

# Exhibit F

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LOT-SPECIFIC FUEL MANAGEMENT PLAN

JUNE 12, 2023

DOCUMENT PREPARED IN COORDINATION WITH:



**LOT 75 FUEL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

3 WILD TURKEY RUN; APN: 239-051-039

PREPARED BY JUSTIN ONO, CONSULTING ARBORIST

ONO CONSULTING

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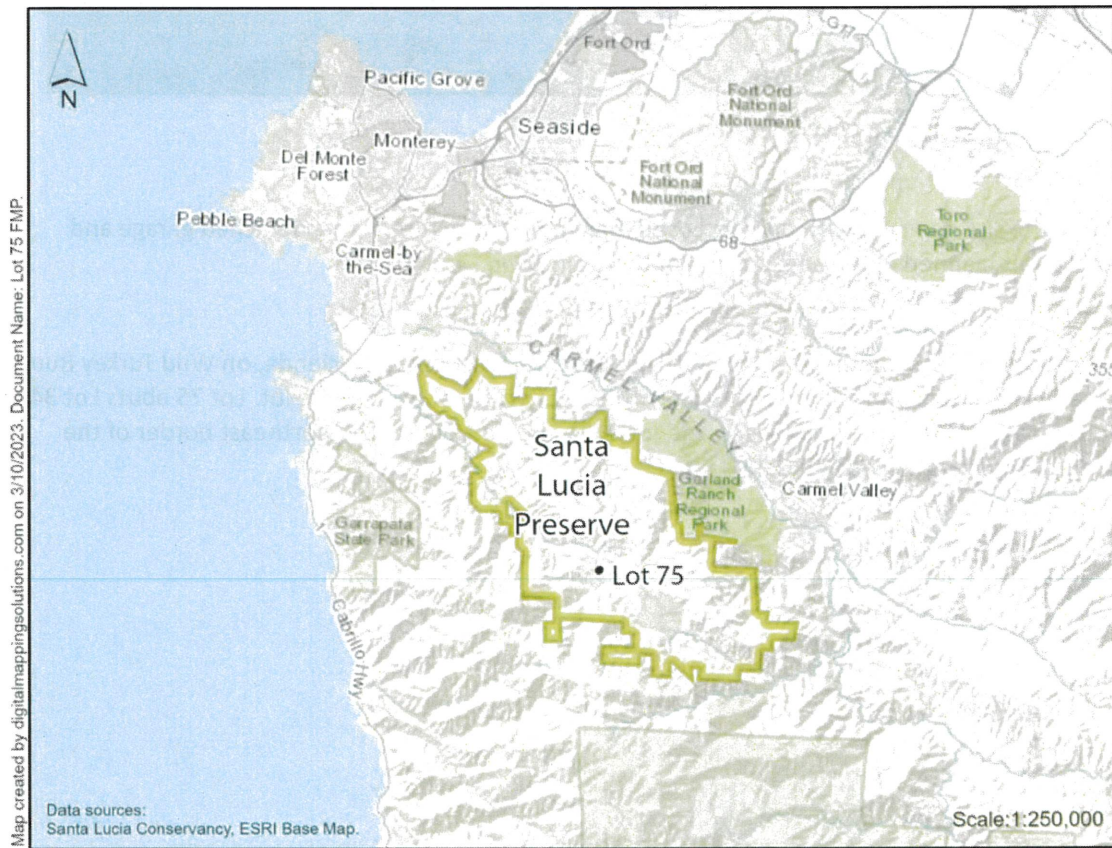
## LOT 75 FUEL MANAGEMENT PLAN

### PURPOSES

This Lot-Specific Fuel Management Plan (“Plan”) has been prepared by Justin Ono, Consulting Arborist for the homeowner, David and Emi Fehrman, and has been reviewed and approved by the Santa Lucia Conservancy. The purposes of this Plan are to guide the implementation of vegetation management and to provide for the Owner sufficient defensible space and fire safety around the home and structure on Lot 75, as required by California Public Resources Code 4291, while still maintaining the natural and aesthetic values of the Santa Lucia Preserve. This plan is pursuant to the Fuel Management Plan for the Santa Lucia Preserve as it may be updated from time to time, to implement the vegetation treatments outlined in the Fuel Management Standards for the Santa Lucia Preserve, available from the Conservancy’s webpage (<http://www.slconservancy.org/>), attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein.

The Santa Lucia Conservancy’s wildfire related responsibilities are to ensure the protection of the natural values protected by the easements. The Santa Lucia Conservancy reviews and approves all lot-specific fuel management plans, as they are developed and updated from time to time, prior to their implementation. Conservancy staff are also available to offer support and guidance in landowners’ efforts to plan and implement fuel management activities.

It is important to note that the creation of a Lot-Specific Fuel Management Plan and subsequent implementation of the prescribed treatments found below do not guarantee that the property will be 100% fire-safe, but it will improve fire-fighter safety and lessen potential structural damage.



## CURRENT CONDITIONS

Through an analysis of aerial imagery and during a site visit on March 7, 2023, the following conditions were observed by Justin Ono (all photos by Justin Ono unless otherwise noted).



FIGURE 1. PHOTO OF LOT 75 TYPICAL VEGETATION.

## STRUCTURES

Currently the site is vacant with one proposed main home structure with a detached garage and habitable unit planned in the east portion of the Homeland.

## LOCATION

Lot 75 is located in the southern portion of The Preserve, west of the Hacienda, on Wild Turkey Run. Lot 75 has a 1-acre Homeland situated on the south-west portion of a 4.29-acre lot. Lot 75 abuts Lot 34 to the southeast, Lot 74 to the southwest, and lot 73 to the northwest. The northeast border of the property runs along Rancho San Carlos Road.



The property can be accessed via Rancho San Carlos Road. Fire station distances and estimated drive times are provided in Table 1 below.

