

Project name: Ecosystem Based Conservation Plan for the Shawnigan Lake Watershed

REFBC Grant reference number: 2013-108

A – REPORT NARRATIVE

1. Describe the key project objectives and results.

The Shawnigan Basin Society contracted Silva Ecosystems Ltd (Silva) to prepare an ecosystem-based conservation plan (EBCP) for the Shawnigan Lake watershed. This EBCP focuses on space and time continuums, while specifically addressing protected area networks (PAN), protected land networks (PLN), and protected ecological networks (PEN), as ecological integrity is both interdependent and interconnected. By considering the scope in these ways, it then becomes possible to understand where human impact can and ought be addressed using protection, conservation, and restoration efforts for the purpose of re-establishing holistic ecological integrity throughout the Shawnigan Lake watershed.

Specifically, the Shawnigan Basin Society is committed to the goal of restoring the hydrological integrity of our watershed to secure abundant and clean drinking water to approximately 12,000 citizens in perpetuity. Additionally, by fully understanding the character of the watershed (healthy natural ecosystem function) and comparing this to its condition (impacts of development on the ecosystem's ability to function), the EBCP substantiates future logistical and behavioural judgements and decision-making, as an objective view of the state of the basin legitimizes the best restoration locations and also supports the rationale behind appropriate land use practices.

Ecological integrity becomes the priority by which all-else follows: a healthy ecosystem then supports a healthy economy. Lastly, adopting the necessary thinking behind the EBCP creates the capacity for credible bottom-up watershed management. The creation of community-driven activities to increase ecological integrity then works to increase local resiliency as a means of mitigating the realities and stresses founded in climate change.

2. Use the table below to clearly summarize all activities.

Note: it is important to understand that this process of analysis is non-linear, which makes linear accounting somewhat difficult; however, full descriptions of work are outlined on all Silva Ecosystem Consultant invoices.

Objectives	Activities	Timeframes	Deliverables	Status/Comments
Describe the <i>character</i> and <i>condition</i> of the Shawnigan Lake watershed, as the foundation for designing networks of ecological reserves at the watershed and site spatial scales, and for designing ecological restoration.	Start-up meeting with Project manager & working group, review of governance documents (OCP, Bylaws) watershed tour to identify ecosystem / development challenges	May 2014	Complete Step 1 Background Research and Initial Landscape Familiarization	See: April 30, 2013 Invoice #2013-20 for \$1736.44 February 28, 2014 Invoice #2014-05 for \$3133.17 May 31, 2014 Invoice #2014-10 for \$5261.63 Subtotal: \$10,131.24
Base the description of character and condition on <i>field assessments</i> , supplemented with interpretation of imagery, review of natural and development history, and discussions with Shawnigan Basin Society and other local experts.	Field assessment, Interpret ortho, satellite, stereoscopic maps, plot preliminary interpretive maps (vegetation, surficial geology, ecosystem sensitivity), design base field assessment maps	June 2014	Complete Step 2 Field Sample Plan	See: June 30, 2014 Invoice 2014-11 for \$17,668.63 Subtotal: \$17,668.63
Design a <i>protected landscape network</i> (PLN), which is Silva's designation for watershed level ecological reserve networks, for the Shawnigan Lake watershed.	Field test data sets, consult with ecological panel, SBS for input, map PLN's	October 2014	Complete Step 3 Field Assessment	See: July 31, 2014 Invoice 2014-12 for \$1455.62 September 30, 2014 Invoice 2014-16 for \$1476.30 October 31, 2014 Invoice 2014-18 for \$1417.50 November 30, 2014 Invoice #2014-21 for \$5083.05 December 31, 2014 Invoice #2014-23 for \$10,958.97 Subtotal: \$20,391.44
Design several <i>protected ecosystem networks</i> (PENs) to guide site level ecological restoration, and/or to provide appropriate standards for ecosystem-based developments at the site scale. PENs will be design for proposed developments like industrial forestry and real estate development in order to provide examples of ecologically appropriate development. PENs will also be designed for typical "backyard" situations, so that residents of the Shawnigan Lake watershed may have practical examples of how they can contribute to the restoration and maintenance	Transcribe to maps, incorporate changes from field tests, summarize field data, create development, resident information package	Portion completed December 2014 with remaining completed October 2015	Complete Step 4 Summarize Field Assessments	See: January 31, 2015 Invoice #2015-01 for \$1714.51 February 28, 2015 Invoice #2015-04 for \$735.00 March 31, 2015 Invoice #2015-07 for \$1470.00 June 30, 2015 Invoice #2015-11 for \$2006.56 September 30, 2015 Invoice #2015-14 for \$16,996.87 Subtotal: \$22,922.94

