File No.	131002	 Committee Item No.	2
		Board Item No	

# **COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee:	Land Use and Economic Development Date October 21, 2013
Board of Su	pervisors Meeting Date
Cmte Boar	r <b>d</b>
	Motion Resolution Ordinance Legislative Digest Budget and Legislative Analyst Report Youth Commission Report Introduction Form Department/Agency Cover Letter and/or Report MOU Grant Information Form Grant Budget Subcontract Budget Contract/Agreement Form 126 – Ethics Commission Award Letter Application Public Correspondence
OTHER	(Use back side if additional space is needed)
	GGNRA News Release and FAQ  Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 183-11  Dog Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement  Supplemental Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement
Completed b	py: Alisa Miller Date October 18, 2013 py: Date

[Opposing Golden Gate National Recreation Area's Draft Dog Walking Access Policy]

Resolution opposing the Golden Gate National Recreation Area's (GGNRA) currently proposed preferred alternative for dog management; and urging the GGNRA to adopt a different approach.

WHEREAS, Approximately 110,000 households in San Francisco own dogs that require regular exercise; and

WHEREAS, San Franciscans and their dogs have traditionally enjoyed access for generations to various properties under the present oversight of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), such as Crissy Field, Ocean Beach, Ft. Funston, Lands End, Ft. Baker, Ft. Mason, Baker Beach and Sutro Heights Park; and

WHEREAS, The GGNRA was established, among other things, "to create an area that concentrates on serving the outdoor recreation needs of the people of the metropolitan area;" and

WHEREAS, In 1975, the City and County of San Francisco transferred Fort Funston, Ocean Beach, and other city-owned lands to the federal government to be included in the GGNRA and administered by the National Park Service after being given assurances that recreational access and usage would be continued and protected; and

WHEREAS, The voters required that the deed transferring any City-owned park lands to the National Park Service include the restriction that said lands were to be reserved by the Park Service in perpetuity for recreation or park purposes with a right of reversion upon breach of said restriction; and

WHEREAS, In 1979, after an extensive period of public comment including public hearings, the GGNRA determined that voice-controlled dog walking would have no negative

impact on the natural environment or on other park visitors when conducted on one percent of the GGNRA land, and the GGNRA therefore determined that dogs could be walked under voice control on that one percent of its land; and

WHEREAS, People, dogs, birds, plants and other species have been co-existing in the GGNRA for decades, consistent with the recreational purposes of the GGNRA; and

WHEREAS, On January 15, 2011, the GGNRA released a "Dog Management Plan" that would severely restrict off-leash, voice-controlled dog walking and create large areas where dogs would not be allowed at all in areas that currently allow off-leash, voice-controlled dog walking at Fort Funston, Crissy Field, Ocean Beach, Lands End, and Baker Beach; and

WHEREAS, On April 26, 2011, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution No. 183-11, putting the City and County of San Francisco on record as opposing the GGNRA's proposed preferred alternative for a "Dog Management Plan," calling for a thorough study of the GGNRA proposal's impact on San Francisco and particularly on neighborhood parks if severe restrictions on off-leash dog access in GGNRA result in an increase of off-leash dog activity in City parks, and opposing the plan's compliance-based management strategy; and

WHEREAS, Public comment on the 2011 GGNRA Dog Management Plan was overwhelmingly opposed to the GGNRA plan, and, in response, the GGNRA announced that it would release a revised version of the Dog Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, On September 6, 2013, the GGNRA released a "Supplemental Dog Management Plan" that included only minor changes to the original plan, and that still would severely restrict off-leash, voice-controlled dog walking and create large areas where dogs would not be allowed at all, including restrictions in areas where off-leash, voice-controlled dog walking is currently allowed; and

WHEREAS, The Supplemental Dog Management Plan would still significantly reduce in the GGNRA a main group of recreational park users – people who recreate in the GGNRA with their dogs; and

WHEREAS, The Supplemental Dog Management Plan still does not include any consideration of the benefits of off-leash, voice-controlled dog walking, including providing needed exercise for people and dogs, nor does it include any consideration of the benefits of the social communities that have developed and flourished at GGNRA units such as Fort Funston, and all other locations where dogs are currently walked off-leash and under voice control; and

WHEREAS, A significant reduction in dog access at GGNRA will have negative impacts on many residents of San Francisco; and

WHEREAS, The Supplemental Dog Management Plan in its preferred alternative proposes restrictions on off-leash, voice-controlled dog walking access at GGNRA that are inconsistent with the purposes of the GGNRA to promote urban, recreational uses by San Franciscans; and

WHEREAS, The Supplemental Dog Management Plan does not contain a thorough analysis of impacts of the plan on San Francisco neighborhood parks as requested in Resolution No. 183-11; and

WHEREAS, The Supplemental Dog Management Plan still contains a compliance-based management strategy that, even though no longer automatic, nevertheless creates a process that penalizes all dog owners and walkers through progressive diminution of access to the already limited recreational space available, rather than citing and penalizing individual offenders; and

WHEREAS, By severely reducing access to places where people can recreate with their dogs in the GGNRA, the Supplemental Dog Management Plan does not reflect or

support the National Park Service's "Healthy Parks, Healthy People" initiative, introduced in 2011, which was designed to improve the health and fitness of an increasingly obese and unfit population by encouraging people to recreate in their local parks and recreation areas; and

WHEREAS, The GGNRA Draft General Management Plan, released in September 2011, calls for the vast majority of its land, including the southern two-thirds of Ocean Beach and most of Fort Funston, to be managed as "nature zones" that provide "backcountry types of visitor experiences," defined in the plan as "a sense of remoteness and self-reliance," "low visitor use," "controlled access," few amenities, where "challenge, risk, and testing of outdoor skills would be important to most visitors;" and

WHEREAS, A "backcountry types of visitor experience" is not appropriate as the dominant use for a national recreation area located in a highly urban area such as the GGNRA; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the City and County of San Francisco opposes the GGNRA's proposed preferred alternative for a Supplemental Dog Management Plan and urges the GGNRA to modify the Plan to allow for greater access to recreational opportunities such as dog walking, or alternatively to adopt the No Action alternative that would continue the current usage for off-leash, voice-controlled dog walking in: (i) those places where it was allowed in the 1979 Pet Policy, and (ii) on GGNRA lands (San Mateo County properties) acquired after 1979; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the City and County of San Francisco reiterates its belief that the GGNRA is an urban recreation area and not a remote national park and that the GGNRA should be managed with the needs of recreational users very much in mind; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That given the complexity and length of the Plan, additional time for comment and analysis (until early 2014) should be allowed before the GGNRA takes action on the Plan; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the GGNRA should create a regular recreation roundtable through a private public partnership, where different user groups can address and resolve visitor concerns; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this legislation be sent to GGNRA Superintendent Frank Dean, National Park Service Director Jon Jarvis, National Park Service Pacific-West Regional Director Christine Lehnertz, San Francisco Recreation and Park Director Phil Ginsburg, the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Commission, U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, U.S. House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi, Congresswoman Jackie Speier, Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell, Chairman of the U.S. House Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands Rob Bishop, Ranking Minority Member of the U.S. House Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands Raul Grijalva, Chairman of the U.S. House Natural Resources Committee Doc Hastings, and Ranking Minority Member of the U.S. House Natural Resources Committee Peter DeFazio.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Muir Woods National Monument, Fort Point National Historic Site

Fort Mason, Building 201 San Francisco, CA 94123

# Golden Gate National Recreation Area News Release

For Immediate Release

Sent on September 5, 2013

Contact:

Howard Levitt

Phone: 415-561-4730 Mobile: 415-725-8589

Alexandra Picavet Mobile: 415-786-8021 alexandra\_picavet@nps.gov

Golden Gate National Recreation Area Releases Second Draft of Dog Management Plan Supplemental EIS now available for public comment, public open house meeting dates set.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area, CA-On Friday, September 6, 2013, the National Park Service (NPS) released a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Draft Dog Management Plan (draft plan/SEIS) for Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The draft plan/SEIS will be open for public comment for 90 days, concluding on December 4, 2013.

The overall purpose of dog management planning at Golden Gate is to determine the manner and extent of dog walking in appropriate areas of the park, provide a clear, enforceable dog management policy, provide a variety of visitor experiences, improve visitor and employee safety, reduce user conflicts and preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and natural processes.

The draft plan/SEIS follows a previous draft plan/EIS, released in January 2011 that generated 4700 comment letters. The draft plan/SEIS responds to the substantive comments on the draft plan/EIS and includes analysis of dog management for the newest area of the park, Rancho Corral de Tierra. Because of the amount of new information and analysis, the entire document has been reissued.

The draft plan/SEIS incorporates new data, considers additional research, makes some changes to the impacts analysis, changes the management strategy to accentuate monitoring and eliminate automatic triggers; evaluates fencing as a tool to manage dog impacts and makes changes to the preferred alternative at several sites, and includes site specific alternatives and analysis for Rancho Corral de Tierra in San Mateo County. This new site in Golden Gate National Recreation Area was added to the park in December 2011, after the development and release of the draft Plan/EIS.

The draft plan/SEIS evaluates the impacts of six alternatives for dog management in 22 areas of Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The preferred alternative includes:

- Site-specific treatments that allow for a balanced range of visitor experiences, with areas that allow onleash and off-leash/voice-control dog walking, as well as areas that prohibit dogs
- Off-leash/voice control dog walking in seven specific areas of the park where impacts to visitor experience and safety and sensitive resources would be minimized
- On-leash dog walking in many areas of the park
- No dog walking in areas of the park where impacts were unacceptable and could not be mitigated
- A monitoring-based management strategy that would measure compliance with the dog walking regulation and impacts to resources. The resulting data would inform park management and law enforcement when, where, and how to prioritize responses to noncompliance
- Permits allowing both individual and commercial dog walkers to walk more than three dogs, with a limit of six dogs, in seven areas of the park
- Site-specific analysis of dog walking alternatives in Rancho Corral de Tierra, the newest park site in San Mateo County.

### **Public Comments Welcomed**

The NPS will accept comments on the draft plan/SEIS for 90 days, until December 4, 2013. All comments are welcome, but the NPS is most interested in comments on the changes between the draft plan/EIS and draft plan/SEIS. Comments submitted on the 2011 draft plan/EIS will continue to be considered and do not need to be resubmitted.

Copies of the draft plan/SEIS will be available for public review and comment at http://parkplanning.nps.gov/dogplan. A limited number of hard copies and compact discs will be available on request. Copies of the draft plan/SEIS will also be available at local libraries in San Mateo, San Francisco and Marin Counties, as well as in Berkeley and Oakland. A full list of libraries is at www.nps.gov/goga/seis.htm

### Dates and Locations for Three Public Open House Meetings:

Saturday, November 2, 2013, 11:00 AM-4:00 PM Fort Mason Center, Bldg. D, Fleet Room 2 Marina Blvd San Francisco, CA 94123

Monday, November 4, 2013, 4:30-8:30 PM Farallone View Elementary School 1100 LeConte Avenue Montara, CA 94037

Wednesday, November 6, 2013, 4:00-8:00 PM Tamalpais High School, Ruby Scott Gym 700 Miller Avenue Mill Valley, CA 94941

Rulemaking Process: The draft plan/SEIS is one step in developing a final rule on dog walking in Golden Gate National Recreation Area. After comments on the draft plan/SEIS have been received, evaluated, and addressed, a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking will be published and circulated for public comment. A final rule will be published after the final plan/EIS has been published and a Record of Decision signed, in late 2015.

### Additional Information on Commenting

NPS encourages commenting online through the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) website at http://parkplanning.nps.gov/dogplan. Note that the deadline for submitting comments online in PEPC is midnight, Mountain Time (11pm Pacific Time) on December 4, 2013.

Comments will also be accepted during the three open house public meetings. Written comments may be sent by U.S. Postal Service or other mail delivery service or hand-delivered to: Superintendent, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Fort Mason, Building 201, San Francisco, CA 94123, Attn: Dog Management SEIS.

Comments will not be accepted by fax, e-mail, or in any other way than those specified above. Bulk comments in any format (hard copy or electronic) submitted on behalf of others will not be accepted. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

- ### -

### FACT SHEET

Park Name	GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, MUIR WOODS NM, FORT POINT NH
Purpose	The purpose of Golden Gate National Recreation Area is to offer national park experience to a large and diverse urban population while preserving and interpreting its outstanding natural, historic, scenic, and recreational values.
* *	1,200 historic structures: 5 National Historic Landmarks Districts, 13 National Register of Historic Places properties, 365 identified and over 500 predicted archeological sites, 9 cultural landscapes, 5 lighthouses  Home to 1,287 plant and animal species, that encompasses 91 miles of bay and ocean shoreline. Part of the UNESCO Golden Gate Biosphere Reserve Comprised of 19 separate ecosystems in 7 distinct watersheds  Home to the largest museum collection in the National Park System Contains the 4 <sup>th</sup> largest number of federally protected or endangered species of all 401 units within the National Park Service.
Park Background	Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) includes under its management two additional National Park AreasFort Point National Historic Site, and Muir Woods National Monument. It is administered by the National Park Service under the Department of the Interior. One of the most visited units of the National Park system, GGNRA has over 17 million visitors a year and is one of the largest urban parks in the world. GGNRA is not one continuous locale, but rather a collection of areas in three counties (San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo). The park is as diverse as it is expansive; containing attractions such as Alcatraz Island, the Marin Headlands and Rancho Corral de Tierra. GGNRA also holds significant historical and natural resources and houses the largest museum collection in the National Park Service. GGNRA has 4% of the total number of historic structures in the whole National Park System. Over half of North American avian species and nearly one third of California's plant species are found in the park. Of the 36 federally listed threatened and endangered species found within Golden Gate National Recreation Area's legislative boundaries 25 are found within lands managed by the National Park Service.
Statistics: (including For Point NHS, M Woods MN, and the Presidio)	uir Golden Gate NRA 14.540.338; Fort Point NHS 1.502.786; and
Park Partner	Golden Gate National Recreation Area partners with more than 25 nonprofit and commercial organizations as well as other government agencies that provide a wide range of visitor services and activities within the park, including the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy, its cooperating association.
Congressional Districts	U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer U.S. Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi, 8 <sup>th</sup> Congressional District U.S. Congresswoman Jackie Speier, 12 <sup>th</sup> Congressional District U.S. Congresswoman Jared Huffman, 2 <sup>th</sup> Congressional District U.S. Congresswoman Anna Eshoo, 14 <sup>th</sup> Congressional District

## **Golden Gate National Recreation Area**

# DOG MANAGEMENT Draft Plan/ Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

### Frequently Asked Questions September 6, 2013

### 1. What are the goals of the draft plan/SEIS?

The current situation with dog management in the park is confusing and has led to controversy and conflicts. The park's overall dog management goal is to develop a new regulation for dog management that is understandable, enforceable, provides a variety of visitor experiences and protects resources.

# 2. Where can I view the draft plan/SEIS, and how can I submit comments?

Go to the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) website at <a href="http://parkplanning.nps.gov/dogplan">http://parkplanning.nps.gov/dogplan</a> to review and comment online.

Copies of the plan are also available at libraries in San Francisco, Marin and San Mateo Counties, and the East Bay (full list at <a href="https://www.nps.gov/goga/seis.htm">www.nps.gov/goga/seis.htm</a>).

The draft plan/SEIS is available for review and comment for 90 days; September 6 until midnight Mountain Time (11 p.m. Pacific Time), December 4, 2013.

Comments may be submitted:

- Online at http://parkplanning.nps.gov/dogplan; or
- By mail or other delivery to Superintendent, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Building 201, Fort Mason, San Francisco, CA 94123, Attn: Dog Management SEIS
- By attending one of the public open-house meetings in early November (listed at <a href="http://parkplanning.nps.gov/dogplan">http://parkplanning.nps.gov/dogplan</a> and at <a href="www.nps.gov/goga/seis.htm">www.nps.gov/goga/seis.htm</a>)

Comments will not be accepted by fax, email, or in any other way than those specified above. Bulk comments in any format (hard copy or electronic) submitted on behalf of others will not be accepted. Before including a personal address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in a comment, reviewers should be aware that the entire comment—including personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While reviewers can ask us in their comment to withhold their personal identifying information from public review, the NPS cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

For questions about commenting, call the Dog Management Information line (415-561-4728) and leave a message and call-back number. Park staff will respond to your call.

### 3. Why has GGNRA developed a second EIS for dog management?

The park received 4,713 individual pieces of correspondence, containing 8,000 substantive comments, on the 2011 draft plan/EIS. This draft plan/SEIS responds to those substantive comments and includes analysis of dog management for the newest area of the park, Rancho Corral de Tierra. Because of the amount of new information and analysis, the entire document has been reissued. The draft plan/SEIS includes a Reader's Guide, available with the online version of the document, to help direct reviewers to the substantive changes in the document.

In this public comment phase, we need to hear from a broad range of users as to whether the preferred alternative in the draft plan/SEIS adequately provides a range of visitor experiences while protecting park resources within this unit of the national park system.

### 4. What's in the draft plan/SEIS?

The plan includes six management alternatives, one of which is the park's preferred alternative, for 22 areas of the park. These 22 areas include all the major areas where dog walking currently occurs and essentially lays out the future for where and how dog walking will occur parkwide.

### 5. What is a Preferred Alternative?

A preferred alternative is the alternative in an EIS which the NPS believes would best accomplish the purpose and need of the proposed action while fulfilling its statutory mission and responsibilities, giving consideration to economic, environmental, technical, and other factors. 43 CFR 46.4.20(d).

The preferred alternative in the draft plan/SEIS includes the following:

- On-leash and/or off-leash, voice-control dog walking in certain, specific areas of the park where impacts on visitor experience and safety and sensitive resources were minimal,
- No dogs in areas of the park where impacts were unacceptable and could not be mitigated,
- The commercial dog walking recommendation from the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee,
- A monitoring-management strategy to guide a range of park responses to noncompliance,
- Permits for private or commercial dog walkers who wish to walk more than three dogs, with a limit of 6, in seven specific areas of the park.

# 6. What are the key changes between the 2011 draft plan/EIS and this draft plan/SEIS?

- Addition of new data
- Consideration of additional research

- Some changes to the impacts analysis
- Changes to the management strategy to accentuate monitoring and eliminate automatic triggers
- Evaluation of fencing as a tool to manage dog impacts
- Changes to the preferred alternative at several sites, and site specific alternatives
  and analysis for Rancho Corral de Tierra in San Mateo County, which was not
  part of the park when the draft plan/EIS was developed.

## 7. Does the draft plan/SEIS ban dogs from the park?

No. The dog management planning process dismissed alternatives banning dogs from the park as not meeting the purpose of the planning effort. The range of alternatives in the draft plan/SEIS permits dog walking, both on leash and off-leash under voice control, in many areas of the park. The preferred alternative includes 7 areas, including beaches, where dogs may be walked off-leash under voice control and 22 park sites with areas (beaches, trails and grassy areas) open to on-leash.

# 8. Are there any other national park areas that allow off leash dog walking?

No. The national NPS regulation on dogs states that where dog walking is permitted in parks, dogs must be on leash.

In 2002, a panel of senior NPS officials concluded that because of the special circumstances at Golden Gate, it is appropriate for the park to consider off-leash dog walking in areas that meet certain criteria.

## 9. Was there public input in the development of the plan?

Yes. The plan is informed by the input of thousands of people over a 12-year period. Public involvement took the form of numerous public meetings, written comments, stakeholder presentations and discussions, and a federal negotiated rulemaking process. Most recently, the draft plan/EIS was open for public comment for 5.5 months and the park received over 4700 pieces of correspondence. Additional input came from senior NPS management at the regional and national level, with specialized expertise in resources and park management.

# 10. Will the NPS really give consideration to public comment on the draft plan/SEIS?

Yes. Every substantive comment will be carefully considered in developing a final plan/EIS. Without exception, every draft EIS released by the park since it was established in 1972 was refined and improved as a result of public comment.

# 11. The draft plan/SEIS is very long. Do I have to read the entire document?

No. We have prepared a Reader's Guide to reviewing the plan, available with the online version of the draft plan/SEIS, which will direct you to the sections that have changed

since the draft plan/EIS. There is also a short Executive Summary of the plan, which is the first 28 pages of the document. If you're interested in a particular area, see the index listings for Chapter 2 for descriptions of the alternatives and then go to the listing of alternative maps to see the alternatives for each site(s).

### 12. Is the draft plan/SEIS the final dog walking regulation for GGNRA?

No. The draft plan/SEIS is an assessment of the environmental impacts of a range of management alternatives, including the NPS Preferred Alternative. After review of public comment on the draft plan/SEIS and any resulting changes to the preferred alternative, a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking will be published for additional public comment. After consideration of the relevant comments on the proposed rule, and after publication of the final plan/EIS and Record of Decision, the NPS will publish a final rule, which is anticipated in late 2015.

### ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND QUESTIONS

## 13. Does the draft plan/SEIS address all lands within the boundary of GGNRA?

The draft plan/SEIS addresses dog walking in 22 sites of the approximately 20,000 acres within the GGNRA boundary that are managed by the park. It does not address lands within the park boundary managed by other agencies such as the Presidio Trust, Point Reyes National Seashore or the San Francisco Public Utility Commission.

Other GGNRA managed lands within the park boundary that are not specifically covered in this draft plan/SEIS will continue to be governed by the existing NPS regulation for dog walking, 36 CFR 2.15 which requires dogs to be kept on a leash where they are allowed.

## 14. How were those 22 specific areas chosen for inclusion in the draft plan/SEIS?

Initially, 21 park areas were developed by the NPS as the parameters for discussion of dog management by the GGNRA Negotiated Rulemaking Committee for Dog Management, an initial attempt to develop a new dog walking regulation for the park with direct input from stakeholder groups. The parameters set the limits for discussion, by identifying, up front, areas that would be open to consideration for on-leash dog walking, areas open to consideration for dog walking off-leash, under voice control, and areas that would not be open to consideration for dog walking. Development of the parameters was guided by a panel of senior NPS officials who, in 2002, recommended the following to the park's General Superintendent:

"The panel concludes that off-leash dog walking in GGNRA may be appropriate in selected locations where resource impacts can be adequately mitigated and public safety incidents and public use conflicts can be appropriately managed. The panel further recommends that the park pursue both rulemaking and comprehensive planning for pet management to address suitable locations and proper management strategies."

An additional area, Rancho Corral de Tierra, was added in this draft plan/SEIS. That site transferred to the park when the draft plan/EIS had already been completed. The draft plan/SEIS provides the opportunity to specifically address that new property.

## 15. What are the current rules governing dog management at GGNRA?

Currently, dog management at GGNRA varies by area and is a combination of the following:

- NPS federal regulation (36 CFR 2.15) requires that dogs be on leash wherever dog walking is permitted in an NPS area,
- GGNRA Citizen Advisory Commission's 1979 Pet Policy recommending offleash dog walking in certain areas of GGNRA. This aspect of current park

management is the result of the 2005 federal court decision *US v. Barley* (405 F. Supp.2d 1121 (N.D. CA 2005)),

- NPS special regulation for protection of western snowy plovers on Ocean Beach and the WPA at Crissy Field (36 CFR 7.97(d)), and
- GGNRA Compendium (compilation of park-specific rules).

### 16. What is the 1979 Pet Policy?

The GGNRA Citizen's Advisory Commission's 1979 Pet Policy recommended to the park that certain, specific areas of GGNRA be open to off-leash voice control dog walking. Although the park was never able to formalize this policy as a federal regulation, this unofficial pet policy was in place within GGNRA for more than 20 years.

# 17. Why doesn't GGNRA simply adopt the 1979 Pet Policy as its dog management regulation?

Conditions within the park have changed significantly since 1979; increased visitation, addition of park areas and increased knowledge of resources within the park must be taken into consideration in the development of any dog management regulation. An NPS rule must also be consistent with applicable statutory requirements, such as the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act. However, the 1979 Pet Policy was developed without any environmental analysis. In addition, the draft plan/SEIS found that accepting the 1979 Pet Policy in its entirety would not meet the purpose and need of the plan; therefore, formalizing the Pet Policy as the dog management regulation was considered but dismissed.

### 18. What are the concerns about current off-leash dog walking in GGNRA?

Although the 1979 Pet Policy and current park information state that dogs off-leash in the park must be under control, the park has no legally-enforceable voice-control guidelines governing off-leash behavior, and currently many off-leash dogs are not well-controlled by their walkers. Uncontrolled, off-leash dogs create safety issues for park visitors, staff, and other dogs, and are a source of conflict between dog walkers and other user groups.

# 19. What is the definition of voice and sight control dog walking that would be required under a new GGNRA dog walking regulation?

As defined in the draft plan/SEIS, voice and sight control means that dogs must be within direct eyesight of the dog walker, and that dog walkers must be able to immediately recall their dog(s) to their side so that a leash can be attached to the dog(s)'s collar, and shall demonstrate this ability when requested by Law Enforcement personnel. This definition is similar to other land management agencies that allow off-leash dog walking.

# 20. Why does the GGNRA draft plan/SEIS treat dog walking differently than other areas of the National Park Service?

The November 2002 Federal Panel Recommendation to the General Superintendent on Proposed Rulemaking for Pet Management at GGNRA noted that the park has a unique set of characteristics. Those characteristics are: sites which had historically been used for off-leash dog walking; the GGNRA Citizen's Advisory Commission 1979 Pet Policy that recommended the continuation of those uses, and the park's adoption of that policy for over 20 years; and management of a significant portion of the public recreational open space in San Francisco and San Mateo and Marin Counties, where residents rely on portions of that open space for exercise of their pets.

Because of these unique characteristics, the park considered a range of alternatives intended to provide a variety of experiences, including voice control dog walking, while protecting visitor experience and safety and park resources.

# 21. GGNRA is a national recreation area. Do national recreation areas have different management policies than national parks?

No. All units of the national park system are guided by the same NPS Management Policies, regardless of the park's designation as a national park, national recreation area, national historic site, national lakeshore or other (there are 35 types of national park units). Congress amended the 1916 NPS Organic Act in 1970 to make clear that the NPS must manage all units of the national park system to the same preservation standard.

# 22. What is "Negotiated Rulemaking," and why did GGNRA use this form of rulemaking from 2006-2007 as a preliminary step in the dog management planning process?

Negotiated Rulemaking is one way that federal agencies can develop rules. This method requires the formal involvement of key stakeholders, together with the agency. Given the longstanding and passionate interest that various stakeholders have in this issue, and because GGNRA has a deep tradition of community engagement, the park saw value in working in partnership with stakeholders who have diverse values and views to try and develop a rule for dog management through consensus. The Committee was formed with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior to develop consensus recommendations for both voice-control and on-leash dog walking, as well as for use and limits of professional dog walking.

# 23. What was the outcome of the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee for Dog Management and how will recommendations of the Committee be used by the NPS?

The Committee worked from March 2006 to the end of October 2007 but, after many meetings and working sessions, was unable to reach consensus on a proposed rule for all areas open for discussion. However, there was consensus on overarching guidelines for

dog management and commercial dog walking as well as for a management option for one site — Oakwood Valley. All these areas of consensus have been included in two of the alternatives in the draft plan/SEIS, and two are included in the NPS preferred alternative. Although the Committee was unable to reach consensus on a full rule, the many meetings of the Committee provided much information that aided the NPS in the development of the draft plan/SEIS.

### 24. What should people consider when they comment on the draft plan/SEIS?

The NPS is looking for substantive comments after review of the range of alternatives, including the preferred alternative, and the impacts of those alternatives. Examples of substantive comments include providing additional factual information, noting issues or impacts NPS may have failed to consider, inconsistencies, and other comments of substance, as opposed to comments voicing like or dislike without an underlying rationale.

### 25. Once a final rule is issued, how will it be enforced?

The park will enforce the final rule as it does all other rules. But in addition, the park will depend on the active involvement of user groups to support implementation of the rule by assisting in education and outreach to their members.

# Draft Dog Management Plan/ Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement



Dear Park Friend.

Thank you for your continued interest in dog management at Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Following review of the public comments received on the 2011 draft plan/EIS, the National Park Service (NPS) determined that a number of changes were necessary to be fully responsive to public comment. Because of newly available information and some changes to the proposed action, a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) has been prepared and is being released for a 90-day public comment period.

Releasing the draft plan/Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (draft plan/SEIS) at this time gives you the opportunity to provide comments on the new details in the plan. Your comments will help inform the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, final plan/FEIS, and Record of Decision, and the Final Rule for dog management in GGNRA. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking will be published in the Federal Register after comments on this draft plan/SEIS have been fully analyzed.

Your input on the draft plan/SEIS is an important step in developing the best solution for dog management that both allows a variety of visitor experiences and protects resources in this unit of the National Park Service. We look forward to your thoughtful review and comments.

Sincerely,

Frank Dean

General Superintendent

Golden Gate National Recreation Area

### What Has Changed in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement?

The park will accept all comments related to the dog management plan, but we encourage you to focus your comments on the changes in the draft plan/SEIS that were made as a result of comments on the 2011 draft EIS. Changes in this Supplemental EIS include the following

- site specific analysis for Rancho Corral de Tierra
- new data and references, including scientific studies and law enforcement and visitor use
- additional Americans with Disabilities Act elements and analysis changes to the impacts analysis, including
- additional analysis of potential redistributive effects
  changes to the compliance-based management
- strategy (now called the monitoring-based management strategy) that remove automatic
- triggers and restrictions and add natural and: cultural resource monitoring
- adjustments to dog walking access for five sites in the preferred alternative

### Where Can I View the Draft Plan/SEIS?

Digital copies are available for download, online at: http://parkplanning.nps.gov/dogplan Reference copies of the draft plan/SEIS are also available at the following locations:

San Francisco Public Libraries Main Library Chinatown Branch Marina Branch - Potrero Branch-i

Richmond/Senator Milton Marks Branch
Siunset Branch

Marin County Marin County Free Library, Givic Center Branch Marin Gounty Free Library Corte Madera Branch Marin County treet brary, Fairfax Branch Marin County Free Library, Marin City Branch Sausalito Public Librar

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Environmental Quality Division
PO Box 25287
Denver CO 80225-0287

FIRST-CLASS MAIL POSTAGE & FEES PAID NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERMIT NO. G-83

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

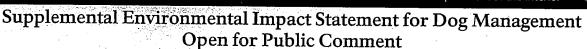




## Golden Gate National Recreation Area Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties, California

September 2013

National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior



The National Park Service announces a 90-day public comment period for the Draft Dog Management Plan/Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (draft plan/SEIS). Public comment will be accepted through December 4, 2013 (10:59 PT/11:59MT). You may provide comments in any of the following ways:

- Attend any of the public open house meetings;
- Comment online at http://parkplanning.nps.gov/dogplan; or
- Mail comments to Frank Dean General Superintendent,
  Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Building 201,
  Fort Mason, San Francisco, GA 94123-0022

Comments will not be accepted by fax, email, or in any other way than specified above. Bulk comments in any format (hard-copy or electronic) submitted on behalf of others will not be accepted.

Please be aware that your entire comment – including your personal dentifying information—may be publicly available at any time. Although you may nequest in your comment that we withhold your personal — Mill Valley, CA 94941 information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so

Public Meetings Saturday, November 2 II:00 a.m - 4:00 p.m. Fort Mason Center Fleet Room, Building D San Francisco, CA 94123

Monday, November 4 4:30 pm - 8:30 pm Farallone View Elementary School 1100 LeConte Avenue Montara, CA 94037

Wednesday, November 6. 100 - 8:00 pm
Tamalpais High School
Ruby Scott Gym
700 Miller Avenue
Mill Valley, CA 94941

AMENDED IN BOARD 4/26/11 RESOLUTION NO.

183-11

FILE NO. 110410

24

25

[Opposing the Golden Gate National Recreation Area's Currently Proposed Draft Off-Leash Policy and Supporting the On-Going Dialogue between GGNRA and San Francisco]

Resolution putting the San Francisco Board of Supervisors on record opposing Golden Gate National Recreation Area's currently proposed preferred alternatives for dog management and supporting the on-going dialogue between GGNRA and San Francisco to achieve an improved plan.

WHEREAS, Approximately 110,000 households in San Francisco own dogs that require regular exercise; and

WHEREAS, San Francisco dogs have traditionally enjoyed access to various properties under the present oversight of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), such as Crissy Field, Ocean Beach, Ft. Funston, Lands End, Ft. Baker, Ft. Mason, Baker Beach and Sutro Heights Park; and

WHEREAS, The GGNRA was established to provide for the "maintenance of needed recreational open space necessary to urban environment and planning"; and

WHEREAS, In 1975, the City and County of San Francisco transferred Ft. Funston, Ocean Beach and other city-owned lands to the federal government to be included in the GGNRA and administered by the National Park Service; and

WHEREAS, The voters required that the deed transferring any City-owned park lands to the NPS include the restriction that said lands were to be reserved by the Park Service in perpetuity for recreation or park purposed with a right of reversion upon breach of said restriction; and

WHEREAS, In 1979, after an extensive period of public comment including public hearings, the GGNRA determined that voice-controlled dog walking would have no negative impact on the natural environment or on other park visitors when conducted on one percent of

the GGNRA land, and the GGNRA therefore determined that dogs could be walked under voice control on that one percent of its land; and

WHEREAS, People, dogs, birds, plants and other species have been co-existing in the GGNRA for decades; and

WHEREAS, On January 15, 2011 the GGNRA released a "Dog Management Plan" that would severely curtail off-leash, voice-controlled dog walking and create large areas where dogs would not be allowed at all in areas that currently allow off-leash, voice-control dog walking at Ft. Funston, Crissy Field, Ocean Beach, Lands End, and Baker Beach; and

WHEREAS, The dog management plan would not only curtail dogs, it would eliminate from the GGNRA a main group of recreational park users – people who recreate in the GGNRA with their dogs; and

WHEREAS, The dog management plan does not adequately take into account the impact of its preferred alternative (or any alternative) on San Francisco city parks and city residents, specifically, that severe restrictions on off-leash dog access in GGNRA will result in an increase in off-leash dog activity in City parks; and

WHEREAS, The dog management plan does not include any consideration of the benefits of off-leash, voice-control dog walking, including providing needed exercise and socialization for dogs, nor does it include any consideration of the benefits of the social communities that have developed and flourished at GGNRA units such as Ft. Funston, and all other locations where dogs are currently walked off-leash and under voice control; and

WHEREAS, All of the dog management alternatives proposed by the GGNRA include a provision (called the compliance-based management strategy) that will automatically and permanently change remaining off-leash, voice-control areas in the GGNRA to on-leash or "no dogs at all" if the GGNRA claims there is not enough compliance with the new restrictions; and

WHEREAS, The Animal Control and Welfare Commission advised the Board of Supervisors that the GGNRA dog management plan does not adequately take into account the impact of its preferred alternative on a possible increase in problem dog behaviors as a result of the loss of so much off-leash, voice-control areas and resulting overcrowding in city parks, and therefore does not consider the impacts of an increase in surrenders at city shelters because of problem behaviors, and a possible resulting increase in euthanasias at city shelters; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors opposes the GGNRA's currently proposed preferred alternative for dog management and urges the GGNRA to delay taking action on its proposal until a thorough study is conducted of the affect that its proposal would have on the City of San Francisco and particularly on neighborhood parks; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors opposes the inclusion of a compliance-based management strategy in any dog management plan because it denies the public a chance to comment on major changes in GGNRA usage before they take place; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors recognizes that in recent weeks, the GGNRA has engaged and consulted with City departments and officials about this issue, including attending a Land Use Committee hearing on the subject and listening to public comment, meeting with City Officials to discuss their concerns, and showing a greater willingness to engage in public dialogue on the issue, and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors welcomes this additional engagement, consultation, and public dialogue, and hopes that this leads to an improved plan that meets the needs of both the GGNRA and San Francisco, and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors urges the Recreation and Park Department to submit a substantive response to the GGNRA's Dog

Management Plan, detailing the Department's concerns about potential impacts on San Francisco parks, with documented facts supporting said response; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors urges the National Park Services to respond in similar detail, and by amending the Dog Management Plan, if an unmitigated impact on San Francisco's neighborhood parks is determined to occur; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors urges both the Recreation and Park Department and the National Park Service to work collaboratively to ensure that the needs and interests of all San Francisco residents, dogs, and wildlife are properly evaluated and considered; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this legislation be sent to GGNRA Superintendent Frank Dean, National Park Service Director Jon Jarvis, National Park Service Pacific-West Regional Director Christine Lehnertz, San Francisco Recreation and Park Director Phil Ginsburg, the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Commission, U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, U.S. House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi, and Congresswoman Jackie Speier, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar, Chairman of the U.S. House Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands Rob Bishop, Ranking Minority Member of the U.S. House Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands Raul Grijalva, Chairman of the U.S. House Natural Resources Committee Doc Hastings, and Ranking Minority Member of the U.S. House Natural Resources Committee Edward Markey.

Supervisor Wiener

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS** 



### City and County of San Francisco **Tails**

City Hall 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

### Resolution

File Number:

110410

Date Passed: April 26, 2011

Resolution putting the San Francisco Board of Supervisors on record as opposing the Golden Gate National Recreation Area's currently proposed preferred alternatives for dog management and supporting the on-going dialogue between GGNRA and San Francisco to achieve an improved plan.

April 11, 2011 Land Use and Economic Development Committee - RECOMMENDED AS COMMITTEE REPORT

April 12, 2011 Board of Supervisors - CONTINUED

Ayes: 11 - Avalos, Campos, Chiu, Chu, Cohen, Elsbernd, Farrell, Kim, Mar, Mirkarimi and Wiener

April 26, 2011 Board of Supervisors - AMENDED, AN AMENDMENT OF THE WHOLE **BEARING NEW TITLE** 

> Ayes: 10 - Avalos, Campos, Chiu, Chu, Cohen, Farrell, Kim, Mar, Mirkarimi and Wiener

Noes: 1 - Elsbernd

April 26, 2011 Board of Supervisors - NOT AMENDED, AN AMENDMENT OF THE WHOLE **BEARING NEW TITLE** 

Ayes: 2 - Elsbernd and Mirkarimi

Noes: 9 - Avalos, Campos, Chiu, Chu, Cohen, Farrell, Kim, Mar and Wiener

April 26, 2011 Board of Supervisors - ADOPTED AS AMENDED

Ayes: 10 - Avalos, Campos, Chiu, Chu, Cohen, Farrell, Kim, Mar, Mirkarimi and

Wiener

Noes: 1 - Elsbernd

File No. 110410

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was ADOPTED AS AMENDED on 4/26/2011 by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board

UNSIGNED

Mayor Edwin Lee

5/6/11

**Date Approved** 

Date: May 6, 2011

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, not being signed by the Mayor within the time limit as set forth in Section 3.103 of the Charter, became effective without his approval in accordance with the provision of said Section 3.103 of the Charter.

Clerk of the Board

File No. 110410

# **DUE TO THE LARGE SIZE OF THE DOCUMENT**

### The complete

"Draft Dog Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement"

can be found on the National Park Service website at:

http://parkplanning.nps.gov/document.cfm?parkID=303&projectID=11759&documentID=38106

# Golden Gate National Recreation Area

The Draft Dog Management Plan/DEIS contains two volumes and is over 2400 pages. It is a compilation of alternatives and analyses for 21 different areas of the park. For those who may not be able or wish to read the entire document, we suggest you focus on the Executive Summary and Chapter 2, which describes in detail the management prescriptions for the 21 separate areas covered by the Plan/DEIS. You also may want to focus your review on the park area that is of particular interest to you. The Table of Contents, pages xxv through xxxix in Volume 1, will guide you to sections of the document.

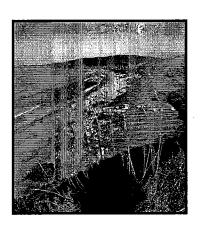
- Executive Summary provides background and a brief synopsis of the 5 different management options for dog walking as well as the preferred alternative for each of the 21 areas considered, describing where and under what conditions dog walking may be allowed.
- Chapter 1 provides project background, purpose and need for a Plan/EIS.
- Chapter 2 lays out in detail 5 different management options (alternatives) for addressing dog walking in each of the 21 park areas, as well as the preferred alternative for each area, chosen from the 5 alternatives. The preferred alternative represents what NPS believes would best accomplish the purpose and need of the proposed action while fulfilling its statutory mission and responsibilities, giving consideration to economic, environmental, technical, and other factors. The maps of each alternative are in the back of Volume 2.
- Chapter 3 describes the existing environment of each of the sites addressed by the plan.
- **Chapter 4** contains the detailed analyses of the environmental impacts of each alternative.
- **Chapter 5** describes the consultation and coordination NPS conducted in drafting the Plan/DEIS.
- Appendices are documents providing background and details of the alternatives, such as ROLA guidelines, Law Enforcement data and Special Use Permits.

If you received a CD: this contains searchable PDF text files and is meant for a computer only.

**Errata**: In a document this size there will inevitably be inadvertent mistakes. Please check the PEPC website (http://parkplanning.nps.gov/dogplan) for a list of corrections that we will continually update as we receive public comment on the Draft Plan/DEIS.

# Golden Gate National Recreation Area California

Draft Dog Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement - Volume 1



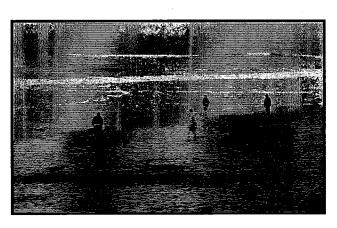








**JANUARY 2011** 



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DRAFT DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN / ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

### GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, SAN FRANCISCO, CA

Lead Agency: National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Department of the Interior

This Draft Dog Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement (plan/EIS) was prepared for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), which is comprised of multiple sites distributed across San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo counties. This plan/EIS describes six alternatives at 21 sites, including the preferred alternative (chosen from alternatives A-E), for the management of dog walking activities at GGNRA, and details the resources that would be affected by the alternatives and the environmental consequences of implementing these alternatives. Because of the diversity of resources and the variety of use patterns across these park sites, a site-specific approach to analyzing the alternatives was adopted, resulting in a preferred alternative for each site.

The purpose of this action is to provide a clear, enforceable policy to determine the manner and extent of dog use in appropriate areas of the park. Action is needed because under current conditions, park resources and values could be compromised to the extent that, without action, these resources and values in some areas of the park might not be available for enjoyment by future generations. Additionally, a dog management policy inconsistent with NPS regulations and increased public expectations for use of the park for dog recreation have resulted in controversy, litigation, and compromised visitor and employee safety, affecting visitor experience and resulting in resource degradation. These conflicts will likely escalate if not addressed in a comprehensive plan/EIS.

Under alternative A (no action), current dog walking practices would continue. Alternative B would bring the park into alignment with the NPS-wide leash regulation (on-leash dog walking only). Alternative C would emphasize multiple use, and balance use by county (no dogs, on-leash dog walking, and dog walking under voice and sight control in regulated off-leash areas [ROLAs]). Alternative D would be the most protective of resources and visitor safety. Alternative E would provide dog walkers the greatest level of access per area (no dogs, on-leash dog walking, and dog walking under voice and sight control in regulated off-leash areas [ROLAs]). Alternative D is the *environmentally preferred alternative* for all areas (including new lands) except for Upper and Lower Fort Mason where alternative B is the environmentally preferable alternative. Alternative C is the *NPS preferred alternative* for all sites in Marin County except for Muir Beach where alternative D is the preferred alternative. For sites in San Francisco County, alternative B is the preferred alternative for Upper and Lower Fort Mason, Fort Point, and Lands End; alternative D is the preferred alternative for Sutro Heights Park; and alternative C is the preferred alternative for the remaining sites in San Francisco County. Alternative C is the preferred alternative for all sites in San Mateo County.

