

1.0 Executive Summary

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Aliso and Wood Canyons Wilderness Park (AWCWP) covers 3,873¹ acres including the hills, canyons, and floodplain surrounding Aliso and Wood Canyons and portions of Laguna Canyon. The landscape ranges from lush, oak woodlands to broad expanses of grassland and coastal sage scrub. The diverse landscape and topography provides spectacular views and opportunities for a variety of visitor experiences.

Orange County Parks (OC Parks) owns and operates AWCWP. Conservation efforts by the County and others have helped to ensure that the open space remains undeveloped and its natural resources remain intact. The park is designated as a wilderness park. As defined by the Orange County General Plan Recreation Element, a regional wilderness park is:

A regional park in which the land retains its primeval character with minimal improvements and which is managed and protected to preserve natural processes. The park (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. In essence, park uses envisioned will result in minimal impact to existing park resources and are compatible with a wilderness experience.

- Orange County General Plan Recreation Element

1.2 REGIONAL CONTEXT

AWCWP is located within the Natural Communities Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan (NCCP/HCP) central and coastal subregion reserve known as the Nature Reserve of Orange County (NROC); therefore, it is subject to provisions of the NCCP/HCP implementation agreement. This nature reserve forms a large island of habitat almost entirely surrounded by urban development. Despite its long history of use and proximity to urban development, the nature reserve supports many of the typical and unique landscapes of California – coastal sage scrub, chaparral, native grassland, and oak woodland – and sustains important habitat for a number of native animal species including California gnatcatcher, coastal cactus wren, mule deer, bobcat, and southwestern pond turtle. The connectivity between these areas within the nature reserve provides a rare opportunity to preserve a functional wildland habitat.

¹ Total acres = 3,355 Fee, 256 Easements, and 262 IOD (Irrevocable Offer of Deed Dedication).

1.3 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

As required by the NCCP/HCP, programs for implementing NCCP/HCP policies and adaptive management plans for fire, restoration/enhancement, and recreation will be defined in a Resource Management Plan (RMP) for each County park within the proposed habitat reserve system. The AWCWP RMP elements will include policies for managing and monitoring the park; research; habitat restoration and enhancement; fire management; public access and recreation; and infrastructure. The RMP will be submitted for review to the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the NROC.

Proposed management of the AWCWP will remain consistent with the County's definition of a wilderness park. As such, the County will protect and preserve the native habitat in the park for the benefit of its natural resources. The County will continue to provide outdoor education and low-impact recreation consistent with resource protection goals.

The RMP provides a comprehensive, long-term management plan for AWCWP. The RMP will serve as a clear and realistic blueprint for how the wilderness park will be managed for the next several decades, and will guide the County on future policy, land use, and resource management decisions relating to the park. The RMP is designed to be flexible enough to allow changes and refinements to management approaches as more is learned about the park's ecosystems and the responses of these ecosystems to both natural and human forces. This flexibility is a prime component of adaptive management, which involves the gradual modification of management techniques based on the results of ongoing management, research, and monitoring activities.

The fundamental objective for the RMP is to identify the best way to manage, protect and enhance the natural resource values of AWCWP while balancing the needs of the local community for safe recreational and educational opportunities. The major plan objectives are to enhance wildlife habitats, develop vegetation management practices, and provide recreational opportunities and public access that have minimal impacts on resources.

The main elements of the Resource Management Plan are summarized below.

Chapter 3: Public Involvement

As part of the process for developing a RMP for the AWCWP, a series of public workshops /meetings provided a means for local communities and interest groups to share their thoughts and to shape the RMP. The workshops were intended as forums to engage members of the community regarding key discussion points pertaining to the AWCWP.

The Open House/Information Fair initiated the public input part of the process with the exchange of information about the park. The next step was a Field Day Workshop, in which participants experienced the wilderness park to see specific points of concern and/or opportunities for change. The third workshop allowed participants to explore various strategies and solutions for achieving park goals within the framework of a wilderness park. A fourth public meeting was held to present and receive public input on the First Draft RMP. In June 2008, the Second Draft RMP was released to the public along with the CEQA Initial

Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for a 30-day public review period during which the public could provide comments on both the RMP and the IS/MND. On May 21, 2009, the Coastal Greenbelt Authority reviewed the Final Draft RMP and recommended approval of the document to the Orange County Board of Supervisors.

Chapter 4: Description of Wilderness Park

AWCWP has significant resource values that need to be protected, preserved, and managed. More detail about the park's resources is included in the Existing Conditions Report (Appendix C).

- *Recreation.* AWCWP, with its varied topography, stunning vistas, and 30-mile network of trails weaving through 3,300 acres of open space, provides an abundance of recreational and educational opportunities for a variety of users.
- *Adjacent Land Uses.* AWCWP is almost completely surrounded by urban development associated with the communities of Aliso Viejo, Laguna Niguel, Laguna Hills, Laguna Woods, and Laguna Beach.
- *Visual Resources.* AWCWP represents a significant visual and scenic resource within the region. The length and configuration of the park's perimeter, coupled with the hilly topography provide significant variety in both viewpoint orientation and available viewsheds, creating a wealth of viewing conditions and opportunities.
- *Topography.* The northeastern boundary of the park abuts the tip of a broad alluvial plain. From there, the park continues south along a narrow floodplain bordered on the west by steep hills. Both Aliso and Wood Canyons are characterized by steep canyon walls and a narrow valley floor bisected by Aliso Creek.
- *Geology.* AWCWP is underlain by geologic units ranging in age from the Oligocene Epoch (35 million years ago) to the present day.
- *Hydrology.* AWCWP includes the confluence of two main creeks and the canyon slopes surrounding these creeks: Aliso Creek and Wood Creek.
- *Fire.* Portions of AWCWP are designated high fire. Areas most susceptible have 1) thirty percent slopes or greater; 2) medium to heavy fuel loading, predominantly coastal sage scrub; and 3) frequent critical fire hazard weather conditions.
- *Biologic Resources.* Natural communities include coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian woodland, native and annual grassland, vernal pools, and rock and cliff faces. The vegetation provides habitat for a unique assemblage of plants and animals.
- *Biologic Significance.* The NCCP/HCP Habitat Reserve preserves a microcosm of the California Floristic Province, an identified biodiversity hot spot in North America and a genetic reserve for the continent. The Reserve is regionally and nationally significant as a prime example of this unique habitat web.
- *Wildlife Corridors.* Aliso and Wood Canyons provide wildlife corridors and habitat for medium (e.g., opossum, gray fox) and large-sized (e.g., coyote, bobcat) mammal species. AWCWP unifies locally established open space and wilderness areas, including the Laguna Coast Wilderness Park (LCWP) and James Dilley Greenbelt Reserve to the northwest and north, and Laguna Niguel Regional Park to the northeast.

