Applicant: Conservation Biology Institute

Address:	136 SW Washington Avenue, Ste. 202, Corvallis, OR 97333
Name of Property:	South Crest properties, Crestridge Ecological Reserve
General Location:	Crest, California (Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment of the MSCP)
Jurisdiction:	San Diego County
Total Acres:	3,169 acres
Acres Requiring Management:	3,169 acres
Owner(s) of Property:	Endangered Habitats League (South Crest properties); State of California, Department of Fish and Game (Crestridge Ecological Reserve)

Land manager(s) of property, years of experience managing habitat lands, existing land management responsibilities, and references:

Founded in 1991, the Endangered Habitats League (EHL) is a non-profit organization that works to conserve the unique biodiversity of Southern California. In 2005, the EHL created a new land trust organization, the Endangered Habitats Conservancy (EHC), as a California not-for-profit organization that works to acquire and manage lands in the Southern California region for the purpose of protecting wildlife habitat and biodiversity. EHC is a sister organization to EHL and both organizations are governed by an interlocking set of Directors. Michael Beck, who has served as the San Diego Director of EHL since its inception, leads EHC. He is also chair of the San Diego River Park Foundation, which owns and manages ~500 acres in the San Diego River headwaters, and previously chaired the Lakeside Conservancy.

EHC currently manages approximately ~ 3,200 acres of conserved wildlife habitat in San Diego County, including the 2,638-acre Crestridge Ecological Reserve (CER), which is owned in fee title by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). EHC is a member of the Land Trust Alliance.

References: California Department of Fish and Game (San Diego), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Carlsbad), County of San Diego (MSCP Division)

Project Summary

The South Crest properties, within the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge (SDNWR) boundary, and the CER, support MSCP covered species and sensitive habitats, and are a critical landscape linkage between the northern and southern MSCP. Surrounded by residential development and heavily impacted by the 2003 Cedar Fire, these properties are subject to ongoing invasive plant, security, and access issues. The Conservation Biology Institute and partners propose *Invasive Plant Control* and *Access Control/Management and Garbage Removal* actions to maintain and enhance the biological value of these properties. Invasive control activities would be coordinated with the regional invasive mapping program, and include mapping and risk assessment, invasive plant control, and 'early detection' invasive control plans. Proposed access/management/garbage activities include enhanced security, gate and fencing improvements, garbage removal, erosion control, signage, and a public education/outreach

program. Implementation will address the most pressing management issues in a timely fashion and in concert with regional management efforts. Management of these properties will also benefit surrounding conservation resources (e.g., Cleveland National Forest, SDNWR, McGinty Mountain and Sycuan Peak Ecological Reserves).

Quantify Expected Results

- GIS data layers of invasive species (both properties) and MSCP covered plant species (South Crest).
- Assessment of risks to MSCP covered plant species from invasive plants.
- Eradication or control of invasive plant species that are directly threatening covered plant species, native grassland and coastal sage scrub restoration sites, and oak woodlands.
- Increased security and a concomitant decrease in habitat degradation from unauthorized access and uses through coordination with law enforcement, establishment of volunteer patrols, boundary surveys, installation or improvements to gates and fencing, and signage.
- Improved habitat quality and biological values through garbage removal and erosion control activities.
- Increased public awareness and participation through public education/outreach programs specific to proposed land management activities.

Funding Needs Summary

Budget Item	Requested Funding Amount	Proposed Matching Funds*	Description
Non-personnel Expenses	$2,345	--	CBI equipment & expenses (travel, computer time)
Personnel Expenses Staff	$41,760	--	CBI Staff Time
Consultant Expenses	$140,431	$24,137	Includes all costs for consultant services
Administrative Expenses	$8,567	--	CBI admin (6%)
Overhead Costs	$32,827	--	CBI overhead (17%)
TOTAL	**$225,930**	**$24,137**	

Matching Funds

The CDFG permits the EHC to manage the CER and is in the process of finalizing a formal management agreement with EHC for the Management of Crestridge. An annual allocation of funds is authorized by the CDFG for Reserve management to EHC from a management endowment fund held at the California Wildlife Foundation (CWF). The CWF Fund provides approximately 50 percent of EHC's annual core management budget for CER. EHC in turn uses a portion of the funding from this endowment to engage the Earth Discovery Institute (EDI) for assistance with management activities.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