The plan/EIS is available for public and agency review and comment beginning with publication of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Notice of Availability in the Federal Register. Comments will be accepted during the 90-day public comment period electronically through the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment web site listed below or by hard copy sent to the name and address listed below by U.S. Postal Service, other mail delivery service, or hand delivery. Comments will also be accepted during public meetings on the plan/EIS. Comments will not be accepted by fax, email, or in any other way than those specified above. Bulk comments in any format (hard copy or electronic) submitted on behalf of others will not be accepted. After public review, this document will be revised in response to public comments, and a notice of proposed rulemaking will be published for additional public notice and comment. A final version of this document will then be released, and a 30-day no-action period will follow. Following the 30-day period, the alternative or actions constituting the approved plan will be documented in a record of decision that will be signed by the Pacific West Regional Director. A final rule will then be issued. For further information regarding this document, please visit http://parkplanning.nps.gov/goga or contact

Frank Dean, General Superintendent Golden Gate National Recreation Area Building 201, Fort Mason San Francisco, CA 94123-0022 (415) 561-4720 Golden Gate National Recreation Area San Francisco, Ca



### GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

# DRAFT DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN / ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

January 2011

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires an environmental impact statement (EIS) to briefly provide a statement of purpose and need for the action the agency is proposing. The purpose states the goal the park must achieve by taking action and the need for action summarizes why action is required.

### **Purpose for Taking Action**

The purpose of the *Draft Dog Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement* (plan/EIS) is to provide a clear, enforceable policy to determine the manner and extent of dog use in appropriate areas of the park. This plan/EIS would promote the following objectives:

- Preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and natural processes
- Provide a variety of visitor experiences
- Improve visitor and employee safety
- Reduce user conflicts
- Maintain park resources and values for future generations

#### **Need for Action**

A plan/EIS is needed because Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA or the park) resources and values, as defined by the park's enabling legislation and the NPS *Organic Act*, could be compromised to the extent that, without action, those resources and values in some areas of the park might not be available for enjoyment by future generations. Additionally, a dog management policy inconsistent with NPS regulations and increased public expectations for use of the park for dog recreation have resulted in controversy, litigation, and compromised visitor and employee safety, affecting visitor experience and resulting in resource degradation. The conflicts will likely escalate if not addressed in a comprehensive plan/EIS.

### PURPOSE OF GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The purpose of GGNRA is to offer national park experiences to a large and diverse urban population while preserving and interpreting its outstanding natural, historic, scenic, and recreational values.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

Objectives are specific goals that describe what GGNRA intends to accomplish by preparing a plan/EIS. These objectives come from a variety of sources, including NPS management policies, laws, and regulations. The objectives help develop alternatives for evaluation and public review. The internal scoping process yielded the following specific objectives for this planning process:

### **Visitor Experience and Safety**

• Minimize conflicts related to dog use by providing a variety of safe, high-quality visitor use experiences, including areas where dogs are allowed.

### Law Enforcement / Compliance with Dog Rules, and Park Operations

 Maximize dog walker compliance with clear, enforceable parameters in order to improve park operations and use of staff resources in managing dog walking.

### Park Operations

- Provide adaptability and flexibility so that information gathered from monitoring can be used in future decision making based on estimated outcomes, including in new park areas.
- Ensure a safe and healthy working environment for park staff.
- Evaluate commercial dog-walking, and if allowed, create and implement an enforceable policy.

#### **Natural Resources**

- Protect native wildlife and their habitat (including sensitive species and their habitat, and federally or state listed, unique, or rare species) from detrimental effects of dog use, including harassment or disturbance by dogs.
- Minimize degradation of soil and water resources by dog use.
- Preserve opportunities for future natural resource restoration and enhancement.

#### **Cultural Resources**

- Preserve opportunities for future cultural resource restoration and enhancement.
- Protect cultural resources from the detrimental effects of dog use.

#### Education

- Build community support for the plan to maximize management of dog walking use.
- Increase public understanding of NPS policies.

### BACKGROUND OF DOG MANAGEMENT AT GGNRA

The history of dog walking in some areas of GGNRA began prior to the establishment of the park, when dog walking, including off-leash dog walking, occurred informally at sites under varied jurisdictions in San Francisco and Marin counties. Some of the lands designated as part of the new national recreation area had been formerly owned and managed by other public entities, and practices prohibited in national park system units, such as allowing dogs off-leash, had been sanctioned or allowed on those lands. In the first years after GGNRA was established in 1972, those practices continued largely uninterrupted, although park staff recognized and documented issues arising from the practice during the early years of the park's existence.

In 1978, due to public requests from dog walkers, the Commission developed a pet policy for the park. In 1979, they formally recommended the policy, which has since been known as the "1979 Pet Policy" (appendix A), to the park Superintendent. The 1979 Pet Policy, developed with input from park staff, provided general guidance for dog walking and recommended locations for both on-leash dog walking and off-leash or "voice-control" dog walking in lands owned and managed by GGNRA, although this

recommendation did not abide by the federal regulation regarding dog walking in national parks (36 CFR 2.15).

Since the 1990s, the San Francisco Bay Area population and overall use of GGNRA park sites have increased, as have the number of private and commercial dog walkers. At the same time, the number of conflicts between park users with and without dogs began to rise, as did the fear of dogs and dog bites or attacks. The hours devoted by park staff to manage these conflicts, rescue dogs and owners, dispose of dog waste, educate the public on dog walking policies and regulations at each park site, and enforce regulations also increased. In addition, since the establishment of the park, several species with habitat in GGNRA areas used by dog walkers have been listed as threatened, endangered, or special-status species requiring special protection.

Underscoring the increasing conflict over off-leash dog use, dog walking groups filed a lawsuit against the NPS in March 2000 when GGNRA closed part of Fort Funston to the public to provide resource protection and restoration. The federal district court held that the NPS had not adequately obtained public input on the proposed closure as required by 36 CFR 1.5. Upon completion of public involvement efforts, the court agreed that GGNRA had fully complied with required sections of 36 CFR 1.5 and that the need for "prompt protective action" was "genuine." The park closed the original 12 acres in February 2001, per the GGNRA Compendium. During this period, it was clarified by the Department of Justice, U.S. Attorney, and the Department of the Interior Solicitor Offices that the voice-control policy then in effect at Fort Funston and other locations in the park was contrary to NPS regulations.

In a public meeting in January 2001, the Commission acknowledged that the voice-control policy was contrary to 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2), prohibiting off-leash dogs in national parks, and therefore illegal and unenforceable. In the year following the Commission meeting, park staff attempted to facilitate the transition into compliance with 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) through educational outreach, new signs, and law enforcement actions including verbal and written warnings. When these measures failed to bring about compliance with the regulation, law enforcement staff issued citations in addition to warnings. During this time, conflicts between dog walkers and park staff increased significantly.

The June 2, 2005, decision by U.S. District Court for Northern California Judge Alsup (U.S. vs. Barley 405 F.Supp.2d 1121 (N.D. Cal. 2005)) held that GGNRA cannot enforce the NPS-wide regulation requiring on-leash walking of pets (36 CFR 2.15(a)(2)) in areas that were included in the 1979 Pet Policy until notice and comment rulemaking under section 1.5(b) is completed. In response, GGNRA revised its enforcement position to reflect that court decision, limiting enforcement of the NPS leash regulation to areas that were not included in the 1979 Pet Policy or that were identified as on-leash dog walking areas in the 1979 Pet Policy. In addition to the 2005 court decision, current dog management at GGNRA is guided by the GGNRA Compendium and the special regulation for protection of western snowy plovers (Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus).

### **CURRENT DOG MANAGEMENT ISSUES**

At the internal scoping session of NPS staff and NEPA consultants held in January 2005, observations of current issues surrounding the dog walking controversy generally fell into the following categories:

- Expectations and views of dog walkers and other visitors
- Impacts of dogs on cultural and natural resources in the park
- Visitor use and experience
- Employee, visitor, and dog health and safety

### **Executive Summary**

- Needs of urban area residents
- Public confusion over NPS-wide dog regulation, GGNRA-specific rules, NPS mission and policies
- Public lack of understanding and confusion over regulations for dogs at GGNRA park sites, including why some park areas are completely closed to dogs while other areas allow on-leash dog walking
- Visitor noncompliance with regulations
- Ability of law enforcement staff to enforce rules

### **ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED**

This plan/EIS considers the alternatives based on their impacts in individual areas, due to the complex nature of GGNRA and the various existing visitor use patterns and resource conditions. The plan/EIS therefore defines dog management actions for 21 specific sites within the park as well as new lands to be acquired by the park. A summary of alternative elements at the 21 sites and new lands is listed below in table ES-1.

TABLE ES-1. SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVE ELEMENTS BY COUNTY, NORTH TO SOUTH

(Shading Represents the Preferred Alternative)

		Supposed Supposed	ine i reiened / inemative)		
GGNRASite	Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36, CFR 7, 97 (d), 1979 Pet Policy, GGNRA Compendium)	". "Alternative B. NPS Leash Regulation 36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA Compendium)	Afternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use – balanced by county.	Alternative D: Most Protective Based on Resource Protection and Visitor Safety	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access/Most
		Marin Co	Marin County Sites		
Stinson Beach (parking lots and picnic areas only)	On-leash	On-leash	<b>O</b> nlean	No dogs	On-leash
Homestead Valley	Entire site on-leash or under voice-control	Homestead Fire Road, and neighborhood connector trails that may be designated in the future: On-leash	Same as alternative B	Homestead Fire Road: On-leash	Same as alternative B
Alta Trail, Orchard Fire Road, and Pacheco Fire Road	On-leash or under voice- control from Marin City to Oakwood Valley	Alta Trail: On-leash to Orchard Fire Road Orchard and Pacheco fire roads: On-leash	Same as alternative B	No dogs	Same as alternative B
Oakwood Valley	Oakwood Valley Fire Road and Oakwood Valley Trail from junction with Fire Road to junction with Alta Avenue: On-leash or under voice-control Oakwood Valley Trail from trailhead to junction with Oakwood Valley Fire Road: On-leash	Oakwood Valley Fire Road and Trail: On- leash to junction of the trail and fire road	Gakwood, Valley, Fire Boad, ROLA to junction With Galwood Valley Trail Bouble gates at 156th end and with Edithious fencing to protect sensitive habitat Oakwood Valley Trail On-eash from junction with Fire Road to new gate at Alta' Ayehue	Oakwood Valley Fire Road: On-leash to junction with Oakwood Valley Trail	Oakwood Valley Fire Road: ROLA to junction with Oakwood Valley Trail. Double gates at both with non-continuous fencing where needed to protect sensitive habitat Oakwood Valley Trail: On- leash from junction with Fire Road to new gate at Alta Avenue
<b>Muir</b> Beach	Beach only: On-leash or under voice-control	Beach, path to beach, boardwalk, Pacific Way Trail (trail to be built as part of Muir Beach Wetland and Creek Restoration Project): On-leash	Same as alternative B	Pacific Way Trait Only	Beach South Of Entrance Path from parking lot: ROLA Pacific Way Trail, boardwalk and path to beach: On-leash

		1
ı		1
		•
	_	
		١

Alternative E. Most Dog nn Walking Access/Most nn Management Intensive	Rodeo Beach: ROLA to crest of the beachOn leash from Crest of Beach to Fence along Rodeo Lagoon Footbridge to Beach: Onleash South Rodeo Beach and Trail to Beach: Onleash	On-leash: Old Bunker Fire Road Loop Battery Smith-Guthrie Fire Road Loop Lower Rodeo Valley trail corridor Coastal Trail Bike Route: including Julian Fire Road 101 to Rodeo Beach parking lot
Alternative D. Most Protective Based on Resource Protection and Visitor Safety	Rodeo Beach North of Foot Bridge: On-leash Footbridge to Beach: On-leash	Same as alternative B
Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use - balanced by county.	Rodeo Beach, RollA Footbridge to beach On-easth	Onleash Lower Roce Valley Lower Roce Valley Trail Coridor Rode Beach prignagior the Interestion of Bunker Friel and Roce Valley Trail and Roce Valley Trail and Roce Valley Trail and Roce Valley Frie Road Loop  Rie Road Loop
Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA Compendium)	All beach areas, access trails and footbridge to beach: On-leash	sgob oN
Action (36 CFR 2-15, 36 CCFR 7,97;(d)) 1979 Pet Policy, GGNRA Compendium)	All beach areas: On- leash or under voice- control	On-leash or Voice- control: Coastal Trail: Golden Gate Bridge to Hill 88- includes Lagoon Trail Coastal, Wolf Ridge, Miwok Loop Old Bunker Fire Road Loop On-leash only: Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach Battery Smith-Guthrie Fire Road Loop South Rodeo Beach Trail North Miwok Trail: from Tennessee Valley to Highway 1 County View, Trail
GGNRA Site	Rodeo Beach/ South Rodeo Beach	Marin Headlands Trails Trails previously opened to dog walking open to consideration of on- leash or no dogs, including but not limited to: Coastal Trail from McCullough Road to Muir Beach Muir Beach Muir Beach County View Trail off the Miwok Trail off the Miwok Trail off the Miwok Trail off Sidge to Hill 88 Lagoon Trail South Rodeo Beach Trail

Draft Dog Management Plan / EIS

GGNRA Şife	Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 215, 36 CFR 7 97 (d): 1979 Pet Policy; GGNRA Compendium)	NPS Leash Regulation Emphasis on Multiple (36 CFR 2.15 and Use - balanced by GGNRA Compendium)	Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – balanced by	Alternative D: Most Protective Based on Resource Protection and Visitor Safety	Atternative E: Most Dog Walking Access/Most Management Intensive
Fort <b>Baker</b>	On-leash in areas where dogs allowed.	Drown Fire Road, Bay Trail (not including Battery Yates loop), Lodge/Conference Center grounds, and Parade Ground: On- leash.	Drown-Fire Road, Bay Trail moluding Battery Yates loop road Loogs/Conference Center grounds, and Parade Ground, On leash	Lodge/Conference Center grounds and Bay Trail (not including Battery Yates loop): On- leash	Same as alternative C
		San Francis	San Francisco County Sites		
Upper and Lower Fort Mason	On-leash.	On leash in all areas Where allowed (Great Meadow, Laguna Green, lawns, strewalks, payestralis parking jots and housing areas);	Inner Great Meadow and Laguna Green: ROLAs with barriers to separate ROLAs from other uses. Lawn below Laguna Street path: On-leash All sidewalks/paved trails/housing areas: On- leash	Great Meadow: On- leash Laguna Green: ROLA Lawn below Laguna Street path: On-leash All sidewalks/paved trails/parking lots/housing areas: On- leash	Great Meadow and Laguna Green: ROLA Lawn below Laguna Street path: On-leash All sidewalks/paved trails/parking lots/housing areas: On-leash
Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area	Voice-control except for seasonal leash restriction.	No dogs	Same as alternative B	Same as alternative B	On-leash

Table ES-1. Summary of Alternative Elements by County, North to South

ary
nmm
e Su
cutiv
Exe

GGNRA/Site	Action (36.CFR 2.15, 38 CER.7.97 (d): 1979 Pet Policy, GGNRA "Lift Compendium)	5 6	Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use – balanced by county.	Alternative D: Most Protective Based on Resource Protection and Visitor Safety	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access/Most Management Intensive
Crissy Field	Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut): Voice-control	Promenade: On-leash	Promeinade Same as alternative B	Promenade: Same as alternative B	Promenade: Same as alternative B
	Airfield: voice-control	Airfield: On-leash	Airield—Middleisedion ROLA between the Tare easternmost and westernmost n/s paths. Reduce or practice ROLA as dictated by special east dictated by western section; one least east of the easternmost n/s path); and west of westernmost n/s path); westernmost n/s path);	Airfield-western section: ROLA west of easternmost n/s path. Reduce or preclude ROLA as dictated by special event. Airfield-eastern section: On-leash east of easternmost north-south path.	Airfield: ROLA. Reduce or preclude ROLA as dictated by special event.
	East and Central Beaches: voice-control	East and Central Beaches: On-leash Paths to Central Beach: On-leash	Central Beach ROLA Paths-to-Central Beach On-Jeash	No dogs	Central Beach: ROLA East Beach: On-leash. Paths to Central Beach: On- leash
	Trails and grassy areas near East Beach: voice- control	Trails and grassy areas near East Beach, mutti- use trail along Mason Street: On-leash	Samelas alfemative B	Same as atternative B except no dogs in the West Bluff picnic area	Same as alternative B
Fort Point Promenade/Fort Point NHS Trails	Fort Point Promenade, Bay Trail, Andrews Road and Battery East Trail: On-leash	Sameasialtemative.A	Same as alternative A	Bay Trail: On-leash	Same as alternative A

Table ES-1. Summary of Alternative Elements by County, North to South

Draft Dog Management Plan / EIS

	1	1			,
Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access/Most	South of Beach Access Trail: ROLA North of Beach Access Trail: On-leash with voluntary seasonal closure at the foot of northernmost bluffs when bank swallows are nesting	South of Main Parking Lot: Same as alternative C	North of Main Parking Lot: Create north-south corridors for on-leash and ROLA ROLA corridor between Chip Trail, Coastal Trail, and the western boundary of Habitat Corridor and Horse Trail. ROLA includes Chip Trail to junction with Sunset Trail On-leash corridor between cliffs and western edge of Chip Trail. Battery Davis – dogs on- leash on designated trails only. All other trails on-leash except Horse Trail which is closed to dogs.		Coastal Trail, Old Mori Road, Pollywog Path and beach within GGNRA boundary: On-leash
Alternative D: Most. Protective Based on Resource Protection and Visitor Safety	South of Beach Access Trail: On-leash North of Beach Access Trail: No dogs	South of Main Parking Lot: Same as alternative C	North of Main Parking Lot: ROLA with fencing in disturbed area north of the water fountain All designated trails on- leash except no dogs on northern end of Coastal Trail and Horse Trail.		No dogs
Alfemative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – balanced by county.	isouliko läätelivkossis Tielli Rolla North of Bassis kossis Ittelli Notdoos	South of Walin Parking. Lor. On feash on sahds. ladder and ABA sees. Accessible Trail.	North of Marn Parking Lot: ROLA between! (and not including) Chila parking tot On leash on all trails except no dogs on Sunset. Battery Davis and Horse Trails	San Mateo County Sites	Coastal Trall Clid Mori Road and beach within GGNRA boundary, On- leash
Alternative Bi "" NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and "GGNRA Compendium).	Beach: On-leash with voluntary seasonal closure at the foot of northernmost bluffs when bank swallows are nesting	South of Main Parking Lot: On-leash on all trails not closed to dogs	North of Main Parking Lot: On-leash on all trails not closed to dogs	San Matec	Coastal Trail and beach within GGNRA boundary: On-leash
10 5, 36 9 Pet		00 %	f for		
Action (38 CFR 2 15, CFR 7 97, (d); 1979 P	Beach: Voice-control,	South of Main Parking Lot, including all trails: Voice-control	North of Main Parking Lot, including all trails: Voice-control except for fenced wildlife/habitat protection area		On-leash on all trails

.<u>×</u>

#### **DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES**

## Alternative A: No Action (Continuation of Existing Management)

The no-action alternative is defined in the NEPA guidelines as no change from current management and current conditions. In the impact analysis of no action, the plan/EIS assumes current management would continue as it is now over the lifetime of the plan, which is approximately 20 years. Under the no-action alternative, current dog walking management and conditions would remain the same, which would include 36 CFR 2.15 (36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) applicable only in areas not part of 1979 Pet Policy-see below), 36 CFR 7.97(d), the Commission's 1979 Pet Policy (appendix A), and the GGNRA Compendium (NPS 2001b; appendix B). The 1979 Pet Policy allows voice-control dog walking in a number of areas of GGNRA. The 1979 Pet Policy described voice or leash control as a flexible system wherein success is dependent upon the willingness of visitors and local residents to cooperate with GGNRA personnel and the willingness of GGNRA personnel to manage dogs, people, and wildlife situations; to enforce regulations; and to cite visitors (1979 Pet Policy). As a result of the 2005 federal court decision (U.S. v. Barley, 405 F.Supp.2d 1121 (N.D. Cal. 2005)), the NPS currently cannot enforce the NPS-wide regulation requiring pets to be on-leash (36 CFR 2.15(a)(2)) or designating an area "no dogs" for park sites that were included in the 1979 Pet Policy and where 36 CFR 1.5 was not followed (allowing for public comment). However, regulations that address disturbance to wildlife, removal of pet waste, and disturbance of other park visitors remain in effect in all areas open to dog walking in GGNRA. The GGNRA Compendium also includes provisions for the closure of park areas to dog and human use for resource or safety reasons. Under the current conditions commercial dog walkers use park lands and no permit is required.

# **Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation**

Alternative B realigns GGNRA dog management to the policy governing dogs at the other 391 units of the national park system, as defined by 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2). Areas closed to dogs would be further defined by a special regulation or the GGNRA Compendium. All dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, would be allowed up to three dogs per person. All dogs would have to be on leash and no permits would be needed for dog walking.

#### Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use—Balanced by County

Alternative C emphasizes the diversity of users of GGNRA sites and apportions dog walking geographically across Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties by allowing a variety of options in each county. In Marin and San Francisco counties, there are options for on-leash areas, regulated off-leash areas (ROLAs) ("off leash" is assumed to mean "under voice and sight control" throughout the description of the action alternatives, per the definition outlined in "Guidelines for ROLAs" (NPS 2009c, 1) in appendix E of this plan/EIS), and areas where dogs would be prohibited. In San Mateo, there are options for on-leash areas and areas where dogs would be prohibited. GGNRA is used by visitors for a multitude of purposes and alternative C would minimize potential conflicts, reduce potential health and safety issues, and protect natural and cultural resources, while providing dog walkers with recreational options. Alternative C also includes the consensus agreements resulting from the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee meetings. All dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, would be allowed to walk one to three dogs without a permit. Any dog walker, commercial or private, would be able to obtain a permit to walk four to six dogs, whether on leash or in a ROLA, as allowed by the regulation. Permits could restrict dog walking use by time and area.

# Alternative D: Most Protective Based on Resource Protection/Visitor Safety

Alternative D would provide the highest overall level of protection for natural and cultural resources and the highest overall level of visitor safety. Dog management practices listed in alternative D would allow options for dogs to be exercised on leash and in ROLAs but would be more protective in areas where natural resources (plant and wildlife species) and cultural resources are located. The more protective dog management elements offered in alternative D would also provide a stronger measure of visitor protection for both dog walkers and other park visitors by reducing circumstances that would cause conflicts among users and interactions among dogs, thereby minimizing direct and indirect effects of dogs on visitors. Dog walkers would be allowed to walk one to three dogs without a permit. No commercial dog walking would be allowed under this alternative.

# Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access/Most Management Intensive

Alternative E would provide the greatest level of access for dog walkers throughout GGNRA. Alternative E would also require the most intensive long-term management to ensure that greater access for dog walkers did not impact natural and cultural resources, visitor safety, and visitor experience. Alternative E would also include the consensus agreements resulting from the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee meetings. All dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, would be allowed to walk one to three dogs without a permit. Any dog walker, commercial or private, could obtain a permit to walk four to six dogs. In a ROLA, permit holders could have up to six dogs under voice and sight control. Permits could restrict dog walking use by time and area.

#### COMMERCIAL DOG WALKING

Commercial dog walking is allowed under alternatives B, C, and E. Under alternative B, commercial dog walking would be regulated under the same guidelines and regulations that apply to recreational dog walkers, including the three-dog maximum. Because alternative B does not allow for dog walking under voice-control, commercial dog walking would be on-leash only. Under alternatives C and E, commercial dog walking would be allowed under the same guidelines and regulations that apply to recreational dog walkers, including the three-dog minimum. However, under these two alternatives, both commercial and recreational dog walkers could apply for a permit to walk up to six dogs. In a ROLA, permit holders may have up to six dogs under voice and sight control. Permits would restrict use by time and area. Permits would be issued for the following sites: Alta Trail, Rodeo Beach, Fort Baker, Fort Mason, Crissy Field, Baker Beach, and Fort Funston. Alternative D would not allow commercial dog walking, due to the emphasis on resource protection and visitor safety. The guidelines for professional dog walkers on GGNRA lands is presented in chapter 2.

#### COMPLIANCE-BASED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

In order to ensure protection of resources from dog walking activities, the dog walking regulations defined in action alternatives B, C, D, and E would be regularly enforced by park law enforcement, and compliance monitored by park staff. A compliance-based management strategy would be implemented to address noncompliance and would apply to all action alternatives. Noncompliance would include dog walking within restricted areas, dog walking under voice and sight control in designated on-leash dog walking areas, and dog walking under voice and sight control outside of established ROLAs. If noncompliance occurs, impacts to resources have the potential to increase and become short-term minor to major adverse. To prevent these impacts from increasing or occurring outside of the designated dog walking areas the NPS would regularly monitor all sites. When noncompliance is observed in an area, park staff would focus on enforcing the regulations, educating dog walkers, and establishing buffer zones, time and use restrictions, and SUP restrictions. If compliance falls below 75 percent (measured as the

percentage of total dogs / dog walkers observed during the previous 12 months not in compliance with the regulations) the area's management would be changed to the next more restrictive level of dog management. In this case, ROLAs would be changed to on-leash dog walking areas and on-leash dog walking areas would be changed to no dog walking areas. This change would be permanent. Impacts from noncompliance could reach short-term minor to major adverse, but the compliance-based management strategy is designed to return impacts to a level that assumes compliance, as described in the overall impacts analysis, or provide beneficial impacts where dog walking is reduced or eliminated.

#### PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

A preferred alternative was selected for each of the 21 sites identified in this plan/EIS (the preferred alternative for each site is identified on table ES-1). Due to the high number of sites and alternatives, a modified Choosing by Advantages process was used for choosing the preferred alternative for each site. For each site, team members from GGNRA selected the alternative that best met the objectives of the plan (defined in chapter 1). Six main objectives were used to identify the preferred alternative. Each objective included more than one subtopic for the resource. Not all of the subtopics for each objective were compatible, requiring team members to balance competing needs. After evaluating each alternative against each objective, a preferred alternative was selected that best met the objectives for the dog management plan.

#### ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE ALTERNATIVE

The environmentally preferred alternative was selected for each of the 21 sites including new lands during the Choosing by Advantages meeting. The rationale to support the decision for the selection of the environmentally preferred alternative for each site is presented in detail in chapter 2. Alternative D which is the most protective alternative based on resource protection and visitor safety was selected as the environmentally preferred alternative for all sites (including new lands) except for Upper and Lower Fort Mason where alternative B (NPS leash regulation) was chosen as the environmentally preferable alternative. In the case of Upper and Lower Fort Mason alternative B provides the maximum protection of natural and cultural resources at the site.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

The summary of environmental consequences considers the actions being proposed and the cumulative impacts to resources from occurrences inside and outside the park. The potential environmental consequences of the actions are addressed for soils, water quality, vegetation, wildlife, special-status species, and cultural resources; other topics considered in detail include visitor use and experience, park operations, and human health and safety. A brief summary of the environmental consequences for each site is presented below and is discussed in detail in chapter 4.

The environmental consequences analysis for the action alternatives was based on compliance. If noncompliance occurs under the action alternatives, it may result in impacts that could reach short-term minor to major adverse, however the compliance-based management strategy which is discussed in detail in chapter 2 is designed to return impacts to a level that assumes compliance or provide beneficial impacts where dog walking is reduced or eliminated.

### **Marin County**

#### Stinson Beach

Impacts to physical resources (soils and geology, water quality) at Stinson Beach would generally range from negligible to long-term, minor adverse for all alternatives, including the preferred alternative. However, alternative D would prohibit dogs at Stinson beach, resulting in no impact on physical resources at the site. Impacts from the alternatives to natural resources (vegetation, wildlife, and species of special status) would also be largely no impact, a result of the fact that dogs would be prohibited on the trails, beach, and creek under all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and prohibited from the site entirely under alternative D. Impacts for visitors who enjoy having dogs at the park would range from negligible to long-term, minor, adverse, while impacts for visitors who did not prefer dogs at the park would be beneficial under all action alternatives including the preferred alternative. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative and long-term, minor, adverse under all action alternatives (including the preferred alternative) except for D, which would have no impact as dogs would be prohibited at the site.

### **Homestead Valley**

Impacts to soils at Homestead Valley are negligible for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and long-term, minor, adverse for the No-Action alternative. Impacts to natural resources under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative range from negligible for vegetation and the Northern Spotted Owl to negligible to long-term, minor adverse for wildlife. Under the no action alternative, impacts to wildlife would be long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse. Impacts to visitors who enjoy having dogs at the park would be long-term, minor, and adverse under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative, while the impacts to visitors who do not enjoy dogs at the park would be beneficial under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and health and safety impacts would be negligible under all alternatives including the preferred alternative.

### Alta Trail, Orchard Fire Road, and Pacheco Fire Road

Impacts to soils under the No-Action alternative would be long-term, moderate, and adverse for soils and the action alternatives including the preferred alternative would be long-term, minor, and adverse, with the exception of alternative D, which would have no dogs at the site, resulting in no impact. Impacts to natural resources from the action alternatives including the preferred alternative on vegetation would be negligible with the exception of alternative D, which would have no impact as dogs would not be allowed at the site. The No-Action alternative would result in long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse impacts for wildlife. Impacts to visitors who prefer dogs at the park would be long-term, minor, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative except alternative D, which would have a long-term, moderate, and adverse impact on this group of visitors. Visitors who do not prefer dogs at the park would experience beneficial impacts under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and long-term, moderate, adverse impacts under the No-Action alternative. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives. The action alternatives including the preferred alternative would generally have a negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impact on health and safety, but alternative D would have no impact.

#### Oakwood Valley

Impacts to physical resources under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse, but the no action alternative for soils would result in long-term, moderate, adverse impacts. Impacts to the natural resources generally would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse. The no action alternative would result in long-term, minor to moderate and adverse impacts to vegetation, wildlife and the Mission Blue Butterfly. For some of the natural and physical resources, alternatives that have a ROLA would have impacts that were increased from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse. Alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative have ROLAs. Impacts to visitors who prefer having dogs at the park would be negligible under alternatives with ROLAs, and long-term, minor, and adverse for alternatives that do not have ROLAs. Visitors who do not prefer dogs at the park would have beneficial impacts from all action alternatives. Impacts to park operations under all the action alternatives including the preferred alternative would be short-term, moderate, and adverse, but alternatives with ROLAs would also have long-term, minor, and adverse impacts. Health and safety would be negligibly impacted by all alternatives including the preferred alternative.

#### Muir Beach

Impacts to soils would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for the action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and would be long-term, moderate, and adverse under the no action alternative. Impacts to water quality under all alternatives would range from negligible to long-term, minor and adverse, with the exception of alternative D and the preferred alternative, which would have no impact. Vegetation and wildlife would have negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under the action alternatives, but alternative D and the preferred alternative would have no impacts on these communities. Impacts under the no action alternative would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse, to long-term, moderate and adverse for natural resources, while impacts from the action alternatives generally would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse. Impacts on cultural resources would be negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse. Visitors who preferred having dogs at the site would experience long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under all action alternatives but alternative D and the preferred alternative, which would have long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts. Impacts to visitors who did not prefer dogs would be beneficial under all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and long-term, moderate, and adverse under the no action alternative. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse, but would also include long-term, minor, and adverse impacts in alternative E due to the presence of a ROLA. Impacts to health and safety would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse.

#### Rodeo Beach/South Rodeo Beach

Impacts to physical resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse under most alternatives including the preferred alternative, but would be long-term, moderate, adverse to soils under the no action alternative and long-term, minor to moderate, adverse to soils under alternative E. Impacts to natural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse under alternatives B and D. The no action alternative would have impacts that ranged from negligible to long-term, moderate, and adverse on natural resources, while alternatives C, E, and the alternative would cause impacts ranging from long-term, minor, and adverse to long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts on some coastal community wildlife and vegetation. Visitors who prefer dogs at the site would experience beneficial impacts under alternative B, and long-term, moderate, adverse impacts under alternative D. Visitors who do not prefer dogs would experience beneficial impacts under alternatives B and D, and long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative. Impacts to park operations would

be short-term, minor, and adverse under all action alternatives, but alternatives C and E would also result in long-term, minor, and adverse impacts due to the ROLAs. Impacts on health and safety would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for all alternatives.

#### **Marin Headlands Trails**

Generally, impacts to physical and natural resources range from negligible to long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse under the no action alternative, and negligible under alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative. Long-term, minor to long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts under these alternatives would occur for coastal scrub, chaparral, and grassland wildlife and riparian forest and stream corridor wildlife. Alternatives B and D would result in no impacts to physical or natural resources. Cultural resource impacts would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized impacts under all alternatives including the preferred alternative, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who enjoy having dogs at the park would experience long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative, and long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts under alternatives B and D. Visitors who do not prefer having dogs at the site would experience beneficial impacts under all alternatives, including the preferred alternative. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative. Alternatives B and D would have no impact on health and safety, while alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative would have long-term, minor, and adverse impacts. Impacts to health and safety would be long-term, moderate, and adverse under the no action alternative.

#### Fort Baker

Impacts to physical resources at Fort Baker would be negligible for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and long-term, minor, and adverse for the no action alternative. Impacts to natural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for all alternatives including the preferred alternative, though there would be a long-term, minor, to moderate and adverse impact from the no action alternative to coastal scrub, chaparral, and grassland wildlife. No impacts would occur to the Mission Blue Butterfly under alternative D. Cultural resource impacts would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized impacts under all alternatives including the preferred alternative, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who prefer dogs at the site would experience negligible impacts under all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, with the exception of alternative D, which would result in long-term, minor, and adverse impacts. Visitors who do not enjoy dogs would have negligible impacts under all action alternatives including the preferred alternative except D, which would result in beneficial impacts. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternatives would result in negligible impacts to health and safety.

#### San Francisco County

#### **Upper and Lower Fort Mason**

Impacts to soils would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative, while the no action alternative would result in long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts. Impacts to water quality and natural resources were not applicable at Upper and Lower Fort Mason. Impacts to cultural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized under all alternatives including the preferred alternative, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who enjoy dogs would experience negligible impacts under alternative B and the preferred alternative, but beneficial

impacts under all other action alternatives. Visitors who do not enjoy dogs would experience long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under alternatives B, D, and the preferred alternative, and long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts under alternatives C, and E. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and alternatives C, D, and E would have long-term, minor, and adverse impacts due to the presence of ROLAs. Impacts to health and safety would be long-term, minor, adverse for alternative B and the preferred alternative, long-term, minor to moderate and adverse for alternatives C, D, and E, and long-term, moderate and adverse for the no action alternative.

#### Crissy Field (includes Wildlife Protection Area)

Impacts to physical resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for alternatives B and D, but range from negligible to long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse for alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative. Impacts from the no action alternative would be longterm, minor to moderate, and adverse. Impacts to natural resources would generally be negligible to longterm, minor, and adverse, but there would be long-term, moderate adverse impacts to coastal community vegetation and the Western Snowy Ployer from the no action alternative. Long-term, minor, to moderate impacts would occur to coastal community wildlife under the no action alternative and alternative E. The California Seablite would experience no impacts under all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under the no action alternative. Impacts to cultural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized under all alternatives including the preferred alternative, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who enjoy having dogs at the site would experience long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts under alternatives B, C, D, and the preferred alternative, and long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under alternative E. Visitors who do not enjoy dogs would have beneficial impacts under all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, but long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under the no action alternative. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and alternatives C. D. E and the preferred alternative would have long-term, minor, and adverse impacts due to the presence of ROLAs. Health and safety impacts under the action alternatives would range from no impact to long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse depending on the area within the site. Impacts from the no action alternative would be long-term, moderate, and adverse.

#### Fort Point Promenade/Fort Point NHS Trails

Impacts to soils would be negligible for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and long-term, minor, and adverse for the no action alternative. Water quality and natural resources were not applicable at Fort Point. Impacts to cultural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized under all alternatives including the preferred alternative, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who prefer having dogs at the park would experience negligible impacts under alternatives B, C, E, and the preferred alternative, and long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under alternative D. Visitors who do not prefer having dogs at the site would experience negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under alternatives B, C, E, and the preferred alternative. These visitors would experience beneficial impacts under alternative D. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse under the no action alternative.

#### Baker Beach and Bluffs to Golden Gate Bridge

Impacts to physical resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse for the no action alternative. Impacts to natural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for the action alternatives including the preferred alternative, but long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts would occur to coastal community wildlife under alternative E. Impacts from the no action alternative to natural resources would range from negligible to long-term, moderate, and adverse, depending on the resource. Impacts to cultural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized under all alternatives including the preferred alternative, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who enjoy having dogs at the park would experience long-term, minor, adverse impacts under alternatives B and C, longterm, moderate, and adverse impacts under alternative D and the preferred alternative, and negligible impacts under alternative E. Visitors who do not prefer dogs would have beneficial impacts under all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, with the exception of alternative E, which would have long-term, minor, and adverse impacts. The no action alternative would result in long-term, minor to moderate and adverse impacts on these visitors. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and alternative E would also have long-term, minor, adverse impacts due to the presence of a ROLA. Impacts on health and safety would be negligible for alternatives B, C, D, and the preferred alternative, long-term, minor, adverse for alternative E, and long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse for the no action alternative.

#### Fort Miley

Impacts to soils would be long-term, moderate, and adverse under the no action alternative, negligible under alternative C and the preferred alternative, and long-term, minor, and adverse under alternative E. Alternatives B and D would have no impact on soils. Impacts to natural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for all alternatives including the preferred alternative, but alternatives B and D would have no impact on wildlife in other coniferous communities. Impacts to cultural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized under all alternatives including the preferred alternative, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who prefer having dogs at the park would experience long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative, while visitors who do not prefer dogs at the park would experience beneficial impacts under these alternatives. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and alternative E would also have long-term, minor, adverse impacts due to the presence of a ROLA. Impacts on health and safety would be negligible for the no action alternative and alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative. Alternatives B and D would have no impact on health and safety.

#### Lands End

Impacts to soils under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse, and impacts from the no action alternative would be long-term, moderate, and adverse. Impacts on natural resources from the action alternatives including the preferred alternative would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse. The no action alternative would have impacts that ranged from negligible to long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse on natural resources. Impacts on cultural resource would be negligible for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized impacts for the no action alternative. Visitors who enjoy dogs at the park would experience negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative, while visitors who

do not enjoy dogs at the site would experience beneficial impacts under these alternatives. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and alternatives C and E would also have long-term, minor, adverse impacts due to the presence of a ROLA. Impacts to health and safety would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for the action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and would be long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse for the no action alternative.

#### **Sutro Heights Park**

Impacts to soils would be negligible for alternatives B, C, E, and the preferred alternative, and long-term, moderate, and adverse for the no action alternative. Alternative D would have no impact on soils. Water quality, natural resources, and cultural resources were not applicable at Sutro Heights Park. Impacts on visitors who enjoy having dogs at the park would be long-term, minor, and adverse for alternatives B, C, and D, and negligible for alternative E and the preferred alternative. Visitors who do not enjoy dogs would experience beneficial impacts under alternatives B, C, and D, and negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under alternative E and the preferred alternative. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative. Impacts on health and safety would be negligible for all alternatives including the preferred alternative with the exception of alternative D, which would have no impact on health and safety.

#### Ocean Beach (Includes Snowy Plover Protection Area)

Impacts on physical resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor and adverse under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and would be long-term, moderate, and adverse for soils under the no action alternative. Impacts to coastal community vegetation would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse. However, impacts to the wildlife in the Ocean beach SPPA would be long-term, moderate to major, and adverse under the no action alternative, and long-term, minor, and adverse under alternative E. Alternatives B, C, D and the preferred alternative would have no impact coastal community wildlife in the SPPA. Coastal community wildlife outside the SPPA would experience long-term, moderate impacts under the no action alternative, long-term, minor to moderate impacts under alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative, and long-term, minor, adverse impacts under alternatives B and D. Inside the SPPA, impacts to the Western Snowy would be long-term, moderate, and adverse under the no action alternative, long-term, minor, adverse under alternative E, with alternatives B, C, D, and the preferred alternative having no impact on this species of special status. Outside the SPPA, impacts on the Western Snowy Plover would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for the action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and would be long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse under the no action alternative. Impacts to visitors who enjoy having dogs at the park would be long-term, minor to moderate and adverse under alternatives B, C, D, and the preferred alternative, and long-term, minor, adverse under alternative E. Impacts to visitors who do not enjoy dogs would be beneficial under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative, and longterm, moderate, and adverse under the no action alternative. Impacts to park operations would be shortterm, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative. Impacts to health and safety would be long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse under alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative, long-term, minor, and adverse under alternatives B and D, and long-term, moderate, and adverse under the no action alternative.

#### **Fort Funston**

Impacts to soils would be long-term, major, and adverse under the no action alternative, long-term, moderate, adverse under alternative E, and long-term, minor to moderate and adverse under alternatives C, D, and the preferred alternative. Alternative B would have long-term, minor, adverse impacts on soils.

Impacts to water quality ranged from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse. Impacts to coastal community vegetation would be the same as those to soils, with the exception of alternative B, which would only have negligible impacts. Coastal community wildlife would experience long-term, moderate to major, adverse impacts from the no action alternative, long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts from alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative, and long-term, minor, adverse impacts from alternatives B and D. Impacts on the Bank Swallow would be long-term, minor to moderate and adverse under the no action alternative, negligible under alternatives B and E. Alternatives C, D, and the preferred alternative would have no impact on the Bank Swallow. Impacts to the San Francisco lessingia would be long-term, minor, and adverse for alternatives C, D, E, and the preferred alternative, negligible for alternative B, and long-term, moderate, and adverse under the no action alternative. Impacts to cultural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized under all alternatives including the preferred alternative, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who enjoy having dogs at the park would experience long-term, moderate to major, adverse impacts under alternative B, long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts under alternative D, longterm, minor, adverse impacts under alternative C and the preferred alternative, and negligible impacts under alternative D. Impacts to visitors who do not prefer dogs would be long-term, moderate to major, and adverse for the no action alternative, long-term, moderate, and adverse under alternative E, long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse for alternative C and the preferred alternative, long-term, minor, adverse for alternative D, and negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse under alternative B. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative. Impacts to health and safety would be long-term, moderate, and adverse for the no action alternative, long-term, minor to moderate, adverse for alternatives C, D, E, and the preferred alternative, and long-term, minor, and adverse for alternative B.

## San Mateo County

#### Mori Point

Impacts to physical resources would be negligible for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative, with the exception of alternative D, which would have no impact. Impacts to natural resources would generally range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse, with alternative D having no impact. The no action alternative would have a long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impact on coastal scrub, chaparral, and grassland wildlife, and a negligible to long-term, moderate, and adverse impact on the California Red-legged Frog. Impacts to visitors who prefer dogs at the park would be long-term, minor, and adverse for alternatives B, C, and the preferred alternative, negligible for alternative E, and long-term, moderate and adverse for alternative D. Visitors who do not prefer dogs would experience beneficial impacts under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative. Impacts to health and safety would be negligible for all alternatives except alternative D, which would have no impact.

