



Cutting Permit K085 – Crown Creek Timber Harvest Plan, Information Sharing and Feedback Form June 29, 2020

Introduction: Kalesnikoff Lumber Company Operations on the East Shore of Kootenay Lake

Kalesnikoff Lumber Company Ltd. (KLC) is proposing cutting permit K085 in the Crown Creek area, a short distance south of the community of Gray Creek, on the east shore of Kootenay Lake. The Gray Creek operating area was previously managed by Wynndel Box and Lumber Ltd. and was transferred to Kalesnikoff in 2014 as part of an operating area review which saw the Kootenay Lake timber supply area management units re-distributed. The operating area review process is conducted periodically to ensure local forest licensees have an equal share of timber rights in proportion to the annual allowable cuts associated with their respective tenures. Since receiving several areas on the east shore of Kootenay Lake, Kalesnikoff has conducted one harvest operation near Gray Creek (CP K062 – Croasdaile Creek), and currently has one operation ongoing near the community of Boswell (CP K077 – Akokli Creek). As we plan and implement additional timber harvesting on the east shore, we will continue to engage with indigenous communities, the public, and local stakeholders in order to better understand the values and unique attributes within our new management units. At this time, KLC is seeking input and feedback regarding our proposed cutting permit K085 in the Crown Creek area. This document is intended to provide detailed information with respect to the proposal, along with an invitation to provide review and comment or to ask questions directly to us for consideration in our planning and implementation processes.

Some General Principles Kalesnikoff Applies to our Forestry Operations

Kalesnikoff has been practicing forestry in the West Kootenays for over 80 years. As science, local knowledge, and our societal values evolve, so have our management practices in order to meet the needs of our communities, customers, and the environment. Forests are dynamic, changing over time with age, the climate, and various elements of disturbance such as wildfire, insects, disease, and of course human intervention. At Kalesnikoff, we strive to adapt our management approach to local conditions and forest dynamics in order to help balance societal needs against the long-term maintenance of healthy forests that provide a number of critical services for the natural world. While we require a certain amount of timber each year to operate our business, exactly where and how it is sourced from within our operating areas is a matter of careful planning. In addition to numerous other considerations, we apply a few of the following primary management principles to help prioritize our planning process:

1. **Forest Health** – British Columbia’s forests have persisted since the last ice age and have undergone significant change over time due to natural factors such as wildfire, insects, disease, and climatic events or trends. Since becoming more extensively occupied by humans, B.C.’s forests have also seen change due to resource extraction, agriculture, human settlement, and wildfire suppression. In recent history, the Mountain pine beetle has been one of the most dramatic agents of change across the province, and while having been perhaps the most persistent large-scale factor historically, wildfire has more recently gained widespread recognition by the public as an ongoing and likely increasing cause of forest mortality. Currently, the province is also seeing epidemic levels of bark beetles affecting Spruce, Subalpine fir, and Douglas-fir. Locally, the Kootenays are now experiencing a significant increase in Douglas-fir beetle activity which is beginning to affect many of our forests at lower elevations. While these health factors have been natural elements of B.C.’s forests for millennia, large-scale mortality of trees in our landscapes is generally undesirable from a human perspective. Kalesnikoff is actively managing for Douglas-fir beetle and other forest health factors in order to limit their effects and maintain healthy forest cover over our landscapes.
2. **Wildfire Risk Reduction** – Wildfire has been a natural element of change in B.C.’s forests for millennia, and has shaped our forests significantly over time. Given projected climate change predictions for the Kootenay region, it is expected that wildfires will become more prevalent, with projected increases in both occurrence and intensity. Aside from being a forest health factor, there is an increasing consensus that our communities are under threat both from the perspectives of being at risk of burning, and for human health risks related to airborne smoke and ash which can travel over long distances and persist for a considerable length of time. The provincial government acknowledges that forest licensees like Kalesnikoff have an important role to play in terms of reducing these risks near communities where specific strategies may be implemented to reduce fuel loading and promote healthy and fire-resilient forest types over the long term. Kalesnikoff is actively collaborating with provincial and local governments, as well as local communities to reduce the wildfire risks within our operating areas.
3. **Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation** – The changing climate is naturally of special interest in the context of forest management, as it has significant implications with respect to biodiversity, wildfire risk, ecosystem migration, carbon accounting, and more. Since forest management requires thinking in terms of long periods of time (for example, a tree planted today is not likely to be ready to harvest for 60-100+ years), climate change becomes a very relevant consideration in the planning process. While nobody can predict the future of our local climate response, scientific analysis which has been adapted to our region does predict some likely outcomes. These generally include deeper summer droughts, a shift toward more rain/less snow at lower elevations during winter, and some increased likelihood of extreme weather events. These predictions generally lead to an assumption of greater wildfire risk, changes in ecosystem dynamics, the potential for damage from storm events,

