



FOUNTAINGROVE II
OPEN SPACE MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION

February 1, 2012

Community Development Department
City of Santa Rosa
100 Santa Rosa Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
Attn: William Rose

Dear Bill:

Following is the Annual Report due February 1, 2012 by the Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association that is prepared per Section 10 of the Fountaingrove II Design Program for Open Space Management as amended July 7, 2011 (Exhibit C). Accompanying this report is a check in the amount of \$645.00, which covers the annual tree permit fee of \$591.00 plus a \$54.00 processing fee.

This report will be made available to the 591 resident members of the Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association (OSMA), and the general public, on its website www.FountaingroveII.com.

This report details OSMA's Open Space management efforts during 2011 with regards to meeting its obligations for managing open space as outlined in the Design Program, including those for sensitive plants, fire safety, removal of trees and environmental and habitat concerns of plants and animals. The Annual Report discusses OSMA's efforts undertaken, and the results, problems encountered and how they are to be resolved, and significant projects currently planned for 2012 and future years.

This Annual Report is accompanied by a certification, under penalty of perjury, by an authorized Director of OSMA, that the Annual Report represents a complete and accurate report of all major issues required to be disclosed for the year, and it includes attachments of all reports with the required certifications from Qualified Authorities regarding the cutting, removal or alteration of any standing trees (Exhibits A and B).

The Report will discuss the management issues OSMA addressed or encountered for the Plan Elements of the Design Program, which are broken down into the following sections:

1. Sensitive Plant Management, including Revegetation of Common Open Space Landscape Areas
2. Tree Preservation and Visual Screening from Valley Floor
3. Woodland Management (Includes compliance summary for Annual Tree Permit)
4. Grassland Management
5. Chaparral Management
6. Exotic and Noxious Vegetation
7. Wildlife Management
8. Fire and Fuel Management
9. Erosion and Sedimentation Control
10. Annual Reporting and Communication to its Association Members and the Extended Community

Section 11 comments on the "lessons learned", new procedures implemented, and some of OSMA's Plans for 2012 and beyond.



The Report will discuss achievements and issues it encountered with the above Plan Elements as OSMA managed towards the following Objectives of the Design Program:

1. To retain a maximum of the natural values embodied in the site's existing vegetation and associated wildlife.
2. To preserve existing resource features of concern and restore or enhance selected communities and habitats.
3. To preserve the visual quality of the natural landscape in open space areas considering views from offsite as well as onsite.
4. To minimize the potential fire hazard associated with the open space/development interface.
5. To control erosion in areas where it occurs currently and to minimize the potential for future erosion.
6. To provide for certain recreational uses, such as hiking, consistent with the other natural resource protection and management objectives.

Management of Plan Element 10 – Communications

OSMA Recognizes the Importance of Communication to Accomplish its Objectives

Although it is the last chronological element listed in the Design Program, OSMA realizes the importance of having clear and frequent communications with its residents and community, in order to convey its message and accomplish its stated objectives. In this regard, it has implemented the following:

1. Newsletters have been a means to communicate since the OSMA became active in 2002.
2. E-mail updates have become more predominant, and will continue to be the principal means of directing communications quickly. OSMA has over 250 e-mail addresses that receive communications on OSMA matters, as well as alerts about vandalism or crime in the community.
3. Special updates are periodically mailed to residents to advise them of OSMA's plans and accomplishments, and to comply with its legal obligations as a nonprofit organization subject to the Davis-Sterling Common Interest Development Act.
4. OSMA updated its website in 2010 with the assistance of professional consultants who continue to help maintain it. The website contains information about OSMA and includes copies of all legal documents, newsletters, Fountaingrove II's Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and many important or informational topics on FGII and how it relates to OSMA's role in responsibly managing the Open Space in a balanced manner that addresses both environmental and fire safety concerns. OSMA's Annual Reports are posted on this website, and made available to all homeowners and the general public.
5. OSMA holds an Annual Firewise Meeting so Fountaingrove II can maintain its national Firewise status. Last year's meeting was held on November 2, 2011 in connection with its Annual Business Meeting. Copies of the Firewise minutes are posted on OSMA's website. A concise and informative Mission Statement is posted on the website's front page. It is supported by supplemental mission statements which further explain OSMA's complex responsibilities.
6. Homeowners are provided annual budgets, forecasts, and annual compiled financial statements by OSMA's CPA firm. This action meets the compliance prescribed for OSMA by its governing documents. Annual Meetings are held where members of the association can review these reports, and any other matter, with the OSMA Board.

OSMA Mission Statement

Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association (OSMA) is charged with responsibly managing its Wildland Urban Interface as a scenic treasure, balancing preservation of a self-sustainable environment of native vegetation and habitat, with the concerns of fire safety for the Community. It must also protect rare indigenous plants, and promote native plants in the Revegetation of its landscaped parcels that interface residences to the Open Space Wildlands.

Management of Plan Element 1 – Sensitive Plants and Landscape Revegetation

OSMA Policy of Using Native Plants on Wildland and Landscape Open Space Parcels

On February 9, 2010, the OSMA Board formalized its procedures to conform to the intent of the Design Program, and adopted a resolution that all future plantings in Fountaingrove II (FGII) Open Space should be from those listed on Appendix A of the Design Program. This action was taken to maintain the native and heritage plants within FGII, and to enable OSMA to reduce its needs for irrigation within its landscaped areas.

Year 2011 Native Plant Propagation and Planting Efforts by OSMA:

In 2011, plantings of OSMA’s propagated Rincon Manzanita and Rincon Ceanothus were placed in several landscaped areas in Open Space. Disbursing these plants to several areas provides OSMA a better evaluation of the plants’ performance in the ground, and helps ensure a natural or human management error will not skew OSMA’s success rate and its objective of expanding the habitat of these sensitive plants. In 2011, there were 244 sensitive Rincon plantings, and they were placed in the following areas:

<u>Area of Planting</u>	<u># Rincon Manzanita</u>	<u># Rincon Ceanothus</u>
FGII East		
Rincon Ridge	12	6
Sedgemoore	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>
Total FGII East	18	6
FGII West		
Parker Hill Road	<u>150</u>	<u>70</u>
Total FGII West	150	70
Total East and West	168	76

In 2011, the OSMA Board took additional cuttings of the endangered Rincon Manzanita and Rincon Ceanothus. Cal Flora, Jail Industries and Heron Fox Farms were employed to grow the cuttings. The Board expanded its propagation efforts of natives to include Coffeeberry and the Sonoma Manzanita. In the future, OSMA plans to propagate native Toyon.

Additional sensitive plants were also sourced from reliable vendors to supplement OSMA’s 2011 planting program of Landscaped Areas.

Management of Plan Element 1 – Sensitive Plants and Landscape Revegetation (continued)

The sensitive plant propagation program continues to be very successful with the Rincon Manzanita. The OSMA Board continues to take a proactive role with its landscape vendors, to ensure new installations of the sensitive plantings receive the necessary attention to get established in the ground.

Statistics for 2011 Cuttings Taken for Installation in 2012:

In 2011, OSMA took the following approximate number of cuttings to be grown at three selected vendors who are currently participating in the propagation growing program for OSMA:

<u>Native Plant Species</u>	<u>Total # Cuttings</u>	<u>Cal Flora</u>	<u>Jail Industries</u>	<u>Heron Fox Farms</u>
Rincon Manzanita	250	150	0	100
Sonoma Manzanita	50	50	0	
Rincon Ceanothus	200	0	100	100
Wavy Leaf Ceanothus	100	0	100	
Coffeeberry	60	0	0	60
Toyon		0	0	
Total All Species	660	200	200	260

All cuttings do not survive from the efforts of OSMA’s vendors. Jail Industries had a poor survival rate this year due mostly to "employee" turnover, but OSMA believes the program is still worthwhile, since the cost is zero to supply the cutting material to the vendor.

2012 and Beyond and Lessons Learned:

Based upon its initial success, OSMA will maintain a long term plan to continue to propagate native plants for new and replacement plantings in Open Space. The Rincon Ceanothus is the most challenging of the Rincon Ridge native plants to propagate. The future success of our propagation program will be measured on our ability to propagate the Rincon Ceanothus in sufficient numbers to assure this species ongoing presence in our Rincon Ridge habitat.

Management of Plan Element 2 – Tree Preservation and Protection of Views from Valley Floor

OSMA has a policy to not allow any cutting or alteration of trees for the sole purpose of view. This is strictly enforced, whether the view is from residences of the Fountaingrove II development towards to valley floor or other locations within Fountaingrove II, or if the view is from the valley floor looking towards the ridgeline of Fountaingrove II. OSMA has developed policies with an objective to restrict the use of Open Space to only foot traffic.

OSMA monitors its Open Space. If it discovers any instance of illegal pruning of plants or trees, it investigates and levies fines according to the magnitude of the damage. OSMA’s Enforcement Policy and Schedule of Fines, revised January 18, 2012 after solicitation of homeowner input, are published on its website.

Management of Plan Element 3 – Woodland Management

Changes to Open Space Management Program by Use Permit Approved on July 7, 2011

Woodland Management is one of OSMA's key responsibilities because it must manage trees located within 200 acres of wildlands and firebreaks, and approximately 20 acres of landscaped parcels; in both an environmental and fire safe manner. OSMA follows: (a) the guidelines of its Use Permits and Design Program for managing Open Space that was adopted by the City of Santa Rosa on April 17, 1992 and amended on April 15, 2010 and July 7, 2011, and (b) City, State and Federal laws that require the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) of FGII to comply with fuel management standards of a designated Very High Fire Severity Hazard Zone.

The Minor Use Permit amendment (Exhibit D) which OSMA received from the Santa Rosa Community Development Department on July 7, 2011 incorporated the "lessons learned" from its initial year of operating under the Use Permit it obtained April 15, 2010. This recent amendment: (a) corrected some typos in the prior documents, (b) clarified that the policies for native plants and trees were uniform for all its fifty (50) Open Space Parcels, (c) incorporated policies to remove bay trees if a Qualified Authority recommended such action to protect native oaks from Sudden Death Oak Syndrome (SOD), and (d) increased the size of live Douglas fir that could be cut for fire safety from 18" DBH to 24" DBH. These minor changes enable OSMA to operate more efficiently and effectively when managing its unique property to satisfy its obligations for both environmental and fire safety concerns. The recent amendments to its Use Permit and Design Program provides OSMA with authority to manage its trees for safety purposes on an annual reporting basis, but requires it have certifications under penalty of perjury by: (1) a Qualified Authority recommending tree removals, (2) Habitat Council opinions if work was done during nesting season, and (3) the OSMA Board, or its authorized representative, must sign each Annual Report that is submitted to the Community Development Department.

During the past several years, OSMA has developed detailed Forest Management Practices to oversee and provide direction to its obligations for Open Space which includes: (1) 201.7 acres of Wildland forests and firebreaks and (2) approximately 20 acres of landscaped area planted with predominantly native plants, and which are watered by drip irrigation. The Open Space, located within the City Limits of Santa Rosa, is unique in that it has no manicured lawn areas. OSMA is obligated to protect certain sensitive plants indigenous to the area, and to only plant native plants in designated areas. It is the largest such Open Space entity in Santa Rosa.

Based upon the Lessons Learned during 2010 with managing the cutting of trees for fire safety and forest health, OSMA requested an amendment to its April 15, 2010 Use Permit. After a public review process, an additional amendment to the Use Permit was granted on July 7, 2011. This new Use Permit cleared up inconsistencies and improved the operating efficiency and effectiveness of OSMA in managing its Open Space.

This Use Permit helps make Santa Rosa a safer place to live plus it ensures procedures are in place to manage concerns for fire safety, environmental beauty, and the forest habitat for future generations to enjoy. All tree work under the Use Permit requires the recommendation of a Qualified Authority. This Use Permit allows cutting of trees which are:

1. Dead or diseased, and whether they are located in the: (1) landscaped or natural areas alongside streets and residences, (2) firebreaks, or (3) wildlands. Trees can also be cut for safety reasons to prevent injury to people, pets, residences and other property that could be impacted such as vehicles, fences, etc.



Management of Plan Element 3 – Woodland Management (continued)

2. Live Douglas firs that represent fire safety issues such as being fuel ladders, or are too dense together with inadequate crown-to-crown separation from other trees or large shrubs. Douglas firs up to 24" DBH can be cut, but only 10 trees per acre can exceed 12" DBH.
3. Bay Laurel which are within 15' of a healthy native oak susceptible to SOD.

Severe restrictions were placed on the OSMA's practices and procedures to cut trees. They include:

1. Certifications under penalty of perjury, as indicated above.
2. Habitat dates must be followed as outlined in the governing documents.
3. When cutting trees, OSMA will leave two trees per acres as snags for habitat, with at least half being 16" DBH or greater.
4. Erosion concerns will be considered when removing trees.
5. Maintaining procedures to affirm that no trees will be cut or altered for the sole purpose of enhancing views.
6. A Certified Annual Report would be submitted to the City's CDD by February 1st of each year.
7. Cutting of live trees native to the area in excess of 6" is limited to Douglas firs, and diseased, dying or safety-risk (danger) trees; except for live Bay trees, which a Qualified Authority recommends removal to protect native oaks from SOD.

Since 2010, the OSMA Board has utilized Urban Forestry Associates, Inc. (UFA) as its principal Qualified Authority on forest management. OSMA's objective is to obtain the best professional and competent advice to assist with its management of Open Space for both fire safety and forest health.

OSMA engages UFA on a time and materials basis to perform the following work with trees in FGII with the administrative assistance of OSMA volunteers:

1. Review trees and make recommendations; documenting the reason for any tree work
2. Identify the tree with a number, noting its general location
3. Take videos, or transcribe field notes from a voice recorder
4. Measure the DBH of the trees
5. Mark trees with a number (using a color code scheme) to identify removals, limbing up and pruning, or retention as a snag:
 - a. Orange number and an orange dot at the base of a tree, indicates tree is to be removed
 - b. Blue number indicates the tree is to remain as a snag (habitat tree)
 - c. Green dot is placed at the base of a tree trunk, if it is to be limbed up
6. UFA's prescriptions/notes are transcribed into a report that is used as a tool to be:
 - a. An Exhibit in the Annual Report that supports the Certification of the Qualified Authority for tree work done during the year
 - b. Provided to Vendors to obtain quotes to OSMA's RFP's for tree work
 - c. A source of reference to monitor the health or disease issues with any trees not recommended for removal

Map and Firebreak Abbreviations:

The Map, which is an Exhibit of the attached Design Program and this Annual Report, shows the location of the firebreaks where tree work was performed in Year 2011. OSMA has 15 designated firebreaks, and they are referenced on the Map and this Annual Report and its Exhibits as FB1 – FB15.



**Management of Plan Element 3 – Woodland Management (continued)
Summary of Tree Work Done in FGII during Year 2011**

Certification of Qualified Authority for tree work performed by OSMA in Year 2011:

All tree work of OSMA in 2011, except for one emergency tree removal, was recommended by UFA as Qualified Authority. All tree removals were conducted under authority of the existing Use Permit and Design Program for Fountaingrove II Open Space. The Certification of Urban Forestry Associates, Inc. (UFA) is attached as Exhibit A to this Annual Report of OSMA as well as its Exhibit 1 which has UFA’s recommendations for tree work done by OSMA in 2011. The UFA Report is referenced herein to facilitate the understanding of the compilation of the data for this Annual Report. The work of ArborSciences, who recommended the removal of one tree for safety reasons, is attached as Exhibit B.

The following tree work was completed in 2011 from prescription work performed in 2010 and 2011:

1. A High Risk Hazard (Danger) tree removed from Shillingford Place
2. Fuel reduction of excessive Douglas firs in Firebreaks 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, and 12

UFA evaluated trees in late 2011 with prescription notes for Firebreaks 5 and landscape parcels alongside Parker Hill Road and Rincon Ridge Drive. These notes will be used for vendor work to be done in 2012, and will be incorporated in OSMA’s Annual Report for 2012, submitted by February 1, 2013.

Following is a summary of Trees Removed for Fire Safety Mitigation or Disease by DBH and Species:

<u>Species</u>	***** Douglas Firs Removed for Fire Safety *****				***** Habitat *****		
	<u>6” – 9”</u>	<u>9.1” – 11.9”</u>	<u>12”–23.9”</u>	<u>> 24”</u>	<u>Total Removed</u>	<u>Snag Count</u>	<u>Embedded Count</u>
Douglas fir						11	19
Fire Mitigation	81	32	20		133		
Diseased/Dying		2	7	4	13		
Dead		3	8	2	13		
Oak						1	
Diseased/Dying	1		1		2		
Dead	3				3		
Madrone						7	
Diseased/Dying					0		
Dead	11	6	5		22		
Total for year	96	43	41	6	186	19	19

Use Permit Authority: All of the above 186 trees removed were under the authority of the Use Permit and Design Program Guidelines for the Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association. Of the 19 Snags set aside for habitat, 11 were greater than 16” DBH, of which 5 were Madrone and 6 were Douglas fir. All of the embedded trees were Douglas fir

Hazard Trees Removed for Safety Reasons

OSMA followed the Use Permit Guidelines and had one Douglas fir tree removed for safety and health reasons due to its close proximity to residences on the street of Shillingford Place. This tree was removed with the permission of Scott Moon, Acting Fire Marshall - Fire Prevention Bureau of the Santa Rosa Fire Department. See Exhibit B for the attached Report for the professional opinion prepared to document the emergency removal approved by Santa Rosa Fire.

Management of Plan Element 3 – Woodland Management (continued) Fuel Reduction for Crown to Crown Separation and Diseased Tree Removals

During 2011, Urban Forestry Associates, Inc. (UFA) inspected trees in numerous firebreaks and landscaped parcels owned by OSMA and located on Open Space in FGII. Notes were taken by UFA to prepare prescriptions of the work to be done on trees, or audio video recordings were taken of the onsite work to document UFA's recommendations for tree work. Trees were identified by a color-coding procedure so OSMA's Vendors could easily follow UFA's prescriptions for tree work. UFA's recommendations and assessments addressed both fire safety and forest health issues. Thus, UFA's prescription notes included trees that OSMA should cut now under its Use Permit, plus identifying issues to monitor such as: (1) trees in decline or with an apparent disease; (2) trees that required permits or permissions to remove because of their size or species; and (3) notes for vendors to observe such as danger situations with hangers, ground wasps, yellow jackets, or widow-makers.

Tree removal work during 2011 was performed by Sandborn Tree Services, Inc., a licensed and insured tree company with over 30 years of experience, and a satisfactory performance on prior work OSMA for OSMA.

The details of the tree removals for fuel reduction or disease are included on Exhibits 1 of UFA's attached report, including statistics by area, species and DBH.