Station Name	Address	Distance (in miles)	Drive Time (minutes, est.)
Santa Lucia Preserve Corporate Yard	121 Rancho San Carlos Road	1.7	5 - 10
Santa Lucia Preserve Gatehouse	1 Rancho San Carlos Road	7.7	15 - 20
Cypress Fire Department	3775 Rio Road	11.2	25
Mid Valley #5 Fire Department	8455 Carmel Valley Road	11.5	25

TABLE 1. FIRE STATION LOCATION, DISTANCE FROM LOT 75, AND ESTIMATED DRIVE TIME.



FIGURE 2. AERIAL MAP OF LOT 75. THICK LINES ARE PARCEL BOUNDARIES, THIN LINES ARE HOMELAND BOUNDARIES.

ROADS OR TRAILS

Lot 75 is accessed using Vista Cielo to turn onto Wild Turkey Run. The driveway to the residence is approximately 500 feet and is shared with Lot 74. In addition, the driveway traverses a gentle grade and does not pose a hindrance to access or maintenance.

To exit The Preserve, travel north on the private driveway until driveway meets Wild Turkey Run; turn slightly right and travel north/northwest until road meets Vista Cielo. Turn Right onto Vista Cielo to



travel east to Rancho San Carlos Road. Turn left onto Rancho San Carlos Road (gated) and travel north to the Gate House.



FIGURE 3. AND 3.1. PHOTO OF LOT 75'S ACCESS ROUTE.

TERRAIN

The lot sits at the bottom of a slope. It overlooks the meadow adjacent to the Hacienda. The entire lot is best characterized by gently sloping terrain, with an elevation range of 1,440 feet to 1,550 feet. The terrain on the Homeland and Openlands does not restrict fuel management.

The predominant wind flows through the area are from the northwest, following Rancho San Carlos Road and the valley floor.

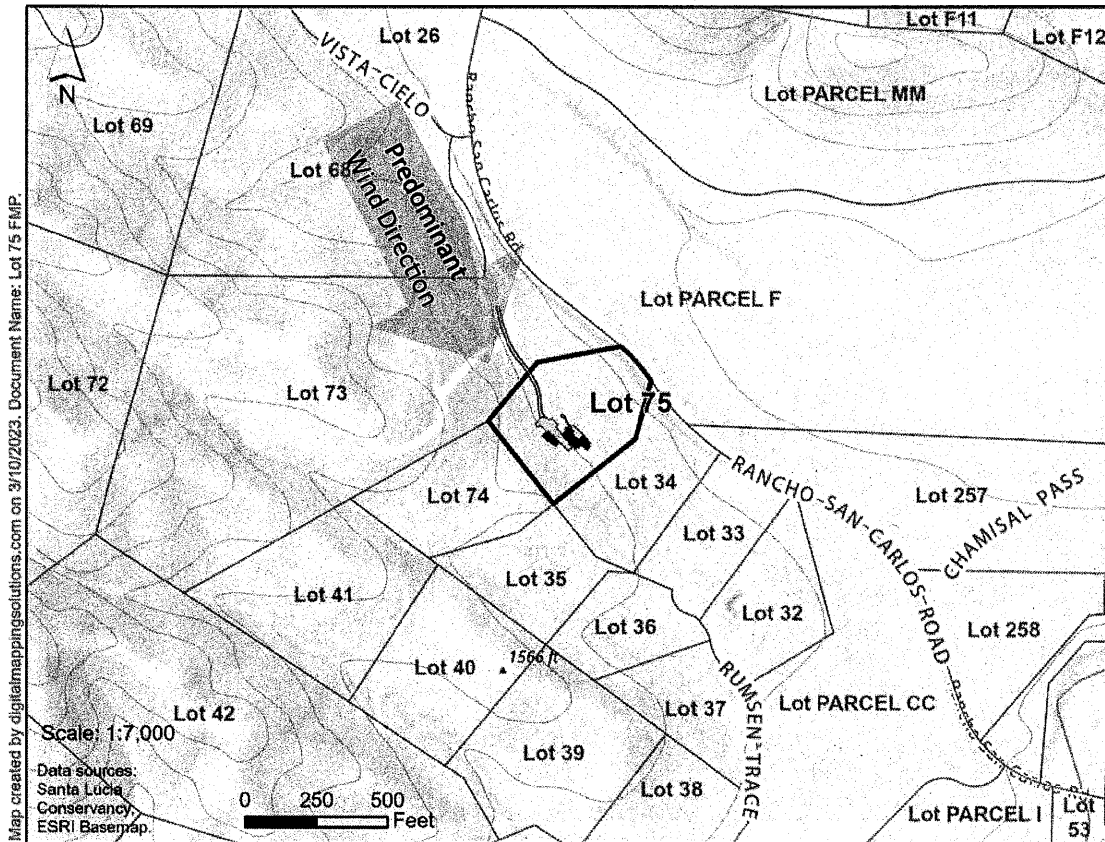


FIGURE 4. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF LOT 75. LARGE BLUE ARROWS INDICATE WIND FLOWS AROUND LOT 75, WHICH ARE INFLUENCED BY TERRAIN.



### VEGETATION

There are three main vegetation types mapped on Lot 75: Coast live oak (Clo) in the southeastern part of the lot, a mix of Valley Oak and Coast Live Oak (VaOa) running down towards the road to the southeast, and in the northeast section of the lot is a Non-Native grassland (NNG). All vegetation types extend into the surrounding lots until meeting either grasslands or wetland vegetation in the meadow to the north.



FIGURE 5. VEGETATION MAP OF LOT 75.





OAK WOODLAND VEGETATION IN MAJORITY OF THE PROPERTY.



COAST LIVE OAK AND VALLEY OAK WOODLAND IN THE NORTHEAST SECTION OF PROPERTY.