- *Paleontological Resources.* Six geological formations and four nonformational units are exposed within AWCWP. All formations and nonformational units except for the Holocene alluvium/colluvium have produced fossils.
- *Cultural Resources.* Sites include components of several recognized Coastal Southern California traditions including Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Periods. Occupation is dated to as early as AD 150 to as recent as AD 1800. Only a few of the sites have been thoroughly excavated. Historic resources include historic structures associated with the ranching, a set of wagon tracks worn into sandstone, rock graffiti from the 1850s and numerous unevaluated vehicular crash sites.

Chapter 5: Issues, Threats, and Potential Impacts

Identifying key issues, threats and potential impacts clarifies the needed focus for the RMP. Key management challenges for AWCWP stem from the proximity to residential development and increased park use. Other issues, such as invasive plant infestations, stem from historical land uses and are exacerbated by current environmental conditions. Based on the information collected at public meetings and from preparing the Existing Conditions Report (Appendix C), the project team identified key park-wide issues.

Habitat fragmentation, invasive plant species, existing fuels and fire hazard conditions, the urban edge effect, public use, and erosion constitute the main threats. The RMP is designed to address these issues and threats and to minimize impacts while supporting the intent of a County wilderness park. Management guidelines and strategies that address these issues are provided.

Chapter 6: Goals and Strategies

Goals and strategies outline a management framework to protect the resources of AWCWP. This section outlines resource management intentions and provides general guidance to support the natural, cultural, scenic, and recreation resources. The following goals provide the framework for the RMP:

Biological Resources

- Protect, restore, preserve and enhance the natural resources of the park.
- Maintain a park that is compatible with the entire San Joaquin Hills ecosystem and the Aliso Creek watershed.

Water Quality

- Improve the quality of streamwater that flows through the park.

Cultural Resources

- Protect and preserve the important cultural/historical resources of the park.

Interpretation/Education

- Provide an appropriate interpretive program that increases the public's understanding and appreciation of the significant natural and cultural resources of the site.

Visual Resources

- Protect and enhance significant views

Public Use and Access

- Achieve compatibility between protection of the site's natural and cultural resources and human use demands.
- Allow for passive recreational uses that contribute to enjoyment of the natural resources and promote healthy lifestyles (recognizing that park uses must have minimal impact on park resources and be compatible with a wilderness experience).

Stewardship

- Provide effective stewardship of the park

Chapter 7: Public Access and Recreation

AWCWP will continue to draw visitors from throughout Southern California. Stewardship of the natural and cultural resources is a core OC Parks responsibility. OC Parks must balance natural and cultural resource protection with appropriate public access and recreation especially as the population grows. Consistent with this purpose, the County will improve the current network of authorized trails, evaluate the potential for new trail routes, and implement management actions to minimize road and trail impacts to the natural and cultural resources of the site.

Recommendations for new trails respond to recognized destinations, prominent view locations and desirable off-site destinations. The existing trail network does not always provide sufficient opportunities for loop trails. In response, recommendations to formalize existing unauthorized trails include:

1. Reroute Corridor Trail
2. Aliso Beach Park Class 1 Bikeway
3. Car Wreck
4. Nestall Trail (aka Birthday)
5. East Ridge Trail (Five Oaks Link)
6. Aliso Creek (East)
7. Aliso Summit Trail to Aliso Creek East
8. Moulton Meadows Linkage Trail

The RMP recommends that most unauthorized trails be closed and actively restored to native habitat. To assure that impacts are lessened and a balance exists between restored habitat (closed trails) and new recreation (re-opening existing unauthorized trails) the RMP recommends that none of the unauthorized trails slated to be authorized (opened) can be opened until habitat restoration is successfully initiated for the unauthorized trails within that management zone or area. Unauthorized trails to be restored include:

1. Ibis
2. Paradise

3. Dog Park
4. Smoothies
5. Alpine
6. Schoolyard
7. Red Rider
8. No Way Out
9. JT's

AWCWP needs a clear sense of entry such that visitors immediately recognize that they have entered a County Wilderness Park. At the public meetings, people expressed a need to better define the entries to the park and to create an overall identity for the park: visitors should know that they are in a special place – possibly with an entry monument(s). Communication of this identity begins with creating a clear hierarchy of entries with the design for each entry and continues in evaluating the content of displays, handouts and programs.

Chapter 8: Biological Resources Management

Biological resource management ranges from a “hands off” approach to relatively intensive, active habitat manipulation. Much of the vegetation is composed of natural plant communities that are naturally adapted to recovery from disturbances such as fires or landslides. Where natural or even artificial disturbances have occurred, quick recovery or somewhat slower natural succession will lead to restored natural plant communities without benefit of active management. In other situations, excessive management adversely affects the health of natural plant communities. At times the only means to restore a native plant community is intensive manipulation and management especially where damage has been severe or where introduced exotic plants, out-compete the native plants.

The most abundant dominant exotic species occurring within grassland areas of AWCWP are exotic annual grasses, black mustard, poison hemlock, artichoke thistle, milk thistle, Italian thistle, and bristly ox-tongue. Within the drainages and other areas, giant reed, tree tobacco, poison hemlock, castor bean, and pampas grass are of concern. Nonnative grasses, black mustard, thistle species, and giant reed are the major obstacles to restoration in both distribution and density.