increased potential for mortality due to drought, and accompanying increased insect damage where trees are stressed by the other factors. As with any ecosystem science there are no easy answers, certain conclusions, or methods to know exactly what will happen or when, but we can at least attempt to tailor our activities to mitigate these potential risks. Examples of strategies to combat potential climate change risks are as follows:

- Re-planting harvested areas with species that are more drought and fire resilient, especially at lower elevations. Tree species such as Ponderosa pine, Western larch, Douglas-fir, and Western white pine will be more likely to survive the expected future climate and wildfire conditions than Western red cedar or Western hemlock for example.
- Harvest dead and dying timber before it becomes uneconomical, in order to replace it with a young stand that will have a good chance of thriving well into the future. Harvesting timber from our forest licenses creates a legal obligation for Kalesnikoff to ensure a new forest is established and growing. Where no harvest occurs, there is no reforestation obligation and regeneration may or may not occur naturally with a desired species mix and density.
- Design and construction of roads and infrastructure to withstand extreme weather events and the potential for rapid spring runoff. Common practice for many of our developments is to retain a professional geotechnical engineer to perform field assessments and make recommendations with respect to terrain stability and road construction techniques. We also use culverts that are sized to accommodate flow volumes in excess of natural levels.
- Harvest plans designed to decrease wildfire risk to nearby communities and critical infrastructure. As described above, we are actively working with local communities and government agencies to reduce wildfire risk in strategic locations within our operating areas.
- Increasing the proportion of our harvesting activity that involves partial cutting techniques. While there is room for considerable debate and difficult calculation with respect to direct human-caused CO₂ emissions from partial cutting vs. clearcutting (for example, to obtain the same volume of timber from partial cutting 50% of a stand requires twice the harvest area and also double the amount of new road construction, burning more fossil fuel per unit volume of timber extracted, but leaves more trees on site to sequester carbon), partial cutting techniques can help to mitigate climate change risks in a number of ways. Trees retained within a harvested area can provide shade, helping to cool the forest floor, act as a source of seed for natural regeneration, maintain biodiversity and stand structure for wildlife and various ecosystem functions, and continue to sequester carbon. Many stands in the West Kootenays offer a viable option for partial cutting. Where appropriate, we are increasing retention in our partial cut harvest systems to help in these ways, as well as to retain visual quality and other values.

For more information regarding climate change science, the following web links are provided:

Climate Data Canada website <https://climatedata.ca/>

Kootenay Resilience website <https://kootenayresilience.org/>

How this Public Referral Document Works:

Kalesnikoff has developed a harvesting proposal in Crown Creek within our Gray Creek operating area on the east shore of Kootenay Lake. This proposal will result in an application for a cutting permit (CP K085) under our forest license (FL A30172), which provides rights to cut timber on Crown lands in the Kootenay Lake Timber Supply Area. We are sharing this plan with indigenous peoples, stakeholders and the local community to provide information about key factors and specific strategies we've identified and considered, the proposed harvest areas and identified forest values, and to seek your input on other information you believe should be considered in our plans.

Please review the proposed harvest plan and related information, and then provide your input in the section marked "FEEDBACK FORM" by [July 31, 2020](#). Your Feedback Form can be completed and emailed to referrals@kalesnikoff.com, mailed to PO Box 3000 Hwy 3A, Thrums BC, V1N 4N1 or a hard copy dropped off at our main office at 2090 Hwy 3A in Thrums. You can also share your input by emailing written comments to the same address or by calling our office at 1-250-399-4211, extension 231 for Gerald Cordeiro, our Forest Development Manager.

If you would like to receive any email updates regarding this proposal and plan, plus our other activities in your area, please provide your email address and contact info in the Feedback Form, or email it to referrals@kalesnikoff.com. Please tell us briefly who you are, and advise if you hold a water license or other tenure rights on Crown land, plus any other information you think could be important. We will also post this document and additional information on the public stakeholder engagement page of our website at <https://www.kalesnikoff.com/forest-stewardship>

Thank you

Who We Are:

About Kalesnikoff:

Kalesnikoff Lumber Company is a local, fourth-generation family-owned company based in Thrums, B.C. We have lived and worked in the west Kootenays for over 80 years and care about our local communities and our employees, contractors and suppliers who we consider extended family.