#### Milagra Ridge

Impacts on soils would be negligible for the action alternatives including the preferred alternative, with the exception of alternative D, which would have no impact. Impacts to natural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for the action alternatives including the preferred alternative, with alternative D having no impact. The no action alternative would have a long-term, minor to moderate and adverse impact on coastal scrub, chaparral, and grassland wildlife. Impacts on visitors who enjoy dogs would be long-term, minor, and adverse for alternatives B, C, and D, and the preferred alternative, and negligible for alternative E. Visitors who do not enjoy dogs at the park would experience beneficial impacts under all action alternatives, including the preferred alternative. Impacts to park

operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative. Impacts on health and safety would have no impact under alternative D, and would be negligible for all the other alternatives, including the preferred alternative.

#### Sweeney Ridge/Cattle Hill

Impacts to soils, vegetation, and the California Red-legged Frog would be negligible for alternative E and for Cattle Hill under alternative C and the preferred alternative. There would be no impact on both sites under alternatives B and D, or for Sweeny Ridge under alternative C and the preferred alternative. Impacts to wildlife would be long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse under the no action alternative, and long-term, minor, and adverse at alternative E. Impacts would be long-term, minor, and adverse at Cattle Hill for alternative C and the preferred alternative. There would be no impact under alternatives B and D, or for Sweeney Ridge under alternative C and the preferred alternative. Impacts to the Mission Blue Butterfly would be negligible at Sweeney Ridge under alternative E, and long-term, minor, and adverse at Sweeney Ridge under the no action alternative. There would be no impacts at Cattle Hill under these two alternatives, and there would be no impacts at either site under alternatives B, C, D, and the preferred alternative. No impacts would occur to the San Francisco Garter Snake under alternatives B or D, or at Sweeney Ridge under alternative C and the preferred alternative. Impacts at Cattle Hill under alternative C and the preferred alternative would be negligible. Impacts under alternative E would be negligible for both sites. Impacts on visitors who enjoy dogs would be long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse for alternatives B and D, long-term, minor, and adverse for alternatives C and the preferred alternative, and negligible for alternative E. Visitors who do not enjoy dogs would experience beneficial impacts under alternatives B, C, and D, as well as the preferred alternative, and long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under alternative E. Impacts on these visitors under the no action alternative would be long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative. Impacts on health and safety would be negligible at both sites for the no action alternative and alternative E, and negligible for Cattle Hill under alternative C and the preferred alternative. No impacts would occur under alternatives B and D, or under alternative C and the preferred alternative for Sweeney Ridge.

#### **Pedro Point Headlands**

Impacts on soils, and all natural resources except wildlife, would be negligible for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative. However, alternative D would have no impact due to the restriction of dogs from the site. Wildlife would have long-term, minor to moderate and adverse impacts from the no action alternative, negligible to long-term, minor and adverse impacts from alternatives B, C, E, and the preferred alternative, and no impacts under alternative D. Visitors who enjoy having dogs at the site would experience negligible impacts under alternatives B, C, E, and the preferred alternative, and long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under alternative D. Visitors who do not enjoy dogs would experience beneficial impacts under all the action alternatives including the preferred alternative. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative. Impacts to health and safety would be negligible under alternatives B, C, E, and the preferred alternative. Alternative D would have no impact on health and safety, and the no action alternative would have negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse impacts.

#### **New Lands**

Sites that prohibit dogs would have no impacts for any physical, natural, or cultural resources. Impacts to physical resources at sites that allow dogs would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for the no action alternative, the preferred alternative, and alternatives B, C, and D. Alternative E would have negligible to long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts on soils, and a negligible to long-term,

minor, adverse impact on water quality. Impacts to most vegetation communities would be negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for the no action alternative, the preferred alternative, and alternatives B, C, and D. Alternative E would have negligible to long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts. The native hardwood forest/Douglas fir-coast redwood community is an exception; the no action alternative and alternative E would have negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impacts, while alternatives B, C, D, and the preferred alternative would have negligible impacts. Impacts to coastal scrub, chaparral, and grassland wildlife and wetland and aquatic wildlife would be negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for the no action alternative, the preferred alternative, and alternatives B, C, and D. Alternative E would have negligible to long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts under coastal scrub, chaparral, and grassland wildlife, and negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse impacts to wetland and aquatic wildlife. Coastal community wildlife would be the same as the coastal scrub, chaparral, and grassland wildlife community, with the exception that there would be negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse impacts under the no action alternative. Impacts to native hardwood forest/Douglas fir-coast redwood wildlife, riparian wildlife, and coniferous wildlife would be negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse under the no action alternative and alternative E. Impacts under alternatives B, C, D and the preferred alternative would be negligible. Impacts to species of special status would be negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse under all the alternatives.

Impacts to cultural resources at new lands would be negligible to possibly long-term, minor, and adverse for all alternatives, unless dogs are prohibited from the site, which would provide beneficial impacts. Impacts on visitors who enjoy having dogs at the park would be negligible for all alternatives with the exception of alternative E, which would have beneficial impacts. Visitors who do not enjoy having dogs at the park would experience negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under the no action alternative and alternative E, negligible impacts under alternatives B and C, and negligible to beneficial impacts under alternative D and the preferred alternative. Impacts on park operations would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for the no action alternative, alternative B, C, and D, and the preferred alternative. Alternative E would have short to long-term, minor to moderate adverse impacts. Impacts on health and safety would be negligible for all alternatives, including the preferred alternative. Under alternative E, long-term, minor, and adverse impacts would occur in the ROLA.

**Executive Summary** 

# **Contents**

CHAPTER 1: PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION	1
Introduction	1
Purpose and Need for Action	1
Objectives	2
Visitor Experience and Safety	2
Law Enforcement / Compliance with Dog Rules, and Park Operations	2
Park Operations	2
Natural Resources	2
Cultural Resources	2
Education	2
Background of Dog Management at Golden Gate National Recreation Area	3
Golden Gate Nation Recreation Area Lands Included in the Plan / Environmental Impact Statement	3
Land Use Prior to Park Acquisition	4
Golden Gate National Recreation Area Citizens' Advisory Commission and the 1979 Pet Policy	4
Increase in Use of the Park for Dog Walking and Other Recreational Uses	5
Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking	8
Current Dog Management Issues and Impact Topics	12
Expectations and Views of Dog Walkers and Other Visitors	13
Impacts of Dogs on Natural and Cultural Resources in the Park	13
Visitor Use and Experience	18
Employee, Visitor, and Dog Health and Safety	19
Needs of Urban Area Residents	20
Public Confusion over National Park Service-Wide Dog Regulation, Golden Gate National Recreation Area-Specific Rules, National Park Service Mission and Policies	21
Issues and Impact Topics Dismissed from Analysis	21
Energy Requirements and Conservation Potential.	21
Natural or Depletable Resource Requirements and Conservation Potential	22
Urban Quality and Design of the Built Environment	
Floodplains	22
Prime and Unique Agricultural Lands	22
Wild and Scenic Rivers	23
Indian Trust Resources and Sacred Sites	23
Socioeconomics	23
Summary of Background Conditions and Review of Literature	25
Dog Management Policies from Other Agencies	25
Other National Park Units	25
Other San Francisco Bay Area Agencies	25
Other Municipalities	27

	Dogs and Wildlife	28
	Health and Safety	29
	Dogs and Visitor Experience	30
	Environmental Justice	31
	Scoping Process and Public Participation	32
	Public Involvement with the National Environmental Policy Act Process	32
	Goals of the Public Involvement Process	32
	Public Involvement in the Environmental Impact Statement Process	33
	Related Laws, Regulations, and Policies	
	National Park Service Organic Act and Management Policies	34
	Golden Gate National Recreation Area Laws, Policies, and Plans	36
	Other Federal Regulations, Laws, and Policies	38
	National Environmental Policy Act, 1969, as Amended	38
	National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998	38
	Endangered Species Act of 1973, as Amended	39
	Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Executive Order 13186	39
	The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as Amended	
	Coastal Zone Management Act	39
	Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Volume 1	
	National Park Service Director's Orders	
	State and Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies	41
СН	IAPTER 2: ALTERNATIVES	43
	Introduction	43
	Study Area Definition	43
	Alternatives Development Process	45
	Range of Alternatives	
	Alternative A: No Action (Continuation of Existing Management)	58
	Current Regulations and Policies	58
	Current Costs for Dog Management	58
	Status of Current Dog Walking Activities Under Alternative A	58
	Elements Common to Action Alternatives	61
	Areas Open to Dog Walking	62
	Permits for more than Three Dogs - Commercial and Individual Dog Walkers	63
	Outreach and Education	
	Partnerships	63
	Compliance-Based Management Strategy	
	Unforeseeable Changes to Plan / Environmental Impact Statement Implementation	67
	Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and Golden Gate National Recreation	
	Area Compendium)	
	New Lands	
	Cost of Implementation	69

Dog Walking Activities Proposed Under Alternative B	69
Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use - Balanced by County	74
New Lands	74
Cost of Implementation	75
Dog Walking Activities Proposed Under Alternative C	75
Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety	79
New Lands	79
Cost of Implementation	80
Dog Walking Activities Proposed Under Alternative D	80
Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive	85
New Lands	85
Cost of Implementation	85
Dog Walking Activities Proposed Under Alternative E	85
How the Alternatives Meet the Objectives	91
Alternative Elements Eliminated from Further Consideration	92
Summary—Consistency with Sections 101(B) and 102(1) of NEPA	
Environmentally Preferable Alternative	99
National Park Service Preferred Alternative	103
CHAPTER 3: AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	221
Introduction	221
General Project Setting	221
Soils and Geology	
Geologic Setting	222
Overview of Soils	
Rare Soils at Golden Gate National Recreation Area	
Alteration of Park Soils	225
Water Quality	226
Overview of Water Quality in Golden Gate National Recreation Area	226
Marine Resources	228
Dogs at Golden Gate National Recreation Area	228
Vegetation and Wildlife	228
Coastal Communities	230
Coastal Scrub and Chaparral	235
Grasslands	237
Wetlands and Open Water	239
Native Hardwood Forest	240
Riparian Forests and Streams	241
Douglas-fir and Coast Redwood	242
Monterey Cypress	243
Invasive Plant Species.	243
Special-status Species	244

Federally and State-listed Threatened and Endangered Species and Candidate Species	246
Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Species: Wildlife	247
Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species: Plants	256
Cultural Resources	258
Area of Potential Effects	258
Cultural Resource Context	259
Cultural Resource Types	260
Climate Change	
Visitor Use and Experience	266
Park Visitation Information	266
Visitor Experience	279
Aesthetics	281
Soundscapes	281
Environmental Justice	281
Park Operations	282
Budget and Employees	282
Community Relations and Public Education	282
Law Enforcement	282
Administration and Planning	284
Natural Resource Management	
Cultural Resource Management	284
Maintenance	285
Human Health and Safety	285
Exposure to Pathogens from Dogs	286
Visitors	286
Staff	286
CHAPTER 4: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES	289
Introduction	
General Methodology for Analyzing Impacts	289
Compliance-Based Management Strategy	
Cumulative Impact Scenario	290
Soils and Geology	
Guiding Policies and Regulations	291
Study Area	
Duration of impact	291
Assessment Methodology	
Impact Thresholds	292
Potential Soil Impacts Common to All Alternatives	292
Cumulative Impacts to Soils that are Common to All Alternatives	293
Compliance-Based Management Strategy	295
Marin County Sites	

San Francisco County Sites	353
San Mateo County Sites	425
Water Quality	459
Guiding Policies and Regulations	459
Study Area	459
Duration of Impact	460
Assessment Methodology	460
Impact Thresholds	460
Water Quality Impacts Common to All Alternatives	461
Compliance-Based Management Strategy	464
Marin County Sites	464
San Francisco County Sites	496
San Mateo County Sites	
Vegetation	537
Guiding Policies and Regulations	537
Study Area	538
Duration of Impact	538
Assessment Methodology	539
Impact Thresholds	539
Common to All Alternatives	540
Cumulative Impacts Common to All Alternatives	541
Compliance-Based Management Strategy	543
Coastal Communities	543
Marin County Sites	544
San Francisco County Sites	567
Coastal Scrub, Chaparral, and Grassland Communities	619
Marin County Sites	619
San Francisco County Sites	651
San Mateo County Sites	665
Wetlands and Aquatic Habitats	698
Marin County Sites	699
San Francisco County Sites	719
San Mateo County Sites	726
Native Hardwood Forests and Douglas-fir/Coast Redwoods	740
Riparian Forest and Stream Corridors	767
Marin County Sites	767
Wildlife	791
Guiding Policies and Regulations	791
Study Area	
Duration of Impact	
Assessment Methodology	

	Impact Thresholds	794
	Impacts Common to All Alternatives	795
	Cumulative Impacts on Wildlife that are Common to All Alternatives	801
	Compliance-Based Management Strategy	802
	Wildlife in Coastal Communities	803
	Marin County Sites	803
	San Francisco County Sites	831
	San Mateo Sites	881
	Wildlife in Coastal Scrub, Chaparral, and Grassland Communities	895
	Marin County Sites	896
	San Francisco County Sites	937
	San Mateo County Sites	955
	Wildlife in Wetlands and Aquatic Communities	994
	Marin County Sites	995
	San Francisco County Sites	1016
	San Mateo County Sites	1023
	Wildlife in the Native Hardwood Forest and Douglas-fir/Coast Redwood Community	1037
	Marin County Sites	1037
	Wildlife in Riparian Forest and Stream Corridors	1068
	Marin County Sites	
	Wildlife in Other Coniferous Communities	1094
Spe	ecial-Status Species	1109
_	Guiding Policies and Regulations	1109
	Study Area	1112
	Duration of Impact	1112
	Assessment Methodology	1112
	Impact Thresholds	1113
	Impacts Common to All Alternatives	1115
	Compliance-Based Management Strategy	1116
	Federally and State-Listed Wildlife Species	
	San Bruno Elfin Butterfly (Federally Endangered)	1117
	Mission Blue Butterfly (Federally Endangered)	1123
	Tidewater Goby (Federally Endangered)	1165
	Coho Salmon (Federally and State Endangered)	1172
	Steelhead Trout (Federally Threatened)	1179
	California Red-legged Frog (Federally Threatened)	1191
	San Francisco Garter Snake (Federally and State Endangered)	1219
	Western Snowy Plover (Federally Threatened)	
	Bank Swallow (State Threatened)	
	Northern Spotted Owl (Federally Threatened)	1270
	Guadalupe Fur Seal (Federally and State Threatened)	1282

Steller Sea Lion (Federally Threatened)	1282
Federally and State-listed Plant Species	1291
San Francisco Lessingia (Federally and State Endangered)	1291
Presidio (Raven's) Manzanita (Federally and State Endangered)	1312
Marin Dwarf-flax (Federally and State Threatened)	1320
California Seablite (Federally Endangered)	1328
Hickman's Potentilla (Federally Endangered and State Endangered)	1333
Cultural Resources	1355
Guiding Regulations and Policies	1355
Study Area	1355
Assessment Methodology	1356
Thresholds	1356
Compliance-Based Management Strategy	1359
Impacts Analysis	1359
Alternative A: No Action	1359
Elements Common to All Action Alternatives (B through E)	1366
Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation	1368
Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use	1371
Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety	1374
Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access/Most Management Intensive	1377
Preferred Alternative	1381
Visitor Use and Experience	1401
Guiding Policies and Regulations	1401
Study Area	1401
Duration of Impact	1401
Assessment Methodology	1402
Impact Thresholds	1402
Impacts Common to All Alternatives	1404
Compliance-Based Management Strategy	1408
Impact Analysis for All Alternatives	1409
Marin County Sites	1409
San Francisco County Sites	1463
San Mateo County Sites	1531
Park Operations	1563
Guiding Policies and Regulations	1563
Study Area	1563
Duration of Impact	
Assessment Methodology	
Impact Thresholds	
Compliance-Based Management Strategy	
Alternative A: No-action Alternative	1566

Common to All Action Alternatives (B, C, D, and E)	1568
Human Health and Safety	the state of the s
Guiding Policies and Regulations	1591
Study Area	1591
Duration of Impact	1592
Assessment Methodology	1592
Impact Thresholds	1592
Common to All Alternatives	1593
Compliance-Based Management Strategy	1597
Marin County Sites	1598
San Francisco County Sites	1641
San Mateo County Sites	1698
Sustainability and Long Term Management	1725
Compliance-Based Management Strategy	1725
Short-Term Uses versus Long-Term Enhancement of Resources	
Adverse Impacts that Could Not Be Avoided	1728
Irreversible/Irretrievable Commitments of Resources	1730
CHAPTER 5: CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION	1731
The Scoping Process	
Public Scoping	
Internal Scoping	
Agency and Stakeholder Consultation	
Cooperating Agency	
Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation	1734
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Consultation	
List of Primary Preparers	1738
List of Recipients and Reviewers	1740
Elected Officials and committees	
Federal Agencies	1740
California State Agencies	1741
Regional and Local Agencies	1741
Cities	1741
Organizations	1742
REFERENCES	1743
GLOSSARY	
INDEX	
INDEX	1801

# Maps

Map 1	Vicinity
Map 2-A	Stinson Beach - Alternative A
Map 2-B	Stinson Beach – Alternative B
Map 2-C	Stinson Beach – Alternative C
Map 2-D	Stinson Beach – Alternative D
Map 2-E	Stinson Beach – Alternative E
Map 2-P	Preferred Alternative: Stinson Beach
Map 3-A	Homestead Valley – Alternative A
Map 3-B	Homestead Valley – Alternative B
Мар 3-С	Homestead Valley - Alternative C
Map 3-D	Homestead Valley - Alternative D
Мар 3-Е	Homestead Valley - Alternative E
Мар 3-Р	Preferred Alternative: Homestead Valley
Map 4-A	Oakwood Valley / Alta Trail - Alternative A
Map 4-B	Oakwood Valley / Alta Trail – Alternative B
Map 4-C	Oakwood Valley / Alta Trail – Alternative C
Map 4-D	Oakwood Valley / Alta Trail – Alternative D
Мар 4-Е	Oakwood Valley / Alta Trail - Alternative E
Map 4-P	Preferred Alternative: Oakwood Valley / Alta Trail
Map 5-A	Muir Beach - Alternative A
Map 5-B	Muir Beach – Alternative B
Map 5-C	Muir Beach – Alternative C
Map 5-D	Muir Beach - Alternative D
Map 5-E	Muir Beach – Alternative E
Map 5-P	Preferred Alternative: Muir Beach
Map 6-A	Rodeo Beach - Alternative A
Map 6-B	Rodeo Beach - Alternative B
Мар 6-С	Rodeo Beach - Alternative C
Map 6-D	Rodeo Beach - Alternative D
Мар 6-Е	Rodeo Beach - Alternative E
Map 6-P	Preferred Alternative: Rodeo Beach
Map 7-A	Marin Headlands Trails – Alternative A
Мар 7-В	Marin Headlands Trails – Alternative B

Map 7-C	Marin readiands Trans – Attendance C
Map 7-D	Marin Headlands Trails - Alternative D
Мар 7-Е	Marin Headlands Trails – Alternative E
Map 7-P	Preferred Alternative: Marin Headlands Trails
Map 8-A	Fort Baker - Alternative A
Map 8-B	Fort Baker – Alternative B
Map 8-C	Fort Baker – Alternative C
Map 8-D	Fort Baker - Alternative D
Map 8-E	Fort Baker - Alternative E
Map 8-P	Preferred Alternative: Fort Baker
Map 9-A	Upper Fort Mason - Alternative A
Map 9-B	Upper Fort Mason - Alternative B
Map 9-C	Upper Fort Mason - Alternative C
Map 9-D	Upper Fort Mason - Alternative D
Map 9-E	Upper Fort Mason – Alternative E
Map 9-P	Preferred Alternative: Upper Fort Mason
Map 10-A	Crissy Field – Alternative A
Map 10-B	Crissy Field – Alternative B
Map 10-C	Crissy Field – Alternative C
Map 10-D	Crissy Field – Alternative D
Map 10-E	Crissy Field – Alternative E
Map 10-P	Preferred Alternative: Crissy Field
Map 11-A	Fort Point – Alternative A
Map 11-B	Fort Point - Alternative B
Map 11-C	Fort Point – Alternative C
Map 11-D	Fort Point - Alternative D
Map 11-E	Fort Point – Alternative E
Map 11-P	Preferred Alternative: Fort Point
Map 12-A	Baker Beach - Alternative A
Map 12-B	Baker Beach - Alternative B
Map 12-C	Baker Beach - Alternative C
Map 12-D	Baker Beach - Alternative D
Map 12-E	Baker Beach – Alternative E
Map 12-P	Preferred Alternative: Baker Beach
Mon 12 A	Londs End / Fort Miley Alternative A

Map 13-B Lands End / Fort Miley – Alternative B Map 13-C Lands End / Fort Miley – Alternative C Map 13-D Lands End / Fort Miley – Alternative D Map 13-E Lands End / Fort Miley - Alternative E Map 13-P Preferred Alternative: Lands End / Fort Miley Map 14-A Sutro Heights Park - Alternative A Map 14-B Sutro Heights Park - Alternative B Map 14-C Sutro Heights Park – Alternative C Map 14-D Sutro Heights Park - Alternative D Map 14-E Sutro Heights Park - Alternative E Map 14-P Preferred Alternative: Sutro Heights Park Map 15-A Ocean Beach - Alternative A Map 15-B Ocean Beach – Alternative B Ocean Beach - Alternative C Map 15-C Ocean Beach - Alternative D Map 15-D Map 15-E Ocean Beach – Alternative E Map 15-P Preferred Alternative: Ocean Beach Fort Funston - Alternative A Map 16-A Map 16-B Fort Funston – Alternative B Fort Funston – Alternative C Map 16-C Map 16-D Fort Funston - Alternative D Map 16-E Fort Funston – Alternative E Map 16-P Preferred Alternative: Fort Funston Map 17-A Mori Point – Alternative A Map 17-B Mori Point – Alternative B Map 17-C Mori Point - Alternative C Map 17-D Mori Point – Alternative D Mori Point - Alternative E Map 17-E Map 17-P Preferred Alternative: Mori Point Map 18-A Milagra Ridge – Alternative A Milagra Ridge – Alternative B

Milagra Ridge - Alternative C

Milagra Ridge – Alternative D

Milagra Ridge - Alternative E

Preferred Alternative: Milagra Ridge

Map 18-B Map 18-C

Map 18-D

Map 18-E

Map 18-P

Map 19-A	Cattle Hill / Sweeney Ridge – Alternative A
Map 19-B	Cattle Hill / Sweeney Ridge – Alternative B
Map 19-C	Cattle Hill / Sweeney Ridge – Alternative C
Map 19-D	Cattle Hill / Sweeney Ridge- Alternative D
Map 19-E	Cattle Hill / Sweeney Ridge – Alternative E
Map 19-P	Preferred Alternative: Cattle Hill
Map 20-A	Pedro Point – Alternative A
Map 20-B	Pedro Point – Alternative B
Map 20-C	Pedro Point – Alternative C
Map 20-D	Pedro Point – Alternative D
<b>Map 20-</b> E	Pedro Point - Alternative E
Map 20-P	Preferred Alternative: Pedro Point
Map 21	Vegetation Communities in Marin County within Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Map 22	Vegetation Communities in San Francisco County within Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Map 23	Vegetation Communities in San Mateo County within Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Map 24	Marin County Sites: Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Map 25	San Francisco County Sites: Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Map 26	City, County, and State Parks with Dog Use Areas: Marin County, CA
Map 27	City, County, and State Parks with Dog Use Areas: San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, CA

# **Figures**

Figure 1. Commonly Observed Shorebird Species at GGNRA Beaches, 1993-2009	233
Figure 2. Average Shorebird Density by Month and Beach at GGNRA, 1993-2009	233
Figure 3. Battery East, with Erosion of Earthworks Evident	261
Figure 4. Example of Temporary Field Fortification Which Supported Nearby Fortified Batteries	263
Figure 5. Recorded Annual Visitation to Golden Gate National Recreation Area, 1973 to 2009	267
Figure 6. Forecasted Annual Visitation to Golden Gate National Recreation Area	269
Figure 7. Example of Fencing Design to be Installed at Batteries Davis and East	. 1367

# **Tables**

Table 1. Current Dog Management Conditions	6
Table 2. Golden Gate National Recreation Area Park Sites Considered for Dog Management in the Alternatives	44
Table 3. Summary of Alternative Elements by County, North to South	48
Table 4. Federal Regulations Applicable to Dog Management	65
Table 5. Environmental Impact Summary by Alternative	109
Table 6. Recorded Incidents Involving Dogs in 2007 and 2008	230
Table 7. Marine Mammal Center Total Number of Individual Live Animal Reports for Stranding in GGNRA, 2000 through 2005 and 2007 through 2009	235
Table 8. Federally and State-listed Species Considered in This Plan/EIS	246
Table 9. Summary of Visitor Use and Pet-related Citations, Warnings, and Reports Taken at GGNRA	271
Table 10. Total Maintenance and Labor Hours and Costs Associated with Trash Removal from October 2006 to April 2008	285
Table 11. Current (Alternative A) Estimated Personnel Costs	1567
Table 12. Estimated Personnel Costs (Alternatives B, C, D, and E)	1569
Table 13. Estimated Personnel Costs for the New Lands Preferred Alternative	1589
Table 14. Federally and State-listed Species Considered in Detail in the Dog Management	1735

# **Appendices**

Appendix A: 1979 GGNRA Advisory Commission Pet Policy

Appendix B: GGNRA Compendium

Appendix C: GGNRA Dog Management Plan/EIS Determination of Non-Impairment

Appendix D: Sections of Titles 36 and 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations

Appendix E: Guidelines for ROLAs

Appendix F: Special Use Permit

Appendix G: Law Enforcement Data

Appendix H: Special Status Species

Appendix I: Cultural Resources

Appendix J: Adjacent Dog Use Areas

Appendix K: Past, Present, and Future Projects and Actions Considered for the Cumulative Impacts

Analysis

Appendix L: Agency Consultation

Contents

# Acronyms

ACHP ADA ANPR APE	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  Americans with Disabilities Act  Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  area of potential effects
CBA CEQ CFR CH CNPS CZMA	Choosing by Advantages Council on Environmental Quality Code of Federal Regulations critical habitat California Native Plant Society Coastal Zone Management Act
DFG DO DOI	Department of Fish and Game Director's Order U.S. Department of the Interior
EA EIS EPA EQD ESA ESU	environmental assessment environmental impact statement U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Quality Division Endangered Species Act evolutionarily significant unit
FAQ FDA FE FMP FT FY	frequently asked questions U.S. Food and Drug Administration federally endangered Fire Management Plan federally threatened fiscal year
GDP GFNMS GGNRA GMP GMPA	gross domestic product Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary Golden Gate National Recreation Area general management plan General Management Plan Amendment
LE LOD	law enforcement limit of disturbance
MSA	metropolitan statistical area
NAU NEPA NHL NHP NHPA NHS NOAA	Northern Arizona University National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 National Historic Landmark National Historic Park National Historic Preservation Act National Historic Site National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association notice of intent

#### Acronyms

NPS National Park Service NR natural resources

NRDA Natural Resource Damage Assessment NRHP National Register of Historic Places

ONPS operation of national park system
OSMP Open Space and Mountain Parks
OWCN Oiled Wildlife Care Network

PEPC Planning, Environment, and Public Comment

PI prediction interval PPV persons per vehicle

PRBO Point Reyes Bird Observatory

ROLA regulated off-leash walking area

SAFR San Francisco Maritime National Historic Park

SBCWD Stinson Beach County Water District

SE state endangered

SFPUC San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

SFVAMC San Francisco VA Medical Center

SHPO State Historic Preservation Office (Officer)

SOD sudden oak death

SPPA Snowy Plover Protection Area

SR state rare
ST state threatened
SUP special use permit

T&E threatened and endangered

USACE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers USCGS U.S. Coast Guard Station USFWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS U.S. Geological Survey

USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

VA Veteran's Administration

WPA Wildlife Protection Area

WW World War

YMCA Young Men's Christian Association



Purpose and Need for Action

# **CHAPTER 1: PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION**

## INTRODUCTION

This "Purpose and Need for Action" chapter describes the reasons why the National Park Service (NPS) is taking action at this time and provides background information on the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) Draft Dog Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement (plan/EIS).

The Presidio Trust is a cooperating agency for this plan/EIS. The NPS granted the Presidio Trust cooperating agency status with regard to those lands addressed by the plan/EIS adjacent to the Presidio, Area B.

#### PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires an EIS to briefly provide a statement of purpose and need for the action the agency is proposing. The purpose states the goal the park must achieve by taking action and the need for action summarizes why action is required. An internal scoping session with park staff and NEPA consultants was held, as required by the NEPA and NPS Director's Order #12: Conservation Planning, Impact Analysis, and Decision Making (NPS 2001a, 1) to define the purpose and need for taking action, and discuss planning objectives and conceptual approaches to alternatives (NPS 2006a, 1). At that internal scoping session, the following statements of purpose and need were developed.

The purpose of GGNRA is to offer national park experiences to a large and diverse urban population while preserving and interpreting its outstanding natural, historic, scenic, and recreational values.

# **Purpose for Taking Action**

The purpose of the plan/EIS is to provide a clear, enforceable policy to determine the manner and extent of dog use in appropriate areas of the park. This plan/EIS would promote the following objectives:

- Preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and natural processes
- Provide a variety of visitor experiences
- Improve visitor and employee safety
- Reduce user conflicts
- Maintain park resources and values for future generations

The purpose of the plan/EIS is to provide a clear, enforceable policy to determine the manner and extent of dog use in appropriate areas of the park.

#### **Need for Action**

A plan/EIS is needed because GGNRA (park) resources and values, as defined by the park's enabling legislation and the NPS Organic Act, could be compromised to the extent that, without action, those resources and values in some areas of the park might not be available for enjoyment by future generations. Additionally, a dog management policy inconsistent with NPS regulations and increased public expectations for use of the park for dog recreation have resulted in controversy, litigation, and compromised visitor and employee safety, affecting visitor

experience and resulting in resource degradation. The conflicts will likely escalate if not addressed in a comprehensive plan/EIS.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

Objectives are specific goals that describe what GGNRA intends to accomplish by preparing a plan/EIS. These objectives come from a variety of sources, including NPS management policies, laws, and regulations. The objectives help develop alternatives for evaluation and public review. The internal scoping process yielded the following specific objectives for this planning process:

#### VISITOR EXPERIENCE AND SAFETY

• Minimize conflicts related to dog use by providing a variety of safe, high-quality visitor use experiences, including areas where dogs are allowed.

# LAW ENFORCEMENT / COMPLIANCE WITH DOG RULES, AND PARK OPERATIONS

Maximize dog walker compliance with clear, enforceable parameters in order to improve park
operations and use of staff resources in managing dog walking.

#### PARK OPERATIONS

- Provide adaptability and flexibility so that information gathered from monitoring can be used in future decision making based on estimated outcomes, including in new park areas.
- Ensure a safe and healthy working environment for park staff.
- Evaluate commercial dog walking, and if allowed, create and implement an enforceable policy.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

- Protect native wildlife and their habitat (including sensitive species and their habitat, and federally or state listed, unique, or rare species) from detrimental effects of dog use, including harassment or disturbance by dogs.
- Minimize degradation of soil and water resources by dog use.
- Preserve opportunities for future natural resource restoration and enhancement.

# **CULTURAL RESOURCES**

- Preserve opportunities for future cultural resource restoration and enhancement.
- Protect cultural resources from the detrimental effects of dog use.

### **EDUCATION**

- Build community support for the plan to maximize management of dog walking use.
- Increase public understanding of NPS policies.

# BACKGROUND OF DOG MANAGEMENT AT GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Dogs that are not controlled by caging or a leash no longer than six feet are currently prohibited across the entire national park system (Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 2.15 (a)(2)), with the exception of GGNRA. This exception is the result of a 2005 decision by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California but has its roots in earlier policy decisions by the park.

# GOLDEN GATE NATION RECREATION AREA LANDS INCLUDED IN THE PLAN / ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

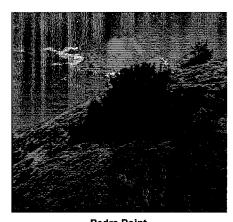
In 1972, GGNRA was established by Congress with a boundary that encompassed 32,000 acres in San Francisco and Marin counties. Today, the park has more than doubled in size and its boundary now encompasses approximately 80,500 acres in San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo counties.

Within this boundary, GGNRA owns approximately 31,000 acres and manages approximately 14,000 of those acres. This plan/EIS will only address lands directly managed by GGNRA and certain additional lands that will be directly managed by the park in the near future. The plan/EIS also provides a framework and criteria for the treatment of future new lands. GGNRA-owned lands in Olema Valley north of Bolinas-Fairfax Road will not be included, as they are managed by Point Reyes National Seashore through an agreement with GGNRA (see map 1 in the "Maps" section of this document). These areas will continue to be managed under 36 CFR 2.15.

This plan/EIS will only address lands directly managed by GGNRA and certain additional lands that will be directly managed by the park in the near future.

Alternatives in this plan/EIS include locations in Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties. The selection of sites addressed in this plan/EIS was determined by NPS managers, and was based on information from historical and current dog management in GGNRA, including the 1979 Pet Policy (appendix A); NPS law, policy, and regulations; park resources; and the Federal Panel Recommendations to the General Superintendent (NPS 2002a, 1). The panel concluded that under voice and sight control dog walking in GGNRA may be appropriate in selected locations where resource impacts can be adequately mitigated and public safety incidents and public use conflicts can be appropriately managed.

In addition to lands currently under GGNRA management, the plan/EIS includes two areas within the park's boundary that will be transferred to GGNRA in the near future: Pedro Point



Pedro Point Credit: NPS

Headlands and Cattle Hill in San Mateo County. When the dog management planning process started, these two new portions were included because it was anticipated that acquisition would occur in the near future. A very recent change is that another San Mateo property, Rancho Coral de Tierra, may be acquired before Pedro Point and Cattle Hill. This property is not directly addressed in this plan/EIS because of timing; however, it will be addressed by the considerations for new lands. Table 2 in chapter 2 lists the sites that were considered under the action alternatives for this plan/EIS. Dog management for other lands that may be acquired and managed by the NPS in the future is discussed under "Elements Common to Action Alternatives" in chapter 2.

GGNRA-managed lands not specifically addressed in this plan/EIS, but which are not currently closed to dogs, include (but are not limited to) the following:

- In Marin County: lands north of Stinson Beach and south of Bolinas-Fairfax Road (excluding Audubon Canyon Ranch lands), between Highway 1 and Marin Municipal Water District lands and Mount Tamalpais State Park lands—encompassing land in Morses Gulch and McKennan Gulch and the lands above Audubon Canyon Ranch.
- In Marin County: GGNRA coastal lands north of—and including—Muir Beach Overlook and west of Highway 1, and the former Banducci lands in Franks Valley.
- In San Mateo County: an easement over coastal lands and beach south of Fort Funston and north of Thornton State Beach totaling 31 acres; three parcels of coastal lands, totaling 2.5 miles in length and 120 acres, south of Thornton State Beach.

# LAND USE PRIOR TO PARK ACQUISITION

The history of dog walking in some areas of GGNRA began prior to the establishment of the park, when dog walking, including off-leash dog walking, occurred informally at sites under varied jurisdictions in San Francisco and Marin counties. Some of the lands designated as part of the new national recreation area had been formerly owned and managed by other public entities, and practices prohibited in national park system units, such as allowing dogs off-leash, had been sanctioned or allowed on those lands. In the first years after GGNRA was established in 1972, those practices continued largely uninterrupted, although park staff recognized and documented issues arising from the practice during the early years of the park's existence.

# GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMISSION AND THE 1979 PET POLICY

The legislation establishing GGNRA in 1972 (PL-92-589) also established the GGNRA Citizens' Advisory Commission (Commission), which coordinated public involvement for the park. Their charter stated that they may advise the park on general policies and specific matters related to planning, administration, and development, and in doing so may seek the views of various citizen groups and members of the public.

In 1978, due to public requests from dog walkers, the Commission developed a pet policy for the park. In 1979, they formally recommended the policy, which has since been known as the 1979 Pet Policy (appendix A), to the park Superintendent. The 1979 Pet Policy, developed with input from park staff, provided general guidance for dog walking and recommended locations for both on-leash dog walking and off-leash or "voice-control" dog walking in lands owned and managed by GGNRA, although this recommendation did not abide by the federal regulation regarding dog walking in national parks (36 CFR 2.15). The CFR, or Code of Federal Regulations, is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government.

The 1979 Pet Policy identified the following areas as appropriate for voice-control of dogs:

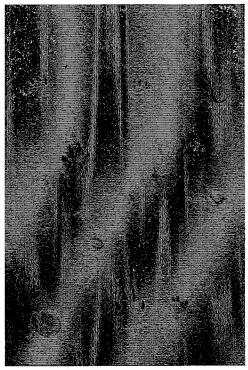
- Homestead Valley
- Oakwood Valley
- Muir Beach
- Rodeo Beach

- Several trails in Marin County
- Crissy Field
- Baker Beach, north beach area
- East and West Fort Miley
- Lands End
- Ocean Beach
- Fort Funston

Although in the policy the Commission referred to "regulations (that would) be developed by the NPS Field Solicitor's office," a special regulation to allow off-leash dog walking in GGNRA, based on this recommendation, was never promulgated by the NPS. The Commission's policy did not and could not override NPS regulations prohibiting pets off-leash in national parks, but for more than 20 years, the park erroneously implemented the 1979 Pet Policy in contravention of Service-wide regulations.

# INCREASE IN USE OF THE PARK FOR DOG WALKING AND OTHER RECREATIONAL USES

Since the 1990s, the San Francisco Bay Area population and overall use of GGNRA park sites have increased, as have the number of private and commercial dog walkers.



Tracks in the Sand at Fort Funston
Credit: NPS

At the same time, the number of conflicts between park users with and without dogs began to rise, as did the fear of dogs and dog bites or attacks. The hours devoted by park staff to manage these conflicts, rescue dogs and owners, dispose of dog waste, educate the public on dog walking policies and regulations at each park site, and enforce regulations also increased. In addition, since the establishment of the park, several species with habitat in GGNRA areas used by dog walkers have been listed as threatened, endangered, or special-status species requiring special protection.

Underscoring the increasing conflict over off-leash dog use, dog walking groups filed a lawsuit against the NPS in March 2000 when GGNRA closed part of Fort Funston to the public to provide resource protection and restoration. In particular, the park intended to protect new nesting locations of the state threatened bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*) population; increase biological diversity by restoring coastal native dune scrub habitat; increase public safety by keeping visitors and their pets away from cliff areas; and protect geological resources, including the bluff top and interior dunes, that had been subject to accelerated erosion because of humans and dogs. The park discussed a 12-acre closure with interested groups, including both environmental and off-leash dog walking interests. Based on these discussions, the park reduced the closure to 10 acres. Upon initiation of the 10-acre closure, which reduced available off-leash areas, a lawsuit was filed. The federal district court held that the NPS had not adequately obtained public input on the proposed closure as required by 36 CFR 1.5. Upon completion of public involvement efforts, the court agreed that GGNRA had fully complied with required sections of 36 CFR 1.5 and that the need for "prompt protective action" was "genuine." The park closed the original 12 acres in February 2001, per the GGNRA Compendium (NPS 2001b, 1; appendix B). During this period, it was clarified by the Department of Justice, the U.S. Attorney, and the Department of the Interior Solicitor Offices that the

voice-control policy then in effect at Fort Funston and other locations in the park was contrary to NPS regulations.

In a public meeting in January 2001, the Commission acknowledged that the voice-control policy was contrary to 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2), prohibiting off-leash dogs in national parks, and therefore illegal and unenforceable. Hundreds of people in favor of the 1979 Pet Policy attended the January 2001 Commission meeting, and following the meeting, the park received significant comment in support of off-leash dog walking. At the same time, the park continued to receive an increasing number of complaints by park visitors, including minorities, seniors, and families with small children, alleging that off-leash dogs had prevented them from visiting the park for fear of being knocked over or attacked by dogs or verbally abused by dog owners, or that they had experienced these situations in visits to the park.

In the year following the Commission meeting, park staff attempted to facilitate the transition into compliance with 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) through educational outreach, new signs, and law enforcement actions including verbal and written warnings. When these measures failed to bring about compliance with the regulation, GGNRA law enforcement (LE) staff issued citations in addition to warnings. During this time, conflicts between dog walkers and park staff increased significantly.

Since that time, GGNRA has had a mixture of dog management regulations and legal conditions guiding the status of dog walking in the park: the NPS-wide leash regulation, the GGNRA Compendium, the special regulation for protection of western snowy plovers (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*), and the 1979 Pet Policy voice-control conditions (which were effectively reinstated by the 2005 federal court decision). Table 1 summarizes current dog management conditions within the specific park sites addressed in this plan/EIS. Maps located in the "Maps" section of this document, which show park sites by county, from north to south, also illustrate historic and current dog walking management (see maps 2-A, 3-A, 4-A, etc.).