Summary of OSMA's Objectives for Tree Removal:

1. Removes trees for safety reasons
2. Reduce the population of excess live or dead Douglas fir trees that are too numerous for a fire safe environment.
3. Remove excess Douglas fir seedlings and saplings
4. Limb up trees to 10' from the ground, size permitting
5. Create more biodiversity for the area by enabling the Oaks and Madrone trees to regain their historical representation in the environment
6. Protect the beauty of the wildlands and create a park-like setting of the area, if possible
7. Ensure work on its Project does not injure desirable native plants, or create erosion issues
8. Reduce the likelihood of a fire moving up or down the slope to spread to adjacent properties
9. Follow the Fountaingrove II Design Program and Use Permit Guidelines, including the requirement that two habitat trees per acres exist when tree work is performed in Open Space
10. Follow the recommendations of its Qualified Authorities
11. Communicate openly with its Association Members; posting its Annual Reports and Exhibits thereto on OSMA's website within 60 days of each Annual Report

Management of Plan Element 4 – Grassland Management

OSMA weed abated 71.6 acres of firebreaks, fire roads and trails with two passes of weed whackers, as compared to 65 acres in the prior year. The first pass was started on May 9, 2011 and completed on June 8, 2011. The first pass was delayed beyond the normal start date because of the extended rainy season. The second pass of weed abatement commenced on Jun 21, 2011 and was competed on July 13, 2011.

OSMA operates under an approved plan with the Santa Rosa Fire Department. Because of the late start of the first pass of weed whacking some of the grass exceeded 6' in height, and OSMA had to obtain an approval from Santa Rosa Fire to extend the completion date of its original plan.

No major actions were taken for Grassland Management in the Wildlands, since they are not near residences and comprise a very small part of the OSMA Open Space.

Management of Plan Element 5 – Chaparral Management

OSMA performed four significant Chaparral fuel reduction projects during 2011 that treated about 6.50 acres for excess fuel loads. This work was performed upon the recommendation of UFA and Cal Fire. OSMA received onsite input from Cal Fire to ensure it considered the input of the fire fighters who would likely enter these areas to combat a wildfire.

1. 3.4 acres were in Firebreaks 8 and 13. This project created additional fuel reduced acreage alongside a fire road behind the homes of 3736 – 3762 Hadley Hill, and continued southward alongside a second fire road to its termination point near Paulin Creek. Chaparral was fuel reduced an average of 50' from the edge of two fire roads for a combined length of 1500'.
2. 1.0 acres were along a fire road in FB11 that is access to a water tank that is currently being upgraded by the City for seismic retrofit. This project was done to enhance access to the water tower in case of a wildfire, plus extend the fuel break for the residences of 3933 – 3999 Parker Hill Road. It extended a distance of nearly 950', and fuel reduced an average 50' from the west side of the fire road.
3. 1.0 acres were in FB3 near the water tank below Raycrest Court. OSMA had been advised that this location could be a staging area during a wildfire, and top priority should be to fuel reduce around it to make a safer place to inhabit in case of a wildfire. The fuel reduction extended a minimum of 100' on OSMA Open Space that bordered this water tank.
4. 1.1 acres were in FB3 along a fire road that existed behind the homes of Rocky Knoll Way and Fox Hill Place. This project fuel reduced an average 50' on each side of the fire road as it traveled in a southeasterly direction for about 500'. It extended the fire break of the adjacent homes and makes the fire road more useful if there is a wildfire.

Objectives for OSMA Chaparral Management:

OSMA developed four separate RFPs for the above projects, and solicited three vendors for completing these projects. Sandborn Tree Services, Inc. and Marizco Landscape Management, Inc. were awarded contracts for work based upon their competitive bids, and the quality of their performance in doing previous work for OSMA. In all cases, the objective was to fuel reduce the Open Space, and leave it as an attractive setting that can be scenically enjoyed by residents, plus exist as a natural sustainable habit for plants, animals and other species; creating an environmentally balanced forest environment.

Chaparral fuel reduction projects have an objective of reducing the fuel load by 50%, and to leave native plants existing after the work is completed. Other objectives are to: (a) create a shaded fuel break to minimize future maintenance, (b) leave less room for invasives, and (c) provide an area that will be suitable habitat for animals. Although the target for fuel reduction is 50%, the initial clearing sometimes exceed this objective where brush was thick and there is excessive dead wood. There is a priority for maintaining native plants, and it includes most chaparral species, including coyote brush and scrub oak. In general most chaparral can be kept in open areas where they are not ladder fuels, except Chamise is not being encouraged to remain because of its pyrophytic issues.

Vehicle Management and Equipment Management

A bobcat with a towed chipper was allowed to do the work along the Fire Road in FB3 and did no noticeable damage to Open Space. A self-contained rubber tracked chipper was used on Fire Roads in FB3, FB8 and FB13. This type of vehicle reduced the footprint of equipment used on Open Space, and was very successful in both its efficiency for the vendor and the minimal impact its footprint left on the fire roads it accessed on Open Space.

Management of Plan Element 6 – Exotic and Noxious Vegetation

OSMA continues to take steps to reduce invasive, non-native plants, such as broom, pampas grass, eucalyptus, acacia, Himalayan blackberry, Harding grass, dill, euphorbia, thistle and star thistle. It has established an annual budget to combat thistles, and now uses a broadleaf chemical that is not harmful to grasses to eliminate the common thistle. Since a stronger chemical is needed to remove the star thistle, OSMA has been currently having their vendors remove this plant by hand methods. OSMA has strict procedure on chemical usage. It requires all vendors applying chemicals to be licensed, insured, spray when the winds are nil, and to use a color marker in their spray, so the vendor and OSMA can monitor the accuracy and extent of their work.

OSMA is concerned about the aggressive nature of broom, and continues to prioritize fuel reduction projects where it exists. Chemical treatment has been discussed, but to date not implemented; except for a sample area where a roundup was applied by a wick method to ensure minimal chemical contact with other plants or the soil.

OSMA has discussed contacting neighboring property owners to see if more people can be educated about the invasive and fire safety issues of broom. If so, perhaps a concerted effort from many parties can be engaged to reduce the number of such plants in Fountaingrove.

Management of Plan Element 7 – Wildlife Management

OSMA respects the habitat of animals in its maintenance of the Open Space, and honors the habitat season when doing tree work in Open Space. It consulted with California Fish and Game on several occasions during 2010, and had a half day onsite visit with the CDFG representative in the area to review what could be done near its waterways. During this visit, CDFG provided counsel and suggestions, plus advised as to what type of protected species might be in the area. OSMA plans to keep an open line of communication with CDFG for the advice and knowledgebase they can provide to OSMA for no fees.

When doing 2011 Chaparral fuel reduction work in FB3 and FB8, OSMA discovered several additional nests of the Dusky Footed Woodrat. It followed its prior practice of leaving these nests left intact as part of the food chain for hawks, owls, foxes and other native predators.

When doing tree work in Firebreaks, OSMA created 19 Habitat Trees (Snags) from trees that were dead, or prescribed for removal. The trees created in the prior year have attracted birds, including hawks that have been enjoyed by the community. Habitat Trees (Snags) will continue to be created as OSMA removes trees in Open Space. OSMA targets a minimum of two Habitat Trees per acre, with one being in excess of 16" DBH.

This year OSMA not only created or set aside 19 Habit Trees as Snags, but it embedded the logs of 19 Douglas fir trees into the earth. These logs were sourced from trees cut for reasons of disease or fire mitigation. This creates a habitat for animals, reptiles, insects and plants to utilize, plus the decomposition of the logs will add nutrients to the soil.

Many of the logs served the additional benefit as erosion control, and to block illegal activities on steep hillsides by unauthorized use by motorcycles, ATV's and bicycles. All these devices have created serious erosion issues in some of OSMA's Open Space. OSMA has policies to enforce action against its association members and communicates to its members on a regular basis about the damage that such devices can do to Open Space, and the cost members are paying in dues to fix such damage.

Management of Plan Element 8 – Fire and Fuel Management

OSMA has a very active fire and safety program. The Santa Rosa Fire Department continues to consider OSMA a role model because of its proactive action with fuel management. OSMA completed a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) in October 2009 and this enabled FGII to become a Firewise Community. FGII is one of only two communities in Sonoma County that have achieved this status. OSMA's CWPP was drafted by a Vegetation Specialist with Sonoma Fire and was approved by Santa Rosa Fire and Cal Fire at both the local and State level. The approval of Cal Fire at the State level was required for OSMA to be awarded the status of a national Firewise Community for Fountaingrove II. To maintain its Firewise status, OSMA must resubmit an annual renewal application that verifies it has continued its fire safe practices, including the holding of an Annual Meeting with its residents.

OSMA has an objective to update its CWPP in 2012, and have a Stakeholders Meeting of interested parties, such as Santa Rosa Fire, Cal Fire, Sonoma Fire, OSMA's Board and Fire and Safety Committee, adjacent HOA's, CDFG, Santa Rosa Parks and other interested organizations or departments of the City.

OSMA's fire safety measures are interrelated with its management of the Woodlands and Chaparral, and more detailed information is noted in these sections of the report.

Management of Plan Element 9 – Erosion and Sedimentation Control

Erosion and land slippage is constantly encountered. OSMA restricts access to its Open Space to foot traffic as much as possible, and does not allow vendors access without permission, and a review of their plan to protect the Open Space. It does not allow homeowners to access open space with vehicles, including bicycles. If it discovers misuse of the Open Space by vehicles or bicycles, it notifies the residents near the area, and will levy fines per its published schedule if the offender can be identified.

In 2011 OSMA identified a failing V Ditch across from the residence of 3945 Parker Hill Road. It is obtaining quotes from landscape vendors to repair this ditch in 2012.

OSMA is involved in ongoing discussions with one homeowner about water that appears to be coming from their lot and draining onto an Open Space area that needs to remain accessible as a fire lane.

The Board is monitoring several erosion issues which it has identified during the past two years. These issues have been assessed by OSMA volunteers and an independent geological engineering firm engaged by OSMA. An OSMA volunteer has taken pictures of many erosion issues, and he has provided the OSMA Board with a report that contains his findings; including recommendations for action by OSMA to address now, or monitor for future changes in circumstances.

Element 11- Lessons Learned, New Practices and Plans for 2012 and Beyond

During 2011, the following were noted, implemented or remain under further consideration for 2012:

1. UFA identified SOD in Firebreaks 12 and 13. A plan will be put in place to monitor both the Oaks, plus the Bays; since this species has been identified as the principal host that infects an Oak with SOD.
2. OSMA acquired two audio video (AV) cameras to record the: (a) prescription work of UFA and (b) document the conditions of the forest before and after its maintenance work. These AV cameras have improved the accuracy and efficiency of the records that OSMA must maintain for compliance, plus it provides OSMA a history of situations it needs to monitor for numerous issues; including SOD, erosion, and fire safety.

Element 11- Lessons Learned, New Practices and Plans for 2012 and Beyond (continued)

3. In late 2011, UFA commenced identifying the location trees with a GPS device. This new procedure enables a closer identification of the location of trees that are to be removed, or monitored for forest health. In January 2012, OSMA purchased a compatible GPS device (Garmin Map 62STC) and now it has the capability to communicate with UFA with Waypoint (location) tracking of its trees. OSMA's GPS can also measure distances or acreage when OSMA is assessing its fuel reduction projects.
4. During 2010 OSMA removed some invasive Eucalyptus trees behind the residence of 4241 Chanate. During 2011, it noted the sprouting of numerous Eucalyptus seedlings and saplings in the area. This regrowth will have to be treated with chemicals in 2012 to keep the area fire safe from this pyrophytic species.
5. OSMA and the City Parks have been working together for over a year to complete a legal Agreement which will enable OSMA to maintain the two Wildland Parks located in FGII in a balanced manner for fire safety and forest health. OSMA and the City signed a Letter of Intent (LOI) in May 2011, and OSMA weed abated nearly 12 acres of City Wildland Parks at a cost of \$5,250.00. This OSMA action enabled City Parks to meet its obligation of the 2011 Santa Rosa Weed Abatement Ordinance. This LOI also demonstrated to the City; both OSMA's commitment to the long term plan with the City, and its maintenance management skills.
6. During a review of its landscape parcels, UFA advised OSMA that it should remove plant watering tubes that had been incorrectly installed, and which would injure the oak trees that had been planted along the Fountaingrove Parkway and interior streets. A vendor has removed 60 tubes in January 2012, and hundreds more will be removed during the current or future years.
7. During Year 2011, OSMA's Board reviewed and proposed additions and updates its operating policies. On November 28, 2011 the Board sent their proposals to their Association Members with a notification they had the right to comment on the proposed action at the January 18, 2012 OSMA Board Meeting. Following this review process, and receiving no negative comments, the Board adopted these new or revised policies at its January 18, 2012 Meeting. These policies and procedures are available for reference on OSMA's website.

Additional Plans for 2012 and Beyond:

Following is a brief summary of OSMA's current 2012 Plan for managing its Open Space in FGII. The Plan will be reviewed and modified as the Board obtains input from consultants on priorities and from vendors' bids responding to RFP's for projects which OSMA targets for completion in 2012. The Plan is supported by the financial commitment of the Board's operating budget for 2012 that has been provided to our association members. OSMA has planned to incur deficits for 2011 and 2012, so it can implement safety and fuel reduction projects which had been postponed and could not be completed until OSMA's Design Program and Use Permit was amended April 15, 2010 and July 7, 2011.

Highlights of 2012 OSMA Programs for Open Space

1. **Sensitive Plant Management, including Revegetation of Common Open Space Landscape Areas:** OSMA will continue to monitor the 1000 plus native plants it put into propagation with its vendors since 2010. It will continue to propagate new native plants endemic to the area, and use them for new plantings or for infill plantings for dead or nonnative species that exist in Open Space. It will continue to use multiple vendors to grown the plants and increase the number of species it propagates.

Highlights of 2012 OSMA Programs for Open Space (continued)

2. **New Landscape Plantings** are normally done in the spring and fall. In 2012, OSMA has plans for new plantings at:
 - a. Alongside the Fountaingrove Parkway; from an area extending behind 4241 Chanate to a point across the Parkway from the intersection of Kendell Hill
 - b. The Summit, when it becomes the property of OSMA
 - c. Lower Crown Hill Road

3. **Mulching in Landscape Areas for Plant Health and Moisture Control:** OSMA is establishing a long term plan to refresh the bark placed in the landscaped areas during the past decade. It has budgeted funds for this project and is studying how much it can accomplish each year, on a cyclical basis, for the approximate 20 acres of landscape parcels which it maintains. OSMA had a Civil Engineering firm compute the acreage in its 35 Landscape Parcels to help its cyclical and financial planning for this work. It appears OSMA's GPS unit will also be a good tool to plan the scope of the mulching work.

4. **Summit:** OSMA has been working with the City and Creekbridge Homes of the Summit Development within Fountaingrove II, to facilitate Creekbridge's completion of its landscape obligations at the Summit. This will enable the City to release Creekbridge's performance bond on the subdivision, and enable OSMA to assume the long term maintenance of the Summit Open Space Parcels. In late January 2012, Creekbridge notified OSMA that it planned on installing the water meters, which was the largest expenditure item, and proceed with completing the irrigation and agreed upon plantings that will enable OSMA and the City to agree that Creekbridge has met its obligations under its performance bond. After OSMA assumes the property, it plans on removing the invasive Broom, and pruning existing native plants for forest health and fire safety. While Creekbridge will do some hydro seeding on some of the parcels with erosion issues, OSMA will be left to solve the long term chronic erosion issues, since the City Plans did not require the builders to install rock swales or concrete V ditches that would have been a long term asset to control erosion in such places as the Summit parcel at the corner of Newgate and the Fountaingrove Parkway.

5. **Woodland Management:** OSMA will continue to manage its Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) in a responsible manner, balancing environmental and fire safety concerns; and in compliance with local, state and federal laws governing Fountaingrove as a designated Very High Fire Severity Hazard Zone. Based upon input from Qualified Authorities, it will continue to reduce fuel loads of excessive Douglas fir that are too dense and where crown-to-crown separation is inadequate. The OSMA Board has identified several firebreaks and Wildland parcels to review for fire safety. During March – July 2012, the OSMA Board and Fire and Safety Team will study the fire safety issues with consultants. After priorities are established, OSMA will issue Requests for Proposals for work to be performed between 8/16/2012 – 2/14/2013, outside the nesting season. The 2012 budget has allocated dollars for fuel reduction projects, but the exact scope, location and number of projects to be completed will be determined after the spring rainy season. Nature can change circumstances significantly in the WUI, and there is no uniform "cookie cutter" template to plan projects on a square footage/area basis. The budgeted dollars for Woodland Management will be allocated to the projects with the highest priority, after evaluating the circumstances in midyear, and obtaining input from forest management consultants and vendors regarding the cost to complete the top priority projects.

6. **Weed Abatement and Grassland Management:** OSMA will weed abate over 75 acres in 2012, which is an increase over the 71.6 acres of firebreaks, trails, roads, and fuel treated for weed abatement in 2011. This will be done twice under a plan to be submitted to Santa Rosa Fire for approval.

Highlights of 2012 OSMA Programs for Open Space (continued)

7. **Chaparral Management:** OSMA completed .6 acres of Fuel reduction in FB5 in January 2012, and the Board approved the fuel reduction of 4.6 acres of Chaparral with a high concentration of Broom in FB13 behind homes on Crown Hill. The FB13 fuel reduction is contracted to be completed by February 14, 2012, as well as cyclical regrowth treatment of 1.6 acres of adjacent firebreak in FB13. Treatment for Regrowth removes both invasives and ladder fuels in firebreaks behind the homes of FGII. OSMA has been studying additional chaparral reduction in the wildlands that abut to Firebreaks 3, 4, 11, 12 and 13. The acreage to be treated is still under study and will be prioritized from input OSMA receives from forestry consultants, Cal Fire and the Santa Rosa Fire Department. Priority will be given to treating the chaparral behind the homes of Crown Hill, where the Chaparral is thick and the slopes behind the home is steep and thus requires fuel reduction in excess of 100' to ensure safety of the homes if there is a fire in the adjacent Wildlands.
8. **Exotic and Noxious Vegetation:** OSMA will continue to maintain and expand its program to treat Open Space for thistles and star thistles. A broad leaf chemical can be used on the common thistle, which will not harm any grasses. OSMA will continue to remove broom, pampas grass, blackberry, acacia, euphorbia, eucalyptus and other invasives that are on the “do not plant list” for FGII.
9. **Fire and Fuel Management:** OSMA plans to update its 2009 Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and have a stakeholders meeting with its fire safety partners and neighboring HOA's. It will continue to communicate to its residents the importance of being Firewise since FGII is located within a designated High Fire Zone. Updating the CWPP, and holding of an Annual Firewise Meeting, will enable FGII to maintain its national Firewise status, plus make FGII eligible for certain matching grants from the State of California and US Government. OSMA will continue to treat fuel reduced areas for regrowth under its existing 3 to 4 year rotation cycle.
10. **Erosion and Sedimentation Control:** OSMA will continue to review several erosion issues with a geotechnical firm; obtaining advice as necessary to remedy the situations, and identify if problems were caused by natural causes, developers or homeowners. OSMA has requested Community Development to provide access to any records it has that might help OSMA obtain information on necessary maintenance of Open Space waterways or engineered drainage pipes. Unfortunately OSMA was not provided any maintenance instructions by the builders when the Open Space parcels were transferred to OSMA.
11. **Safety and Communication:** OSMA will continue to prioritize its maintenance of Open Space, and will place a priority on safety issues that could harm people or property. It will continue to communicate matters of safety to its association members, and attempt to get more residents involved with providing input and assistance with volunteer work performed by its standing committees.
12. **Fuel Reduction in the Wildlands of FGII Parks:** During 2011, OSMA and City Parks had several meetings and drafted a legal Agreement that is undergoing review by the City's legal department. If this Agreement is approved by OSMA and the City Council, OSMA will be provided a perpetual conservation preservation easement, as long as it maintains the approximate 12 acres of Wildland Parks in an acceptable fire safe and environmental manner. A Letter of Intent between the City and OSMA was entered into May 2011, whereby OSMA agreed to weed abate the Wildland Parks once to bring these properties in compliance with the June 2011 Weed Abatement Ordinance for last year. If the Agreement is consummated in the near term, OSMA will weed abate the Wildland Parks twice per year from 2012 and thereafter. It will also commence developing a plan to maintain the Chaparral and trees within the Park. The Agreement states that OSMA will document the status of the Parks when the Agreement is executed by the two parties. It will use its AV and GPS equipment in creating this documentation.

