

2.0 Introduction

3.0 Public Involvement

3.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

As part of the process for creating a RMP for the Aliso and Wood Canyons Wilderness Park, a series of workshops provided a means for communities and interests surrounding the resource area to share their thoughts and to shape the management plan and park. The workshops were intended as forums to engage members of the community regarding key discussion points pertaining to the AWCWP. The planning team compiled prior studies and mapped, assessed, and analyzed the resource area, including contextual factors, management needs, and existing public use patterns. Public input assisted in determining the optimum balance between all the different planning considerations. The workshop process enabled various members of the community to be involved, express their concerns, identify issues and opportunities, evaluate plan alternatives and shape the final preferred alternative.

The Open House/Information Fair initiated the planning process with the exchange of information about the park. The next step was the Field Day Workshop, in which participants experienced the wilderness park and saw first hand 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. Subsequently, the public will be asked to provide input on the Draft Resource Management Plan.

Key issues, concerns and opportunities identified during these public workshops are summarized in Appendix C. Summaries of the workshops are provided below.

3.1 PUBLIC WORKSHOP #1 SUMMARY

The first public workshop, the Open House and Information Fair, was held on February 21, 2006 to generate public understanding and enthusiasm for the AWCWP RMP. The workshop provided a forum for the community to share their thoughts regarding the issues, concerns, and opportunities associated with the RMP. Various organizations and interest groups brought displays and pertinent background information pertaining to their areas of interest in order to add to the open forum of discussion. Support materials for this public workshop are located in Appendix D.

The project team presented a brief overview of the RMP's purpose and goals, thumbnail sketch of park resources and existing recreational uses, known stakeholders involved in past planning efforts, and tentative schedule. The discussion focused on three principal areas: 1) Questions regarding the process and intent of the RMP, 2) Issues and/or areas of concern, and 3) Areas or topics of opportunity.

Questions and Observations. In general, participants questioned the scope of the RMP and whether implementation measures would be included in the plan document. Other

questions included how to best notify potential participants and increase dialogue throughout the planning process. Many participants expressed concern about the necessity of balancing the recreational needs of the entire community rather than just certain special interest groups. Other questions pertained to whether the planning process would be able to successfully balance the recreational needs of the public with the need to manage natural resources in the park. There was a range of opinions on such issues as amount of signage and number of trails within the park, among other things, some of which contradicted each other.

Key Issues and Concerns. The majority of issues related to trail use and safety, unauthorized or historic versus authorized trails, public access, conflicts between different user types, and signage. General management issues and concerns included soil and creek erosion; invasive species; fire management practices; and the protection of biological, historical, cultural, and paleontological resources. In some cases, workshop participants provided contradictory comments (e.g., too much signage for a wilderness park vs. too little signage, too many trails vs. not enough trails).

Opportunities. The discussion of opportunities revolved around the general management suggestions provided by the workshop participants. Ideas included “you are here” maps, a trail rating system to reduce the number of injuries, and the creation of intensive use trails as a means of protecting sensitive resources. Many participants believed that there should be more of an emphasis on interpretive programs highlighting AWCWP’s unique resources.

The workshop concluded with a discussion of the logistics for the subsequent field day workshop.

3.2 PUBLIC WORKSHOP #2 SUMMARY

The Field Day Workshop was planned and organized to review the issues and ideas raised at the first public workshop and to bring participants into contact with the resource area. On March 25, 2006, participants met at AWCWP to tour the specific areas of the park that best demonstrate the issues and management opportunities. Participants provided feedback and observations in workbook journals prepared by the project team.

Three separate groups completed four tours: Main Entrance and Staging Area Tour, Aliso Canyon Tour, Wood Canyon Tour, and the West Ridge Tour. The first session, the Main Entrance Tour, was held collectively with all three groups participating together. The tours included various stops to highlight specific features of the park and inform discussions and observations. The workbooks provided a means for people to write about the experience and to reflect on constraints and opportunities. Field Trip issues/responses are summarized below according to the four tour activities. For a more detailed summary of responses, see Appendix D.

Main Entry Area

- Entry area needs to be accentuated as the primary park entry – “the Gateway”

- People are satisfied with the honor system for parking but suggest adding controls such as higher staff visibility on weekends and posted “No Parking” outside the park
- Entry signage is sufficient but needs better organization, clarity and placement
- Theme for archaeological and paleontological resources should be “teach, inform, and protect”
- Major expansion of the Orange County Natural History Museum (OCNHM) was not universally supported. People commented that the OCNHM is a poor gateway to the park and that it does not reflect the character and resources of the park.