A. Project Purpose

1. What management activities will be done on the properties and why?

The Conservation Biology Institute (CBI), in partnership with the Endangered Habitats Conservancy (EHC), Earth Discovery Institute (EDI), and Soil Ecology and Restoration Group (SERG), proposes *Invasive Plant Control* and *Access Control/Management and Garbage Removal* activities for the South Crest segment of the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge (SDNWR) and the Crestridge Ecological Reserve (CER). Invasive plant control will include a phased approach consisting of 1) invasive species mapping, 2) covered plant species mapping, 3) invasive plant control actions, and 4) 'early detection' plans to identify and treat new invasive plant infestations. Access Control/Management/Garbage Removal will include coordination with law enforcement, establishing a volunteer patrol, gate and fencing improvements, garbage removal, erosion control, signage, and public education/outreach.

The requested funding would allow the most pressing management issues to be addressed in a timely fashion and in concert with regional management efforts. The South Crest properties do not have funding for management and are subject to significant management issues. While funding for CER is provided by an existing management endowment, the available funds are insufficient for addressing unforeseen management needs arising from the 2003 Cedar Fire and ongoing security issues.

2. What is the biological significance of the property for covered species, sensitive habitats, core habitat areas, linkages, and regional conservation planning?

Because of their location within the central portion of the MSCP reserve, the 531-acre South Crest properties, within the SDNWR boundary, and the 2,638-acre CER form a core block of habitat that serves as a landscape linkage between the northern and southern parts of the MSCP. Thus, the management of these properties is also critical to conservation resources in the Cleveland National Forest, SDNWR, and McGinty Mountain and Sycuan Peak Ecological Reserves. South Crest supports a variety of vegetation communities, gabbro-derived soils, and habitat for over 50 sensitive species. Prior to the 2003 Cedar Fire, 12 MSCP covered species occurred onsite including California gnatcatcher San Diego thornmint, and Dehesa beargrass. The CER supports mature riparian woodlands, coast live oak and Engelmann oak woodlands, coastal sage scrub, grassland, and at least 24 sensitive species, including the largest known population of Lakeside ceanothus. Prior to the 2003 Cedar Fire, San Diego thornmint and Hermes copper butterfly were documented onsite. Coastal sage scrub on the west end of CER may function as a *stepping stone* in the Lakeside archipelago for coastal sage scrub birds.

3. Does the site suffer from natural, human, or domestic animal disturbance?

Both South Crest and CER are threatened by invasive species, unauthorized off-road vehicle use, uncontrolled access, illegal dumping (garbage), and erosion (South Crest only). In addition, the majority of both properties burned in the 2003 Cedar Fire.

4. Is immediate action needed to address a problem to prevent the site from degrading further? Would the further degradation potentially affect covered species?

Invasive plants pose an imminent threat to habitats and covered species on lands recovering from the 2003 Cedar Fire. Delaying the assessment and control of invasive species will result in further habitat degradation and impacts to covered species and increased management costs over the long-term as these infestations spread. On South Crest, invasive species potentially threaten San Diego thornmint, variegated dudleya, Dehesa bear-grass, Parry's tetracoccus, and Palmer's ericameria. On CER, invasive species mapped to date are directly threatening San Diego thornmint habitat and native grassland and coastal sage scrub restoration sites, and are degrading the habitat value of oak woodlands. Aside from invasive species, the biggest threat to habitat integrity on these properties is unauthorized access. Installation of fencing, gates, and signage at key points is needed to protect habitat and species from off-road vehicles, off-trail hiking, and off-leash dogs. Erosion repair on South Crest and garbage removal on both properties would further enhance the habitats.

5. Does the proposal use efficient and proven methods and/or strategies to address the land management needs that would result in a high likelihood of success and reduce future land management costs?

Invasive plant mapping will minimize management costs by 1) prioritizing invasive species for control based on extent and threats; 2) establishing realistic management objectives (e.g., containment versus eradication), and 3) providing a baseline against which to measure the effectiveness of management actions. Covered species mapping will identify threats from invasive species and provide a baseline from which to measure the urgency and effectiveness of invasive control actions. We will use herbicides (or other techniques) specific to the target species and a strategy (i.e., eradication, containment) suitable to the threat and extent of invasion. Implementing an early detection plan and sharing contractors (e.g., SERG) on both properties will result in additional cost efficiencies.