Objectives	Activities	Timeframes	Deliverables	Status/Comments
of ecological integrity within the watershed.				
Develop <i>general ecological restoration prescriptions</i> for landscape and site restoration activities. Activities to mitigate the effects of climate change will be included.	Present data to design panel, Basin Society for inputs and comments, integrate comments into data, field test data sets	March 2014	Complete Step 5 Meet With/Consult the SBS and EDP	
Develop <i>specific ecological restoration prescriptions</i> for identified “hot spots”, where past and/or pending developments have already degraded, or have the potential to degrade ecological integrity and contribute to negative effects of climate change. The EBCP will provide recommendations for conservation and activities to mitigate the impacts of climate change and assist species to adapt to the changes and stresses of global warming. The photographic descriptions will provide an important way for the EBCP to be readily accessible to the Shawnigan Lake community at large.	Incorporate the results of objectives 1 through 6, above, into an Ecosystem-based Conservation Plan, which includes a GIS-based interpretive map set and extensive photograph descriptions for various aspects of the character and condition, and for restoration and ecologically appropriate land uses in the watershed.	October 2015	Complete Step 6 Prepare and Complete Final EBCP Report and Integrative Maps Set	See: October 31, 2015 Invoice 2015-16 for \$10,828.59 Subtotal: \$10,828.59 Total: \$81,942.84 Final report and mapping received Oct. 29, 2015!

3. Were there any significant changes affecting project plans from what was originally proposed?

Regretfully, there were several delays, which affected project plans from being completed as originally proposed. January 6, 2015, I was voted in a new Executive Director. Very little information was passed forward so it proved challenging to uncover what needed immediate attention. Herb’s December 31, 2014 was paid on January 27, 2015 followed by a “cease and desist” request and explanation made over the phone on February 2, 2015. I needed time to determine future commitments and budgetary details before being confident to continue as I also learned our annual tax levee funds of \$50,000 would not be available until the end of April 2015.

On February 11, 2015, I called the REFBC and sent an email to Leanne Sexsmith to introduce myself as the new E.D. as well as to request information pertaining to our grant contract and future responsibilities. I received an email providing that information on February 17, 2015 from Nick Davies. At this point, I also learned the SBS went into arrears as of September 15, 2014 due to our gap in administration. On February 19, I emailed all information as requested by Hedy Rubin so that she could prepare for a phone meeting the following morning. The following were the expectations of the SBS resulting from that conversation:

- 1) It must be verified that Bruce has assumed the role as President and myself, the role as Executive Director and that we are now to be considered the project contacts

- 2) The SBS membership must vote on the decision to use \$25K of our \$50K CVRD budget toward finishing, as expected in our REFBC contract, to the end of step 6
- 3) I will need to submit a revised implementation plan to the REFBC Board, which outlines project work and timelines
- 4) That revised implementation outline must show an expected completion date (we are hoping the end of March 2015) and it was suggested we give a few weeks “leeway” to ensure the completion work actually falls within the completion date
- 5) I complete a final report to the REFBC once the work is complete (a template will be provided and/or is available on their website)
- 6) I include in this report an elaboration of the recent book authored by Herb Hammond (and two co-authors), which has been approved for publication and uses the model being developed in Shawnigan Lake to example how other communities could achieve the long-term security of their drinking water source(s)
- 7) Bruce and I physically meet with the REFBC when the ecosystem-based conservation planning and mapping work as been completed

On February 23, 2015, the SBS held an emergency meeting to vote on earmarking \$25,000 of our coming \$50,000 annual budget to pay for the completion (as confirmed) of Herb’s work up until the end of step 6 in order to regain our eligibility for the remaining \$8,000 of our \$40,000 REFBC grant. I then called Herb immediately to reinstate his work. Three weeks had passed, which meant both Herb Hammond’s and Tom Bradley’s original work schedule had been displaced. This created another delay by them, yet having details sorted and understood, re-establishing clear communication, and achieving a reinstatement from the REFBC, meant the ability of the SBS to comfortably move forward.