We create our plans and make decisions based on local knowledge of our forests, environment and communities, and on evolving best practices in sustainable forestry. We live here, and our forestry and business practices reflect our ongoing pride in our legacy of taking care of the land and people in our area. We are committed to making the most of every tree we plant, harvest and process — striving to create the most benefit for our employees, the community and our customers.

We're trying to improve how we work with local communities in advance of harvest operations to better understand their priorities, concerns and interests, and we develop our final harvest plans based on community input as well as technical, regulatory and environmental considerations.

Our Commitment:

Kalesnikoff will:

- a) adhere to government regulations and guidelines when planning and conducting harvesting activities.
- b) adhere to the results and strategies described within our approved Forest Stewardship Plan, available on our [website](#).
- c) carefully consider the various risks of our harvesting activities and seek the advice of third-party Qualified Registered Professionals as necessary throughout our planning process.
- d) utilize the most up-to-date imagery and technology available to help draft operational plans.
- e) prepare detailed drainage plans where necessary.
- f) use modern road building practices with attention to maintaining natural drainage patterns.
- g) use environmentally sound timber harvesting practices.
- h) carry out monitoring and maintenance of roads and related infrastructure on a regular basis to avoid issues that may be caused by weather events or improperly functioning drainage structures.
- i) carry out reforestation of harvested areas in a timely fashion, with an appropriate species mix which considers site-specific conditions and potential climate change variables.
- j) operate in a manner that limits environmental impact, prevents pollution, and protects the health and safety of our employees, contractors and the public.
- k) incorporate scientific discovery, government direction, public feedback, and local knowledge to reduce our environmental footprint and help further the public interest by continuously improving the sustainability of our operations over time.
- l) engage with Indigenous peoples, local communities and the public in an open and transparent manner.

More About the Proposed Harvest Plan for Cutting Permit K085

Some Primary Planning Requirements and Considerations Specific to CP K085:

Significant planning and field assessments are required in order to undertake any timber harvest operation on Crown forest lands in British Columbia. Careful consideration must be given to a number of values across the landscape, and any risks to these values mitigated to the greatest extent possible in order to proceed with the harvest plan. The following are some of the main planning considerations specific to this proposal.

- a) **Domestic Use Watersheds and Hydrological Function** – Maintaining the natural quality, quantity, and timing of flow for domestic use water systems is of key importance when operating within domestic use watersheds. The Crown Creek area has several small but high-quality domestic water sources which are used by residents of the community in the vicinity of this proposal. As a part of the public referral process, Kalesnikoff attempts to contact all licensed water users and provide information regarding the proposal. We will make all reasonable efforts to address concerns with respect to water quality, quantity and timing of flow in order to ensure a low risk plan. This block contains no streams and poses a low risk to domestic water sources.
- b) **Climate Change Variables Affecting Forest Health** – As discussed above, climate change expectations for our region present potential forest health outcomes that may include significant mortality of trees due to causes such as wildfire, insect attack, drought stress, storm damage, and increased levels of other pathogens. Each of these damage agents is considered in this harvest plan and are described briefly here:

Wildfire – While wildfire risk reduction is not the primary driver for this project, we always ensure this factor is considered in every harvest plan. This particular stand contains a diverse mix of species, mainly including Douglas-fir, larch, cedar, hemlock, grand fir, and white pine, with minor components of Engelmann spruce and lodgepole pine. This mix, combined with the relatively gentle, terrain allows for a partial cut system that will be conducive to successive selective harvesting over the long term. In this phase, the intent is to create road and trail infrastructure that can be maintained long term to allow Crown land access which may be used for fire suppression activities if required. Small openings will be created adjacent to the roads, maintaining a buffer between the roads and standing timber. These areas create safe anchor points for suppression crews where there is no danger of a crown fire or large falling trees at roadside. A little farther from the roads, selective harvest will occur, creating small gaps in the canopy and generally thinning the forest cover. This will reduce the ability of a crown fire to move quickly across the area. Overall, this harvest plan doesn't greatly reduce wildfire risk, but will create significant access infrastructure and begin the process of conversion of the species mix and density toward a future state of greater wildfire resilience.