Certification of 2011 Annual Report by Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association

To the best of our knowledge and understanding, this Annual Report of Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association is herein certified, under penalty of perjury, to represent a complete and accurate report of all major issues during the year ending December 31, 2011 required to be disclosed under the most recent governing Use Permits and Design Program for its Open Space. To the best of our knowledge and understanding, it includes all supporting reports from Qualified Authorities that were required to provide a certification regarding the cutting, removal or alteration of any standing trees for work performed during the year ending December 31, 2011.

With authority of the Board of Directors of the Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association, this Annual Report is signed and certified by:



Dennis Searles, Board President
Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association
February 1, 2012

Exhibits

- A. Urban Forestry Associates, Inc. (UFA) January 30, 2012 Certification as Qualified Authority for recommendations to OSMA for work completed by OSMA in Year 2011 – with its Exhibit 1 that includes its prescriptions for tree work completed by OSMA in Year 2011
- B. ArborSciences Report recommending the removal of a Hazard Tree on Shillingford Place, including the authorization of Santa Rosa Fire Department

Exhibits for both OSMA and UFA Qualified Authority Reports

- C. Design Program for Fountaingrove II Open Space Management amended as of July 7, 2011
- D. Use Permit approving July 7, 2011 changes to Design Program for Fountaingrove II

Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association

Year 2011 UFA Report

Summary of Tree Prescriptions

Prepared 1/29/2012

***** Live Douglas Fir ***** ***** Dead Trees ***** ***** Diseased Trees ***** Total All ***** Habitat Created *****

Location Summary	6" - 9"	9.1" - 11.9"	12" - 24"	Total Live	DF	Madrone	Oak	Total	DF	Madrone	Oak	Total	Total All	Logs Embedded	Snags Created	Snags > 16"
FB2 and FB3	13	4	4	21	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	23	0	1	1
FB3, FB5 & FB10	32	1	4	37	11	20	3	34	9	0	1	10	81	6	10	6
FB3 Water Tank Area	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	0	2	2
FB8	19	14	6	39	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	42	13	6	2
FB11 & FB12	15	12	6	33	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	35	0	0	0
												0				
Totals	81	32	20	133	13	22	3	38	13	0	2	15	186	19	19	11

Species Summary

Douglas Fir Live

6" - 9"	81
9.1" - 11.9"	32
12" - 24"	20

Total DF Live 133

Dead Trees

Douglas fir

< 24"	11
> 24"	2
Subtotal	13

Madrone

< 12"	17
< 24"	5
Subtotal	22

Dead Oak

<12"	3
Total Dead Trees	38

Diseased Trees

Douglas fir

< 24"	9
> 24"	4
Subtotal	13

Madrone 0

Oak

< 12"	1
< 24"	1
Subtotal	2

Total Diseased Trees 15

Total All Trees 186

***** UFA Data *****

Fuel Break Street or Residence	Parcel or GPS Reference - See Note 5	Tree #	GPS Track #	Species	C R O W N & N O T E 1	I N O A K & N O T E 6	I N B A Y & N O T E 6	I N M A D R O N & N O T E 6	T O P P I N G & N O T E 7	DBH in Inches	Health Condition	Structural Condition	UFA Comments & Fire Risk	Recommendation	Estimated Height by Tree Vendor
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General Prescriptions:

- * Brush Removal is being prescribed separately from tree work.
- * Anything marked with red paint will be removed or chipped on site as allowed per FGII Open Space Plan and the Vendor RFP regarding specifics for the Project.
- * Fuel Reduction will be done with the purpose of maintaining a shaded fuel break, to reduce ongoing maintenance, and slow growth of invasives and chaparral regrowth.
- * Habitat Snags will be cut at 30' +/-, and at the top will have a swirl of branches for nesting or perching birds. Branches along the side of entire snag will be cut to 3' from trunk to mitigate safety issues with fire or falling branches.
- * Firebreak transition to streets need to be reviewed for screening or to maintain desirable natives as landscape features. Fuel Reduction and aesthetics will be reviewed with Vendors for highly visible areas.
- * RFP will instruct Vendors about restrictions of vehicular access, chip removal or spreading (if allowed), erosion issues, protection of endangered plants, working during high fire days, and other OSMA specifications for the Project
- * High cuts of shrubs and trees from prior fuel reduction work, or natural causes, will be cut flat and close to the ground level as possible to improve safety and access when maintaining fuel breaks.
- * **10 Day Notice Required on Heritage Trees located within 20 Feet of property lines of FGII residences, unless tree is an emergency removal.**
- * Important to Vendors: There are endangered species of Rincon Ceanothus and Rincon Manzanita in FGII. These species are to be preserved and protected. Prior to work, the Vendor needs to identify the plant and work around it.

Prescription Recommendations (Notes) of UFA to support Recommendations for Management of Trees in Fountaingrove II

- Note 1:** Douglas fir tree has inadequate crown to crown separation from adjacent tree(s). Due to Pyrophytic issue of fir, remove tree to reduce fuel load. This will also improve forest health and provide more nutrients to adjacent trees.
- Note 2:** Limb up tree for fire safety, up to 10' from ground (size permitting), or higher if lower branches of large trees are a safety issue due to poor/unstable branch structure.
- Note 3:** Remove bays that are too close to healthy native oaks that are susceptible to Sudden Oak Death Syndrome (SOD).
- Note 4:** Remove excess suckers from Bay trees to provide more nutrients to main tree(s) and reduce excess fuel to reduce the danger of wildfires.
- Note 5:** All GPS Readings noted below contain the Prefix of 38 Degrees North (N) or 122 Degrees West (W).
- Note 6:** Tree Growing into: a: Oak b: Madrone c: I: c: Bay d: D. Fir: e: Manzanita
- Note 7:** Tree Overtopping: a: Oak b: Madrone c: I: c: Bay d: D. Fir: e: Manzanita
- Note 8:** Tree growing too close to concrete V Ditch that needs to be protected from root damage that would likely damage the ditch, and not enable it to function as its designed purpose of erosion control.
- Note 9:** Embed Logs on Hillside to mitigate erosion and restrict illegal use causing damage to Open Space by motorcycles and dirt bikes.

FB2 Across From Repton in Open Space	N 29.180 W 41.377	1	50	Douglas fir	X					9.0			Notes 1 & 6a	Remove	45'
FB2 across from 3896 Sage Hill	N 29.208 W 41.363	7A	51	Douglas fir	X					26.8	Poor	Poor	Extremely sparse foliage; highly stressed; bleeding cankers - this is a brood tree.	Remove	80'
behind Rocky Knoll (RN)	n/a	1	n/a	Douglas fir	X					10.0	n/a	n/a		Remove	50'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	2	n/a	Douglas fir	X					7.0	n/a	n/a		Remove	45'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	3	n/a	Douglas fir	X					12.2	n/a	n/a		Remove	50'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	4	n/a	Douglas fir	X					7.5	n/a	n/a		Remove	45'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	5	n/a	Douglas fir	X					8.0	n/a	n/a		Remove	45'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	6	n/a	Douglas fir	X					8.0	n/a	n/a	Will make adjacent trees healthier and less likely to have beetle attacks	Remove	45'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	7	n/a	Douglas fir	X					8.5	Poor	Poor	Structural Defect with Decay	Remove	45'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	8	n/a	Douglas fir	X					7.6	n/a	n/a		Remove	45'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	9	n/a	Douglas fir	X					7.2	n/a	n/a		Remove	45'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	10	n/a	Douglas fir	X					8.4	n/a	n/a		Remove	45'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	11	n/a	Douglas fir	X					6.4	n/a	n/a		Remove	30'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	12	n/a	Douglas fir	X					8.2	n/a	Poor	2 stems; Targets Road, and too close to tree on slope on side of fire road	Remove	55'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	12A	n/a	Douglas fir	X					9.0	n/a	Poor	2 stems; Targets Road, and too close to tree on slope on side of fire road	Remove	55'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	13	n/a	Douglas fir	X					10.5	n/a	Poor	2 stems; Targets Road, and too close to tree on slope on side of fire road	Remove	55'

***** UFA Data *****

Fuel Break Street or Residence	Parcel or GPS Reference - See Note 5	Tree #	GPS Track #	Species	C R O W N & N O T E 1	I N O A K & N O T E 6	I N B A Y & N O T E 6	I N M A D R O N & N O T E 7	T O P P I N G & N O T E	DBH in Inches	Health Condition	Structural Condition	UFA Comments & Fire Risk	Recommendation	Estimated Height by Tree Vendor
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	13A	n/a	Douglas fir	X					13.1	n/a	Poor	2 stems; Targets Road, and too close to tree on slope on side of fire road	Remove	55'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	14	n/a	Douglas fir	X					6.0	n/a	Poor	Targets Road, and too close to tree on slope on side of fire road	Remove	35'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	15	n/a	Douglas fir	X					14.2	n/a	Poor	False Leader and on hillside too close to the road	Remove	50'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	16	n/a	Douglas fir	X					11.0	n/a	Poor	Targets Road, and too close to tree on slope on side of fire road	Remove	60'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	17	n/a	Douglas fir	X					10.0	n/a	Poor	2 stems; Targets Road, and too close to tree on slope on side of fire road	Remove	55'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	17A	n/a	Douglas fir	X					11.5	n/a	Poor	2 stems; Targets Road, and too close to tree on slope on side of fire road	Remove	55'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	18	n/a	Douglas fir	X					8.4	n/a	n/a		Remove	65'
FB3 RN Fire Road	n/a	24A	n/a	Madrone						16"	Dead	n/a	Edge of 100' Fire Break	Leave for Habitat	35'

***** UFA Data *****

Fuel Break	Street or Other Reference	Tree #	Species	CROWN & NOT E	DBH in Inches	Health Condition	Structural Condition	UFA Comments & Fire Risk	Recommendation	Estimated Height by Tree Vendor
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- * Habitat Snags will be cut at 30' +/-, and at the top will have a swirl of branches for nesting or perching birds. Branches along the side of entire snag will be cut to 3' from trunk to mitigate safety issues with fire or falling branches.
- * Firebreak transition to streets need to be reviewed for screening or to maintain desirable natives as landscape features. Fuel Reduction and aesthetics will be reviewed with Vendors for highly visible areas.
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- Note 1:** Douglas fir tree has inadequate crown to crown separation from adjacent tree(s). Due to Pyrophytic issue of fir, remove tree to reduce fuel load. This will also improve forest health and provide more nutrients to adjacent trees.
- Note 2:** Limb up tree for fire safety, up to 10' from ground (size permitting), or higher if lower branches of large trees are a safety issue due to poor/unstable branch structure.
- Note 3:** Remove bays that are too close to healthy native oaks that are susceptible to Sudden Oak Death Syndrome (SOD).
- Note 4:** Remove excess suckers from Bay trees to provide more nutrients to main tree(s) and reduce excess fuel to reduce the danger of wildfires.
- Note 5:** All GPS Readings noted below contain the Prefix of 38 Degrees North (N) or 122 Degrees West (W).

FB3 - Part 1

Prescribed

8/27/2010

FB3	Located under and around the large multi-stemmed bay laurel near the fire gate at Rocky Knoll	1	Douglas fir	X	8.5	n/a	n/a	All are around or penetrating the canopy of the multi-trunk bay laurel. The issues here are as such that the firs are fuming ladder fuels into the bay laurel. The bay laurel is stressed and is much more flammable due to current conditions.	Removal	35'
FB3	Large Bay with Douglas fir as Ladder Fuel	No #	Bay Tree		n/a	n/a	n/a	Limbing up of a large bay tree and remainder of firs	Limb up	40'
FB3	Under Bay Canopy	2	Douglas fir	X	9.5	n/a	n/a	Ladder Fuel for Large Bay	Removal	30'
FB3	Under Bay Canopy	3	Douglas fir	X	7.8	n/a	n/a	Ladder Fuel for Large Bay	Removal	35'
FB3	Under Bay Canopy	4	Douglas fir	X	7.2	n/a	n/a	Ladder Fuel for Large Bay	Removal	30'
FB3	Under Bay Canopy	5	Douglas fir	X	17.0	n/a	n/a	Ladder Fuel for Large Bay	Removal	80'
FB3	Under Bay Canopy	6	Douglas fir	X	6.6	n/a	n/a	Ladder Fuel for Large Bay & Overtopping Bay	Removal	45'
FB3	Under Bay Canopy	7	Douglas fir	X	6.6	n/a	n/a	Ladder Fuel for Large Bay & Overtopping Bay	Removal	40'
FB3	Under Bay Canopy	10	Douglas fir	X	6.9	n/a	n/a	Ladder Fuel for Large Bay	Removal	30'
FB3	Under Bay Canopy	11	Douglas fir	X	9.0	n/a	n/a	Ladder Fuel for Large Bay & Overtopping Bay	Removal	45'
FB3	Under Bay Canopy	15	Douglas fir	X	8.5	n/a	n/a	Ladder Fuel for Large Bay & Overtopping Bay	Removal	50'
FB3	Under Bay Canopy	16	Douglas fir	X	6.3	n/a	n/a	Ladder Fuel for Large Bay	Removal	25'
FB3	Located near transition zone - FB edge	18	Douglas fir	X	7.1	n/a	n/a		Removal.	30'
FB3	Located near transition zone - FB edge	19	Douglas fir	X	6.5	n/a	n/a		Removal.	30'
FB3	Mid-break	20	Douglas fir	X	7.5	n/a	n/a		Removal.	40'
FB3	Mid-break	21	Douglas fir	X	7.4	n/a	n/a	This area is too crowded.	Removal.	30'
FB3	Mid-break	22	Douglas fir	X	7.0	Poor.	Poor.	There is a canker on the stem with bleeding. Significant canopy dieback.	Removal.	30'
FB3	Located up close to within 30 feet of the rear fence of the property.	23	Douglas fir	X	6.8	n/a	n/a		Removal.	40'
FB3	Located in the break in the forest, near the transition zone.	24	Douglas fir	X	8.4	n/a	n/a		Removal.	45'

***** UFA Data *****

Fuel Break	Street or Other Reference	Tree #	Species	CROWN & NOTE	DBH in Inches	Health Condition	Structural Condition	UFA Comments & Fire Risk	Recommendation	Estimated Height by Tree Vendor
FB3	Located in the break in the forest, near the transition zone.	25	Douglas fir	X	7.3	n/a	n/a		Removal.	25'
FB3	Moving down slope at the transition zone / forest edge.	26	Douglas fir	X	7.0	n/a	n/a		Removal.	50'
FB3		31	Douglas fir	X	17.4	n/a	Poor.	Leans towards fence	Removal.	60'
FB3	Transition zone; Located approx. 8 feet from T-34.	35	Douglas fir	X	8.2	n/a	n/a		Removal. Remove brush off of down & dead fir.	50'
FB3	Transition zone at edge of FB	36	Pacific madrone		6.1	Dead.	Poor.		Removal.	30'
FB3	Mid-break	37	Douglas fir	X	17.0	Dead.	Poor.		Create Habitat Snag at 30' +/-	80'
FB3	Located in the middle of the break and in the little grove of bay laurel and fir.	38	Douglas fir	X	20.0	Dead.	Poor.		Create Habitat Snag at 30' +/-	75'
FB3	Mid-break	39	Douglas fir	X	8.0	Dead.	Poor.	Its canopy is with a canopy of another tree.	Removal.	45'
FB3		41	Douglas fir	X	11.4	Poor	Poor.	This tree has a lot of low growing fine materials.	Removal.	60'
FB3	Transition zone at edge of FB	43	Pacific madrone		8.3	Dead.	Poor.	The wood is too hard and the tree is too small for wildlife purposes.	Removal.	35'
FB3	Mid-break	44	Douglas fir	X	15.4	Dead.	Poor.		Create Habitat Tree	65'
FB3	Located up near the fence line and it was previously #84.	45	Douglas fir	X	31.5	Dead.	Poor.	Tree is close to fence line and targets property. Embed into soil for Habitat	Embed for Habitat	80'
We are now entering a more closed canopy portion of the break. The ground fuels are few to speak of - the site needs very little work.										
FB3	Located immediately adjacent to a 2 spar oak.	48	Douglas fir	X	7.4	n/a	n/a	This is a fir that is growing up through the canopy of an oak.	Removal.	50
FB3	It is undergrowing a larger fir and is adjacent to a small bay laurel.	49	Douglas fir	X	6.4	n/a	n/a		Removal.	45'
FB3	Located at the south end of this little grove and it is sort of mid-break. Immediately adjacent to a declining T-53.	52	Douglas fir	X	15.9	n/a	n/a		Removal.	70'
FB3		58	Douglas fir	X	7.5	n/a	n/a		Removal.	40'

Totals - FB3 January and February 2011

FB5

Prescribed

10/21/2010

FB 5	Located Alongside South of 3906 Heathfield	1	Pacific madrone		8.9	Dead	Poor.	There is an Indigo (special status species) adjacent to T-1. Preserve Indigo	Removal.	25'
FB 5	Located Alongside South of 3906 Heathfield	4	Pacific madrone		7.6	Dead	Poor.		Removal.	25'
FB 5	Located Alongside South of 3906 Heathfield	5	Pacific madrone		8.3	Dead	Poor.		Removal.	25'
FB 5	Located within the drainage, above the coyote bush.	6	Douglas fir	X	8.1	n/a	n/a		Removal.	40'
FB 5	Located within the channel of the drainage.	7	Douglas fir	X	8.6	n/a	n/a		Removal.	50'
FB 5	Located within the channel of the drainage.	8	Douglas fir	X	8.4	n/a	n/a		Removal.	60'
FB 5		9	Douglas fir	X	8.3	n/a	n/a	This tree is growing up through the canopy of a bay laurel.	Removal.	50'
FB 5		10	Douglas fir	X	8.2	n/a	n/a	It is growing up through the canopies of the oaks. It is what probably caused the decline of the one spar, which we are going to remove.	Removal.	60'

