what that means. • Education and awareness is lacking...tried to implement a greenshores project as the home owners didn't see the value for their social infrastructure. They didn't seem aware of the coastal flood risk. Didn't have an awareness or urgency • No buy in due to long range, 100 years out. Disconnect	• A lot of this stuff is not just floods community is an all-hazard approach if you can invest in it. • Speaking to challenges and issues. Look at building resilience if you can't get it to work. If you pick the one people are most concerned and then it can be applied. Whatever is going on in the moment. Sets what the emergency of the moment is what people look at. • There is already a program - connected by water - that the CVRD supports related to the watershed to help people build that connection. No reason it couldn't come down the water way of what their connection is for flood mitigation. So already something there for pub ed and feeds into mitigation for programs that already exist like NEPP which ties into FireSmart work we are already doing. • What is created here needs to be able to be applied to other areas. • That 50000 foot view not just looking at this specific area but tying into all the other areas if your connected by water. You can start it here but build off what's happening further up the watershed. Can connect to Oyster River and Union Bay for other areas in flood risk areas. The hazard is the same but the risk and vulnerabilities will be different.

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
		between where they live didn't see their risk • People have short memories so how do you get people to come in and listen? • If you over communicate it's always a risk. • Telling people are in a hazard they won't necessarily do anything. • If you post a sign entering flood zone they think that is why their insurance is higher because of the communication tool is there. • Government isn't well positioned to do the public engagement that is trauma informed and psychological safe to inform the public. It needs a certain expertise in crisis communications not government communications.	• Connection of approaches and removes the jurisdictional perspective it's "if you live close to water this is what you need to know." • People need to know they are in a hazard area. Risk awareness is required for building resilience. • Permit signage of where the flood plans are so people are aware of the areas they are in and builds the resilience from awareness. Tofino Tsunami zone. • We don't label roads for evacuation routes or label buildings because you don't want to predetermine where people can go. False sense of dependency that may not be there when you need it. • Discuss the way we do that public education with the comms folks • Education and awareness is ongoing - it becomes normalized. Integrated education in schools etc. • People will do what they will. They will have the information to make the decisions.
Emergency Response resources	• Having a go kit. It's applied across multiple hazards. • Having these forms of resilient that can be applied elsewhere. • Flood risk plan, go bags and how do you make sure folks have them and maintain them. • Ground SAR • Clear Communication during an event and	• Kits need to be maintained on a regular basis. Ongoing basis. Not that simple. Have to update it and engage with it. The concerns for cost. Documents etc. • One of the big risks build back better, better to who and what are we building back.	• Everyone using same road in and out

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
	communication plans. Communicating to the community on the relevant platforms that they use. • That is an example of what is cool here that it is a regional approach. Emergency Management Service that everyone is apart and are being intentional about collaboration and what the community needs and feeding that upwards.		
Shared responsibilities	• resilience definition is the coordinated effort with government • Suggestion: Building the cultural safety sites pre-identified in plans: • Collaboration with the nations to pre-identify culturally sensitive areas in the flood map area. (Holly Hock picking site). IR2 and campground, learn more.	• We need to be breaking down processes to respond for arch sites but can also be applied to habitats, salmon runs, summer chinook run, endangered species, culturally significant plant life. How is this project prioritizing?	• Is there a point where you let residents have personal responsibility? • MOTT has responsibility • At some point can't mitigate everything, a worry about risk transfer to governments • The wildfire damaged and exposed arch sites and slow downs everything. • Takes a long time and if things are exposed, and then a flood, deteriorating due to air. • Big gap, KFN are not allowed to collect unless we get the permit. • There would have to be a notification system to say start taking care of one another. It's likely to be more than a week. Get notified system for notification. We can do it from a neighbourhood perspective. Not an intrusive alert. • BC Hydro has their own systems for alert • We draw a polygon where we think will be affected and ask the province to send an intrusive alert. Get notified we start pushing it when there is a large event.

Tool	Pros / Strengths	Cons/Weaknesses	Other Notes
			• Can use it for the “connected by water” suggestion. First step for connected by water, if we have no other way to notify the area. That’s where the broadcast and intrusive alert system. • Logistics with neighbour resilience specific for flood, or do you collaborate with EM? Collaborate with EM.

Which Tools to Explore Further: Activity 3

Yes (preferred / explore further)	Maybe (unclear / questions / interesting but may be hard to implement)	No (resistance / not feasible, etc.)
• Evacuate the people and redirect traffic volume and/or mode shift (Reduce number of people; manage erosion) (current patchwork of hard shores and soft shores) • Education opportunities • Mode shift overall (e.g., we drive and drop off kids to schools, which generate traffic, so there is a need to shift modes to yellow school buses and transit buses) • Evacuation route is needed during flood event: need to look at it for the whole thing, not just IR #1. Just for evacuation purpose only (don’t need to accommodate so much traffic) • Bridges may be a solution, but needs to be as short as possible as an evacuation route from Comox Road to Back Road (really steep) • Hard to divert • Luxury for people who can choose active transportation and bus system is inadequate (one of many solutions)	• Use of Back Road (car accident prone): challenge that this is currently a resident route; widen Back Road it makes sense: park and ride • Challenge to use Anderton and Ryan Road: already heavily used • What regulations impact Komoks different from the rest? • Possibility of governance of estuary as a whole by Komoks (x2) • How much water retention do we need? (how much agricultural land?) • Cumulative benefit/impact of smaller projects (bigger vision = encourages buy in)	• Use of Back Road will be opposed by residents • Typical dike (most places) • Raising road. Financially, archaeology costs • Abandon/accommodate Bayside rd (need protect here) • raising the road, expensive and cultural perspective, accessibility (x2) • hardening dike is a hard no (x3) • abandoning bay side road, this should be protected (x2)

Yes (preferred / explore further)	Maybe (unclear / questions / interesting but may be hard to implement)	No (resistance / not feasible, etc.)
• Use of farmland as water storage • Socialize the population to use alternative routes • Opportunity to do better regarding what we protect – culture • If more foreshore available ecosystem services can protect culture and environmental sites if given space to do so. • When do community voices come into the process? • Engage early and often • Permeability • Uphold and maintain relationships. These need to be maintained amidst staff turnover. Storytelling – cultivate the practice of this. • Respect. Restoration. Resilience • Opportunity exists to protect cultural and ecological sites through this process. Protect from flooding through respect, restoration, and resiliency • Protect option for Bayside road • Holistic, hybrid approach (many tools needed) • holistic integrated - value-based treatments. This makes funding easier - multiple benefits, multiple partners • protect Bayside road • trend towards more natural solutions	• Holistic / multiple benefits and partners (increase funding, improve buy in) • Considering upland influences (not just coastal) • Anyone else to bring to workshop 2 • Bylaw and policy (DPAs etc) – regional approach • using ag land as flood mitigation, how much water can it actually hold? how much mitigation is necessary? • DPA - rejigging of bylaws etc. This is difficult with all the jurisdictions • could there be shared tools - KFN be the authority on it, take the lead	

Additional comments and questions not specific to the above prompts:

- Need to consider evacuation route just for this purpose only
- If we were to widen Comox Road, we would commit to make it an arterial route
- What about Condensory Road? It may serve a different population, but it is currently being used as another route

- Use a suite of routes: viable options
- Traffic counters: Google Maps data can be used to proxy traffic
- during flood - the province has legal obligations under EDMA and this forces the prioritization KFN can prioritize however they want because they are not under the jurisdiction. i.e.. if KFN wants to save burial site, everyone must respect that
 - Clarify what legislation does not apply to KFN - all provincial legislation
- what happens if some of the infrastructure is removed - grey water?
- no costs assessments at this point
- qualitative assessment
- makes most sense for the plan to be cohesive
 - who to have in the room to understand all this?
- rip rap, hardscaping potentially
- buy in on the whole vision
- lack of conversation on how the upland impacted and ties in
 - how long to see these impacts? maybe a lag, but it depends

Workshop 2 Results

Activity 1: Three Alternatives

This was an activity in which participants moved through three stations each representing a possible alternative. At each station they discussed the strengths and weaknesses perceived in each of the alternatives.