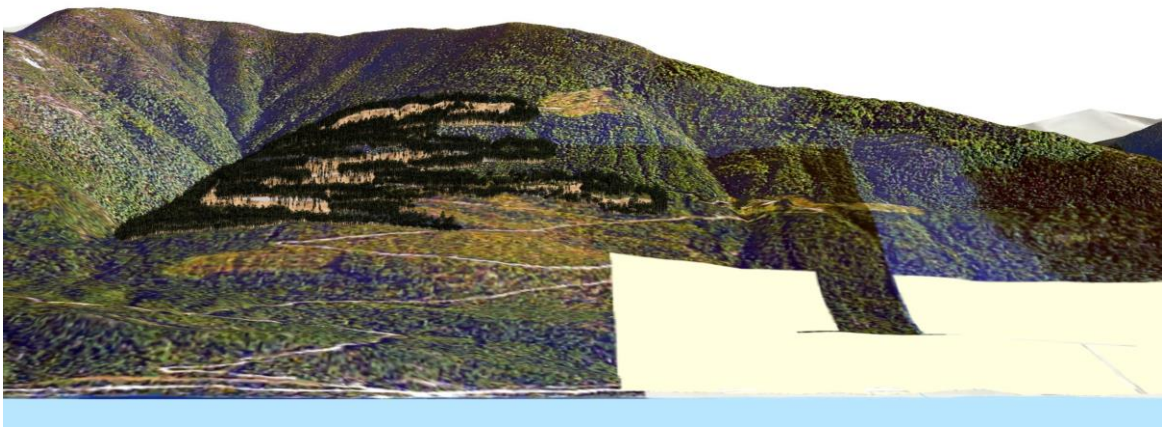
Insect Attack – The West Kootenays are currently experiencing epidemic levels of Douglas-fir bark beetle. This insect generally has a one-year life cycle, killing host trees with each successive brood. The east shore of Kootenay Lake has several notable infestations, one of which is a short distance to the north of CP K085. In this proposal, Douglas-fir will be baited and removed strategically over several years in order to help reduce the population of this insect to more normal levels while minimizing unsalvageable losses of timber to attack. Increased drought stress can weaken trees and make them more susceptible to beetle infestation, so unfortunately it appears as though populations of this particular forest pest will continue to increase for the foreseeable future.

Drought Stress – Tree species such as cedar and hemlock are relatively intolerant to drought. They currently occur frequently at lower elevations in the region due to our overall moist climate. It is expected that within several decades, summer droughts will begin to take a toll on these species, reducing their incidence at lower elevations over the long term. In this first phase of management, open areas will be re-stocked with drought and wildfire-resilient species such as Douglas fir and larch. Selective harvest areas will be replanted to the extent necessary to achieve appropriate densities of trees, while the general thinning of the canopy will reduce competition for moisture and allow trees currently in the understorey to thrive as they move toward maturity. A key part of this plan is to maintain significant forest canopy to keep the ground shaded such that gains seen from reduced competition are not negated by excessive solar heating of the forest floor.

Storm Damage – This damage agent is inherently difficult to predict or manage for. If increased storm intensity is experienced, each location, aspect, and elevation may fare differently than nearby locations. General problems with any harvest plan can include increased blowdown where the canopy is opened up and wind is more able to affect trees which have been previously sheltered in a dense stand. This is often the case for partial cut systems, where retained leave trees can be severely affected by wind. By keeping openings small and retaining significant numbers of smaller trees which are at least partially sheltered below the top of the canopy, there should be a lower likelihood of major wind or storm damage when compared to partial cut systems with less retention.

Other Pathogens – Generally speaking this is a diverse and healthy stand today. No root rot or other severe pathogens have been noted to exceed normal endemic levels, so no specific management plan is proposed herein. Increased access infrastructure will enhance our ability to conduct post-harvest monitoring which will allow for a timely response if problems develop.

- c) **Maintaining Visual Quality** – The established visual quality objective (VQO) for this landform is ‘Partial Retention’. This VQO allows visible alterations from forestry activities to be easy to see, small to medium in scale, and natural and not rectilinear in appearance. Visible alterations should generally not exceed 7% of the perspective view of the landform from a significant public viewpoint. Using a high-resolution 3D model, we are able to predict the post-harvest visual condition with good accuracy. The digital model can then be overlaid atop a photograph, creating a hybrid simulation of the expected alteration. This allows us to measure the expected results against the VQO to ensure compliance. In this case, the simulations support a determination that the VQO will be met.