## FIRE HAZARD

The vegetative fuels are comprised of annual grass and oak woodland; these fuel types produce fires that are usually non-threatening when the grass and shrubby fuels are maintained. Because of the open nature of these vegetation types, fire behavior can be expected to be relatively low if shrubs have not become dense and tall. If a well-developed understory is present fire behavior can be anticipated to be challenging.

Fire behavior modeling indicates under current conditions, a wildfire on the property would burn fairly low on the hill and with greater fire intensity down towards the road. Flame lengths are generally under 2 feet throughout most of the lot. In contrast, on-site observation confirmed a well-developed understory along the shared driveway, which is expected to burn with greater intensity than modeled (longer than 2-4 foot flame lengths).

Fire behavior modeling does not take into consideration current management practices which include mowing throughout the Homeland and into the Openlands; emolliating these predicted results.

Fire spread rates in annual grass can be quite fast. Maintenance of mowed or grazed grass around the structures reduces the threat of fire from this vegetation type to acceptable levels because of the width of low-hazard fuels below the structure. Wherever mowing or grazing has occurred, minimal flame lengths and very slow rates of spread can be expected.

If a fire were to develop in the oak woodland, longer flame lengths could be produced and possibly cause the trees to torch the oak canopy and threaten the structures on the property. Fuel management on the site will be needed to maintain a low level of understory shrubby growth and reduce dead debris on the forest floor. Prune the bottom branches of trees to limit the possibility of torching. This is especially important in those wooded areas to the north of the planned structures.

In a worst-case scenario a fire would sweep up the road from Rancho San Carlos Road through the valley and Coast live oak woodlands with long flame lengths directly at the home. But with proper fuel management such as mowing and brush removal in the grasslands, the risk of an intense fire can be reduced.



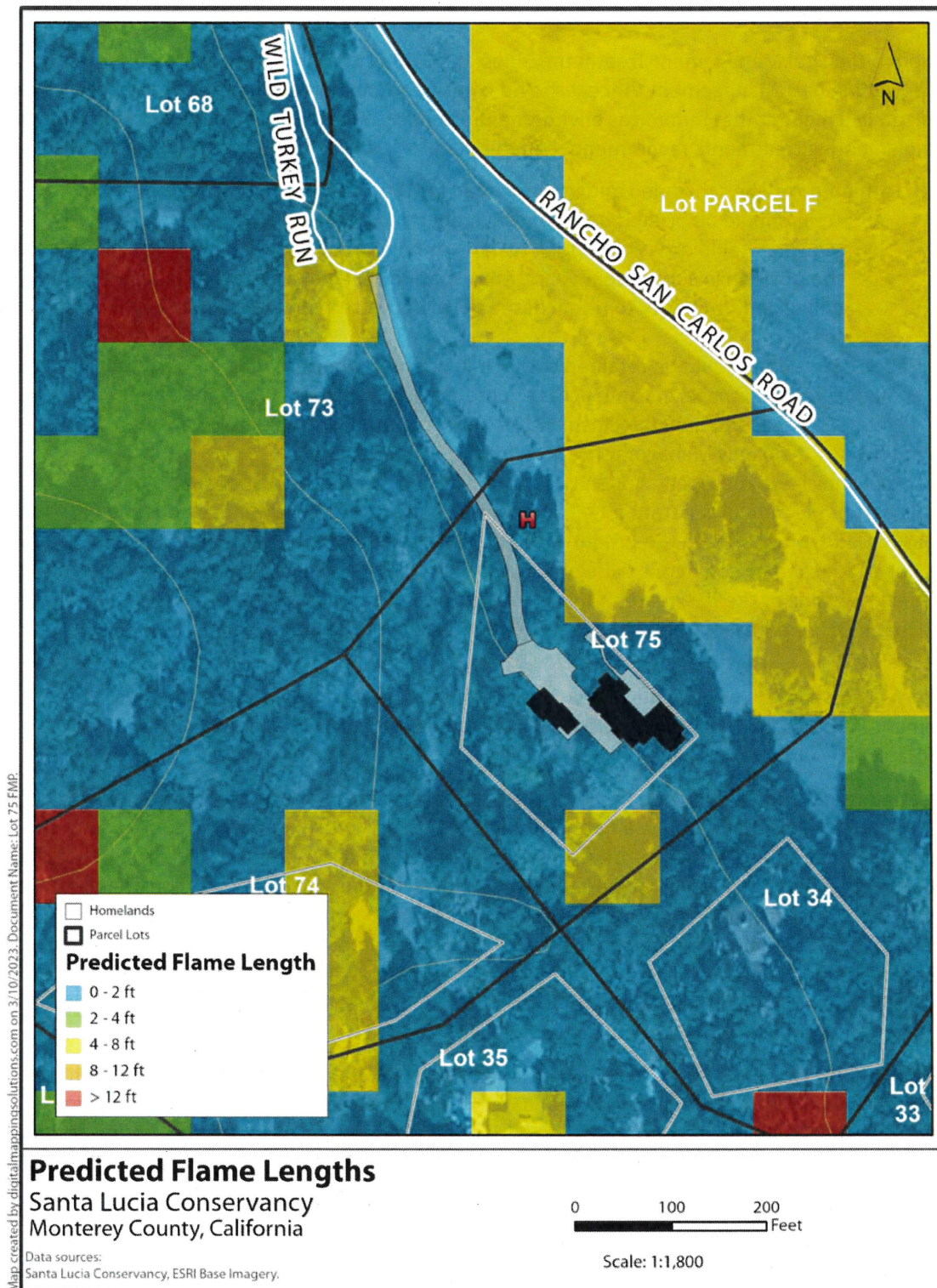


FIGURE 6. MAP OF PREDICTED FLAME LENGTHS ON LOT 75 (WITHOUT TREATMENT).

## FUEL MANAGEMENT

In addition to the Fuel Management Treatment Zones, the Santa Lucia Preserve Fuel Management Standards outline Best Management Practices to help ensure implementation of each Lot-Specific Plan is conducted in a manner that minimizes environmental impacts. Please keep in mind the following tips when implementing treatments recommended in this plan.