Further delays came in reconciling efforts between Herb and Tom, personal and unexpected family situations, as well as unforeseen professional circumstances, meant the agreed “new” deadline of September 30, 2015 was pushed forward to October 31, 2015. All this time, I ensured communication remained in tact with REFBC.

It with great pride, that our final report and mapping arrived on October 29, 2015 for which the SBS held a celebratory unveiling party, which was then followed by an excellent meeting with Jack, Leanne, Kelly, and Pat on the morning of November 201, 2015! Step 7 of Herb’s contract will be met on December 2 with a technical and public presentation to detail his work and findings.

4. Were any changes to the budget or timeline required?

No major changes to the budget have occurred. The funding that was to come from an amenity transfer planned for an upcoming development will likely come too late for this project and regretfully, the Basin Society has been denied by the Community Gaming Grant Funding, which we had hoped would supplement this final piece of the project. However, the Basin Society remains optimistic regarding a \$40,000 grant application through the Community Funding Program, which will be announced on December 2 (we were finalists among 17 submissions winning \$5000 but

unfortunately, not grand winners as announced on Dec. 2) and feel confident that, as a last resort and because our next CVRD allocation will not arrive until the end of April 2016, the developer mentioned above would be happy to help with Silva Ecosystem Consultants' final invoice. In a phone call just this morning (November 30, 2015), he confirmed a \$50,000 amenity transfer to the Basin Society on a development due to be finalized with the CVRD on December 9, 2015.

Major changes to the timeline have occurred, and this is reflected in the budget items noted to date. Budget lines in bold are those, which have been invoiced and/or completed. Because of delays in funding application outcomes, as well as weather related constraints, the project start date was moved to February 2014 with final reports and mapping received October 29, 2015. Specific information pertaining to timeline changes have been detailed in question 4 above. However, because of open communication with the Real Estate Foundation, the Basin Society has not only been reinstated for funds to support this project, we have also managed to complete the project as per our original contract.

5. What are the key successes, challenges and lessons learned?

Key successes of this project include: a partnership with the local Shawnigan Residents Association and an overall recognition of the achievable when working collaborative and cooperatively. These are indeed exciting times as Shawnigan Lake becomes leaders in watershed stewardship through the development of a new model. In fact, our work is demonstrated in this quote: "You never change things by fighting the existing reality. To change something, build a new model that makes the existing model obsolete." ~ R. Buckminster Fuller. Shawnigan Lake is doing just that! We are working to achieve a necessary paradigm shift toward local and collaborative decision-making that will support healthy social and economic processes by restoring ecological integrity to our watershed. In fact, in Herb's final report, he states, the work being done in Shawnigan Lake "ought to be replicated across the Canadian landscape." Further in his report, Herb asks what is a Community? And by defining it in the following, describes what I believe is the essence of Shawnigan Lake.

- 1) A community has place...it knows where it belongs and can identify the ecosystems that support it
- 2) A community contains a diversity of values, interests, and knowledge...together this diversity provides the foundation for solutions to complex issues
- 3) A community takes responsibility for its decisions and activities...individuals, groups, and the community as a whole are accountable for protecting each other, developing a healthy environment, and maintaining the ecosystems that sustain the community.

Now that delivery of the EBCP has been achieved, its implementation will certainly come with challenges, which exist in the necessity of a paradigm shift and the need to view the Shawnigan Lake watershed as a "commons" versus thousands of one-off privately owned properties capable of exclusive land use judgements and decisions without the consideration of cumulative human impacts or the need for holistic thinking and activities. In order for the implementation of the ecosystems-based conservation plan to prove successful in the long-term, community ownership is essential. Much dialogue needs to occur following a fully inclusive and integrative effort. Every voice in the community must be heard if there is to be any hope of consensus. That being said, interestingly, the Law of Diffusion of Information depicts that the innovators (2.5%) and early adopters (13.5%) set any new trend, practice, or product, which requires only 15-18% of a given population. The

Shawnigan Basin Society believes we can capture this audience in a sub-basin by sub-basin, household by household, kitchen table by kitchen table informal dialoguing strategy.