In order to improve biological productivity and diversity, habitat areas need to be evaluated for their conservation value and then prioritized for restoration and enhancement. NCCP/HCP criteria for high conservation values and low conservation values will be used in conjunction with professional judgment to evaluate habitats for their conservation value. Primary habitat enhancement and restoration activities include:

1. Close/Restore Unauthorized Trails
2. Eradicate Invasive Weeds
3. Re-Establish Native Habitat by Replanting

Habitat restoration and enhancement must be site specific, with prescriptions developed based on the site's conditions. The feasibility of restoration/enhancement and the type of habitat most appropriate to be restored on a given site are determined by physical

characteristics (e.g., soil type, hydrology, topography) and biotic characteristics (e.g., vegetation types and proximity of native communities). Other key factors include access for equipment used in restoration and suitability of terrain for restoration.

Pest species have the potential to reduce the conservation value of AWCWP by directly affecting one or more NCCP/HCP target and identified species. This group of pests includes the brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), a group of medium-sized mammalian predators known as “meso-predators” [including feral dogs and cats, opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk, and nonnative red fox (*Vulpes fidva*)], red-eared sliders (*Trachemys scripta elegans*), the American Bullfrog, African clawed frogs (*Xenopus laevis*), and Argentine ants (*Iridomyrmex humilis*). Pest animal control activities shall be coordinated with NROC, USFWS, CDFG, and animal control officers.

The NCCP/HCP requires that all resource management activities be monitored directly to assess their effectiveness in meeting the goals set by the NROC to 1) promote biodiversity, 2) increase habitat for target species, and 3) increase habitat values. The data collected through the monitoring program, as described in the Monitoring and Adaptive Management Program, must be analyzed and used as the basis for evaluating and guiding park management. Analysis will compare current and previous data, with greater emphasis on identifying long-term trends rather than short-term phenomena.

Chapter 9: Hydrology and Water Quality Management

AWCWP is located within the Aliso Creek watershed, encompassing a drainage area of approximately 36 square miles. The terrain in the Aliso Creek watershed varies dramatically along the course of the creek. While much of the upper and lower watershed is surrounded by reserved parkland, the middle reaches of the watershed are highly developed. Increasing urban development within the watershed has impacts on the creeks that flow into the park.

Aliso Creek and its tributary drainages are critical resources for wildlife. For this reason, the integrity of these drainages is a focus of resource management within the park. However, the majority of the Aliso Creek watershed lies outside the park boundary and thus, outside the direct control of park staff. Educational programs such as those offered through a Good Neighbor Program can help to diminish problems associated with potential contaminated urban runoff entering the wildlife habitat of the park’s watercourses. Park staff should be alert to signs of potential contamination of park water resources resulting from activities within the park, as well as, urban runoff from outside park boundaries.

This section is supplemented with a Water Quality Technical Report (Appendix J) prepared for the park, which includes:

- Background Research on existing surface water, storm water, dry weather flow and water quality regulations;
- List of Constituents to be used to evaluate potential options including specific surface and groundwater quality objectives, re-use criteria, and/or compliance with local and state regulations; and

- Conceptual Programmatic Approach for water quality preservation and/or improvement that identifies potential opportunities that are compatible with RMP objectives, have a recognized and expected effect on site conditions, can be integrated within the existing drainage system and addresses constituents of concern.

Chapter 10: Cultural Resources Management

Some of the cultural resources within AWCWP have been or are in danger of being destroyed by human or natural disturbances. As a result, all archaeological/cultural sites within the AWCWP are considered highly significant, with site preservation as a priority. Whenever possible, the preservation of archaeological sites is an objective of the AWCWP by maintaining park resources in an undisturbed condition. The locations of cultural resources are a major factor in the placement of both park facilities and their improvements. For cultural resources the specific fundamental objective is the identification of the best way to manage, protect, and enhance park resources while still providing educational opportunities to the public, as well as a safe recreational environment.

Chapter 11: Paleontological Resources Management

With the exception of rock units considered too young to contain fossils, all geological units within AWCWP have the potential to yield important, significant fossils. These nonrenewable resources provide evidence of past environments, climate, and lifeways as well as providing a window into the development of species. A paleontological management system should be established that incorporates previously recorded localities within the AWCWP, in addition to localities that will be discovered in the future. A major goal in dealing with paleontological resources is to provide educational opportunities to the public.

Chapter 12: Public Outreach and Education

A comprehensive interpretative program will convey information about AWCWP. Trail use lends itself to an active recreational experience that can be enhanced by educating trail users on the local environment and history. Interpretation provides the means to deepen an appreciation and encourage the protection of AWCWP. Interpretation provides lasting benefits to individuals and the local communities. Interpretive services can introduce visitors to the intrinsic values of the park and educate about the appropriate management of natural and cultural resources.

The education of park visitors may well be the most important element of the resource management program. The location of the park in the midst of an urban environment renders it subject to profound influences of human activities. Outreach should include:

- Interface with Schools and Youth Groups
- Academic Research or Internships
- Docent Training
- Volunteer Stewardship Program
- Good Neighbor Program
- Arts Community Outreach
- Interpretive and Educational Programs

Park signs are required to convey directions, regulations, interpretation, and identification. Signs must be related to specific park management objectives. These objectives should be accomplished with the fewest number of signs to prevent "sign clutter." Maps and informational brochures can be used in place of signs.

Chapter 13: Fire Management Plan

Droughts coupled with high temperatures, and often human influence, have caused frequent wildfires in Orange County. Although regular fires are an essential component of the ecology of certain AWCWP habitats, such as CSS and chaparral, an excess of plant fuel may increase the severity of a wildfire and threaten native habitat and neighboring development.

Existing fuel modification areas and zones are located on the edges of AWCWP where they meet residential developments. The current maintenance procedures for the fuel modification zones require the residential developments to mow, disc, weed whip, and hand-thin/clear these areas according to the fuel management plans for individual developments.

Excessive fuel management practices increase the "edge effect" and allow nonnative invasive weeds, rather than natives, to become easily established within the fuel modification zones and adjacent natural areas. Existing fuel management and long and short term fire management practices appear to be severe (erosion, denuded slopes) along some of the areas between residential development and AWCWP. Proper management of these areas is important for erosion and weed control, and wildlife management.

In response to the 1993 Laguna Fire, a required component of the NCCP/HCP is preparation of a Fire Management Plan. The purpose of the Fire Management Plan is to address the role of fire in the NROC and to provide appropriate short and long term fire management policies that are sensitive to species conservation and protect adjacent urban development from fire. Following adoption of the fire management plan for the entire NCCP/HCP Reserve, a specific fire management plan should be prepared for AWCWP.