Reinforce the Road

Strengths

- Not much water will make it through/past the dike.
- This is something that we know how to do, and we are starting to understand the issues associated with it. x 2
- It is a narrow intervention (can be applied specifically) x 2
- Could enhance flood gate operation with dredging of slough
- starting to be more readily open to nature-based approaches
- Potential for environmental impacts if this isn't done given new sewer infrastructure here

Weaknesses

- How does water drain from behind the road out to the ocean?
- Irrelevant unless consultations result in interest
- Land use problem particularly when creating space sufficient for green shores.
- Getting buy-in from residents.
- Raising the road makes access on the residential side much harder (this extends to things like driveways and plumbing).
- If you choose to protect one part you must remember that the watershed is all connected.
- Costly. Especially if needed to purchase/expropriate properties
- Farm access could be impeded with raised road.
- Sediment washout.
- How much widening would this require?
- What counts as too much flood? Is there an amount that is okay? This changes depending on who you ask.
- Impacts on salmon.
- Bike lanes and increasing road lanes increase need for space.
- Harder to include Indigenous values.
- Have been working on building back natural ecosystems and this would undo that. This may only be mitigated through transplanting the plants that have been put in place.
- Probably more challenging to incorporate Indigenous perspectives/knowledge

- Exacerbating erosion elsewhere if a naturalized approach to shoreline management is not taken
- If raising the road requires the base of the road to also be widened, this could be incredibly impactful (negatively) to works done by KFN in the estuary
- Agricultural operators could be challenged in terms of access to farms with large farming equipment

What's missing?

- As above, Indigenous values and ways of knowing can be incorporated here, but it's not implicit within the process. A mechanism to ensure this is incorporated and/or considered is missing.

Is there anything you think we **MUST** do, a no-brainer? Why is that?

- Ensure that Indigenous perspectives and ways of knowing are incorporated into the decision-making process and the design process of the final alternative

Is there anything you feel we **absolutely MUST NOT** do? Why is that?

- Only hard armouring along the shore, as that will only exacerbate erosion and flooding issues downstream/elsewhere

Adapt to periodic flooding

- Does it meet farmers' interests? Small dike on agricultural land is less expensive
- It takes approximately 20 years to recover soil that has been flooded by salt water. If farmlands are flooded then farmers need to be included from the beginning. Fresh water flooding is okay but saltwater flooding is not
- Need to know costs of things
- Room for wildlife
- Earthquake 1946 – subsoil ridges were created
- Saltwater tolerant crops. Best way to go (e.g. alfalfa beds cultivated at Guelph)
- Sea level rise is happening – will have to change

Make room for water

Strengths

- Salt marsh migrates with sea level rise, currently being lost. Limiting factor is geese predation
- How many acres will be lost? Increased food insecurity
- Disaster relief program and insurance companies are getting on board to this approach x 2

Weaknesses

- This is the most drastic change

- Takes time to change
- Archaeological sites will be affected; ancestral remains in place x 2
- Potential for infrastructural damage. Sewer line may be impacted by erosion
- Difficult to evacuate towards Back Road, especially for Elders
- One way in and one way out are problematic
- Houses are completely gone, except for few on higher grounds, but they will be isolated, on an island
- This is quite intensive in change

What's missing?

- There is planning needed for transition. Education is the key

What issues would you foresee?

- From Elder: there was a big section of the river, and rocks were placed on one side that was not as effective as the other side

Is there anything you think we MUST do, a no-brainer? Why is that?

- Need to plant salt tolerant crop, which requires a change
- There must be an element of evacuation if the water does flood up

Is there anything you feel we absolutely MUST NOT do? Why is that?

- This cannot be decided without a bigger conversation with wider audience: compensation for farmers, evacuations for existing residents

Additional comments not specific to the above prompts:

- Consider sewer line to be put in. Sewer line to be under water
- How far does the saltwater go up? There is a salt ledge
- Salt water bed
- The latest changes of disaster relief assistance funding
- A living dyke
- The ratings matrix was subjective
- Kus Kus Sum was designed with higher elevation in mind; Caitlyn would be happy to pass the information
- The sewer conveyance project has been reflected in the alternatives as high level

Activity 2: What do we need to dare to do?

In this activity participants formed three groups and worked together to make a pitch for their chosen alternative and to briefly describe what it would look like.

Group 1.

- Key points: adaptable; guide, don't fight the water; maintenance, monitoring, and financial cost all weaknesses; creates productive farmland; would be important to incorporate communications about environmental impacts (specifically on guiding not forcing water)
- Possibly sacrifice a small section of land, but combine elements of all approaches. Instead of raising it significantly, raise it a bit less (up to 1m), while incorporating adaptation approaches like irrigation, sloughing, small pump stations. Would have a designated area for floodwater through the "sacrificed" land.
- Sacrifice a small bit of land to make the rest of the agricultural land more productive. Direct the ditch/slough to the sacrificed area. Set up fish fences to keep out salmon. Raise the road a bit – this helps transport. Recognize that some geese are bad
- Raise land with sediment dredged from the slough. This would be very productive for farmland. Put a pump system in place on the slough. Would beavers come into the slough?
- Channelize water for local drainage. Improve water quality in this channel.
- This is adaptable...guide water and flow. Consider that water will always win.
- Make sure there is erosion protection
- This will have significant infrastructure, gates, pumps, etc. which could fail.
- Make sure communications are part of the plan.

Main points:

- Combine parts of all three approaches
 - Raise road, but far less than would otherwise be needed (maybe 1m)
 - Build up land with fertile soil repurposed from dredged sloughs. This would lead to more productive farmland
 - Have a setback dike that sacrifices some land that in order to provide a bit of a holding area for some floodwater
- Emphasize adaptability of the approach, trying to guide the water rather than trying to force it
- Would require some monitoring and maintenance

Group 2.

- Buyout section 2 – no more development – use as a water sports area
- Dividing up land to manage issues. Smaller agriculture area, and some drainage. Designate some areas of farmland for different purposes (e.g. cattle grazing when not flooding). "Levels of sacrifice protection."
- Directing of overland water into wetlands.
- Remove tide gate and position it further upstream, and re-naturalizing the coast
- Include Guardians in replanting.
- Some saltwater ag in lower areas. Sandy soils are good for alfalfa (areas of current agricultural lands)
- Have controlled "two water levels". Essentially more control and understanding so that ag practices can adapt. Wetland and drainage levels (examples from the Netherlands)

- Focus on protection for IR1
- Traffic management – more efficiency in.
- Annual goose feast.
- Plant species to solidify land
- Desalination plant / ponds to reuse water
- Dike with mitigation of cultural site impacts

Group 3.