Effective access control/management and garbage removal requires a multi-faceted approach consisting of law enforcement, volunteer patrols, gate/fencing installation/repair, garbage removal, erosion control, signage, and public education/outreach. Many of these actions have been successfully employed at CER, but require continued enforcement. We intend to replicate these actions on South Crest to maintain biological values and habitat quality.

6. Does the proposal implement a strategic approach covering large geographic areas?

A coalition of specialists is partnering on this effort to maintain habitat quality and linkage functions in this pivotal habitat area, which connects to other parts of the County through Harbison Canyon, Sloan Canyon, Peutz Valley, and the Lakeside archipelago. EHC is assembling and managing properties within the geographic area defined by the City of El Cajon Alpine, I-8, and Dehesa Road, an area of about 5,000 acres within the San Diego and Sweetwater River watersheds. The long-term conservation strategy includes coordinated management and monitoring of these lands as well as coordination with land managers from SDNWR, County of San Diego (Lakeside archipelago), and City of San Diego Water Department (El Capitan Reservoir). EHC is working on additional acquisitions within Harbison Canyon and South Crest that would eventually be included in this coordination strategy. CBI continues to provide scientific input on acquisition priorities, management strategies, and monitoring. EDI has

demonstrated leadership in public outreach, environmental education, volunteer and docent training, and resource management assistance. SERG will continue to implement invasive plant control measures.

7. How will the project result in measurable biological success to implement the NCCP regional preserve system? What measurable results will be used to determine success?

The South Crest properties and CER lie within the County of San Diego Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment of the MSCP. The South Crest properties also define the northern boundary of the SDNWR. The County Subarea Plan (SAP) identifies the I-8/Lakeside/Crestridge and Dehesa to El Capitan Reservoir linkages as two of the five primary linkages connecting MSCP Core Biological Resource Areas within the Metro-Lakeside/Jamul segment. This project will make the following contributions the NCCP/MSCP:

- Enhance habitat for 5 narrow endemic covered plant species—San Diego thornmint, variegated dudleya, Dehesa bear-grass, Parry's tetracoccus, and Palmer's ericameria.
- Protect habitat linkages and facilitate wildlife movement through additional security.
- Rescue small peripheral populations from extinction through invasive species control.
- Enhance the structural diversity and biological integrity of conserved habitat through invasives control and restoration with native habitat.

Project success will be measured by specific deliverables and on-the-ground assessments, as fully defined in Section B.

8. How would the project involve public outreach/public participation to identify the land management activities being funded and promote awareness of the project?

Outreach efforts based on the EDI model at CER include installing signage, recruiting and training volunteer patrols, and creating and distributing educational materials to supporters, neighbors, and recreational users.

a. Number of individuals in the public to benefit from the project – At least 10 volunteer patrol members, 250 supporters that will receive a monthly newsletter, and at least 75 neighbors that will receive annual mailings on fire safety and compatible uses adjacent to the reserves, as well as a monthly newsletter.

b. Number of proposed volunteer hours on project – 400 hours of volunteer hours on CER (10 hours/week; October 2010-June 2011 [note: training to begin in July 2010]).

c. Use of signage and interpretation to educate public on purpose of the project – 30 rules signs, 10 interpretive signs, 200 rules brochures, 400 habitat brochures.

B. Scope of Work by Task

Task 1. Invasive Plant Control

Non-native, invasive plants pose one of the greatest threats to the biological integrity of preserve lands because of their ability to displace native species, degrade wildlife habitat, and alter

ecosystem processes.[1] Both South Crest and CER are surrounded by urban and rural development and thus, are susceptible to recurrent invasive plant infestations. The 2003 Cedar Fire exacerbated the spread and establishment of invasive plants. To date, post-fire invasive species mapping has been conducted opportunistically, rather than comprehensively, and only on CER. Further, the post-fire status of MSCP covered plant species has not been evaluated on South Crest with respect to extent or condition, and many of these covered plant species may be directly threatened by invasive species. Accurate mapping of these species is necessary so they can be avoided during invasive plant control actions. The following task components are designed to inform and prioritize management actions, as well as prevent future invasions. Specific actions, results, recommendations, and issues will be documented in quarterly reports and summarized in a final report.