Chapter 14: Park Maintenance

Operations and maintenance efforts strive to keep the park safe, functional and attractive for residents and visitors. A top priority is responsible stewardship of park resources for both present and future generations. On-going maintenance promotes successful implementation of management activities. The County will maintain facilities in the park to ensure that resource values are preserved and that management activities are supported. Routine patrol of public use ensures compliance with the rules and regulations and allows staff to assess level of use by area of the park. County staff will continue to enforce park policies to promote safety for park visitors and to protect park resources.

In order to protect park resources and public safety, the County will enforce park boundaries by maintaining property fencing and access points and signing park property.

The County will evaluate the potential for new trail routes, but focus on improving the current network of trails and implementing management actions to minimize road and trail impacts. At present the County uses trail guidelines as detailed in the Regional Riding and Hiking Trails Design Manual (September 13, 1991). The RMP includes best management practices

(BMPs), design standards, maintenance, and management strategies that the County should implement for roads and trails.

The County will protect and enhance views and distinctive landscape features that contribute to the setting, character, and visitor experience.

Resource management can preserve wildlife corridors particularly along the interface between natural and developed areas. Corridor function is influenced by fire management, exotic species encroachment, recreational use and roads.

Erosion control is critical for to maintain natural drainage patterns, water and soil quality, healthy aquatic ecosystems, and safe trail conditions. The County will maintain trails and roads to prevent erosion.

Chapter 15: Monitoring and Adaptive Management Program

Adaptive management is defined as a flexible, iterative approach to long-term management of biotic resources that is directed over time by the results of ongoing monitoring activities and other information. Biological management techniques and specific objectives are regularly evaluated in light of monitoring results and other new information. These periodic evaluations are used to adapt both the management objectives and techniques to better achieve overall management goals. This approach involves managing CSS and adjacent habitats in a manner designed to support a broad range of "CSS Species" over the long term, with particular emphasis on the "target and identified" species.

Monitoring and targeted studies shall be designed to assist management decision-making. Under this model, management moves forward in a scientifically-based way that involves monitoring, conducting targeted studies, and applying management activities as experimental treatments. The results feed back into decision-making, reducing uncertainty and improving the effectiveness of the program.

The data collected through the monitoring program must be analyzed and used as the basis for evaluating and guiding park management. A key responsibility of the supervising park ranger will be compilation and analysis of monitoring data, coupled with regular assessments of park management based on the analyzed data.

The County will provide opportunities for university-level research especially in cases where research would help to answer fundamental management questions or contribute to the conceptual models of species of interest and habitats.

Chapter 16: Park Administration, Management, and Operations

OC Parks will continue to manage and operate AWCWP. OC Parks is responsible for the entire parkland within the current border excluding in holdings such as the Coastal Treatment Plant and easements.

Park headquarters will continue in a park office at the Main Entry. The park office may be incorporated into the site plan and architectural plans for a renovated interpretive center at the main entry. This office will be the center of control for all park operations and resource

management operations. Maintenance operations will continue from the maintenance yard at the park's main entry.

The RMP programs for natural and cultural resource protection will require additional staffing. Improved connections to adjacent corridors will present new issues related to enforcement: how to make sure that park users visit the park during operating hours. Recommendations to restrict access to and restore many of the unauthorized trails will require planning, work effort, and diligent enforcement. The RMP recommends the addition of a Park Ranger II and a Resource Specialist/Resource Coordinator.

Volunteers play an increasing role in assisting with a variety of public services, including park and recreation services. Volunteers contribute to a constituency for the park that increases community involvement and provides political support. Management and supervision of volunteers is critical to their effectiveness.

1.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

Each chapter in the RMP concludes with a list of recommendations or action items to be implemented by the County in order to achieve the goals described above. Table A compiles these recommendations and organizes them into a matrix. Recommendation measures are listed according to the relevant goal and strategy, as described in Chapter 6. The second column identifies the action. Included with each action is a timeframe for completion. Anticipated costs for each action will be completed at a later date.

Table A: Recommendations

Strategy (code ref. - see Chapter 6.0)	Action	Timeframe	Lead Agency ^a
<u>PUBLIC USE AND ACCESS</u>			
Goals:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve compatibility between protection of the park’s natural and cultural resources and human use demands. • Allow for passive recreational uses that contribute to enjoyment of natural resources and promote healthy lifestyles (recognizing that park uses must have minimal impact on park resources and be compatible with a wilderness experience). 			
USE-1 USE-2 USE-3	Implement an education program to promote awareness of trail safety and etiquette as a means of reducing trail conflicts.	General	O
	Provide additional park ranger staffing to increase enforcement of park rules and regulations.	General	O
	Explore the potential for adopting a trail rating system to alert trail users to the level of difficulty of various trails. Post Trail Rating Markers at the top and bottom of each trail.	General	O
	Conduct routine monitoring and management of park trails to prevent construction of unauthorized trails.	General	O
	Reclassify and improve the following existing unauthorized trails to an authorized trail status or create a new trail to provide access to key destination points, viewing locations, and off-site destinations and to provide needed loops and connections: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reroute Corridor Trail 2. Aliso Beach Park Class I Bikeway 3. Car Wreck 4. Nestall (aka Birthday) 5. East Ridge Trail (Five Oaks Link) 6. Aliso Creek East 7. Aliso Summit Trail to Aliso Creek East 8. Moulton Meadows Linkage Trail 	Five Years	O
USE-4 USE-5	Actively restore to native habitat the following unauthorized trails consistent with the programs outlined in this RMP: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ibis 2. Paradise 3. Dog Park 4. Smoothies 5. Alpine 6. Schoolyard 7. Red Rider 8. No Way Out 9. JTs 	Five Years	O
USE-6	Develop public access facilities and improvements that blend in and are compatible with the surroundings and in keeping with a wilderness park.	General	D
	Incorporate the guiding principles as outlined in this RMP for managing existing trails and creating new trails.	As-Needed	O
	Continue ongoing maintenance of existing trails.	As-Needed	O