***** UFA Data *****

Fuel Break	Street or Other Reference	Tree #	Species	CROWN & NO. T	DBH in Inches	Health Condition	Structural Condition	UFA Comments & Fire Risk	Recommendation	Estimated Height by Tree Vendor
FB 5	Moving down to the channel down slope. Tree is located adjacent to the channel.	11	Douglas fir	X	8.1	n/a	n/a		Removal.	50'
UFA		12	Douglas fir	X	8.9	n/a	n/a	This tree is crowding another Douglas fir and the bay laurels.	Removal.	60'

Totals - FB5 January and February 2011

FB10 - Phase 1 through 4

Initial Assessment:

9/16/2010

Phase 1 - FB10

FB10	Near 3708 Newbury	1	Douglas fir	X	16.3	Dead	n/a	Tree targets the property.	Removal.	80'
FB10		20	Douglas fir	X	9.7	Dead	Poor	This tree was changed to a removal instead of becoming a 'Habitat' tree. It does not have any significant scaffold limbs. It also moves excessively in a light wind.	Removal.	60'
FB10		3	Douglas fir	X	10.5	Dead		This tree is dead & failed.	Removal.	60'
FB10	Edge tree located below parking area.	4	Douglas fir	X	13.9	Poor	Poor	This tree is in decline and is a brood tree.	Removal.	70'
FB10	Located on the edge of the opening below the parking area.	5	Pacific madrone		12.2, 9.3, 15.0	Dead	Poor	This was a Botryosphaeria kill and is now a brood tree. Has 3 Stems	Removal.	50' 50' & 50'
FB10	Located in the forest below the parking area and grassland opening.	6	Pacific madrone		7.5	Dead	Poor		Removal.	35'
FB10	Located approximately 20 feet northeast of T-42.	43	Douglas fir	X	12.3	Poor, hazard tree	Poor	This tree is an imminent hazard.	Removal.	75'
FB10	Located approximately 40 feet due north of the pump station.	44	Douglas fir	X	22.0	Dead	Poor	Tree targets the pump house. Tree is extensively decayed & cannot be climbed.	Removal.	85'
FB10		45B	Pacific madrone		7.6	Dead/poor.	Poor	Dead	Removal.	20'
FB10		46	Douglas fir		20.3	Dead.	Poor	Tree targets the pump house.	Removal.	85'
FB10	Located approximately 15 feet west of T-48.	47	Douglas fir	X	22.2	Dead	Poor	This tree has a curved / bowed top. Dead	Cut Dead Tree and Embed	90'
FB10	Located approximately 20 feet down slope and north of T-46.	48	Douglas fir	X	11.7	Dead.	Poor	Caution: This tree is highly decayed. Dead	Removal.	80'
FB10		50	Douglas fir	X	14.6	Poor	Poor	Tree is in decline & has very poor form. Top has died back, has a 40% LCR. It has bleeding cankers.	Removal.	75'
FB10		52A	Douglas fir	X	8.0	n/a	n/a			50'
FB10	Edge of FB	51A	Douglas fir	X	7.1	n/a	n/a			45'

PHASE 2 - FB10

FB10		9	Pacific madrone		11.0, 11.0	Dead	Poor	Significant amount of available & dead material. Tree has 2 stems.	Removal.	25' & 25'
FB10	Located within the defensible space zone, which would extend another 20 feet beyond it.	12	Pacific madrone		10.2, 7.3	Dead	Poor	Tree has 2 Dead Stems	Removal.	30' & 30'
FB10	Located down slope of T-12.	13	Pacific madrone		6.1	Dead	Poor		Removal.	25'
FB10	Transition Zone FB Edge	14	Pacific madrone		24.5	Dead	Poor	This far down the slope, there is the possibility of leaving the trunk for wildlife habitat and removal all of the available fuels down to 9" diameter.	Leave Tree in Place as Habitat Snag	50'

***** UFA Data *****

Fuel Break	Street or Other Reference	Tree #	Species	CROWN & NO. T	DBH in Inches	Health Condition	Structural Condition	UFA Comments & Fire Risk	Recommendation	Estimated Height by Tree Vendor
FB10		15	CA black oak		7.5	Dead	Poor		Removal.	20'
FB10	Located within 20 feet of the private fence line.	18	Pacific madrone		10.7	Dead	Poor	Tree has 2 dead stems. Botryosphaeria infection suspect.	Removal of Dead stem of 5.2 as well	30' & 30'
FB10	Transition Zone FB Edge	19	Pacific madrone		11.0, 8.3	Dead	Poor	Tree has 2 dead stems. Botryosphaeria infection suspect.	Removal.	40' & 40'

PHASE 3 - FB10

We come to a drainage between Newbury Court & Banbury Court, which we believe is the end of FB 10 at this point.

We are now at the Hadley Hill Drive panhandle and moving up it.

It is an excellent fuel break at this point

Trees need to be embedded into the ground where dirt bikers have created serious damage on OSMA and adjoining property

Identify trees that will be cut and placed across the damaged hillside to block further damage and help mitigate the erosion issue caused by the bikers.

FB10	Located in panhandle of Newbury/Banbury	21	Coast live oak		7.5	Dead	n/a		Removal.	20'
FB10	Located in panhandle of Newbury/Banbury	22	Pacific madrone		14.2	Dead	n/a		Embed in Ground	50'
FB10	Located in panhandle of Newbury/Banbury	23	CA black oak		6.4	Dead	n/a	Tree is surrounded by fir. One fir is growing right up through the canopy. This is a stem in a clump that has died due to overtopping by fir.	Removal.	15'
FB10	Located in panhandle of Newbury/Banbury	26	Douglas fir	X	9.0	n/a	n/a	This tree should be removed b/c it will overtop the bay laurel and cause decline.	Removal.	60'
FB10		30	Douglas fir	X	6.2	Poor	Poor	Suppressed.	Removal.	50'
FB10		34	Pacific madrone		7.8	Dead	Poor		Removal.	35'
FB10	Behind Home of Banbury	36	CA black oak		13.0	Poor	Poor	This tree has split in half. It is under several Douglas firs.	Tree has split branch on ground to be embedded; Drag branches to edge of FB for treatment later	45'
FB10	Located on the lower edge of the break.	39 (154)	Madrone		17.4	Dead	Poor	Not ideal habitat tree, but left as one due to location at edge of FB and poor access.	Leave as Habitat	50'
FB10	Located on the lower edge of the break.	40 (155)	Madrone		15.5	Dead	Poor	Not ideal habitat tree, but left as one due to location at edge of FB and poor access.	Leave as Habitat	45'
FB10	Located on the lower edge of the break.	41 (156)	Pacific madrone		21.4	Dead	Poor	Not ideal habitat tree, but left as one due to location at edge of FB and poor access.	Leave as Habitat	60'

PHASE 4 - FB10 Newbury Court & Near Pump Station

FB10	Newbury Near Pump Station	1A	Douglas Fir		21.0	Poor	Poor	This tree has a dead top & is a brood tree.	Removal.	80'
FB10	Below Pump Station	31	CA Black Oak		8.0	Poor	Poor	Severe decline. Symptomatic of SOD; Hypoxylon in base.	Removal.	30'
FB10	Below Pump Station	42	Douglas Fir		25.0	Poor	Poor	Tree in Decline, Has Pitch Canker	Embed logs and remove branches; Tree too dangerous to climb to create Habitat Tree	85'
FB10	Below Pump Station & 20' N of T44	45	Douglas Fir		33.0	Poor; tree is in severe decline.	Poor	Tree targets private property to the east. NOTE: TREE WAS MARKED WITH ORANGE PAINT, BUT WILL BE LABELED WITH BLUE 'H' FOR HABITAT TREE	Create Habitat Tree	90'

***** UFA Data *****

Fuel Break	Street or Other Reference	Tree #	Species	C R O W N & N O T E 1	DBH in Inches	Health Condition	Structural Condition	UFA Comments & Fire Risk	Recommendation	Estimated Height by Tree Vendor
FB10	Below Pump Station	46A	Douglas Fir		19.7	Poor	Poor	Tree has profuse bleeding all over the trunk & is located adjacent to 3 dead trees.	Embed logs and remove branches	90'
FB10	Below Pump Station & 25' downslope of T42	49	Douglas Fir		19.4	Poor	Poor	Tree has 3 bleeding cankers on the S side, and is in decline & has very poor form. It has died up to a lion's tail top	Embed and Remove Remainder of Fuel	90'
FB10	Below Pump Station	52	Douglas Fir		19.6	Fair to poor.		There is extensive fresh pitching out around the base - as well as old pitch. The pitch extends from soil line to approx. 2.5 feet above grade. Found velvet fungus & are concerned that rot has moved into the butt of tree. THIS TREE WILL BE A HABITAT TREE.	Create Habitat Tree	80'
T52 There is extensive fresh pitching out around the base - as well as old pitch. The pitch extends from soil line to approx. 2.5 feet above grade. Found velvet fungus & are concerned that rot has moved into the butt of tree.										

***** UFA Data *****															
Fuel Break Street or Residence	Parcel or GPS Reference - See Note 5	Tree #	GPS Track #	Species	C R O W N & N O T E 1	I N O A K & N O T E 6	I N B A Y & N O T E 6	I N M A D R O N E N O T E 6	T O P P I N G & N O T E 7	DBH in Inches	Health Condition	Structural Condition	UFA Comments & Fire Risk	Recommendation	Estimated Height by Tree Vendor

General Prescriptions:

- * Brush Removal is being prescribed separately from tree work.
- * Anything marked with red paint will be removed or chipped on site as allowed per FGII Open Space Plan and the Vendor RFP regarding specifics for the Project.
- * Fuel Reduction will be done with the purpose of maintaining a shaded fuel break, to reduce ongoing maintenance, and slow growth of invasives and chaparral regrowth.
- * Habitat Snags will be cut at 30' +/-, and at the top will have a swirl of branches for nesting or perching birds. Branches along the side of entire snag will be cut to 3' from trunk to mitigate safety issues with fire or falling branches.
- * Firebreak transition to streets need to be reviewed for screening or to maintain desirable natives as landscape features. Fuel Reduction and aesthetics will be reviewed with Vendors for highly visible areas.
- * RFP will instruct Vendors about restrictions of vehicular access, chip removal or spreading (if allowed), erosion issues, protection of endangered plants, working during high fire days, and other OSMA specifications for the Project
- * High cuts of shrubs and trees from prior fuel reduction work, or natural causes, will be cut flat and close to the ground level as possible to improve safety and access when maintaining fuel breaks.
- * **10 Day Notice Required on Heritage Trees located within 20 Feet of property lines of FGII residences, unless tree is an emergency removal.**
- * Important to Vendors: There are endangered species of Rincon Ceanothus and Rincon Manzanita in FGII. These species are to be preserved and protected. Prior to work, the Vendor needs to identify the plant and work around it.

Prescription Recommendations (Notes) of UFA to support Recommendations for Management of Trees in Fountaingrove II

- Note 1:** Douglas fir tree has inadequate crown to crown separation from adjacent tree(s). Due to Pyrophytic issues, remove tree to reduce fuel load. This will also improve forest health and provide more nutrients to adjacent trees.
- Note 2:** Limb up tree for fire safety, up to 10' from ground (size permitting), or higher if lower branches of large trees are a safety issue due to poor/unstable branch structure.
- Note 3:** Remove bays that are too close to healthy native oaks that are susceptible to Sudden Oak Death Syndrome (SOD).
- Note 4:** Remove excess suckers from Bay trees to provide more nutrients to main tree(s) and reduce excess fuel to reduce the danger of wildfires.
- Note 5:** All GPS Readings noted below contain the Prefix of 38 Degrees North (N) or 122 Degrees West (W).
- Note 6:** Tree Growing into: a: Oak b: Madrone c: Bay d: D. Fir: e: Manzanita f: Other _____
- Note 7:** Tree Overtopping: a: Oak b: Madrone c: Bay d: D. Fir: e: Manzanita f: Other _____
- Note 8:** Tree growing too close to concrete V Ditch that needs to be protected from root damage that would likely damage the ditch, and not enable it to function as its designed purpose of erosion control.

FB3 Near Culvert	N 28.846 W 41.366	2	74	Douglas fir	X	X				9.5	Poor	Poor	Notes 1 and 6a; and Deformed Under Valley Oak and Targets Sidewalk	Remove	35
	N 28.848 W 41.362	3	77	Douglas fir	X	X				7.4	n/a	n/a	Notes 1 and 6a.	Remove	30
FB3 Behind Home on Rocky Knoll	N 28.909 W 41.288	40	80	Douglas fir						28.7	Poor	Poor	This tree is senescent tree (irreversible advance stage of decline, which is becoming a beetle brood tree where beetles can attack other trees.) This tree is also infected with <i>Fomes pini</i> and therefore shall be declared a hazard tree to the property above. This tree has an elevated hazard potential.	Create Habitat Snag at height of 40' to 50'	65
FB3 Behind Home on Raycrest	N 28.876 W 41.317	53	78	Douglas fir						20.3		Poor	Declining Brood Tree. Sparse foliage & base abnormality.	Create Habitat Snag at 60'	80
FB3 Near Water Tank	N 28.846 W 41.294	1W	81	Douglas fir	X					7.5	n/a	n/a	Note 1	Remove	40

Urban Forestry Associates, Inc.		Forestry Assessment Appraisal Notes					Location FB8		Updated		12/12/2011 1/29/2012				
Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association		***** UFA Data *****													
Fuel Break Street or Residence	Parcel or GPS Reference - See Note 5	Tree #	GPS Track #	Species	C R O W N & N O T E 6	I N O A K & N O T E 6	I N B A Y & N O T E 6	I N M A D R O N & N O T E 7	O P P I N G & N O T E 7	DBH in Inches	Health Condition	Structural Condition	UFA Comments & Fire Risk	Recommendation	Estimated Height by Tree Vendor

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- Note 8:** Tree growing too close to concrete V Ditch that needs to be protected from root damage that would likely damage the ditch, and not enable it to function as its designed purpose of erosion control.
- Note 9:** Embed Logs on Hillside to mitigate erosion and restrict illegal use causing damage to Open Space by motorcycles and dirt bikes.

Behind Homes of Hadley Hill

FB8	N 29.049 W 41.550	1	Douglas fir	X					8.3	n/a	n/a	Note 1 & Shading out a Large Oak	Remove	35'
FB8	N 29.053 W41.580	6	Douglas fir	X		X			9.9	n/a	n/a	Note 1 & Crowding Large 2 Trunk Madrone Tree	Remove	45'
FB8	N 29.054 W41.577	7	Douglas fir	X		X			6.1	n/a	n/a	Note 1 & Crowding Large 2 Trunk Madrone Tree	Remove	35'
FB8	N 29.0541 W41.591	8	Douglas fir	X	X				9.6	n/a	n/a	Note 1 Near a large Oak 20"+/- DBH; Remove to protect Oak	Remove	45'
FB8	N 29.014 W 41.662	11	Douglas fir	X	X				8.8	n/a	n/a	Note 1 & Crowding a Black Oak	Remove	50'
FB8	N 29.011 W 41.665	13	Douglas fir	X		X			7.8	n/a	n/a	Note 1 & Near Large Bay	Remove	55'
FB8	N 29.007 W 41.662	14	Douglas fir	X					6.3	n/a	n/a	Note 1	Remove	50'
FB8	N 29.017 W 41.649	15	Douglas fir	X					14.5	n/a	n/a	Note 1	Create Habitat Tree	80'
FB8	N 29.012 W 41.653	16	Douglas fir	X	X				14.7	n/a	n/a	Note 1 & Rubbing Black Oak; Remove to Protect Health of Oak	Remove	75'
FB8	N 29.010 W 41.654	17	Douglas fir	X	X				7.5	n/a	n/a	Note 1 & Rubbing Black Oak; Remove to Protect Health of Oak	Remove	30'
FB8	N 29.007 W 41.662	18	Douglas fir	X					7.9	n/a	n/a	Note 1	Remove	50'
FB8	N 28.990 W 41.673	19	Douglas fir	X					6.3	n/a	n/a	Note 1	Remove	50'
FB8	N 28.997 W 41.677	20	Douglas fir	X					14.0	n/a	n/a	Note 1	Create Habitat Tree	80'
FB8	N 28.993 W 41.679	22	Douglas fir	X					10.7	n/a	n/a	Note 1	Create Habitat Tree	40'
FB8	N 29.035 W 41.555	23	Douglas fir	X	X				11.4	n/a	n/a	Note 1 & Growing into & over topping an Oak	Remove	50'
FB8	N 29.035 W 41.561	25	Douglas fir	X	X	X			7.3	n/a	n/a	Note 1 & Too Close to a Black Oak and Madrone	Remove	25'
FB8	N 29.046 W 41.568	26	Douglas fir	X	X				7.5	n/a	n/a	Near Road and Too Close to Black Oak	Remove	20'
FB8	N 29.046 W 41.570	27	Douglas fir	X	X				7.4	n/a	n/a	Growing into Oak, Near Road and Too Close to Black Oak	Remove	30'

Urban Forestry Associates, Inc.		Forestry Assessment Appraisal Notes							Location		FB11 and FB12		10/29/2011		
Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association											Updated		1/29/2012		
***** UFA Data *****															
Fuel Break Street or Residence	Parcel or GPS Reference - See Note 5	Tree #	GPS Track #	Species	CROWN & NOT E 1	IN OAK & NOT E 6	IN BAY & NOT E 6	IN MADRONE & NOT E 6	TOPPING & NOT E 7	DBH in Inches	Health Condition	Structural Condition	UFA Comments & Fire Risk	Recommendation	Estimated Height by Tree Vendor
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FB11	N 29.536 W 42.260	1	8	Douglas fir	X					8.0	n/a	n/a	Notes 1 & 8. Lower branches of tree was hacked off by vandals	Remove; tree is less than 6' from concrete V Ditch	35
FB11	N 29.537 W 42.259	2	9	Douglas fir	X					8.4	n/a	n/a	Notes 1 & 8. Lower branches of tree was hacked off by vandals	Remove; tree is less than 6' from concrete V Ditch	20
FB11	N 29.536 W 42.259	3	10	Douglas fir	X					9.0	n/a	n/a	Notes 1 & 8. Lower branches of tree was hacked off by vandals	Remove; tree is less than 6' from concrete V Ditch	25
FB11	N 29.537 W 42.260	4	11	Douglas fir	X					8.2	n/a	n/a	Notes 1 & 8. Lower branches of tree was hacked off by vandals	Remove; tree is less than 6' from concrete V Ditch	20
FB11	N 29.531 W 42.261	5	12	Douglas fir	X					7.8	n/a	n/a	Notes 1 & 8. Lower branches of tree was hacked off by vandals	Remove; tree is less than 6' from concrete V Ditch	25
FB11	N 29.536 W 42.261	6	13	Douglas fir	X					8.6	n/a	n/a	Notes 1 & 8. Lower branches of tree was hacked off by vandals	Remove; tree is less than 6' from concrete V Ditch	25
FB11	N 29.536 W 42.269	7	14	Douglas fir	X					7.6	n/a	n/a	Notes 1 & 8. Lower branches of tree was hacked off by vandals	Remove; tree is less than 6' from concrete V Ditch	30
FB11	N 29.536 W 42.273	8	15	Douglas fir	X					6.0	n/a	n/a	Notes 1 & 8. Lower branches of tree was hacked off by vandals	Remove; tree is less than 6' from concrete V Ditch	25
FB11	N 29.533 W 42.279	11	18	Douglas fir	X					6.4	n/a	n/a	Notes 1 & 8. Lower branches of tree was hacked off by vandals	Remove; tree is less than 6' from concrete V Ditch	30
FB11	N 29.530 W 42.281	12	19	Douglas fir	X	X				12.8	n/a	n/a	Notes 1 & 6a	Remove	45
FB11	N 29.527 W 42.280	13	20	Douglas fir	X	X				13.2	n/a	n/a	Notes 1 & 6a	Remove	60



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arborforestry@sbcglobal.net

January 31, 2012

Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association
c/o Focus Real Estate
3936 Mayette Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95405

Attn: Board Members

**Tree Failure and Fire Hazard Assessments and Mitigation Prescriptions for
Fountaingrove II Open Space located in Santa Rosa, California and Comprising Work to
Fuel Reduction and Crown-to Crown Tree Separation in Firebreaks 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, and 12**

PURPOSE AND PROCEDURES

Urban Forestry Associates, Inc. (UFA) was hired by the Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association (OSMA) in 2010 to prepare Tree Failure and Fire Hazard Assessment and Mitigation Plans for its Open Space parcels located in Fountaingrove II in Santa Rosa, California, and it provided the required certifications for OSMA's 2011 Annual Report to the Community Development Department of Santa Rosa.