Aliso Canyon 1

- A trail linkage to the coast is supported acknowledging “logistical challenges.”
- A canyon alignment is the most practical for a linkage to the coast.
- Key issues include: high habitat sensitivity, safety for trail users through the golf course, and the additional burden of patrol at the south entry.

Aliso Canyon 2: ACWHEP Facility

- Structure was viewed as offering limited benefit to the park in terms of function and appearance.

Wood Canyon 1 Confluence

- Amenities are appropriate but require clarity for trail options and more interpretive information.
- Remote archeological/paleontological resources are problematic and require protection strategies for public access.

Wood Canyon 2 Creek Erosion

- Regarding priorities for trail maintenance versus erosion control versus habitat protection, habitat protection was considered first priority and better inventory of resource sensitivity was expressed as important.
- People suggested a more holistic approach to watershed management.

Wood Canyon 3 Creek Realignment

- Realigning the creek could be beneficial to enhance habitat conditions or to better handle flood capacities.

Wood Canyon 4 Sycamore Grove

- Sycamore grove amenities are appropriate to balance a wilderness experience and accommodate public use.
- Amenities should remain “rustic” with more directional and interpretive information provided.

Wood Canyon 5 Hunwut Trail Access

- Neighborhood access is generally accepted (helping to diffuse traffic at main entry) however opinion regarding the treatment of such an entry varied widely – orientation and interpretive trailhead type features were suggested.

Wood Canyon 6 Soka University

- Rather than exclusive access by the University, community access and University access was suggested through Gate #5 by majority of participants.

West Ridge 1 Top of the World Staging Point

- Important to convey gateway idea with directional, rules and interpretive information here. A “you are here map” could identify vista points.
- A parking facility was generally considered unnecessary.

West Ridge 2 Mathis Canyon Trailhead

- Another opportunity for directional, explanatory and interpretive information.
- Wildlife corridor access should be a priority to public use and access.

West Ridge 3 Rockit Trail

- Bike uses and their controls were discussed: Ratings for difficulty was suggested along with better trail maintenance, more patrols and better education and equipment.

West Ridge 4 Stairstep Trail

- Wildlife and trail linkage with adjoining park was considered very important but many expressed that the biggest impediment was offsite with the major road crossings.
- Consistency in rules and management between the two parks (AWCWP and LCWP) was considered important.
- Trail should be designed as a multiuse trail but steep slopes between the two parks are problematic for a multiuse trail.

3.3 PUBLIC WORKSHOP #3 SUMMARY

On May 24, 2006 OC Parks hosted the third public workshop at Soka University to gather feedback on the alternative management strategies prepared in response to public input and the results of the technical work conducted by the project team. Support materials for this public meeting are located in Appendix E. A brief summary of the third public workshop is included below.

The participants generally agreed with the County’s definition of Wilderness Park, as described in the County of Orange General Plan Recreation Element. The County’s definition of wilderness park provides the basis for management decisions (i.e., resources, improvements, and facilities), guides the discussion of goals and strategies to manage the Park, and provides the framework within which alternative strategies for providing public

access are developed. 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 opportunities for outdoor education and low-impact recreation consistent with resource protection goals.

The project team introduced goals and strategies to consider different means of protecting and preserving the land as a wilderness park (Section 6.0). The goals and strategies outline a management framework to protect the Park's resources, to perpetuate the Park's important resource values, and to respond to threats to those values, consistent with the definition of wilderness park. The goals and strategies are divided into Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Interpretation and Education, Public Use and Access, and Stewardship Elements. A goal is a statement of intended outcome for management activities. A strategy is a management action to achieve the goal. All participants expressed the need to protect and restore the natural and cultural resources of the park. This RMP recommends management programs that support these goals and strategies.

The group then considered three alternatives for continuing or introducing public access. Alternatives consider the key opportunities and constraints associated with implementing various management strategies. The three alternatives developed by the project team provide for varying intensities of recreation use and are consistent with the County's definition of a wilderness park (Appendix E). The alternatives primarily address public access (trails and entries) because these are the areas where there may be a difference of opinion on how to manage AWCWP. Opinions differed about how to protect the Park and allow public access.