Table A: Recommendations

Strategy (code ref. - see Chapter 6.0)	Action	Timeframe	Lead Agency ^a
	Monitor visitor use to determine trail traffic volumes. On an annual basis, inspect park trails and make appropriate repairs.	Annually	O
USE-7	Create a comprehensive and consistent park-wide image for use in all park signs, promotional materials, park amenities	General	D
	Implement the following minor improvements to enhance the main entry and parking area: 1. Place monument park signage on Alicia Parkway to announce the park. 2. Enhance the entry and entry road with native plants and trees typical to the park. 3. Reconfigure the parking area to accentuate the sense of arrival.	Five Years	D
	Implement the following major improvements to enhance the main park entry: 1. Create a forecourt of pre-entry to serve as a transition zone from the parking lot to the center as well as a gathering place for visitors. 2. Create a paseo feature, a centralized access route to the park linking the forecourt, park ranger's station, interpretive center, outdoor classrooms, and picnic and staging areas.	Ten Years	D
<u>BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES</u>			
Goals:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, restore, preserve, and enhance the natural resources of the park. • Maintain a park that is compatible with the entire San Joaquin Hills ecosystem and the Aliso Creek watershed. 			
BIO-1	Protect and maintain existing population of native plants and wildlife using active and passive techniques.	General	O
	Develop a park-wide, long-term invasive management plan to control exotic plant species that includes both natural and disturbed areas in the park for both the Reserve and non-Reserve lands.	General	O
	Develop a park-wide, long-term management plan to control vertebrate pest species for the purpose of protecting park resources and public health in Reserve and non-Reserve lands.	General	O
	Allow for wildlife movement. Adopt the measures contained in Section 14.5.2 of this RMP to protect and enhance wildlife corridors.	General	O
BIO-2	Control pest plants particularly within the known 293 mapped polygons (approximately 1,000 acres), fuel modification zones, and other disturbed priority areas. Follow the management plan (NREP) for NCCP/HCP Reserve lands and any other approved long-term management plan to locate, monitor, and eradicate exotic plant species. Removal methods may include flail mowing, discing, soil solarization, control burning, chemical application, cut and paint and/or wicking chemical application. Eradicate according to an established (maybe species specific) schedule.	As-Needed	O

Table A: Recommendations

Strategy (code ref. - see Chapter 6.0)	Action	Timeframe	Lead Agency ^a
	Control pest animal species using a long-term management plan. All pest animal control activities shall be coordinated between the supervising park ranger and the Resource Specialist or Resource Coordinator with, as needed, consultation with NROC, USFWS, CDFG, and animal control officers.	As-Needed	O
	Monitor brown-headed cowbirds and other pest vertebrate species to determine if control efforts are needed to protect sensitive native species. Known vertebrate pests include the brown-headed cowbird, feral dogs and cats, opossum, raccoon, striped skunk, red fox, red-eared sliders, African clawed frogs, and Argentine ants.	As-Needed	O
	Restore native habitat actively using approved site specific seeding and planting techniques. Fencing and signage, weed management, and erosion control may be necessary to protect areas during plant establishment. Exotic species prevention measures (e.g., weeds, Argentine ants) should be implemented.	As-Needed	O
	Close all selected unauthorized trails by covering the trails with leaf litter and blocking them with physical barriers or signage and issue citations as necessary. Restore the areas actively or passively to improve habitat.	As-Needed	O
	Control pest plants particularly within the known 293 mapped polygons (approximately 1,000 acres), fuel modification zones, and other disturbed priority areas. Follow the management plan (NREP) for NCCP/HCP Reserve lands and other approved long-term management plan to locate, monitor, and eradicate exotic plant species. Update the NROC database once every five years, at a minimum.	Five Years	O
BIO-3 STEW-5	Monitor species and habitat enhancement and restoration activities as part of the adaptive management program to evaluate effectiveness and progress. Through monitoring, seek to identify new enhancement and restoration opportunities and priorities within the park (see Section 15.0 Adaptive Management and Monitoring).	General	O
	<p>Develop an electronic data management system to incorporate baseline data collected for the preparation of this RMP and that allows for new information to be added.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain a general record of management and monitoring activities, as needed. 2. Incorporate monitoring data collected to track the responses of resources to management actions. Data from "active" species inventories will be compiled in filed and a GIS database. Data from "passive" management/monitoring will be compiled into report format for use in guiding future management. Incorporate data when available. 3. Coordinate with managers in other parts of the NCCP/HCP to compare monitoring and management results, as needed. 4. Incorporate data from NROC studies (e.g., wildlife movement, target species, habitat restoration activities) into the park database and use to adapt management 	General	O

Table A: Recommendations

Strategy (code ref. - see Chapter 6.0)	Action	Timeframe	Lead Agency ^a
	practices.		
	Monitor key ecological processes, such as perturbation events either actively or passively, which ever is more appropriate, as determined by the Resource Specialist and other concerned parties to interpret biological change and responses to management measures.	As-Needed	O
	Record monitoring data for all resource management activities, as described in the NROC Monitoring and Adaptive Management Program. Data from species inventories will be compiled in files and a GIS database. Monitoring frequency may vary and should be evaluated by the supervising park ranger, the Resource Specialist or Resource Coordinator, NROC, and resource agencies (e.g., CDFG, USFWS). Produce report and photographic documentation for each site.	Annually	PM
	Conduct annual inspections of the fuel modification zones and park boundaries to monitor fuel modification zone limits, erosion, exotic plant and animal species, including, feral domestic animals.	Annually	O
	Actively monitor noxious weed eradication using semi-permanent line or point-intercept transects or plots, depending on the area characteristics, to collect quantitative data both before eradication, to collect baseline data, and after eradication in years one, three, and five.	One, Three, and Five Years	O
	Actively monitor accidental burns and prescribed vegetation clearing areas for floral and faunal characteristics. Methods shall include plot and transect techniques and other suitable techniques.	One, Three, and Five Years	O
	Map habitat enhancement and restoration activities and update the Habitat Enhancement and Restoration Map (HERM; at NROC) to show the existing and future restoration and enhancement areas.	Bi-annually	PM
	Actively monitor the populations of the “targeted and identified species,” general bird species, plant community composition, and other sensitive resources, including CSS vegetation and their responses to management actions. Methods shall include plot and transect sampling techniques.	Bi-annually	O
	Actively monitor fuel modification areas collecting qualitative and quantitative data every two years.	Bi-annually	O
	Update treatment data for vertebrate pest management (e.g., brown-headed cowbird, feral animals).	Bi-annually	O
	Monitor locally uncommon, sensitive, federally-threatened or endangered species and other sensitive resources to track the populations, identify threats, develop management recommendations, and determine the effectiveness of management actions. Monitoring frequency should be evaluated by the supervising park ranger, the Resource Specialist or Resource Coordinator, NROC, and resource agencies (e.g., CDFG, USFWS). Once every five years, recommended.	Five Years	O