- Native seed production and native nursery for marginal ag lands. Native seed garden at ALR lands and nursery in flood plain
- Rain garden at each property in and around East Courtenay
- Widespread application of Indigenous technologies to address restoration and food system lens – what would be required to support this?
- Exploring alternatives agricultural practices (Indigenous food systems and native nurseries) in marginal agricultural areas
- Partnership to maintain food production while exploring Indigenous or alternative growing practices in salted areas. Hold current practices but teach about alternative ag practices (e.g., Indigenous food systems). Redefining agriculturally valuable crop and practices; upholding indigenous values
- Soil building and carbon storage
- Multi-use path (separated from cars) for walking to reduce traffic congestion. Floating so that it can be used during floods. Would also like to see way more buses.
- Pitch: exploring alternative agricultural practices (Indigenous food systems and native seeds/nurseries) in marginal agricultural areas – carbon storage and soil building. Partnerships to maintain food production while exploring Indigenous or alternative growing practices in salty or marginal areas. Redefining agriculturally valuable crops and upholding and practicing Indigenous technologies
- Look at California, they are doing sediment barges to store sediments all around
 - Band aid situation and cause other issues
- Build it up to a certain extent and add vegetation; would help absorb water and would buffer storm surge
- It's like filling it up like a bathtub
- Floodgates is only one point that drains. If the water pressure is equal, the gates get shut
- The flood model takes into account vegetation by way of how rough the terrain yet (friction) not subterrain
- Someone asked about the location of Kus Kus Sum remediation is taking place

Activity 3: Developing a Preferred Alternative

In this activity, participants worked in groups to develop a preferred alternative on the base map, taking time to identify key features and outline any necessary details. All 3 groups decided to start from the approach outlined in Alternative #2 (Adapt to Periodic Flooding) and adjust that approach to optimize key values and opportunities. An image of the map with notes and “tool” cards added to each, is included at the end of that group’s notes.

Group 1.

Overview

- Adapt diking / pathways to allow different flows of water (not fight water)
- Which areas to start with? (current conditions)
- Give up some land to protect some land. Explore how to diversify use of this land to help accommodate water and maintain values
- Get creative about agricultural uses...change over time. Adjust agricultural uses to salt water tolerant. Invest in innovative food production
- Impacts to Courtenay industrial area due to protection of agriculture lands
- Use alternative temporary routes. Automated road closures when flooding ("parking arm")
- Adjust expectations to allow road closure at times (don't need 100% dry)
- Underground critical infrastructure would still need to be protected from erosion
- Relocate "valuables" out of the affected area
- Add tide gates. Flood gate: control water flow
- Uphill development
- Raingardens to reduce runoff
- Dedicated land for water management
- No new development
- BC transit routes
- Floodproof buildings
- Stilt the road? (bridge)
- Multi-use path connecting communities
- Road width and height remains – work with what we have
- Maintain utility ROWs in corridor (e.g. water, sewer, power, etc)
- Stabilize the shore – cultural sites/archaeological sites. Erosion reduction: green shores. Erosion reduction: targeted rip rap. Use native species that hold soil

What tools would you like to see applied?

- Floodgate controlling water flow - ties into our prior theme of adaptability based on changing conditions
- Build a detention pond near the existing slough
- Improve/dredge the existing creek/ditch to increase its capacity as a salmon-carrying body. When dredging the slough, reuse that material/soil as very fertile soil for agriculture
- Community engagement and education

Is there anything important about where, when, or by/to whom they would apply?

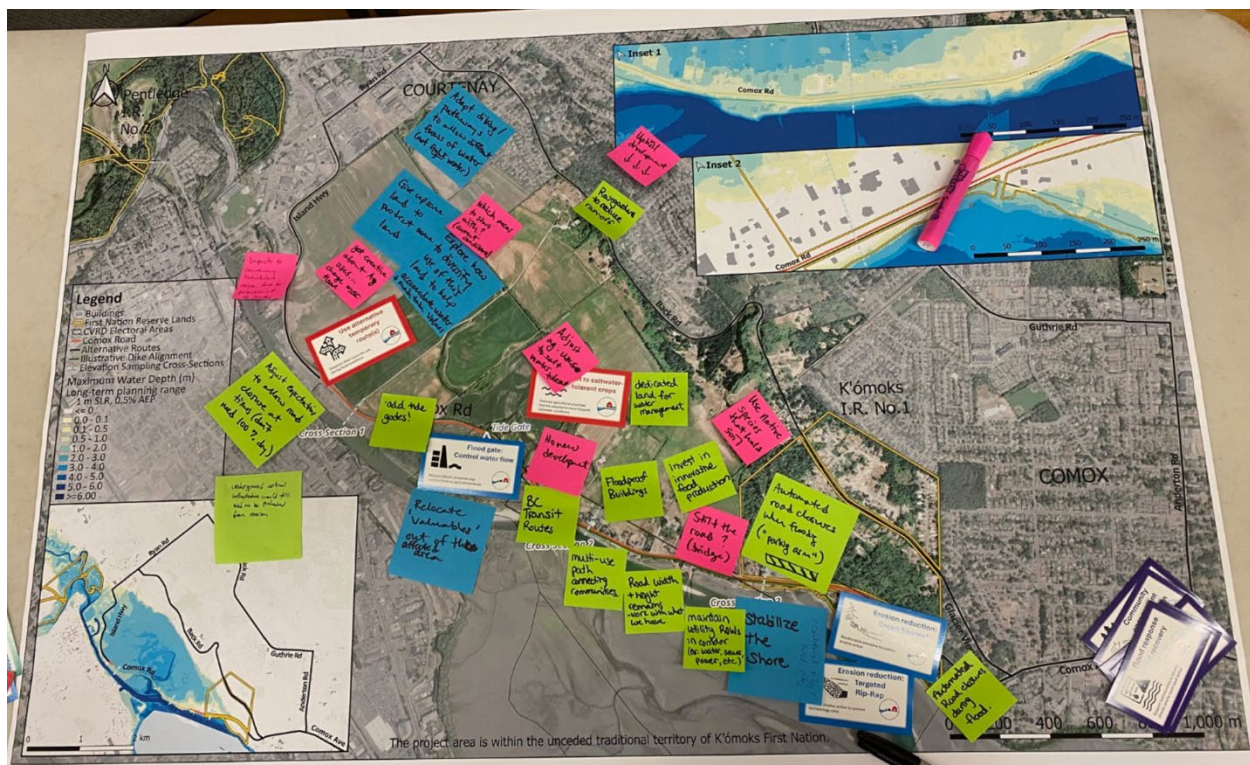
- Detention pond would be nearest to the agricultural areas
- Restore land to natural state - near agricultural areas
- Elevating structures - most helpful in the areas closer to KFN

Are there any aspects from other alternatives that might be useful in improving this one?

- A degree of adaptation to flooding may be helpful if it can be confined to defined areas intended for that use (holding floodwaters)
- A focus on sustainable forestry practices further up the Puntledge and Tsolum Rivers - significant logging without much regulation (going back decades) created much more hydrophobic land, reducing the land's ability to soak up rainwater, increasing run-off

What additional ideas could improve on any areas of weakness?

- Relying on native vegetation when revegetating areas
- Larger riparian protection areas/stricter riparian regulations



Overview

- [illegible]



Group 3.