TABLE 1. CURRENT DOG MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

Golden Gate National Recreation Area Site	Alternative A: No Action (represents 36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97(d), 1979 Pet Policy, and Golden Gate National Recreation Area Compendium)
Stinson Beach: parking lots/picnic areas only	On-leash only
Homestead Valley	Entire site on-leash or under voice-control
Alta Trail, Orchard Fire Road, Pacheco Fire Road	On-leash or under voice-control from Marin City to Oakwood Valley
Oakwood Valley	Oakwood Valley Fire Road And Oakwood Valley Trail from junction with Fire Road to junction with Alta Trail: on-leash or under voice-control
	Oakwood Valley Trail from trailhead to junction with Oakwood Valley Fire Road: on-leash
Muir Beach	Beach only: on-leash or under voice-control
Rodeo Beach / South Rodeo Beach	All beach areas only: on-leash or under voice-control Bridge connecting to beaches: on-leash

Marin Headlands Trails Trails previously opened to dog walking, including but not limited to:  Coastal Trail from McCullough Road to Muir Beach  Miwok Trail from Tennessee Valley to Highway 1  County View Road off the Miwok Trail  Miwok Trail to Wolf Ridge to Hill 88  Lagoon Trail  South Rodeo Beach Trail  Fort Baker  Upper and Lower Fort Mason  Crissy Field  Crissy Field  Crissy Field  On-leash  On-lea
including but not limited to:  Coastal Trail from McCullough Road to Muir Beach  Miwok Trail from Tennessee Valley to Highway 1  County View Road off the Miwok Trail  Miwok Trail to Wolf Ridge to Hill 88  Lagoon Trail  South Rodeo Beach Trail  Fort Baker  Upper and Lower Fort Mason  Crissy Field  Crissy Field  Crissy Field  Crissy Field  Crissy Field  Crist Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site trails  Baker Beach and bluffs to Golden Gate  Trail  Coastal, Wolf, Miwok Loop  On-leash Loop  On-leash Only:  Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach  Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop  North Miwok Trail  County View Road  South Rodeo Beach Trail  On-leash in areas where dogs are allowed  On-leash  Voice-control except for seasonal leash restriction  Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut): voice-control  Trail  Coastal, Wolf, Miwok Loop  On-leash only:  Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach  Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop  North Miwok Trail  County View Road  South Rodeo Beach Trail  County View Road  South Rodeo Beach Trail  County View Road  South Rodeo Beach Trail  Fort-eash in areas where dogs are allowed  On-leash  Voice-control except for seasonal leash restriction  Fort Point Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut): voice-control  Fort Point Promenade, Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and Battery East  Trail: on-leash  Beach North of Lobos Creek: voice-control
<ul> <li>Muir Beach</li> <li>Miwok Trail from Tennessee Valley to Highway 1</li> <li>County View Road off the Miwok Trail</li> <li>Miwok Trail to Wolf Ridge to Hill 88</li> <li>Lagoon Trail</li> <li>South Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>Fort Baker</li> <li>Upper and Lower Fort Mason</li> <li>Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area</li> <li>Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area</li> <li>Crissy Field</li> <li>Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut): voice-control Crissy Airfield: voice-control</li> <li>East and Central Beaches: voice-control</li> <li>Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site trails</li> <li>Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop</li> <li>North Miwok Trail</li> <li>Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach</li> <li>Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop</li> <li>North Miwok Trail</li> <li>County View Road</li> <li>South Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>On-leash In areas where dogs are allowed</li> <li>On-leash</li> <li>Voice-control except for seasonal leash restriction</li> <li>Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut): voice-control</li> <li>Crissy Airfield: voice-control</li> <li>Fort Point Promenade, Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and Battery East Trail: on-leash</li> <li>Baker Beach and bluffs to Golden Gate</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Miwok Trail from Tennessee Valley to Highway 1</li> <li>County View Road off the Miwok Trail</li> <li>Miwok Trail to Wolf Ridge to Hill 88</li> <li>Lagoon Trail</li> <li>South Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>Fort Baker</li> <li>Upper and Lower Fort Mason</li> <li>Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area</li> <li>Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area</li> <li>Crissy Airfield: voice-control</li> <li>East and Central Beaches: voice-control</li> <li>Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National</li> <li>Historic Site trails</li> <li>Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach</li> <li>Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop</li> <li>North Miwok Trail</li> <li>Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach</li> <li>Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop</li> <li>North Miwok Trail</li> <li>Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach</li> <li>Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop</li> <li>North Miwok Trail</li> <li>Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach</li> <li>Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop</li> <li>North Miwok Trail</li> <li>Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach</li> <li>Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop</li> <li>North Miwok Trail</li> <li>Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach</li> <li>Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop</li> <li>North Miwok Trail</li> <li>Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach</li> <li>Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop</li> <li>North Miwok Trail</li> <li>Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach</li> <li>Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop</li> <li>North Miwok Trail</li> <li>Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach</li> <li>Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop</li> <li>North Miwok Trail</li> <li>County View Road</li> <li>South Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>Pore Road Loop</li> <li>North Miwok Trail</li> <li>County View Road</li> <li>South Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>Pore Road Loop</li> <li>North Miwok Trail</li> <li>County Mison</li> <li></li></ul>
<ul> <li>Highway 1</li> <li>County View Road off the Miwok Trail</li> <li>Miwok Trail to Wolf Ridge to Hill 88</li> <li>Lagoon Trail</li> <li>South Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>Fort Baker</li> <li>Upper and Lower Fort Mason</li> <li>Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area</li> <li>Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area</li> <li>Crissy Field Word East Beach to the Warming Hut): voice-control Crissy Airfield: voice-control East and Central Beaches: voice-control Trails and grassy areas near East Beach: voice-control</li> <li>Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site trails</li> <li>Baker Beach and bluffs to Golden Gate</li> <li>Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach</li> <li>Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach</li> <li>Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop</li> <li>North Miwok Trail</li> <li>County View Road</li> <li>South Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>County Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>County Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>County Rodeo Beach Tr</li></ul>
<ul> <li>County View Road off the Miwok Trail</li> <li>Miwok Trail to Wolf Ridge to Hill 88</li> <li>Lagoon Trail</li> <li>South Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>Fort Baker</li> <li>Upper and Lower Fort Mason</li> <li>Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area</li> <li>Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area</li> <li>Crissy Field</li> <li>Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut): voice-control East and Central Beaches: voice-control Trails and grassy areas near East Beach: voice-control</li> <li>Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site trails</li> <li>Baker Beach and bluffs to Golden Gate</li> <li>Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach</li> <li>Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop</li> <li>North Miwok Trail</li> <li>County View Road</li> <li>South Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>Battery Sublemant Fire Road Loop</li> <li>No</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Miwok Trail to Wolf Ridge to Hill 88</li> <li>Lagoon Trail</li> <li>South Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>County View Road</li> <li>South Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>County View Road</li> <li>South Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>On-leash in areas where dogs are allowed</li> <li>Upper and Lower Fort Mason</li> <li>Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area</li> <li>Voice-control except for seasonal leash restriction</li> <li>Crissy Field</li> <li>Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut): voice-control Crissy Airfield: voice-control</li> <li>East and Central Beaches: voice-control</li> <li>Trails and grassy areas near East Beach: voice-control</li> <li>Fort Point Promenade , Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and Battery East Trail: on-leash</li> <li>Baker Beach and bluffs to Golden Gate</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Lagoon Trail</li> <li>South Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>County View Road</li> <li>South Rodeo Beach Trail</li> <li>On-leash in areas where dogs are allowed</li> <li>Upper and Lower Fort Mason</li> <li>Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area</li> <li>Voice-control except for seasonal leash restriction</li> <li>Crissy Field</li> <li>Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut): voice-control Crissy Airfield: voice-control</li> <li>East and Central Beaches: voice-control</li> <li>Trails and grassy areas near East Beach: voice-control</li> <li>Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site trails</li> <li>Fort Point Promenade, Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and Battery East Trail: on-leash</li> <li>Beach North of Lobos Creek: voice-control</li> </ul>
South Rodeo Beach Trail      County View Road     South Rodeo Beach Trail      On-leash in areas where dogs are allowed  Upper and Lower Fort Mason  On-leash  Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area  Voice-control except for seasonal leash restriction  Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut): voice-control  Crissy Airfield: voice-control  East and Central Beaches: voice-control  Trails and grassy areas near East Beach: voice-control  Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site trails  Baker Beach and bluffs to Golden Gate  Pont Point Promenade, Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and Battery East  Trail: on-leash  Beach North of Lobos Creek: voice-control
South Rodeo Beach Trail      On-leash in areas where dogs are allowed  Upper and Lower Fort Mason  On-leash  Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area  Voice-control except for seasonal leash restriction  Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut): voice-control  Crissy Airfield: voice-control  East and Central Beaches: voice-control  Trails and grassy areas near East Beach: voice-control  Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site trails  Baker Beach and bluffs to Golden Gate  On-leash in areas where dogs are allowed  On-leash in areas where dogs are allowed  Forteash in areas where dogs are allowed  On-leash in areas where dogs are allowed  Forteash in areas where dogs are allowed  On-leash in areas where dogs are allowed  Forteash in areas where dogs are allowed  On-leash in areas where dogs are allowed  On-leash in areas where dogs are allowed  Forteash in areas where dogs are allowed  On-leash in areas where dogs are allowed  Forteash in areas where dogs are allowed  On-leash in areas where dogs are allowed  On-leash in areas where dogs are allowed  Forteash in areas where dogs are allowed  On-leash in areas where dogs are allowed
Upper and Lower Fort Mason  Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area  Voice-control except for seasonal leash restriction  Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut): voice-control  Crissy Airfield: voice-control  East and Central Beaches: voice-control  Trails and grassy areas near East Beach: voice-control  Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site trails  Fort Point Promenade, Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and Battery East  Trail: on-leash  Beach North of Lobos Creek: voice-control
Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area  Voice-control except for seasonal leash restriction  Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut): voice-control Crissy Airfield: voice-control East and Central Beaches: voice-control Trails and grassy areas near East Beach: voice-control  Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site trails  Fort Point Promenade, Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and Battery East Trail: on-leash  Baker Beach and bluffs to Golden Gate  Voice-control except for seasonal leash restriction  Fortenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut): voice-control
Crissy Field  Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut): voice-control  Crissy Airfield: voice-control  East and Central Beaches: voice-control  Trails and grassy areas near East Beach: voice-control  Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site trails  Fort Point Promenade, Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and Battery East  Trail: on-leash  Beach North of Lobos Creek: voice-control
Crissy Airfield: voice-control East and Central Beaches: voice-control Trails and grassy areas near East Beach: voice-control  Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site trails  Baker Beach and bluffs to Golden Gate  Crissy Airfield: voice-control  Fort Point Promenade, Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and Battery East Trail: on-leash  Beach North of Lobos Creek: voice-control
East and Central Beaches: voice-control Trails and grassy areas near East Beach: voice-control  Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site trails  Fort Point Promenade, Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and Battery East Trail: on-leash  Beach North of Lobos Creek: voice-control
Trails and grassy areas near East Beach: voice-control  Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site trails  Fort Point Promenade, Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and Battery East Trail: on-leash  Baker Beach and bluffs to Golden Gate  Beach North of Lobos Creek: voice-control
Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site trails  Fort Point Promenade, Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and Battery East Trail: on-leash  Baker Beach and bluffs to Golden Gate  Beach North of Lobos Creek: voice-control
Historic Site trails  Trail: on-leash  Baker Beach and bluffs to Golden Gate  Beach North of Lobos Creek: voice-control
Bull-1
Bridge All trails except Batteries to Bluffs Trail: on-leash
Fort Miley East and West Fort Miley: voice-control
Lands End Voice-control
Sutro Heights Park On-leash
Ocean Beach Snowy Plover Protection Area (Stairwell #21 to Sloat Boulevard)  Voice-control with seasonal leash restriction
Ocean Beach North of Stairwell 21: voice-control
South of Sloat Boulevard: voice-control
Fort Funston (excluding areas closed by Beach: voice-control
fence or signs)  South of Main Parking Lot, including all trails: voice-control
North of Main Parking Lot, including all trails: voice-control except for fenced wildlife/habitat protection area
Mori Point On-leash on all trails
Milagra Ridge On-leash on all trails
Sweeney Ridge/Cattle Hill Sweeney: on-leash on Sneath Lane, Sweeney Ridge Trail, Mori
(adjacent properties that share a trail system)  Ridge Trail, and Baquiano Trail Cattle Hill: not yet part of GGNRA
Pedro Point Headlands Not yet part of GGNRA
* Under current management, no sites in GGNRA allow commercial dog walking.

# ADVANCE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

In January 2002 the park published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) in the Federal Register asking for comment on potential options for future dog management in GGNRA that could include a special regulation for dog walking in GGNRA. During the public comment period, park staff held two informational meetings about the rulemaking process in March 2002 and a public oral comment session in April 2002. Through the ANPR and public comment process, the park asked for public input on a range of dog management questions and put forth two management options for comment: option A, which would continue to enforce the existing NPS regulations that allow only on-leash dog walking; and option B, which would begin the analysis and eventual rulemaking to allow some specific off-leash use areas. Option A indicated that the park would consider allowing on-leash dog walking in some areas where it was not permitted at the time. These areas included Stinson Beach, Fort Baker Pier, Phleger Estate, and portions of Tennessee Valley. The public was also asked for input on specific management questions, including which areas should be closed to dogs, which areas should be fenced, which areas should allow on-leash dog walking, and which areas should allow dogs under voice-control. Additional questions asked how the number of dogs should be limited, how to ensure the park was not liable for injuries caused by or to dogs, and what the potential environmental impacts of the alternatives might be.

In response to the ANPR in January 2002, the park received 8,580 documents and the results were published in a public comment analysis report by the Northern Arizona University (NAU) Social Research Laboratory (NAU 2002a, 1). In this report, 71 percent of public comments favored option B, allowing for off-leash dog walking in selected GGNRA sites. Of the 71 percent, the majority were residents of San Francisco (88 percent of 4,222 comment documents). Twenty-eight percent of public comments favored option A, calling for the enforcement of existing leash laws in the GGNRA. Respondents from out of state overwhelmingly voted for option A (96 percent of 1,186 comment documents). Fort Funston, Crissy Field, and Ocean Beach were the sites most frequently mentioned by those preferring either option A or option B (NAU 2002a, 5, 7).

In response to the ANPR request for input on specific management questions, the public made the following suggestions for future management of dog walking in GGNRA, which were coded into the dataset of the public comment analysis report (NAU 2002a, 9-26):

- Separate dog walking under voice-control from other visitor uses
- Designate specific areas, or days, and times when dog walking under voice-control is allowed.
- Fully enforce whatever regulations result, but if violations occur, do not assume that all dog owners are irresponsible and that areas need to be closed to dogs.
- Create a licensing process to demonstrate that dogs are under voice-control.
- Fence environmentally sensitive areas or fence voice-control areas.
- Limit the number of dogs on-leash and/or under voice-control per person.
- Encourage volunteer efforts to assist in stewardship of voice-control areas.
- Educate the public about how to control dogs and about the impacts dogs have on park resources.
- Monitor the impacts of dogs and report the results every few years.

### **Telephone Survey**

To gain as broad an understanding of public opinion as possible, GGNRA commissioned Northern Arizona University's Social Research Laboratory to conduct a telephone survey in the four-county region surrounding GGNRA regarding NPS pet management regulations (NAU 2002b, 1). The survey design was initiated in the spring of 2002 during the ANPR public comment period and was conducted from May to July 2002. The survey was conducted with a random cross section of people from 400 households each (for a total of 1,600) in Alameda, Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties to provide a more general overview of public support for or opposition to off-leash dog walking. Results of the telephone survey showed that 28 percent of the respondents owned or cared for one or more dogs. Among these dog owners, 50 percent had taken their dog(s) to a GGNRA site and 20 percent of that group had also hired a commercial dog walker to walk their dog(s) in a GGNRA site, which translates to one percent of all survey respondents using a commercial dog walker (NAU 2002b, 16-17).

The first set of questions asked the public if they generally supported or opposed the existing NPS regulation that allows on-leash dog walking at most GGNRA sites and prohibits any off-leash dog walking. Seventy-one percent of all respondents supported and 23 percent opposed the current NPS regulation for walking dogs on-leash at most GGNRA sites and prohibiting off-leash dog walking. Survey results indicated that support for the existing NPS pet regulation was consistent throughout the four counties and across every demographic subset (NAU 2002b, 11, 83-86).

In another set of questions, when asked whether they specifically supported allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA, 40 percent of all respondents stated that they supported allowing dogs off-leash in GGNRA. Of this 40 percent, 17 percent strongly supported and 23 percent somewhat supported allowing dogs off-leash in GGNRA. Fifty-three percent of all respondents stated that they opposed allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites. Of this 53 percent, 17 percent opposed and 36 percent strongly opposed allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites. However, dog owners were closely divided on the question of whether they specifically supported allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA. Fifty-one percent of dog owners supported and 45 percent of dog owners opposed off-leash dog walking at GGNRA sites (NAU 2002b, 25).

The respondents were then read an abbreviated version of the GGNRA mission statement: "The mission of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is the preservation, unimpaired, of the natural and cultural resources, and scenic and recreation values, of the park for present and future generations to enjoy" (NAU 2002b, 30). When these respondents were again asked if they supported or opposed off-leash dog walking at GGNRA sites, the percentage of all respondents in the four-county area opposing off-leash dog walking at GGNRA rose from 53 to 58 percent, and the percentage of respondents supporting off-leash dog walking in the park fell from 40 to 36 percent (NAU 2002b, 30-31).

# **Federal Panel Recommendation**

Subsequent to the ANPR, a panel of senior NPS officials from outside GGNRA was convened to review the public comment and other technical information. The purpose of the panel was to recommend to the Superintendent of GGNRA whether the park should proceed toward rulemaking to allow some off-leash dog walking or whether the current regulation—requiring that pets be on-leash in all GGNRA areas where they are allowed—should remain in effect. The panel concluded that off-leash dog walking in GGNRA may be appropriate in selected locations where park resources would not be impaired if the standards for appropriate use (as defined in NPS policies and regulations) could be met, if adverse impacts to park resources could be adequately mitigated, and if public safety incidents and public use conflicts could be appropriately managed. The panel further recommended that the park pursue both rulemaking and comprehensive planning for pet management to address suitable locations and proper

management strategies. Options for conducting an integrated rulemaking and planning process were included, as well as suggested criteria for formulating a proposed rule and implementation strategy. As a result of the federal panel review, public comment, and other internal park discussions, GGNRA chose to pursue negotiated rulemaking under the *Negotiated Rulemaking Act*.

# **Negotiated Rulemaking**

In June 2005, a Notice of Intent to Establish a Negotiated Rulemaking Committee was published in the Federal Register, followed by a Notice of Establishment of the Committee in February 2006.

In 2004 the NPS, working with the U.S. Institute of Environmental Conflict Resolution, hired a neutral team to assess the prospects for using a negotiated rulemaking process that would allow a representative group of stakeholders to have significant, direct input into the development of a special regulation for dog management at GGNRA. In June 2005, a Notice of Intent to Establish a Negotiated Rulemaking Committee (Committee) was published in the Federal Register, followed by a Notice of Establishment of the Committee in February 2006. The Committee was composed of 19 primary representatives and alternates representing three informal caucuses—voice-control advocates, environmental and conservation organizations, and other park users—as well as the NPS. The Committee's goal was to reach consensus on a special regulation on dog management at GGNRA and recommend that regulation to the NPS. The Committee held seven full Committee meetings and nine Technical Subcommittee meetings between March 2006 and October 2007. The Committee was only able to reach consensus on nine guiding principles, guidelines for commercial dog walking, and a site-specific alternative for Oakwood Valley (Marin County). It was not able to reach consensus on a

proposed special regulation for dog management at GGNRA. A report summarizing the negotiated rulemaking process, products, and outcomes; negotiation structures, strategies, and approaches; and dynamics was prepared by the Facilitation Team of the Committee (Bourne et al. 2008, 1).

The NPS intent was to use the negotiated rulemaking process to provide public input for potentially drafting a special regulation for dog management in GGNRA. Since the Committee was not able to recommend a proposed regulation, the NPS will develop a draft rule for dog management. The findings of this plan/EIS will inform the development of the regulation.

#### Dog Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement

This plan/EIS is required prior to implementation of a new regulation for dog management at GGNRA. During the period when the Committee was being formally created, the park began its required environmental planning process under NEPA. In late January 2005, GGNRA park staff and consultant specialists met with the NEPA team from the NPS Environmental Quality Division to draft the purpose, need, and objective statements to identify existing management problems and begin drafting possible solutions in the form of conceptual alternatives. This "internal scoping" is a process that can take many months and usually ends with publication in the Federal Register of a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS and to hold meetings to gather public comment. The GGNRA Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS was published February 22, 2006.

This plan/EIS is required prior to implementation of a new regulation for dog management at GGNRA.

GGNRA committed to having the NEPA and negotiated rulemaking processes proceed concurrently, to facilitate the sharing of information between the two processes and to allow any consensus from the negotiated rulemaking process to be fully analyzed along with a range of reasonable alternatives before

choosing a preferred alternative. Additionally, since negotiated rulemaking requires that meetings of the full Committee be open to the public and has other fact-finding requirements that overlap with those of NEPA, the concurrent completion of both processes helped avoid duplication of effort and saved time. However, a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking will not be published in the Federal Register until comments on the draft plan/EIS have been fully analyzed, as public comment will likely influence the substance of the proposed rule.

The GGNRA plan/EIS examines the impacts of a full range of alternatives for dog management, and assesses the impacts that could result from continuing current dog management practices. Upon conclusion of this decision-making process one of the alternatives, or an alternative composed of elements of a number of the alternatives, will be selected for implementation, which will guide future park actions related to dog management.

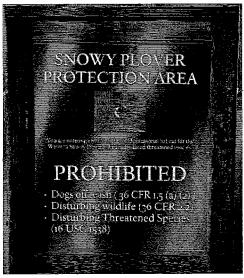
# **Current Dog Management**

Current dog management in the park is based on a number of factors. Areas covered by the Commission's 1979 Pet Policy (appendix A) are managed in accordance with the June 2, 2005, decision by U.S. District Court for Northern California Judge Alsup (U.S. vs. Barley decision, 405 F.Supp.2d 1121 (N.D. Cal. 2005)) affirming that GGNRA cannot enforce the NPS-wide regulation requiring on-leash walking of pets (36 CFR 2.15(a)(2)) in areas that were included in the 1979 Pet Policy until notice and comment rulemaking under section 1.5(b) is completed. In response, GGNRA revised its enforcement position to reflect that court decision, removing "leash required" signs in areas that had been selected for voice-control in the 1979 Pet Policy and limiting enforcement of the NPS leash regulation to areas that were not included in the 1979 Pet Policy or that were identified as on-leash dog walking areas in the 1979 Pet Policy. However, in all areas where dog walking is allowed in GGNRA, whether under the NPS leash regulation or the 1979 Pet Policy, on-leash dog walking regulations that address areas closed to pets, disturbance to wildlife, removal of pet waste, and creating a hazardous or offensive condition have remained in effect and are being enforced.

In addition, many park areas have been closed to dog and visitor use for resource or safety reasons through the GGNRA Compendium (NPS 2001b, 1), although areas closed where dog use had traditionally occurred were closed pursuant to notice and comment rulemaking. The closures are reviewed and updated each year. The GGNRA Compendium is the format wherein each park, where allowed by the CFR, can publish park-specific regulations to protect cultural or natural resources, enhance public health or safety, or avoid conflict among visitor use activities. It is considered the responsibility of park visitors to know park rules and regulations before they visit any park.

# **Protection for the Western Snowy Plover**

The western snowy plover was listed as a threatened species under the federal *Endangered Species Act* (ESA) in 1993 due to loss of habitat by encroachment of non-native vegetation, predation, disturbance from recreational use of



Protection Area Sign at Ocean Beach
Credit: NPS

beaches, and development. The plover's threatened status affords it protection from harassment, defined under the ESA as "an intentional or negligent act or omission which creates the likelihood of injury to

wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavioral patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering."

The NPS Management Policies 2006 (NPS 2006b, 45) provide guidance to the NPS for the management of threatened and endangered species. Section 4.4.2.3 states, "The Service will survey for, protect, and strive to recover all species native to national park system units that are listed under the Endangered Species Act. The Service will fully meet its obligations under the NPS Organic Act and the Endangered Species Act to both proactively conserve listed species and prevent detrimental effects on these species."

The 2005 decision by Judge Alsup cited above noted that the court's action "in no way restricts the authority of the Superintendent to 'protect the resource,' including the protection of endangered and threatened species." Following notice and comment under 36 CFR 1.5(b), these actions can be taken through the GGNRA Compendium, wherein each park, where allowed by the CFR, can publish park-specific regulations to protect cultural or natural resources, enhance public health or safety, or avoid conflict among visitor use activities.

In November 2006, and again in 2007, the GGNRA Compendium amendments were signed to adopt emergency regulatory provisions for protection of the federally threatened western snowy plover on portions of Crissy Field and Ocean Beach, which had been reopened to off-leash use through the 2005 federal court decision. These seasonal use restrictions were necessary to provide an area of reduced disturbance for resting and feeding by the western snowy plover. The restrictions required that pets be walked on-leash during the time the plovers overwinter (July–May, or until monitoring determines the species is no longer present). In 2007, the park initiated a notice and comment rulemaking process to provide a special regulation to ensure ongoing seasonal protection for the western snowy plover in two areas, Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area and Ocean Beach Snowy Plover Protection Area, until long-term dog management for those areas is addressed in the rule resulting from the plan/EIS.

A Final Rule (36 CFR Part 7.97(d)) for the protection of the western snowy plover came into effect October 20, 2008. This rulemaking provides temporary protection for plovers in the Crissy Field and Ocean Beach protection areas until a permanent determination is made through this planning process for a new regulation for dog management for the entire park.

# CURRENT DOG MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND IMPACT TOPICS

At the internal scoping session of NPS staff and NEPA consultants held in January 2005, observations of current issues surrounding the dog walking controversy generally fell into the following categories, some of which are described in more detail in the paragraphs below:

- Expectations and views of dog walkers and other visitors
- Impacts of dogs on cultural and natural resources in the park
- Visitor use and experience
- Employee, visitor, and dog health and safety
- Needs of urban area residents
- Public confusion over NPS-wide dog regulation, GGNRA-specific rules, NPS mission and policies
- Public lack of understanding and confusion over regulations for dogs at GGNRA park sites, including why some park areas are completely closed to dogs while other areas allow on-leash dog walking

- · Visitor noncompliance with regulations
- Ability of LE staff to enforce rules.

# EXPECTATIONS AND VIEWS OF DOG WALKERS AND OTHER VISITORS

As stated previously and in response to the ANPR in January 2002, a public comment analysis report was published (NAU 2002a, 1). In this report, 71 percent of public comments favored allowing off-leash dog walking in selected GGNRA sites (option B) and 28 percent of public comments favored the enforcement of existing leash laws in the GGNRA (option A) (NAU 2002a, 5). Also in the public comment analysis report, approximately 10 percent of the documents (984 of 8,580 documents) mentioned the sociability benefits that off-leash dog walking provided, not only for the dog owners, but for the dogs themselves (NAU 2002a, 16-17). Other respondents cited the "therapeutic value" dog owners experienced in knowing that their pets had been well exercised. More than 500 affirmed their belief that it is their right to walk dogs off-leash at park sites. Other reasons given in support of off-leash dog walking concerned the benefits to humans, including



Dog Walkers at Fort Funston
Credit: NPS

increased sociability with other dog walkers or with visitors who enjoyed interacting with dogs, and the safer feeling some dog owners have when they visit urban parks, especially at night, if their dogs are present (NAU 2002a, 17-20). Those respondents in favor of enforcing the leash law stated concerns for the environment, human health and safety, and the longevity of the park for the enjoyment of future generations. Nearly half expressed discomfort or fear of off-leash dogs and over 1,180 felt that allowing an exception to the NPS rules would set a negative precedent in other NPS units, giving "dog owners the excuse they want to continue to not obey laws and create confusion and conflict" (NAU 2002a, 9-15).

In addition to the ANPR public comment analysis report, a telephone survey regarding NPS pet management regulations was also conducted, which was discussed in more detail previously (NAU 2002b, 1). The results of the telephone surveyed showed that 71 percent of all respondents supported and 23 percent opposed the current NPS regulation for walking dogs on-leash at most GGNRA sites and prohibiting off-leash dog walking (NAU 2002b, 11). When asked whether they specifically supported allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA, 40 percent of all respondents stated that they supported allowing dogs off-leash in GGNRA and 53 percent of all respondents stated that they opposed allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites; after hearing the abbreviated GGNRA mission statement, the 53 percent rose to 58 percent opposition (NAU 2002b, 11).

# IMPACTS OF DOGS ON NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE PARK

A preliminary list of issues and impact topics was developed at the internal scoping meeting with NPS resource and NEPA specialists and their contractors. This list was further reviewed by the park, its consultants, and the public and eventually became the list of issues and impact topics that were analyzed in this plan/EIS. NEPA and resource specialists used a screening form to determine which resources might experience more than minor adverse or beneficial impacts. The form was also used to aid in determining whether the appropriate NEPA document should be an EIS or an environmental assessment.

Because several factors that normally trigger significant effects are present, the group confirmed that an EIS was appropriate to evaluate dog management options at GGNRA. The impact topics are presented in the following paragraphs by resource. These potential effects are particularly problematic for GGNRA, a unit of the NPS, an agency whose fundamental purpose is to conserve park resources and values, a requirement separate from the mandate that prohibits impairment of park resources and values (NPS 2006b, 10-11).

#### Soils

**Issue.** Dog and human overuse of areas may result in trampled vegetation and soil erosion. Dogs have the potential to increase existing erosion through digging, especially in rare, serpentine soils or in sensitive geologic resources such as dune complexes.

Issue. Dog waste adds nutrients to soils that affect their characteristics. Some soils in the park are particularly unique or are by nature low in nutrients. The entire ecology of an area starts with the type and nutrient level of soil. If enough dog waste is left in place, it can begin to change soil characteristics over a noticeable geographic area. A change in soil chemistry often translates into a change in vegetation, wildlife habitat, and wildlife species.

## Water Quality

**Issue**. Dogs playing in streams, wetlands, lagoons, and coastal areas can increase turbidity. Dogs playing for even a short time in a creek or pond can greatly increase turbidity levels; smaller sediments can stay suspended for several hours and can disrupt fish feeding, particularly for visual feeders like trout and salmon (salmonids). Two known salmonids (coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) and steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)) inhabiting the streams and lagoons in GGNRA are federally threatened species.

Issue. Dog waste can increase nutrient levels in streams, wetlands, lagoons, and coastal areas. As with terrestrial habitats, changes in nutrient levels in aquatic environments can alter the type and growth of vegetation and the ability of wildlife to continue to use the area for habitat. Crissy Field, Rodeo Lagoon, and Redwood Creek and tidal lagoon are examples of marine or estuarine resources that may be adversely affected by dog waste. Potential impacts to estuarine fauna at GGNRA include those from increased nutrient impacts on coho, steelhead, and other fish nurseries, and on critical reproductive habitat for the federally endangered tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*) known to occupy Rodeo Lagoon.

Issue. Domestic dogs can potentially introduce diseases (canine distemper, canine parvovirus, and rabies) and transport parasites into wildlife habitats (Sime 1999, 8.2). If pet waste is left on the ground, runoff from rain events may transport these microorganisms (including fecal coliform) to adjacent water bodies, thereby affecting water quality. Wild birds, small mammals, and dogs can also introduce microorganisms into a water supply, and these microorganisms, algal blooms, and other naturally occurring phenomena can make uninfected dogs sick when they drink from affected streams or ponds.

#### Vegetation

Issue. Dogs, particularly those off-leash and without adequate voice-control, can potentially trample and denude vegetation and interfere with native plant species. Through intensive and prolonged use of park sites, dogs may reduce the abundance and diversity of native plant communities, resulting in the loss of rare or unusual plants (see the "Species of Special Concern" section below for listed species). Disturbance of soils may influence native plant propagation, establishment, and viability and promote colonization by non-native, invasive species. Plant species may suffer direct impacts from trampling and off-trail use of dunes and other fragile habitats. For example, the San Francisco Bay spineflower (Chorizanthe cuspidata

var. *cuspidata*) is a rare plant species that may require or benefit from a substrate protected from disturbance by humans and dogs. Understory is an important wildlife habitat component of many tree-and shrub-dominated plant communities (such as riparian coastal scrub) within GGNRA. Unleashed dogs running into the understory to retrieve balls or simply to explore the scentscape may adversely affect the structure of the plant community and reduce its value as wildlife habitat.

**Issue**. Dog waste can increase soil nutrient levels, affecting vegetation growth, and dog play can trample vegetation, destroying or altering wildlife habitat. Wetlands can serve numerous functions, including helping to moderate flooding and pollution and providing wildlife habitat. Structural diversity in wetland vegetation provides cover, food, and reproductive habitat for many species in the park, including federally listed species like California red-legged frogs (*Rana aurora draytonii*). Dogs can also destroy or disturb habitat to the extent that wildlife species move away or fail to reproduce.

Issue. Dogs can be carriers of exotic plant seeds. Dogs can spread non-native plant seeds brought in from outside the park or spread plant seeds from one area of the park to another through shedding and waste elimination. In addition, nutrients from dog waste can alter soil characteristics to favor non-native species over native vegetation.

#### Wildlife

Issue. Intensive dog use of an area could disrupt its use by wildlife or degrade the habitat, resulting in a multitude of possible negative consequences for wildlife population viability. The adverse effects of intensive dog use, such as chasing and flushing wildlife or disrupting nesting and foraging sites, can range from direct to less direct disturbance from physical effects such as trampling of habitat, degradation of water quality, and scent intrusion into predator territory. Off-leash dogs can potentially injure or even kill shorebirds or other wildlife.

**Issue**. Dog play can trample vegetation and benthic invertebrates. Emergent aquatic vegetation along the edge of watercourses and wetlands provides critical habitat for some listed species, and disturbance of this vegetation from dog play, such as by trampling, could compromise its value to wildlife or dislocate amphibian egg masses.

Issue. Dogs or dog waste can infect wildlife and vice versa. Dog-related viruses may be transmitted through dog feces to marine and terrestrial mammals (MDNRE 2010, 1; MVM 2008, 1). Canine distemper affects wildlife including canids (wolves, foxes, coyotes), raccoons, and mustelids (otters, badgers, and skunks) (MDNRE 2010, 1). Subsequent infection of other species may spread the pathogen throughout a population and into its habitat.

Issue. Habitat for all wildlife, including habitat for rare, unusual, or sensitive non-listed and/or monitored species may be affected by dog use of specific areas through disturbance, displacement, and habitat alteration. Effects similar to those described above for other wildlife, vegetation, and listed flora and fauna would occur for rare or sensitive non-listed species. Intensive human or dog use of an area occupied by unique or sensitive species may trample vegetation, alter or erode soils, or simply frighten wildlife away from their habitat. This effect may occur even if the species does not reside in the park year-round, as some wildlife species are highly vulnerable to any disturbance or even slight changes in habitat. Unleashed dogs running into the understory to retrieve balls or simply to explore the scentscape may adversely affect the structure of the plant community and reduce its value as wildlife habitat for amphibians, small mammals, and nesting birds, such as Swainson's thrush (Catharus ustulatus) and California quail (Callipepla californica).

The shoreline of San Francisco Bay provides feeding, roosting, and wintering habitat for shorebirds and other bird species, such as gulls, terns, and the California brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*). Resting and feeding habitat can be particularly important to migrating and overwintering shorebirds, and in some areas in GGNRA, thousands of roosting or migrating individuals congregate. Beach habitat within GGNRA is also used by over 25 species of shorebirds, including the federally threatened western snowy plover (Beach Watch Online 2009, 1; USFWS 2009, 1).

Abundant literature suggests that shorebirds unaccustomed or unable to acclimate to human or dog disturbance will either no longer reside at a site (unless no other available habitat exists) or will repeatedly flush when approached. This bird behavior can result in energy loss, morbidity (disease), reduced reproductive success, or death (Banks and Bryant 2007, 612; USFWS 2007, 63-65).

# Species of Special Concern (Federally and State Listed Species or Species Proposed for Listing)

Issue. Habitat used by federally threatened or endangered species may be vulnerable to impacts from intensive use of public areas by humans and dogs. GGNRA contains more federally protected endangered and threatened species than any other unit of the national park system in continental North America (NPS 2009a, 1). There are over 80 rare or special-status wildlife species currently identified as permanent or seasonal residents of the park or dependent on park lands and waters for migration, and there are 38 rare or special-status plant species currently identified within GGNRA (NPS 2009a, 1). Although habitats at GGNRA support many species with special status, only those species potentially affected by this plan/EIS are discussed in this document. Of the 38 listed plant species, 11 are state and/or federally listed and have a detailed impacts analysis in this plan/EIS. This group includes but is not limited to the following: Presidio (Raven's) manzanita (Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. ravenii), Presidio clarkia (Clarkia franciscana), Marin western flax (Hesperolinon congestum), and San Francisco lessingia (Lessingia germanorum). Habitat for each exists in patches of coastal dune or coastal scrub/chaparral/grasslands, which have become increasingly rare and whose existence has been compromised by events caused by both humans and nature. Of the 80 listed wildlife species, 12 are state and/or federally listed and have a detailed impacts analysis in this plan/EIS. This group includes but is not limited to the following: mission blue butterfly (Icaricia icarioides ssp. missionensis), tidewater goby, coho salmon, steelhead trout, California red-legged frog, San Francisco garter snake (Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia), bank swallow, and western snowy plover.

Visitors with dogs can affect special-status species through disturbance to wildlife and/or plants from chasing, barking, digging, and potential direct or indirect mortality as a result of encounters. Mitigation is often necessary to protect these species. For example, the coastal bluffs of Fort Funston provide nesting habitat for the state threatened bank swallow. The bluffs above the bank swallows and the bluff face are currently posted on a seasonal basis (April 1 to August 15) as a voluntary closure to reduce degradation of the bluffs as a result of human visitation and to protect the bank swallows from disturbance that could lead to nest abandonment. Park staff have observed dogs in the 12 acre Habitat Protection Area closed to public access and on many occasions, dogs and humans were observed inside the Habitat Protection Area. In addition to direct impacts from dogs on habitat for listed species, indirect impacts as a result of dogs can also occur. Dogs can trample upland vegetation along the edges of trails, including lupine host plants for the federally endangered mission blue butterfly.

The federally threatened western snowy plover overwinters on wide, sandy beaches to build energy reserves for migration and breeding. Within GGNRA, this includes the Snowy Plover Protection Area (SPPA) at Ocean Beach and the Wildlife Protection Area (WPA) at Crissy Field. In 2004, the *U.S. v. Barley* decision (405 F.Supp.2d 1121 (N.D. Cal. 2005)) allowed off-leash dogs in certain areas of the park. Increased harassment and disturbance of western snowy plovers and other shorebirds as a result of

off-leash dogs accessing the snowy plover protection areas was recorded following the decision (NPS 2008a, 2).

Freshwater, brackish-water, and marine environments in GGNRA are habitat for the two listed salmonids, coho salmon (federally endangered and state endangered) and steelhead trout (federally threatened), and the federally listed endangered tidewater goby. As previously noted, salmonids are visual feeders, and extended periods of high turbidity following dog play in ponds or creeks can result in reduced foraging time or success for these species. The habitat of the federally listed endangered tidewater goby can also be affected by dogs playing in water, as dogs may crush breeding burrows that male gobies dig in the spring after their lagoon habitat closes to the ocean (USFWS 2005, 13).

#### **Park Operations**

Issue. Park staff, time, and money would be needed to manage any existing or future dog policies. Managing current dog walking policies in the park requires significant staff time for GGNRA LE, maintenance of heavily used dog walking areas, and response to visitor concerns and complaints.

**Issue**. Park staff, time, and money are also needed to protect natural resources from dogs, including installation of protection measures such as fencing and signage; monitoring and maintenance by park staff would then be required for these protection measures.

### **Cultural Resources**

**Issue**. Dogs may affect cultural resources by dog-related ground disturbance such as digging and/or trampling, which would be a contributing element to natural erosion processes on or around sensitive cultural resources.

**Issue**. Dog urination/defecation may affect cultural resources by affecting vegetation associated with historic properties.

#### Land Use / Long-term Management of Resources or Land

**Issue**. Dog use can damage resources that cannot be easily restored. Overuse by dogs can change the character of soils, vegetation, wildlife habitat, and the species of wildlife themselves. If these areas are affected by intense use over a long period of time, or if natural resources are particularly vulnerable to change or damage, the impacts caused by dogs can preclude restoration.

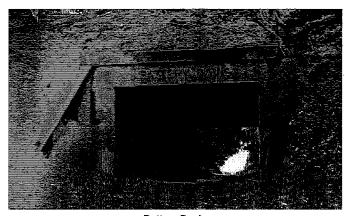
Issue. Dog management policy at GGNRA may impact or influence local, state, and federal policy at other parks and open space in the Bay Area, and this plan/EIS has the potential to set a precedent for the NPS nationwide. Open spaces for recreation add to the quality of the urban environment, but the park must serve a variety of visitor needs. Because the San Francisco Bay Area is highly urbanized, dog owners may have only minimal options for exercising their dogs outdoors. In many parts of the San Francisco Bay Area, residents have come to expect that GGNRA lands will be available for dog walking and other recreational activities. These factors result in a high concentration of dog walkers among other visitors who engage in a variety of activities, which often leads to conflicts. California State Parks and San Mateo County Parks, as well as the rest of the national park system, have more restrictive dog-use policies than those currently in place at GGNRA. The comparatively relaxed regulations on GGNRA lands may attract visitors with dogs from other areas that have more restrictive policies. Such a concentration of dogs and dog owners within GGNRA lands would amplify the negative effects of dogs and their owners on the park. Maintaining relatively relaxed restrictions at GGNRA could reduce pressure on regional parks, as dog walkers would continue to be able to use GGNRA for dog walking, whereas

tightening restrictions at GGNRA could increase pressure to lessen restrictions at regional parks to provide dog walking opportunities. Additionally, the less restrictive rules at GGNRA may result in other NPS units being challenged to review the existing NPS-wide 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) leash regulations for other areas.

#### VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE

Visitor experience represents the range of experiences a visitor might have, whether it be for recreational, educational, or scientific purposes, as well as the mutual compatibility or exclusivity of such uses, and may include using a park's interpretative or educational services, regardless of where such use occurs (e.g., via internet access, library). It is possible that dog walking under voice-control may be more an "exclusive" than a shared use, although a document prepared to assess whether negotiated rulemaking was likely to succeed (U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution 2004, 9) characterized this as an area of disagreement among those interviewed. The reasons it may be an exclusive use include visitor safety and experience. The paragraphs below discuss general impacts to visitor use and experience associated with aesthetics, soundscapes, and environmental justice.

## Visitor Use and Experience—Aesthetics



Battery Davis
Credit: NPS

**Issue.** Dog walkers and visitors without dogs often come into conflict. Walkers, hikers, joggers, bicyclists, horseback riders, wildlife watchers, and those seeking a quiet and natural experience can all potentially be disturbed by running and barking dogs. The potential for visitors to be bitten by dogs at GGNRA also exists and is discussed as part of employee, visitor, and dog health and safety, which follows this section. Some visitors prefer to visit a national park area without encountering dogs. Additionally, dogs may adversely affect the aesthetics of the park by leaving waste on beaches, trails, or near water resources, and the overwhelming

smell of urine in park areas with heavy dog use (i.e., Battery Davis at Fort Funston) may also affect visitor experience at the park. Although signs indicate that dog owners are responsible for picking up their dogs' waste, owners do not always comply. Various dog groups and associations have even organized dog cleanups, provided bags, and tried to influence their members; but despite these efforts, many dog owners still do not comply with picking up dog waste.

### Visitor Use and Experience—Soundscapes

Issue. The natural sounds heard in GGNRA are a positive and valued park resource, as well as a component of the visitor experience, which dog barking may interrupt. Soundscapes within the park provide a variety of seasonally changing visitor experiences that are important to some park users as a refuge from the noise of the urban environment. An example is spring birdsong, which is most prevalent in more remote areas and along riparian and forested habitats. Other experiences—lapping waves and frog choruses—may also enrich the visitor experience. Walkers, hikers, joggers, bicyclists, horseback riders, wildlife watchers, and those seeking a quiet and natural experience and/or a national park experience without dogs can all potentially be disturbed (including park staff) by running, barking dogs—

particularly by those that chase or harass people or wildlife. For example, the raucous sounds of a disturbed wildlife community—birds and small mammals giving alarm calls—also add to the disruption of the visitor's experience of the soundscape. These potential disturbances from barking dogs may change the natural character of the area and the overall visitor experience.

## Visitor Use and Experience—Environmental Justice

Issue. Minority or low-income populations may be more negatively affected by off-leash dog walking than Caucasian, middle-income, or high-income populations. San Francisco County is a racially diverse area, with minority populations accounting for approximately 53 percent of the population. The largest minority group in the San Francisco area is people of Asian descent (31.3%), followed by Hispanic/ Latino persons (14.1%) (U.S. Census Bureau 2000, 1). A phone survey conducted in 2002 by Northern Arizona University (NAU 2002b, 1) separated data by race and income as well as other variables, and found lower support from low-income families for allowing off-leash dog walking under voice-control in GGNRA. The survey indicated that just over 13 percent of respondents with incomes lower than \$50,000 strongly supported off-leash dog walking, whereas almost 22 percent of those with incomes from \$50,000 to \$100,000 and just over 20 percent of those with incomes over \$100,000 strongly supported it. Racial differences were even more apparent, as only about five percent of African-American respondents strongly supported off-leash dog walking, whereas almost 17 percent of Caucasians and just over 20 percent of Asian-Americans supported off-leash dog walking. However, when the "strongly support" and "somewhat support" categories were combined, very few racial differences could be seen; approximately 44 percent of African-American respondents, 40 percent of Caucasians and just over 37 percent of Asian-Americans supported (strongly and somewhat) off-leash dog walking in the telephone survey (NAU 2002b, 92-93). Also noteworthy is that 39.4 percent of respondents of Hispanic origin supported (strongly and somewhat) off-leash dog walking and 39.9 percent of respondents of non-Hispanic origin supported (strongly and somewhat) off-leash dog walking (NAU 2002b, 93). Therefore, the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations supported off-leash dog walking by almost the same percentages.