1.1 Invasive species mapping (May 2010 [or contract initiation] – September 2010)

Mapping will be conducted on South Crest and portions of CER that have not been assessed, using a GPS, focusing on invasives that pose the greatest threat to covered species and habitats, and for which control efforts are likely to be effective. Selection and prioritization of species for mapping will be coordinated with the regional invasive species mapping program being conducted under a separate Transnet grant. The mapping proposed herein will focus on species that are problematic at the preserve-level, but which are not considered a high mapping priority region-wide. Conversely, this effort will communicate information regarding high priority invasive species detected onsite to the regional mapping program.

Expected results/Deliverables: Mapped location and extent of selected invasive species/GIS data layer of invasive species; risk assessment of invasive species that pose the greatest threat to covered species and habitats; recommendations for invasive control actions.

1.2. Covered plant species mapping (May 2010 [or contract initiation] – September 2010)

This effort is specific to South Crest, which has not been assessed since the 2003 Cedar Fire. CBI and contractors will map the location and extent of MSCP covered plant species using a GPS, and identify threats to species populations from invasive plants. [note: This effort is proposed for spring/early summer 2010; however, if conditions do not allow for this schedule, then surveys for some species be deferred until spring 2011].

Expected results/Deliverables: Mapped location and extent of MSCP covered species on South Crest/GIS data layer of covered species; assessment of threats and management actions.

1.3. Invasive plant control (January 2011 – June 2011)

On South Crest, five highly invasive and seven moderately invasive species were documented onsite prior to the 2003 Cedar Fire. Based on results of the first two components of this task, control measures will be implemented for those invasives determined to pose the greatest risk to covered species and habitats.

On CER, invasive control (primarily, herbicides) is proposed in 1) San Diego thornmint habitat, 2) a 10-acre grassland restoration site, 3) 5 acres of coastal sage scrub undergoing post-fire restoration, and 4) 5 acres of a coast live oak/Engelmann oak grove. Since the 2003 Cedar Fire, thornmint habitat has been invaded heavily by the nonnative grass species, *Brachypodium distachyon*, and control of this invasive is critical to persistence of thornmint onsite. The

[1] California Invasive Plant Council.

grassland restoration and coastal sage scrub sites occur within the narrowest portion of CER, and thus are most susceptible to invasive species from adjacent properties. Finally, invasives control within the oak grove will focus on a relatively small (and still manageable) infestation of a species that is spreading rapidly in southern California, *Erharta longiflora*.

Expected results/Deliverables: Minimize threats to covered species and habitats/Specific invasive species cover thresholds, expected to range from <15-25%, for each treatment area prior to implementation; post-treatment assessments.

1.4 'Early detection' invasive control plan (January 2011 – June 2011)

Because South Crest and CER are in proximity to development and open to recreational use, invasive species are anticipated to be an ongoing issue. This task includes establishing protocols and initial field reconnaissance (expected to continue on a quarterly or semi-annual basis) to detect early invasions along trails and other disturbed areas so they can be treated in a timely fashion. This task would be initiated after completion of the first 3 components, above.

Expected results/Deliverables: Detection of new invasive plant infestations/Mapped location and extent of invasive species; risk assessment of detected species; recommendations for control.

Task 2. Access Control/Management and Garbage Removal

Human-related disturbances on South Crest and CER are ongoing and include unauthorized motor vehicles and uncontrolled access (including off-leash dogs) into natural areas, resulting in habitat degradation, erosion, garbage, and the potential loss of wildlife corridor functions. Specific actions, results, recommendations, and issues will be documented in quarterly reports and summarized in a final report.

2.1 Coordination with law enforcement (July 2010 – June 2011)

EDI and EHC will coordinate with CDFG wardens for serious issues such as poaching; San Diego County Sheriff's Department for vehicle violations, and San Diego County Animal Services for off-leash violations.

Expected Results/Deliverables: Decrease the incidents of serious or damaging violations on the properties/Incident reports for each violation.

2.2 Volunteer patrol (July 2010 – June 2011)

EDI will recruit, train, and support volunteer patrols for CER. Patrol members will receive at least 8 hours of training and quarterly support meetings. The volunteer patrols will provide an onsite presence, communicate with visitors regarding safe and allowable uses, and observe and report on both maintenance and violation issues.

Expected Results/Deliverables: Decrease in unauthorized access and uses; improved capacity to identify maintenance issues at an early stage; public outreach/Incident reporting system on the EDI/CER website.