The alternatives provide opportunities for recreation in so far as they are consistent with the overriding goal of protecting Park resources. The management alternatives are:

- Alternative A: Preservation - Increased Resource Protection
- Alternative B: Conservation - Limited Facility Improvement
- Alternative C: Recreation - Maximize Recreation Opportunities

Management zones focus the discussion of alternative management strategies. AWCWP is divided into four management zones based on geographic relationships, resource values, ecological parameters, management issues, goals and objectives, types and intensities of land use, and visitor use and experiences (Section 6.3).

- Upper Aliso Creek
- Lower Aliso Creek
- Upper Wood Canyon
- Lower Wood Canyon

Workshop participants were asked to rank the alternative for each zone that best met their goals in order to provide input to the Preferred Plan. The summary of alternatives ranking is included in Appendix E. Participants agreed that more background information would assist

in developing the Preferred Alternative. They also made constructive suggestions about how the information could be presented more effectively in presenting the Preferred Plan. These suggestions were considered in the development of the RMP. Notes from the workshop are included in Appendix E.

3.4 COASTAL GREENBELT AUTHORITY - NOVEMBER 16, 2006

On November 16, 2006, OC Parks hosted the fourth public meeting to present and receive public input on the Draft Resource Management Plan (RMP). The meeting was held at the Council Chambers for the City of Laguna Woods in conjunction with the Coastal Greenbelt Authority (CGA). The presentation highlighted the major features of the Draft Resource Management Plan and provided an update on intent to provide further technical information on water quality. A brief summary of this fourth public meeting is included below.

Staff and the consultant team highlighted the primary features of the RMP with a powerpoint presentation including an outline of the primary issues for managing resources within AWCWP, the goals of the RMP and the primary recommendations for public use and access, protection of biologic and cultural resources, the need for ongoing monitoring and fire management, the role of AWCWP within a larger watershed, interpretation, and park maintenance. Comments from CGA and the public included the following:

- Concern about trails proposed for closure with habitat restoration
- Need for continuous access to the beach
- Need for access for the elderly and children to central areas of AWCWP
- Role of hydrology and water quality at AWCWP
- Need for emergency access within AWCWP
- Massive erosion problems at AWCWP
- Some trails for hiking only should be changed to multi-use
- Safety and health of migratory birds
- Problems with unauthorized trails and habitat protection
- Concern for pavement in proximity to creeks
- Gateways for Aliso Canyon Community Park
- Need for community outreach and education
- Suggest only signs on authorized trails with direction to stay on trails
- Need refuge areas for wildlife within AWCWP

At the conclusion of the meeting, staff provided an anticipated schedule for upcoming RMP tasks related to a technical report on water quality, the environmental documentation and a revised RMP for agency and public review.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PLAN OVERVIEW

The Aliso and Wood Canyons Wilderness Park (AWCWP) encompasses approximately 3,873² acres of open space that includes the hills, canyons, and floodplain surrounding Aliso and Wood Canyons and portions of the Laguna Canyon/El Toro Cliffs area. The park's landscape ranges from lush, oak woodlands to broad expanses of grassland and coastal sage scrub. The diversity of the landscape and topography provides spectacular views and opportunities for a variety of visitor experiences.

Orange County 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. According to the Orange County General Plan (Orange County 2004), a 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." As such, the Resource Management Plan (RMP) focuses on preserving and protecting the unique resources of the site while integrating passive recreation uses, as appropriate.

The park is located within the Cities of Laguna Niguel, Laguna Hills, Aliso Viejo, Laguna Beach, and Dana Point, Orange County, California within the Natural Communities Conservation Plan and Habitat Conservation Plan (NCCP/HCP) central and coastal subregion reserve known as the Nature Reserve of Orange County (NROC). The NCCP/HCP Implementation Agreement requires preparation of a RMP for AWCWP. The RMP will provide a comprehensive, long-term management plan for AWCWP. The fundamental objective for the RMP is to identify the best way to manage, protect and enhance the natural resource values of the park while providing safe recreational and educational opportunities to the public.

2.2 PARK OVERVIEW

2.2.1 Location

AWCWP is located in Southern Orange County, west of Interstate 5 and off South Coast Highway (Figure 1: Regional Location and Figure 2: Project Location). The park stretches from El Toro Road and Laguna Canyon Road on the west to Moulton Parkway and Alicia Parkway on the east. Because of its size and its "Y" shaped configuration, the park has a lengthy perimeter that borders several different communities. The main entrance into the park is located in Laguna Niguel off of Alicia Parkway. Perimeter cities include Laguna Woods, Laguna Hills, and Aliso Viejo (north), Laguna Niguel (east), Dana Point (south), and Laguna Beach (west).