Table A: Recommendations

Strategy (code ref. - see Chapter 6.0)	Action	Timeframe	Lead Agency ^a
	Establish photopoints and collect survey data along the creeks. Utilize baseline data for lower Aliso Creek collected as part of the Aliso Creek SOCWA Bridge to Aliso and Wood Canyons Park Project (Project 056056WS400009). Collect similar survey data and photos for Wood Creek and upper Aliso Creek. Collect data every five years to track changes along these drainages.	Five Years	O
	To assess coastal sage scrub and riparian habitat quality, survey for the following species: the threatened coastal California gnatcatcher and endangered southwestern willow flycatcher and least Bell's vireo, and the sensitive yellow-breasted chat and yellow warbler.	Five Years	O
	Evaluate the suitability of the data management system for management purposes and refine the system, as necessary.	Five Years	PM
	Suitable sensitive plant habitat surveys shall be conducted in areas not known to have sensitive plant habitat. Survey every five years during the spring.	Five Years	O
	Create a habitat map using the County's habitat classification system (Gray and Bramlet 1992, Jones and Stokes Associated, Inc. 1993) to track changes in habitat distribution, with emphasis on detecting conversion to ruderal habitats. Displacement causes will be investigated. Remedial action will be implemented as appropriate, but natural succession will be allowed.	Ten Years	O/PM
	Research opportunities for university-level research and data contributions by interested parties should be encouraged. Project development and proposals would be evaluated by the supervising park ranger and the Resource Specialist. Data submission should be facilitated either through an internal website or other secure methods.	Ten Years	O
BIO-4	Incorporate applicable provisions of the NCCP/NROC Fire Management Plan, when completed, into the RMP. That plan, through the NROC, is currently in preparation.	General	O
	Continue existing fire control methods required by the City of Laguna Beach and OCFA within the designated zones at the urban-wildland interface. Areas that have been disturbed outside of the fuel modification zone within the park boundaries will be revegetated with plants that are compatible with adjacent native vegetation. Adopt fire control methods that cause the least damage to natural resources while still providing effective fire control.	General	O
	Develop one fuel modification plan for the park in cooperation with the applicable agencies. Encourage the HOAs to adopt a section of the park in a "good neighbor" program.	General	O
	Develop and implement a program to educate local jurisdictions, park neighbors, and the public about wildfire management. Include the natural role of fire in native vegetation communities, fire safe practices in designing and building structures in interfaces areas and in landscaping.	General	PM
	Collaborate with the OCFA, local fire agencies, fire safety councils, neighborhood groups, and others in the implementation of the Fire Management Plan.	General	O

Table A: Recommendations

Strategy (code ref. - see Chapter 6.0)	Action	Timeframe	Lead Agency ^a
	Precisely locate and permanently mark fuel modification areas in the field.	General	O
	Document the location and dates of wildfire occurrences.	As-Needed	O
	Locate park facilities away from fire hazard areas	As-Needed	O/D
	Evaluate soil, slope and vegetation of burned areas in the aftermath of a wildfire in the park. Employ temporary soil/slope stabilization measures if area is subject to soil or slope erosion or failure before vegetation can recover.	As-Needed	O/D
	Monitor fuel modification areas required for adjacent properties to ensure that no park areas are being adversely impacted by fuel modification zone maintenance practices being conducted by other parties.	Annually	O
	Develop a program in which the park ranger will consult with the Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA) once every five years to determine if fuel loads within the park reach dangerous levels.	Five Years	O
<u>WATER QUALITY</u>			
Goal:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of streamwater that flows through the park. 			
WQ-1 WQ-2	Continue to actively participate in watershed planning efforts.	General	O/D/PM
	Assess projects and recommendations resulting from watershed planning efforts for their potential impacts to park resources.	General	O/D
	Incorporate water quality education and BMPs into public outreach efforts. Most of the objectives of the WMP are to promote and encourage practices and behavior that supports development of a healthy environment for the watershed. Education is therefore a major component of a watershed management program, as well as enhanced public outreach to promote a more complete understanding of the environmental problems and the ecological value of the Aliso Creek watershed.	General	PM
	Conduct water quality monitoring within the park at appropriate intervals for the presence of manmade debris, nutrients, and other non-point source pollutants.	General	W
	Recognize efforts of on-going regulatory programs to address water quality in Aliso Creek. Ensure that park activities do not exacerbate existing water quality conditions.	General	O
<u>CULTURAL RESOURCES</u>			
Goal:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and preserve the important cultural/historical resources of the park. 			
CULT-1	Establish a cultural resources records management system. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a relational database system to record pertinent site information using the Model Curation Program, CSUF, as a template. 2. Digitize known park resources into a controlled-access GIS format to produce a base map of AWCWP. 	General	O