## EMPLOYEE, VISITOR, AND DOG HEALTH AND SAFETY

Issue. GGNRA manages much of the publicly accessible San Francisco Bay and ocean coastal lands in San Francisco and Marin counties; park personnel have stated that the increased number of conflicts among park visitors is of great concern. Many of the issues related to the health and safety of visitors to the park and park employees are related to encounters with unruly or aggressive dogs. Reported incidents include being knocked down, intimidated, and bitten by dogs. Additionally, dog-on-dog bites and dog-on-horse bites often involve visitors who could be injured during these conflicts (e.g., attempts to separate dogs, horses bolting). The paragraphs below discuss statistics and issues regarding safety of employees (rangers, U.S. Park Police, and other employees of the park) and visitors from dogs.

Injuries to visitors from dogs jumping on them, chasing them, harassing them, or biting them are a serious concern, as are increased risks or hazards to rangers who rescue dogs or dog owners. Between 2007 and 2008, there were 43 reported dog bites recorded by GGNRA LE and U.S. Park Police at GGNRA sites that are considered in this plan/EIS. Between 2007 and 2008, 35 rescues of off-leash dogs or their owners occurred at the cliffs of Fort Funston as recorded by GGNRA LE and U.S. Park Police. There is a potential for ranger injuries to occur in the course of these rescues. If the owners had had their dogs leashed and under control, then many of these rescues could have been avoided.

Between 2007 and 2008, GGNRA LE and U.S. Park Police recorded 1,683 total leash law violations (including warnings and citations) at GGNRA sites that are considered in this plan/EIS; 487 of these violations occurred at Crissy Field and 847 occurred at Ocean Beach. In addition, 338 reports of dogs in closed areas at GGNRA sites that are considered in this plan/EIS were recorded by GGNRA LE and U.S.

Park Police between 2007 and 2008. Visitors have reported being jumped on and knocked down by unrestrained dogs. The park has had complaints from people who are so frightened of off-leash dogs that they avoid visiting the park entirely or visit only when least likely to encounter dogs (NPS 2002a, 3). Even leashed dogs can be frightening to some people when dogs bark or strain at the leash. Conflicts between dogs walked under voice-control and other visitors can be particularly intense along the beach areas of the park, as this area attracts large numbers of visitors, both with and without dogs, particularly on weekends and during the summer or on warm days. Visitors with children who play along the water's edge or in the sand and are approached by dogs, either aggressively or not, may feel that their child's safety may be at an elevated risk for dog bites or other injuries.

Issue. A health concern associated with dog waste is pathogens that can infect humans if ingested. Organisms carried in dog feces include *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia lamblia*, and *Salmonella*, which can induce symptoms ranging from skin sores to chest pain. Additionally, the bacteria called *Escherichia* can also be found in dog waste, and particular strains of some species of *Escherichia* are human pathogens, such as *E. coli*, commonly referred to as fecal coliform bacteria. Dog waste can also contain roundworms and other parasitic nematodes, which can cause fevers, bronchitis, asthma, or vision problems in severe infections (U.S. EPA 2001, 2). Infection by any of these pathogens can occur through ingestion of contaminated sand, vegetation, or water.

**Issue.** Wildlife may transmit disease to dogs, and the quality of water where dogs play or drink may be poor. Dogs may pick up canine distemper virus and other diseases from infected wildlife. Wild birds, small mammals, and dogs can also introduce microorganisms into a water supply, and these microorganisms, algal blooms, and other naturally occurring phenomena can make dogs sick when they drink from affected streams or ponds.



Crissy Field and San Francisco
Credit: NPS

# **NEEDS OF URBAN AREA RESIDENTS**

Because the San Francisco Bay Area is highly urbanized, dog owners may have access to few outdoor areas for exercising their pets. Additionally, the adjacent city, county, and state public lands have fewer areas available for dogs and/or more restrictions on these areas, so potential use by urban dog owners is therefore pushed onto NPS lands. For residents of San Francisco and Marin particularly, and increasingly for San Mateo residents, GGNRA lands are the "backyards" of the citizens, and residents have come to expect public lands to be made available for dog walking and other recreational activities. Also, as noted previously, the management and thus enforcement of laws, regulations, and policies for much of

the beach and other coastal property in this highly urbanized area falls to the NPS. The coastal areas are highly popular parts of the San Francisco Bay Area, a region whose population is currently seven million and is expected to grow to eight million by 2020 (NPS 2003a, 39). The expectations of an increased number of visitors, many of whom expect to use the national park sites for their recreational needs, have increased management challenges for the present and future generations.

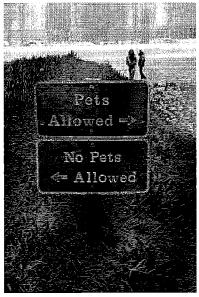
# PUBLIC CONFUSION OVER NATIONAL PARK SERVICE-WIDE DOG REGULATION, GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA-SPECIFIC RULES, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION AND POLICIES

Off-leash, voice-control dog walking has historically been allowed in some areas of GGNRA since before the park was established. This unofficial policy continued after the establishment of GGNRA for more than 20 years, and following the park's 2001 return to the NPS-wide regulation (36 CFR 2.15(a)(2)) requiring dogs to be walked on-leash, some visitors were either unaware of the changes or were opposed to implementation of the rule and chose to ignore it. Additional confusion arose in 2005 when GGNRA reverted to the 1979 Pet Policy in response to the federal court decision barring enforcement of 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) in areas contained in the 1979 Pet Policy until notice and comment rulemaking took place. Finally, in 2006, GGNRA enacted a special regulation requiring seasonal leash restrictions for protection of the federally threatened western snowy plover on sections of Crissy Field and Ocean Beach.

Further complication arises from the disconnected nature of GGNRA park sites, which are interspersed with other public lands managed by city, county, state, or regional agencies. Each agency has its own set of rules and regulations regarding dog walking, some of which differ from NPS regulations (see "State and Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies" at the end of this chapter), and geographical boundaries between agency jurisdictions are not always obvious.

The public may also be largely unaware of the laws, regulations, and policies that guide the NPS in management of lands and resources, such as the GGNRA Compendium (NPS 2001b, 1). Members of the public may also not know that they must refer to the GGNRA Compendium, or to the park's web site, to find which areas are closed to dog walking (or closed to visitors). Adding to the possible confusion, closures may change from year to year, and portions of park sites, rather than an entire site, may be closed to the public for resource protection or visitor safety.

As the dog walking regulations changed, GGNRA staff worked to educate the public by distributing information cards and brochures,



Signs at Stinson Beach
Credit: NPS

meeting with organized dog walking groups and asking them to inform their constituencies, updating the park web site, media interviews and, particularly in 2001 and 2002, handing out free leashes to encourage adherence with the NPS leash requirement. Although it is likely that during the enforcement status changes many violations were intentionally committed by those aware of the rules and regulations of the area, public confusion added to the difficulty of enforcing on-leash dog walking rules.

# ISSUES AND IMPACT TOPICS DISMISSED FROM ANALYSIS

# **ENERGY REQUIREMENTS AND CONSERVATION POTENTIAL**

The Council on Environmental Quality requires that environmental documents consider energy requirements and the conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures. Dog walkers using GGNRA arrive at park sites on foot or by private automobile. However, vehicle miles traveled because of recreational dog walking in GGNRA are negligible in the context of regional travel because the alternatives would result in negligible to minor changes in private vehicle trips to GGNRA sites

considered in the alternatives. Any change in energy requirements as a consequence of modifications in the number of vehicle trips to GGNRA resulting from the implementation of any of the alternatives would be imperceptible. No consumption of energy during the implementation of the alternatives is expected. As a result, this topic has been dismissed under all alternatives.

# NATURAL OR DEPLETABLE RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AND CONSERVATION POTENTIAL

Consideration of this topic is required by 40 CFR 1502.16. The NPS has adopted the concept of sustainable design as a guiding principle of facility planning and development (NPS 2006b, 124). Essentially, "sustainability" is the concept of living within the environment with the least impact on the environment. The objectives of sustainability are to design facilities to minimize adverse effects on natural and cultural values; to reflect the environmental setting and to maintain facilities to promote their resilience; and to illustrate and promote conservation principles and practices through sustainable design and ecologically sensitive use.

No facility planning or development is proposed in the alternatives considered in this plan/EIS, although trail work and limited fencing is proposed. The alternatives would not result in an appreciable loss of natural or depletable resources. As a result, this topic was dismissed from further analysis in this document.

# URBAN QUALITY AND DESIGN OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Consideration of this topic is required by 40 CFR 1502.16. The quality of urban areas is not a significant factor in determining a dog management policy for GGNRA. No new building construction or rehabilitation of existing structures is proposed under the alternatives presented in this plan/EIS; therefore, this topic has been dismissed from further analysis.

## **FLOODPLAINS**

NPS Procedural Manual 77-2: Floodplain Management (NPS 2003b, 1) provides agency-specific guidance for implementing Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management. According to the guideline, an action class and applicable regulatory floodplain must be identified for a proposed action that is either subject to possible harm from flooding or has the potential for adverse floodplain impacts. Dog management actions are not expected to affect GGNRA floodplains, and possible flood events are not expected to affect dog management actions. As a result, this topic has been dismissed from further analysis.

#### PRIME AND UNIQUE AGRICULTURAL LANDS

In August 1980 the Council on Environmental Quality directed that federal agencies assess the effects of their actions on farmland soils classified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service as prime or unique. None of the soils at the GGNRA sites considered in the alternatives would qualify as prime or unique farmlands because they have not been used for production of crops during the past four years. Therefore, this topic has been dismissed from further analysis.

#### WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 established the national wild and scenic river system to protect the nation's highest quality natural rivers. There are no designated wild and scenic rivers within the study area, so this topic has been dismissed from further analysis.

## INDIAN TRUST RESOURCES AND SACRED SITES

Indian trust assets are owned by Native Americans but held in trust by the United States. The U.S. Department of the Interior requires that any anticipated impacts to Indian trust resources due to a proposed project or action by Interior agencies be explicitly addressed in environmental documents (512 Departmental Manual 2). Since the lands within the park boundaries are not held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians due to their status as Indians, this topic was dismissed.

### **SOCIOE CONOMICS**

GGNRA park operations and visitors create social and economic links between the park and the surrounding community. However, dog management policies are not expected to have a noticeable impact on the economic links between GGNRA and the city of San Francisco. As a result, potential impacts on social and economic conditions would be highly unlikely to exceed a "negligible" threshold, and are therefore eliminated from detailed consideration.

Sufficient background information and description of the affected environment to support the preceding conclusion is presented below.

GGNRA has socioeconomic links with the community, including employment, income, taxes, and infrastructure (NPS 2001a, 1). The socioeconomic environment affected by GGNRA dog policy includes the San Francisco metropolitan statistical area (MSA), comprising the counties of San Francisco, San Mateo, and Marin, each of which encompasses GGNRA lands. The gross domestic product (GDP) for the San Francisco MSA was approximately \$268 billion in 2005 and total employment was approximately 2.7 million.

The GGNRA boundary encompasses approximately 80,500 acres of land in San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo counties, or nearly 12 percent of the total three-county land area. Currently, the park employs 346 staff members (250 permanent positions, 52 term positions, and 44 temporary positions). In 2008, a total of approximately 14.5 million people made recreational visits to GGNRA.

According to an economic impact model developed for the NPS, in 2006 local day-use visitors to GGNRA spent approximately \$135.3 million out of an estimated total of \$231.7 million spent by all GGNRA visitors (Stynes 2007, 21). The spending numbers were generated using generic expenditure profiles developed for national parks. Based on data from a variety of surveys, local day-use visitors are assumed to spend on average \$38.70 per party per day. Visitation data on local visitors walking their dogs off-leash in the park are not available; however, reports from park staff suggest that use of GGNRA by dog walkers has been increasing as regulations limiting or prohibiting off-leash dogs in areas managed by other agencies have been increasingly enforced. At the same time, the city of San Francisco has increased dog play areas in recent years.

The alternatives could affect visitation patterns of both dog owners, most of whom are likely local residents, and other local and nonlocal visitors in units of the park where dogs are permitted. Alternatives regarding the management of dog walking in the park could affect the socioeconomic environment through changes in spending by visitors at area businesses, which could also cause changes in

employment and tax revenue. Restrictions on dog walking might reduce visitation by parties including dog owners and dog walkers. It is possible that visitation by individuals who prefer not to recreate near off-leash dogs (or dogs being walked on-leash) might increase overall, or visitors might redistribute their visits across different park units, depending on the outcome of the final plan/EIS. There is a broad business community linked to the GGNRA that serves both local and out-of-town visitors. NPS does not know which specific businesses would be most affected by changes in spending by dog owners and dog walkers; however, because dog owners and dog walkers are likely to be local residents, businesses that cater primarily to tourists are less likely to be affected.

Some commercial dog walking businesses visit GGNRA to exercise dogs under their care. These businesses would be directly impacted by changes in park policy that would restrict or prohibit use of the park by commercial dog walkers. Research and interviews indicate that there are at least 100 commercial dog walkers in the city, although there are also commercial dog walkers who do not have a business license and are not listed in the phone book. Many of these dog walkers are single individuals (who may or may not be licensed), as well as companies with several employees. There is at least one association for commercial dog walkers in San Francisco (Prodog). There are 68 registered businesses in the city of San Francisco providing pet care services and 216 such businesses in the San Francisco MSA (Reference USA 2005, 1). The park does not maintain official statistics on use of the park by dog walking businesses. According to interviews with stakeholders (Clayton, pers. comm., N.D.), most of the commercial dog walkers who use GGNRA visit at least once a week and others visit every day. In particular, commercial dog walkers use the Fort Funston area, the Crissy Field area, and Alta Trail above Marin City. Commercial dog walkers typically bring between four and ten dogs at a time to GGNRA and spend about one hour, twice a day, in the park. According to interviews, some dog owners request off-leash time for their dogs, and some dog walkers feel it is important to offer this service.

If commercial dog walking is not permitted in the park, commercial dog walkers may incur higher costs if they have to transport their dogs farther to find areas to walk their dogs, or if they have to reduce the number of dogs they walk at one time because of restrictive regulations in city dog parks or other public lands. While this would cause an impact on commercial dog walkers, the effects will be negligible within the context of employment within the San Francisco MSA (affecting less than 1/100 percent of the over 2.5 million jobs in the San Francisco MSA in 2005).

Based on the information summarized above, the NPS dismissed socioeconomics as an impact topic because implementation of alternative dog management policies is expected to have no measurable socioeconomic impact on the surrounding area. Estimated total spending by all local visitors to GGNRA accounts for 0.0008 percent of the total GDP for the San Francisco MSA in 2005. Current spending by dog owners and dog walkers will be an even smaller fraction of the local GDP. Changes in spending under alternative dog management proposals will have no impact or a negligible impact on the socioeconomic environment defined as employment, income, taxes, and infrastructure. In addition, spending by local residents does not have the same multiplier effect on the local economy as spending by nonlocal visitors. Local residents usually shift spending from one set of area businesses to another, leaving MSA-wide spending unchanged.

A separate cost-benefit analysis and regulatory impact analysis, as required under the *Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980*, as amended in 1996, will be conducted during the rulemaking process.

# SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND CONDITIONS AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

During the past five years the park staff has amassed as much information as could be found on dog management—related topics. Topics for which information was collected include dog management policies from a variety of jurisdictions, shorebird data and information from scientists and organizations that monitor San Francisco Bay Area shorebird populations, and several topics including literature related to dog interactions with wildlife, diseases, and waste issues.

# **DOG MANAGEMENT POLICIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES**

Federal, state, regional, county, and local agencies and land trusts are the primary providers of publicly accessible shoreline open space in the San Francisco Bay Area. In recent years, the popularity of dog walking has challenged many agencies, municipalities, and nongovernmental organizations that own these lands. Dog ownership in urban areas presents a unique set of circumstances that have increased the demand for outdoor, "dog-friendly" places to exercise and socialize dogs. Increasingly, municipalities are providing dog parks or play areas where dog owners can allow their dogs to be off-leash. Some parks and open space venues also may provide dedicated trails or portions of property for off-leash dog recreation and most have implemented regulations to reduce conflicts among various user groups and to protect sensitive natural and cultural resources as well as visitor experience and safety. To better understand the variety of circumstances dog management policies can address, NPS staff obtained dog management policies, information on visitor experience/conflict information, enforcement success, and other applicable information from a variety of NPS units and state, regional, county, and city park and recreation agencies. Information on dog management policies on lands adjacent to or near GGNRA sites was needed to clarify where other dog-related recreational opportunities were available in the vicinity of GGNRA and to assist with the development of alternatives that meet the goal of consistency with policies on adjacent lands. A summary of this information is stated below to provide an overview of dog management policies and the issues they raise.

#### OTHER NATIONAL PARK UNITS

Thirty-three NPS units located along waterfronts similar to that of GGNRA provided information on dog policies at their locations. Six Pacific Coast, 17 Atlantic Coast, three Gulf Coast, and seven Great Lakes units were surveyed. Twenty-two of these units allow on-leash dog walking with access restricted to designated areas of the sites. Seven units allow on-leash dog walking throughout the park sites; one with restrictions. No sites allow off-leash dog walking, per federal regulations, and two sites do not allow dogs at all.

Of the NPS sites that allowed on-leash dog walking, restrictions primarily limit on-leash dog walking to developed areas (campgrounds, parking lots, picnic areas, and trails); some units also restrict on-leash dog walking to designated trails. Eleven units incorporate seasonal restrictions for on-leash dog walking on beaches for the protection of species of special concern, such as elephant seals, snowy and piping plovers and other shorebirds, and sea turtles. Other beach access restrictions result from beaches being designated as swimming beaches.

# OTHER SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AGENCIES

Dog management policies for jurisdictions in the San Francisco Bay Area—the California State Park System, Marin County (unincorporated Marin County, Marin County Open Space, and Marin Municipal Water District), Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, East Bay Regional Parks, the City/County

of San Francisco, and San Mateo Parks and Recreation—are summarized in the paragraphs that follow. The San Francisco Public Utility Commission watershed lands do not allow dogs; the remainder of agencies contacted did allow dogs in specified areas.

California State Park System. There are six state parks in the immediate vicinity of GGNRA. In the counties encompassed by GGNRA, 24 state parks (Angel Island, Mount Tamalpais, Samuel P. Taylor, and China Camp in Marin County; Candlestick Point in San Francisco; and 19 parks and beaches in San Mateo County) are available for recreation. Dog walking is permitted in most state parks and some beaches but dogs are either restricted to developed areas (e.g., picnic areas and campgrounds) or dogs must be in an enclosed vehicle, tent, or pen or be on a leash not more than six feet long. Unlike at GGNRA, even leashed dogs are generally not allowed on trails. There is no limit to the number of dogs allowed per individual, but all dogs must be on a leash no longer than six feet. Compliance is generally not an issue (State of California 2007, 1; McNamee, pers. comm., 2006). Visitors with vicious, dangerous, noisy, or disturbing animals are evicted from park units (California Department of Parks 2007, 1).

Unincorporated Marin County. Dog access regulations require dogs to be under immediate control at all times but do not require them to be on a leash. Regulations require that dogs be kept from physically harassing other people and animals, and the maximum number of dogs is regulated at "three over the age of four months unless the walker is a 'hobbyist' or has a ranch dog permit." There is no waste regulation in the unincorporated areas. There may be water access (bays, ocean, lakes, and reservoirs) at some locations. Rules are enforced by the Marin County Humane Society (Machado, pers. comm., 2006).

Marin County Open Space. Dogs are restricted to trails and fire roads. Dogs are allowed off-leash only on fire roads. Leashes must be a maximum of six feet in length and dogs not on-leash must be under direct and immediate control. A maximum of three dogs per person is allowed based on the county code for pets per household/per family. Sensitive areas have additional restrictions for dog management. Commercial dog walkers must obtain an annual conditional use permit, which allows up to six dogs to be walked at one time and requires at least three of the six dogs to be on-leash at all times. Dog waste must be picked up by the dog walkers. Rangers enforce restrictions, and the largest area of noncompliance is off-leash dogs in areas where they are not allowed (County of Marin 2006a, 6 and 2006b, 1; Hansen, pers. comm., 2006).

Marin Municipal Water District. This district owns about 21,000 acres of watersheds and reservoirs. Dog walking is allowed only on-leash (six feet) in all areas (except for water bodies), unless posted for temporary closures for construction projects or to protect species of special concern. There is no limit to the number of dogs as long as all are on-leash. Enforcement is highest for noncompliance with the on-leash requirement (Marin Municipal Water District 2002, 25-26; May, pers. comm. 2006).

Midpeninsula Regional Open Space. Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District is a regional greenbelt system that includes more than 55,000 acres of land in 25 preserves. This district west of U.S. Highway 280 stretches from Los Altos in the south to San Carlos in the north. Dogs are allowed on all trails in six of 25 preserves and on designated trails in four additional preserves. Dogs are permitted to be off-leash only in the marked off-leash area in the Pulgas Ridge Preserve. Walkers may have a maximum of three dogs and a maximum leash length of six feet for traditional leashes and 25 feet for retractable leashes (Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District 2007a, 1 and 2007b, 1). Dog walkers must move dog waste well off the trail and out of sight, or preferably, bag and remove waste from the preserves. There are no special regulations for commercial dog walking enterprises. Major enforcement problems arise from off-leash dogs in restricted areas (Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District 2004, 1 and 2007a, 1; Lenington, pers. comm., 2006).

East Bay Regional Parks. Dog walking is allowed on-leash in parking lots, picnic sites, lawns, or developed areas, but dogs are prohibited at swimming beaches, pools, golf courses, wetlands, designated nature study areas, and areas with sensitive habitat or endangered or threatened species. A maximum of three dogs per person is allowed and leashes must be no longer than six feet. Dogs are allowed off-leash in most undeveloped areas except where restricted for resource and wildlife protection. Dogs are also allowed off-leash at one developed site, Point Isabel Regional Shoreline, which is a state park area managed by East Bay Regional Park District and one of the most heavily used dog parks in the country. Commercial dog walkers and private individuals intending to walk more than three dogs are allowed to walk one to six dogs with an annual permit. All other restrictions for dog walkers apply to commercial dog walkers as well. Walkers are required to remove dog waste. The East Bay Regional Park system does not have any major compliance issues (East Bay Regional Parks 2006, 1, 4; Kenny, pers. comm., 2006).

City/County of San Francisco. San Francisco Recreation and Park Department has 227 properties and 3,300 acres under its management (San Francisco Recreation and Park Department 2007, 1). Generally, dogs are required to be on-leashes no longer than six feet in San Francisco city parks, which are run by the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department. Up to three dogs per owner are allowed and dog walkers must pick up dog waste. Dogs are prohibited at athletic fields, ball courts, play areas, and sensitive habitat areas. Dogs are allowed off-leash in 28 designated dog play areas (DPAs) within 24 city parks. Some of the DPAs are fenced and others use natural barriers such as topography or shrubbery; all DPAs have a minimum area of 10,000 square feet and have fenced off or posted any sensitive habitat or resource sections where dogs are prohibited. Commercial dog walking is allowed by permit (fee) and with an Animal Care and Control Agreement. Commercial dog walking is time restricted (9 a.m. to 4 p.m.) and up to six dogs may be walked off-leash by a commercial walker (San Francisco Recreation and Park Department 2002, 5, 6, 9, 15; Palacio, pers. comm., 2006).

San Mateo Parks and Recreation. In San Mateo, dogs are not allowed in any county park or on any county trail (County of San Mateo 2007, 1; Holland, pers. comm., 2006).

#### OTHER MUNICIPALITIES

City of Santa Cruz, California. Dogs are allowed to run off-leash in designated areas of seven parks, with time restrictions, and are not permitted in six parks. Walkers are required to remove dog waste (City of Santa Cruz 2009, 1).

City of Boulder, Colorado. City of Boulder Parks and Recreation District allows on-leash dog walking in all urban parks. Four urban parks also have dog parks where off-leash dog walking is allowed. A separate city department, Open Space and Mountain Parks (OSMP), has 144 miles of trails, 94 percent of which are open to dogs with the exception of seasonal trail closures and leash restrictions for resource protection. Some of these trails require all dogs to be on-leash, but others allow dogs off-leash if they meet voice-and-sight-control standards. Those standards are from the OSMP-developed Voice-and-Sight Tag Program, an education and certification program required of all dog "guardians" wishing to walk their dogs off-leash on OSMP trails that allow voice and sight control. Upon completion of the course, high-visibility tags can be purchased for any dogs that the guardian has agreed can adhere to the voice-and-sight-control guidelines. OSMP has also instituted a "Trailhead Area Leash Program" to reduce incidents at trailheads where there has been a high level of conflict between dog walkers and visitors without dogs (City of Boulder 2009, 1).

Nashville, Tennessee. All Nashville Metro parks are open to dogs on-leash, and there are three dog parks that provide fenced areas for off-leash dogs. Dogs are not allowed in playgrounds or pool facilities. Owners/walkers must remove waste and keep dogs under control (City of Nashville and Davidson County 2005, 3-10). Prior to the establishment of the dog parks, Metro Park Police and other staff report that

unrestrained dogs became one of the most frequent sources of complaints on park property (City of Nashville and Davidson County 2005, 3-10).

**Seattle, Washington**. Dogs are allowed to roam off-leash at 11 of the 400 parks and recreation areas in the Seattle metro area. Although dogs are allowed on-leash in most other park areas, they are not allowed on beaches, play areas, or organized athletic fields. Owners are responsible for waste removal. Fines are implemented for leash and waste-removal violations (Seattle Parks and Recreation 2009, 1, 3).

British Columbia, Canada. After the City of Surrey conducted an extensive literature review of impacts of dogs on the foreshore and nearshore at Blackie Spit Park, they concluded that the park would not be a good candidate for dog access to the intertidal zone due to highly sensitive and regionally important habitats located within the park, as well as the relatively small size of the less sensitive habitats. The City also decided that extensive fencing to prevent off-leash dogs from accessing other areas of the park and well-spaced signs that clearly indicated dog management regulations should be used. It was also concluded that the City of Surrey, the local dog owners' group, and naturalists' organizations should implement a dog park outside the park in an area that does not have high environmental value (Andrusiak 2003, 35).

#### **DOGS AND WILDLIFE**

This section provides a general summary of the literature review conducted to determine the associations between dogs, wildlife, and diseases associated with wildlife, which are discussed in more detail and used for the purposes of the impacts analysis presented in chapter 4.

Dogs and Wildlife. While it is generally well known and well documented that the presence of dogs in natural areas can result in disturbance to wildlife, studies reviewed as part of this analysis provide conflicting conclusions. According to Sime (1999, 8.1-8.17) the manner in which an animal (or group of animals) responds to a dog can be highly variable from species to species, individual to individual, location to location, and season to season. Generally, potential impacts to wildlife as a result of interactions with domestic dogs could be broadly classified as falling into three categories: harassment, injury, or death. The modification of normal behaviors such as feeding, nesting, grooming, and resting can occur through repeated disturbance, and wildlife may relocate from preferred habitat to other areas to avoid harassment. This relocation may include the displacement of wildlife from public to private lands (Sime 1999, 8.4). Dog presence has been correlated with altered patterns of habitat use for wildlife species (Lenth et al. 2008, 1). Authors of many wildlife disturbance studies concluded that dogs with people, dogs on-leash, and loose dogs all provoked the most pronounced disturbance reactions from their study animals (Sime 1999, 8.2). Wildlife habituation to activities may occur, but some studies have shown that local wildlife does not become habituated to continued disturbance by dogs (Banks and Bryant 2007, 612). Animals most often affected by disturbance from dogs include deer, small mammals, and birds (Denny 1974 in Sime 1999, 8.5), although dogs have been documented as disturbing carnivores at GGNRA, specifically coyotes (NPS 2009b, 11, 15).

Migrating species, especially shorebirds, use stopover areas (e.g., beaches) to rest and feed, replacing energy consumed between stops. Unleashed dogs can bark at or chase roosting, foraging or feeding birds, which results in disturbance, and can result in energy loss to migrating and wintering birds, potentially reducing their chances of survival along their migratory routes and reducing fitness for successful reproduction (Andrusiak 2003, 5). When shorebirds are flushed, it is not solely because of dog presence; it has been suggested that dogs extend the zone of human influence when off-leash (Sime 1999, 8.2).

At some level, domestic dogs still maintain instincts to hunt and/or chase (Sime 1999, 8.2). But even if the chase instinct is not triggered, dog presence in and of itself may be an agent of disturbance or stress to

wildlife (Sime 1999, 8.2). Animals that are prey of wild canids may perceive dogs as predators and may therefore be subject to nonlethal, fear-based alterations in physiology, activity, and habitat use due to the presence of dogs (Miller et al. 2001, 131; Lenth et al. 2008, 1). Dogs may disturb wildlife either accidentally or deliberately through chasing (Andrusiak 2003, 5). Dogs walked on-leash disturb wildlife less frequently than dogs off-leash, but dogs causing actual direct injury to or mortality of wildlife is rare (Andrusiak 2003, 5). Although leashing makes it difficult for pets to chase birds and reduces the probability of disturbance and the number of birds per disturbance, leashed pets still disturb birds (Lafferty 2001, 1956).

It has been suggested that dogs are an extension of their owners and the presence of a dog with a person involved in recreation (hiking) increases the radius of the human influence or disturbance beyond what it would be in the absence of a dog (Sime 1999, 8.2; Miller et al. 2001, 124). This influence is greater when a dog is off-leash than when it is walked on-leash. Sime (1999, 8.4) also notes that the predictability of disturbance is diminished when a dog is off-leash. In addition, dogs that are off-leash in natural areas during the breeding season can result in a higher level of disturbance to wildlife, especially young deer and ground-nesting or colonially nesting birds. Andrusiak (2003, 22) suggests that dogs traveling quietly along a trail with screening vegetation on both sides are unlikely to disturb or even encounter wildlife.

Dogs and Diseases Related to Wildlife. The role of dogs in wildlife diseases is poorly understood (Sime 1999, 8.4). Most dog owners responsibly vaccinate their pets for diseases such as canine distemper, canine parvovirus, and rabies. Domestic dogs that are not vaccinated can potentially introduce diseases into wildlife habitats (Sime 1999, 8.2). Viruses related to canine distemper virus have been documented in the deaths of a wide variety of wild animals, from seals, dolphins, and porpoises in Russia to lions in Africa, but there are fewer documented instances of deaths caused by canine distemper in areas where domestic animals are regularly vaccinated (Mills 1999, 2-8). Domestic dogs may also host both endoparasites and ectoparasites, and it is possible for dogs to contract diseases from or transmit diseases to wild animals (Sime 1999, 8.4). Dog feces have been implicated in the transmission of muscle cysts (Sarcocystis spp.), which can infect a variety of ungulate species, including mule deer and white-tailed deer. Dogs may also introduce diseases or parasites to small mammals. Additionally, in an area of GGNRA, Riley et al. (2004, 11) showed that proximity to urban areas or contact with humans can increase the risk of wild carnivore populations' exposure to disease, including canine parvovirus in foxes and feline calicivirus in bobcats.

#### HEALTH AND SAFETY

This section provides a general summary of the literature review conducted to determine the associations between dogs and diseases, encounters with unruly/aggressive dogs, and the safety of off-leash dogs, which is discussed in more detail and used for the purposes of the impacts analysis presented in chapter 4.

**Dogs and Diseases Related to Humans**. Pet waste can contain pathogens, such as *Giardia*, roundworms, *Salmonella*, *Escherichia* (particular strains of some species are human pathogens, such as fecal coliform bacteria), parvovirus, and many other microorganisms that can be harmful to human health (CRCCD 2009, 1). Leaving pet waste anywhere on the ground may expose children, adults, and other pets to these potential pathogens and bacteria (CRCCD 2009, 1). If dog waste from infected dogs is left on the ground, the surrounding soil can become contaminated with parasite eggs that are passed in animal feces and hatch in the soil. The collection of feces and reducing feral and unaccompanied domestic animals in parks could help reduce the risk of transmission of many diseases (Riley et al. 2004, 19).

There is also a risk of humans getting sick from drinking or swimming in waters contaminated by pet waste (CRCCD 2009, 1). If pet waste is left on the ground, runoff from rain events may transport microorganisms to adjacent water bodies. Fecal coliform bacteria are routinely measured at bathing

beaches as an indicator of potential contamination from human or animal waste, although once contamination is detected, other tests are needed to determine the specific source. Wild birds, small mammals, and dogs can also introduce microorganisms into a water supply, and these microorganisms, algal blooms, and other naturally occurring phenomena can make uninfected dogs sick when they drink from affected streams or ponds.

Encounters with Unruly/Aggressive Dogs. Encounters with unruly or aggressive dogs can pose a major health and safety concern to people and other pets. Serious bites can result in injury/disease, medical insurance and worker's compensation claims, lost wages, and sick leave (AVMA Task Force 2001, 1732-1749). At GGNRA, reported incidents of encounters with unruly/aggressive dogs include instances of visitors being knocked down, intimidated, and bitten by dogs. In 2007/2008 a total of 52 violations were given for dog bites or attacks at the GGNRA park sites as recorded by GGNRA LE and U.S. Park Police. In a recent study, researchers estimated the extent of environmental damage and subsequent economic costs due to nonindigenous species in the United States, stating that an estimated 4.7 million people are bitten by feral and pet dogs annually, with 800,000 cases requiring medical treatment; costs associated with medical treatment for dog bites are estimated to be \$165 million per year (Pimentel et al. 2000, 5). In general, children are the most common victims of serious dog bites in the United States, but the elderly are also considered at higher risk of dog bite injury/disease due to thinning skin (increased risk of bruising, serious lacerations). Decreased sensory perception (diminished eye sight, hearing) and motor skills can result in elderly persons not seeing or hearing a threatening or unruly dog or being unable to physically protect themselves or escape from an aggressive dog (AVMA Task Force 2001, 1732-1749).

Safety of Off-Leash Dogs. The instinct to chase wild animals threatens the safety of dogs that are not controlled by leashes. Dogs can get lost or hit by a car or can run into conflict with more threatening animals; therefore, dogs walked on-leashes and kept in fenced areas are less likely to be harmed as the result of long-distance chases. However, some research suggests opposing conclusions. In a case study in Boulder, Colorado, on interactions among dogs, people, and the environment, Bekoff and Meaney's (1997, 1) behavioral data showed that dogs off-leash generally did not travel far from their owners or the trail. However, if dogs did travel off trail, it was generally for a short period of time and they were rarely observed chasing other dogs, disturbing people, chasing wildlife, destroying vegetation, or entering bodies of water Additionally, results from a questionnaire demonstrated that both dog owners and non–dog owners believed that humans are more disruptive to the environment than dogs (Bekoff and Meaney 1997, 1). Another study on the effects of dog leash laws and habitat type on avian and small-mammal communities in urban parks concluded that off-leash dogs have no effect on the diversity or abundance of small mammals or birds in urban parks (Forrest and St. Clair 2006, 1).

## DOGS AND VISITOR EXPERIENCE

The presence of dogs, whether on or off-leash in parks, may affect visitor experience. Some visitors enjoy the sight of dogs in the park, and enjoy the ability to interact with other people's dogs. For others, dogs off-leash create fear, and some people just prefer to avoid encounters with dogs (Roberts 2007, iii). Dog walkers can indirectly affect the aesthetics of the park, as well as affecting visitor experience through reduced enjoyment, when they do not pick up their dogs' waste on trails, beaches, or in picnic areas (Roberts 2007, iii). Also, dog walking results in the smell of dog urine, which can be an especially displeasing experience on a hot summer day. Park visitors with dogs typically use GGNRA for dog walking because of leash laws in the surrounding areas, where off-leash dog walking is prohibited or limited, and because they prefer to visit areas with access to beaches, shoreline, and greater exercise opportunities for their dogs.

As stated previously and in response to the ANPR in January 2002, a public comment analysis report was published (NAU 2002a, 1). In this report, 71 percent of public comments favored allowing off-leash dog

walking in selected GGNRA sites (option B) and 28 percent of public comments favored the enforcement of existing leash laws in the GGNRA (option A) (NAU 2002a, 5). More than 500 respondents affirmed their belief that it is their right to walk dogs off-leash at park sites. Other reasons given in support of off-leash dog walking concerned the benefits to humans, including increased sociability with other dog walkers or with visitors who enjoyed interacting with dogs, and the safer feeling some dog owners have when they visit urban parks, especially at night, if their dogs are present (NAU 2002a, 17-20). However, approximately 13 percent of the comments received cited feelings of discomfort around or fear of off-leash dogs and felt that off-leash dogs were dangerous to children; a similar percentage also stated that dogs in general make the park unsafe for visitors (NAU 2002a, 10).

In addition to the ANPR public comment analysis report, a telephone survey regarding NPS pet management regulations was also conducted, which was discussed in more detail previously (NAU 2002b, 1). The results of the telephone survey showed that 71 percent of all respondents supported and 23 percent opposed the current NPS regulation for walking dogs on-leash at most GGNRA sites and prohibiting off-leash dog walking (NAU 2002b, 11). When asked whether they specifically supported allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA, 40 percent of all respondents stated that they supported allowing dogs off-leash in GGNRA and 53 percent stated that they opposed allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites (NAU 2002b, 11). A total of 28 percent of the respondents were dog owners or dog caregivers; of these respondents, 50 percent used GGNRA for dog walking purposes (NAU 2002b, 16). Almost one-third of visitors from each of four counties surveyed who had seen off-leash dogs while visiting GGNRA sites viewed that experience positively, but the largest proportion of visitors from each county stated that off-leash dogs had neither a positive nor negative effect on their experience at GGNRA (NAU 2002b, 20). Some of the respondents stated that they enjoy playing with other visitors' dogs and that dogs at play add to the park's visual appeal (NAU 2002b, 19-20). Also during the 2002 telephone survey, a total of 22 percent of respondents who saw dogs off-leash in GGNRA said that it detracted from their visitor experience; additional comments received during the survey found that visitors who are not familiar with dogs or who have had unpleasant experiences with dogs in the past are easily intimidated by dogs (NAU 2002b, 19-20).

#### ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

In a study conducted by San Francisco State University in 2007 on ethnic minority visitor use experience at GGNRA, research found that dogs were a problem mentioned by all Latino and Asian groups (Roberts 2007, iii). Research found that these minority groups mentioned dogs, especially dog waste, as a barrier to park visitation, and overall, Latinos were the most concerned with dog owners' lack of concern or control of their dogs (Roberts 2007, iii). However, in the telephone survey conducted by Arizona University's Social Research Laboratory, 39.4 percent of respondents of Hispanic origin supported (strongly and somewhat) off-leash dog walking and 39.9 percent of respondents of non-Hispanic origin supported (strongly and somewhat) off-leash dog walking (NAU 2002b, 93). Therefore, the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations supported off-leash dog walking by almost the same percentages. The telephone survey also divided respondents by Asian-American, Black/African-American, and Caucasian races. Racial differences in opinion did not vary by many percentage points for support of off-leash dog walking. Approximately 44 percent of African-American respondents, 40 percent of Caucasians, and just over 37 percent of Asian-Americans supported (strongly and somewhat) off-leash dog walking in the telephone survey (NAU 2002b, 92-93). Only when the support category was further divided into "strongly support" and "somewhat support" could racial differences be seen. For example, only about five percent of African-American respondents strongly supported off-leash dog walking, whereas almost 17 percent of Caucasians and just over 20 percent of Asian-Americans strongly supported off-leash dog walking (NAU 2002b, 93).

### SCOPING PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Scoping is an early and open process to determine the breadth of environmental issues and alternatives to be addressed in a planning document prepared in accordance with NEPA. Scoping includes obtaining early input about the planning project from the public, staff, interested agencies, or any agency with jurisdiction by law or expertise. Scoping activities for this project are summarized below. Additional information on the public involvement process and ongoing agency coordination is presented in "Chapter 5: Consultation and Coordination."

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT PROCESS

Significant public involvement on dog walking in GGNRA has occurred since 2001, as described in previous sections, including the following:

- Public attendance and comments at the Commission meeting in January 2001, in which the voice-control policy was acknowledged as contrary to 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2), prohibiting off-leash dogs in national parks.
- Public comments on the ANPR received within the 91-day comment period, January to April 2002.
- Public informational meetings on the ANPR in March 2002 and an oral comment session in April 2002.
- Phone survey by NAU of 1,600 households in the four-county San Francisco Bay Area in spring 2002.
- Interviews with stakeholders conducted as part of the negotiated rulemaking assessment process in 2004.
- Notice of Intent to Establish the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee, published in the Federal Register on June 28, 2005, which invited the public to comment on the proposal to create the Committee.
- Notice of Establishment of the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee, published in the Federal Register on February 17, 2006.
- Dog Management Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee Meetings in March 2006, April 2006, May 2006, July 2006, September 2006, April 2007, and October 2007.
- Dog Management Plan/EIS public scoping comment period and public meetings, February

  April 2006.
- Numerous emails, phone calls, correspondence, and media stories regarding the issue.

#### GOALS OF THE PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

At the January 2005 internal scoping meeting, NPS staff discussed goals for future public involvement on this issue and the means and processes that might be used to involve the interested and affected public

Scoping is an early and open process to determine the breadth of environmental issues and alternatives to be addressed in a planning document prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

effectively. The following public involvement goals were derived from the January 2005 internal scoping meeting:

- Work toward community acceptance of the process and the solution.
- Allow the community to participate, maximizing creative thinking.
- Enhance public understanding of natural and cultural resource values.
- Enhance public understanding of the requirements of the ESA and other legal obligations.
- Provide notice that the park is moving forward, and that now, not later, is the time for the public to provide input.
- Create broad, representative input at a local, regional, and national level.
- Educate members of the public on competing and similar interests of all involved groups or individuals.
- Enhance public appreciation of park resources and the challenges of park management.
- Promote understanding of the park's mandate and mission and of its connections to legislation, the ESA, the *National Historic Preservation Act* (NHPA), and other elements.
- Promote public understanding that the NPS policies for national recreation areas do not differ from those of national parks.
- Form positive relationships with stakeholder groups.
- Clarify distinctions and differences among GGNRA and local/regional parks and other local land management agencies.
- · Keep elected officials informed.

#### PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PROCESS

The EIS process formally began with a notice of intent (NOI) published in the Federal Register on February 22, 2006, announcing the intention both to prepare this EIS and to begin public scoping. The public was asked to submit comments within 30 days after the NOI publication. In mid-March, the Public Scoping Brochure for the GGNRA plan/EIS was mailed to the names on the park's dog management project and general mailing lists for public review and comment. A Notice of Extension of Comment Period was published in the Federal Register on March 29, 2006, to extend the period for public comment on the scope of the planning process and potential alternatives through April 24, 2006. During the scoping period, two public scoping workshops were held. The first was held at the Bay Model Visitor Center in Sausalito on April 4, 2006, and the second was held at the Fort Mason Officers Club on April 5, 2006. Both workshops presented information about current GGNRA dog management and the planning and negotiated rulemaking processes. Park staff and other NPS specialists were on hand to answer questions and provide additional information to workshop participants. During the scoping period, over 500 pieces of correspondence were entered into the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) webbased database, either by direct entry by the commenter, or by uploading of emails, faxes, and hard-copy letters by NPS staff.