Digital model of the expected post-harvest visual condition, as viewed from Kootenay Lake. The darker green surrounding the harvest areas (tan) depicts trees that have been simulated with their actual heights from high-resolution lidar data. Light-coloured blank areas have no imagery available for the model (mostly private land).

- d) **Terrain Stability** – The mountainous terrain of the West Kootenays can present terrain stability hazards that have the potential to affect elements at risk such as private land and human safety, water infrastructure, terrestrial and aquatic habitat, roads, and more. These hazards are often present naturally due to the steep terrain, however road construction and timber harvesting have the potential to increase the risks of debris slides and other mass wasting events if not conducted in a careful manner. For each road and cutblock we must consider these potential impacts and ensure our activities do not materially increase the risk of a damaging event. In the case of this proposal, a professional geotechnical review of the terrain and proposed harvest plan has been completed and no issues are expected.
- e) **Shared Access with Private Properties** – The existing Crown Creek road also provides access to a number of private properties through provincial public lands. Kalesnikoff will be taking over responsibility for approximately the first 2Km of this road, from the junction at Highway 3A to where the access road to the private subdivision diverges from Crown Creek road. Kalesnikoff plans to upgrade this section of road to improve drainage and enhance road user safety, and will maintain the road in accordance with our responsibilities under an industrial-use road permit. We intend to work collaboratively with private land owners to ensure their needs are met to the best of our ability.

Detailed Specifics of the Cutting Permit K085 Harvest Plan

Cutting Permit K085 consists of one cutblock located a short distance south of Gray Creek, on the east Shore of Kootenay Lake. The harvest area lies mostly on relatively gentle terrain, allowing for conventional ground-based harvest and selective partial cutting methods. The following specifics are given with respect to the harvest plan:

Trees selected for removal and for retention – This block is designed to create a mosaic of patches that will allow an uneven-aged management strategy overall. There are four distinct treatment types within the block, each with a unique specification to allow for the intended management type. These are described here in some detail:

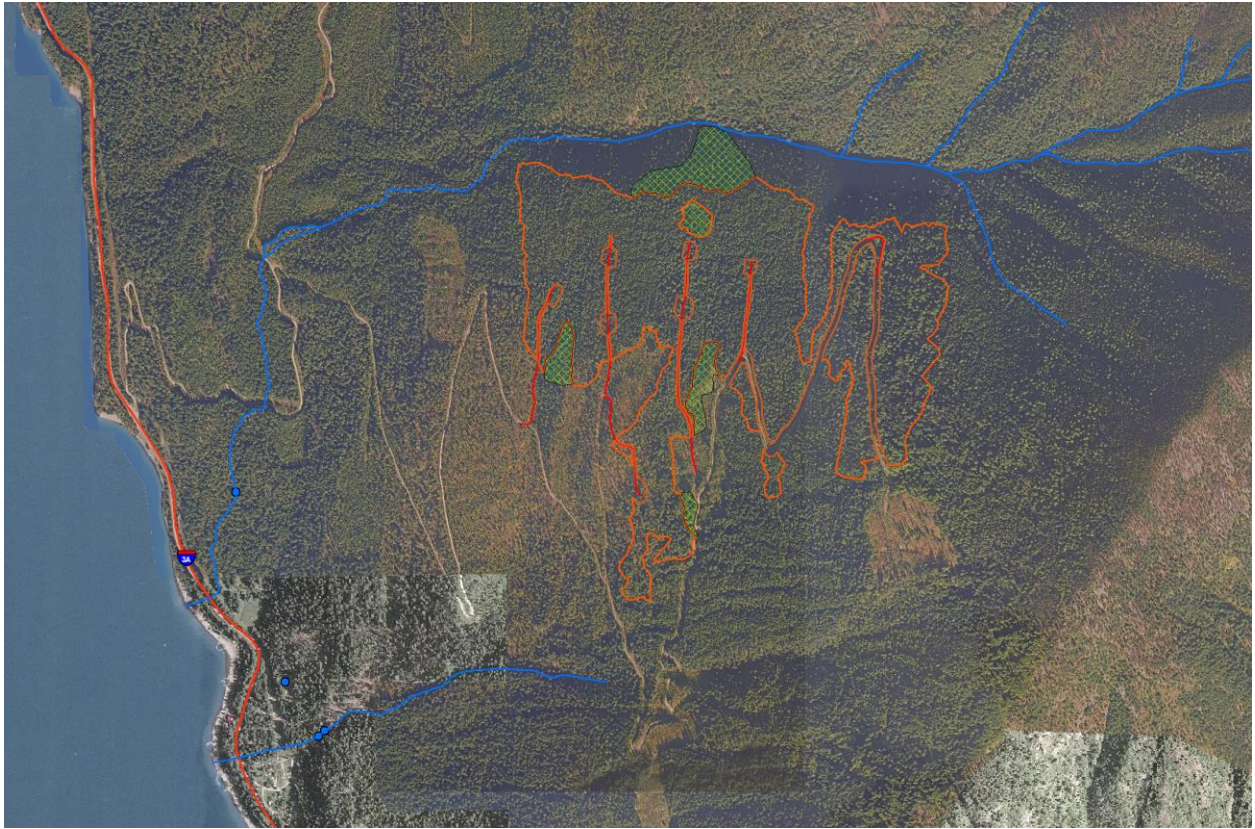
Treatment Unit A: This treatment type covers 36% of the harvest area, and is planned as a selective partial cut that will support long-term uneven-aged management. Approximately half of the timber will be retained, allowing the remaining trees to grow with less competition. Subsequent entries can be made once the area has recovered (likely not for at least 15 years or more) to continue with the single-tree or small group selection cut. Reforestation will occur to the extent necessary to achieve the required stocking densities. This treatment type is intended to be converted to a species mix and density better suited to future climatic conditions over a relatively long period of time.