Overview

- Upland stewardship – specific to forestry especially on private land. Restore land to natural state
- Upland flows from Town of Comox need upland stewardship; entire watershed. Plus, sustainable forestry practices; managed private forest land
- Changed traffic patterns. Also transit. Use alternative temporary routes. And keep road 99%
- There is an upland wetland (at the top of the farmland) “juicy wetland” that can use some water retention – Len’s Pond
- Culvert replacement at Glen Urquhart to allow fish passage. Improvements to the floodgate to allow salmon (which they can do now); improvement to the connectivity to Glen Urquhart Creek; fish cannot get up to the juicy wetland
- Neighbourhood resilience program x 2
- Shift to saltwater tolerant crops. Compassionate. Re-imagine agriculture (focus on food production). Work with natural land.
- Riparian corridors and improved fish habitat. Restore land to natural state.
- Upgrade and flood-proof assets. Elevate structures
- Flood warning system. Flood response and recovery plan
- Flood gate: control water flow. But more modelling for fish and determine risk tolerance for salt intrusion
- Stormwater pond (also minimize escape of salt water)
- Do not touch conservation

- Compassionately relocate more buildings. Relocate the EA B residential dwellings away (not enough population to justify protection), but need to make this sacrifice as gentle as possible
- Erosion reduction: targeted rip rap – archaeological sites
- Improved local drainage. Improve road drainage
- Offshore protection to soften waves
- Community engagement and education x 2
- Remember all hazards

What tools would you like to see applied?

- The Kus Kus Sum and Dyke Road Park are no touch area
- Upstream has an infiltration gallery to alleviate sedimentation towards the farmland

Is there anything important about where, when, or by/to whom they would apply?

- The Bayside Road shoreline area: the angle can be changed; dredging can turn into nourishment
- What can be considered agricultural crop in the changes of the climate
- As the table lacks First Nation representative, we mentioned that Pamela brought up the idea of ditching/dredging the shoreline at Bayside Road
- Involve utility companies (BC Hydro), but we have not identified critical infrastructure (however, this is subjective, as for First Nations, the beach, hydro could be critical for them)

Are there any aspects from other alternatives that might be useful in improving this one?

- The wetlands on the farmland can incorporate native, Indigenous vegetation, which can be a source of food
- Need to be creative with strategies to protect archaeological sites and ancestral burials
- Kus Kus Sum can be flooded; it is designed to handle it
- For IR 1, elevate the buildings will help
- Need all hazards lens to be used

What additional ideas could improve on any areas of weakness?

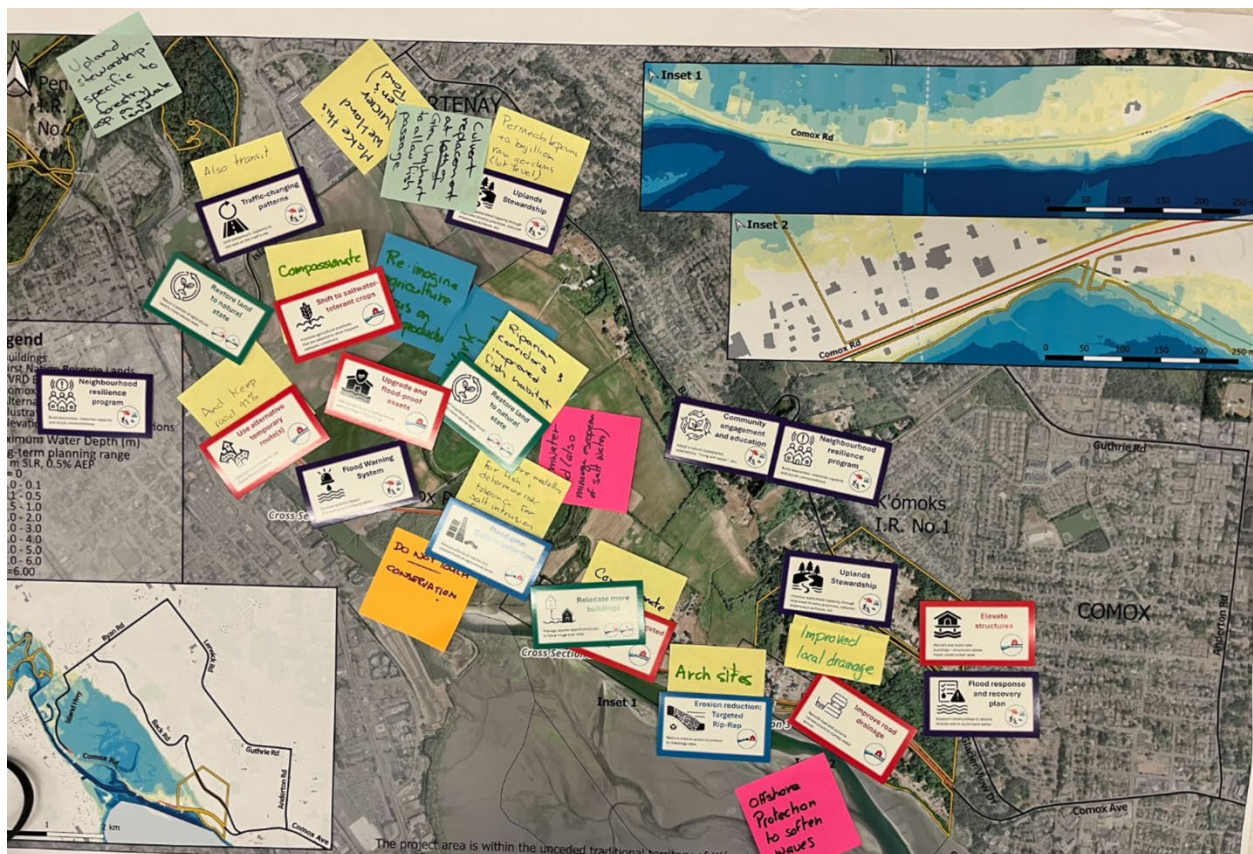
- If a dyke is an option, then it needs to extend all the way to the west, beyond the study area
- What about the road? If we do not restore the road, what is the impact to the region? (It is OK to relocate houses in Electoral Area B), but the road (underneath infrastructure) is important to consider and protect
- Floodgate operation should support more natural flow and management. Need more modelling for floodgate operation and improvement
 - Right now it is pressure driven
 - Perhaps allow some salt intrusion into controlled areas of the slough on the farmland

Are there any aspects that need to be approached in phases over time?

- Active transportation is important, as traffic gets busy, so there is an opportunity to promote that while the road is closed temporarily during flood events
- Understand that agricultural operations will not operate the same way over time

Additional comments not specific to the above prompts:

- The angle of the beach (from Cedar's talk) matters, and that it needs to be interrupted up somehow. Shallow and offshore protection
- The walking paths of Dyke Road Park can be flooded, as tiles are used
- Windmills are possible, especially the Bayshore shoreline area
- The major flood concern of the study area is coastal; the riverine flooding is not as influential except for one scenario, so the dredging mouth of the river does not matter much



Individual Reflections and Insights

Participants provided written notes in worksheets, to identify perceived strengths and weaknesses of each of the three possible Alternatives put forward in Workshop 2. These notes are compiled in the table below, followed by additional reflections on the day's discussions. This input was gathered in order to elicit as many insights as possible, and to illuminate additional detail, blind spots, preferences and possibilities, drawing from the diverse and varying perspectives, experience and expertise of participants in the room during the workshop.