OSMA requested UFA to do similar work during 2011. UFA was engaged on an hourly basis to work on similar assessments on trees and chaparral in several parcels within its approximate 220 acres of Open Space. As per the prior year, UFA made its assessments and recommendations on templates which could be incorporated into: (1) a single certified UFA report for work completed by OSMA between August and December 2011, (2) Requests for Proposals (RFPs) which OSMA could solicit vendors, and (3) the Annual Report which OSMA is required to provide to the City of Santa Rosa Community Development Department and its Association Members by February 1, 2012.

This report, and the attached prescriptions, present our observations, and provide OSMA with recommendations to reduce tree-falling hazards and fire hazards for the areas outlined herein.

BACKGROUND, SCOPE OF WORK, AND LIMITATIONS

Information regarding property boundaries, land ownership, tree ownership, and history of the site was supplied to UFA by the Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association Board. The scope of work is described herein and on the Specification Sheets and Summary of tree work attached hereto as Exhibit 1. The scope includes recommendations on: (1) Fire-Hazard Assessment, (2) Treatment Specifications, (3) Tree Inventory, (4) Tree Health and (5) Tree-Hazard Assessment. UFA has no personal or monetary interest in the outcome of this work. Any determinations reflected in this report are objective and to the best of our ability. All judgments regarding the condition of the vegetation were made by UFA, independently, based on our education and professional experience.

SETTING

At the request of OSMA, UFA reviewed tree and chaparral for safety issues in the following areas during 2011, and the status of the reporting is indicated below:

Trees: Work completed and recommendations/assessments provided in this report and its exhibits for the following OSMA Open Space Parcels:

Firebreak 2	for work prescribed in Year 2010
Firebreak 3	for work prescribed in both 2010 and 2011
Firebreak 5	for work prescribed in Year 2010
Firebreak 8	for work prescribed in Year 2011
Firebreak 10	for work prescribed in Year 2010
Firebreak 11	for work prescribed in Year 2011
Firebreak 12	for work prescribed in Year 2011

Trees: Recommendations/assessments were provided in 2011 for tree removals in FB5, and this work is targeted to be completed in 2012.

Chaparral: In 2011, work was prescribed and completed in Firebreaks 3, 8 and 13. Additional prescriptions were made in 2011 for Firebreaks 5 and 13, and this work is targeted for completion in 2012. No formal report was requested by OSMA for these chaparral prescriptions.

The topography, access, aspect (direction of slope) and other fire hazard factors varied from location to location, and the prescription recommendations took these facts into account.

The recommendations/assessments for this Report and Exhibit 1 includes the work OMSA completed on trees in 2011, and which is required to be incorporated into its 2011 Annual Report to the Community Development Department of Santa Rosa. As noted above, UFA's 2011 recommendations for chaparral are not provided in this formal report to OSMA.

Prescription work performed in 2011 by UFA, but not completed as of December 31, 2011, will be incorporated into future UFA reports to OSMA. This approach will eliminate duplicate reporting, and eliminate confusion of supplemental recommendations which may be necessary before OSMA completes the work. Forest health and structural condition on Open Space within Fountaingrove II are constantly changing, and management specifications should be reviewed and updated just prior to providing input to vendors solicited to do work on trees. OSMA faces rapidly changing circumstances due to pests and diseases attacking its trees, particularly Douglas fir, coast live oak and California black oak. Weather extremes can also create hazard issues.

FIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The City of Santa Rosa has designated Fountaingrove II as an Urban Wildland Interface Fire Area and a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The only effective approach to mitigate fire hazards in these fire-prone areas is to alter the vegetation fuels by changing its loading (reducing the amount of fuel), arrangement (disrupting the vertical and horizontal continuity), and composition (favoring less flammable species). Recommendations to reduce the fire hazard in the reviewed areas are presented below for the surface, ladder, and aerial fuels.

Surface Fuels: Within the subject area, surface vegetation consists primarily of seasonally dry grass and accumulated organic material (leaves and branches) cast from trees and shrubs. Fires in these fine, flashy, surface fuels tend to spread rapidly with relatively low intensity (low thermal output and short flame lengths). Light ground fuels are where ignitions typically occur. Surface fires predispose aerial fuels to ignition and make it difficult to control crown fire. We recommend OSMA continue its annual mowing of grasses and periodically chipping downed limbs (every 5 years) to lower rates of spread and fire intensity of these surface fuels.

Ladder Fuels: Shrubs (broom and toyon) and small trees (acacia, eucalyptus and fir saplings) create an intermediate or ladder fuel stratum between the ground and the tree canopies. These ladder fuels burn with great upward intensity (moderate thermal output and moderate flame lengths), preheating and moving fire to the tree canopy. Although madrone trees occupy this layer in the subject areas, they do not constitute problematic ladder fuels owing to a lack of accumulated dead leaves and fine branches. We recommend that ladder fuels including the broom, acacia, eucalyptus and fir saplings (less than 6 inches DBH) be cleared from this area to create greater separation between the surface and aerial fuels. All madrone trees should be retained. Annual treatment of re-sprouting broom, Himalayan blackberry, acacia, and eucalyptus will be needed for long-term control and to prevent these invasive fire-prone plants from moving further into the open space.

Aerial Fuels: Once a fire reaches the forest canopy (eucalyptus, oak, bay, and fir) individual trees begin burning rapidly from bottom to top (torching) and spread from tree to tree (crown fire), fueling an intense conflagration (high thermal output and high flame lengths). Burning trees may generate fire brands that are blown downwind and ignite spot fires in advance of the flame front up to a quarter mile. Both eucalyptus and acacia are recognized as especially flammable; eucalyptus is notorious for producing fire brands and embers that move considerable distances downwind during a fire. Eucalyptus is also “self-laddering” allowing fire to ascend the trunk in the absence of other ladder fuels. We recommend that all eucalyptus and acacia trees be removed from the areas within Fountaingrove II Open Space, and their remaining stumps be treated to prevent resprouting. Also Douglas fir should be pruned to a minimum height of 10 feet, size permitting.

FIRE HAZARD MITIGATION SUMMARY OF TREES FOR THIS REPORT

Trees removed in 2011 by OSMA for Fire Mitigation or failure hazard reasons are noted on the attached prescriptions attached hereto as Exhibit 1, and the statistics are summarized by species below.

<u>Species</u>	<u>6" – 9"</u>	<u>9.1" – 11.9"</u>	<u>12" – 24"</u>	<u>24"></u>	<u>Total Removed</u>
Live Douglas fir	81	32	20		133
Disease/Dead					
Douglas fir < & > 24"			20	6	26
Oak < 12" & < 24"		4	1		5
Madrone < 12" & < 24"		17	5		22
Total this Report	81	53	46	6	186

All of these recommended tree removals by OSMA were within the Use Permit as amended July 7, 2011 and the guidelines of the existing Use Permit and Design Program for Fountaingrove II Open Space.

Recommendations of invasive or nonnative trees are not tracked by UFA or OSMA for reporting purposes.

Fire Hazard Mitigation: Significant (yet manageable) fire hazards were identified within the subject areas. Continuing to maintain or create shaded fuel breaks should be a continuing objective for OSMA. This practice will help slow a wildfire originating from or towards Open Space. Suggested ongoing mitigation measures should include:

1. Continue to mow cured grasses annually.
2. Limb up trees to 10' from the ground, size permitting (minimum cycle of 5 years)
3. Treat chaparral for regrowth (minimum cycle of 5 years).
4. Remove ladder fuels, including chaparral and Douglas fir under 6" DBH
5. Remove invasives and treat for re-spouting of acacia, eucalyptus, broom, pampas grass, euphorbia, blackberry and new invasive species that OSMA discovers in Open Space.
6. In certain areas, logs greater than 8" in diameter could be left onsite to decompose.

Certification: Urban Forestry Associates, Inc. (UFA) herein certifies we have read and to the best of our ability understand the applicable governing documents of Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association. UFA certifies under penalty of perjury that to the best of our knowledge our recommendations herein, and as noted on the Prescription Worksheets attached as Exhibits 1 are in compliance with the prescribed management practices for the Open Space of Fountaingrove II. Our recommendations comply with all the requirements of the approved Design Program for Open Space Management and Use Permits supplied to UFA by OSMA Board members, and these documents are attached hereto as reference Exhibits.

Sincerely,

URBAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATES, INC.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ray Moritz". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent flourish at the end.

Ray Moritz
Urban Forester - SAF Forester Certification #241
Consulting Arborist

February 3, 2011

Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association
Attn: Dennis Searles
3748 Fox Hill Place
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

**Arboricultural Hazard Assessment Report
Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
APN: 173-420-071, Fountaingrove II, Area I3**

ASSIGNMENT

ARBORSCIENCE was hired by the Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association to assess the condition of a Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) growing in a landscaped area within the Fountaingrove II Community. I conducted my inspection on January 29, 2011 to evaluate the tree-failure potential of the subject tree.

LOCATION

The subject tree is rooted in the northwest corner of a long, undeveloped, landscaped parcel (APN: 173-420-071) between Fountaingrove Parkway and Shillingford Place in Santa Rosa, CA (See map in attached exhibit). The tree is directly across the street from 3779 Shillingford Place and approximately 50 from the pavement and 20 feet from the top of the bank above Shillingford Place.

SCOPE OF WORK AND LIMITATIONS

Information regarding property boundaries, land and tree ownership were provided by Dennis Searles. I have neither personal nor monetary interest in the outcome of this matter. All determinations reflected in this report are objective and to the best of my ability. All observations and conclusions regarding the subject tree and site conditions in this report were made by me, independently, based on my education, experience, and inspection of the site. The health and hazard assessment presented in this report is limited by the visual nature of the assessment. More serious defects than those observed may be obscured by the soil, bark, branches, or scar tissue (callus). The tree trunk was not investigated using invasive instruments such as a Resistograph or increment borer. The probability of tree failure is dependent on a number of factors including: topography, geology, soil characteristics, wind patterns, species characteristics

(both visually evident and concealed), structural defects, and the characteristics of a specific storm. Structurally sound, healthy trees are wind thrown during severe storms. Consequently, a conclusion that a tree does not require pruning or removal is not a guarantee of any risk, hazard, or sound health.

HISTORY

Homes in the immediate vicinity of the subject tree were constructed in 2000 and 2001. Grading for Shillingford Place extended to within 20 feet of the subject tree and may have resulted root damage. Judging from the size of the subject tree it is a remnant of the vegetation present prior to development that grew after the last major fire in the area.

TREE HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The subject tree is a Douglas-fir measuring 22.8 inches in diameter at breast height and about 90 feet tall. Having grown in a relatively open setting, this tree has developed a fairly symmetrical crown with branches that extend nearly to the ground. A stress cone crop (copious small cones) indicates that this tree is in a serious state of decline and is not expected to survive the next few years. The upper 20 feet of the tree is completely dead and showing signs of incipient decay (see photo in attached exhibit). This top death may have been caused by Pitch Canker Disease (*Fusarium subglutinans* f. sp. *Pini*) or by engraver beetles (*Ips* sp.), or both. The tree top is structurally defective and a serious and imminent threat to life and property. Targets in the area include the unfenced landscaped area around the tree and Shillingford Place. Topping this tree to remove the dead leader is not recommended as it will lead to future hazards created by structurally unsound codominant stems and stem decay from the large topping wound.

Recommendation: The entire tree should be removed as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

ARBORSCIENCE

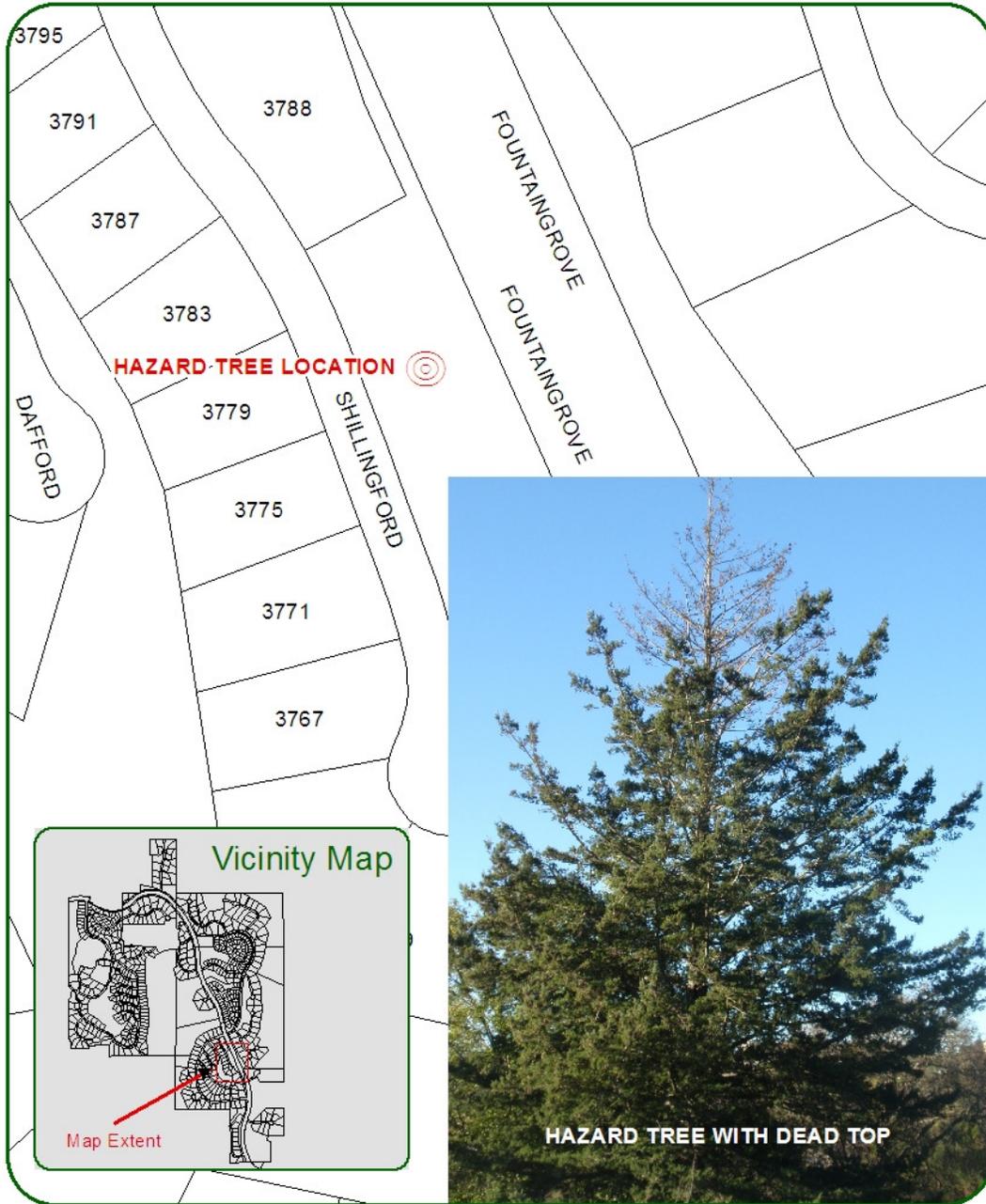


Kent R. Julin, Ph.D.
California Registered Professional Forester #2648
International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist WE-8733A

HAZARD DOUGLAS-FIR

SHELLINGFORD PLACE (APN: 173-420-071)

1 inch = 104 feet



ARBORSCIENCE

PROVIDING SOUND TREE ADVICE

P.O. BOX 111 • WOODACRE, CA 94973 • (415) 419-5197 • KENT.JULIN@GMAIL.COM

FOUNTAINGROVE II DESIGN PROGRAM

for

OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT

April 17, 1992
Approved by City of Santa Rosa
Community Development Department
PO Box 1678
Santa Rosa, CA 95402

April 15, 2010
Amended by City of Santa Rosa
Zoning Administrator Resolution No. CUP09-083
Community Development Department
100 Santa Rosa Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

July 7, 2011
Amendment #1 to Zoning Administrator Resolution No. CUP09-083
Community Development Department
100 Santa Rosa Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

**Prepared For
Watt Homes of Northern California
Dividend Fountaingrove Partners**

April 1992

**Prepared By:
Carlile/Associates
Civil Engineers - Surveyors - Land Planners**

**Charles A. Patterson
Plant Ecologist**

**Bruce Aspinall & Associates
Land Use Planning - Urban Design**

Amended for Use Permit - Fountaingrove II Open Space

by

Zoning Administrator Resolution No. CUP09-083

April 15, 2010

and

Zoning Administrator Amendment #1 to Resolution No. CUP09-083

July 7, 2011

Exhibits added by April 15, 2010 Resolution

Exhibit 1

Composite Map of Fountaingrove II for Open Space Use Permit Area that was prepared in October 2009 for Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association by Carlile Macy

Exhibit 2

List of Fountaingrove II Open Space Parcels dated April 2, 2010 that lists the parcels applicable to the April 15, 2010 Use Permit granted per Zoning Administrator Resolution No. CUP09-083

THIS RESOLUTION IS NOT APPLICABLE TO FOUNTAINGROVE II HOMEOWNERS

FOUNTAINGROVE II DESIGN PROGRAM

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Figures 1 – 9 of the April 1992 original plan, which were planning sketches scattered from pages 20 - 44, have not been attached to this April 15, 2010 amendment of the Open Space Management Plan, nor have the sketches for water impoundment on page 41 and installation procedure for water bars on page 45. These sketches as well as the original 24” by 36” drawings for Figure 1 (Open Space Classifications), Figure 2 (Open Space Management Areas) and the Master Landscaping Plan for Fountaingrove II can be located in the original Design Program binder dated April 1992.