² Total acres = 3,355 Fee, 256 Easements, and 262 IOD (Irrevocable Offer of Deed Dedication).

2.2.2 Regional Significance

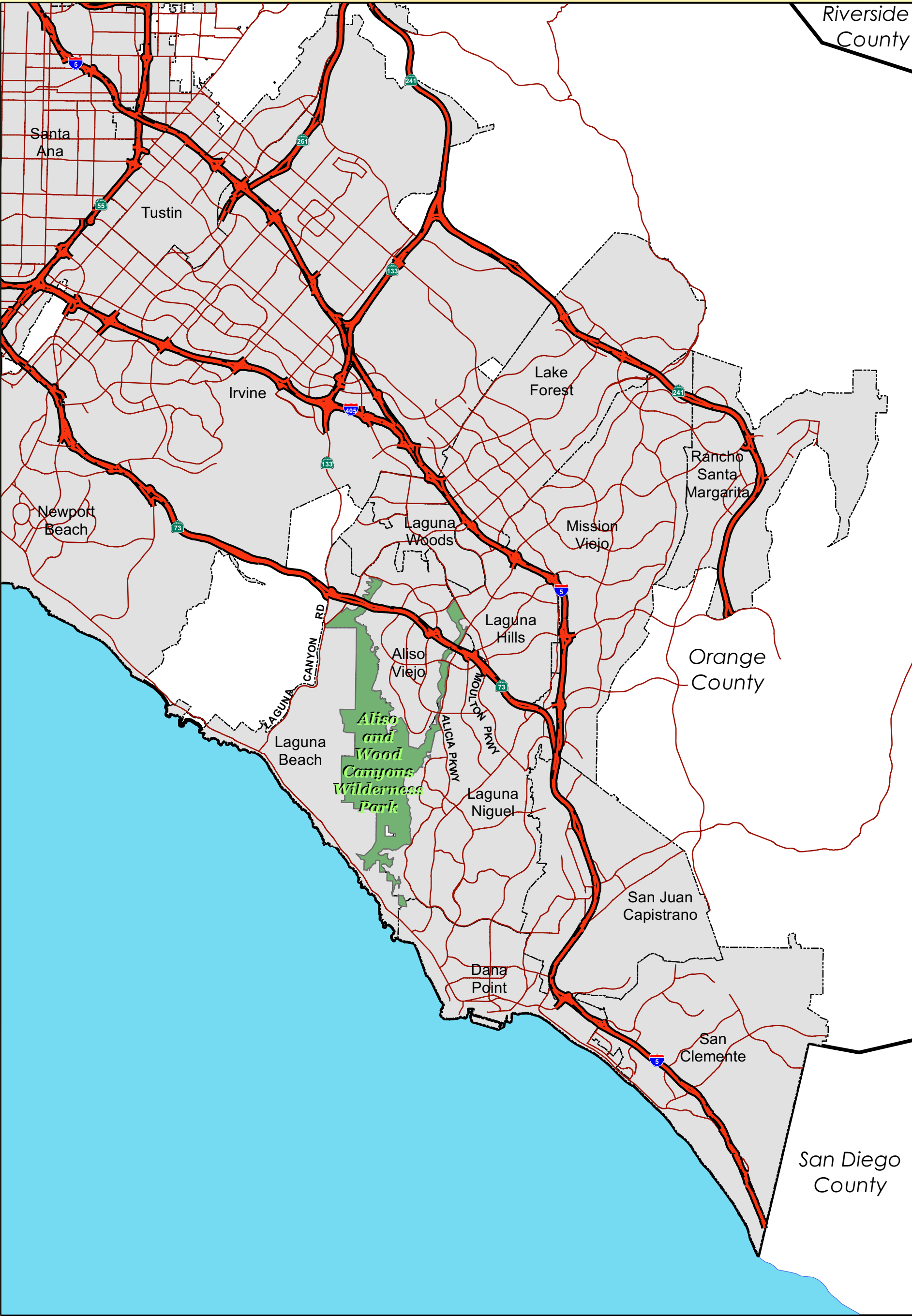
AWCWP is part of a larger 17,000-acre regional coastal canyon ecosystem comprised of Laguna Coast Wilderness Park, Crystal Cove State Park, and City of Irvine Open Space and is a significant component of the NROC (Figure 3: Nature Reserve of Orange County). This nature reserve forms a large island of 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.