Alternative	Strengths	Weaknesses
Raise the Road	• Adaptable to the needs of agriculture / farmers and K'ómoks. Homeowners needs sit lower on the need scale • Easiest to understand and communicate. Able to address congestion of traffic at same time. • Flexibility of tests used how/when/where • Keeps water out • Hard infrastructure that effectively limits water rise • Protects houses • Most similar to current set up in terms of homes, habitation, and road use • Slough management: anything that could be done to balance First Nations management and agricultural needs? • Saltwater intrusion – water level management at lower spot in exchange for sacrifices / prime conditions	• Containment of water in uplands behind the road • Aesthetics? Site lines to estuary and farm fields • Environmental impacts of build would be significant • Loss to archaeological sites for K'ómoks? • Floods adjacent areas e.g. city commercial area, KFN lands • Long term cost of maintenance (x2). Footprint size. Amount of flood control / management needed. Access for large agricultural vehicles. • High environmental impact • Only good to protect sea level rise to a certain level • Currently not working for agriculture
Adapt to Periodic Flooding	• Balances many values simultaneously • Opportunity to work with BC transit to improve service and address traffic congestion • Affordable – the road stays the same height width (x 2) • Nature based options	• Crop food security. Unforeseen cost (fuel, crop recovery efforts). • We don't know if salt tolerant species would be required. Perhaps some vegetation more adapted • Economics of salt tolerant agronomies • Expect some damage to homes/property

Alternative	Strengths	Weaknesses
Make Room for the Water	• Work with nature • Traditional food systems restored • Increased GHG sequestration (trees, salt marsh) • Erosion protection or archaeological sites and critical infrastructure considered • Lowest maintenance costs • Best option for environment • Good, long term option to work toward – depending on KFN vision for land use	• Costly in short term especially to agriculture • We still need a corridor for water/sewer/storm infrastructure • Critical infrastructure (sewer watermain) would still need to be protected from erosion if berm lowered or removed. Is impact on farming being considered? Conventional vehicle traffic beneficial but not seemingly shown on evaluation matrix. Not clear if costs better than alternative 2 green road removal. Unclear on why removing floodgate would benefit against flooding • Loss of conventional agriculture • Biggest impact to homes and hard infrastructure

What stands out to you?

- The need for more bylaws during development of housing considering the longer-term impacts. No rules for city/town to mitigate
- The planning of/for future land risks and the next generations to come
- The need for action and collaboration in these spaces. For innovation when considering moving adapting to flood risk
- The operation of the flood gates has a significant impact on flooding to adjacent areas. It would be interesting to assess erosion/sediment transport in the area, and see if the timing of the installation of the flood gates aligns with a change in erosion patterns
- Consider effects on river flooding of land use (planning) higher up. Reduce flash floods from development
- Fish passage and utilization of the area could be improved with most scenarios
- How customized the option/approach will need to be (multi-layered). All options have their place. I recommend a combination approach
- How the existing base scenario could in the immediate term better accommodate flooding i.e. riparian restoration, wetlands expanded/enhanced
- Well-rounded approach to this. Lots of fields represented to help wrap around the multitude of issues
- The level of understanding everyone has as well as learning perspectives

- Just how complex this area is (x2)
- The opportunity to really go bold in selecting the option
- Focus on areas of common ground could we find solutions that supports agricultural drainage and First Nation use? Flood resilience that improves farm drainage?
- A cross-discipline desire to collaborate and work together. Importance of collaborating across jurisdictions
- Impact of flood events on agricultural land
- Archaeological sites should not be developed

What must we do / not do?

- Learn and use K'ómoks needs when looking at the plans. We must consider KFN intentions for land use along the coast of IR#1. Ex: do they have somewhere they can re-locate?
- Consider longer term food security need as climate changes cause a hotter/drought landscape. We must plan for future resources, lands, and uses to be protected
- Need to reconsider long term vision/needs, interests, values for this area
- We must present a path forward on a timescale, understanding that the best solution today may be different than the best solution in the future
- Consider adapting to the variety of needs for the farm community and K'ómoks needs. Must consider impacts to farmers and K'ómoks First Nation
- As it seems water is a long-term soil / agricultural devastation event, need to make it paramount that sea water is controlled as a major point of ultimate consideration
- Allow future damage of fields to be stopped and monitored
- We must form a group to facilitate both agriculture and natural wetland protection by creating a common plan
- Consider impacts of each scenario and how to mitigate those directly at the site and offsite. Loss of agricultural land offset with more flood resilient productive agricultural land nearby. Must not lose food security
- We must accommodate traffic volumes along the road, or in another area
- Urge Provincial / Federal government to help protect ocean bank of First Nation burial ground
- Consider other examples. What has worked or not worked elsewhere?
- Work with water and natural processes rather than against. Make room for water
- We must keep an open mind and not be set on one approach or another. Be open to learning, especially in ensuring/understanding how Indigenous values fit in this project. Bring people into the decision-making and development of options.
- Must not destroy area / cultural heritage
- Must not dictate approaches
- Use water e.g. plants with long roots to live with drought

What are you wondering about / what questions do you have?

- Consider the short sightedness of just looking at the cost the implementation and maintenance. There are costs to recovery from floods and the emergency side of things.
- As it seems sea events are the main damaging part of the study area. It seems logical to focus on sea water erosion / flooding mitigation practices (larger scale ocean controls)

- How the river and reserve lands will be affected
- How can we work with nature? Controlling nature is expensive
- Cost comparison of implementing approach with flood impacts
- Could we use a weighting system when comparing criteria to get a better idea of needs?
- I think that the alternatives may shift depending on the situations based on political climate, funding availability

Other comments

- There are costs to do nothing. Disaster/recovery cost
- Losing farmland more food insecurity for the island
- Rainwater development plans/bylaws existing
- Glossary: what do we mean by each term? Comfortable with words being used
- Geese are an area of common ground
- KFN IR1 (Bayside)
 - Scouring – disperses upriver (around corner) sand bar growing – sediment from upstream
 - Fish traps: open towards land, fish go in at high tide, get trapped at high tide
 - Saltwater intrusion to groundwater? Is that an issue? Don't know
 - Other Nations also had fish traps here (it was so abundant)

Workshop 3 Results

Feedback on Recommended Alternative

This includes ideas relating to both short-term and long-term suggested tools, as this was not well differentiated in the workshop (some worked more in the long-term map than others, some comments related across short and long term). These were used by the project team to determine what actions could be taken over the two rough time periods, as presented in the Overview Report.

Element / Tool	Notes
Traffic management / alternative routes	What does emergency response look like? Can emergency services still get to zone 2 and IR1? Need to have a plan before it happens Neighbourhood resilience project getting updated in 2026, we could look at recovery as well, so that neighbours can see their role in this. Some time and guidance to get people on site. alternative route needs to be clarified will the road accommodate active transportation?
Channelize water to improve local drainage	is it deepening existing channels or adding drainage or...? improving water retention and channelizing the local drainage are competing objectives. Pursuing both may be working against ourselves.