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Appendix B - Unsuitable/Invasive Plant List	27
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Appendix C - Sequence of Development Plan Modifications to Address Sensitive Plants

Rough planning sketches included on pages 50 – 53 of the April 1992 original Design Program are not applicable to the ongoing Design Program for Open Space Management, and have been omitted from the April 15, 2010 update.

I. BACKGROUND

a. Original Plan Issued April 1992

Prior to the planning and design of Fountaingrove II, an Environmental Assessment was prepared, under contract to the City of Santa Rosa, in order to identify planning/environmental constraints and design opportunities. Among its findings, that Assessment identified the occurrence of sensitive plants, high wildlife habitat potential, and high visual values, and identified as a principal opportunity, the potential to create a multifunctional open space system. Such a system should provide for native plant and wildlife habitat conservation, preservation of visual quality, preservation of natural drainage, erosion control, and recreation. Accordingly, and in response to the Environmental Assessment, the Development Plan and Policy Statement for Fountaingrove II were prepared with an open space system in mind, setting aside more than 200 acres of the site for such a system, and specifying policies calling for retention of major topographic and major tree mass characteristics of the site.

Although the 200+ acres of open space are identified in the Development Plan, the adopted Policy Statement (Section V (B)), requires the preparation of a Design Program to further specify (1) major landscape/open space design elements, (2) design guidelines for area-wide physical design elements, and (3) open space management. Further, the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) certified for Fountaingrove II included as mitigation (mitigation measure #7, page IV-45) the provision of a project design program.

This Design Program has been prepared in response to the requirements of the Policy Statement and EIR; it establishes a framework for the preservation and maintenance of the project open space system, and establishes design guidelines for area wide landscape/streetscape elements.

b. Update of Geographic Area and Designation of Fountaingrove as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone by the City of Santa Rosa

As of April 2010, the open space of Fountaingrove II is comprised (a) 201.7 acres of wildlands which is mostly steep terrain which borders residences, streets and other private or public properties and (b) about 15 or more acres of landscaped strips along the Fountaingrove Parkway or interior streets of the development. The open space is comingled and/or separated by 591 lots of developed property, and the open space is spread over more than 600 acres of the Planned Community of Fountaingrove II. Most of the wildland acreage has very poor access and it is located within a designated Wildland Urban Interface Fire Area by the City of Santa Rosa, per Fire Ordinance 3852 adopted by the Santa Rosa City Council on November 6, 2007. This designation by Santa Rosa's Ordinance created a legal requirement for OSMA to control vegetation within its boundaries per the federal and state requirements for a designated Very High Fire Severity Hazard Zone.

BACKGROUND I b. Continued

In 2004, the State of California enacted legislation to require communities such as Fountaingrove II to create fuel breaks of 100' or more as defensible space. This same 100' fuel management zone was also a requirement by the original Design Program in Section D8 below and Figure 9. The attached Map (Exhibit 1) created in October 2009 by Carlile Macy shows the current status of the fuel managed zones which, as of that date, are estimated at 64 acres; 38.4 acres of which OSMA has created. OSMA weed abates these firebreaks on an annual basis, and treats them for regrowth on a three year cycle to reduce the danger of fire.

The purpose of the April 2010 amendment to the original 1992 Design Program is to obtain a Use Permit to clarify or modify forest management procedures for: (1) changes in circumstances with regards to the legal obligations of OSMA to manage for fire safety, (2) updating the status of the fuel reduction completed by OSMA, and (3) updating the original Design Program for unplanned circumstances such as: (a) the lack of natural fires and the imbalance in plant mix resulting from this fact, (b) the inability to predict the built out condition of the wildlands and the safety issues that could occur with trees near residences, streets or other personal or public property, and (c) the fact the Douglas fir has become dominant and invasive to other native trees and plants in Fountaingrove II and other parts of California.

II. ORGANIZATION

This Design Program is divided into two major sections:

1. Design Guidelines (Section III)
2. Open Space Management Plan (Section IV)

Design Guidelines

The intent of these guidelines is to establish the major design theme/concepts for Fountaingrove II as called for in the adopted Policy Statement and certified EIR.

Open Space Management Plan

The intent of this plan is to establish a framework for the preservation and maintenance of the open space areas within Fountaingrove II including management of the "special interest plant species" and "special status habitats" identified in the Environmental Assessment and certified EIR.

III. DESIGN GUIDELINES

Recognizing that the relatively rich variety of native vegetation is one of the site's most appealing assets, the design concept for Fountaingrove II seeks to retain and enhance this natural character and to blend the development with the native landscape.

The Master Landscape Plan, that was located in a sleeve at the back of the original document, illustrates the overall landscape concept for Fountaingrove II including the native woodland, grassland, and chaparral communities, the neighborhood parks, the trail system, and conceptual landscaping of common areas and streets including Fountaingrove Parkway and project entries.

The following pages illustrate various design elements such as Fountaingrove Parkway, project entries and fencing concepts in more detail. Also included are typical details of site and street furniture.

IV. OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of open space management for Fountaingrove II include the following:

- 1) To retain a maximum of the natural values embodied in the site's existing vegetation and associated wildlife.
- 2) To preserve existing resource features of concern and restore or enhance selected communities and habitats.
- 3) To preserve the visual quality of the natural landscape in open space areas considering views from offsite as well as onsite.
- 4) To minimize the potential fire hazard associated with the open space/development interface.
- 5) To control erosion in areas where it occurs currently and to minimize the potential for future erosion.
- 6) To provide for certain recreational uses such as hiking consistent with the other natural resource protection and management objectives.

IV. OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN (continued)

B. OPEN SPACE CLASSIFICATIONS

There will be four classifications of open space at Fountaingrove II:

1. Neighborhood Parks
2. Common Open Space
3. Private Open Space
4. Open Space Easement

These classifications define the ownership, responsibility for maintenance, and permitted uses for these areas and are shown in Figure 1.

Neighborhood Parks

The two proposed neighborhood parks will be owned and maintained by the City of Santa Rosa. Permitted uses will be determined by the City of Santa Rosa Recreation and Parks Department.

Common Open Space

Common Open Space shall be those open space areas owned and maintained by a Master Homeowners Association or a public entity such as a Lighting and Landscape Maintenance District. The majority of the open space at Fountaingrove II will be Common Open Space. Passive recreational uses including, but not limited to, hiking trails, picnic areas, and other uses which do not significantly injure or scar vegetation, promote erosion, or interfere with wildlife use of the area will be permitted.

Private Open Space

Private Open Space shall be those open space areas designated on private residential lots which will be owned and maintained by the owner. Passive recreational uses which do not substantially alter significant existing native vegetation will be permitted.

Open Space Easement

Open Space Easement shall be those easement areas designated over private residential lots which will be owned by the lot owner and maintained by the entity (Master Homeowners Association or Lighting and Landscape Maintenance District), which maintains the Common Open Space areas. Open Space Easements will typically be designated for specific purposes such as to provide landscape planting areas adjacent to streets and to provide wildlife corridors linking major open space areas. Passive recreational uses which do not significantly injure or scar vegetation, promote erosion, or otherwise interfere with the purpose of the Open Space Easement will be permitted.

IV. OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN (continued)

C. APPROACH

Addressing the various objectives of open space management for Fountaingrove II primarily involves vegetation management actions designed to serve multiple purposes. For this reason, the plant communities currently existing within the open space areas form the basis for the plan. The plan acknowledges the northern oak woodland, mixed evergreen woodland, chaparral, and grassland plant communities. Within the chaparral plant community, the Rincon ceanothus (*Ceanothus confusus*) and Rincon manzanita, (*Arctostaphylos stanfordiana* var. *repens*) identified as "special interest" plant species in the Fountaingrove II EIR, exist in several areas. These plants have been addressed in project planning since 1989 resulting in project design modifications to enlarge preserve areas as well as a continuing propagation, taxonomic, and cultural research program. (See Appendix C) A major part of the Open Space Management Plan involves the protection and enhancement of habitat for these sensitive species.

The major open space management areas are shown in Figure 2. These include the following:

1. Sensitive Plant Management Area - includes existing low/medium and high density sensitive plant preserve areas and chaparral areas where sensitive plant habitat enhancement is proposed
2. Woodland Management Area - includes northern oak woodland and mixed evergreen woodland recognizing that these two typically occur in a complex combination and have similar management needs
3. Grassland Management Area - includes existing grasslands and areas to be converted to grassland
4. Chaparral Management Area - includes chaparral areas not suitable as habitat for the sensitive plants

While vegetation management is the primary emphasis of the plan and incorporates provisions to address other important open space management topics, these topics are discussed separately in the sections on Exotic and Noxious Vegetation, Wildlife Management, Fire and Fuel Management, and Erosion and Sedimentation Control. Additionally, a list of native plants encouraged for use by homeowners and a list of unsuitable and/or invasive plants to be prohibited are included in Appendices A and B respectively.

IV. OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN – Section D - PLAN ELEMENTS

1. SENSITIVE PLANT MANAGEMENT

Pursuant to mitigation measures recommended in the EIR, a detailed rare plant mitigation program has been initiated and is a major component of this Open Space Management Plan. The extent and significance of the locally endemic chaparral community are discussed in an appendix to the Fountaingrove II EIR, and are the focus of a major preservation and propagation effort. The goals of the rare plant mitigation effort are to avoid as much of the existing populations and their preferred habitat as possible, maintain a full genetic spectrum within the project area, and to compensate through propagation, planting, and habitat enhancement for the losses that cannot be avoided. Unfortunately, the endemic species present in the project area favor the gentler ridgetops and mesas, the most usable sites for development. Because of this, achieving adequate mitigation through avoidance alone is extremely difficult. There are, however, several factors which indicate that a reasonably high degree of success could be expected for a detailed habitat management and enhancement program, supplemented by significant propagation and planting.

The following are the specific actions being undertaken as part of this effort:

Preservation

Five separate preserves, protecting about 15 acres of the current total extent of the manzanita and ceanothus have been designed into the Open Space Management Plan. These cover the full range of geographic and site conditions found in the area. They have been selected as the highest quality sites (habitats and populations) in the overall project area. In addition, the overall open space designation totals over 200 acres, much of which is also potentially suitable habitat for the sensitive plants. This potential habitat contains soils similar to those in the existing communities, but currently supports tall mature chaparral of scrub oak, chamise, chaparral pea, and other manzanitas, plus a few areas of annual grassland and oak woodland. Preservation of existing high quality sites (the northernmost in particular) forms the primary basis of the project's sensitive plant mitigation efforts. The initial project design was substantially modified in response to comments by and meetings with local representatives from the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), and other botanical experts. The main goal of this was to include as much of the existing high quality habitat as possible in the open space designations, to include the full geographic and microclimatic conditions, and to maximize the benefits to be gained at each preserve, such as striving for a larger area-to-perimeter ratio and utilizing local features and opportunities. Preserved areas will be closely managed to provide physical protection, colony monitoring, supplemental thinning and planting, and any other remedial work as is needed to assure the continued survival of the endemic shrubs.

IV. D1 OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN; Sensitive Plant Management (continued)

Propagation and Salvage

Over 1000 cuttings of the Rincon Ridge ceanothus and manzanita have been successfully propagated and potted and are showing vigorous new growth. Test plantings will be made this winter as weather permits and additional cuttings will continue to be taken to provide adequate planting stock for future open space restoration and landscaping. The goal in propagation is to assure that the numbers of plants that cannot be avoided by the development are replaced by new young plants taken from the full spectrum of sub-forms and habitats. Since there is an abundance of potentially suitable habitat conditions in the open space areas (as well as in certain parts of the landscape and revegetation areas), there is the potential to increase substantially the number of each species in the final project configuration. With perhaps 2000 ceanothus currently in the study area and roughly 4000 to 5000 manzanita, a significant start has been made to assure no net loss in the numbers and general extent of these species.

Habitat Enhancement

Selected areas of mature chaparral will be mechanically cleared to create new habitat for the rare ceanothus and manzanita. No areas currently supporting the sensitive plants are being cleared. Some of these areas will be seeded or planted with propagated stock, while others will be untreated and monitored for natural seed dispersal and establishment. Other areas of tall mature brush will be hand thinned to open the canopy in an attempt to stimulate ceanothus and manzanita seed germination. Limited brush burning may be explored as an additional management tool, but permission from the Fire Department and Air Quality Control District must be obtained to ensure that this is a safe and allowable procedure to follow. Eventually, clearing of currently mature brush will be conducted in a number of areas to create considerable new openings on suitable soil for the manzanita and ceanothus. This will both reduce the existing fuel load and provide for new habitat for the rare shrubs. Since these shrubs are low and generally quite green, their establishment will also contribute toward lower overall fire hazard and will be useful in creating fuelbreaks adjacent to development areas.

Revegetation and Landscaping

Landscaping within the residential development will emphasize the use of native trees (oaks, madrone, redwood, Douglas fir) and shrubs (indigenous ceanothus and manzanitas, coffeeberry, monkeyflower, toyon, and many others). Planting on open space parcels, including revegetation of roadsides, cuts, fills, etc. will utilize the local endemic ceanothus and manzanita in combination with other native plantings. The two rare sub-shrubs prefer open disturbed (bare) soil, form low spreading mats and mounds, are extremely drought tolerant, and are presumably somewhat fire-resistant (because of their low habit, bare surroundings, and high ratio of live growth to total volume).

IV. D1 OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN; Sensitive Plant Management (continued)

Management, Monitoring and Funding

The sensitive plant management areas will be managed conservatively, with low level recreational use that is compatible with natural resource protection and enhancement. Specific management guidelines and techniques will be refined during the implementation stages. Long term management will involve ongoing commitment by the administrative entity to actively monitor and protect the sensitive plant management areas. The open space areas, including the sensitive plant management areas, will be owned and managed by a local homeowner's association or some public entity such as a Lighting and Landscape District administered by the City of Santa Rosa.

D 2. TREE PRESERVATION/VISUAL SCREENING FROM VALLEY FLOOR

The EIR identified that the east-facing, tree-covered slope, along the easterly portion of the property provides a visual "backdrop" to Rincon Valley. Subsequent visual analysis confirmed that, but in addition, demonstrated that about 2/3 of the backdrop -- the lower portion of the hillside -- is off the Fountaingrove II site (see Fig. 3). That lower, dominant portion of the hillside currently contains developed, developing, and underdeveloped parcels, and would not be affected in any way by development of Fountaingrove II.

Existing trees to be removed are indicated on the Tentative Map; it is clear that only a very few of the existing trees would be removed. The tree masses to remain on the Fountaingrove II site were plotted from aerial photographs onto the site plan (see Fig. 4). That demonstrates that nearly all of the existing (and remaining) tree masses are outside of the proposed lots and building site areas. The primary tree types are fir and oak, with the fir trees creating a dense tree cover at least 70 feet tall.

Two partial site sections -- through the easterly slope area -- were drawn from the Badger Road/Wallace Road area (EIR vantage point - photo 4) (see Figs. 5-7). These sections demonstrate that retention of the dominant tree mass would screen potential development and would protect existing viewsheds from the valley floor into the project area.

In order to insure tree preservation, all portions of the east-facing slope, outside of the (SF1) lots, are included within the common open space area, which would prohibit development/tree removal, and which would be maintained/preserved in perpetuity by a Master Homeowners Association, Lighting and Landscape Maintenance District, or other legal entity.

IV. OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN (continued)

D 3. WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

The woodland management areas shown on Figure 2 include areas of the northern oak woodland and mixed evergreen woodland communities. The primary species within these areas are Oregon oak, California black oak, Coast live oak, Douglas fir, California bay, and Madrone. The woodland areas are the most vegetatively complex of the site's plant communities with a greater variety of plant species and vegetative layers providing habitat for a greater variety of wildlife species. The woodland areas are also important visually, especially the east facing slopes which are visually prominent from Rincon Valley.

The goals with respect to woodland management include retaining the existing woodland to the greatest extent possible, improving overall conditions by thinning the understory and removing invasive exotics, and restoring certain sites to woodland cover. Tree management will comprise a balance of maintaining a healthy sustainable forest environment for plants and habitat, as well as ensuring the open space is maintained in a safe manner to reduce the possibility of injury or death to people or pets, or damage to property from fire or unsafe circumstances.

Dead trees should be removed from common area open space landscaped areas (shaded in blue on the attached Map) for fire safety and liability reasons.

Dead trees should also be managed for fire safety and liability reasons in the designated fuel management zones (shaded in red on the attached Map). Managing fire safety in these fuel management zones was originally mandated herein per Section D8, and is now also a requirement due to changes in state and local laws. In these fuel management zones, dead trees and their branches may be cut and removed, or their trunks can be left on-site if properly embedded into the soil in a safe manner. Branches removed from cut trees in fuel managed areas can be removed off-site or left onsite in small piles, if the area is too inaccessible to transport the cut material to a chipper or truck to transport the material offsite. Dead trees in fuel management zones with habitat will not be cut, unless they are a safety hazard to people and property.

If a dead tree has habitat, but is also a risk of falling on persons or property, the tree can be cut and disposed of as noted above. In such instances, work will be done when the animals or birds are not nesting, unless a Qualified Authority has considered the dead tree a high risk liability. In instances where the tree is considered a safety/liability risk, consideration should be given to removing the top portion of the dead tree, and leaving the lower portion for habitat and reduce/eliminate any safety issue with people or property. This partial removal procedure would be beneficial where the work will remove the safety issues, but leave a snag for habitat purposes.

Dead, injured, diseased or dying trees may be removed from open space parcels for safety reasons, or to maintain a healthy forest environment, if such action has the written recommendation of a "Qualified Authority".