The developing model must also follow adaptive measures and be capable of flexibility and change. In Herbs words, “The EBCP provides numerous recommendation for the types of ecological restoration necessary and suggests priority areas for restoration. Using this information to develop ecological restoration models in a diversity of areas throughout the watershed will promote public understanding of the plan, provide important information for refining restoration treatments, and most importantly, create a community and enthusiasm to apply the EBCP.”

Lessons learned. True change takes patience and time. Having completed three years to achieve an understanding of the state of the basin, the Basin Society will now undertake the implementation of the EBCP in an effort to enhance the possibility of consensus and a commons-styled manner of understanding, revising practice and policy, and developing ecological integrity as our new emphasis.

On a personal note, it is interesting to look back four years to when I first became involved in this very discussion. The word ecology was not part of my vocabulary then but, in time, and through great patience, then Area Director Dr. Bruce Fraser (PhD Ecologist) guided me (then Alternate Director) to a new way of thinking. I have no doubt my philosophy under-graduate degree supported the transition in my thinking, yet time was still critical in the unfolding and absorbing of biocentric reasoning over long held notions of anthropocentric reasoning. Ideas are often hard to let go, yet now, with Bruce as Chair of the SBS, and myself as Executive Director and a graduate student at Royal Roads University, I am not only able to integrate first-hand experience with theoretical knowledge obtained in my program, I am also able to teach my newly understood world to my children as well as share the outstanding changes occurring within my community with, quite remarkably, students around the world! (my cohort consists of 48 international students) I have no doubt, lessons will present, but it is the “new mind” that will be able to absorb the knowledge taken from them. In fact, my next course, due to start in January, is a well-timed Sustainable Development from Theory to Practice!

6. What are the project impacts?

The project impacts are unfolding literally as I type. On Dec 2, Herb presented both a technical meeting to twenty-four interested parties including representation from: CVRD planning and environmental initiatives, TimberWest, the APC, EDP, and the Koksilah Watershed Society. Notably, no representation was present from the newly elected Malahat Chief and Council; however, the SBS continues to work to build relations and include wherever possible. During the evening, a public meeting was held and 55 people attended. Again, energies are being pulled in many directions given the current fight against the contaminated soil permit so a smaller crowd was expected. That said, however, feedback from both meetings was only positive leaving a feeling of optimism and pride for the work completed to date. Next, comes the implementation effort with full-scale public engagement and consultation expected to require approximately 3-4 years to achieve.

Notably, the Shawnigan Basin Society has developed credibility within the community given three years of scientific acquisition and a growing number of residents are becoming aware of our work. Momentum is building...

7. How did you ensure the appropriate people knew about the project and its results?

The Shawnigan Basin Society hosted four meetings in total with Herb being the major presenter. Additionally, Mar Martinez and Jenny Berg provided further context in their respective presentations pertaining to remote sensing analysis taken from a thirty-year period of Landsat imagery between 1984 and 2014 and a photographic inventory of the Shawnigan Lake foreshore, which has been categorized into one of three ecological conditions. Herb's presentations were hosted in December 2014 and December 2015 where both a technical meeting and public meeting were held. Invitations were sent via email for the technical meetings, which included the local Area Director and her Alternate; CVRD managers and planners; the Shawnigan Basin Society Board of Directors; the Ecological Design Panel membership; the local Advisory Planning Commission, the Shawnigan Residents Association; the Parks and Recreation Commission; the Malahat Nation; TimberWest; and the newly formed Koksilah Watershed Society. Advertising for the public meeting was published in the Shawnigan Focus newspaper and on Facebook. Due to our early work to gather stakeholders contact information, we have an appropriate network to notify of project related activities.

It is worth noting that Emily Doyle-Yamaguchi, a former Environmental Initiatives employee at the Cowichan Valley Regional District, is currently undertaking training directly from Herb Hammond of Silva Ecosystem Consultants. Emily intends to use her former professional relationship as well as current personal relationship to encourage CVRD Board of Directors (all of whom have been individually invited to the public meeting by myself) to attend as she supports the work and its results and believes it ought to be replicated in other areas within the region.

Finally, the General Manager of Engineering Services as well as the Manger of Environmental Initiatives at the CVRD are largely impressed with the body of work accomplished and the intended implementation steps to be undertaken in the coming years. Both have significant networking contacts within the province where the discussions surrounding the results of the ecosystem based conservation plan will, no doubt, occur. Additionally, Dr. Bruce Fraser and Barry Gates, too, have large networks of colleagues who have taken a particular interest in the efforts of the Shawnigan Basin Society to lead in the conservation, protection, and restoration of ecological integrity in the Shawnigan Lake watershed.

