

KALESNIKOFF

TIMBER INSPIRES



Cutting Permit A080 – Cedarbrae Face Douglas-fir Beetle Suppression Timber Harvest Plan, Information and Feedback Form April 24, 2020

Introduction: Douglas-fir Beetle Suppression Strategy in the West Kootenays

Incidence of Douglas-fir beetle in the west Kootenays has increased significantly over the last several years. According to the 2018-19 Kootenay Lake Timber Supply Area Forest Health Strategy, affected areas within the Kootenay Lake Timber Supply Area (TSA) almost doubled in 2018 from the previous year. Data from recent aerial overview flights and detailed surveys show the upward trend continued significantly in 2019. This insect is endemic to British Columbia's forests and has played a natural role in the succession of Douglas-fir stands for a very long time, however the current outbreak is of special concern locally due to the rapidly increasing scale of infestation and the large amount of susceptible forest in our area which may be affected in coming years. The TSA Strategy for the beetle management unit in the Arrow TSA where this proposal occurs is 'suppression', and recommended management practices include the use of trap trees, anti-aggregation pheromones, clean harvesting practices, and sanitation and salvage harvesting. Some further detail on these specific strategies is given later in this document. A link to the Arrow & Cascadia TSA Strategy is given here:

https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/HFP/external/!publish/Forest_Health/TSA_FH_Strategies/ArrowFHstrategy2017-18FinalDMsigned.pdf

Due to ongoing infestation identified in the Cedarbrae Face area above the community of Glade B.C., Cutting Permit (CP) A080 is proposed to salvage dead timber and to remove as much of the live insect brood as possible in order to help suppress the local beetle population.

Background: Douglas-fir Beetle Activity in the Cedarbrae Face Area

As mentioned above, Douglas-fir bark beetle (often abbreviated by its provincial pest code IBD) is an endemic and natural element in BC's forests. The insects generally prefer large mature host trees, and are especially attracted to stressed or dying hosts. The Cedarbrae Face area above the north end of the community of Glade B.C. contains significant stands of large mature Douglas-fir which has been hosting an active infestation for several years. Red dead trees have been visible from Highway 3A during summers, and the cumulative effects of repeated attack in the vicinity of the infestation is beginning to impact forest cover. Aerial imagery from 2014 indicates the infestation was already active at that time. The 2014 infrared image below shows several fairly small infest sites and one larger site with over ten affected trees in a concentrated area. Healthy trees show up in pink hues in the image, and dead trees appear blue-gray. The true-colour image on the right shows several of the trees appearing in orange colours, indicating they were attacked the previous year (2013). The gray trees in this image would likely have been attacked in 2012, based on the fact that they have lost

their needles but still appear to have retained most of their smaller branches. Trees attacked in 2014 would still have appeared healthy and green at the time of the photographs.

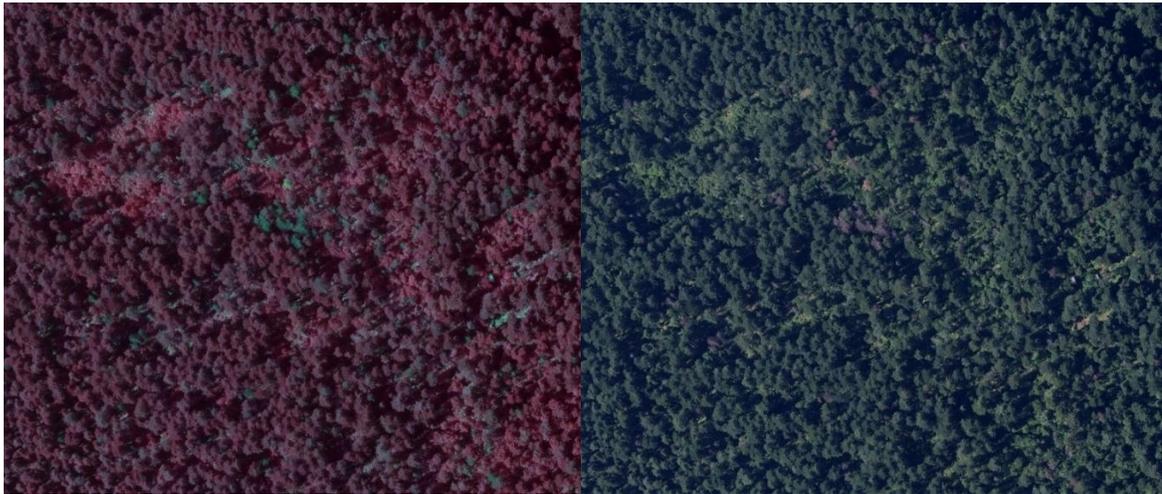


Figure 1 – Infrared and true-colour aerial images of infest sites within the proposed CP A080 harvest area from 2014