Element / Tool	Notes
	Similar to adjacent comment - how would drainage actually function on this site? is cost-benefit there for installing additional drainage short term, if it's not viable in longer term... not sure if channelization will work, given the low grade in the area high groundwater table (deepening may not work); rainwater brings sediment, filling channels over time... Deepened channelized won't work, because there is high groundwater table. Also rainwater carries sediment that fills in channels over time.
Runoff / drainage mgmt	Upstream - hard to talk about this in isolation, we know whole watershed is a consideration Drainage issues along upper IR1 Don't forget overland rainwater runoff from Town of Comox as well
Road	No immediate assessments to Comox Rd or Back Rd at this time, but definitely aware of challenges, and MOTT would be interested in partnering on further analysis (hydrotechnical folks) Sewer conveyance project lends itself well to give wisdom on how we apply what we learned across agencies, levels of govt, impact to residents, how we look at enviro/arch/cultural MOTT would want to be involved with any road closure, traffic flow changes ideas, not impossible Assess the impact of the existing dike. consider options to add culverts or keep the floodgates open. Might be good to include changes in elevation from Kus-kus-sum restoration as it would effect flood height risk to road The road may need to be widened to accommodate increased traffic flows the road is already a dike. this dike has already increased the flood risk to the city and KFN. can we consider making the road less of a dike? Ex: adding culverts provincial funds needed for these roads
Agricultural lands / uses	Assess functions across the Ag land area as basis for strategy here (Dutch approach) • Inventory of the area. Deeper dive in the inventory, such as using LIDAR • Which part is best suited for something. Maximize that function. Meet all the objective. • When you want agriculture to function, the land needs to be drained enough. Reorganize the whole area for these different functions.

Element / Tool	Notes
	• Other areas: suitable for wetland function. More granular look at this landscape would allow two types to coexist. • Farming with sloughs and wetlands through it. What farming looks like in the restored ecosystems • Lots of opportunities for agricultural activities, such as Indigenous farming • Need to reorganize areas for different functions. Are we still talking about agricultural use here? Or only in some places? • Adjust water levels Clarify purpose of drainage and restoration approaches • What is the purpose of the drainage? Clarify the end goal • Not clear if we're restoring land for agriculture or for ecological values. Local drainage improvement usually decreases ecological value. Not clear to me. • For what purpose are we improving drainage? We want water on the landscape to restore ecological function • would like to see focus on restoration of ecological function that over time means less need for human involvement in managing the landscape • What is the best way to restore the processes and support the value they identified Balancing of restoration vs agricultural use • If there's a sacrifice zone, how much would be impacted versus enhanced? • general comment - restoration framing not strong enough, focus on accommodation of current activities Restoration approach to managing excess overland runoff • wetland restoration and re-establishment of sloughs rather than engineered solutions (channelization) • Potential opportunity for wetland restoration instead of channelizing water, which requires maintenance and can lead to erosion, further wetland loss and disconnection from estuary. • re establish the natural sloughs to achieve this • Rather than just habitat connectivity, could this focus on restoration as well? Riparian restoration could benefit freshwater flood risk • Process-based restoration • Fish connection may require more complex habitat restoration • Does this include improving infiltration of upland habitat? Perspectives on valuing role of agriculture / ag lands / food systems in this region • Assess the tradeoffs that are already being made to support agriculture in this area

Element / Tool	Notes
	• Agricultural land use in this area is important for our community, and the ALR has spared us from development that would have increased the flood risk. • Trade-off between maximizing ag land versus ecological services. Perhaps could have both? • Does this/could this include an Indigenous food systems/technologies lens? • Can we look beyond salt-tolerance and look at alternative agricultural practices? I.e. Indigenous food systems/plant cultivation for restoration/native species? Perspectives on saltwater tolerant crops • concern: saltwater tolerance for agriculture -- nothing that works for this • consider working with farmers to do test planting, and development of crops well suited to saline conditions in this area Longer term • Any thought to supporting farmers to adjust use • Can happen over time to help farmer's adjust, support development of other alternative farmlands • Gives farmer's time to adjust, need to do restoration slowly over time, incremental where processes incorporate traditional values, plants, brought in • Too long a timeline, 75 years for restoring ecological function
KFN	What do we mean by this? Temporary mitigation equipment? May need more clarity so everyone can see what the suite of options is. Not prescribed, still a conversation to make sure people have input. great idea for greenshore erosion protection along the road Greenshores doesn't necessarily include Indigenous lens, so making sure that's baked in Emergency access long term Given the adjacency of K'ómoks lands to the residential properties how do we ensure K'ómoks has a strong presence on governance decisions in this (mixed use) area
Avoid / no new development	cross jurisdictional cooperation re: development critical
Mixed use area	Are we differentiating residential on the shoreline side of the road from the upper side of the road? I think the conversations here may be different

Element / Tool	Notes
	Given the adjacency of K'ómoks lands to the residential properties how do we ensure K'ómoks has a strong presence on governance decisions in this area Buying back houses long term City of CR has some experience, as does Courtenay (Anderton heights)
Risk transfer / change over time	want to understand how the modelling of risk transfer influences breakwater design will need to be adjusted if normal sea level rises significantly anyway. Make sure what is being considered in the long term looks at impacts to all adjacencies beyond the site level - City of Courtenay, Puntledge River, etc. Consider adding additional culverts or floodgates to reduce risk to adjacent areas
Other	there are tradeoffs already happening up and downstream from [due to] past actions. Are we willing to continue to prioritize some areas over others?

Key Tradeoffs

Five key tradeoffs were pre-populated based on engagement input gathered in earlier steps in the process to arrive at this alternative

Participants were asked to rate level of agreement (1=low, 5=high), with each choice that was made, and discuss why they chose this rating. They were also invited to add more tradeoffs – the two at the end were added by participants and discussed in that particular breakout group.

Key Tradeoffs	Avg rating (of 5)	Notes
Road design: Letting it flood means it won't always be available for use; alternative routes cause disruption	4.1	• Need emergency access, regardless • organized transport can potentially reduce disruption • could think of new ways to transport ourselves on the landscape • thinking about transport alternatives • Waterway route across the estuary. Electric ferries. • need all agencies on right page -- closing road, equipment, detour routes, etc • We are seeing now that alternate routes are possible, while inconvenient, this ruse can be diverted • alternative vehicle route needs to be identified - Comox Road is a high volume road

Key Tradeoffs	Avg rating (of 5)	Notes
		- currently testing out alternative routes! - we still need to invest in erosion protection along the road to prevent it from washing out.
Archaeological sites: Hard armouring reduces ecological function	3.8	- Green shores may be inadequate for protecting against erosion in certain areas - Important to consider effects of hard armouring on adjacent/downstream sites. - has there been a differentiation between wet and dry sites? - yes, hard armouring is not desirable, however we do need erosion protection of some kind. consider the value of vegetated rip rap
Home / business retrofit and relocation: Comes with substantial financial and emotional costs	3.7	- unclear how this would be achieved - this is the cost of climate change impacts - why spend money in short term is we're going to relocate in longer term? (cost/benefit) - there's a cost of not doing this -- what's worse? choosing to do something could be better than being forced (not clear agree / disagree) - agreed, however not doing this will likely come with greater financial and emotional costs. We have a choice to do it on our terms, or not - These are very hard decisions but I think we need to look at where we want to land in the long term and what is sustainable environmentally and financially
Slough restoration: Absorbing local flood water and restoring ecological function reduces agricultural area	3.3	- Not clear to what level ecological restoration reduces flood risk with sea level flooding, seems more like something positive to do if agricultural area no longer productive. River and overland flooding makes sense to attenuate flows through improved restoration - could use more detail on magnitude of impacts - spatial extent, - Need a deeper dive - is there room for both? ecological restoration and new ways of thinking about agriculture and what we grow / harvest - lots of possibilities - Becomes the basis for resilience