AWCWP is located at the lower reaches of the Aliso Creek Watershed which covers approximately 36 square miles and includes portions of the cities of Aliso Viejo, Dana Point, Laguna Niguel, Laguna Woods, Laguna Hills, Laguna Beach, and Lake Forest. Its main tributary, Aliso Creek, originates in the Santa Ana Mountains within the boundaries of Cleveland National Forest and flows through AWCWP. The Aliso Creek watershed, like other watersheds in Orange County, has been significantly affected by development. The park is located within a heavily urbanized region at the bottom of a watershed. The watershed is subject to a variety of management decisions that impact resources within AWCWP. As such, this RMP provides management guidance that considers outside factors affecting AWCWP.

2.3 PURPOSE OF RMP

As required by the NCCP/HCP Implementation Agreement, programs for implementing NCCP/HCP policies and adaptive management plans for fire, restoration/enhancement, and recreation will be defined in a 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. Per the NCCP/HCP Implementation Agreement, the Draft RMP has been reviewed by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the NROC.

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. Every five to seven years, the RMP should be reviewed to assess the success of these management strategies and should be amended, as needed. 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. Active management of resources, as opposed to simply fencing off



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DATA SOURCE:

- LSA Graphic Provided
- Geomatics Land Information Systems Division

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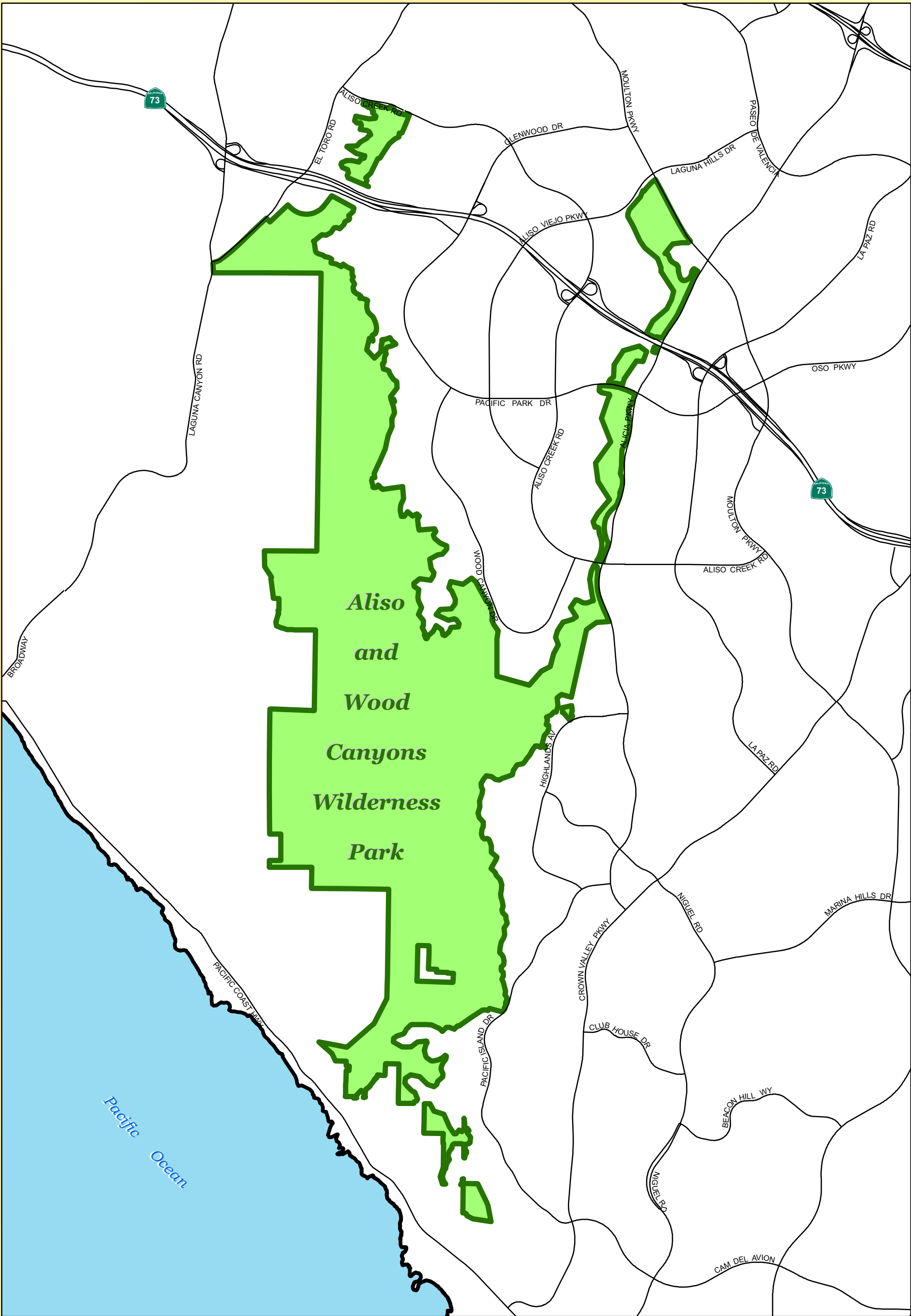
DATE: June 3, 2008