1. Treatments shall be scheduled and implemented for the appropriate season.
  - a. Trees should be pruned between November and April.
  - b. Mowing should occur late spring to early summer. Timing of mowing affects the species composition in subsequent years. A lot-specific plan may advise for the appropriate timing and frequency to retain desirable wildflowers, native grasses, or protected species.
2. Native vegetation should be retained as much as possible when creating and maintaining enough defensible space and safe access to protect watershed functions and scenic values.
3. Vegetation management in the Openlands is only permitted with a Fuel Management Plan or multi-year Openlands Management Plan with the Conservancy.
4. Use of vehicles in the Openlands shall be limited to the area necessary for treatment.
5. As part of the annual vegetation management, it is strongly advised that noxious weeds, which act as ladder fuel or have the potential to intensify fire behavior such as French broom, yellow star thistle, and poison hemlock be eradicated from the property. Any vegetation management that is outside of the designated fuel treatment zones of this Fuel Management Plan and in the Openlands requires an Openlands Management Plan with the Conservancy.

For additional guidance on ways to minimize environmental impacts, please refer to the Best Management Practices for Fuel Management section of the Santa Lucia Preserve Fuel Management Standards.

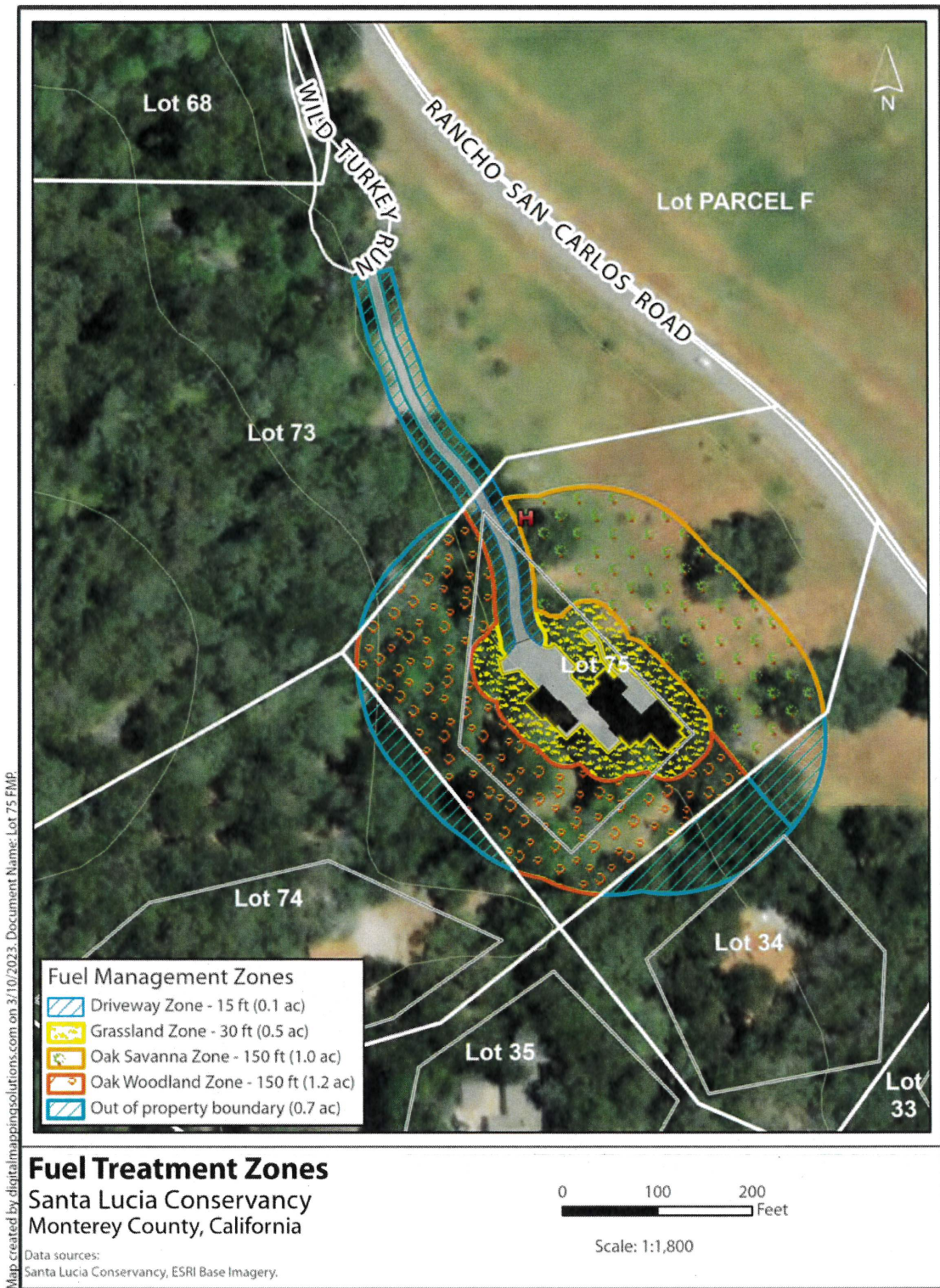
If the treatments described below are implemented, two-foot flames are expected throughout THE majority of Lot 75. Fuels that produce a two-foot flame length and prevent ember production are the result of fuel mitigation treatments in zones of varying actions and distances from the structure, based on existing vegetation and terrain in and around Lot 75. In each zone, the distance is constrained by the distance to the property boundary; in no case does this fuel management plan authorize the landowner to take fuel management actions beyond the property boundary. However, the owner is encouraged to request approval from the Conservancy and reach an agreement with adjacent landowners to implement additional recommended fuel management treatments shown on the map (Figure 7) that occur beyond Lot 75's property boundary.