This particular infestation appears to have continued to mostly occupy the same area, slowly growing over time. Meanwhile Douglas-fir beetle populations continued to grow throughout the region, prompting Kalesnikoff to actively attempt management and suppression tactics with support from the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD). Several notable and significant outbreaks within Kalesnikoff's operating areas occurred near Selous Creek (just south of the City of Nelson), Wolverton Creek (Slocan Park area), Akokli Creek (East shore of Kootenay Lake), and in Blewett (beginning just over the ridge from this proposal and toward the City of Nelson). The image below shows the same area as Figure 1 above, as seen from the junction of Hwy 3A and Glade Ferry Road in June of 2018. Dead trees from the previous year's attack are visible and occur just to the north of the larger infest site in the aerial photos above.



Figure 2 – Photo taken from the junction of Hwy 3A and Glade Ferry Road in 2018 showing the same landform

Ground-level reconnaissance in 2018 found 40 green attack trees within the area, and FLNRORD aerial reconnaissance detected 38 red attacks (attacked during 2017). At this time, Kalesnikoff began planning requirements for a cutblock to salvage the timber and remove as much of the active infestation as possible.

Another photo was taken in the fall of 2019, from very close to the same location. Additional dead trees are visible, and the infestation has begun to spread more across the hillside.



Figure 3 – Photo taken from the junction of Hwy 3A and Glade Ferry Road during the fall of 2019

The photo below was taken using a small drone in April of 2020, and shows an overhead view of the bottom portion of the block. Significant damage is clearly evident.



Figure 4 – Aerial image of CP A080 Block 1 from April 2020

How this Public Referral Document Works:

Kalesnikoff has developed a harvesting proposal on Cedarbrae face above the north end of the community of Glade, B.C. This proposal will result in an application for a cutting permit (CP) under our forest license (FL A20194), which provides rights to cut timber on Crown lands in the Arrow 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 in the section marked "FOR INFORMATION" in the upper right-hand corner of each page, and then provide your input in the section marked "FEEDBACK FORM" by May 29, 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 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 <http://www.kalesnikoff.com/public-stakeholder-engagement/>

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.

About the Proposed Harvest Plan for Cutting Permit A080**Forest Management Principles Related to Douglas-fir Beetle Suppression**

The current Douglas-fir beetle outbreak in British Columbia is quite extensive, and the west Kootenays, while not as severely affected as the central interior, are experiencing greatly elevated infestation numbers over the last few years. Many of our lower-elevation forests are in susceptible conditions similar to those found on Cedarbrae Face. This insect prefers mature and old large host trees, and much of the local area has timber cover that initiated due to wildfires in the early 1900's which is now of an age class that is attractive to the beetles. Stressed or dying trees are especially preferred, as their natural defenses are more easily overcome by attack. Fir beetles seem to be able to detect stressed trees by a subtle change in their odor. As a result, mature trees which are damaged by root rot, windthrow, snow damage, drought, or other health factors tend to be attacked first. Once the insect population grows sufficiently then they will attack healthy trees as well. Unfortunately, climate change predictions for the West Kootenays generally include potential increases in all of the above listed forest damage agents, so it is likely the regional-scale outbreak of this pest will continue for the foreseeable future. The most recent Forest Health Strategy for the Arrow & Cascadia Timber Supply Areas recommends suppression of this insect by a combination of sanitation and salvage harvesting wherever feasible as the preferred treatment. Additional measures such as the use of pheromone baits and anti-aggregants, trap trees, and fall and burn tactics may be employed to supplement harvesting programs.