**Aliso and Wood Canyons Wilderness Park
Resource Management Plan
Figure 1: Regional Location**



Back of Figure 1

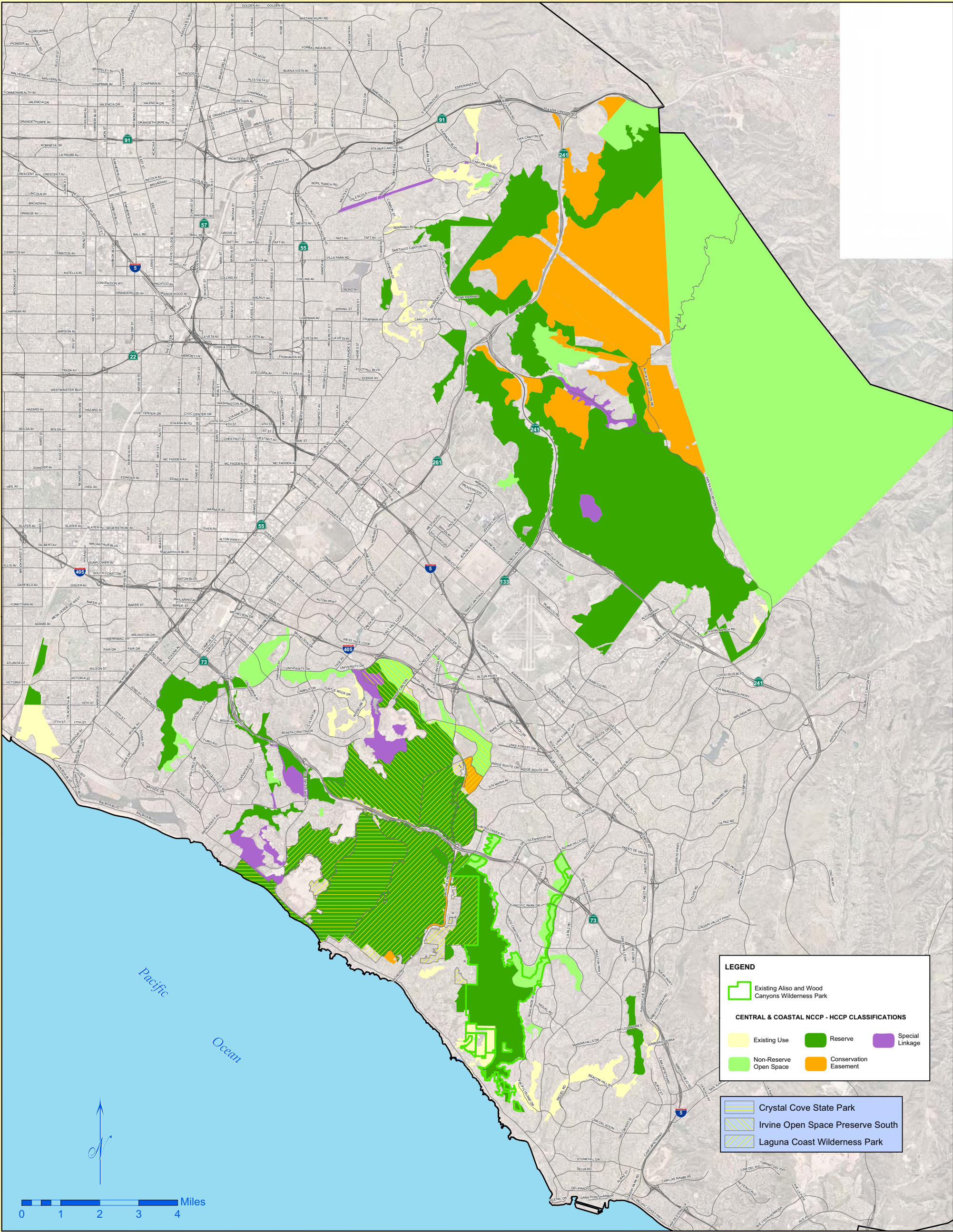


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Aliso and Wood Canyons Wilderness Park
Resource Management Plan
Figure 2: Project Location