Treatment Unit B: This area covers 12% of the block, generally has a higher deciduous component, and contains some Douglas-fir beetle infestation. Retention will include one third of Douglas-fir smaller than 50cm in diameter, and 50% of all other species smaller than 50cm in diameter. Leave trees will help to retain biodiversity and ecosystem function, visual quality, and act as a source of seed for regeneration. Reforestation will occur throughout this area with an appropriate species mix and density for the expected future climate.

Treatment unit C: Covering 24% of the harvest area, this treatment type will mostly be reserved, with only about 10% removal. Trees to be removed include those which are generally less likely to survive and which are easily accessible from adjacent treatment units. The intent is to maintain ecosystem function and intact forest canopy as part of the overall mosaic of the block. Due to the very low removal, very little reforestation is expected to be required in this unit due to the very small amount of removal.

Treatment Unit D: This type covers 27% of the block, and will see the highest percentage of tree removal. These areas will break up the overall continuity of the canopy, giving some protection against a running crown fire. Additionally, these small openings will facilitate trapping and removal of Douglas-fir beetle. Beetle management techniques often involve baiting and concentrating the insects in a small area, at which point all infested trees are removed and milled in order to kill the live brood. Deciduous species, ponderosa pine, and white pine will all be retained wherever they occur to the greatest extent possible (likely about 90%). These openings will be reforested with a species mix and density suitable to the expected future climate.

Block Map - The figure below shows the proposed block (orange outline), wildlife tree retention areas (green cross-hatch), and proposed new roads (red line) in relation to nearby streams (blue line), licensed water intakes (blue dots), and Kootenay Lake.



Map of the proposed block and surrounding area over aerial imagery

Summary and Further Reading:

Public Engagement Summary:

Kalesnikoff is committed to communicating with and engaging Indigenous peoples, local stakeholders and community residents throughout the planning, road and timber harvest operations, and silviculture phases of our woodlands program. We will share updates on our website and by email with those who provide their contact information. While engagement and referral periods for individual projects will have dates specified in order to receive timely feedback, the public is welcome to contact us at any time with questions, concerns, or comments related to our activities. We will strive to respond to individual queries in a prompt and comprehensive manner. Please complete a feedback form or email us at referrals@kalesnikoff.com to ask questions or provide comments.

Thank you.

Links and Further Reading:

- **Kalesnikoff website**
<http://www.kalesnikoff.com/>
- **Province of British Columbia Forest Health Website, Douglas-fir Beetle Page**
<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forest-resources/forest-health/forest-pests/bark-beetles/douglas-fir-beetle>
- **Douglas-fir Beetle Fact Sheet, Forest Health Pamphlet #2**
<https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/rsi/foresthealth/pdf/dfbpamphlet.pdf>



Close-up photograph of an adult Dendroctonus pseudotsugae, Douglas-fir Bark Beetle. The adult beetle is approximately 6mm long.