A brief description of each of these management techniques is given here:

- **Sanitation logging** - This refers to harvesting timber which contains live insects. The beetles are killed as the logs are processed at the mill. This is generally the most effective way to suppress populations.
- **Salvage Logging** – This is where timber that has already been killed and where the insects have moved on to a new host is harvested to capture the value of the wood before it deteriorates.
- **Pheromone Baits** – These are baits that mimic the natural pheromones of the beetles and draw them in to a predetermined location where the timber may be harvested after it becomes infested. This can be an effective small-scale treatment option.
- **Anti-Aggregant Pheromones** – These pheromones mimic the odor of male beetles. Real males move away from these, as they are tricked into thinking there are already too many males at the breeding site. This disrupts the breeding process and protects specific trees where placed. This is a good management option for private land or specific leave trees retained in a cutblock. This option is not generally feasible at a large scale due to high cost and labor-intensive placement each year.
- **Trap Trees** – These are mature healthy trees that are felled in an easy-to-access location. The insects detect the dying trees and are drawn in, infesting the downed timber. The logs are then collected and sent to the sawmill for processing to remove the live brood. A good option for small-scale management and population suppression where suitable timber and terrain permit. This may be done in conjunction with pheromone baits to improve attraction.
- **Fall and Burn** – In areas where live insect broods exist and there is no suitable alternative activity or harvest option, trees are sometimes felled and burned in place, killing the live brood. This option is expensive and labor-intensive. Appropriate at a small scale where other options do not exist in order to reduce populations.

Some Additional Planning Requirements and Considerations for CP A080:

While forest health is the primary driver behind this project, many other factors must be considered when planning any harvest operation on Crown land in British Columbia. Careful consideration must be given to other values across the landscape, and a balance struck between any risks to these values and the objectives of 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. Cedarbrae Face has several small but high-quality domestic water sources which are used by residents of the community of Glade, below the proposed harvest area. 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.
- b) **Climate Change Variables** – One of the principal concerns with respect to Douglas-fir bark beetle infestations in the West Kootenays is how expected climate change impacts will likely exacerbate the threat over time. Warmer temperatures coupled with deeper summer droughts can lead to more stress on mature timber, leaving the trees more susceptible to attack. Armillaria root rot, a common fungal pathogen of Douglas-fir in the West Kootenays, exacerbates the drought stress, allowing the beetles to more easily overcome the trees' natural defenses. Other climate-induced stresses such as windthrow and very heavy snow loads during extreme weather events can also damage trees, making them prime targets for the beetle. This issue creates a juxtaposition wherein Douglas-fir, a species which is generally fire and

drought resilient, is exposed to the potential for widespread mortality. While this species has good potential as a survivor under a changing climate in some respects, it is highly susceptible at this point in time, and is likely to experience a local reduction in prominence given the circumstances.

- c) **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 reasonable 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 result against the VQO to ensure compliance. In this case, the simulations support a determination that the VQO will be met.



Figure 5 – Simulation of expected post-harvest visual condition, as viewed from Denisoff Road

- d) **Terrain Stability** – The mountainous terrain of the West Kootenays often presents potential terrain stability hazards that can 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) **Ecosystem Function and Forest Succession** – An important planning principle in forest management is to ensure natural ecological processes and overall ecosystem function are maintained across the landscape. These natural functions provide value for wildlife and human needs, and help to maintain globally significant balances such as carbon cycling. Forest succession refers to the changes in species composition, age, and plant communities over time. Prior to human intervention, these dynamics in the West Kootenays were generally governed by wildfire on a landscape level, with factors such as insects, disease, and weather events contributing at the stand level, sometimes with the effect of helping to initiate or foster larger-scale fires. Many forests would tend to grow, reach maturity, die off, and burn in a somewhat cyclical process. In some cases, fires could interrupt this cycle prematurely, and in others, fire would not reach areas for long periods of time, allowing stands to mature into a relatively stable old growth phase, where trees would be slowly replaced over time in small patches or even at an individual level. This resulted in a mosaic or patchwork of differing forest types across the landscape, with stands in various stages of growth and species composition throughout. Modern-era forest management practices attempt to emulate a natural mosaic to the extent possible, with an appropriate representation of age classes over the landscape. Large-scale fires are now generally not desirable due to their potential consequences for human health and

community safety, along with the rapid and unchecked carbon release that occurs. This balance is not easy to maintain, as we find ourselves weighing various human wants and needs against the maintenance of a natural system. The overarching goal in this respect is the long-term maintenance of forest cover in a distribution that mimics the range of natural variation in a natural system and provides various values for humans and other living things. A number of factors are considered in this respect, including the following:

- 1) Expected climate change outcomes of increased summer temperatures and decreased available soil moisture during periods of drought will likely precipitate a general decline of species such as cedar and hemlock at lower elevations. As these trees die off over time, they will likely contribute to the fire hazard. In this case, if Douglas-fir is also expected to decline, it is not prudent to rely on drought and fire-intolerant residual species to maintain forest cover. Due to this, suppression of the insect population is desired, and the resulting reforestation obligation on the part of Kalesnikoff will aid in forest succession. Other drought and fire-resilient species such as Western Larch and Ponderosa pine will be encouraged through retention and planting. White pine is also relatively drought tolerant and will be another species of choice for retention and regeneration.
- 2) Insect infestations are likely to become more common, and the West Kootenays are already experiencing greatly elevated levels of several species of bark beetle. While this proposal aims to locally reduce the insect population, it is very likely not all of the beetles will be residing within the block at the time of harvest.
- 3) A longer-term plan for forest succession needs to be recognized. While near-term benefits of salvage and sanitation harvesting can be realized in terms of reduced loss of timber, suppression of beetle populations, and by extension some measure of wildfire risk reduction, it is also important to think long-term. Given expectations that species such as cedar and hemlock are expected to decline due to climate change stresses (mainly drought), a key consideration in this plan is to restock the area with suitable seedlings of species which will be expected to survive and thrive over time. Generally speaking, Douglas-fir, Western larch, Ponderosa pine, and White pine will be the preferred species to plant at these elevations. The intended result is a forest which can survive the expected future climatic conditions and additionally which can potentially withstand and survive lower-intensity wildfires.

Specifics of the Cutting Permit A080 Harvest Plan

Cutting Permit A080 consists of one cutblock located on Cedarbrae Face. The block lies above the electrical transmission lines, and access is via the Rover Creek FSR and Connor Creek road systems. The original block configuration included an access road through the community of Glade, however the area accessed by the lower road was found to be relatively healthy and so that portion of the block and the lower road option were removed in favor of having a smaller impact on the land base while still suppressing beetle populations and salvaging dead timber to the best of our ability. The following specifics are given with respect to the harvest plan:

Trees selected for removal and for retention – This block is designed principally to salvage dead timber and to reduce the insect population in this area. Accordingly, the following tree species and size classes are selected for preferential removal or retention within the block. Worthy of note is the result of the timber cruise, a ground-level measurement of the timber within the block. The cruise compilation

shows 94% Douglas-fir, 2% Grand fir, 1% Western larch, and 3% Birch. Ground-level reconnaissance indicates there may be slightly higher proportions of Grand-fir, Western larch, and Birch, with some incidental Ponderosa pine stems present. Due to the very high proportion of Douglas-fir, options for leave trees are certainly limited, as mature trees of this species would be likely killed subsequently by the beetle. Accordingly, the cutting specification is proposed as follows:

- Larger **Douglas-fir** will be removed for the most part, as they are generally either currently infested, already killed, or under imminent threat of infestation. Smaller, less susceptible Douglas-fir will be retained where possible to act as shade, a seed source, and to help maintain visual quality. Some occasional larger healthy trees will be retained as well, especially where they form a group with other suitable leave trees. Even if these individuals are killed by beetle at a later date, they can still contribute to biodiversity values as a large wildlife tree or 'snag'.
- **Ponderosa pine** will be retained wherever it occurs and safety constraints allow.
- **Western larch** trees will be retained where it is safe to do so. This species is well-suited to survive both wildfire and drought, as well as being resistant to windthrow.
- **Deciduous** species will be retained wherever it is safe to do so. Along with Birch there is some Douglas maple on site which will be retained in clumps where it does not inhibit safe operations.

Block Map - The figure below shows the proposed block (orange outline), wildlife tree retention area (green overlay), timber reserve area (green dotted overlay) and proposed road (pink line) in relation to nearby streams (blue line), licensed water intakes (blue dot), and the community below over the 2014 aerial image.