Back of Figure 2



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DATA SOURCE:
- Geomatics Land Information Systems Division
- Eagle Aerial Image 1 foot resolution, flown April 2004

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Aliso and Wood Canyons Wilderness Park
Resource Management Plan
Figure 3: Nature Reserve of Orange County



Back of Figure 3

habitat and leaving it untended, is integral to maintaining the integrity and sustainability of resources over the long term.

The fundamental objective for this 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 RMP considers all of the natural and cultural resources present within AWCWP. 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 within the park.

2.4 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

Several policy documents and major planning efforts include AWCWP and shape management decisions within the park. The summaries below provide an overview of the most relevant projects. Implementation of the AWCWP RMP will occur concurrently with these projects.

2.4.1 Orange County Central and Coastal Subregion Natural Communities Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan (NCCP/HCP)

The County of Orange (County), the Transportation Corridor Agencies (TCA), USFWS, and CDFG, in cooperation with several large private landowners, developed the NCCP/HCP for coastal sage scrub (CSS) conservation and four other covered habitats (i.e., oak woodlands, Tecate cypress, cliff and rock, and chaparral within the coastal subarea). The County was the local Lead Agency with involvement from cities in Orange County, public and private organizations, and participating resource agencies (e.g., CDFG, USFWS). The NCCP Act enacted by the California Legislature in 1991 resulted in the NCCP/HCP program. The NCCP/HCP for the Central/Coastal Subregion, approved by the participating agencies in July 1996, addresses multiple habitats and species, and, in particular, subregional habitat needs of the coastal California gnatcatcher (CAGN).

The NCCP/HCP provides “take”³ authorization or conditional take authorization for certain species and habitats for participants in the NCCP/HCP program. In general, the program is a habitat-based, multiple-species management and conservation strategy that focuses on conserving natural vegetation communities, such as CSS, cliff and rock, coastal chaparral, and oak woodlands. In addition to habitat types, the program focuses on a few identified or target plant and animal species that are indicators of ecosystem health. Nine identified plant species and 30 identified animal species occur in various habitat types. Of the 30 identified animals, 3 of the species are also target species. The 3 target species that have special survey requirements described in the NCCP/HCP are the orange-throated whiptail, coastal cactus wren, and coastal CAGN. Additional information on the Central/Coastal NCCP/HCP,

³ The presence of federally listed species under the Endangered Species Act and/or designated critical habitat must be considered during the planning of any project, particularly if the project would result in “take” of the species or its habitat. According to USFWS, the term “take” means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in such conduct. Harm, in this sense, can include any disturbance to habitat used by the species during any part of its life history.

including the target and species covered, is included in the Existing Conditions Report (Appendix C).

2.4.2 Nature Reserve of Orange County (NROC)

A key component of the NCCP/HCP is the creation of the 38,738-acre NROC. Most of AWCWP is within the Central/Coastal NCCP/HCP designated NROC. The NROC protects more than 18,800 acres of CSS. CSS is a naturally fragmented habitat interspersed within a mosaic of non-CSS vegetation communities including chaparral, grasslands, riparian woodlands, and oak woodlands. Including significant portions of these non-CSS habitats and their resident species within the reserve system increases its biodiversity value and results in a multiple-species, multiple-habitat reserve. Therefore, in addition to 18,000 acres of CSS, the reserve includes: 7,300 acres of chaparral; 6,100 acres of grassland; 1,800 acres of riparian; 950 acres of woodland; 200 acres of forest habitat; and significant portions of six other habitats that currently exist in the subregion.

The NROC is owned and managed by a combination of private landowners and public agencies and administered by a Non-Profit Management Corporation that coordinates activities within the reserve system, receives and disburses funds to reserve owners/managers, hires staff and biologists to conduct adaptive management activities, and prepares annual reports for public review. Additional information on the NROC is included in the Existing Conditions Report (Appendix C).