Each zone has a unique set of standards by which compliance will be gauged. Treatments in each zone are fully described in the Fuel Management Standards. Unless specified here, treatments must be consistent with the Standards. **Exceptions and additional actions are noted in bold, underlined italics.**

The fuel management zones are:

1. Non-combustible Zone, for a width of 5 feet from structure
2. Landscaping Zone, per landscaping plans
3. Driveway Zone, for a width of 15 feet from edge of pavement
4. Grassland Zone, for a width of 30 feet from structure
5. Oak Savanna Zone, for a width of 150 feet from structure
6. Oak Woodland Zone, for a width of 150 feet from structure

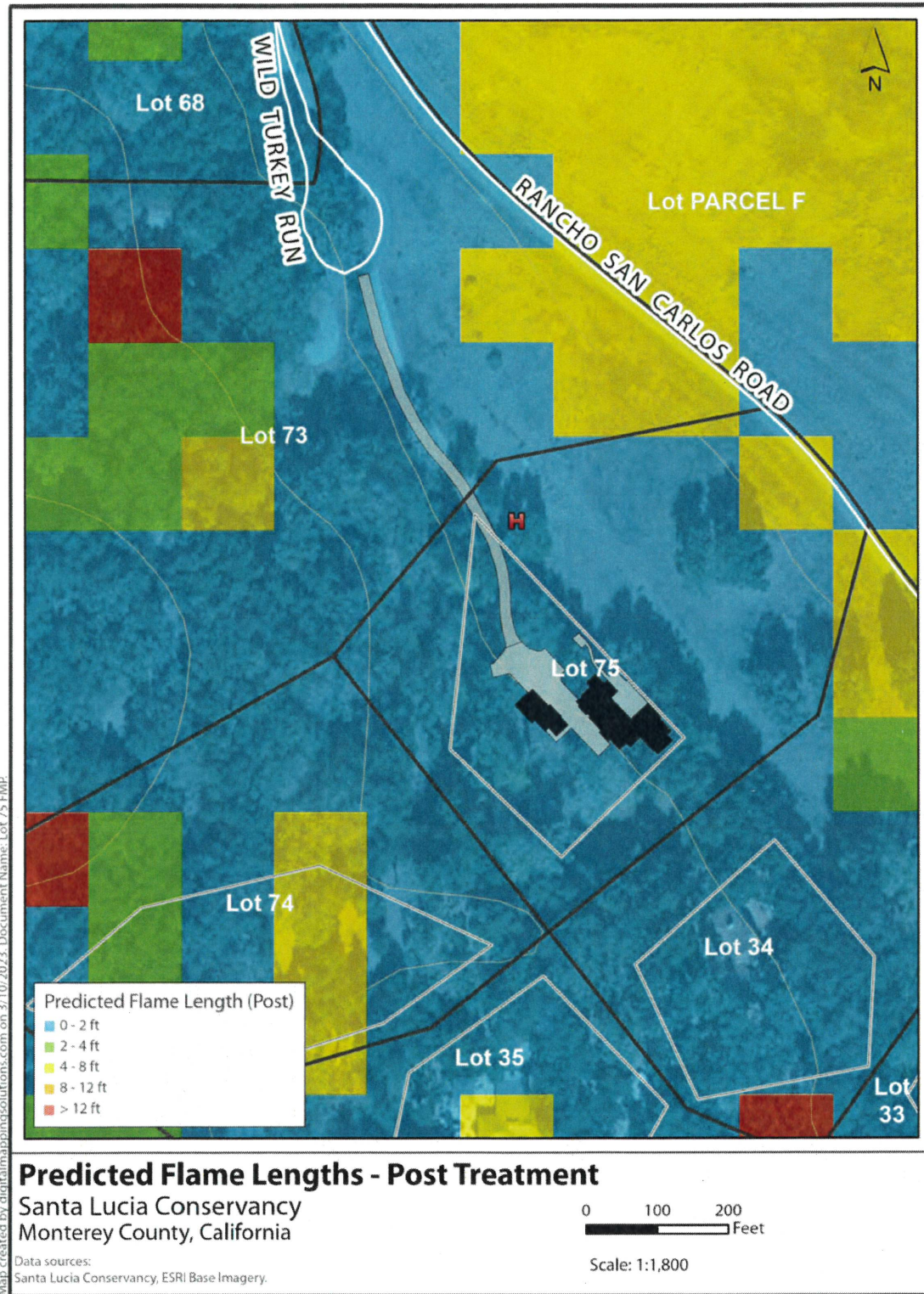




FIGURE

7. FUEL MANAGEMENT MAP WITH ZONES DELINEATED.





FIGURE

FIGURE 8. MAP OF PREDICTED FLAME LENGTHS ON LOT 75 (WITH TREATMENT).

There is a small portion of the fuel treatment falling into an adjacent parcels (Lot 34, 73 and 74). It was also noted during the site visit that dense vegetation on the lots could pose a threat to the structures



on Lot 75. To fully comply with the Fuel Management Standards, the homeowner is encouraged to work closely with the Santa Lucia Conservancy and their neighbors to coordinate fuel management efforts.

For reference, here are the fuel management standards for the zones on Lot 75.

**NON-COMBUSTIBLE ZONE – TO A DISTANCE OF 5 FEET**

*A non-combustible zone should be maintained within a 5-foot buffer around structures.*

Hardscape surfaces (such as patios, gravel, and bare soil), are examples of non-combustible surfaces. Although some landscape materials (such as lawn and succulent herbaceous plants) are allowed in this zone, the insurance industry is trending towards zero combustibles (which means no plants) in this zone. In addition, California State regulations for defensible space are currently being revised and are also leaning towards a zero combustible zone as this is the most critical zone that will reduce the chances of embers igniting against the home. Wood mulch is not considered non-combustible. Landscape architects are encouraged to make liberal use of hardscaping within 5 feet of structures. Care should be taken in the design phase to ensure there is adequate room within the Homeland for such treatments.