Table A: Recommendations

Strategy (code ref. - see Chapter 6.0)	Action	Timeframe	Lead Agency ^a
	Implement a formal procedure for care of existing collections with AWCWP through the OC Parks Historical and Cultural Programs office. Use standards provided in Part IV of the CSUF Proposed Policy and Procedural Guidelines (Eisentraut and Cooper 2002) and relevant County P&Ps.	General	O
	Create a site inventory checklist for inventorying all archaeological sites within AWCWP. A major feature of the checklist should be a section that details threats to the site. Digital photographs of the site conditions, and GPS location data should be incorporated.	General	O
	Conduct a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands Files in order to identify Traditional Cultural Areas within the park. Native American groups should be appropriately consulted by park management personnel in identifying sacred sites and natural resources procurement areas; and to help develop management programs for these resources.	General	O
	When site-specific plans are created that detail future park improvements, they can be compared with the AWCWP resource constraints map to identify known significant cultural resource sites in the vicinity of disturbance. In addition, focused pedestrian surveys consistent with the County SCA A01 should be conducted for all future park improvements.	As-Needed	O
	For any cultural resource work conducted within the Park, an Orange County certified archaeologist should prepare a Research Design that identifies research strategies to be implemented during the research program. A review team of cultural resource professionals should establish research priorities for the park, and cultural resource work within the park should be designed to address these priorities.	As-Needed	O
	Routinely patrol culturally sensitive areas in order to help evaluate ongoing impacts to known archaeological sites. Sites should be evaluated in terms of the potential effects on the resources by natural weathering and erosion of site and the impacts of park visitors.	As-Needed	O
	When sites and/or isolates are located, they should be recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms. Location data should be recorded using a handheld GPS unit. Site updates, including photos and maps, should be completed for previously documented sites that are reevaluated. Surface collection is recommended for any materials encountered if the site appears to be threatened by natural or human factors. Forms should comply with both the CSUF Model Curation Program format, and the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Format. Updates and new forms should be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center of the CHRIS.	As-Needed	O
	If a known significant site will undergo direct impacts, an Orange County certified archaeologist should be consulted to both recommend and implement appropriate mitigation measures. Mitigation Measures should follow the County Standard Conditions of Approval (SCA) A01 – A04.	As-Needed	O

Table A: Recommendations

Strategy (code ref. - see Chapter 6.0)	Action	Timeframe	Lead Agency ^a
	When the significance of a site is unknown, an Orange County certified archaeologist should conduct test excavations at those sites to determine if they are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the California Register of Historical Resources. The archaeologist shall provide recommendations for further action based on the findings of test level excavations.	As-Needed	O
	Monitoring of any project that involves earth disturbing activities in culturally rich soils should be conducted by a trained archaeologist under the supervision of an Orange County Certified Archaeologist. Artifacts that are unearthed during this construction should be collected with provenience information when available. Monitoring should comply with County SCA A04.	As-Needed	O
	Implement an emergency response plan for sites that have been exposed by erosion. When cultural resources, including artifacts or features, are encountered, either during a planned patrol or in another unexpected manner, an Orange County certified archaeologist should be consulted. The certified archaeologist will both recommend and, with OC Parks' approval, implement mitigation measures that are appropriate for the impacts to the sites.	As-Needed	O
	Presence/Absence archaeological surveys are considered to have a limited lifetime. The park has not been surveyed for cultural resources in over 5 years. A park-wide systematic reconnaissance survey should be conducted every 10 years under the direction of an Orange County certified archaeologist. To help staff with this endeavor, qualified volunteer groups could be utilized to assist in the survey of the AWCWP. Update the park-wide survey every ten years, particularly in high visitation, and high erosion areas.	Ten Years	O
	In association with a qualified archaeologist, establish a volunteer program to help complete necessary artifact analysis and inventory. Create a training manual for working with archaeological collections. Volunteers should be organized through the County's Adopt-a-Park program.	General	PM
CULT-2	Create a cultural resources interpretive display or hub to help disseminate information from the park to both the public and the scientific communities.	As-Needed	D
	Make a concerted effort to develop a Native American stewardship program. Native Americans can implement an evaluation of sacred sites or resources that they have deemed important to ensure the protection of the resource in perpetuity.	As-Needed	O
	Establish a paleontological resources records management system. 1. Create a relational database system to record pertinent site information using the Modal Curation Program, CSUF as a template. Once in place, this database should be continually updated to include new information about previously recorded localities, as well as document newly discovered localities.	General	PM

Table A: Recommendations

Strategy (code ref. - see Chapter 6.0)	Action	Timeframe	Lead Agency ^a
	2. Digitize known park fossil resources into a access-controlled GIS format to produce a base map of AWCWP.		
CULT-3	Implement a formal procedure for care of existing collections with AWCWP. Collections are managed through the OC Parks Historical and Cultural Programs office using standards provided in Part IV of the CSUF Proposed Policy and Procedural Guidelines (Eisentraut and Cooper 2002) and relevant County P&Ps.	General	O
	Place paleontological resource collections from AWCWP in a suitable repository within Orange County.	General	O
	Conduct a park-wide systematic reconnaissance survey under the direction of an Orange County certified paleontologist. Survey work should be completed to a level that will satisfy Orange County Standard Condition of Approval A05.	General	O
	Create a site inventory checklist for inventorying all paleontological sites within AWCWP. A major feature of the checklist should be a section that details threats to the locality.	General	O
	Schedule routine patrols in paleontologically sensitive areas to help evaluate known and as yet undiscovered paleontological localities. Localities should be evaluated in terms of the potential effects on the resources by the natural weathering and erosion of the locality and the impacts of park visitors.	General	O
	When fossil localities are identified, they should be recorded on fossil locality sheets that will document important information about the find such as a temporary field number, tentative identification of the find(s), description of the sediments, formation name, location of the find within the AWCWP, elevation and GPS locational information. Every effort should be made to preserve the site in situ for future generations. Collection is recommended for any materials encountered if the fossil appears to be threatened by natural or human factors.	As-Needed	O
	Prior to any proposed ground disturbing activities within AWCWP, conduct a paleontological assessment survey under the direction of a County-certified paleontologist to identify both the rock types present in the area and the potential for significant fossil resources to be discovered. The survey should comply with SCA A05.	As-Needed	O
	If significant fossils are identified, they should be scientifically salvaged prior to initiation of construction activities. A County-certified paleontologist should develop a paleontological resources impact mitigation program (PRIMP) consistent with guidelines developed by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontologists (SVP 1995) to direct resource monitoring of excavations in order to collect and properly curate any fossils that may be discovered during the ground-disturbing activities. Salvage activities should comply with County SCA A06.	As-Needed	O