2.4.3 Aliso Creek Watershed Management Plan

Aliso Creek is the primary drainage source for the Aliso Creek Watershed, which encompasses a drainage area of approximately 36 square miles. The watershed extends 19 miles from the foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains to the Pacific Ocean south of Laguna Beach, and includes the tributaries of Wood Creek, Sulphur Creek, Aliso Hills Channel, Dairy Fork, Munger Creek, and English Canyon. Over the last two decades, a number of water-related issues in the Aliso Creek Watershed have been independently addressed by various public and private entities. Many of the smaller, routine problems have been addressed by piecemeal projects implemented by local agencies. Implementation of effective solutions for some of the larger problems has been constrained by local funding limitations and conflicting agency jurisdictions and mission statements.

To address some of these larger problems, a comprehensive study approach was proposed for the Aliso Creek Watershed, pursued through a partnership with various local public agencies, utility districts and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). The Los Angeles District of the Corps became the lead agency for the Aliso Creek Watershed Study that was initiated in 1995. Since 1995, approximately 23 documents addressing various aspects of the Aliso Creek watershed have been published by the County and the Corps. At present, rather than continue to conduct more studies of watershed problems, the County is focused on the immediate implementation of projects.

The Aliso Creek Watershed Management Plan (WMP) is a collection of recommendations that have been developed with the advice and participation of community representatives; Federal, State, and local agency representatives; private citizens; and local citizen interest groups. Specific practices are listed that may be adopted by landowners and managers throughout the watershed. These practices also include many alternatives from which to choose, dependent on specific site conditions and personal preferences. The WMP is designed to be flexible and will be updated by local entities as new information and techniques become available.

The WMP is designed to address numerous water and land related problems in the Aliso Creek Watershed. The objectives of the WMP include:

- Promote stream stabilization
- Reduce soil erosion
- Increase biological diversity
- Encourage land stewardship
- Improve aquatic and riparian habitat
- Reduce invasive species
- Improve water quality

2.4.4 South Orange County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

The South Orange County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) includes the Aliso Creek Watershed. The IRWMP is a result of a collaborative effort of local and regional agencies – 12 cities, seven water and wastewater agencies, and the County of Orange – to achieve total watershed efficiency in the southern Orange County area. The purpose of the IRWMP is to identify potential projects intended to improve water quality and supply in order to investigate their feasibility, engage in long range water planning, to establish priorities among the proposal of the member entities, and to obtain potential funding. The IRWMP focuses primarily on the projects and plans of the member agencies, with an emphasis on water supply and water quality. The principal challenges facing South Orange County are reflected in each of the individual member agencies, with a focus on the following:

- Water Reliability
- Watershed Management
- Seasonal Storage
- Environmental Protection
- Water Quality
- Grant/Agency Funding
- Water Recycling

The projects identified in the IRWMP for the Aliso Creek Watershed rely on the Aliso Creek Watershed Management Plan described above. Current activities to improve water quality within the Aliso Creek Watershed include:

- Aliso Creek Water Quality SUPER (Stabilization, Utility, Protection, and Environmental Restoration) Project
- Sulphur Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project
- Sulphur Solution Restoration Project
- Development of plans for English Canyon Ecosystem Restoration Project, Wood Canyon Emergent Wetland Project, and Aliso Creek Mainstream Ecosystem Restoration Project
- Continued monitoring and benefits from the Wetland Capture and Treatment Network constructed, multi-purpose wetlands
- Aliso Beach Park Clean Beach Initiative Project
- Munger Storm Drain Pilot Sand Filter Project
- Giant Reed Removal

2.4.5 Aliso Creek Concept Plan

The Aliso Creek Concept Plan, also known as the Aliso Creek Water Quality SUPER (Stabilization, Utility Protection and Environmental Restoration) Project, started out as three separate projects. During the South Orange County IRWMP planning process, it became clear that several projects had a direct link to one another and should be combined. These projects included:

- The Aliso Creek Mainstem Ecosystem Restoration Project
- The Aliso Creek Emergency Sewer Relocation Project
- Water Harvesting on Aliso Creek

The County, South Orange County Wastewater Authority (SOCWA), Moulton Niguel Water District (MNWD), and South Coast Water District (SCWD) propose to provide water quality benefits, stream bank stabilization, utility infrastructure protection, and ecosystem restoration in the Aliso Creek for the reach beginning at the AWMA Road park entrance and ending downstream at the Pacific Ocean. More information on the Aliso Creek Concept Plan is provided in Chapter 9.0 Hydrology and Water Quality Management.