**LANDSCAPING ZONE – WITHIN ENTIRE LANDSCAPED AREA**

*Approved landscaping must be designed and maintained to minimize flammability. All landscaping occurs within the Homeland area.*



FIGURE 9. LANDSCAPE AREA IS GENTLY SLOPING WITH NO SIGNIFICANT UNDERSTORY SHRUBS.

Ornamental landscaping often results in large amounts of shrubby flammable vegetation being planted near structures. Many commonly used landscape plants, such as conifers, flammable woody shrubs, and tall ornamental grasses, should be avoided because they may create a fire threat to a home that



would otherwise be fire safe. All plant material that is removed from the landscaping must be composted within the Homeland or removed from The Preserve and disposed of properly. In no case can material from the Landscaping Zone be left in the Openlands, and must be processed if it will remain in the Homeland. The spacing between landscaping plants and volume of landscaping biomass should mimic the Oak Woodland Zone, and landscape areas should be maintained according to the recommendations in the Oak Woodland Zone on page 18.

#### DRIVEWAY ZONE – 15 FEET FROM EDGE OF DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT

*Safe ingress and egress must be maintained along the driveway.*

The Driveway Zone is important to allow for safe passage and to provide a location where firefighter resources can travel and engage in fire response. The treatments required correspond to vegetation type.



FIGURE 10. TYPICAL DRIVEWAY CONDITIONS FOUND ON SITE. SUGGEST REMOVING OR LIMB LOWER BRANCHES NEAREST ROAD SURFACE FOR FIRE TRUCK ACCESS AND CUTTING AND MOWING SHRUBS 15 FEET FROM EITHER SIDE OF THE DRIVEWAY (CIRCLED ABOVE).

- a. Grassland, and the understory of all Oak Savanna, and Oak Woodland vegetation should be mowed within 15 feet from the pavement edges, according to the recommendations in the Grassland Zone.
- b. All Chaparral, Coastal Scrub, and Oak/Shrub Woodland vegetation should be treated to 30 feet from the pavement edge, according to their respective recommendations.
- c. All tree branches extending over driveway surfaces should be pruned to ensure 15 feet of vertical clearance. Whenever possible, healthy overhanging branches higher than 15 feet

should be left in place to shade driveway areas and thereby reduce weed and understory growth.

- d. Every residential structure shall have a dedicated fire hydrant and a hammerhead or other safe turnaround for fire equipment access as detailed in the Santa Lucia Preserve Design Guidelines. Vegetation around these facilities must be maintained as needed to ensure visibility and access, vegetation must be cleared three feet around fire hydrant.

A minimum 3-foot radius from each fire hydrant shall be free of vegetation.

GRASSLAND ZONE – TO A DISTANCE OF 30 FEET FROM STRUCTURES

*Grassland zones must be mowed at least once annually in late spring or early summer.*

Because grasslands dry and become flammable at the start of every summer, grassland areas will need annual attention, typically by mowing prior to the beginning of each summer. By mowing in late spring, native grasses and wildflowers are retained and may contribute in a lower-hazard condition. Woody weed species such as French broom, poison hemlock and thistles must be completely removed annually.

- a. Within 30 feet from structures, all annual grassland areas should be mowed in early summer to maintain a minimum height of 4 inches during the summer.
- b. Native perennial grasses and wildflower stands should not be mowed more frequently than 60 days, ideally shortly after they have set seed. This may require a delayed mowing schedule in wetter years to maintain their density. Consult with the Conservancy staff as needed.
- c. Trees growing within the Grassland Zone should be treated according to the recommendations made in the Oak Woodland Zone.
- d. Coyote bush, and a number of other shrub species, growing within the grassland zone, may be removed to maintain open herbaceous grasslands as part of an approved Lot-Specific Plan.



### OAK SAVANNA ZONE – TO A DISTANCE OF 150 FEET

*Grass under trees must be mowed annually, and small-diameter lower tree branches must be pruned.*