8. Based on project findings, what are the next steps?

A final report and mapping set was received by Silva Ecosystem Consultants on Oct. 29, 2015 and will provide the basis of the Shawnigan Basin Society's developing management plan. The Society will use this mapping and the ultimate conservation plan to engage the owners of tracks of land in their own personal property conservation plan. We aim to establish and protect the network of vulnerable areas within the watershed and will also use this conservation plan to assist in raising the funds to purchase available lands such as Baldy Mountain, a 50-acre parcel currently being acquired by the community.

Further to the above, water issues in the community have worked to galvanize a solidarity and enhance and growing awareness among residents of the importance of water quality (and quantity). With a completed report and mapping of large to small scale consideration of protected area landscapes (PAL), protected area networks (PAN), and protected area ecosystems (PAE) and a specific understanding of areas where protection, conservation, and restoration ought to be focussed, the Basin Society is moving forward systematically in discussing this report with all

shareholders. A technical presentation by Herb Hammond of the ESCP process and conclusions, the SBS board of directors, Shawnigan's Ecological Design Panel, the current Area Director and her Alternate, CVRD managers, the new Malahat Chief and Council, TimberWest, the local Advisory Planning Commission, Parks and Recreation, the Shawnigan Residents Association, and the newly formed Koksilah Watershed Society will be held in the morning of December 2, 2015. That evening will bring a larger and more general presentation in a public meeting format. Both events will include large and small scale contexts of a 30 year Landsat imagery presentation (1984-2014) by Mar Martinez who conducted an extensive remote sensing analysis as well as a photographic inventory of Shawnigan Lake's foreshore by Jenny Berg who developed a system of quantifying the condition of lakeside properties.

Meetings have also been requested from each of these groups individually, but also of the many regulatory authorities responsible for management of Electoral Area B (Shawnigan Lake, the largest populated unincorporated area in the province).

Finally, the Shawnigan Basin Society intends to conduct sub-basin "kitchen table" discussions by those willing to invite neighbours to participate in informal discussions about the ecological realities of their specific properties and how – together – and through mutually beneficial integration of local knowledge, an adaptive management effort can be achieved. This undertaking will require approximately three years to complete, yet this manner of engagement is critical to the collaboration needed by private property owners to understand and support rehabilitating the ecological integrity of the Shawnigan Lake watershed.

9. The Foundation supports land use and real estate practices that contribute to resilient, healthy communities and natural environments.

a) How has the project directly related to land use or real estate practices and/or decision-making?

As a result of the development of multileveled scale considerations (PAN = Protected Area Networks; PLN = Protected Landscape Networks; and PEN = Protected Ecosystem Networks), which are integrally interconnected within a continuum of top-to-bottom and bottom-to-top capacity, human use areas can be identified secondarily to areas designated needing ecological conservation, protection, or restoration. With development models leading by example within our watershed, such as Elkington Forest, whose goal is to restore and maintain an 80% old growth forest offset with 20% residential development over their approximate 1000 acres while still providing long-term economic security to its property owners, the Shawnigan Basin Society hopes to reinforce the notion that ecological integrity (composition + structure = function) ought to be the primary consideration within any future land use application.

Further, the Executive Director of the Shawnigan Basin Society (me: Kelly Musselwhite) also sits on the local Advisory Planning Commission where land use applications are considered and recommendations given to the Area Director. With the near completion of my master's degree in environmental practice (sustainability focus), an overlap of knowledge and decision-making occurs between Boards. The EBCP, in fact, is the premise for the consideration and development of formal and objective evaluation criteria for which all land use applications must now be considered. The lens of the APC has essentially shifted from an anthropocentric (human use focus) to a biocentric (ecologically focussed) perspective in which the first criterion is that proof be given of a net ecological gain to the watershed. The first application to be considered within this framework

resulted in the purchase of a 13-acre wetland, the donation of about 70 acres to the CVRD as park, and a \$50,000 cash contribution to the Basin Society to further the work we are doing. This particular application exemplified to other local developers, the shift in thinking surrounding land use decisions. Additionally, consideration of ecological covenants will be a priority to the APC as Shawnigan Lake properties are now intentionally viewed and recognized holistically in the capacity of a “commons”, rather than in traditionally framed fragmentations.

b) How has the project contributed toward the Foundation’s mission to transform land use attitudes and practices through innovation, stewardship and learning?