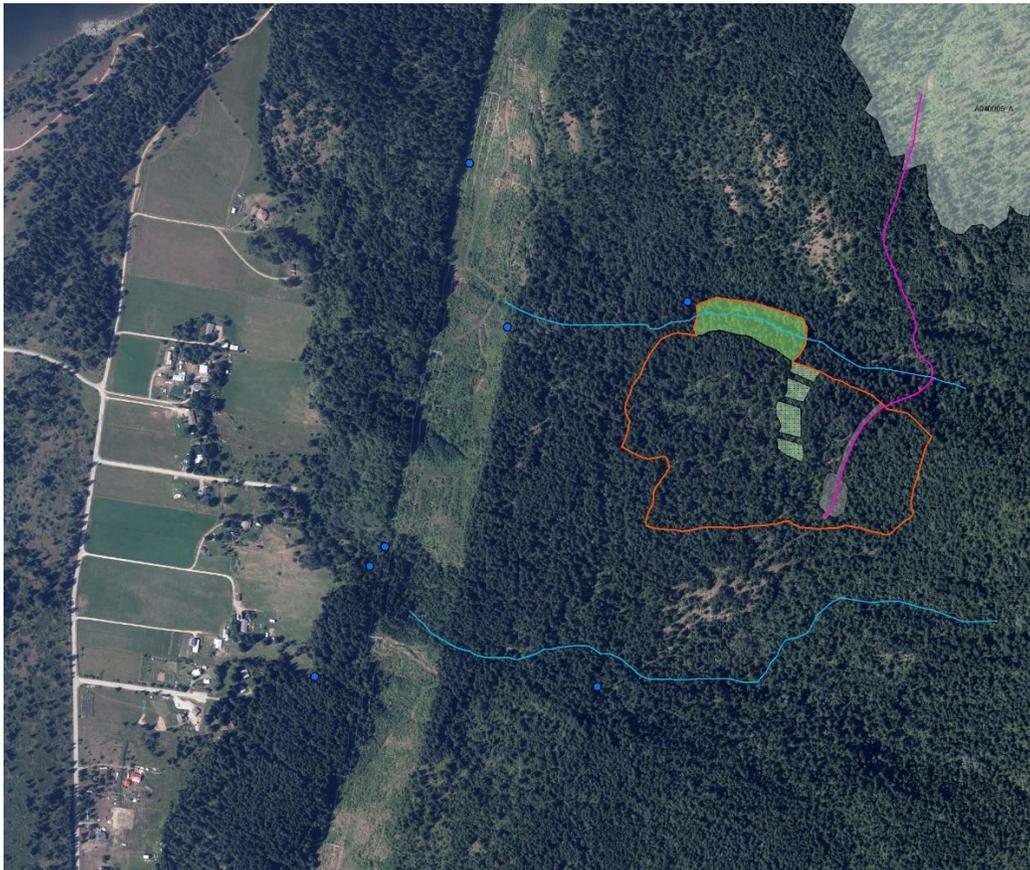


Figure 6 – 2014 aerial image of the proposed block and surrounding area.

Cable Harvest Systems – Due to the relatively steep slopes within the block, an overhead cable yarding system will be employed to bring trees to the road. This harvest method generally involves hand-falling the timber, with little or no machine traffic on the slope. All timber processing will occur at the road near the top end of the block. Access is gained via an existing road off the Rover FSR resource road system, so no additional traffic will pass through the Glade community.

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 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.

Further Reading:

- **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.

- **Arrow and Cascadia TSA Forest Health Strategy 2017-18**
https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/HFP/external/!publish/Forest_Health/TSA_FH_Strategies/ArrowFHstrategy2017-18FinalDMsigned.pdf
- **Kalesnikoff Website**
<http://www.kalesnikoff.com/>

Feedback Form:

Kalesnikoff is seeking public feedback with respect to our Cutting Permit proposal in the Cedarbrae Face area. We intend to begin operations within these areas in 2020. Please provide feedback or questions prior to May 29, 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 beetle 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
Thrms, BC V1N 4N1
2. Drop your Feedback Form off at our office:
 - 2090 Hwy 3A
Thrms, 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.