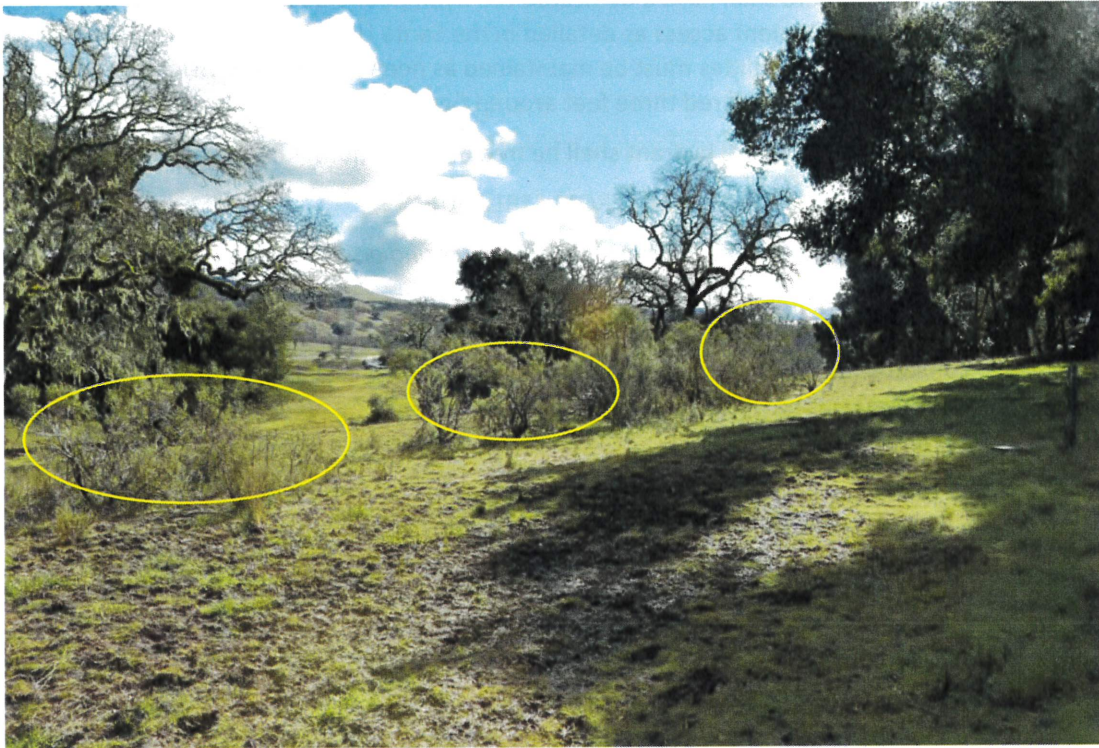


FIGURE 11. TYPICAL OAK SAVANNA CONDITIONS FOUND ON SITE. SHRUBS WILL NEED TO BE REMOVED IN A MOSAIC FASHION TO CREATE HORIZONTAL SPACING.

Oak savannas consist of scattered oaks growing within a grassy understory, and both trees and grass should be maintained to provide a vertical separation between the ground and the tree canopy. This corresponds to the area mapped as Valley Oak. According to fire behavior predictions, many areas of oak savanna are expected to produce flame lengths less than 4 feet before treatment. Mowing grass under and around trees reduces fire intensity and rate of spread of fire to an acceptable level, and diminishes the possibility that fire can climb into tree canopy. Pruning the small lower tree branches, as noted below, will reduce the possibility fire can spread into the tree crowns. Woody weed species such as French broom, poison hemlock and thistles must be completely removed annually.

***Prescriptions for grass mowing:***

- a. Within 30 feet of structures, all grassland areas should be mowed in early summer to a height of four inches, according to the recommendations in the Grassland Zone.
- b. Within 100 feet of structures, all grass growing under trees, out to 6 feet beyond the driplines of trees, should be mowed in early summer to a height of four inches.
- c. Within 30-100 feet of structures (depending on slope and other factors), grass growing in the open, away from trees, does not need to be mowed.





FIGURE 12. GOOD GRASS HEIGHT AND EXTENT WITHIN THE OAK SAVANNA TREATMENT ZONE.

***Prescriptions for removing dead wood on the ground:***

- a. Throughout the Fuel Management Zones, remove all dead branches on the ground smaller than 6-inch diameter.
- b. Large dead material located within the fuel management zone may be removed or relocated as recommended by a Lot-Specific Plan. Dead limbs larger than 8 inches in diameter, in the Fuel Management Zones within the Openlands, should remain on the site if isolated from dead material that is smaller than 4-inches in diameter, if not under a tree canopy, or if moved at least 100 feet from the structure. Large woody material by itself does not ignite readily and does not produce long flames. Retaining these features in open areas serves a beneficial purpose of retaining soil moisture and supports important wildlife, including native pollinators. Once dead logs become rotted through and friable, they should be removed or scattered in the general area to avoid a concentration of lighter fuels. **Some large logs in this zone were observed and should be removed within the next five years.**





FIGURE 13. LARGE LOGS MAY REMAIN WITHIN THE OAK SAVANNA TREATMENT ZONE UNTIL THEY BECOME FRIABLE. THESE LOGS SHOULD BE REMOVED IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS.

**Prescriptions for tree pruning:**

- a. All branches, living or dead, less than 3 inches diameter in width and less than either 8 feet from the ground or three times the height of any understory shrubs whichever is greater, shall be removed (Figure 14).
- b. Living branches that are greater than 3 inches in diameter but lower than 8 feet in height can be retained, provided that the area within the drip-line of trees is maintained. Oaks with live limbs resting on the ground need not be removed, but all ground debris around and beneath the limbs must be removed to reduce fire risk.
- c. Dead limbs less than 8 feet in height shall be removed.



FIGURE 14. CREATE VERTICAL SPACING UNDER LOWER TREE BRANCHES BY REMOVING SMALL TREE BRANCHES FROM THE BOTTOM 8 FT OF THE TREE OR FROM THE BOTTOM ONE-THIRD OF THE TREE, WHICHEVER IS LESS.



- d. In landscaped areas, healthy tree branches less than 3 inches in diameter or 8 inches diameter if split or diseased, should be removed to provide vertical clearance of 3 times the height of the understory plants, or 8 feet above understory plants, whichever is greater.
- e. For trees shorter than 24 inches in height, remove lower 1/3 of branches smaller than 3 inches in diameter, or alternatively, treat as a shrub grouping.
- f. Once initial pruning is accomplished, tree pruning is likely to be needed infrequently, on an interval of about once every 3 to 5 years.
- g. Do not thin or prune the tree canopy, as this will promote more understory shrub growth as well as lower parts of the tree, and will result in increased risk that fire will spread to the tree canopy.
- h. Sometimes small trees may need to be cut to the ground in order to achieve the separation of the ground level from the tree canopy, or because mowing equipment cannot avoid the small trees. **In all circumstances, removal of seedlings and saplings of black oak, valley oak, or blue oak in the Openlands requires prior approval from the Santa Lucia Conservancy.**



FIGURE 15. LOWER BRANCHES OF TREES SHOULD BE PRUNED TO 8 FT IN HEIGHT, HOWEVER, CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO REMOVE ONLY BRANCHES SMALLER THAN 3 INCHES IN DIAMETER. IF SCREENING IS A PRIORITY, TRIM SMALLER BRANCHES OFF THE GROUND AND KEEP GRASS MOWED SHORT BELOW 4 INCHES SO THAT FLAME LENGTHS CANNOT REACH INTO THE TREE CANOPY FROM THE GROUND.