Key Tradeoffs	Avg rating (of 5)	Notes
		• The construction of dike road and the installation of the floodgates has prioritized agriculture, and the flood risk we experience today is a direct result of these past choices. • It may be time to re-evaluate if this past priority will serve us in the future. Do we need to prioritize agricultural for this pocket of land? Does it actually effect regional food security? • the agricultural area is productive because of the floodplain. Productive agricultural land was created by the river. • There is a cost associated with working against the forces of nature. There are many possible interventions, but only a select few will be affordable, and effective in the long run.
IR 1, desire to grow the number of people on reserve, but more future flooding		• What the future holds for the KFN, especially when Treaties ratifies. Operationally for the Nation • Dean: • A lot on his mind • What is the future for the Nation when Treaty is ratified • Operationally as a Nation, how they are going to operate • How the Nation plans with development plan, as they want to bring members back • With subdivisions and development • Desire to grow IR#1
People being in relationship as recreational users.		• The road exists and is proposed to be maintained. Cars will continue to be an important way the majority of people will continue to enjoy the area during non flood events and it will need a massive shift in thinking to change. encouraging people to get in boats during flood events likely problematic from a public safety standpoint • why do we keep trying to make roads across the estuary, lets use some electric boats to go Courtenay to Comox • Sloughs and waterways as transport waterways. Low-impact tourism • Long-term economic perspective • Recreation + functional transportation users • Different ways to experience • Low impact tourism • Economic development from ecological restoration

Key Tradeoffs	Avg rating (of 5)	Notes
		• Positive trade-off in a different way with the visitors interact with the area • Trade-offs tend to have winners and losers, but there are both ends of scenarios • New ways to transport ourselves to the landscape • Opening up an opportunity to travel in the landscape in different ways • Waterway routes across without driving through the estuary, such as electric ferry • Prime ecological area

Collaborative Actions

Participants were asked to outline possible actions needed to move forward with the recommended alternative, and identify roles and opportunities for various partners and organizations to contribute to these shared goals – individually or collaboratively.

Theme	Notes
Manage water - dike road relationship	• MOTT can plan to invest in erosion protection along the highway • MOTT can invest in additional culverts along the dike to allow for water movement, and reduced risk • MOTT to invest in road closure arms, and webcams/live updates on road conditions • MOTT/CVRD - to develop plans for a multi-use path and protected active transportation route along this corridor • be prepared to manage erosion that comes with high flows (e.g. road washout) • CVRD to consider removing floodgates, and/or replacing them with something that could stay open during high tide, thereby reducing the height of the water, and keeping the road dry for longer • MOTT to ensure road infrastructure can handle flooding • MOTT: area-appropriate drainage plan, continue to be part of planning process • Need MOTT support
Education & engagement	• Identify folks who haven't been included • Engagement is required. • Build on sewer conveyance comms to support the comms for this project • City/regional partners - can launch public education campaign
Flood warning system	• CVEM - to develop warning system for floods

Theme	Notes
Managing runoff from uphill development (existing and new)	Stormwater management - city can review stormwater management, and the operation/function of stormwater ponds behind superstore - Runoff reduction could combine with stormwater management initiatives to reduce contamination Regional alignment on development guidelines for rainwater mgmt from uphill development - Cross jurisdictional collaboration with development guidelines - Local governments need to ensure any development concerns with rainwater management so that additional runoffs are not increased - Mitigation of silt with every development (City); role for province re: forestry... Upland stewardship - Project Watershed can support/lead efforts for upland stewardship and participate in efforts to reduce road runoff through education & green infrastructure development
Manage traffic	Alternative (emergency) route - If we made the alternative route more viable would this reduce traffic on Comox Road and reduce traffic impacts? - Brainstorm alternative route options with all jurisdictions and what is optimal in short and long term Bigger ideas about changes to transportation - look at alternative ways to cross the estuary, integrate with transportation and parks planning - integrate this work into transportation and parks planning to look at alternative ways to transit the estuary, moving beyond centering on automobiles - BC transit - to develop rapid transit routes in consultation with communities to connect communities, and reduce traffic
Regional alignment	Cross-jurisdictional approach to new development restrictions / guidelines - LG can explore regulatory tools to limit redevelopment - Cross jurisdictional planning to ensure alignment with adjacent jurisdictions, re new development, - CVRD and Courtenay could bring forward policy to support no future development in area (not sure who has the zoning jurisdiction) Regional vision, coordinated actions - Can this inform our Regional Growth Strategy?

Theme	Notes
	- City of Courtenay - can implement flood management plan - CVRD can establish an ongoing advisory committee for flood, similar to the process for Comox Lake
Adaptive shoreline management	- Stewardship centre with support from CVRD could provide info on greenshores solutions - Build on successes of the Dyke Rd park and Kus Kus Sum projects for adaptive shoreline management - Low hanging fruit Greenshores approaches, or more long-term
Additional information needed	- grant and resource capacity building to have granular studies to mitigate flooding - Need finer detail modeling to inform any infrastructure, green or hard. Need coastal processes understanding. - Need more information/ modeling
Adapting ag uses / food security	Investigate possibilities for saltwater tolerant crops - partnership with farmers and ministry of agriculture on research for crops that are well adapted to salt/wet conditions - DUC/local producers can trial salt tolerant crops in a small portion of agricultural land - Adaptive species to saltwater = long term project. Land use transitions, maintaining some ag productivity, that's something MAg could lead or partner on. Explore viable pathways for agriculture / food security - Economic viability? - Dairy is the most financially viable farming - Seen a decline in dairies, and this area is a productive forage area for dairies. Finding out how to support food production to maintain the dairy sector needs is critical - Pull in adaptive agriculture conversation. That lens needs to come in. - What level of ecological restoration can be achieved with coastal flooding, without losing agriculture? - DUC /Project watershed can do fish habitat baseline studies and deliver connectivity and restoration opportunities - Engage with current processes and conversations about - food security and indigenous food system organization to think adaptively about what agriculture and food production looks like in a climate adapted future, outside the box, indigenous informed food systems, adapt for the future, not to maintain status quo
Engage folks in mixed use area	- Start conversations with residents in mixed use area - Gradually increase recreational space as development is being retreated

Theme	Notes
	- Resources needed to buy off private land and prevent development there - CVRD Electoral B communications group
Document process	- What happens when there is change in electoral officials? Need to document this work as important, capture the shift in approach and formalize it - Give decision-makers story of what we did. Context is important, and same people not always in the room.
Formal agreements, framework	DRIPA, IER as starting point for agreements - First and foremost is protocol to look at IER as starting point. Always referencing from this point. If we have agreements in place, they may not have everyone we need at the table. - DRIPA central, forefront to any project or outcome Formal agreement - Clear statement of intent that shows agreements in place, recognition this work is important. - Important to understand risks if we don't do this - risk to relationships, public perception, acknowledge assumptions and set intention - How do we track progress (successes and barriers) and adapt Governance framework - Framework for governance? K'ómoks as estuary governing body? - K'ómoks Estuary Management Plan (re-visit as framework for governance) - How to ensure actions endure as values change?
Proactive planning, prioritization	- Collaborating early, broad stroke planning exercises on individual actions - Initial planning exercises - starting to identify key items we want to be more granular with and start planning phase so that wehn \$ comes up, there are collaborative and plans ready - Need to prioritize actions, then you know what to apply for. Some buildout work on the actions as - tangible actions to support progress alongside a lot of planning - What are we already working on? Where do relationships already exist, let's not reinvent the wheel.
Continue collaborating	Conservation brings folks together CVRD to continue to stay the course on conservation (have those leaders at the table and utilizing relevant knowledge holders) initiatives, and to break down silos