IV. D 3 OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT - WOODLAND MANAGEMENT (continued)

“Qualified Authority” is herein defined as a (1) certified arborist, or (2) qualified forest management or pre-fire wildfire professional herein defined as: (i) an affiliate of the California Licensed Foresters Association (CLFA) licensed as a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or (ii) a Pre-fire, Vegetation Management, or Defensible Space Specialist, licensed or certified by the State Fire Marshall or other state or local fire agency. To ensure there is ample habitat, no standing dead trees will be removed from the open space outside the boundaries of the landscaped and fuel managed zones, unless such action has the written recommendation of a Qualified Authority as defined herein; that there is a minimum average of two dead trees per acre remaining in such open space acreage, with at least one of the two dead trees being in excess of 16” in diameter. Existing trees, including snags, will be preserved to the extent they are not deemed a fire or safety hazard by a Qualified Authority as defined herein. Some areas will be supplementally planted, primarily with oaks in northern oak woodland areas and Douglas fir in mixed-evergreen woodland areas, although California bay and madrone will also be used. Protection for new plantings from wildlife browsing will be provided and may include the use of fencing, screening, or cages.

Woodland understory will be actively managed by periodically removing dense understory seedlings and brush, at least to the extent needed to provide a more fire-safe environment adjacent to residential development areas. The more remote woodland stands may be allowed to become more heavily vegetated to foster higher overall productivity and to benefit wildlife. Understory thinning will be conducted largely through hand methods, but some prescribed burning may be pursued in coordination with, and approval from, appropriate local and regional agencies. Specific hazard areas will be identified and subject to hand thinning with the thinned material being removed offsite, or chipped on-site. If chipped on-site, the chipped material will be spread to a depth of no more than 3”, and will be kept away from native plants that should not be mulched, such as the sensitive Rincon Manzanita and Rincon Ceanothus. Some material may be left in piles in strategic places as cover for wildlife (quail, etc.). The thinning operations will improve fire safety by reducing the fuel volume, will improve visual quality by eliminating unsightly thickets and by opening up new views, and will improve wildlife habitat by providing better groundcover growth and creating new edge habitats.

To protect the communities of Santa Rosa from a large wildfire, live Douglas firs less than 24” in diameter when measured 4 ½ feet from the ground may be cut, removed and properly disposed of from any part of open space if there will not be adequate crown separation from other trees or large chaparral or bushes, such as the Sonoma Manzanita or Toyon bush, as measured when such trees or bushes reach maturity. Such measurements and recommended action shall be confirmed by a written recommendation by a Qualified Authority as defined herein and will be documented before OSMA cuts or removes such trees. No more than ten (10) live Douglas fir trees exceeding twelve inches (12”) in diameter can be removed per acre on an annual basis, without preapproval of the planned action by the Community Development Department of Santa Rosa. No other species of healthy trees, that have heritage status designated by the City of Santa Rosa, will be removed if their diameter exceeds six inches (6”), without the written recommendation by a Qualified Authority and preapproval of the Community Development Department except *Umbellularia californica* (California Bay) which are within fifteen feet (15’) of the foliage of native oaks susceptible to death from *Phytophthora ramorum* (sudden oak death syndrome or “SOD”). California Bays have been identified as the most prolific foliar vector host to *Phytophthora ramorum*, and authorities recommend such removal to preserve oaks. No live trees will be cut or altered for the sole purpose of enhancing views.

IV. D 3 OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT - WOODLAND MANAGEMENT (continued)

Maintenance work performed on open space will consider the impact of erosion, will be timed around the weather and soil conditions, and the Qualified Authority will certify that his/her recommendation for the removal of trees is not anticipated to create any erosion issues.

Habitat Counsel

The removal of trees in excess of six inches (6") in diameter, exclusive of invasive species as defined herein, will be reviewed by a biologist or ornithologist ("Habitat Counsel") for issues with birds, bats and other animals that might be nesting in or near the trees to be cut or removed. The opinion of the Habitat Counsel will be submitted with the Annual Report submitted per Section 10. Such Habitat Counsel will have graduated with a Bachelor's or Master's Degree in Biology or Ornithology from an accredited four-year or higher degreed college or university.

Nesting Birds

Tree removal activities should ideally be scheduled outside of the nesting season of protected raptors and migratory birds (February 15 to August 15). Pre-removal surveys are required within 1 week prior to beginning work during the nesting season. If work has not begun within 2 weeks of the survey, additional surveys will be necessary.

If an active nest is found, a 50 foot buffer (150 foot buffer for raptor nests) in each direction needs to be delineated with colored flagging. Work may not be conducted within this buffer until nesting activity has ended. An active nest is any nest structure that is being used by adult birds or is at least half completed, or contains eggs or nestlings. Permanent nest structures used by herons, egrets, or raptors are considered active nests.

If surveys indicate that nests are inactive or potential habitat is unoccupied, no further mitigation measures are required. Raptor or other bird nests initiated during tree removal activities are presumed to be unaffected and no buffer is necessary. However, the 'take' of any individuals is prohibited.

Special-status Bat Species

Prior to tree removal activity, a qualified bat biologist will survey for special-status bats on site. If no evidence of such bats is present, no further mitigation is required. If evidence of such bats is observed a no-disturbance buffer acceptable in size to the CDFG will be created around any hibernaculum and/or maternity roosts. Bat roosts initiated during tree removal activity are presumed to be unaffected, and no buffer is necessary. However, 'take' of individuals is prohibited.

In addition, removal of trees showing evidence of bat activity will occur during the period least likely to impact bats, as determined by a qualified bat biologist, generally between September 15 and October 15 before the formation of the winter hibernacula, and between February 15 and March 1 before the formation of maternity roosts. If exclusion is necessary to prevent indirect impacts to bats from tree removal-related noise and human activity adjacent to trees showing evidence of bat activity, these activities shall be conducted during this period as well.

IV. D 3 OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT - WOODLAND MANAGEMENT (continued)

All recommendations, reports, bids, or proposals of such Qualified Authority or Habitat Counsel will state that he/she has read and understands the governing documents of Fountaingrove II, and that he/she certifies under perjury that his/her recommendations are in compliance with the prescribed management practices for the open space of Fountaingrove II, and that his/her recommendation complies with all requirements of the most recent approved Design Program for Open Space Management and Use Permits. Copies of these recommendations and certifications will be submitted to the Community Development Department with the Annual Report provided each year as per Section 10 below.

Trees with Safety Hazards Needing Emergency Action for Safety Reasons

A removal or alteration of any tree necessitated by a hazardous or dangerous condition of, or caused by the tree, or a portion thereof, which requires immediate action to protect life or property, shall be allowed consistent with Santa Rosa City Code Section 17-24.030. Such a tree, including a street, protected, or heritage tree, may be altered or removed by City personnel without a permit, or by the property owner with the prior written permission given by the head of any one of the following City departments: the Police Department, Fire Department, Public Works Department, Utilities Department, Recreation and Parks, Community Development, or City Manager. Decision making authority in such situations may be delegated to field personnel by the head of each such Department or by the City Manager.

Heritage Tree Removal Notice to Fountaingrove II Homeowners

OSMA will have administrative procedures in place to notify and respond to Fountaingrove II homeowners of tree work that will occur within 20' of their property line on Heritage trees, as designated by the City of Santa Rosa per Chapter 17-24.020 of its Ordinances. Except for necessary emergency work, such notification will be made a minimum of 10 days before work will commence. Once planned work has been noticed, re-notification will not be required if work is done at a later date for any reasons such as weather, habitat clearance or possible financial issues. Notice can be made by regular mail, fax, e-mail, courier, express mail, or hand delivery.

Notice of tree removal will not be necessary for trees which are not designated as Heritage, or where any party has planted trees, including Heritage trees, on Open Space without written permission from OSMA. This notification does not preclude OSMA from removing trees that are considered a fire or safety hazard by a Qualified Authority, or if a Department of the City recommends tree removal for emergency safety reasons as provided herein.

IV. D OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT Plan (continued)

4. GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT

The grassland management areas shown on Figure 2 include current grasslands and suitable adjacent areas proposed to be converted to grassland. The existing grasslands include both the non-native annual type (*Avena*, *Bromus*, *Cynosurus*, *Brassica*, *Centaurea*) and scattered pockets of native perennials (*Stipa pulchra* and *lepida*, *Elymus*, *Mara*, *Sitanion*, *Festuca*). The native needlegrass grassland (*Stipa*) is of special interest because it has experienced a severe reduction in both distribution and abundance statewide.

The goals with respect to grassland management are to restore the existing grassland areas to dominance by the native perennial bunchgrasses (including the needlegrasses in particular), to improve conditions for the native grasses by removing invasive exotics, to expand existing grasslands by converting suitable adjacent areas currently dominated by coyote brush, and to prevent future encroachments into the grassland.

Areas of disturbed ground and sparse grassland will be restored to more natural bunchgrass stands and meadow. The large open valley in the north-central part of the site at the head of Paulin Creek is a prime area for grassland restoration since this area now supports extensive coyote brush and the exotic Harding grass. This area will be restored to bunchgrasses and scattered oaks. Other small areas of meadow and bunchgrass prairie will be supplementally planted with additional native grasses. Selected areas will be subject to intense local weed removal and grass planting from locally collected seed and live plugs.

Scattered oak planting within the grassland will be made utilizing locally collected materials and will be protected from wildlife browsing through the use of fencing, screening, or cages. Long term maintenance will involve periodic monitoring and spot problem corrections (erosion, weeds, browse damage).

IV. D OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT Plan (continued)

5. CHAPARRAL MANAGEMENT

The chaparral management areas shown on Figure 2 include chaparral areas not suitable as habitat for the sensitive plants (Rincon ceanothus and Rincon manzanita). The primary species within these areas are Eastwood manzanita, common manzanita, coyote brush, toyon, chaparral-pea, coffeeberry, sticky monkeyflower, chamise, and wavy leaf ceanothus. The chaparral community tends to occupy hot and dry south and east facing slopes of the site. Chaparral areas considered as potentially suitable habitat for the sensitive plants are designated sensitive plant management areas and are discussed under the section of this plan entitled "Sensitive Plant Management."

The goals with respect to chaparral management include maintaining the ecological integrity of the chaparral areas for their wildlife habitat value while managing the potential fire hazard they represent.

Chaparral areas will be actively monitored and periodically thinned out to improve fire safety by reducing fuel volume, improve visual quality by eliminating unsightly thickets, and improve wildlife habitat by providing better groundcover growth and new edge habitats. Thinning will be conducted largely by hand methods, but some prescribed burning may be pursued in coordination with, and approval of, the appropriate local and regional agencies. Specific hazard areas will be identified through annual monitoring and subject to hand thinning. Material removed will be taken away and disposed of offsite, if possible, or chipped and spread over the ground surface to a depth not to exceed three (3) inches, nor in a way that will harm native plants that should not be mulched.

IV. D OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT Plan (continued)

6. EXOTIC AND NOXIOUS VEGETATION

Exotic vegetation used as landscaping may impact the native vegetation through hybridizing with the native flora or through direct competition for available water and nutrients. Some exotic plants are extremely invasive and may take over large areas to the exclusion of the native flora. While overall a relatively minor influence currently, some exotic vegetation already exists on the site. Harding grass has made significant inroads into the grassland. French and Scotch broom and Pampas grass are also present.

The goal with respect to exotic and noxious vegetation is to minimize the impacts of this vegetation on the native flora.

The principal means to minimize the impacts associated with exotic vegetation will be to prevent such from spreading by prohibiting the use of plants included in Appendix B - Unsuitable/Invasive Plant List. This list includes known invasive plants and plants with the potential to hybridize with the Rincon ceanothus or the Rincon manzanita. Additionally, use of plants included in Appendix A - Native Plant List will be encouraged.

Control of existing exotics will involve removal utilizing both mechanical and chemical methods. It is anticipated that the majority of this effort will be directed initially at disturbed grassland areas to prepare them for restoration planting. Annual monitoring will assess the presence and/or spread of exotics and will provide recommendations for treatment.

IV. D OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT Plan (continued)

7. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Many wildlife species depend on more than one plant community or vegetation type. Thus, the edge between two communities is considered valuable for wildlife habitat. The complex intermixing of the site's plant communities creates a significant amount of edge, and therefore, the potential for high wildlife habitat value. A number of reptiles, amphibians, birds, and mammals are found on the site. Also found on the site are snags and rock outcrops identified in the EIR as "special interest habitats". A number of these are included within the common open space area for preservation as shown on Figure 8.

The goal with respect to wildlife management is to provide a meaningful environment for a relatively natural wildlife community by creating and maintaining a rich mosaic of native vegetation including features of benefit to wildlife.

Vegetation management actions will be designed with consideration for wildlife values by seeking to maintain a large amount of edge and timing such actions to avoid conflicts with nesting wildlife to the greatest extent possible. Snags and rock outcrops will be preserved. Efforts will be made to control domestic animals by enforcing leash laws and educating residents regarding protection of wildlife. Minor water impoundments will be created in the Paulin Creek ravine to enhance this seasonal water source for wildlife. Corridors linking major open space areas will be provided to facilitate wildlife circulation.

IV. D OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT Plan (continued)

8. FIRE AND FUEL MANAGEMENT

A significant concern regarding open space management involves managing the fire hazard associated with the residential development/open space interface. The site's vegetation types are all capable of carrying a fire. The woodland and chaparral areas in particular are capable of carrying a significant fire due to their fuel loading structure. Additionally, topography contributes to the potential fire hazard. The open space areas include steep slopes which can assist in rapidly spreading a fire uphill.

The goal with respect to fire and fuel management is to provide a reasonably fire-safe environment along the residential development/open space interface to insure that residential structures can be protected from a fire originating in the open space area.

The principal means to achieve this goal will involve the creation and maintenance of the 100 foot minimum fuel management zone along the residential development/open space interface as shown on Figure 9. Within this fuel management zone, vegetation in woodland areas will be kept thinned out using primarily hand methods with the removed material being disposed of offsite, piled and burned locally if considered a safe measure and approval is obtained by the appropriate local and regional agencies, or chipped and spread over the ground surface to a depth of no more than three (3) inches, and kept away from native plants that should not be mulched. Chaparral areas within the fuel management zone will be extensively thinned and cleared using a combination of mechanical and hand methods and will be converted to a low growing fuelbreak dominated by the sensitive subshrubs (Rincon ceanothus and Rincon manzanita) and supplemented with native grasses. Tall mature chaparral will not be maintained within or immediately adjacent to the fuel management zone except as small, isolated islands for wildlife. The open space trail system will be maintained for accessibility by four wheel drive vehicles for both open space maintenance and fire access. The entire fire safety situation including open space fuel loading, fuelbreaks, and access will be reviewed annually prior to the fire season to determine the need for any remedial actions. The annual review of the fuel loading of vegetation in the fuel management zones will include the fire threat of all plant species, dead or alive, including trees. As noted above in section D1 - Habitat Enhancement, the small sensitive indigenous Rincon Ceanothus and Rincon Manzanita plants are considered acceptable in the fuel management zones.

IV. D OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT Plan (continued)

9. EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

Erosion is a potential problem for the open space area in the absence of an adequate plan for prevention and control. The source of potential erosion is primarily the construction activities associated with development which removes the existing vegetative cover and allows the exposed soil to be transported by rainfall and the resultant drainage. However, limited areas of the site consisting primarily of the existing unpaved roads are currently experiencing erosion in their undeveloped state.

The goals with respect to erosion and sedimentation control are to take remedial action to restore currently eroding areas and to prevent future erosion.

The Erosion Control Plan for Fountaingrove II specifies measures to be taken to control erosion and sedimentation which could be caused by construction. Specified measures include energy dissipaters at drainage outfalls, temporary and permanent silt traps, and seeding and mulching of exposed slopes. Details of these measures are shown on the Erosion Control Plan. Erosion of existing unpaved roads will be controlled by installing water bars. A water bar detail is provided on the following page.

IV. D OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT Plan (continued)

10. ANNUAL REPORTING and ANNUAL FEE

Annual Progress Reports

Annual progress reports will be prepared detailing the open space management efforts' yearly results with regards to meeting its obligations for managing open space as outlined herein, including those for sensitive plants, fire safety, removal of trees and environmental and habitat concerns of plants and animals. These reports will discuss the efforts undertaken, and their results, any problems encountered and how they are to be resolved, and projected tasks for the next year. Opportunities for research will be encouraged. These reports shall be submitted to the Department of Community Development by February 1st of each year, commencing in 2011. The Annual Report will be accompanied by a certification, under perjury, by an authorized Director of OSMA that the Annual Report represents a complete and accurate report of all major issues required to be disclosed since the previous year's report, including attachments of all reports from Qualified Authorities (including Habitat Counsel) regarding the cutting, removal or alteration of any standing trees.

OSMA will make its Annual Report to the Community Development Department of Santa Rosa available on its website for viewing at no cost. Hard copies of the report will be provided at a cost which will be the prevailing rate that OSMA, or its Property Management Company, establishes to recover the material, labor and overhead costs associated to supply copies by this means. It is the intent of OSMA to be paperless to coincide with its Charter to protect the environment.

Annual Fee

The Use Permit granted in April 2010 will remain in continuing force for the Open Space Maintenance Association of Fountaingrove II (OSMA), unless the Community Development Department has notified OSMA in writing that there has been a breach of the governing terms of it by the OSMA. Submittal of the Annual Report shall be accompanied by the multiple tree (three or more trees) permit fee in effect at the time the Annual Report is submitted.

Communication between the parties can be by regular mail, fax, e-mail, courier, express mail, hand delivery, or any other generally accepted method that may exist at the time.

APPENDIX A - NATIVE PLANT LIST

The following plants are recommended for use by homeowners at Fountaingrove II but are not required.