The NEPA process for this project was initiated and run concurrently with the negotiated rulemaking process. In addition to the brochure and workshops, the public was kept up to date on the project by information on the park's project telephone information line and posted on the NPS PEPC web site (http://parkplanning.nps.gov/goga) and the park's web site (www.nps.gov/goga). A summary report of the public comments received during the public scoping phase of the plan/EIS was prepared in August 2006 and is posted, along with the NOI and the Public Scoping Brochure (NPS 2006a, 1), on the PEPC web site and linked to the park web site.

As described previously, the NEPA process for this project was initiated and run concurrently with the negotiated rulemaking process. During the negotiated rulemaking process the public had additional opportunities for listening and providing input by attending the seven meetings of the full Negotiated Rulemaking Committee.

# RELATED LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND POLICIES

GGNRA is guided by a variety of legal directives, including federal and state laws, regulations, executive orders, NPS management policies, Director's Orders, other agency and departmental policies, decisions made through other NEPA planning processes, and legal agreements. Foremost among these directives is the NPS Organic Act of 1916 and its interpretation in the NPS Management Policies 2006 (NPS 2006b, 10). Park units also turn to their park-specific enabling legislation to determine the park purpose, significance, and mission (why the unit was established as a park, its unique features, and what the park should accomplish).

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ORGANIC ACT AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

By enacting the NPS Organic Act of 1916 (Organic Act), Congress directed the U.S. Department of the Interior and the NPS to manage units "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such a means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations" (16 USC 1). The Organic Act prohibits actions that impair park resources unless a law directly and specifically allows for these actions (16 USC 1a-1). An action constitutes an impairment when its impacts "harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of those resources or values" (NPS 2006b, 11). Congress reiterated this mandate in the Redwood National Park Expansion Act of 1978 by stating that the NPS must conduct its actions in a manner that will ensure no "derogation of the values and purposes for which these various areas have been established, except as may have been or shall be directly and specifically provided by Congress" (16 USC 1a-1).

Despite these mandates, the Organic Act and its amendments afford the NPS latitude when making resource decisions that balance visitor recreation and resource preservation. In these acts, Congress "empowered [the NPS] with the authority to determine what uses of park resources are proper and what proportion of the park's resources are available for each use" (*Bicycle Trails Council of Marin v. Babbitt*, 82 F.3d 1445, 1453 (9th Cir. 1996)).

Because conservation remains its predominant mandate, the NPS seeks to avoid or to minimize adverse impacts on park resources and values.

The NPS has discretion to allow negative impacts when necessary (NPS 2006b, 10); however, while some actions and activities cause impacts, the NPS cannot allow an adverse impact that constitutes impairment (NPS 2006b, 11). To determine impairment, the NPS must evaluate "the severity, duration, and timing of the impact; the direct and indirect effects of the impact; and the cumulative effects of the impact in

question and other impacts" (NPS 2006b, 11). The NPS Management Policies 2006 require that these determinations, and all planning decisions in the Service, be based on current scientific and scholarly understanding of park resources and ecosystems, as well as professional judgment of the NPS decision maker (NPS 2006b, 11, 12, 24). The NPS Management Policies 2006 also have separate chapters on the appropriate management of the parks and their resources (e.g., wilderness, natural resources) and state that "the law enforcement program is an important tool in carrying out the NPS mission" (NPS 2006b, 108).

Park units vary in their enabling legislation, natural resources, cultural resources, and missions. Management activities appropriate for each unit and for areas within each unit vary as well. An action appropriate in one unit could impair resources or values in another unit. Thus, this plan/EIS will analyze the context, duration, and intensity of impacts related to dog management only within GGNRA, as well as the potential for resource impairment, as required by the NPS *Director's Order #12* and handbook (NPS 2001a, 1).

#### **Impairment of National Park Resources**

In addition to determining the environmental consequences of implementing the preferred and other alternatives, NPS *Management Policies 2006* (section 1.4) requires analysis of potential effects to determine whether or not proposed actions would impair a park's resources and values.

The fundamental purpose of the national park system, established by the Organic Act and reaffirmed by the General Authorities Act, as amended, begins with a mandate to conserve park resources and values. NPS managers must always seek ways to avoid, or to minimize to the greatest degree practicable, adverse impacts on park resources and values. However, the laws do give the NPS the management discretion to allow impacts on park resources and values when necessary and appropriate to fulfill the purposes of the park. That discretion is limited by the statutory requirement that the NPS must leave resources and values unimpaired unless a particular law directly and specifically provides otherwise.

The prohibited impairment is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible NPS manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of those resources or values (NPS *Management Policies 2006*). Whether an impact meets this definition depends on the particular resources that would be affected; the severity, duration, and timing of the impact; the direct and indirect effects of the impact; and the cumulative effects of the impact in question and other impacts.

An impact on any park resource or value may, but does not necessarily, constitute impairment. An impact would be more likely to constitute impairment to the extent that it affects a resource or value whose conservation is:

- necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park, or
- key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park or to opportunities for enjoyment of the park, or
- identified in the park's general management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents as being of significance.

An impact would be less likely to constitute an impairment if it is an unavoidable result of an action necessary to preserve or restore the integrity of park resources or values and it cannot be further mitigated.

Impairment may result from visitor activities; NPS administrative activities; or activities undertaken by concessioners, contractors, and others operating in the park. Impairment may also result from sources or activities outside the park.

Impairment findings are not necessary for visitor experience, public health and safety, environmental justice, and park operations, etc., because impairment findings relate back to park resources and values. The determination of non-impairment for the preferred alternative is found in appendix C.

# GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA LAWS, POLICIES, AND PLANS

# Golden Gate National Recreation Area Enabling Legislation

The enabling legislation requires that the park and its visitors "utilize the resources in a manner which will provide for recreation and education opportunities consistent with sound principles of land use planning and management…"

GGNRA was established by Congress in 1972 (PL 92-589). The language of the enabling legislation states the park's purpose as follows: "In order to preserve for public use and enjoyment certain areas of Marin and San Francisco counties, California, possessing outstanding natural, historic, scenic, and recreational values and in order to provide for the maintenance of needed recreational open space necessary to urban environment and planning, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is hereby established." The hearing records pertinent to the enabling legislation reveal that the future use of the park was the subject of considerable discussion. The nearby presence of several million people provided an unprecedented opportunity to make national park resources and programs available to a wide variety of visitors, many of whom had not been able or willing to access the more remote national parks. Based on the record, this "parks to the people" idea was clearly intended by Congress and the administration to be a major purpose of GGNRA (NPS 1980, 7).

The enabling legislation also requires that the park and its visitors "utilize the resources in a manner which will provide for recreation and education opportunities consistent with sound principles of land use planning and management," and that the recreation area be preserved "as far as possible in its natural setting" and protected from uses that would "destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of the area."

#### The Golden Gate National Recreation Area General Management Plan

The original GGNRA General Management Plan (GMP) (NPS 1980, 1) was combined with the plan for Point Reyes National Seashore, which adjoins GGNRA. The GMP is a document that ensures that a park has a clearly defined direction that sets achievable and sustainable goals for resource preservation and visitor use. The joint GMP notes that the resources in these two park units would be of outstanding significance even if they did not exist at the fringes of a large city. Together, these two parks represent one of the nation's largest coastal preserves—more than 100,000 acres of "superlative North Pacific Coast landscape" (NPS 1980, 8). This has since grown to more than 150,000 acres. The GMP goes on to say that "in spite of the outstanding quality of the scenic, natural, and historic resources" in GGNRA, it may be the sharp contrast between the intensively developed urban environment of San Francisco and the park's adjacent and undeveloped areas that make it particularly unique. It points to the chance to view wilderness-quality scenery, headlands that are much like they were when gold-seekers first viewed them a century ago, and the chance to be removed "from the sights and sounds of man" a short hike away (NPS 1980, 9) as examples. This wide variety of resources and outdoor settings provide opportunities for a correspondingly diverse array of recreational and educational activities of "a quality and character found

nowhere else" (NPS 1980, 9). Management objectives in the 1980 GMP that are relevant to dog management include the following:

- Maintain and restore character of natural environment lands by maintaining the diversity of native
  park plant and animal life; identifying and protecting threatened and endangered plant and animal
  species, marine mammals, and other sensitive natural resources; controlling exotic plants; and
  checking erosion whenever feasible.
- Retain the current character of cultural resources pending completion of detailed resource management plans.
- Offer recreational opportunities to a diversity of park users and impart knowledge necessary for full enjoyment of park resources through a particular emphasis on interpretation, education, and information programs.
- Develop facilities and programs that respond to the special needs of senior citizens, the handicapped, and cultural and ethnic minorities.
- Plan facilities to offer a wide variety of uses.
- Retain opportunities for recreational activities pursued in the park today.
- Balance the responsibility of meeting the needs of park visitors with the need to protect the interests of residents in adjacent communities (NPS 1980, 9-11).

GGNRA and Point Reyes National Seashore are currently updating their GMPs. The updated GMP for GGNRA will be the blueprint for the parks to move into the future. Since 1980, GGNRA has doubled in size, and park staff members have gained a better understanding of the natural and cultural resources and recreational uses within the park. Although always valued for its preservation of public open spaces, GGNRA is now considered to be one of the most biologically diverse areas along the California coast and is recognized by the United Nations as part of the Golden Gate Biosphere Reserve. Numerous and varied landscapes, including military landscapes, ranch sites, and historic districts, have been identified with the park since 1980, expanding awareness of the park's historical importance.

Additionally, the growing and diverse population of the Bay Area now enjoys the park in a variety of ways, creating new and different demands that must be addressed. The GMP process has coordinated with the concurrent dog management planning process. The decisions and analyses of dog walking issues from the dog management planning process will be incorporated into the GMP planning process, and the GMP will defer specific dog management actions to this plan/EIS.

#### Crissy Field Plan Golden Gate National Recreation Area Environmental Assessment

The environmental assessment for the Crissy Field Plan (NPS 1996, 1) was developed for a cultural and ecological restoration of Crissy Field that would be consistent with the NPS mission of conservation. The proposal also allowed Crissy Field to maintain its role in San Francisco as a "people place" that provides a variety of recreational activities and offers ways to enhance that role. The plan was based on the NPS GMP Amendment (NPS 1994a, 1) and formulated on a public involvement process.

The Crissy Field Plan included the restoration of a 20-acre portion of a historical tidal marsh and the cultural resources of the historic airfield, the establishment of a waterbird protection area, and improvements to parking, transportation, and circulation at Crissy Field. The plan also had the objective of continuing existing multiple recreational opportunities, including voice-control dog walking.

# General Management Plan Amendment, Presidio of San Francisco / Presidio Trust Management Plan

GGNRA legislation ensured that if the military deemed the Presidio of San Francisco in excess of its needs, jurisdiction would be transferred to the NPS. In 1989 the Presidio was designated for closure, and in 1994 the U.S. Army transferred the Presidio to the NPS. The GMP Amendment (NPS 1994a, 1) was developed by the NPS to provide direction and policy guidance in the transition of this former military post to a unit of the NPS, and provide guidelines for management, use, and development of the overall site. The GMP Amendment assumed that a federally chartered partnership institution would be established under the Department of the Interior with the NPS retaining primary oversight and management responsibility for the entire Presidio.

However, in 1996, two years after the NPS adopted the GMP Amendment, Congress passed the *Presidio Trust Act*, creating the Presidio Trust as a wholly owned, federal government corporation and granting jurisdiction of the 1,168-acre interior area of the Presidio, known as Area B, to the Presidio Trust. This transferred jurisdiction of Area B from the Secretary of the Interior to the Trust and required that the Trust conform only to the purposes of the GGNRA establishing legislation and the general objectives of the GMP Amendment.

In 2002, the Presidio Trust approved the Presidio Trust Management Plan to update and supersede the GMP Amendment in Area B. The Presidio Trust Management Plan EIS acknowledges that the NPS is currently engaged in a process that could ultimately lead to a rulemaking procedure to develop new dog management regulations for GGNRA and that the Trust is closely monitoring this rulemaking process and "will give future consideration to its regulation regarding dogs once the GGNRA rulemaking process is concluded" (Presidio Trust 2002, 2:4-225).

The GGNRA GMP Amendment remains the management plan for Area A, the coastal lands of the Presidio, which are still under the jurisdiction of the NPS. Management objectives in the GMP Amendment relevant to dog management include the following:

- Provide for safe and enjoyable recreational use of the Presidio.
- Identify and protect sensitive wildlife species, and restore and maintain their habitats.

# OTHER FEDERAL REGULATIONS, LAWS, AND POLICIES

The NPS is also governed by the following laws, regulations, and management plans relevant to this planning effort.

# NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT, 1969, AS AMENDED

Section 102(2)(C) of this act requires that an EIS be prepared for proposed major federal actions that may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

## NATIONAL PARKS OMNIBUS MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1998

The National Parks Omnibus Management Act (16 USC 5901 et seq.) underscores NEPA in that both are fundamental to NPS park management decisions. Both acts provide direction for articulating and connecting resource management decisions to the analysis of impacts, using appropriate technical and scientific information. Both also recognize that such data may not be readily available, so they provide alternative options for resource impact analysis should this be the case. Specifically, the National Parks

Omnibus Management Act directs the NPS to use the findings of science and the analyses of scientifically trained resource specialists in decision making. It also provides guidance for the issuance of commercial use authorizations and concessions contracts.

# **ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973, AS AMENDED**

This act requires all federal agencies to consult with the Secretary of the Interior on all projects and proposals having potential impacts on federally threatened and endangered plants and animals.

# MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT AND EXECUTIVE ORDER 13186

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 makes it unlawful to kill, capture, buy, sell, import, or export migratory birds, eggs, feathers, or other parts. Executive Order 13186, issued in January 2001, restated the value of migratory birds and directed agencies to develop and implement memoranda of understanding with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to protect them. The NPS memorandum of understanding remains in draft form, but would require park units to restore and enhance migratory bird habitat and support conservation of migratory birds.

# THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966, AS AMENDED

Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies consider the effects of their undertakings on properties listed or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All actions affecting the parks' cultural resources must comply with this legislation.

# COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT

The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) was enacted as a plan to manage coastal areas. The CZMA encourages state, local, regional, and federal agencies to cooperate when implementing their coastal zone programs. The CZMA requires a balance between the protection of resources and economic interests within the coastal zone. Each state may develop a coastal zone management plan, which defines allowed land and water uses within the coastal zone.

# CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, TITLE 36, VOLUME 1

These regulations provide "for the proper use, management, government, and protection of persons, property, and natural and cultural resources within areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service." The sections below are specifically called out as relevant to the plan/EIS. Sections of Title 36 of the CFR are included as appendix D of this document.

36 CFR 2.1 covers the preservation of natural, cultural, and archeological resources. The following is prohibited under this section: possessing, destroying, injuring, defacing, removing, digging, or disturbing from its natural state living or dead wildlife, plants, or cultural or archeological resources; and walking on, climbing, entering, etc. an archeological or cultural resource.

36 CFR 2.2 covers wildlife protection. The following is prohibited under this section: the taking of wildlife; the feeding, touching, teasing, frightening, or intentional disturbing of wildlife nesting, breeding, or other activities; and possessing unlawfully taken wildlife or portions thereof.

#### 36 CFR 2.15 lists the regulations for pets:

- (a) The following are prohibited:
  - (1) Possessing a pet in a public building, public transportation vehicle, or location designated as a swimming beach, or any structure or area closed to the possession of pets by the superintendent. This subparagraph shall not apply to guide dogs accompanying visually impaired persons or hearing-ear dogs accompanying hearing-impaired persons.
  - (2) Failing to crate, cage, restrain on a leash which shall not exceed six feet in length, or otherwise physically confine a pet at all times.
  - (3) Leaving a pet unattended and tied to an object, except in designated areas or under conditions which may be established by the superintendent.
  - (4) Allowing a pet to make noise that is unreasonable considering location, time of day or night, impact on park users, and other relevant factors, or that frightens wildlife by barking, howling, or making other noise.
  - (5) Failing to comply with pet excrement disposal conditions which may be established by the superintendent.
- (b) In park areas where hunting is allowed, dogs may be used in support of these activities in accordance with applicable federal and state laws and in accordance with conditions which may be established by the superintendent.
- (c) Pets or feral animals that are running-at-large and observed by an authorized person in the act of killing, injuring, or molesting humans, livestock, or wildlife may be destroyed if necessary for public safety or protection of wildlife, livestock, or other park resources.
- (d) Pets running-at-large may be impounded, and the owner may be charged reasonable fees for kennel or boarding costs, feed, veterinarian fees, transportation costs, and disposal. An impounded pet may be put up for adoption or otherwise disposed of after being held for 72 hours from the time the owner was notified of capture or 72 hours from the time of capture if the owner is unknown.
- (e) Pets may be kept by residents of park areas consistent with the provisions of this section and in accordance with conditions which may be established by the superintendent. Violation of these conditions is prohibited.
- (f) This section does not apply to dogs used by authorized federal, state, and local law enforcement officers in the performance of their official duties.
- 36 CFR 2.34 is for disorderly conduct. This section would include dogs that are unmanaged and are creating hazardous or physically offensive conditions.
- **36 CFR 5.3** prohibits engaging or soliciting any business in park areas, unless through a permit, contract, or written agreement, except as authorized under a special regulation. Commercial dog walking, if allowed, would be authorized by this section, through the special dog management regulation for GGNRA.
- 36 CFR 7.97(d) describes the seasonal dog walking restrictions for western snowy plover protection areas in the SPPA at Ocean Beach and in the WPA at Crissy Field.

# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIRECTOR'S ORDERS

**Director's Order #9** (NPS 2006c) (Chapter 4.6 Community Relations and Outreach) directs efforts to identify appropriate opportunities to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement by assisting in public education and awareness about the full range of threats to and the challenges of protecting park resources.

**Director's Order #12** (NPS 2001a) prescribes NPS-specific requirements for NEPA analysis, including analyzing a full range of reasonable alternatives, and analyzing impacts to park resources in terms of their context, duration, and intensity. *Director's Order #12* also requires that an analysis of impairment to park resources and values be made as part of the NEPA document.

**Director's Order #28** (NPS 1998) states that NPS will protect and manage cultural resources in agreement with NPS *Management Policies 2006*. NPS will also comply with the requirements of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation and the 1995 Service-wide Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

**Director's Order #75A** (NPS 2007a) emphasizes the NPS commitment to civic engagement and public involvement. It provides a framework for successfully engaging the public in NPS activities and work and providing them with information from a range of sources. The order also ensures NPS responsiveness to the concerns, views, and values of the public. It provides guidance and direction on ways to engage the public in decisions at park and program levels and establishes processes that can track improvements to civic engagement and involvement within NPS.

# STATE AND LOCAL LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND POLICIES

The following laws, regulations, and policies are currently in effect or are being developed for future application by other land management agencies in the Bay Area:

California State Park System. As stated previously in the "Summary of Background Conditions and Review of Literature" section, dog walking is permitted in most state parks and some beaches but dogs are either restricted to developed areas (e.g., picnic areas and campgrounds) or dogs must be in an enclosed vehicle, tent, or pen or be on a leash not more than six feet long.

California State Water Resources Control Board. The Board disseminates information on pet waste pollution and the need to comply with county ordinances (California State Water Resources Control Board 2009, 1; Torrey, pers. comm., 2006).

Marin County. This county includes both unincorporated Marin County (rules enforced by the Marin County Humane Society) and Marin County Open Space (rules enforced by the County of Marin Rangers). As stated previously in the "Summary of Background Conditions and Review of Literature" section, dog regulations in Marin County range from allowing off-leash dogs under immediate control to requiring that dogs be on a leash no longer than six feet in length in areas designated for dog walking. Marin County Municipal Code 8.04.185 states that "it is unlawful for any person to keep or harbor more than three dogs which are over the age of four months on any lot, premises, dwelling, building, structure, boat, or living accommodation."

Marin Municipal Water District. As stated previously in the "Summary of Background Conditions and Review of Literature" section, on-leash dog walking is permitted in the District but dogs are not allowed to enter, wade, or swim in any stream or reservoir or enter within the high water mark of any reservoir (Marin Municipal Water District 2002, 26).

Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District. As stated previously in the "Summary of Background Conditions and Review of Literature" section, dogs are allowed on all trails in six of 25 preserves in this District and on designated trails in four additional preserves; off-leash dogs are permitted only in the marked area of the Pulgas Ridge Preserve.

City/County of San Francisco. The Municipal Health Code—SEC. 37—Keeping and Feeding of Small Animal, Poultry and Game Birds (a) Number of Animals states that "it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep or feed, or cause to be kept or fed, or permit to be kept or fed, on any premises over which any such person, firm, or corporation may have control within residential districts, (1) more than three dogs of age six months or older without obtaining a proper permit and license to operate a dog kennel as defined in Section 220 of the San Francisco Business and Tax Regulations Code."

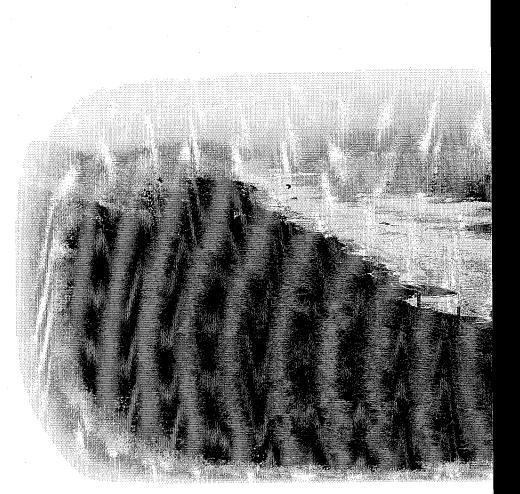
San Francisco Recreation and Park Department. As stated previously in the "Summary of Background Conditions and Review of Literature" section, dogs are generally required to be on a leash no longer than six feet in length in San Francisco city parks unless dogs are using one of the established DPAs; 28 DPAs have been established within 24 city parks of San Francisco.

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. Only limited public access is allowed within the San Francisco watershed lands. Walking of domestic dogs is prohibited within the watershed lands with the exception of guide, search and rescue, and police dogs. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission has also instituted a citywide pet waste pollution prevention program to encourage compliance with 7.2 Health Code section 40, requiring pet waste pick-up (San Francisco Public Utilities Commission 2007, 1).

San Mateo County. The San Mateo County Ordinance Code 6.20.020—The Keeping of Dogs and Cats (a) states that "it shall be unlawful for any person, business or entity to keep or cause to be kept five (5) or more dogs, or five (5) or more cats, or five (5) dogs and cats in any combination per dwelling unit or per business establishment unless in conformance with this chapter."

San Mateo Parks and Recreation. As stated previously in the "Summary of Background Conditions and Review of Literature" section, dogs are not allowed in any county park or on any county trail in San Mateo (County of San Mateo 2007, 1; Holland, pers. comm., 2006).

**Pacifica**. Pacifica is the closest city to NPS lands within San Mateo County. As stated by the Pacifica Permit Office, the number of dogs within a household has no upper limit; however, a permit is required if a household has more than three dogs.



Alternatives

# **CHAPTER 2: ALTERNATIVES**

# INTRODUCTION

This "Alternatives" chapter describes current management and the various actions that could be implemented for future dog management within Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires that federal agencies explore a range of reasonable alternatives and provide an analysis of what impacts the alternatives could have on the natural and human environment. The "Environmental Consequences" chapter (chapter 4) of this plan / environmental impact statement (plan/EIS) presents the results of the analysis. Table 5 at the end of this chapter summarizes the impacts of each alternative.

The alternatives under consideration must include a "no action" alternative as prescribed by 40 CFR 1502.14. The no action alternative in this plan/EIS is the continuation of the current regulations, management policies, and legally prescribed practices for dog management within GGNRA, including U.S. v. Barley (405 F.Supp.2d 1121 (N.D. Cal. 2005)), and it assumes that the NPS would not make major changes to current management. The four action alternatives presented in this chapter were derived from current laws, regulations, and policies as listed in chapter 1, including the following:

- The Commission's 1979 Pet Policy (appendix A)
- National Park Service (NPS) Management Policies 2006 (NPS 2006b)
- Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (sections are included in appendix D)
- The Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- The Organic Act
- The GGNRA enabling legislation
- The GGNRA Compendium (NPS 2001b; appendix B)
- The Federal Panel Recommendations to the General Superintendent on Proposed Rulemaking for Pet Management at GGNRA (NPS 2002b)
- The Committee findings
- The 2005 federal court decision (U.S. v. Barley, 405 F.Supp.2d 1121 (N.D. Cal. 2005)).
- Information from review of park resources, visitor use information and surveys, and feedback received during the NEPA and negotiated rulemaking public comment processes.

# STUDY AREA DEFINITION

Primarily because of GGNRA's proximity to a large urban population center, there is a history of dog walking in some park sites prior to the establishment of GGNRA in 1972, when these sites were managed by various other agencies.

Alternatives in this plan/EIS include locations in Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties. The selection of sites addressed in this plan/EIS was determined by NPS managers, and was based on information from historical and current dog management in GGNRA, including the 1979 Pet Policy; NPS law, policy, and regulations; park resources; and the Federal Panel Recommendations to the General Superintendent (NPS 2002b). The panel concluded that dog walking off-leash in GGNRA may be

appropriate in selected locations where resource impacts can be adequately mitigated and public safety incidents and public use conflicts can be appropriately managed.

In addition to lands currently under GGNRA management, the plan/EIS includes two areas within the park's boundary that will be transferred to GGNRA in the near future: Pedro Point Headlands and Cattle Hill in San Mateo County. When the dog management planning process started, these two new portions were included because it was anticipated that acquisition would occur in the near future. A very recent change is that another San Mateo property, Rancho Coral de Tierra, may be acquired before Pedro Point and Cattle Hill. This property is not directly addressed in this plan/EIS because of timing; however, it will be addressed by the considerations for new lands. Table 2 lists the sites that were considered under the action alternatives for this plan/EIS. Dog management for other lands that may be acquired and managed by the NPS in the future is discussed in the "Elements Common to Action Alternatives" section.

This plan/EIS will define dog management actions for specific sites within the park, shown in table 2. Maps located in the "Maps" section of this document show park sites by county, from north to south, illustrating the current and proposed dog walking management (see "Maps").

TABLE 2. GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA PARK SITES CONSIDERED FOR DOG MANAGEMENT IN THE ALTERNATIVES

Marin County/ 1/34
Stinson Beach (parking lots/picnic areas only)
Homestead Valley
Alta Trail, Orchard Fire Road, Pacheco Fire Road
Oakwood Valley
Muir Beach
Rodeo Beach/South Rodeo Beach
Marin Headlands Trails
Fort Baker
San Francisco County
Upper and Lower Fort Mason
Crissy Field (including Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area)
Fort Point Promenade and Fort Point National Historic Society (NHS) Trails
Baker Beach and bluffs to Golden Gate Bridge
Fort Miley
Lands End
Sutro Heights Park
Ocean Beach (including Ocean Beach Snowy Plover Protection Area)
Fort Funston
San Mateo County
Mori Point
Milagra Ridge
Sweeney Ridge and Cattle Hill
Pedro Point Headlands

GGNRA lands north of Bolinas-Fairfax Road in western Marin County (comprising 15,400 acres) are managed by the Point Reyes National Seashore under an agreement between the two NPS units. The interior portion of the Presidio of San Francisco (Area B) is managed by the Presidio Trust, a federal corporation. Because these areas are not under the direct management of GGNRA, they are not included in the dog management study area.

# ALTERNATIVES DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

## RANGE OF ALTERNATIVES

The management actions under consideration within GGNRA sites are detailed in the range of alternatives presented in this chapter. A summary of the alternatives can be found in table 3.

Alternative A is the no action alternative. The no action alternative is defined in the NEPA guidelines as no change from current management and current conditions. In the impact analysis of no action, the plan/EIS assumes current management would continue as it is now over the lifetime of the plan, which is approximately 20 years. The description of no action is also referred to in this plan/EIS as the baseline, and the impacts of each action alternative are analyzed against those of the baseline for comparative purposes. Under the no action alternative, current dog walking management and conditions would remain the same, which would include 36 CFR 2.15 (36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) applicable only in areas not part of 1979 Pet Policy—see below), 36 CFR 7.97(d), the Commission's 1979 Pet Policy (appendix A), and the GGNRA Compendium (NPS 2001b; appendix B). The 1979 Pet Policy allows voice control dog walking in a number of areas of GGNRA (table 3). The 1979 Pet Policy described voice or leash control as a flexible system wherein success is dependent upon the willingness of visitors and local residents to cooperate with GGNRA personnel and the willingness of GGNRA personnel to manage dogs, people, and wildlife situations; to enforce regulations; and to cite visitors (1979 Pet Policy). As a result of the 2005 federal court decision (U.S. v. Barley, 405 F.Supp.2d 1121 (N.D. Cal. 2005)), the NPS currently cannot enforce the NPS-wide regulation requiring pets to be on-leash (36 CFR 2.15(a)(2)) or designating an area "no dogs" for park sites that were included in the 1979 Pet Policy and where 36 CFR 1.5 was not followed (allowing for public comment). However, regulations that address disturbance to wildlife, removal of pet waste, and disturbance of other park visitors remain in effect in all areas open to dog walking in GGNRA. The GGNRA Compendium also includes provisions for the closure of park areas to dog and human use for resource or safety reasons. Under the current conditions commercial dog walkers use park lands and no permit is required.

Alternative B realigns GGNRA dog management to the policy governing dogs at the other 391 units of the national park system, as defined by 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2). Areas closed to dogs would be further defined by a special regulation or the GGNRA Compendium. All dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, would be allowed up to three dogs per person. All dogs would have to be on-leash and no permits would be needed for dog walking.

Alternative C emphasizes the diversity of users of GGNRA sites and apportions dog walking geographically across Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties by allowing a variety of options in each county. In Marin and San Francisco counties, there are options for on-leash areas, regulated off-leash areas (ROLAs) ("off-leash" is assumed to mean "under voice and sight control" throughout the description of the action alternatives, per the definition outlined in Guidelines for ROLAs (NPS 2009c, 1) in appendix E of this plan/EIS), and areas where dogs would be prohibited. In San Mateo, there are options for on-leash areas and areas where dogs would be prohibited. GGNRA is used by visitors for a multitude of purposes and alternative C would minimize potential conflicts, reduce potential health and safety issues, and protect natural and cultural resources, while providing dog walkers with recreational options. Alternative C also includes the consensus agreements resulting from the Committee meetings.

All dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, would be allowed to walk one to three dogs without a permit. Any dog walker, commercial or private, would be able to obtain a permit to walk one to six dogs, whether on-leash or in a ROLA, as allowed by the regulation. Permits could restrict dog walking use by time and area.

Alternative D would provide the highest overall level of protection for natural and cultural resources and the highest overall level of visitor safety. Dog management practices listed in alternative D would allow options for dogs to be exercised on-leash and in ROLAs but would be more protective in areas where natural resources (plant and wildlife species) and cultural resources are located. The more protective dog management elements offered in alternative D would also provide a stronger measure of visitor protection for both dog walkers and other park visitors by reducing circumstances that would cause conflicts among users and interactions among dogs, thereby minimizing direct and indirect effects of dogs on visitors. Dog walkers would be allowed to walk one to three dogs without a permit. No commercial dog walking would be allowed under this alternative.

Alternative E would provide the greatest level of access for dog walkers throughout GGNRA. Alternative E would also require the most intensive long-term management to ensure that greater access for dog walkers did not impact natural and cultural resources, visitor safety, and visitor experience. Alternative E would also include the consensus agreements resulting from the Committee meetings. All dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, would be allowed to walk one to three dogs without a permit. Any dog walker, commercial or private, could obtain a permit to walk one to six dogs. In a ROLA, permit holders could have up to six dogs under voice and sight control. Permits could restrict dog walking use by time and area.

The following sections describe in detail how these alternatives were developed.

# Review of Existing Data and Application of Research

The review of existing information was initiated by the interdisciplinary team first by reviewing information provided by park resource specialists on topics such as sensitive species and their habitats, wildlife, soil, vegetation, park operations, visitor experience, and health and safety to provide the information necessary to stimulate informed discussions. The team also reviewed literature and park documents and visited the park sites that this plan/EIS addresses. Guided by a NEPA specialist and the Environmental Quality Division (EQD) project manager, the park held a series of internal scoping sessions with the planning team to review the data and determine existing conditions within the park.

Existing conditions at GGNRA vary among park sites due to the diversity of resources within sites, which are scattered throughout three counties. After existing conditions were established, data (soils, vegetation, etc.) for each park site was characterized to more fully understand the park's resources, the visitor experience, and the impacts of dog walking activities at each park site, developing an informed basis for future management decisions. The Committee received a number of presentations from the NPS NEPA planning team and other NPS staff explaining the NEPA process and explaining the rationale by which GGNRA sites could be considered for dog walking. Addressing the issue by individual park site allowed a level of specificity as well as providing an organizational tool to help analyze resource impacts that could occur under each of the action alternatives described in this chapter. This site-specific analysis was also a useful tool in gauging how each of the management alternatives met the objectives in taking action, as described in the "Purpose of and Need for Action" chapter.

This section provides an overview of how the analysis of data, expert opinion, and best professional judgment was applied to develop management alternatives. The "Environmental Consequences" chapter

provides further details of how research was used to evaluate the effects of those management alternatives.

#### Development of Management Actions for Alternatives B, C, D, and E

As discussed in chapter 1, the action alternatives must meet each of the objectives of this EIS. Many objectives were developed for this EIS, including protecting sensitive species and their habitats from the detrimental effects associated with dogs and minimizing conflicts related to dog use by providing a variety of safe, high-quality, visitor use experiences, including areas where dogs are allowed. A complete list of objectives can be found in the "Objectives" section of chapter 1.

During their discussions, the team grouped the park sites by county (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo), which allowed for an informed discussion of strategies and management goals from the countywide level, and, ultimately, a more balanced approach in each county.

The entirety of the alternatives development effort, filtered through the specific expertise of the park interdisciplinary team and verified against the purpose and objectives of this planning effort and knowledge of park resources, resulted in the formulation of the alternatives presented in this EIS.

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVE ELEMENTS BY COUNTY, NORTH TO SOUTH

<b>a</b>	
Do.	ed
ist Mis	ta E *
NC NC	oge Total
CC E	a g
g A	ins Kin Sns
Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access/Most Management Intensive	eti E
Iter Ma⊓ Man	<u>မှ မြော</u>
4	Ľ
11.0	source Protection:
st o	on Y
Alternative D: Most Protective Based on	Resource Protection and Visitor Safety
D:	rot r Si
e le	e P ifo
cti	
lter ote	os: ud
∀∄	ъ.
	8.4
Sis .	ъ е е
e = all	ate
i i i	
S e c	ŠO E
ve (	ns ding nse
nati anc	Sa m
ternative CifEm on Multiple Us balanced by co	COL
₹	<u> </u>
	ď.
<u> </u>	¥
3: ilat	99 e
/e E	E
ativ	5 al
em	2.2 E
Alt Le	#8
Sel.	O O
	ē.
	E del
<u> </u>	
ive A.	olicy
Alternative o Action (36	SCHEET, HILL WILL
# E 0	9 Pet.F A.Com
Act	8 A.
° 2;	9年素。
	ષ્⊪ છ
i	Ĕ
	<b>≨</b> ∷
	Z
	5 / 🚉
NOA	
PHONE HOROGODO DE SANTO	SENSON PROPERTY AND PROPERTY AN

# Common to All Action Alternatives:

- Dog walking allowed only in areas designated for either on-leash or regulated off-leash (ROLA\*) dog walking.
- All dogs must be licensed in county of residence.
- Maximum number of dogs per dog walker is 3, unless permits allowed.
- No off-trail dog walking; no dogs in campgrounds or public buildings; on leash in parking lots, picnic areas and on paved, public roads unless otherwise noted.
- Service animals accompanying a person with a disability, as defined by Federal law and Department of Justice regulations (Title 28 Code of Federal Regulations § 36.104), are allowed wherever visitors or employees are allowed.
- Compliance-based management strategy.

\*The concept of a ROLA walking area as a defined area where off-leash dog walking is allowed only under specific guidelines came from discussions in the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee for Dog Management at GGNRA.

Permits for More	No permits	All dog walkers, including	All dog walkers, including	No commercial dog	All dog walkers, including
than three Dogs -		commercial dog walkers,	commercial dog walkers,	walking allowed and no	commercial dog walkers,
Commercial and		allowed up to three dogs per	allowed with up to 3 dogs	permits for more than 3	allowed with up to 3 dogs
Individual Dog		person. All dogs must be	per person. Commercial	dogs.	per person. Commercial dog
Walkers		on-leash. No permit is	dog walkers and private		walkers and private
		required.	individuals with more than		individuals with more than 3
			3 dogs can obtain a dog		dogs can obtain a dog
			walking permit; limit is 6		walking permit; limit is 6
			dogs. In a ROLA, permit		dogs. In a ROLA, permit
			holders may have up to 6		holders may have up to 6
			dogs off leash. Permits		dogs off leash.
			would restrict use by time		Permits would restrict use
			and area. Permits would		by time and area. Permits
			only be issued for: Alta		would only be issued for:
			Trail, Rodeo Beach, Fort		Alta Trail, Rodeo Beach,
	-		Baker, Fort Mason, Crissy		Fort Baker, Fort Mason,
			Field, Baker Beach, Fort		Crissy Field, Baker Beach.
			Funston.		Fort Funston.

Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access/Most Management Intensive T. (Contains Negotiated T. Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*	Rodeo Beach:  ROLA to crest of the beach  On leash from Crest of Beach to Fence along Rodeo Lagoon Footbridge to Beach: Onleash South Rodeo Beach and Trail to Beach: Onleash	On-leash: Old Bunker Fire Road Loop Battery Smith-Guthrie Fire Road Loop Lower Rodeo Valley trail corridor Coastal Trail Bike Route: including Julian Fire Road 101 to Rodeo Beach parking lot
Alternative D. Most Protective Based on Resource Protection, and Visitor Safety	Rodeo Beach North of Foot Bridge: On-leash Footbridge to Beach: On- leash	Same as alternative B
Atternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use -:	Rodeo Beach- ROLA Footbridge to beach: On- leash	On-leash:  Lower Rodeo Valley Trail Corridor: Rodeo Beach parking lot to the intersection of Bunker and McCullough Roads via Lagoon Trail, Miwok Trail and Rodeo Valley Trail Old Bunker Fire Road Loop Battery Smith-Guthrie Fire Road Loop
Alternative B. NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA Compendium)	All beach areas, access trails and footbridge to beach: On-leash	s 600 0N
Alternative A.*  No Action (36 GFR)  12.15:38 GFR,7.97 (d)  ".1979 Pet Policy ;;;;;  GGNRA Compendium)	All beach areas: On- leash or under voice control	On-leash or Voice control: Coastal Trail: Golden Gate Bridge to Hill 88-includes Lagoon Trail Coastal, Wolf Ridge. Miwok Loop Old Bunker Fire Road Loop On-leash only: Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach Battery Smith-Guthrie Fire Road Loop South Rodeo Beach Trail North Miwok Trail: from Tennessee Valley to Highway 1 County View Trail
GGNRA Site	Rodeo Beach/ South Rodeo Beach	Marin Headlands  Trails  Trails previously opened to dog walking open to consideration of onleash or no dogs, including but not limited to:  Coastal Trail from McCullough Road to Muir Beach  Miwok Trail from Tennessee Valley to Highway 1  County View Trail off the Miwok Trail off the Miwok Trail off the Lagoon Trail off the Misse to Hill 88  Lagoon Trail South Rodeo Beach Trail

51

	Alternative.A:	Altemative B.	Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use –	Alternative D: Most	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access/Most
GGNRASite ,	2.16.36.CFR72.97.(d)?- 1979 Pet Policy:	NFS Leash Regulation (36.CHR.2.16 and GGNRA	balanced by county (contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*	Protective Based on Resource Protection and Visitor Safety	Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*
Fort Baker	On leash in areas where dogs allowed	Drown Fire Road, Bay Trail (not including Battery Yates Loop), Lodge/Conference Center grounds, and parade ground: On leash	Drown Fire Road, Bay Trail including Battery Yates Loop road, Lodge/Conference Center grounds, and parade ground: On leash	Lodge/Conference Center grounds and Bay Trail (not including Battery Yates Loop): On-leash	Same as alternative C
-		San Francis	San Francisco County Sites		
Upper and Lower Fort Mason	On-leash.	On leash in all areas where allowed (Great Meadow, Laguna Green, lawns, sidewalks, paved trails parking lots and housing areas)	Inner Great Meadow and Laguna Green: ROLAs with barriers to separate ROLAs from other uses. Lawn below Laguna Street path: On-leash All sidewalks/paved trails/housing areas: On- leash	Great Meadow: On-leash Laguna Green: ROLA Lawn below Laguna Street path: On-leash All sidewalks/paved trails/parking lots/housing areas: On-leash	Great Meadow and Laguna Green: ROLA Lawn below Laguna Street path: On-leash All sidewalks/paved trails/parking lots/housing areas: On-leash
Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area	Voice control except for seasonal leash restriction.	No dogs	Same as alternative B	Same as alternative B	On-leash
Crissy Field	Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut): Voice control	Promenade: On-leash	Promenade: Same as alternative B	Promenade: Same as alternative B	Promenade: Same as alternative B
	Airfield: Voice control	Airfield: On-leash	Airfield – middle section: ROLA between the easternmost and westernmost n/s paths Reduce or preclude ROLA as dictated by special event Airfield – eastern and western section: On leash east of easternmost n/s path and west of westernmost n/s/ path	Airfield – western section: ROLA west of easternmost n/s path Reduce or preclude ROLA as dictated by special event Airfield – eastern section: On-leash east of easternmost north-south path	Airfield: ROLA. Reduce or preclude ROLA as dictated by special event

GGNRA Site	Alternative A. No'Action (36 CFR. 2.15, 36 CFR. 97 (d); r. 1979 Pet Policy:	Atemative B: FEST Regulation (36,CFR.2.15 and GGNRA)	Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple: Use (contains Negotiated Figure Rujemaking Committee Figure Consensus)*	Atternative D. Most Protective Based on Resource Protection and Visitor, Safety	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access/Most Management Intensive Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee
Crissy Field, continued	East and Central Beaches: Voice control	East and Central Beaches: On-leash Paths to Central Beach: On- leash	Central Beach: ROLA Paths to Central Beach: On-leash	No dogs	Central Beach: ROLA East Beach: On-leash. Paths to Central Beach: On- leash
	Trails and grassy areas near East Beach: Voice control	Trails and grassy areas near East Beach, multi-use trail along Mason Street: On- leash	Same as alternative B	Same as atternative B except no dogs in the West Bluff pionic area	Same as alternative B
Fort Point Promenade/Fort Point NHS Trails	Fort Point Promenade, Bay Trail, Andrews Road and Battery East Trail: On-leash	Same as alternative A	Same as alternative A	Bay Trail: On-leash	Same as alternative A
Baker Beach and bluffs to Golden Gate Bridge	Beach North of Lobos Creek: Voice control All trails except Batteries to Bluffs Trail: On-leash	Beach: On-leash All Trails except Batteries to Bluffs Trail and Battery Crosby Trail: On-leash	Same as alternative B	Beach South of North End of North Parking Lot: On-leash Trails To Beach South of North End of North Parking Lot and Multi-Use Coastal Trail: On-leash	Beach South of North End of North Parking Lot: ROLA Beach North of North End of North Parking Lot: On-leash All Trails except Batteries to Bluffs. Trail and Battery Crosby Trail: On-leash
Fort Miley	East and West Fort Miley: Voice control	No dogs	East Fort Miley. On-leash in east side trail corridor	Same as alternative B	East Fort Miley: ROLA in east side trail corridor West Fort Miley: On-leash on road only
Lands End	Voice control	El Camino del Mar, Coastal Trail: On-leash	El Camino del Mar Trail: ROLA Coastal Trail and steps to El Camino del Mar Trail: On-leash	El Camino del Mar Trail: On-leash Coastal Trail: On-leash to, and on, connector trail/steps leading to El Camino del Mar Trail	Same as alternative C
Sutro Heights Park	On-leash	Paths and parapet: On- leash	Same as alternative B	No dogs	Paths, parapet, and lawns: On-leash

Table 3. Summary of Alternative Elements by County, North to South

GGNRA Site	1.*Alternative A:  No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR7, 97 (d);  1979 Pet Policy; GGNRA Compendium)	Alternative B: "NFS Leash Regulation (36 GFR 2 15 and GGNRA	Alternative C: Emphasis Fon Multiple Use — Palanced by county (contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)	Alternative D: Most Protective Based on Resource Protection Tand Visitor Safety	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access/Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated: Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*
Fort Funston, continued (excluding areas closed by fence or signs)	North of Main Parking Lot, including all trails: Voice control except for fenced wildlife/habitat protection area	North of Main Parking Lot: On-leash on all trails not closed to dogs	North of Main Parking Lot: ROLA between (and not including) Chip Trail, Sunset Trail, and parking lot On leash on all trails except no dogs on Sunset, Battery Davis and horse trails	North of Main Parking Lot: ROLA with fencing in disturbed area north of the water fountain All designated trails on- leash except no dogs on northern end of Coastal Trail and Horse Trail	North of Main Parking Lot: Create north-south corridors for on-leash and ROLA ROLA corridor between Chip Trail, Coastal Trail, and the western boundary of Habitat Corridor and Horse Trail. ROLA includes Chip Trail to junction with Sunset Trail On-leash corridor between cliffs and western edge of Chip Trail. Battery Davis – dogs on- leash on designated trails only All other trails on-leash except Horse Trail, which is closed to dogs
		San Matec	San Mateo County Sites		
Mori Point	On-leash on all trails	Coastal Trail and beach within GGNRA boundary: On-leash	Coastal Trail, Old Mori Road, and beach within GGNRA boundary: On- leash	No dogs	Coastal Trail, Old Mori Road, Pollywog Path and beach within GGNRA boundary: On-leash
Milagra Ridge	On-leash on trails	Fire road, trail to overlook and World War (WW) Il bunker, and Milagra Battery Trail – (future connector to lower Milagra): On-leash	Same as alternative B	No dogs	Same as alternative B with addition of loop to top of hill

Baquiano Trail from Fassler Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access/Most Wanagement Intensive Rulemaking Committee Frail, and Mori Ridge Trail: (Contains Negotiated Avenue to, and including, Farallons View Trail: On-Ridge Trail from Portola Discovery site to Notch Sneath Lane, Sweeney Coastal Trail: On-leash Consensus) Sweeney Ridge: Cattle Hill: On-leash leash on Multiple Use—— Alternative B.: Most
balanced by county. Protective Based on
econtains Negotiated
Resource Protection
Rulemaking Committee Same as alternative B No dogs Alternative C. Emphasis Sweeney Ridge: No dogs including, Farallons View Fassler Avenue to, and Coastal Trail: On-leash Baquiano Trail from Trail: on leash NPS/Leash/Regulation 6 GFR 2.16 and GGNRA \*\*\*\*\* Compendium) Sweeney Ridge and Cattle Hill: No dogs Coastal Trail: On-leash Alternative B: No Action (36 CFR 2.15.36 CFR 7.97 (d): 1979 Pet Policy; GGNRA Compendium) Sweeney Ridge: On-leash on all trails except the Notch Trail, which is Cattle Hill: not currently Not yet part of GGNRA managed by GGNRA closed to dogs Sweeney Ridge and properties that share Combined (adjacent GGNRASI a trail system) **Pedro Point** Cattle Hill -Headlands

Table 3. Summary of Alternative Elements by County, North to South

Alternative E: Most Dog Alternative D: Most Protective Based on Management Intensive Resource Protection (Contains Negotiated and Visitor Safety Consensus)*		No dog walking allowed unless opened by an unless opened by a considered by CGRRA Compendium.  GGNRA Compendium.  GGNRA Compendium.  GGNRA Compendium.  GGNRA Compendium.  GONI on-leash dog considered for voice and sight control in the future, per criteria established in the plan and rule.  An area would be considered to onleash dog walking if opening the opened to dog a park's desired future conditions for natural area would not:  I impede the area would not:  I impede the attainment of a park's conditions for natural and cultural attainment of a park's planning process, or so identified through the park's planning process, or unhealthful environment for visitors or employees, or employees, or simpede or interfere compliance-based management strategy's with park programs  3. impede or interfere compliance-based management strategy's with park programs  4. triggers the compliance-based management strategy's process for closure.
Alternative C. Emphasis Leon Multiple Use— Balanced by County! L Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)**	New Lands	Same as B
Alternative B: **NPS Leash Regulation **736 GFR*2 15 and GGNRA		Dog walking allowed per 36 CFR 2.15. An area will be closed to on-leash dog walking if it:  1. impedes the attainment desired future conditions for natural and cultural resources as identified through the park's planning process, or  2. creates an unsafe or unhealthful environment for visitors or employees, or employees, or activities, or triggers the compliancebased management strategy's process for closure.
Atternative A: William Action (36 CER 2.15 36 CFR 7.97(d); # 1979 Pet Policy; # GGNRA Compendium		Dog walking allowed per 36 CFR 2.15
GGNRA Site		New Lands

Walking Access/Most
Management Intensive
Contains Negotiated
Rulemaking Committee
Consensus)\* management strategy's One year baseline data is collected through the Alternative E: Most Dog to voice and sight control if: New lands may be opened not triggered (Primary or Secondary management strategy monitoring program, Compliance-based Off-leash dog use compliance-based acquisition, and existed before Management Response). and ĸi က် Protective Based on :: Resource Protection and Visitor Safety Alternative D: Most Established by county.
Contains Negotiated
Rulemaking Committee Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use -No Action (36 CFR NPS Leasn Regulation 1979 Pet Polity; (36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA GGNRA Compendium) GGNRA Site New Lands, continued

Table 3. Summary of Alternative Elements by County, North to South

# ALTERNATIVE A: NO ACTION (CONTINUATION OF EXISTING MANAGEMENT)

The no action alternative for the plan/EIS is based on a combination of NPS regulations, the 2005 federal court decision (*U.S. v. Barley*, 405 F.Supp.2d 1121 (N.D. Cal. 2005)), and public use practices. Because dog walking regulations are routinely ignored by visitors at many park sites, on-the-ground activities sometimes vary widely from posted regulations. These differences are attributable in part to changes in dog walking policies over the years, court decisions regarding dog walking in GGNRA, and public confusion due to both those changing circumstances

The no action alternative for the plan/EIS is based on a combination of NPS regulations, the 2005 federal court decision, and public use practices.

and variable levels of enforcement. The changing history of dog management is described in the "Purpose and Need for Action" chapter of this plan/EIS (chapter 1).

#### **CURRENT REGULATIONS AND POLICIES**

Pets in the park are managed under several legal provisions. Some areas remain closed to dogs or to all public use, or have restrictions imposed on them by special regulation, the GGNRA Compendium, or consultation under the ESA. Dog walking is authorized in compliance with 36 CFR 1.5, "Visiting Hours, Public Use Limits, and Closures," and 36 CFR 2.15, "Pets." The authority to close or restrict areas to protect resources or public safety, or for a variety of other reasons, derives from 36 CFR 1.5(a), which states, in part, "based upon a determination that such action is necessary for the maintenance of public health and safety, protection of environmental and scenic values, protection of natural and cultural resources, [and] aid to scientific research ... the superintendent may ... designate areas for a specific use or activity, or impose conditions or restrictions on a use or activity." Such restrictions are to be available in writing, and the reasons for them referenced either in the GGNRA Compendium itself or another document, such as consultation under ESA. Under 36 CFR 2.15, pets are prohibited in public buildings, public transportation vehicles, or locations designated as a swimming beach, or any structure or area closed to pets by the superintendent. The GGNRA Compendium is updated each year and is available to the public by request or on the park's web site (www.nps.gov/goga).

In addition to these general provisions, dog walking in GGNRA is also currently managed in accordance with a 2005 federal court decision (*U.S. v. Barley*, 405 F.Supp.2d 1121 (N.D. Cal. 2005)) that preserves dog walking under voice control in those areas covered by the 1979 Pet Policy until the NPS has developed a dog management plan and special regulation pursuant to public notice and comment.

#### **CURRENT COSTS FOR DOG MANAGEMENT**

Current total costs for alternative A are estimated at \$203,422. The bulk of these costs are associated with the personnel for maintaining the current conditions. For a more detailed explanation of personnel costs under alternative A, see the "Park Operations" section in chapter 4.

#### STATUS OF CURRENT DOG WALKING ACTIVITIES UNDER ALTERNATIVE A

Below are the park sites where dogs are currently allowed, listed in order from north to south, and shown on alternative A maps (see "Maps"). Details on the resource impacts for these sites can be found in the impact analyses in chapter 4.

# **Marin County Sites (No Action Alternative)**

#### Stinson Beach

On-leash dog walking is allowed only in the parking lot and picnic areas of Stinson Beach. Dogs are not allowed on the beach itself, because it is a designated swimming beach (closed per the CFR).

# **Homestead Valley**

The entire site allows on-leash dog walking or dog walking under voice control.

# Alta Trail / Orchard Fire Road / Pacheco Fire Road

On-leash dog walking or dog walking under voice control is allowed from Marin City to Oakwood Valley.

#### Oakwood Valley

On-leash dog walking or dog walking under voice control is allowed on the Oakwood Valley Fire Road and the section of the Oakwood Valley Trail from its junction with the Oakwood Valley Fire Road to the junction with Alta Avenue. On-leash dog walking is allowed on the Oakwood Valley Trail from the trailhead to the junction with the Oakwood Valley Fire Road.

#### **Muir Beach**

On-leash dog walking or dog walking under voice control is allowed on the beach. Dogs are prohibited in the lagoon and Redwood Creek per the GGNRA Compendium.

#### Rodeo Beach

On-leash dog walking or dog walking under voice control is allowed on all beach areas at Rodeo Beach and South Rodeo Beach. Dogs and visitors are prohibited in Rodeo Lagoon per the GGNRA Compendium.

## **Marin Headlands Trails**

On-leash dog walking or dog walking under voice control is allowed on the Coastal Trail from the Golden Gate Bridge to Hill 88(includes the Lagoon Trail), the Coastal Trail, Wolf Ridge Trail, Miwok Trail Loop, and the Old Bunker Fire Road Loop. Only on-leash dog walking is allowed on the Coastal Trail from Hill 88 to Muir Beach, Battery Smith-Guthrie Fire Road Loop, South Rodeo Beach Trail, North Miwok Trail, and the County View Road.

#### Fort Baker

On-leash dog walking is allowed in areas not closed to dogs. Areas closed to dogs include the Chapel Trail, the Fort Baker pier, and the trail around Vista Point.

## San Francisco County Sites (No Action Alternative)

#### **Upper and Lower Fort Mason**

On-leash dog walking is allowed throughout Upper Fort Mason, except the community garden; on-leash dog walking is also allowed in Lower Fort Mason. Dogs are not allowed under voice control.

# **Crissy Field**

The Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area (WPA) is defined in 36 CFR 7.97(d), Snowy Plover Protection, as an area "which encompasses: from the west, starting at Fort Point Mine Depot (a.k.a. Torpedo Wharf) eastward to concrete riprap, which lies approximately 700 feet east of former Coast Guard Station, and includes all uplands and all tidelands and extends from the high-water mark to 100 yards off shore." It was later discovered that a measurement error was made on the eastern boundary of the Crissy Field WPA. The correct measurement is approximately 900 feet east of the former Coast Guard Station. The action alternatives (B – E) presented in this plan/EIS considers the latter, expanded (by 200 feet) definition of the Crissy Field WPA; the former definition will be applied to existing conditions or Alternative A – No Action Alternative. Dogs are allowed in the Crissy Field WPA under voice control from May 15 to July 1, with a seasonal leash restriction the rest of the year for the protection of the federally threatened western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) as per 36 CFR 7.97(d), Snowy Plover Protection.

Promenade, Crissy Airfield, Beaches, Trails, and Grassy Areas. Dog walking on-leash or under voice control is allowed on the Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut), Crissy Airfield, East and Central beaches, the trails and grassy areas near East Beach, and the multi-use trail along Mason Street.

#### Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site Trails

**Promenade and Trails.** On-leash dog walking is allowed outside the fort but is prohibited inside the fort or on the Fort Point pier. Areas for on-leash dog walking include the Fort Point Promenade, Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and Battery East Trail. Dog walking under voice control is not allowed at Fort Point.

# Baker Beach and Bluffs to Golden Gate Bridge

Dog walking on-leash or under voice control is allowed on the beach north of Lobos Creek. Dogs must be walked on-leash on all trails except on the Batteries to Bluffs Trail, where dogs are prohibited per the GGNRA Compendium for the protection of irreplaceable natural resources.

#### East and West Fort Miley

Dogs are allowed on-leash or under voice control within East and West Fort Miley.

#### Lands End

Dogs are allowed on-leash or under voice control throughout the entire site.

# **Sutro Heights Park**

On-leash dog walking only is allowed throughout Sutro Heights Park. Dog walking under voice control is not allowed.

#### Ocean Beach

Ocean Beach Snowy Plover Protection Area (Stairwell 21 to Sloat Boulevard). Dogs are allowed in the Snowy Plover Protection Area (SPPA) on-leash or under voice control from May 15 to July 1, with a seasonal leash restriction the rest of the year for the protection of the federally threatened western snowy plover.

Ocean Beach North of Stairwell 21 and South of Sloat Boulevard. Dog walking on-leash or under voice control is allowed outside the SPPA, north of Stairwell 21 and south of Sloat Boulevard.

#### **Fort Funston**

Dog walking on-leash or under voice control is allowed throughout Fort Funston, excluding the 12-acre habitat protection area closure and the voluntary seasonal closure at the base of the northernmost bluffs to protect nesting bank swallows (April 1–August 15).

#### San Mateo County Sites (No Action Alternative)

#### **Mori Point**

On-leash dog walking is allowed on all trails and at the beach at Mori Point. Dogs are not allowed under voice control.

#### Milagra Ridge

On-leash dog walking is allowed on all trails at Milagra Ridge. Dogs are not allowed under voice control.

# Sweeney Ridge / Cattle Hill

On-leash dog walking is allowed on all trails at Sweeney Ridge except the Notch Trail, which is closed to dogs for the protection of Mission Blue butterfly (*Icaricia icarioides missionensis*) habitat. Dog walking under voice control is not allowed at Sweeney Ridge. Cattle Hill is not currently part of GGNRA. However, this land is within the park boundary and it is anticipated that it will pass to NPS management in the near future. On-leash dog walking and dog walking under voice control both currently occur at this site.

#### **Pedro Point Headlands**

Pedro Point Headlands is not currently part of GGNRA. However, this land is within the park boundary and it is anticipated that the land will transfer to NPS management in the near future. On-leash dog walking and dog walking under voice control both currently occur at this site.

Several elements are common to all of the action alternatives (alternatives B, C, D, and E).

# ELEMENTS COMMON TO ACTION ALTERNATIVES

Several elements are common to all of the action alternatives (alternatives B, C, D, and E). These elements provide overall clarification and detail for the proposed dog management framework at GGNRA.

#### AREAS OPEN TO DOG WALKING

Dog walking would be allowed only in designated on-leash areas or ROLAs; all other areas of the park would be closed to dogs. Guidelines for ROLAs originated in discussions by the Committee for Dog Management at GGNRA and were finalized by NPS staff. Under the action alternatives, voice control within a ROLA would be specifically defined and incorporated into the new special regulation for dog walking at GGNRA. It would be expected that the ROLA guidelines would change the behavior of dog walkers in the future at GGNRA. Complete ROLA guidelines are in appendix E and include the following:

- Each off-leash dog must be under voice and sight control at all times, meaning that dog walkers
  must be able to recall their dog promptly, and shall demonstrate this ability when requested by
  law enforcement (LE) personnel.
- Any uncontrolled dog is prohibited. Dogs in a ROLA are to be kept under control at all times.
   Dogs are considered under control when they are within direct eyesight of the
   owner/guardian/handler and when they have the ability to immediately return to their
   owner/guardian/handler.
- Aggressive dogs (snarling, unwanted jumping) are not allowed in ROLAs and are subject to fines per 36 CFR 2.34(a)(4).
- Dogs under four months old must be leashed.
- Dogs in heat are not allowed in ROLAs.
- Dogs must be licensed and wear an ID tag at all times that includes the name and phone number of the owner.
- All dog walkers must have a leash for each dog under their care.
- Dog walkers must keep dogs in parking lots and on paths that access ROLAs.
- Dog walkers must keep dogs out of any area closed by fence or sign for restoration, habitat protection, or safety concerns.
- Dog walkers must pick up their dogs' feces immediately and dispose of them in a garbage container.

Additional elements common to all of the action alternatives (B, C, D, and E), are as follows:

- All dogs must be licensed in county of residence.
- Areas designated for on-leash dog walking require walkers to have full control of their dog(s) by using a leash no more than six feet long.
- On-leash dogs would be allowed in all parking lots, picnic areas, and paved public roads
  throughout to provide for visitor and staff safety, except as follows: alternative D—Stinson
  Beach, no dogs in parking lots or picnic areas; Crissy Field, no dogs in West Bluff picnic area;
  West Fort Miley, no dogs in picnic areas; alternatives B and E—West Fort Miley, no dogs in
  picnic areas.
- Dogs would be prohibited in all campgrounds within GGNRA and off designated trails.
- No more than three dogs may be walked, on-leash or in a ROLA, by an individual at any time in
  any of the GGNRA sites, except under alternatives that allow a permit for up to six dogs.

#### PERMITS FOR MORE THAN THREE DOGS - COMMERCIAL AND INDIVIDUAL DOG WALKERS

Commercial dog walking is allowed under alternatives B, C, and E. Under alternative B, commercial dog walking would be regulated under the same guidelines and regulations that apply to recreational dog walkers, including the three-dog maximum. Because alternative B does not allow for dog walking under voice control, commercial dog walking would be on-leash only. Under alternatives C and E, commercial dog walking would be allowed under the same guidelines and regulations that apply to recreational dog walkers, including the three-dog minimum. However, under these two alternatives, both commercial and recreational dog walkers could apply for a permit to walk one to six dogs. In a ROLA, permit holders may have up to six dogs under voice and sight control. Permits would restrict use by time and area. Permits would be issued for the following sites: Alta Trail, Rodeo Beach, Fort Baker, Fort Mason, Crissy Field, Baker Beach, and Fort Funston. See appendix F for Special Use Permit conditions and fines associated with noncompliance with the permit. Alternative D would not allow commercial dog walking, due to the emphasis on resource protection and visitor safety. Please see appendix F for additional permit conditions.

#### **OUTREACH AND EDUCATION**

Education and public outreach would be a large component of all the action alternatives. GGNRA would establish a long-term public outreach campaign to help educate and inform the public about the selected alternative and new dog management regulation. The park would develop a comprehensive dog management guide that would be available at visitor centers and contact stations. Special use permits for large special events will require that the event organizer provide educational materials on the dog walking program during their event. The NPS web page would maintain a clear, concise, illustrated explanation of the new dog management regulation by GGNRA site. New regulatory and interpretive signs would be developed for dog walking areas with consistent design and style that is clear and concise so the public can understand the regulations at specific sites. GGNRA would encourage media coverage of the new dog walking regulation and would place ads in community newspapers and dog walking magazines, as funding allows, to help inform the dog walking community of the new regulation. Dog management information would be available at all the park's quarterly open house meetings, allowing the public to talk with park staff about dog management. Outreach volunteers, such as Trail Keepers, and park staff would help educate and inform the public about the new dog management regulation. The park would also consider regularly meeting with stakeholder organizations for information sharing on dog management. Summaries of these meetings would be posted on the park web site.

#### **PARTNERSHIPS**

The federal panel recommended that dog walking groups be active partners in management of dog walking in the park, including disseminating accurate information to constituents regarding dog management regulations (NPS 2002b, 11). This was also stated in the parameters and scope of the negotiated rulemaking discussion. The NPS would actively seek partnerships with stakeholder groups and members of the public who have been involved in the development of dog management policies for GGNRA sites to help in disseminating information to park visitors in order to reduce noncompliance.

#### COMPLIANCE-BASED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

**Background**. The compliance-based management strategy has been designed to encourage compliance with sections of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) applicable to dog management, and ensure protection of park resources, visitors and staff. It will provide the framework for monitoring and recording observed noncompliance with the applicable sections of the CFR, including the new 36 CFR Part 7 special regulation, and will guide use of park resources to address those violations. Noncompliance with federal regulations related to dog management will be met with a range of management responses.

**Timeline.** Monitoring will begin with plan implementation, or soon thereafter. A detailed monitoring plan will be developed to guide compliance monitoring, data management, and reporting.

All areas and zones (see frequently asked questions (FAQ) 1 below) addressed by the dog management plan will be subject to monitoring. Starting with the implementation of the dog management plan, months 1-3 will be a public education period, and in months 3-6 the monitoring strategy will be tested. During months 6-18, a baseline of numbers and rates of visitors with and without dogs, numbers of dogs per visitor, type of use (on-leash or voice control) and noncompliance with regulations (includes noncompliance observed but not resulting in citations) will be established. After this baseline has been established, monitoring efforts may be prioritized, with the park reducing the frequency of monitoring in low use or high compliance areas to focus on areas with high use or low compliance as needed. Monitoring will continue in all areas for at least 4 years. However, all areas addressed in the dog management plan will be periodically monitored for changes in baseline to reprioritize monitoring as needed. Park management responses will focus on areas with demonstrated noncompliance with the regulations, as described in the primary management response section below. Monitoring will inform park management and law enforcement when, where, and how to prioritize responses to noncompliance. If the rolling 12 month average for compliance in any of the management zones addressed by the dog management plan falls below 75% (measured as the percentage of total dogs / dog walkers observed during the previous 12 months not in compliance with the regulations), park management actions as described in the secondary management response will be implemented. The initial 12-month rolling average is based on data collected during months 6-18 after initiation of the dog management plan. Regular monitoring of an area over a 12-month period is required before secondary management responses (see below) can be implemented.

NPS will prepare annual reports documenting monitoring data collected and any consequent management actions, which will be made available to the public. NPS will also release a preliminary report providing baseline data after the first 6 months of monitoring (month 12 after plan initiation).

Standard: Compliance with federal regulations applicable to dog management.

Indicators: Noncompliance with federal regulations applicable to dog management as shown in table 4.

TABLE 4. FEDERAL REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO DOG MANAGEMENT

Dog Management Activity	Federal Regulation
Vegetation Damage	36 CFR 2.1 (a) (1) (ii)
Wildlife Disturbance	36 CFR 2.2(a)(2)
Disturbance to Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species	36 CFR 2.2 (a) (2), 50 CFR Part 17
Violation of Areas Closed to Dogs (T&E and Sensitive Habitat)	NEW PART 7 SPECIAL REGULATION
Violation of Areas Closed to All (T&E and Sensitive Habitat)	36 CFR 1.5 (f)
Violation of Areas Closed to Dogs (Safety)	36 CFR 1.5 (f), NEW PART 7 SPECIAL REGULATION
Hazardous Condition (aggressive behavior, pet rescues)	36 CFR 2.34 (a)
Degree of Compliance with special regulation (no dogs, on-leash, ROLA)	NEW 36 CFR PART 7 SPECIAL REGULATION
Government Property Damage	36 CFR 2.31 (a) (3)
Pet Excrement	36 CFR 2.15 (a) (5)

# **Triggers and Management Responses**

- 1. Primary management response: When noncompliance is observed at an area, NPS would weigh appropriate management options and would respond from a suite of potential actions that include: focused enforcement of regulations, education (e.g., additional information and regulatory signs and exhibits, brochures and fliers, public meetings, meetings with user groups, etc.), establishment of buffer zones to protect sensitive habitat and species, time/use restrictions, and special use permit (SUP) restrictions.
  - a. Areas with the highest rates of noncompliance, and/or sensitive resources, will receive first priority for primary management responses.<sup>4</sup>
  - b. Aggressive dogs or unsafe behavior (e.g., resulting in cliff rescues) are treated on an individual, case-by-case basis, and may result in banning a particular dog from the park, or if applicable, a SUP restriction. However, violations recorded by the monitoring team will count towards the rate of noncompliance.
- 2. Secondary management response: When compliance falls below 75% over a yearly rolling average (measured as the percentage of total dogs / dog walkers observed during the previous 12 months not in compliance with the regulations), in a management zone (on-leash, voice control, or no dogs) in any of the specific areas addressed by the plan, the zone's management changes to the next more restrictive level of dog management, for example: ROLA to on-leash, or on-leash to no dogs. The secondary management response could not be implemented until after the first 18 months, during which the monitoring plan will be tested and baseline data collection begun. Note that primary management responses may continue to apply.

-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> If Section 7 consultation pursuant to the *Endangered Species Act* requires preparation of a Biological Opinion, management responses related to threatened and endangered species will be governed by the Terms and Conditions described in the Biological Opinion, and would be separate from the compliance-based strategy. Emergency closures for listed species protection may also occur outside of the compliance-based strategy.

# Frequently Asked Questions

- 1. What is an area versus a zone? An area is a specific geographic site. The dog management plan addresses 21 areas, plus new lands. A zone denotes a type of use allowed in an area (on leash, voice control, or no dogs). An area may have more than one zone, depending on the alternative.
- 2. Will the monitoring plan be peer-reviewed before implementation? Yes, the plan will be subject to peer review, as required by Department of Interior (DOI) policy to ensure integrity of scientific data. Such a review will include monitoring protocols to ensure statistical rigor and accuracy, and training of monitoring staff to ensure uniform measurement and interpretation of data.
- 3. How do law enforcement citations or other instances of noncompliance, such as a case incident report, factor into the 75% criteria in the secondary management response? While violations will likely occur that are not documented by the monitoring team, including those resulting in law enforcement citations, those would not count towards the cumulative total for a particular zone, because the number of incidents of noncompliance at any zone must be measured against the total number of dogs in the area during monitoring. However, all violations reported to the park, including citations, may be used to inform the monitoring team where to focus its efforts.
- 4. Does baseline information factor into the 75% criteria in the secondary management response? No. Baseline information is used to prioritize monitoring initially, and reevaluate monitoring if use patterns change. It does not set a standard against which the 75% criteria is measured. The 75% criteria is measured as the percentage of total dogs / dog walkers observed during the previous 12 months not in compliance with the regulations.
- 5. What are some examples of the compliance-based management strategy in practice at different periods in time?
  - a. Month 15 of the plan implementation: The monitoring team visits a specific area at random times of the day and week. The team will count the total number of dogs, dog walkers and types of use (on-leash, voice control) over a pre-set monitoring period, while also recording the number of violations in each zone contained in the area. This information will be compiled with the preceding months' monitoring data to develop a cumulative total number of dogs and violations. Information gained through monitoring will direct use of park resources to initiate primary management responses as required. In 3 more months the monitoring team will have 12 months of data to evaluate, to determine if a secondary management response is warranted.
  - b. Month 18 of the plan: The monitoring team has continued to visit this specific area at random times of the day and week, following the same monitoring protocols as noted above. If compliance falls below 75% based on the previous 12 months' monitoring data in one of the zones, in spite of the park's primary management actions, the zone will change to the next most restrictive dog management regulation.
- 6. What kind of public notice will be provided before initiation of the secondary management response? The public will receive notice when an area is approaching the 75% compliance benchmark, that is, if compliance decreases the public will be notified before compliance falls below 75%, most likely through a website, notices posted in the specific area, and outreach to affected groups.
- 7. After the secondary management strategy has been initiated, if compliance later rises above 75%, can a zone within an area be changed back to the next least restrictive management regime? No.

The secondary management response is a permanent change given the limited administrative resources of the NPS. The NPS goal is that compliance rates stay above 75% after the primary management response, but believes that the possibility of a permanent secondary management response will help ensure this.

- 8. Why is the secondary management response set at a 75% compliance rate? The dog management plan/EIS and the resulting special regulation, along with existing regulations applicable to dog management, determine appropriate behavior for visitors with dogs within Golden Gate National Recreation Area. NPS does not condone any level of noncompliance, and the primary management response detailed above is sufficient to address noncompliance where it is not widespread. The secondary management response is meant to apply when it is clear that park management has been unable to reduce noncompliance through conventional means, and when there is continued and widespread noncompliance occurring over a longer period of time, at which point the benefits in allowing the use is outweighed by the NPS administrative burden required to manage the use, draining limited resources needed for other important park programs. The secondary management response provides visitors with dogs an additional incentive to comply with the dog regulations, and because it is site-specific, it encourages a communal response to address noncompliance. It also places a burden on NPS to take an initial, proactive approach to dog management by addressing individual violators and by increasing public awareness through community education and outreach, and not punish the majority for individual or isolated violations. At the same time, this secondary response is intended to ensure that NPS does not allow activities that do not correspond with its primary conservation mandate. It recognizes that NPS has multiple competing priorities to address with its funding and does not have unlimited resources with which to ensure compliance with dog regulations. Compliance less than 75% would not be acceptable for park operations, and could only be addressed through increased restrictions.
- 9. Rationale for 18 month period before a secondary management response could initially be applied:
  - a. Months 0-6: provides for a 3-month public education period after plan implementation, and an additional 3 months to test, possibly modify, and implement the monitoring plan.
  - b. Months 7-18: provides one year to implement the full range of possible management actions addressing noncompliance as outlined in the primary management response, and provides 12 months of monitoring data.
  - c. One year rolling average is measured at the end of each month; after the initial 18 months action could be taken after any month as long as there are 11 consecutive preceding months of data.

# Unforeseeable Changes to Plan / Environmental Impact Statement Implementation

Minor changes to plan implementation may be required as a result of changing conditions (e.g., coastal erosion and loss of parkland, storm damage) of the park's dynamic ecosystem to ensure the safety of visitors and staff and to protect natural resources. The park is not able to foresee how future resource and visitor use conditions and patterns will change. Minor changes include actions such as trail realignments to protect natural resources and park map revisions due to inadvertent errors (i.e., boundary of the Crissy Field WPA).

While this plan/EIS presents areas open to dog walking activities, the Superintendent has the discretion to close these areas to dog walking due to minor and major changes. Major changes will continue to require a public process; however, the park currently closes areas, and will continue to close areas in the future, to protect visitor safety and natural resources. Closures and public use limits will follow 36 CFR 1.5, which includes public use limits and closures, and 36 CFR 1.7, Public Notice.

# ALTERNATIVE B: NPS LEASH REGULATION (36 CFR 2.15 AND GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA COMPENDIUM)

Alternative B reflects the NPS-wide approach to dog walking as defined in NPS policy and regulations. Management conditions for alternative B are regulated by the CFR, specifically 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2), and the GGNRA Compendium. This alternative does not include the voice control provisions of the 1979 Pet Policy. The federal regulation 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) prohibits failing to crate, cage, restrain on a leash, which shall not exceed 6 feet in length, or otherwise physically confine a pet at all times in national parks (appendix D). The GGNRA Compendium is the format wherein each park, as allowed by the CFR, can publish park-specific actions to establish closures and public use limits to protect cultural or natural resources, enhance public health or safety, or manage public use and recreation (NPS 2001b; appendix B).

Some areas of the park would be closed to dogs or to all public use, or have restrictions imposed on them by the GGNRA Compendium or consultation under the ESA. Section 1.5, "Visiting Hours, Public Use Limits, and Closures," and section 2.15, "Pets," are the sections of the GGNRA Compendium that establish site closures in the park for visitors and restrictions for pets. Section 2.15 of the 36 CFR states that pets are prohibited in public buildings, public transportation vehicles, locations designated as swimming beaches, or any structure or area closed to pets by the superintendent. The authority to close or restrict areas to protect resources or public safety, or for a variety of other reasons, derives from 36 CFR 1.5, which states in part, "based upon a determination that such action is necessary for the maintenance of

Alternative B reflects
the NPS-wide
approach to dog
walking as defined in
NPS policy and
regulations.

public health and safety, protection of environmental or scenic values, protection of natural or cultural resources, [or] aid to scientific research ... the superintendent may ... designate areas for a specific use or activity, or impose conditions or restrictions on a use or activity." Such restrictions are to be available in the GGNRA Compendium, and the reasons for them referenced either in the GGNRA Compendium itself or the separate written determination as to why the restriction or use limit is necessary. In addition, the public must be notified of closures and use limits put in place through the GGNRA Compendium by signs or brochures as stated in 36 CFR 1.7(a).

The GGNRA Compendium is updated each year and is available to the public by request and on the park's web site. These restrictions are intended to reduce any possible conflict between users, to protect natural, cultural, and archeological resources, and for public safety concerns (NPS 2008b, p. 23).

In the GGNRA Compendium, some areas of the park are designated as closures due to public safety concerns (e.g., steep coastal cliffs) and other areas have natural and cultural resources that are highly sensitive to damage. The ESA and NPS policy require special protection for the threatened and endangered species and the anadromous fish (fish living mostly in the ocean and breeding in freshwater) found in areas of GGNRA. Some park areas provide vital protection of habitat for the state threatened bank swallow and federally threatened western snowy plover as well as habitat for shorebirds, marine mammals, and other sea life. Restrictions on pets in these areas provide important areas of reduced disturbance for resting and feeding waterbirds, shorebirds, and other marine wildlife. Some vegetated areas of the park contain significant native plant communities that are subject to human-induced impacts,

like the coastal bluffs and dunes of Fort Funston. Other vegetated areas contain native and/or culturally significant vegetation that is susceptible to erosion due to environmental factors but is also exacerbated as a result of trampling, short-cutting and off-trail travel.

In addition, the GGNRA Compendium includes restrictions for pets in areas of the park for public health and safety, protection of cultural resources, and avoidance of conflict among visitor use activities.

For all sites, all dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, would be allowed to walk one to three dogs per person without a permit. All dogs would be required to be on a leash.

#### **NEW LANDS**

New lands that come under GGNRA management would fall under 36 CFR 2.15, which forbids possession of a pet in a public building, a public transportation vehicle, a location designated as a swimming beach, or any structure or area closed to pets by the superintendent. This approach would be consistent with all other park units nationwide. This would also make 36 CFR 2.15 applicable to all lands within GGNRA, since 36 CFR 2.15 also applies to existing lands in this alternative. New lands would not be considered for voice and sight control (ROLAs). New lands would be closed to on-leash dog walking if it would impede the attainment of the park's desired future conditions for natural or cultural resources as identified through the park's planning process. Areas would also be closed to on-leash dog walking if this activity would create an unsafe or unhealthful environment for visitors or employees, would impede or interfere with park programs or activities, or would trigger the compliance-based management strategy's process for closure.

#### **COST OF IMPLEMENTATION**

The total costs of implementing alternative B are estimated at \$1,085,170. The bulk of these costs are associated with the hiring of additional personnel for implementing the dog management plan. For a more detailed explanation of personnel costs under alternative B, see the "Park Operations" section in chapter 4.

#### DOG WALKING ACTIVITIES PROPOSED UNDER ALTERNATIVE B

Detailed information on alternative B for individual park sites, listed in order from north to south, is presented below and shown on alternative B maps (see "Maps"). The following rationale for the alternative options for each site describes resource impacts from dog walking in a generalized way. Details of these resource impacts can be found in the impact analyses in chapter 4.

#### Marin County Sites (Alternative B)

# Stinson Beach

As in alternative A, on-leash dog walking would be allowed only in the parking lot and picnic areas of Stinson Beach. Dogs would not be allowed on the beach itself, because it is a designated swimming beach (closed to dogs, per the CFR). Leashed dogs in the parking lot and picnic areas would minimize conflict with visitors in these areas. In addition, leashed dogs would also reduce the concern for health and safety issues associated with dogs in the picnic areas.

#### **Homestead Valley**

This alternative would allow on-leash dog walking only on Homestead Fire Road and on neighborhood connector trails that may be designated by the park in the future. Homestead Valley is regularly used by local residents. This alternative would provide neighborhood connections for dog walkers. Requiring that pets be walked on-leash would protect native plant communities, wildlife habitat, and the federally listed northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*).

#### Alta Trail / Orchard Fire Road / Pacheco Fire Road

On-leash dog walking would be allowed on Alta Trail up to the junction with Orchard Fire Road and on Pacheco and Orchard fire roads, which branch off Alta Trail and connect to Marin City. The on-leash designation requires that pets be walked on-leash, thereby protecting native plant communities and wildlife habitat—and specifically protecting habitat for the federally listed Mission Blue butterfly, which is consistent with the treatment of Mission Blue butterfly habitat throughout GGNRA. The on-leash designation would also limit the potential for dog/coyote interaction.

#### **Oakwood Valley**

On-leash dog walking would be allowed only on Oakwood Valley Fire Road and Oakwood Valley Trail to the junction of the trail and fire road. This alternative would provide protection for contiguous habitat beyond the trail and fire road junction and would limit the potential for dog/coyote interaction. It would also provide protection for potential habitat for species of concern, such as the Mission Blue butterfly habitat nearby and possible habitat for the northern spotted owl.

#### Muir Beach

On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the beach, the path to the beach, the boardwalk, and the proposed Pacific Way Trail, which is to be built as part of the Muir Beach Wetland and Creek Restoration Project (NPS 2007b, 1-4). Requiring that pets be leashed would protect federally listed coho salmon and steelhead in Redwood Creek, as well as sensitive wetland, riparian, and dune habitat. This designation would also allow for multiple uses on this beach.

#### Rodeo Beach

On-leash dog walking would be allowed on both Rodeo Beach, South Rodeo Beach, access trails, and the footbridge to the beach. Dogs and visitors are prohibited in Rodeo Lagoon per the GGNRA Compendium to protect the federally listed tidewater goby and California brown pelican, as well as waterbirds and shorebirds that use the lagoon. On-leash dogs would be allowed on the beach because this area has a low incidence of dog/visitor conflicts. Fenced areas (existing or future) are closed to the public to protect dunes, sensitive habitats/species, restoration areas, or other sensitive resources.

#### **Marin Headlands Trails**

This alternative would not allow dogs on any of the trails in the Marin Headlands, including those previously open to dogs. This restriction would protect resources by maintaining the integrity of the native plant communities and wildlife habitat, including habitat for the federally listed Mission Blue butterfly.

#### Fort Baker

On-leash dog walking would be allowed on Drown Fire Road, the Bay Trail (excluding the Battery Yates Loop and the portion loop around Vista Point), the Lodge and Conference Center grounds, the loop around the Coast Guard station, and the parade ground. This restriction would be for visitor protection in an area of increasing visitation, both around the lodge and conference center and along the waterfront. The restriction would also be for the protection of the Mission Blue butterfly habitat surrounding the area. The Chapel Trail, which is located adjacent to Mission Blue butterfly habitat, is closed to dogs per the GGNRA Compendium.

# San Francisco County Sites (Alternative B)

# **Upper and Lower Fort Mason**

On-leash dog walking would be allowed throughout Upper Fort Mason, including the Great Meadow, the vendor area, Laguna Green, the parking lot, lawns, sidewalks, paved trails, housing areas, and the parade ground; on-leash dog walking would also be allowed in Lower Fort Mason. Requiring on-leash dog walking is for visitor safety, since this is a multiple-use area (picnicking, sunbathing, walking, running, and bike riding). Dog and human rescues have occasionally been required on the cliffs on the northern edge of Fort Mason.

# **Crissy Field**

Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area (Warming Hut to approximately 900 feet east of the former Coast Guard Pier). No dogs would be allowed in the Crissy Field WPA under this alternative. The federally threatened western snowy plover has been observed in the WPA at Crissy Field during the nonbreeding season since 2006. Prohibiting dogs in the WPA would be consistent with the Crissy Field Recovery Plan Environmental Assessment (EA) (NPS 1996) and the GMP Amendment EIS for the Presidio of San Francisco (NPS 1994a). This alternative would afford the maximum protection for the western snowy plover, marine mammals (including immature elephant seals, which have been using the area recently), other wildlife, and native dune habitat.

Promenade, Crissy Airfield, Beaches, Trails, and Grassy Areas. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the Promenade, Crissy Airfield, East and Central beaches, the paths leading to Central Beach, the trails and grassy areas near East Beach, and the multi-use trail along Mason Street. The leash requirement would provide visitor and pet safety as well as visitor satisfaction for those who would prefer to visit this national park site without encountering off-leash dogs. The leash requirement would also reduce the potential for dog/visitor conflict in this heavily visited, multiple-use area. Crissy Field receives intense visitor use, including from individual and commercial dog walkers. Staff estimates that there are generally five to ten commercial dog walkers per day (fewer on weekends than weekdays), and typically three present, with between four and six dogs each, at any given time of the day. These dogs are often walked under voice control, as are many of the dogs walked by individual dog owners. The area is busy with a variety of visitors, including joggers, cyclists, pedestrians, kiteboarders, windsurfers, and rollerbladers. Particularly on nice days, the high level and variety of visitor uses have resulted in conflicts, including intimidation, dogs knocking people over, dog-on-dog fights, and dogs biting people.

# Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site Trails

**Promenade and Trails.** As in alternative A, on-leash dog walking would be allowed only outside the fort (Fort Point Promenade Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and Battery East Trail) and would be prohibited inside the fort or on the Fort Point pier. This would minimize conflicts on the promenade along the entrance

road, where joggers, cyclists, and walkers share space with dog walking visitors. In addition, this alternative's requirement for on-leash use reduces risks to dogs from the adjacent roadways (Marine Drive and Lincoln Boulevard) and the edge of the seawall.

# Baker Beach and Bluffs to Golden Gate Bridge

On-leash dog walking would be allowed on Baker Beach and on all trails except on the Batteries to Bluffs Trail and Battery Crosby Trail, where dogs are prohibited per the GGNRA Compendium for the protection of irreplaceable natural resources. Requiring on-leash dog walking on the beach would provide protection for shorebirds, sensitive serpentine bluffs, and rare plant habitat as well as for visitors.

# **Fort Miley**

No dogs would be allowed at either East or West Fort Miley under this alternative, due to conflicting uses such as picnicking and bird watching. This alternative would provide the most protection for bird habitat. Due to the concrete bunkers edged by steep embankments at both East and West Fort Miley and the location of the VA hospital directly adjacent to the site, safety is a concern at this location. Hospital patients use the area, and the site is typically subject to heavy pedestrian, vehicular, and construction traffic, which causes safety concerns.

## **Lands End**

On-leash dog walking would be allowed only on the El Camino del Mar and Coastal trails. On-leash dog walking would increase visitor safety on the heavily used, *Americans with Disabilities Act* (ADA) accessible, restored Coastal Trail. This alternative would protect wildlife and provide visitor satisfaction for those visitors who would prefer to experience the park without the presence of dogs, which would be possible on the Ocean View Trail. Resources in this area that are potentially subject to impacts by dogs include natural seeps, migratory birds, and coyotes. A visitor center is proposed for the Lands End area, which will increase use of this area in the future.