Theme	Notes
	- establish a regional discussion / working groups led by conservation to get more granular about estuary restoration, slough restoration, conservation leadership (CVCP, Ducks Unlimited, PW) - K'ómoks needs to be part of conservation working group - Goose harvest! A provincial agriculture wildlife specialist who works on wildlife compensation program; Graham Fowler - a connection on sharing Goose forage impacts Continue to involve others (breaking down the silos) early on in projects; Keeping invitations wide, letting Prov Ag/ Food folks participate with Local Govs
KFN's role	- KFN - to lead process on relocating homes in hazardous area - KFN to protect ancestor remains by stabilizing the shore using vegetated riprap, planted with native species - what role does KFN want to play in governance here? context of treaty... - Need to support Nation capacity to be involved or lead any of these - KFN is significant land and rights holder, their involvement is critical
Approach to funding	- How do we fund this work - Project Watershed has been really successful in getting funding as a collaborative, emphasizing this as important - What do we need: Time and \$\$, actually resourcing this, may look different than how local govs typically approach projects

Next Wise Actions

Finally, participants were invited to identify immediate steps forward to advance the strategy overall and the collaborative intentions that this project has laid out. Suggestions were grouped into key themes:

Keep the collaboration going

- Foundation is really strong on this project
- Don't want to see this plan land on a shelf and collect dust
- Wrap-up to project in fall
- need this group to keep coming together
- create a mechanism to continue these conversations!
- CVRD EM group hold monthly meetings. Model or piggy-back meetings

Relationship with K'ómoks

- Re-visit K'ómoks Estuary Management Plan in the context of treaty ratification

- *Other steps not identified in “next wise actions” but big questions still around KFN’s role, how to move forward together in this...*

Continue to think and respond like a watershed

- Need to make as cross-cutting as possible, which we have done well. MOTT, transportation, emerg mgmt, infrastructure, include local people who are impacted. This will give it longevity
- At its foundation, this is a climate change project. Cross-cutting piece is so important, we are talking about the same thing but calling it something different. We need shared language
- Breaking down silos in approach and language, and strategically

Gather support of elected officials

- Constantly need to be bringing these initiatives back to elect eds
- presentations to Council? Coordinated?
- NGO has different role, Project Watershed can remind elected officials about these initiatives, that they exist and that they are high priority to the community and work
- NGO's can be vital to prioritize work beyond political timelines

Role for CVRD

- Look at this project in terms of regional service instead of community service. Those involve other municipalities.
- Long-range department to identify processes
 - eg. Regional parks and trails service, and emergency management
- Example: regional table for transportation, but it's not a regional service
 - get resolution to establish a regional committee for regional flood management

Specific opportunities for collaboration

- Adapting agricultural uses (Farmers, NGOs)
 - think about plant breeding as long term strategy...
 - Investigate salt tolerant crops to test and traditional foods and their markets/economics
- Work towards revised road design (MOTT, CVRD, KFN, others)
 - Seek MoTT approval of revised road design (i.e. following washout) - pre-loaded design and support
 - CVRD meets quarterly with MOTT. Right now it's ad-hoc. MOTT brings forward projects
 - collaborate with Nation, ongoing relationship Mott)
- Any changes to flood gate would require substantial study, this could be an opportunity for collab
- Continue to gather info, develop shared understanding
 - more field visits during different times of year to understand what is happening in this area
 - keep tracking these things...
- Understand K'ómoks aquaculture interests in the estuary and build into design of breakwater and influence sediment control plans

Final Reflections

In a final circle, each participant was invited to share something they were taking with them from this process. Notes from each are included below.

- [Agricultural producer] – this is the first time gathering with a large group, need to keep doing this
- [CVRD staff] – tenor of the project changed when we decided to do the field trip, connect with affected people
- [BC Government contractor] – will be good to work on contingency plans and work more collaboratively going forward
- [NGO staff] – appreciated tone and “what can we do”, willingness, what’s possible – we need to do it, we can do it and we’re all willing
- [NGO staff] – my first time attending. It was wonderful to see how workshop was planned and visualized. Collaboration is really apparent and I’m sure we will meet many successes and achieve some of those seemingly conflicting goals for land use and restoration. I definitely think there’s a way to meet in the middle. We talked about the granular and the broad perspective in the breakout groups – zooming in and zooming out will help to achieve those complex challenges
- [CVRD staff] – wonderful project we’ve been able to take the time to work through developing relationships and make it place-based and people-based. The options we’ve explored reflect that we’ve taken this wide-ranging approach. We can learn from this project and applying practices when we’re planning other projects, looking for grant opportunities and... Instructive in terms of developing a bit of a roadmap.
- [NGO staff] – very much enjoyed. Really sad I missed the field trip. My thoughts leaving... not be afraid to think of some wild and creative ideas that will emerge from this not only as the solution, but way outside of that, like how we think about getting from a to b in the valley and the economic development and tourism opportunities, integration into parks planning. That this doesn’t need to be a response to a problem but an opportunity to shape this incredible community we imagine can exist and think outside the box. I hope there’s space to get creative or at least create openings for other entities to leverage these process and do creative work so I think we touched the edges of creativity and I hope those doors stay open and as implementation, policy, action comes out of this – keep doors open to those unusual partners in conservation, culture, transportation, food security. They will be able to leverage this work to make this community an even more amazing place.
- [CVRD staff] – panicked about how to keep supporting this work. Will reflect and start to have conversation with my CAO
- [NGO staff] – grateful for participating in this process. And for you folks for affirming the role of NGOs I think we often think of ourselves as the scrappy underdogs and I think it’s important to be included in the overall process and recognizing our abilities and unique abilities in leveraging this work. Excited to honour that validation by pushing this work forward and working in the ways that other folks can’t, to move this forward
- [CVRD staff] – one take away for me is that we have this idea of think like a watershed and we need to respond like a watershed. We’re going to go as though boundaries don’t exist and think about how the rising of the water is inevitable and so I hope our action is going to be inevitable as well. So that we take that power of the watershed with us and think of our action as being the same.
- [CVEM member] – so grateful that we’ve made space for the storytellers and the action people and the innovators and the relational people. That balance doesn’t often exist in projects. I love that it’s multi-sector, -levels of government -agency, our NGO friends are here front and centre, and private sector too, in MainRoad. I’m sad that Alana’s gone – I had my heart flutter a bit when she said she was going to find more money or support for this. And I

was like, well we're here. This doesn't have to be done alone. And whatever the next phase of this is doesn't need to be CVRD only. Which is what a lot of people talked about today, the power in numbers and sometimes that's what you need when the responsibility sits with one entity and agency, that it doesn't feel like it's falling on the shoulders of one organization or jurisdiction. Because there's nothing about the Dike Road that is only the CVRD or only about KFN, it's a we thing. So I hope we can leave thinking about that. We've got a lot of people in this group that could put their heads together and come up with those wacky, weird, creative ideas like Meaghan said, that can take it to the next level which I do think needs to involve a goose and cheese feast.

- [Local government staff] – I think it's clear that we each contribute something unique to the whole. Important to keep the whole in mind, understand how the pieces fit together and our roles within that. So I've really appreciated this process for building that perspective, that vision of what that could look like and then also taking that forward in our own individual ways, in our organizations and our individual work.
- [BC government employee] – ministry's perspective, always looking for opportunities to improve where road is involved. Want to be a key partner and play a significant role in that process. Appreciate participating in this and taking part in future process.
- [KFN member] – Go nourish yourselves and take care of yourselves. Very interested in listening to the discussion about flooding.