- **Climate Data Canada website**<https://climatedata.ca/>
- **Kootenay Resilience website** <https://kootenayresilience.org/>

Feedback Form:

Kalesnikoff is seeking public feedback with respect to our Cutting Permit proposal in the Crown Creek area. We intend to begin operations within these areas in 2020. Please provide feedback or questions prior to July 31, 2020.

We are seeking input from local stakeholders and residents regarding what you think we should know and consider as we move forward in finalizing our plans. We'd like to hear from you about:

1. Douglas-fir beetle infestations in your local community.
2. Natural features or important resource values not identified in our proposed plan.
3. Wildfire risk reduction and community resiliency
4. Other information you would like to receive.
5. How you would prefer to be kept informed.
6. Any other questions, comments or concerns you may have.

We've also provided an opportunity to provide any additional comments and to sign-up for ongoing updates at the end of this Feedback Form.

Topic 1: Douglas-fir Beetle Infestations in Your Community

As the population of this forest pest increases throughout the region, many people are beginning to see the impacts on their properties. As home owners and property owners, it's worth taking the time to have a look around and think about how you might prevent Douglas-fir beetles from affecting trees in your yard and in your community. There are several options for managing these insects on a small scale, and Kalesnikoff can offer some advice and help, including the supply of MCH anti-aggregant pheromone.

- 1. Are you noticing red or dead fir trees on your property or in your neighborhood? If so, this may be the result of an insect infestation. The links in the Further Reading section above can help you to identify whether this is the case or not. If you are experiencing the loss of trees in your community, please share your observations and/or thoughts.***

Topic 2: Natural or Otherwise Significant Features

Kalesnikoff consistently adheres to government regulations and guidelines when planning and conducting forest harvesting activities, including those protecting or maintaining features of environmental, social or historical significance. Whenever possible, we also respect significant local and informal features and landmarks of importance to the community.

- 2. Are there any key environmental, social or historical features that were not identified in our proposed harvest plan that should be considered? Please provide a description and location of each feature.**

Topic 3: Wildfire Risk Reduction and Community Resiliency:

Kalesnikoff has been actively collaborating with the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development, the Regional District of Central Kootenay, and others extensively for the past several years to assess and help. We see wildfire risk reduction as a high priority in the west Kootenays.

- 3. Please share your thoughts regarding community wildfire protection and in particular, Crown land fuel reduction treatments. Are you for or against of this type of work in any specific way? Feel free to share thoughts, concerns, or questions you may have regarding wildfire risk in your community.**

Topic 4: Other information

We are committed to ongoing community engagement and communications to help ensure local communities are aware of our harvest and related activities. We will communicate with local stakeholders and residents throughout and beyond our harvest planning processes.

4. What other information, if any, would you like to receive?

Topic 5: Preferred Method of Communication

5. Please check your preferred form of communication for this project:

You can get in touch with us at any time using the contact information listed below. Please let us know how you would like to receive any additional information from us. If you received this referral package via email and would rather not receive further updates for this project, you can be removed from our email list by checking the third box.

☐ Email ☐ Kalesnikoff website ☐ I know enough. I don't want more information

If you chose "Email", please provide yours here: _____

Topic 6: Other Related Input

6. Please provide any other questions, comments or concerns you may have regarding our proposed harvest plans.

How Public Input Will Be Used:

Your feedback is important to us. Input received through this community consultation will be compiled, reviewed and considered by Kalesnikoff Lumber Company along with technical, environmental and social considerations in planning for this harvest. We'll do our best to alleviate any concerns and incorporate public input into our plans.

How you can return your Feedback Form or provide your comments to us:

1. Mail your response to:
 - Woodlands Team
Kalesnikoff Lumber Company
PO Box 3000 Hwy 3A
Thrums, BC V1N 4N1
2. Drop your Feedback Form off at our office:
 - 2090 Hwy 3A
Thrums, BC
3. Scan and email your completed Feedback Form to: referrals@kalesnikoff.com
4. Provide a written submission by email or regular mail (addresses above).

To sign-up for a mailing list:

Name: _____
 Email address: _____
 Phone # (optional): _____
 Address (optional): _____
 Postal Code (optional)*: _____

Please give us a brief description of your area of interest (community, neighborhood, watershed, etc.)

*If you don't wish to enter your address, you may still identify your neighborhood by entering a postal code only.