2.3 Gate and fencing improvements (August 2010 – June 2011)

On South Crest, the existing gate and fencing will be maintained and new fencing installed to discourage off-road vehicle activity and guide hikers to existing trails. On CER, existing gates and fencing will be maintained and additional structures installed to prevent off-road vehicle activity. Boundaries will be surveyed, as needed, and an access plan developed.

Expected Results/Deliverables: Protection from illegal activities and recovery of habitat and species/Installation or repair of gates or fencing on both properties; boundary surveys and a plan to address access issues for CER.

2.4 Garbage removal (July 2010 – June 2011)

A one-time removal of large debris will be conducted on the South Crest properties, followed by monthly maintenance. In addition, regular garbage removal (trash cans, recycle bins) will occur weekly on both sites.

Expected Results/Deliverables: Improved habitat quality/An initial trash removal effort for large debris from dumping, followed by monthly maintenance; weekly garbage removal for bins.

2.5 Erosion control (July 2010 – June 2011)

Erosion control is necessary on South Crest adjacent to the access roads through the properties, as well as on a partially damaged dirt road (now closed), which receives use by hikers, equestrians, and mountain bike riders who are trespassing on the properties.

Expected Results/Deliverables: Reduction of potential threats to covered species and habitat from erosion/Improvements are proposed for an estimated 3-4 miles of trails and roads.

2.6 Signs (July 2010 – June 2011)

Signs will be installed at primary access points to discourage trespassing, describe compatible uses, and explain the value of biological monitoring and management. Law enforcement requires appropriate postings to prosecute violators. Use of South Crest for recreation will be discouraged; signs will underscore the fact that the South Crest properties are privately owned lands and trespassing is not permitted.

Expected Results/Deliverables: Improved compliance with regulations and authorized uses and increased visitor appreciation of protected lands/An estimated 25 signs on South Crest (rules signs), and 40 signs (30 rules signs and 10 interpretive signs) on CER.

2.6 Public education/outreach (August 2010 – June 2011)

EHC will coordinate with neighbors living adjacent to the properties, particularly the three residences at the center of the conserved South Crest lands. EDI will staff the visitor kiosk on CER and prepare public outreach and educational materials for distribution.

Expected Results/Deliverables: Increased cooperation with neighbors regarding access, acceptable land uses, and compatible plantings; increased sense of community stewardship/Monthly CER newsletter, annual mailings regarding fire safety and compatible uses on and adjacent to the reserve, and rules and habitat information brochures; CER website for outreach, education, and incident reporting.

C. Budget by Task

Task # and Name	Total Project Cost	Grant Request	Total Match	Year 1 Grant Request	Year 1 Match
South Crest Properties					
1. Invasive Plant Control					
1.1 Invasive Plant Mapping	$13,575	$13,575	--	$13,575	--
1.2 Covered Species Mapping	$14,630	$14,630	--	$14,630	--
1.3 Invasive Plant Control*	$27,705	$27,705	--	$27,705	--
1.4 Early Detection Invasive Control Plan	$4,600	$4,600	--	$4,600	--
2. Access Control/Mgmnt & Garbage Removal					
2.1 Law Enforcement Coordination	$1,808	$1,808	--	$1,808	--
2.2 Volunteer Patrol	--	--	--	--	--
2.3 Gate and Fencing Improvements	$14,210	$14,210	--	$14,210	--
2.4 Garbage Removal	$3,544	$3,544	--	$3,544	--
2.5 Erosion Control	$15,220	$12,970	$2,250	$12,970	$2,250
2.6 Signs	$3,668	$3,668	--	$3,668	--
2.7 Public Education/Outreach	$2,428	$2,428	--	$2,428	--
TOTAL, SOUTH CREST	$101,388	$99,138	$2,250	$99,138	$2,250
Crestridge ER					
1. Invasive Plant Control					
1.1 Invasive Plant Mapping	$15,341	$15,341	--	$15,341	--
1.2 Covered Species Mapping	--	--	--	--	--
1.3 Invasive Plant Control	$57,405	$54,805	$2,600	$54,805	$2,600
1.4 Early Detection Invasive Control Plan	$4,600	$4,600	--	$4,600	--
2. Access Control/Mgmnt & Garbage Removal					
2.1 Law Enforcement Coordination	$2,120	$1,870	$250	$1,870	$250
2.2 Volunteer Patrol	$12,366	$11,116	$1,250	$11,116	$1,250
2.3 Gate and Fencing Improvements	$25,995	$25,245	$750	$25,245	$750
2.4 Garbage Removal	$4,091	$3,629	$462	$3,629	$462
2.5 Erosion Control	--	--	--	--	--
2.6 Signs	$6,087	$5,712	$375	$5,712	$375
2.7 Public Education/Outreach	$20,674	$4,474	$16,200	$4,474	$16,200
TOTAL, CRESTRIDGE	$148,679	$126,792	$21,887	$126,792	$21,887
TOTAL	$250,067	$225,930	$24,137	$225,930	$24,137