TREES

Acer macrophyllum (Big-Leaf Maple)
Aesculus californica (California Buckeye)
Alnus rhombifolia (White Alder)
Arbutus menziesii (Madrone)
Fraxinus latifolia (Oregon Ash)
Pinus ponderosa (Ponderosa Pine)
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas Fir)
Quercus agrifolia (Coast Live Oak)
Quercus douglasii (Blue Oak)
Quercus dumosa (Scrub Oak)
Quercus garryana (Oregon White Oak)
Quercus kelloggii (California Black Oak)
Quercus lobata (Valley Oak)
Quercus wislizenii (Interior Live Oak)
Salix laevigata (Red Willow)
Sequoia sempervirens 'Aptos Blue' (Redwood)
Sequoia sempervirens 'Los Altos' (Redwood)
Sequoia sempervirens 'Soquel' (Redwood)
Umbellularia californica (California Bay)

SHRUBS

Adenostoma fasciculatum (Chamise)
Aesculus californica (California Buckeye)
Arctostaphylos conescens var. *sonomensis* (Sonoma Manzanita)
Arctostaphylos glandulosa (Eastwood Manzanita)
Arctostaphylos stanfordiana [var. *repens* a.k.a. *ssp. decumbens*] (Rincon Manzanita)
Baccharis pilularis spp. *consanguinea* (Coyote Brush)
Calycanthus occidentalis (Spice Bush)
Ceanothus confusus (Rincon Ceanothus)
Ceanothus foliosus (Wavy Leaf Ceanothus)
Ceanothus 'Frosty Blue' (N.C.N.)
Ceanothus griseus 'Louis Edmunds' (N.C.N.)
Ceanothus thrysiflorus 'Skylark' (N.C.N.)
Cercis occidentalis (Western Redbud)
Dendromecon rigida (Bush Poppy)
Eriogonum fasciculatum (Common Buckwheat)
Garrya elliptica (Silktassel)
Heteromeles arbutifolia (Toyon)
Holodiscus discolor (Creambush)

APPENDIX A - NATIVE PLANT LIST (Continued)

Lonicera hispidula (California honeysuckle)
Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Grape)
Mahonia nervosa (Longleaf Mahonia)
Mahonia pinnata (California Holly Grape)
Mimulus aurantiacus (Sticky Monkey Flower)
Myrica californica (Wax Myrtle)
Rhamnus californica (Coffeeberry)
Rhamnus californica 'Eve Case' (Eve Case Coffeeberry)
Rhamnus crocea (Redberry)
Rhododendron occidentale (Western azalea)
Ribes sanguineum (Red Flowering Currant)
Rosa californica (California Rose)
Smilacina racemosa (False Solomon's Seal)
Symphoricarpos albus (Snowberry)

GROUND COVERS

Baccharis pilularis ssp. *pilularis* and cultivars (Dwarf Coyote Brush)
Dentaria californica (Toothwart or Milk Maids)
Epilobium californica – formerly *Zauschneria californica* (California Fuchsia)
Lupinus nanus (Sky Lupine)
Mahonia repens (Creeping Mahonia)
Monardella villosa (Coyote Mint)
Polygala californica (Milkwort)

VINES

Vitis californica (Wild Grape)

ANNUALS. HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS AND BULBS

Artemesia douglasiana (California Mugwort)
Cynoglossum grande (Hounds Tongue)
Dryopteris arguta (Coastal Woodfern)
Eriophyllum lanatum (Wooly Sunflower)
Eschscholzia californica (California Poppy)
Festuca californica (California Fescue)
Fritillaria recurva (Scarlet Fritillary)
Helianthella californica (California Sunflower)
Iris macrosyphon (Slender tubed Iris)
Iris douglasiana (Mountain Iris)
Pityrogramma triangularis (Goldenback Fern)
Polypodium californium (California Polypody)
Polystichum munitum (Western Sword Fern)
Pteridium aquilinum (Bracken Fern)
Sisyrinchium bellum (Blue-Eyed Grass)
Stipa lepida (Needlegrass)
Stipa pulchra (Valley Needlegrass)
Woodwardia fimbriata (Giant Chain Fern)

APPENDIX B - UNSUITABLE/INVASIVE PLANT LIST

Part A: The following plants are prohibited within Fountaingrove II due to their invasive nature. They tend to spread rapidly, out compete native vegetation, degrade wildlife habitat, and create weed problems on other properties.

- 1) *Eucalyptus globulus* (Blue Gum)
- 2) *Cortaderia jubata* (Pampas Grass)
- 3) *Vinca* (Periwinkle)
- 4) *Cytissus scoparius* (Scotch Broom)
- 5) *Allium paniculatum* (Panicked Onion)
- 6) *Arctotheca calendula* (Capeweed)
- 7) *Carduus nutans* (Musk Thistle)
- 8) *Centaurea maculosa* (Spotted Knapweed)
- 9) *Onopordum acanthium* (Scotch Thistle)
- 10) *Onopordum arabicum* (Silver Thistle)
- 11) *Onopordum illyricum* (Illyrian Thistle)
- 12) *Onopordum tauricum* (Taurian Thistle)
- 13) *Tagetes minuta* (Wild Marigold)
- 14) *Acacia armata* (Kangaroothorn)
- 15) *Acacia decurrens* (Acacia)
- 16) *Cytisus monspessulanus* (French Broom)
- 17) *Cytisus scoparius* (Scotch Broom)
- 18) *Nymphoides peltata* (Yellow Floatingheart)
- 19) *Viscum album* (European Mistletoe)
- 20) *Lythrum salicaria* (Purple Loosestrife)
- 21) *Nymphaea mexicana* (Banana Waterlily)
- 22) *Cortaderia jubata* (Andean Pampas Grass)
- 23) *Pennisetum setaceum* (Fountain Grass)
- 24) *Stipa brachychaeta* (Punagrass)
- 25) *Polygonum cuspidatum* (Japanese Knotweed)
- 26) *Polygonum multiflorum* (Chinese Knotweed)
- 27) *Polygonum polystachium* (Himalayan Knotweed)
- 28) *Polygonum sachalinense* (Giant Knotweed)
- 29) *Acacena anserinifolia* (Bidly Bidly)
- 30) *Acaena novae-zelandiae* (Bidly Bidly)
- 31) *Acaena pallida* (Bidly Bidly)
- 32) *Salvinia* (Auriculata)
- 33) *Linaria dalmatica* (Dalmatian Toadflax)
- 34) *Solanum marginatum* (White-margined Nightshade)
- 35) *Tamarix ramossissima* (Tamarisk)
- 36) *Peganum harmala* (Harmel)
- 37) *Anthemus fuscata* (Asti Daisy)

APPENDIX B - UNSUITABLE/INVASIVE PLANT LIST – (continued)

The following plants and their varieties and cultivars should not be planted in Fountaingrove II in order to eliminate any possibility of cross-pollination and contamination of the sensitive plant Ceanothus confusus:

- 1) Ceanothus gloriosus
- 2) Ceanothus gloriosus var. porrectus
- 3) Ceanothus rigidus
- 4) Ceanothus purpureus
- 5) Ceanothus prostratus occidentalis
- 6) Ceanothus jepsonii
- 7) Ceanothus jepsonii var. albiflorus
- 8) Ceanothus verrucosus
- 9) Ceanothus greggii
- 10) Ceanothus greggii perplexans
- 11) Ceanothus crassifolius
- 12) Ceanothus cuneatus
- 13) Ceanothus ramulosus
- 14) Ceanothus masonii
- 15) Ceanothus gloriosus var. exaltatus
- 16) Ceanothus prostratus var. prostratus
- 17) Ceanothus sonomensis
- 18) Ceanothus divergens
- 19) Ceanothus insularis
- 20) Ceanothus megocarpus
- 21) Ceanothus ferrisae
- 22) Ceanothus fresnensis
- 23) Ceanothus pinetorium
- 24) Ceanothus pumilis
- 25) Ceanothus maritimus

In order to eliminate any possibility of cross-pollination and contamination of the sensitive plant Arctostaphylos stanfordiana var. repens a.k.a. Arctostaphylos stanfordiana ssp. decumbens (Rincon Manzanita), no plantings of Arctostaphylos (Manzanita) should be made in Fountaingrove II. The only exceptions are the following three species indigenous to the site:

- 1) Arctostaphylos stanfordiana var. repens a.k.a. Arctostaphylos stanfordiana ssp. decumbens (Rincon Manzanita)
- 2) Arctostaphylos canescens var. sonomensis (Sonoma Manzanita)
- 3) Arctostaphylos glandulosa var. cushingiana (Eastwood Manzanita)

RESOLUTION NO. CUP09-083

RESOLUTION OF THE ZONING ADMINISTRATOR OF THE CITY OF SANTA ROSA APPROVING A CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT TO ALLOW PROPOSED WORDING CHANGES TO THE DESIGN PROGRAM FOR MANAGING OPEN SPACE – FOUNTAINGROVE II OPEN SPACE - ASSORTED PARCELS SANTA ROSA

The Santa Rosa Zoning Administrator has completed its review of your application. Please be advised that your Minor Conditional Use Permit has been granted based on your project description and official approved exhibit dated received May 12, 2011. The Santa Rosa Zoning Administrator has based its action on the following findings:

- The proposed use is allowed within the applicable zoning district and complies with all other applicable provisions of this Zoning Code and the City Code. The matter has been properly noticed as required by Section 20-52.050.E.2.a and no request for a public hearing has been received.
- The proposed use is consistent with the General Plan in that a comprehensive open space management plan is appropriate in the Very Low Density Land Use category and it supports the following General Plan policy:

OSC-A Maximize the benefits of open space.

- The design, location, size and operating characteristics of the proposed activity would be compatible with the existing and future land uses in the vicinity in that the prescribed open space management practices are supportive of the open space areas of the subject properties and the very low density land uses in the vicinity.
- The site is physically suited for the type, density, and intensity of use being proposed, including access, utilities, and the absence of physical constraints.
- Granting the permit would not constitute a nuisance or be injurious or detrimental to the public interest, health, safety, convenience, or welfare, or materially injurious to persons, property, or improvements in the vicinity and zoning district in which the property is located.
- The proposed project has been reviewed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and qualifies for a Class 15301 exemption.

This entitlement would not be granted but for the applicability and validity of each and every one of the below conditions and that if any one or more of the below conditions is invalid, this entitlement would not have been granted without requiring other valid conditions for achieving the purposes and intents of such approval. The approval of the project is contingent upon compliance with all the conditions listed below. Use shall not commence until all conditions of approval have been complied with. Additional permits and fees are/may be required. **It is the responsibility of the applicant to pursue and demonstrate compliance.**

1. A building permit is required for all on site demolition, construction, and/or change of use.

2. Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local codes. Failure to comply may result in issuance of a citation and/or revocation of approval.
3. Comply with the latest adopted ordinances, resolutions, policies, and fees adopted by the City Council at the time of building permit review and approval.
4. Compliance with the amended Fountaingrove II Design Program for Open Space Management, dated July 7, 2011.
5. The boundaries of this Conditional Use Permit include the parcels indicated on the Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association Parcel list dated April 2, 2010 (attached).
6. Annual progress reports will be prepared detailing the open space management efforts' yearly results with regards to meeting its obligations for managing open space as outlined herein, including those for sensitive plants, fire safety, removal of trees and environmental and habitat concerns of plants and animals. These reports will discuss the efforts undertaken, and their results, any problems encountered and how they are to be resolved, and projected tasks for the next year. Opportunities for research will be encouraged. These reports shall be submitted to the Department of Community Development by February 1st of each year. The Annual Report will be accompanied by a certification, under perjury, by an authorized Director of OSMA that the Annual Report represents a complete and accurate report of all major issues required to be disclosed since the previous year's report, including attachments of all reports from Qualified Authorities (including Habitat Counsel) regarding the cutting, removal or alteration of any standing trees.
7. OSMA will have administrative procedures in place to notify and respond to Fountaingrove II homeowners of tree work that will occur within 20' of their property line on Heritage trees, as designated by the City of Santa Rosa per Chapter 17.24.020 of its Ordinances. Except for necessary emergency work, such notification will be made a minimum of 10 days before work will commence. Once planned work has been noticed, re-notification will not be required if work is done at a later date for any reasons such as weather, habitat clearance or possible financial issues. Notice can be made by regular mail, fax, e-mail, courier, express mail, and hand delivery.
8. Notice of tree removal will not be necessary for trees which are not designated as Heritage, or where any party has planted trees, including Heritage trees, on Open Space without written permission from OSMA. This notification does not preclude OSMA from removing trees that are considered a fire or safety hazard by a Qualified Authority, or if a Department of the City recommends tree removal for emergency safety reasons as provided herein.
9. OSMA will make its Annual Report to the Community Development Department of Santa Rosa available on its website for viewing at no cost. Hard copies of the report will be provided at a cost which will be the prevailing rate that OSMA, or its Property Management Company, establishes to recover the material, labor and overhead costs associated to supply copies by this means. It is the intent of OSMA to be paperless to coincide with its Charter to protect the environment.

This Minor Conditional Use Permit is hereby approved on this 7th day of July, 2011 for the duration of use provided conditions are complied with and use has commenced within two years from approval date. The approval is subject to appeal within ten calendar days from the date of approval.

APPROVED: 
ERIN MORRIS, Zoning Administrator

Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association Properties
4/2/2010

Exhibit 2 - July 7, 2011 Design Program Open Space Management and Use Permit

APN	Unit	Map	City Drawing #	Parcel Acres	Subtotals Firebreak Acres	Proof to Firebreak Acres	OSMA Designation		Location/Comments	Title
							Parcel Acres	OSMA Acres		
173-400-018	East 3B	570 OM 36	1997-0118-002	A 11.58			11.58	FB-1 and I-1	Parkway at Daybreak	OSMA
173-400-024	East 3B	570 OM 36	1997-0118-002	A				FB-1 and I-1	Area included in APN 173-400-024	OSMA
173-400-039	East 9	602 OM 39	1999-0117-002	O				I-2	Parkway at Kendall Hill	OSMA
173-400-041	East 9	602 OM 39	1999-0117-002	Q				I-2	Parkway at Kendall Hill	OSMA
173-410-032	East 3C	581 OM 30	1998-0072-005	A 5.64			5.64	FB-2, N-3, and I-14	Rincon Ridge between Fox Hill and Sage Hill	OSMA
173-410-033	East 3C	581 OM 30	1998-0072-005	B 30.28			30.28	FB-3 and I-5	East of Fox Hill and Sage Hill	OSMA
173-410-034	East 3C	581 OM 30	1998-0072-005	B 5.91	36.19		36.19	FB-3 and I-5	East side of Fountaingrove South of Hadley Hill	OSMA
173-420-067	East 10	583 OM 19	1998-0083-007	K 11.84			11.84	FB-8	West of Hadley Hill	OSMA
173-420-068	East 10	583 OM 19	1998-0083-007	K 2.20	14.04		14.04	FB-8	West of Hadley Hill	OSMA
173-420-069	East 10	583 OM 19	1998-0083-007	N				I-4	Rutherford	OSMA
173-420-070	East 10	583 OM 19	1998-0083-007	M 3.03			3.03	FB-9	Dafford and Beauford	OSMA
173-420-071	East 10	583 OM 19	1998-0083-007	L				I-3	West side of Parkway South of Hadley Hill	OSMA
173-420-072	East 10	583 OM 19	1998-0083-007	O				I-2	West side of Parkway South of Kendall Hill	OSMA
173-420-102	East 11	607 OM 10	2000-0029-005	A 5.37			5.37	FB-10	Newbury and Banbury	OSMA
173-430-066	West 4	643 OM 13-15	2003-0012-011/013	F				I-11	Giorno	OSMA
173-430-067	West 4	643 OM 13-15	2003-0012-011/013	E				I-12	Palazzo	OSMA
173-430-068	West 4	643 OM 13-15	2003-0012-011/013	D				I-12	Bellagio	OSMA
173-430-069	West 4	643 OM 13-15	2003-0012-011/013	C				I-12	Incantare	OSMA
173-430-070	West 4	643 OM 13-15	2003-0012-011/013	K 13.44			13.44	FB-14 and N-4	Parker Hill, Giorno, Palazzo, Bellagio, Incantare	OSMA
173-430-072	West 4	643 OM 13-15	2003-0012-011/013	U				I-13	Crown Hill South of Orbetello	OSMA
173-440-016	West 4	643 OM 13-14	2003-0012-011/012	L 42.13			42.13	FB-13	East/West Boundary	OSMA
173-450-006	East 1	527 OM 23	1994-0042-002	A 18.15			18.15	FB-7 and I-7	Boulder Point	OSMA
173-450-027	East 2	555 OM 37	1996-0118-005	A				I-7	Rocky Point	OSMA
173-450-028	East 2	555 OM 37	1996-0118-005	A				I-7	Rocky Point	OSMA
173-450-029	East 2	555 OM 37	1996-0118-005	B				I-7	Rocky Point	OSMA
173-450-030	East 2	555 OM 37	1996-0118-005	C			0.58	N-2	Rocky Point	OSMA
173-460-045	East 4	542 OM 31	1995-0103-005	B				I-6B	Rincon Ridge at Repton	OSMA
173-460-046	East 4	542 OM 31	1995-0103-005	C				I-6B	Rincon Ridge between Yorkton and Repton	OSMA
173-460-047	East 4	542 OM 31	1995-0103-005	D				I-6A	Rincon Ridge and Parkway across from Boulder Point	OSMA
173-470-024	East 5	542 OM 35	1994-0104-004	B				I-6B	Rincon Ridge at Sedgemore	OSMA
173-480-060	East 6 & 8	567 OM 44	1997-0095-012	E				I-9	Rincon Ridge East of Park Gardens	OSMA
173-480-061	East 6 & 8	567 OM 44	1997-0095-012	E				I-9	Rincon Ridge North of Sedgemore	OSMA
173-490-030	East 6 & 8	567 OM 45	1997-0095-013	B 5.91			5.91	FB-5	Sheller Glen to Heathfield	OSMA
173-490-031	East 6 & 8	567 OM 45	1997-0095-013	C 14.80			14.80	FB-4	East of Shelter Glen and Rincon Ridge	OSMA
173-490-032	East 6 & 8	567 OM 45	1997-0095-013	C 10.35	25.15		25.15	FB-4	East of Rincon Ridge and Sedgemore	OSMA
173-490-057	East 7	593 OM 44	1999-0063-006	A				N-1 and I-8B	Parkway West of Heathfield	OSMA
173-500-047	Summit	598 OM 44	1999-0096-007	D				I-15	Parkway at Hansford	OSMA
173-500-048	Summit	598 OM 44	1999-0096-007	E				I-15	Parkway at Hansford	OSMA
173-500-049	Summit	598 OM 44	1999-0096-007	F				I-15	Parkway at Hansford	OSMA
173-500-050	Summit	598 OM 44	1999-0096-007	G				I-15	Parkway at Hansford	OSMA
173-500-051	Summit	598 OM 44	1999-0096-007	H				I-16	Parkway at Newgate	OSMA
173-500-052	Summit	598 OM 44	1999-0096-007	I				I-16	Parkway at Newgate	OSMA
173-500-053	Summit	598 OM 44	1999-0096-007	J				N-6	End of Hansford	OSMA
173-510-033	West 1	581 OM 10	1998-0062-0010	N 8.45			8.45	FB-11 and I-10	Parker Hill at Wedgewood	OSMA
173-520-024	West 1	581 OM 10	1998-0062-0010	N				I-10	Parker Hill at Parkway	OSMA
173-540-052	West 2	613 OM 51	2000-0086-0009	J				I-17	Parker Hill North of Crown Hill	OSMA
173-540-053	West 2	613 OM 51	2000-0086-0009	K				I-11	Parker Hill South of Darlington	OSMA
173-540-054	West 2	613 OM 51	2000-0086-0009	G				I-11	Darlington	OSMA
173-540-057	West 2	613 OM 51	2000-0086-0009	V 11.22			11.22	FB-12	West of Parker Hill at Crown Hill	OSMA
173-550-041	West 3	633 OM 26	2002-0053-0008	Q 0.83			0.83	FB-15	Crown Hill Southeast of Hanover	OSMA
				201.71			201.71			
Total Firebreak Acres										