Table A: Recommendations

Strategy (code ref. - see Chapter 6.0)	Action	Timeframe	Lead Agency ^a
	Implement an emergency response plan for sites that have been exposed by erosion or planned AWCWP maintenance. When paleontological resources are encountered, an Orange County certified paleontologist should be consulted. The certified paleontologist will recommend mitigation measures that are appropriate for the impacts to the locality.	As-Needed	O
	In association with a qualified paleontologist, establish a volunteer program to help complete necessary fossil analysis and inventory. Create a training manual for working with paleontological collections.	General	PM
CULT-4	Develop research objectives to direct scientific investigations in the park.	General	O
	Create paleontological resource information exhibits that would help to disseminate information about AWCWP to both the public and scientific communities.	General	D
	Develop an interpretive facility in the Pecten Reef area with impacts to resources mitigated below a level of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) significance.	General	D
	Coordinate paleontological interpretive and visitor education programs with other interpretation and education efforts throughout the park.	General	O
	Recognize opportunities to pursue academic research for cultural and historical resources in the park.	General	O
CULT-5	If human remains are encountered during survey and/or ground disturbing activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code §5097.98.	As-Needed	O
<p><u>INTERPRETATION/EDUCATION</u></p> <p>Goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an appropriate interpretive program that increases the public's understanding and appreciation of the significant natural and cultural resources of the park. 			
INT-1 INT-3	Offer a diverse educational program to include primary and secondary schools, academic institutions, neighbors, volunteers, local artists and other agencies and non-profit groups.	General	O
	Develop a well-designed, coherent signage system.	General	D
	Coordinate with the Orange Coast Watershed and Environmental Center (OCWEC) and other partners and non-profit groups to provide interpretive opportunities for the public.	General	PM
	Prepare a signage guidebook specific to AWCWP, to include detailed specifications for the design of all signs.	Five Years	D
INT-2	Adopt interpretive themes that establish the overall interpretive direction and tone for AWCWP.	General	O/D
	Develop a comprehensive Interpretive Plan for AWCWP that includes recommendations for interpretive trails and displays; enhancement of existing facilities and displays; interpretive programming; and interpretive methods, such as live programs, tours, brochures, maps, and school programs.	General	O/D

Table A: Recommendations

Strategy (code ref. - see Chapter 6.0)	Action	Timeframe	Lead Agency ^a
	Update the Interpretive Plan every five years.	Five Years	O/D
<u>VISUAL RESOURCES</u>			
Goal:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance significant views. 			
VIS-1	Work with local jurisdictions in the land use planning and development process to protect key views in AWCWP from continued visual intrusion by surrounding development. This coordination will include appropriate general plan land use designations, zoning to regulate building height and setbacks, ridgeline protection ordinances and development review and enforcement.	General	PM
	Work with local jurisdictions in the land use planning and development process to protect the AWCWP from existing and future ambient light sources in nearby developments.	General	PM
	Coordinate protection and enhancement of visual resources in AWCWP with efforts to enhance County holdings through land acquisition. Priority areas for protection and enhancement include focal public use areas and main recreational facilities within AWCWP to prevent visual intrusion from adjacent development.	General	PM
	Use native plantings to visually buffer developed areas, enhance visual quality and integrate with the surrounding native landscape.	As-Needed	O
	Site structures (e.g. Restrooms, Interpretive Kiosks) to be sensitive to scenic views from and into the AWCWP.	As-Needed	D
	Expand recreation and interpretive opportunities associated with the visual and scenic resources of the park. Opportunities include view-oriented day-use facilities and interpretive programming in key locations.	Five Years	D
<u>STEWARDSHIP</u>			
Goal:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide effective stewardship of the park. 			
STEW-1	Perform routine operation and maintenance activities consistent with the NCCP/HCP.	General	O
	Establish property signs along the park boundary and at each access point, identifying the area as a wilderness park and providing directions for access and contact information.	General	O
	Use volunteer trail crews to assist with trail maintenance. Conduct workshop training to discourage the use of unauthorized trails by placing logs, brush, and other obstructions across the head of the trails.	General	O
	Recruit volunteers to assist with the implementation of restoration techniques.	General	O/PM
	Remove litter, trash, and debris that may attract nonnative wildlife and reduces the aesthetic values of the park.	As-Needed	O
	Establish responsibilities for removing trash and for regular collection at specific locations.	As-Needed	O
	Enlist the help of volunteers for clean-up events at the park.	As-Needed	O/PM

Table A: Recommendations

Strategy (code ref. - see Chapter 6.0)	Action	Timeframe	Lead Agency ^a
	Maintain facilities, including trailheads, gates, roads, and infrastructure to retain the integrity and value of the park.	Annually	O
STEW-2	Identify portions of the park where fencing may be needed. Fencing should be installed or reinforced in areas adjacent to residential lots, roads, and other level areas where accessibility impacts to sensitive park resources are problematic. Fencing should be maintained as needed and monitored annually.	Annually	O
STEW-3	Implement the appropriate design guidelines, as detailed in Section 14.3, when constructing new trails or re-routing existing trails or roads in order to minimize environmental impacts.	As-Needed	O
	Restrict or prohibit trail users from areas where erosion has created a public hazard.	As-Needed	O
	Correct erosion problems especially where adjacent to sensitive plant populations. Identify areas that have the potential to impact these populations. Install repairs that reduce or eliminate erosion problems.	As-Needed	O
	Install swales across dirt roads and trails. Soil swales made of local native soils is the preferred method to control erosion. Identify locations where erosion problems can be minimized by maintaining trails and roads and installing water bars.	As-Needed	O
	Implement the erosion control guidelines as detailed in Section 14.6, as appropriate, to repair and prevent erosion within the park.	As-Needed	O
	Monitor visitor use to determine trail traffic volumes. On an annual basis, inspect park trails and make appropriate repairs.	Annually	O
STEW-4	Provide sufficient park ranger staff to adequately manage and monitor the park.	General	PM
	Add an additional Park Ranger II position to assist in the operation and maintenance of AWCWP.	General	PM
	Upgrade the existing Groundskeeper position to Parks Maintenance Worker.	General	PM
	Create a new position, Resource Specialist, to implement the overall resource management and interpretive program.	General	PM
	Issue citations to persons that violate park regulations. Fines levied for abuse of park facilities resulting in harm to cultural and paleontological resources, wildlife, or sensitive habitat should be sufficient to discourage repeat occurrences.	General	O
	Form a group of volunteers to patrol the park on weekends, evenings, and high-use times to answer visitors' questions, inform visitors about park rules, and immediately report violations.	General	O/PM
^a W = OCPW Watershed & Coastal Resources O = OC Parks Operations PM = OC Parks Program Management D = OC Parks Design			

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