*Cost assumes 15-20 acres of habitat will be treated.

D. Project Schedule

Task # and Name	Proposed Start Date	Proposed End Date
1. Invasive Plant Control		
1.1 Invasive Plant Mapping	5/1/2010*	9/1/2010
1.2 Covered Species Mapping	5/1/2010*	9/1/2010
1.3 Invasive Plant Control	1/1/2011	6/30/2011
1.4 Early Detection Invasive Control Plan	1/1/2011	6/30/2011
2. Access Control/Management & Garbage Removal		
2.1 Law Enforcement Coordination	7/1/2010	6/30/2011
2.2 Volunteer Patrol	7/1/2010**	6/30/2011
2.3 Gate and Fencing Improvements	8/1/2010	6/30/2011
2.4 Garbage Removal	7/1/2010	6/30/2011
2.5 Erosion Control	7/1/2010	6/30/2011
2.6 Signs	7/1/2010	6/30/2011
2.7 Public Education/Outreach	8/1/2010	6/30/2011

* Optimal start date; proposed end date contingent upon start date but may be extended to Spring 2011 for some species if climatic conditions are sub-optimal or start date is delayed.

** Training and organization will commence in July 2010; on-the-ground patrols are expected to begin in September or October 2010.

REQUIRED STATEMENTS FROM GRANTEE

☑ Yes ☐ No The proposed grantee has read the standardized agreement.

☑ Yes ☐ No The proposed grantee is willing to use the standardized agreement if the SANDAG Board of Directors approves the grant.

☑ Yes ☐ No The proposed grantee understands that the project must be started within one year of receiving and executed agreement from SANDAG, or risk losing the grant funding.

☐ Yes ☑ No Does the submission of the proposed grant require approval by a governing body (such as Board of Directors, City Council, or similar governance body).

☑ Yes ☐ No The proposed grantee understands that if a resolution or similar approval is required, it must be submitted at least **two weeks** prior to the recommendation by the Regional Planning Committee of the list of grant projects to be considered eligible.

I have the authorization to submit this grant on behalf of my organization.

James R. Strifholt / President

Grantee Name/Title (print or type)

mm/dd/yy 01/22/10

Grantee Signature **Date**

State of California - The Resources Agency ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
South Coast Region 5
4949 Viewridge Avenue
San Diego, California 92123
(858)467-4201
http://www.dfg.ca.gov

January 25, 2010

Keith Greer
SANDAG EMP Senior Regional Planner
402 B Street, Suite 800
San Diego, CA 92101

Dear Mr. Greer

The California Department of Fish and Game holds fee title to the Crestridge Ecological Reserve. The Reserve is managed by the Endangered Habitats Conservancy in accordance with the draft Resource Management Plan. EHC works with several non-governmental partners, including the Conservation Biology Institute and Earth Discovery Institute, in implementing the RMP.

The Department supports the application submitted by the Conservation Biology Institute for the 2010 round of TransNet EMP Land Management grants. If funded, this grant will allow our partners to continue important long-term strategic work on invasives control, native grasslands restoration, and access control at the Reserve as outlined in the application.

If you have any further questions, please contact me at the letterhead address, or by telephone at (858) 627-3939 or by fax at (858) 467-4299. Mr. Jason Price is the Reserve Manager for Crestridge Ecological Reserve, and can be reached at the letterhead address, email at jprice@dfg.ca.gov, by telephone at (858) 467-2719 or by fax at (858) 467-4299.

Sincerely,

Karen L. Miner
Senior Environmental Scientist
Lands Program Supervisor
South Coast Region

Cc: Department of Fish and Game
Mr. Jason Price, San Diego
Lands Chron

Conserving California's Wildlife Since 1870