This project is unique and applies an appreciative inquiry into land use and management. The most inspiring piece of this project is how it demonstrates the connectivity of the land, with a focus on cumulative impacts. The solution comes from us all working together, and the transformation in attitudes and practices occurs specifically through defying the fragmented framework, which we are expected to work within.

There are indeed two extremes regarding land use attitudes occurring and escalating in the Shawnigan Lake watershed at this time. On the one hand, the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Mines have permitted a company to receive 100,000 tonnes of contaminated soil per year over the next 50 years into the headwaters of the tributary and major creek that feeds Shawnigan Lake, the source of drinking water for a community of just over 8000 citizens. Subsequent to the longest environmental appeal board hearing in the province’s history, two litigations persist: one initiated by the CVRD to ask a Supreme Court Judge to decide on the jurisdictional authority of land use given the property to receive contaminated soil is not zoned to do so; and another initiated by the Shawnigan Residents Association, which is now requesting a judicial review of the EABH as documentation has been obtained to support that the qualified professionals whose technical findings supported the permitting decision, are in reality, business partners to the proponents of the permit. Tensions run high in the community as residents fight to have the permit rescinded. However, this controversy has induced change. Like never before, the negative circumstances and the growing fear of the community is working to enhance a collective attitude to protect our greatest resource – our drinking water.

Coupled with the exceptionally positive and progressive work being done by the Shawnigan Basin Society whose next move is to advance a full-scale public engagement and consultation effort, the timing to present the final conclusions of the ecosystem-based conservation plan and encourage private property owner to shift toward ecological enhancement, has never been greater. As risk of contamination of our drinking water increases, attitudes and subsequent behaviours appear to embrace the need to conserve, protect, and restore the natural capital – the very heart of our community – to its original condition.

Innovation, stewardship, and learning have become the foundation for the changes necessary in Shawnigan Lake. The work of the Shawnigan Basin Society is to act as conduits to funnel the necessary information to the broader community as well as to provide the solutions and hope, achieved through direct and specific means, toward a sustainable environment, a stable economy, and increased resilience in mitigating the stresses of climate change. The EBCP is the primary tool we will use to develop a bottom-up community lead watershed management plan.

10. List ways in which the Foundation has or will be recognized for its support of the project.

We have publicized the awarding of this grant on our website, through our Facebook and Twitter accounts, at community events in Shawnigan Lake as well as in discussions with other communities.

Recognition of the award will also be announced again at both the meetings to occur in December 2015. The Shawnigan Basin Society believes it is important for residents to understand the value of their tax contribution and to substantiate both the work that has been accomplished as a result of having a \$50,000 annual budget, but also to acknowledge our appreciation to them and to the Real Estate Foundation who recognized our community support to undertake this initiative by granting us \$0.80 on the dollar to pursue the completion of an ecosystems-based conservation mapping and reporting analysis of the Shawnigan basin.

Notice to the community of us receiving REFBC funds reached 1339 Facebook users and various others through the website and Twitter. And this message: As the final presentations of the ecosystem-based conservation plan conducted by Herb Hammond are to occur tomorrow, it is entirely fitting to acknowledge Shawnigan Lake citizens for their tax contributions, which helped fund this extremely important body of work. Not only does this tax levee support an annual \$50,000 budget, it acted as leverage to receive a \$40,000 grant from the Real Estate Foundation of BC! Infinite gratitude to local residents and the REFBC! Together, we are making a difference!! As of today, this page has received 765 “likes”.

We contributed stories to the REFBC watershed ambassador feature. These posts reached 90-97 Facebook users as well as Twitter followers.

Recently, a local high school student approached the Shawnigan Basin Society seeking an opportunity to highlight the positive work being done by volunteers in the community. This project would be an ideal place to express our gratitude to the REFBC for their generosity and support!

The REFBC will be also be recognized on our permanent signage at three main entry points to the community and has been repeatedly acknowledged in all subsequent grant applications.

B – FINANCIAL REPORT

Submit the Interim and Final Financial Report, available on our [website](#).