#### OAK WOODLAND ZONE – TO A DISTANCE OF 150 FEET

*Understory plants must be kept short, and small lower tree branches must be removed.*

The understory of oak woodland habitat includes shade tolerant shrubs and grasslands. The goal of this standard is to maintain an existing oak woodland with a short-statured understory of herbaceous plants and shrubs, and a tree canopy at least 8 feet above the ground. An initial treatment will be required to prune smaller branches of trees up to 8 feet above the ground and to reduce density and

stature of understory shrubs. After the initial treatment, annual maintenance will be needed to cut back shrub sprouts in order to maintain a maximum height of 2.5 feet.

**Prescriptions for understory maintenance:**

- a. Within 30 feet from structures, at the beginning of each summer, ensure that the herbaceous understory is maintained at a maximum height of 4 inches.
- b. Understory vegetation should not be completely removed. Instead, selectively remove flammable species like coyote bush, and prune-back and remove dead branches from less-flammable desirable species such as coffee berry, currant and wild rose.
- c. Native understory shrubs are to be kept free of dead branches and no more than 2.5 feet in height.
- d. Leaf litter depth should be kept to no greater than 4 inches.

**Prescriptions for tree pruning:**

- a. All branches, living or dead, less than 3 inches diameter in width and less than either 8 feet from the ground or three times the height of any understory shrubs whichever is greater, shall be removed (Figure 15).
- b. Living branches that are greater than 3 inches in diameter but lower than 8 feet in height can be retained, provided that the area within the drip-line of trees is maintained. Oaks with live limbs resting on the ground need not be removed, but all ground debris around and beneath the limbs must be removed to reduce fire risk.
- c. Dead limbs less than 8 feet in height shall be removed.
- d. In landscaped areas, healthy tree branches less than 3 inches in diameter or 8 inches diameter if split or diseased, should be removed to provide vertical clearance of 3 times the height of the understory plants, or 8 feet above understory plants, whichever is greater.
- e. For trees shorter than 24 inches in height, remove lower 1/3 of branches smaller than 3 inches in diameter, or alternatively, treat as a shrub grouping.
- f. Once initial pruning is accomplished, tree pruning is likely to be needed infrequently, on an interval of about once every 3 to 5 years.
- g. Do not thin or prune the tree canopy, as this will promote more understory shrub growth as well as lower parts of the tree, and will result in increased risk that fire will spread to the tree canopy.
- h. Sometimes small trees may need to be cut to the ground in order to achieve the separation of the ground level from the tree canopy, or because mowing equipment cannot avoid the small trees. In all circumstances, removal of seedlings and saplings of black oak, valley oak, or blue oak in the Openlands requires prior approval from the Santa Lucia Conservancy.

**ACKNOWLEDGE, RELEASE, AND HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENT**

In consideration of the Santa Lucia Conservancy's preparation of this Plan, by signing below, the undersigned acknowledge and agree that:

- 1) Owner has read this Plan;
- 2) The current conditions described in this Plan generally characterize the existing conditions of Lot 75;
- 3) Owner is solely responsible for implementing and maintaining vegetation consistent with this Plan. Any duty for wildfire protection or suppression (for Lot 75) on the part of the Santa Lucia Conservancy to Owner is limited to approval of the plan of action embodied in this Plan;
- 4) Owner assumes all risks of any manner or degree arising from or in connection with wildfire (on Lot 75) and hereby waives, releases and forever discharges the Santa Lucia Conservancy and its officers, directors, agents, employees and other representatives from any and all liability arising from or in connection with the preparation this Plan or its implementation by any person or entity;
- 5) In the event of any dispute arising out of this agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to collect its reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and expenses from the other party.

Executed at Carmel, California and effective as of the latest date set forth opposite the signatures below.

HOMEOWNER

By <u>David L. Fehrman</u> <small>David L. Fehrman (Jun 23, 2023 15:18 PDT)</small>	Jun 23, 2023
David and Emi Fehrman, Owners Lot 75, [INSERT ADDRESS] Santa Lucia Preserve, Carmel, California	Date

Reviewed and approved by:

SANTA LUCIA CONSERVANCY

By <u>J. Watts</u> <small>J. Watts (Jun 26, 2023 08:31 PDT)</small>	Jun 26, 2023
Jamison Watts Executive Director	Date



**PHOTOS OF LOT 75**

The following photos, not used elsewhere in this document, are provided as a record of conditions found on-site during our site visit.



















# Lot 75 Fuel Management Plan Request for Signatures

Final Audit Report

2023-06-26

Created:	2023-06-23
By:	Emily Aiken (eaiken@santaluciapreserve.com)
Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAAWA2qDOiDw6dDR15CdX4sPlwb-APy9Xyx

## "Lot 75 Fuel Management Plan Request for Signatures" History

-  Document created by Emily Aiken (eaiken@santaluciapreserve.com)  
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-  Document emailed to dfehrman@dsa-legal.com for signature  
2023-06-23 - 10:05:07 PM GMT
-  Email viewed by dfehrman@dsa-legal.com  
2023-06-23 - 10:05:52 PM GMT
-  Signer dfehrman@dsa-legal.com entered name at signing as David L. Fehrman  
2023-06-23 - 10:18:20 PM GMT
-  Document e-signed by David L. Fehrman (dfehrman@dsa-legal.com)  
Signature Date: 2023-06-23 - 10:18:22 PM GMT - Time Source: server
-  Document emailed to jwatts@slconservancy.org for signature  
2023-06-23 - 10:18:24 PM GMT
-  Email viewed by jwatts@slconservancy.org  
2023-06-26 - 3:30:18 PM GMT
-  Signer jwatts@slconservancy.org entered name at signing as J. Watts  
2023-06-26 - 3:31:01 PM GMT
-  Document e-signed by J. Watts (jwatts@slconservancy.org)  
Signature Date: 2023-06-26 - 3:31:03 PM GMT - Time Source: server
-  Agreement completed.  
2023-06-26 - 3:31:03 PM GMT