# **Sutro Heights Park**

On-leash dog walking would be allowed only on the paths and parapet of Sutro Heights Park. This restriction is needed because this area is a multiple-use area. The park has formal landscaping and is frequently used for special events, including weddings.

#### Ocean Beach

Ocean Beach Snowy Plover Protection Area (Stairwell 21 to Sloat Boulevard). Dogs would be prohibited in the SPPA, but would be allowed on-leash on the NPS section of the trail east of the dunes, adjacent to Great Highway. The Ocean Beach SPPA was established to protect western snowy plovers when they are present on the beach during their nonbreeding season. Prohibiting dog walking in the SPPA and having on-leash dog walking only along the NPS section of the trail adjacent to Great Highway would provide protection for the western snowy plover consistent with the *Final Recovery Plan for the Western Snowy Plover* (USFWS 2007). In addition, there are multiple reported instances of dogs flushing or chasing shorebirds or plovers in this area. This alternative would allow on-leash dog walking adjacent to the beach on the two-mile trail while protecting plover and shorebird habitat by separating the dogs from the habitat.

Ocean Beach (North of Stairwell 21 and South of Sloat Blvd.). Outside the SPPA, on-leash dog walking would be allowed north of Stairwell 21 and south of Sloat Boulevard. Having on-leash dog

walking north of Stairwell 21 would reduce conflicts between dogs and visitors in this heavily visited area, which is located close to the parking area at the beach. Requiring on-leash dog walking south of Sloat Boulevard would provide protection for shorebirds in this area.

## **Fort Funston**

On-leash dog walking would be allowed only on the beach and on trails that are not closed to dogs. A strip of beach at the foot of the northernmost bluffs would also have a voluntary seasonal closure to visitors and dogs when the state threatened bank swallows are nesting (April 1–August 15). The voluntary seasonal closure and the required on-leash dog walking on the beach is for the protection of bank swallows and shorebirds, but also reduces the possibility of conflict between user groups. Requiring onleash dog walking on the trails south of the main parking lot is for the protection of a large restored area at Fort Funston and would provide increased opportunities to restore coastal dune and bluff habitat and allow for the reintroduction of San Francisco lessingia. The on-leash dog walking requirement would also reduce possible disturbance or safety concerns for the school programs of the San Francisco Unified School District and would increase visitor safety.

Requiring on-leash dog walking on the trails north of the main parking lot, an area with a high incidence of dog/human technical cliff rescues, reduces risks to dogs and dog owners due to the hazardous cliffs. The leash requirement also provides protection for the restored habitat area and for Battery Davis, a historic battery built in 1936, as well as visitor safety, and minimizes the possibility of conflict between user groups.

# San Mateo County Sites (Alternative B)

## **Mori Point**

On-leash dog walking would be allowed only on the Coastal Trail and the beach area at Mori Point, which would be consistent with the City of Pacifica regulations for the levee area and the beach. This alternative would minimize disturbance and damage to restored ponds that provide habitat for federally listed endangered species (California red-legged frog and San Francisco garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis fetrataenia*) and would allow visitors the opportunity to experience the area without potential disturbance from the presence of dogs.

# Milagra Ridge

On-leash dog walking would be allowed only on the fire road, the trail to the overlook and WWII bunker, and the Milagra Battery Trail (future connector to lower Milagra). Allowing on-leash dog walking on some, but not all, trails at Milagra Ridge would allow visitors to experience the site with dogs or without dogs. Dogs would not be allowed on the unpaved, hiking-only trail, which would provide the no-dog experience for visitors. This alternative would provide protection for federally endangered species (Mission Blue butterfly, San Bruno elfin butterfly (*Incisalia mossii bayensis*), and California red-legged frog) and their habitats that exist at Milagra Ridge and is consistent with GGNRA's parkwide management of Mission Blue butterfly habitat areas. Milagra Ridge is an island of habitat in a fragmented landscape; therefore, it is important to minimize further impacts to this area.

# Sweeney Ridge / Cattle Hill

No dogs would be allowed at Sweeney Ridge or Cattle Hill under this alternative. This area has Mission Blue butterfly habitat as well as a large area of relatively undisturbed, contiguous native habitat. This alternative is consistent with regulations of adjacent lands managed by the San Francisco Public Utility

Commission. Intensive restoration efforts have occurred at Cattle Hill, including soil erosion mitigation and trail development, in partnership with the City of Pacifica.

### **Pedro Point Headlands**

On-leash dog walking would be allowed only on the Coastal Trail. Requiring on-leash dog walking for this alternative is for the protection of the contiguous native habitat at Pedro Point and to limit the disturbance of wildlife in this area by dogs. Restricting dog walking to the Coastal Trail also addresses safety concerns for dogs and dog owners due to the presence of cliff edges.

This area is expected to have a high level of visitor use with multiple recreational activities as a result of the planned trail along the present Highway 1 roadway, following the rerouting of the highway. This alternative would be consistent with adjoining land management regulations for the Coastal Trail, where on-leash dog walking is allowed.

# ALTERNATIVE C: EMPHASIS ON MULTIPLE USE – BALANCED BY COUNTY

This alternative balances a variety of dog walking opportunities with areas where dogs are not allowed within each of the three counties containing park sites, Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo, and contains the consensus agreement for the Oakwood Valley site resulting from the negotiated rulemaking process. Details of the Committee consensus are provided in chapter 1.

Alternative C would emphasize recreational opportunities and experiences for multiple user groups, including dog walkers, while considering visitor and dog safety and minimizing conflict between dog walkers and other visitors. The alternative would provide a no-dog experience for visitors to some sites within GGNRA and protection for significant cultural and natural resources.

Alternative C balances a variety of dog walking opportunities with areas where dogs are not allowed, and contains the consensus agreement for the Oakwood Valley site resulting from the negotiated rulemaking process.

Alternative C, like alternatives D and E, would include ROLAs, areas for dog walking under voice and sight control, where users would have to adhere to specific guidelines initiated by the Committee and finalized by NPS staff (appendix E).

Alternative C allows all dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, to walk one to three dogs without requiring a permit. Any dog walker, private or commercial, can obtain a permit to walk more than three dogs, to a maximum of six dogs. See appendix F for details on the Special Use Permit conditions. All dogs are required to be on a leash unless in a ROLA, where allowed. Permits may restrict use based on time and location. Permits would be issued for Alta Trail, Rodeo Beach, Fort Baker, Fort Mason, Crissy Field, Baker Beach, and Fort Funston.

## **NEW LANDS**

New lands that come under GGNRA management following the implementation of this dog management plan/EIS would fall under 36 CFR 2.15, the NPS-wide pet regulation. This approach would be consistent with all other park units Service-wide. New lands would not be considered for voice and sight control (ROLAs). An area would be closed to on-leash dog walking if this activity would impede the attainment of the park's desired future conditions for natural and cultural resources as identified through the park's planning process, create an unsafe or unhealthful environment for visitors or employees, impede or

interfere with park programs or activities, or trigger the compliance-based management strategy's process for closure.

# **COST OF IMPLEMENTATION**

The total costs of implementing alternative C are estimated at \$1,511,270. The bulk of these costs are associated with the hiring of additional personnel for implementing the dog management plan. For a more detailed explanation of personnel costs under alternative B, see the "Park Operations" section in chapter 4.

# DOG WALKING ACTIVITIES PROPOSED UNDER ALTERNATIVE C

The following rationale for the alternative options for each site describes resource impacts from dog walking in a generalized way. Details on these resource impacts can be found in the impact analyses in chapter 4. Below is a description of alternative C for each park site, listed in order from north to south, and shown on alternative C maps (see "Maps").

# Marin County Sites (Alternative C)

## Stinson Beach

Alternative C for Stinson Beach would be the same as alternative B (on-leash dog walking).

# **Homestead Valley**

Alternative C for Homestead Valley would be the same as alternative B (on-leash dog walking).

# Alta Trail / Orchard Fire Road / Pacheco Fire Road

Alternative C for Alta Trail and Orchard and Pacheco fire roads would be the same as alternative B (onleash dog walking).

## **Oakwood Valley**

Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed only within a ROLA on Oakwood Valley Fire Road from Tennessee Valley Road to the junction with the Oakwood Valley Trail. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the Oakwood Valley Trail only from the junction of Oakwood Valley Fire Road to a new gate that would be installed at the top of the Oakwood Valley Trail at Alta Avenue.

The consensus agreement of the Committee stipulated that double gates at each end of the ROLA and continuous fencing along the road would be required to reduce impacts to sensitive habitat. Fencing would also reduce the potential for disturbance and possible interactions among dogs under voice and sight control and wildlife in the area. Interactions between dogs under voice and sight control can endanger both animals and visitors. This alternative also protects potential habitat for species of special concern, including nearby Mission Blue butterfly habitat and possible habitat for the northern spotted owl.

## **Muir Beach**

Alternative C for Muir Beach would be the same as alternative B (on-leash dog walking).

#### Rodeo Beach/South Rodeo Beach

Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed within a ROLA at Rodeo Beach, bounded on the inland edge by the proposed fence (to be installed as part of a separate park project) along Rodeo Lagoon and by the ridge to the south. The Rodeo Beach ROLA would allow for dogs to be under voice and sight control in an area that historically has had relatively few conflicts between dog walkers and other users. The Rodeo Beach area is not heavily used by migrating and wintering shorebirds, so disturbance from chasing by dogs would be expected to be minimal. By limiting the ROLA to only the main beach, alternative C also would provide for the protection of South Rodeo Beach, which is adjacent to Bird Island, where seabirds such as brown pelicans, common murres (*Uria aalge*), and Brandt's cormorants (*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*) are found. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the footbridge to the beach. Lastly, opportunities for visitors to experience the area without the presence of dogs would be available on trails and beach areas outside the ROLA.

## **Marin Headlands Trails**

On-leash dog walking would be allowed only along the lower Rodeo Valley trail corridor, which runs from the Rodeo Beach parking lot to the intersection of Bunker and McCullough roads on sections of the Lagoon, Miwok, and Rodeo Valley trails, the Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop, and on the Old Bunker Fire Road Loop. All other trails in the Marin Headlands and Tennessee Valley (Tennessee Valley is currently closed to dogs) would be no-dog areas, providing visitors the opportunity to experience the park without the presence of dogs.

This alternative would maintain the integrity of habitat within the interior of the Marin Headlands by restricting dog walking to trails at the perimeter of the large expanse of contiguous habitat. This would provide protection for wildlife and native habitat and protect Mission Blue butterflies and their habitat along the North Miwok Trail and the sections of the Coastal Trail.

#### Fort Baker

For Fort Baker, alternative C would be the same as alternative B (on-leash dog walking), except that alternative C would include on-leash dog walking on Battery Yates Loop road.

## San Francisco County Sites (Alternative C)

# **Upper and Lower Fort Mason**

Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed only within ROLAs in the Inner Great Meadow and Laguna Green areas, with barriers to separate the ROLAs from other uses. Upper Fort Mason is easily accessible from residential neighborhoods in San Francisco and the ROLAs would provide areas for dogs to exercise and socialize in an unrestricted environment. On-leash dog walking would be required on all sidewalks, roadways, paved trails, and housing areas at Fort Mason, as well as on the lawn below the path paralleling Laguna Street; on-leash dog walking would also be allowed in Lower Fort Mason. The on-leash requirement for public access pathways and trails would increase safety for visitors by reducing interactions with dogs under voice and sight control that may result in public conflict and visitor injuries due to falls or bites. Portions of the Great Meadow would continue to provide visitors the opportunity to experience the park without the presence of dogs.

## **Crissy Field**

Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area (Warming Hut to approximately 900 feet east of the former Coast Guard Pier). Dog walking would not be allowed within the Crissy Field WPA, the same as alternative B.

Promenade, Crissy Airfield, Beaches, Trails, and Grassy Areas. Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed only within ROLAs on Crissy Airfield and Central Beach. These two ROLAs would provide areas for off-leash exercise and socialization for dogs in less heavily used areas of Crissy Field. The ROLA on Crissy Airfield would include the middle section between the easternmost and westernmost north/south paths. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the Airfield eastern and western section east of the easternmost north/south path, and west of the westernmost north/south path.

On Crissy Airfield, the NPS would reduce or temporarily suspend the ROLA as necessary for special events. Fencing would not be required to establish the ROLA boundaries, eliminating a potential impact to cultural resources at Crissy Airfield. Central Beach is not heavily used by visitors except dog walkers. Designating only the Central Beach portion of the Crissy Field beachfront as a ROLA would reduce potential conflict among the many diverse users of East Beach and improve visitor safety and enjoyment.

On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the Promenade, the paths leading to Central Beach, the trails and grassy areas south of East Beach, and the multi-use trail along Mason Street.

#### Fort Point Promenade and Fort Point National Historic Site Trails

**Promenade and Trails.** Alternative C for the Fort Point Promenade and National Historic Site trails within GGNRA would continue under the current management policy (alternative A, allowing on-leash dog walking on the Fort Point Promenade Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and the Battery East Trail).

# Baker Beach and Bluffs to Golden Gate Bridge

Alternative C would be the same as alternative B (on-leash dog walking).

# **East Fort Miley**

On-leash dog walking would be allowed only in the trail corridor along the east edge of East Fort Miley. This would provide visitor safety, separating visitors from the hazardous, steep embankments above the adjacent concrete bunkers, and would minimize the potential for visitor conflicts in the picnic area. In addition, this restriction would minimize conflicts with users coming to the area for bird watching, and, particularly during migratory season, would protect bird habitat from potential damage resulting from dogs under voice control. Based on the outcome of discussions with the City of San Francisco, a new trail may connect East Fort Miley with El Camino del Mar across San Francisco property.

## **West Fort Miley**

Alternative C would not allow dogs in West Fort Miley, providing visitors the opportunity for passive recreational experiences without the presence of dogs and eliminating the potential for visitor conflicts around the Fort Miley Adventure Challenge Course. This alternative would also provide protection for significant bird habitat and prime bird watching areas for visitors.

#### Lands End

Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed only within a ROLA along the El Camino del Mar Trail that extends from the San Francisco Memorial parking lot eastward to the steps below Fort Miley. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the Coastal Trail and steps to the El Camino del Mar Trail. The restored Coastal Trail is heavily used and ADA accessible; its use is projected to increase because of the restoration and ADA compatibility. The area is also being developed with visitor amenities (visitor center, etc.) that would further increase visitation and use. Requiring on-leash dog walking along the Coastal Trail would reduce the potential for user conflicts and would enhance visitor safety and dog safety.

This alternative would provide protection of wildlife from potential interactions with dogs and, by not allowing dogs on the Ocean View Trail, would also provide a segment of Lands End where the outdoor experience would not include the presence of dogs.

## **Sutro Heights Park**

For Sutro Heights Park, alternative C would be the same as alternative B (on-leash dog walking).

### Ocean Beach

Ocean Beach Snowy Plover Protection Area (Stairwell 21 to Sloat Boulevard). Under alternative C, dog management at the Ocean Beach SPPA would be the same as described under alternative B (on-leash dog walking only on the trail adjacent to the Great Highway; no dogs allowed on the beach between Stairwell 21 and Sloat Boulevard).

Ocean Beach (North of Stairwell 21 and South of Sloat Boulevard). Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed in a ROLA stretching north from Stairwell 21 to the north end of Ocean Beach. Data shows that wintering and migratory shorebird use along this section of the beach is lower than in the SPPA south of Stairwell 21, and restricting dog walking to north of Stairwell 21 would provide protection for wintering and migratory shorebirds elsewhere on the beach. This restriction would also allow visitors a beach experience that would not include the presence of dogs. Alternative C would also provide consistent dog management along the beach from the Fort Funston beach access trail north to Stairwell 21.

# **Fort Funston**

Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed in two designated ROLAs, one on the beach south of the beach access trail and a second between (and not including) the Chip Trail, Sunset Trail, and parking lot. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on all trails north of the parking lot except the Sunset, Battery Davis, and Horse trails, which would be closed to dogs. South of the main parking lot, on-leash dog walking would be allowed on the sand ladder and ADA-accessible trails. The combination of ROLAs and on-leash trails would provide a loop for dog walkers from either the main parking lot or the John Muir parking lot to the beach access trail, then down to the beach and into the ROLA south of the beach access trail. From the southern end of the beach ROLA, the sand ladder trail would return dog walkers to the main parking lot and the adjacent ROLA. No dog walking would be allowed north of the Beach Access Trail.

This alternative would provide protection to migratory and wintering shorebirds and bank swallow habitat north of the beach access trail and would provide visitors with the opportunity to experience the area both with and without the presence of dogs. Alternative C would also provide protection for cultural resources

(Battery Davis) and habitat areas undergoing restoration. Requiring on-leash dog walking along trails would provide protection for dogs and their owners near the sand cliffs and would reduce the potential for user conflicts and safety incidents among dogs as well as with visitors as a result of having dogs under voice control.

## San Mateo County Sites (Alternative C)

### **Mori Point**

On-leash dog walking would be allowed only on Old Mori Road, the Coastal Trail, and the beach area that is located within the GGNRA boundary. Requiring on-leash dog walking at Mori Point is for the protection of sensitive habitat and of the federally listed California red-legged frog and San Francisco garter snake.

# Milagra Ridge

Under alternative C, dog management designations for Milagra Ridge would be the same as those under alternative B (on-leash dog walking on the fire road, overlook, WWII bunker, and future Milagra Battery Trail).

# Sweeney Ridge / Cattle Hill

Under alternative C, dog management at Sweeney Ridge would be identical to dog management actions described in alternative B (no dogs). On-leash dog walking would be allowed at Cattle Hill on the Baquiano Trail from Fassler Avenue to, and including, the Farallons View Trail.

## **Pedro Point Headlands**

Dog management at Pedro Point Headlands under alternative C would be identical to dog management actions described in alternative B (on-leash dog walking on the Coastal Trail).

# ALTERNATIVE D: MOST PROTECTIVE OF RESOURCES AND VISITOR SAFETY

Alternative D would offer greater protection of GGNRA natural and cultural resources, including sensitive and protected species, although it would allow recreation opportunities and experiences for multiple user groups, including dog walkers. However, this alternative would prohibit commercial dog walking. Alternative D would also offer more protection for visitors and staff from potential incidents with dogs. Similar to alternatives C and E, this alternative would include some areas for dog walking under voice and sight control in ROLAs, where users must adhere to specific guidelines initiated by the Committee and finalized by NPS staff (appendix E).

Alternative D would offer greater protection of GGNRA natural and cultural resources, including sensitive and protected species.

# **NEW LANDS**

New lands that come under GGNRA management would be closed to all dogs unless opened by the GGNRA Compendium, as evaluated by the criteria discussed below. The "closed unless opened" approach is the reverse of 36 CFR 2.15. New lands would not be considered for voice and sight control (ROLAs). For alternative D, an area would be open to dogs only if it would not impede the attainment of

the park's desired future conditions for natural and cultural resources as identified through the park's planning process, create an unsafe or unhealthful environment for visitors or employees, or impede or interfere with park programs or activities. Once the area is open to on-leash dog walking, the compliance-based management strategies would be applied.

## COST OF IMPLEMENTATION

The total costs of implementing alternative D are estimated at \$1,512,081. The bulk of these costs are associated with the hiring of additional personnel for implementing the dog management plan. For a more detailed explanation of personnel costs under alternative D, see the "Park Operations" section in chapter 4.

### DOG WALKING ACTIVITIES PROPOSED UNDER ALTERNATIVE D

A description of the specific aspects of alternative D and their rationale are presented here for each park site, listed in order from north to south, and shown on alternative D maps (see "Maps"). The following discussion of the alternative options for each site describes resource impacts from dog walking in a generalized way. Details on these resource impacts can be found in the impact analyses in chapter 4.

## Marin County Sites (Alternative D)

### Stinson Beach

Under alternative D, no dogs would be allowed in any area of Stinson Beach. As in all the alternatives, the beach, as a designated swimming beach, is closed to dogs by the CFR. Prohibiting dogs in the picnic areas and parking lots would remove the potential for conflicts between dogs and between dogs and visitors and would provide visitors the opportunity to experience Stinson Beach without the presence of dogs.

# Homestead Valley

On-leash dog walking would be allowed only on Homestead Fire Road, which runs from Panoramic Highway to Lattie Lane in Mill Valley. This alternative would provide the most protection for native plant communities and wildlife, including habitat for the federally listed northern spotted owl. Allowing on-leash dog walking on only the fire road would provide visitors the opportunity to experience the site without the presence of dogs, while still allowing access for dog walkers from the local area.

# Alta Trail / Orchard Fire Road / Pacheco Fire Road

Under alternative D, the trail and the two fire roads in this site would be no-dog areas. Prohibiting dogs would provide the most protection for native plant communities and natural habitat for wildlife, including habitat for the federally listed Mission Blue butterfly, and would eliminate the potential for conflicts between dogs and coyotes. Alternative D would also allow multiple user groups to experience Alta Trail and Pacheco and Orchard fire roads without the presence of dogs. This management option would also eliminate the potential for incidents between dogs, dog walkers, and other users, resulting in the potential for improved visitor safety.

# **Oakwood Valley**

On-leash dog walking would be allowed only on Oakwood Valley Fire Road from Tennessee Valley Road to the junction with Oakwood Valley Trail. This alternative provides dog walkers access to the area

and also more cost-effective protection of adjacent habitat, as it does not include the fences and gates described in alternatives C and E. Allowing on-leash dog walking at Oakwood Valley Fire Road would also reduce the potential for dogs interacting with wildlife, especially coyotes, decreasing safety and health impacts to both wildlife and dogs from physical contact. This alternative would also provide visitors the opportunity to experience the site both with and without the presence of dogs.

# Muir Beach

Alternative D would allow on-leash dog walking only along the Pacific Way Trail. Alternative D would provide the most protection to sensitive dune, riparian, and wetland habitats. Protection of riparian and wetland habitats would result in protection of species such as the federally listed steelhead and coho salmon from potential impacts resulting from dog waste and disturbance in shallow water areas. This management option would also provide the most protection for wintering and migrant shorebirds from potential disturbance by dogs. Muir Beach is a heavily used, multiple-use area; restricting dog walking to the Pacific Way Trail would provide a no-dog beach experience for visitors at this site.

### Rodeo Beach

On-leash dog walking would be allowed only on the section of Rodeo Beach north of the footbridge and on the footbridge itself. Fenced areas (existing or future) are closed to the public to protect dunes, sensitive habitat/species, restoration areas, or other sensitive resources. This would provide some beach access for dog walking at Rodeo Beach but would maximize resource protection of Rodeo Lagoon, providing resting and feeding for shorebirds and waterbirds in the area. Lastly, visitors would have the opportunity to experience a portion of the beach without the presence of dogs.

#### **Marin Headlands Trails**

Under alternative D, dog management designations for Marin Headlands Trails would be the same as those under alternative B (no dogs).

#### Fort Baker

On-leash dog walking would be allowed only on the Lodge and Conference Center grounds, and the Bay Trail (not including the Battery Yates Loop or the trail around Vista Point). The on-leash designation would allow maximum resource protection for sensitive species and their habitats, including the Mission Blue butterfly. Because the area has been developed as a lodge and conference center, increased visitation could lead to an increase in conflicts among a variety of user groups. Prohibiting dogs in areas beyond the Lodge and Conference Center grounds and the Bay Trail in this alternative would provide visitors with an opportunity to experience the park without the presence of dogs and maximize safety for visitors.

## San Francisco County Sites (Alternative D)

## **Upper and Lower Fort Mason**

Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed only in a ROLA on the Laguna Green area. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the Great Meadow and on all public access pathways, roads, trails, housing areas, and Lower Fort Mason, increasing safety for visitors and reducing the potential for conflict between on-leash dogs and dogs under voice and sight control by the presence of a boundary, the planted landform, between the ROLA and Great Meadow. The ROLA at Upper Fort Mason would be easily accessible from residential neighborhoods in San Francisco and would allow dogs to enjoy exercise

and socialization in an unrestricted environment. Other visitors would still find areas of Upper Fort Mason in which to experience the park without the presence of dogs.

# **Crissy Field**

Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area (Warming Hut to approximately 900 feet east of the former Coast Guard Pier). As with alternatives B and C, dogs would not be allowed in the WPA under this alternative.

Promenade, Crissy Airfield, Beaches, Trails, and Grassy Areas. Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed in a ROLA on the western portion (division at the easternmost north—south path across Crissy Airfield) of Crissy Airfield. The NPS would reduce or temporarily suspend the ROLA as needed for special events using Crissy Airfield. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut), the eastern portion of Crissy Airfield east of the easternmost north/south path, the trails and grassy areas south of East Beach, and the multi-use path along Mason Street. No dog walking would be allowed on the East and Central Beaches

Although all other alternatives are guided by the common element of on-leash dog walking being allowed in parking lots and picnic areas throughout the park, this alternative closes the West Bluff picnic area to dogs. This option was suggested by a dog walking group that participated in the negotiated rulemaking process to provide an area for visitors desiring a picnic area without the presence of dogs and to provide maximum protection to the WPA adjacent to the picnic area, where dogs are prohibited.

Alternative D would maximize visitor safety on the beaches and eliminate the potential for conflict between multiple user groups, particularly on the heavily used East Beach. Alternative D would also provide the maximum protection of natural resources on the beaches from dog waste, disturbance, and trampling.

## Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site Trails

**Promenade and Trails.** On-leash dog walking would be allowed only on the Bay Trail, which leads from the eastern end of the Fort Point promenade up to the Golden Gate Bridge. This alternative addresses safety concerns for visitors and dogs on the promenade, which is between the edge of a heavily used roadway and the edge of the seawall, and on trails at this site that are heavily used by visitors and can be congested. This alternative reduces the potential for conflicts among users and the possibility of interactions with aggressive dogs and compromised visitor safety.

# Baker Beach and Bluffs to Golden Gate Bridge

On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the beach south of the north end of the north parking lot and on all trails to the beach south of the north end of the north parking lot, as well as on the multi-use Coastal Trail.

Alternative D would allow visitors the opportunity to experience a portion of the beach without the presence of dogs by providing distinctly separate and direct access to a no-dog portion of the beach. This alternative would provide protection from disturbance for wintering and migrant shorebirds on the beach and would further protect natural resources along the new Batteries to Bluffs Trail at the north end of the beach, where visitor use is increasing.

# Fort Miley

Under alternative D, dog management at both East and West Fort Miley would be the same as alternative B (no dogs).

### Lands End

On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the El Camino del Mar Trail and on the Coastal Trail up to and including the connector trails and steps between those two trails. This alternative would provide protection for natural resources and visitor safety. The restored Coastal Trail, which is ADA accessible, is heavily used by visitors, and the planned development of a visitor center would increase visitation to the area. This alternative would minimize visitor conflicts with dog walkers and would also allow a trail where visitors can experience the area without the presence of dogs.

## **Sutro Heights Park**

Under alternative D, no dogs would be allowed throughout the Sutro Heights Park area, where weddings and other special events are frequently scheduled. Prohibiting dogs in the area would provide protection for the formal landscaping. Dog walkers would be able to access other nearby area trails, such as those at Lands End, from the parking area.

### Ocean Beach

Ocean Beach Snowy Plover Protection Area (Stairwell 21 to Sloat Boulevard). Under alternative D, dog management for the Ocean Beach SPPA would be the same as described in alternative B (on-leash dog walking only on the trail adjacent to the Great Highway; no dogs would be allowed on the beach between Stairwell 21 and Sloat Boulevard).

Ocean Beach (North of Stairwell 21 and South of Sloat Boulevard). On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the beach only north of Stairwell 21. No dogs would be allowed south of Sloat Boulevard. The on-leash designation would reduce the potential for conflict among visitors in the heavily used north end of the beach, closest to the parking lot, and would maximize protection for wintering and migratory shorebirds south of Sloat Boulevard. This management option would also provide consistency with the alternative D actions for the northern section of the beach at Fort Funston, which is immediately south of Ocean Beach.

#### **Fort Funston**

Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed only in a ROLA established, with fencing, in a disturbed area across the Coastal Trail from the top of the beach access trail. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the beach south of the beach access trail to the southern boundary of the Fort Funston beach and on all trails except the Horse Trail and the north end of the Coastal Trail, where dog walking would be prohibited.

This alternative would provide dog walkers with a loop option, starting either at the main parking lot or the John Muir parking lot, following trails north to the ROLA adjacent to the beach access trail. From there, the loop would continue down the beach access trail and south along the beach to the sand ladder, which leads back to the main parking lot and the Coastal Trail.

This alternative would protect restored habitat and Battery Davis; reduce conflict with multiple user groups, including school groups visiting the Environmental Education Center; and reduce safety concerns

near the cliffs. The alternative would also provide protection for wintering and migratory shorebirds and the seasonal bank swallow colony in the sand cliffs at the north end of the Fort Funston beach. The exclusion of dogs from the beach area north of the beach access trail would provide visitors the opportunity to experience the area without the presence of dogs. In addition, this alternative would also allow continuity with dog walking use at the south end of Ocean Beach, which is located directly north of the Fort Funston beach.

# San Mateo County Sites (Alternative D)

#### **Mori Point**

Alternative D would prohibit dogs at Mori Point. This alternative would provide the most protection for newly restored, sensitive habitat for the federally listed California red-legged frog and San Francisco garter snake, and would reduce the potential for conflict with other user groups, particularly walkers, hikers, and bicyclists. This management option would allow visitors the opportunity to experience the area without distraction and potential disturbance from the presence of dogs.

## Milagra Ridge

Alternative D would prohibit dogs at Milagra Ridge. This alternative would provide the greatest level of protection for federally endangered species (Mission Blue butterfly, San Bruno elfin butterfly, and California red-legged frog) and their habitats that exist at Milagra Ridge and is consistent with GGNRA's park wide management of Mission Blue butterfly habitat areas. Alternative D would also protect restored habitat and the wildlife species that inhabit the area. Dog interactions with wildlife, including coyotes, could be detrimental to the safety of both dogs and wildlife from physical conflicts. This management option would provide an expanse of trails for visitors to experience without the potential for distraction and potential disturbance from the presence of dogs.

## Sweeney Ridge / Cattle Hill

The dog management actions for Sweeney Ridge and Cattle Hill in alternative D would be the same as alternative B (no dogs).

## **Pedro Point Headlands**

Alternative D at Pedro Point would prohibit dogs at the site. This alternative would provide the greatest level of protection for extensive areas of restored native habitat, including coastal bluff habitat, and for wildlife species that inhabit the headlands. It would also protect possible habitat for special-status species. This alternative would not be consistent with other agencies' management of the Coastal Trail outside the NPS boundary, where dogs are allowed on-leash.

# ALTERNATIVE E: MOST DOG WALKING ACCESS / MOST MANAGEMENT INTENSIVE

Alternative E would offer recreation opportunities and experiences for multiple user groups, including dog walkers; however, this alternative would allow more opportunities for dog walkers to access portions of GGNRA than the other alternatives while still providing protection for natural and cultural resources, including sensitive and protected species. Alternative E also provides for visitor protection and dog safety, and minimizes conflict between dog walkers and other visitors.

Alternative E would offer recreation opportunities and experiences for multiple user groups, including dog walkers.

For all sites, alternative E allows all dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, to walk one to three dogs without a permit. A permit may be obtained to walk more than three dogs, to a maximum of six dogs (appendix F). Dogs must be on a leash unless in a ROLA, where permit holders may have up to six dogs under voice and sight control. Permits may restrict use by time and location. Permits would be issued for Alta Trail, Rodeo Beach, Fort Baker, Fort Mason, Crissy Field, Baker Beach, and Fort Funston.

Similar to alternative C, alternative E includes the Committee's consensus agreement on Oakwood Valley. Details on the negotiated rulemaking process are provided in chapter 1.

## **NEW LANDS**

Dog management for new lands that come under GGNRA management would begin as 36 CFR 2.15. New lands with existing off-leash use before acquisition may also be considered for voice and sight control in the future, per criteria established in the plan/EIS. An area would be closed to on-leash dog walking if it would impede the attainment of a park's desired future conditions for natural and cultural resources as identified through the park's planning process, create an unsafe or unhealthful environment for visitors and employees, impede or interfere with park programs or activities, or trigger the compliance-based management strategy's process for closure. Additionally, new lands may be opened to voice and sight control if one year of baseline data is collected through the compliance-based management strategies are not triggered. If compliance-based management strategies are not triggered, areas may be opened to voice and sight control where the NEPA planning process does not identify greater than minor impacts. Once open to voice and sight control, compliance-based management strategies would continue to apply.

## **COST OF IMPLEMENTATION**

The total costs of implementing alternative E are estimated at \$1,511,270. The bulk of these costs are associated with the hiring of additional personnel for implementing the dog management plan. For a more detailed explanation of personnel costs under alternative E, see the "Park Operations" section in chapter 4.

## DOG WALKING ACTIVITIES PROPOSED UNDER ALTERNATIVE E

A description of the specific aspects of alternative E and their rationale are presented here for each park site, listed in order from north to south, and shown on alternative E maps (see "Maps"). The following discussion of the alternative options for each site describes resource impacts from dog walking in a generalized way. Details on these resource impacts can be found in the impact analyses in chapter 4.

# Marin County Sites (Alternative E)

### Stinson Beach

As with alternatives B and C, alternative E would allow on-leash dog walking only in the parking lots and picnic areas at Stinson.

# **Homestead Valley**

Alternative E would be the same for Homestead Valley as alternative B (on-leash dog walking).

### Alta Trail / Orchard Fire Road / Pacheco Fire Road

Alternative E would provide the same options as described under alternatives B and C (on-leash dog walking) for Alta Trail and Orchard and Pacheco fire roads. Alternative E would also provide an on-leash trail loop (using public streets in addition to NPS trail system) for Marin City residents to access Alta Trail.

# Oakwood Valley

As with alternative C, the management of Oakwood Valley represents the consensus agreement of the Committee. Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed within a ROLA, with the installation of double gates and non-continuous fencing, on Oakwood Valley Fire Road from Tennessee Valley Road to the junction with the Oakwood Valley Trail. On-leash dog walking would be required on Oakwood Valley Trail from the junction with the Fire Road to a new gate at Alta Avenue. This approach would reduce the potential for dogs to access and potentially damage sensitive habitat and would provide protection for Mission Blue butterflies and their habitat. This alternative would also reduce the potential for disturbance and possible interactions among dogs under voice and sight control and wildlife in the area, especially other canids, such as coyotes. Park visitors would also have the opportunity for a no-dog park experience.

#### Muir Beach

Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed only within a ROLA on the beach south of the access path from the parking lot; dogs would be prohibited on the remainder of the beach outside the ROLA. On leash dog walking would be allowed on the Pacific Way Trail, the boardwalk, and the path to the beach. In the future, ROLA boundaries may need to be adjusted to correspond with habitat restoration occurring as part of the Muir Beach Wetland and Creek Restoration Project Areas may be fenced (existing or future) or signed as closed to the public to protect dunes, sensitive habitat/species, restoration areas, or other sensitive resources. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the future Pacific Way Trail (part of the Muir Beach Wetland and Creek Restoration Project (NPS 2007b, 1-4), on the boardwalk, and on the path to the beach. Muir Beach is a multiple-use area, which requires management to provide balanced use for all user groups, including dog walkers. Alternative E provides recreational experiences at Muir Beach for dog walkers as well as for visitors preferring a park experience without the presence of dogs. As discussed previously for alternative C, restricting on-leash dog walking to designated areas would provide protection for riparian and wetland habitat, as well as for federally listed steelhead and coho salmon.

## Rodeo Beach / South Rodeo Beach

Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed on Rodeo Beach in a ROLA from the ocean waterline to the crest of the beach. On-leash dog walking would be allowed between the crest of the beach and a fence that would be installed along the western edge of Rodeo Lagoon, on the footbridge to the beach, and on South Rodeo Beach and its access trail. The Rodeo Beach ROLA would provide an area for exercising dogs under voice and sight control in a portion of Rodeo Beach that historically has had relatively few conflicts between dog walkers and other users. The Rodeo Beach area is not heavily used by migrating and wintering shorebirds, so disturbance from chasing by dogs would be expected to be minimal. Alternative E would also provide for more protection of South Rodeo Beach, which is adjacent to colonially nesting and roosting seabirds on Bird Island. Lastly, opportunities for visitors to experience the area without the presence of dogs would be available on trails outside the ROLA.

#### **Marin Headlands Trails**

On-leash dog walking would be allowed only along the Lower Rodeo Valley Trail Corridor (incorporating sections of the Lagoon Trail, Miwok Trail, and Rodeo Valley Trail), the Old Bunker Fire Road Loop, the Battery Smith—Guthrie Fire Road Loop, and the Coastal Trail Bike Route from the Golden Gate Bridge to the Rodeo Beach parking lot, which includes use of Julian Fire Road. Alternative E would provide the largest amount of access for on-leash dog walking within the Marin Headlands, while maintaining the integrity of the expanse of contiguous habitat within the interior of the Marin Headlands by keeping on-leash dog walking on existing trails in the more developed portion of the Marin Headlands. This alternative would also protect native habitat, including Mission Blue butterfly habitat, and provide visitors the opportunity to experience this large natural area of the park without the presence of dogs.

## Fort Baker

For Fort Baker, alternative E would be the same as alternative C (on-leash dog walking).

## San Francisco County Sites (Alternative E)

## **Upper and Lower Fort Mason**

Dog walking would be allowed under voice and sight control in ROLAs established in the Great Meadow and Laguna Green. The Great Meadow ROLA in alternative E would encompass all of Great Meadow instead of only the inner portion, as in alternative C. Both ROLAs at Upper Fort Mason would be easily accessible from residential neighborhoods in San Francisco. On-leash dog walking would be required on all sidewalks, in housing areas, parking lots, and on paved trails at Fort Mason as well as on the lawn below the trail that parallels Laguna Street and Lower Fort Mason. The on-leash dog walking requirement for public access pathways and trails increases safety for visitors by reducing interactions with dogs under voice and sight control that may result in public conflict and visitor injuries due to falls or dog bites. Portions of Fort Mason (lawn areas near the Officer's Club and the parade ground) would continue to provide visitors the opportunity to experience the park without the presence of dogs.

## **Crissy Field**

Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area (Warming Hut to approximately 900 feet east of the former Coast Guard Pier). On-leash dog walking would be allowed in the WPA. This would provide expanded dog walking on the beach while still reducing the disturbance to the federally listed western snowy plover and other wintering and migratory shorebirds.

Promenade, Crissy Airfield, Beaches, Trails, and Grassy Areas. Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed in ROLAs established on Central Beach and on Crissy Airfield. Central Beach is not heavily used by visitors except dog walkers, and Crissy Airfield is a relatively little-used portion of Crissy Field. On-leash dog walking would be allowed along the Promenade (East Beach to the Warming Hut), on East Beach, the trails and grassy areas south of East Beach, the paths to Central Beach, and the multi-use trail along Mason Street, which are more heavily used by pedestrians, bicyclists, and other visitors, to reduce uncontrolled dog/human interactions and provide visitor safety. No fencing would be used around the ROLA on Crissy Airfield in order to minimize impacts to cultural landscapes.

The East Beach portion of Crissy Field is more heavily used by multiple user groups because of its proximity to parking and facilities. Having Central Beach dedicated as a ROLA while requiring on-leash dog walking at East Beach would reduce potential conflict among dogs under voice and sight control and the many and diverse users of East Beach. In turn, this would improve visitor safety and enjoyment.

## Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site Trails

**Promenade and Trails**. Alternative E would be the same as the current management policy (alternative A) for the Fort Point Promenade and National Historic Site trails within GGNRA (on-leash dog walking).

# Baker Beach and Bluffs to Golden Gate Bridge

Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed in a ROLA on the section of Baker Beach south of the north parking lot to the NPS boundary near Lobos Creek. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the section of Baker Beach north of the north parking lot and on all trails except the new Batteries to Bluffs Trail and Battery Crosby Trail, where dogs are prohibited. This would provide an area of protection from disturbance by uncontrolled dogs on the beach for wintering shorebirds while providing the most dog walking access at Baker Beach.

### Fort Miley

Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed in a designated ROLA in the eastside trail corridor at East Fort Miley. Based on the outcome of discussions with the City of San Francisco, this trail may ultimately cross San Francisco property to connect to El Camino del Mar. This ROLA would be easily accessible by residents of the neighborhood surrounding Fort Miley and would provide an off-leash experience protected from the safety hazards of the steep embankments above the adjacent bunkers. Establishing the ROLA corridor and prohibiting dogs from the remaining areas of East Fort Miley would allow both an off-leash experience and the opportunity for other visitors to experience the site without the presence of dogs.

In West Fort Miley, on-leash dog walking would be allowed only on the old roadway at the site. This would allow the multiple users of the area to have a park experience either with or without the presence of dogs. This alternative also provides protection for significant bird habitat and prime bird watching areas.

#### Lands End

Alternative E would allow the same on-leash dog walking opportunities for Lands End as alternative C (both a ROLA and an on-leash trail).

# **Sutro Heights Park**

On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the paths, parapet, and lawns of Sutro Heights Park. This alternative would provide the greatest dog walking access to Sutro Heights Park. Because the area is heavily landscaped and developed, the existing plant community is not natural. On-leash dog walking would not disturb or destroy habitat. The area is frequently used for weddings and other special events, so it would not be suitable for dog walking under voice and sight control. Maintaining Sutro Heights Park as an on-leash area would reduce the potential for visitor conflict and safety incidents that could occur if dogs were under voice and sight control.

### Ocean Beach

Ocean Beach Snowy Plover Protection Area (Stairwell 21 to Sloat Boulevard). Dog walking would be allowed on-leash in the SPPA and along the trail adjacent to the Great Highway. This alternative would provide the most dog walking access. Requiring on-leash dog walking would maintain the seasonal protections currently in place for western snowy plovers and other shorebirds and would extend them throughout the year to eliminate visitor confusion and provide better year-round protection for the shorebirds.

Ocean Beach North of Stairwell 21 and South of Sloat Boulevard. Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed in a ROLA established from Stairwell 21 to the northern end of the beach. Long-term data indicates that shorebird use along this section of the beach is lower than in the SPPA between Stairwell 21 and Sloat Boulevard. On-leash dog walking would be allowed south of Sloat Boulevard to Fort Funston.

This management proposal for the southern section of Ocean Beach would be consistent with the alternative E proposal for the adjacent Fort Funston beach north of the beach access trail, and together with the on-leash proposal for the SPPA in this alternative, would provide approximately three miles of on-leash dog walking along the beach. The on-leash requirement south of Sloat Boulevard would provide protection for the high number of shorebirds that use this area.

# Fort Funston

Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed in two ROLAs at Fort Funston. One ROLA, on the beach south of the beach access trail to the southern boundary of Fort Funston, would provide part of a loop trail for dog walkers between upper Fort Funston and the beach. A second ROLA would be established as a corridor from north of the main parking lot, using the Chip Trail to the Coastal Trail, then along the Coastal Trail to the northern limit of the disturbed area near the top of the beach access trail. The Chip Trail would be part of the ROLA; however, north of the Chip Trail the ROLA would be east of and would not include the Coastal Trail. The boundary of the ROLA would extend along the western edge of the habitat corridor and the Horse Trail. This corridor would extend north to the northern limit of the disturbed area across the Coastal Trail from the beach access trail. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the beach north of the beach access trail, except for a voluntary seasonal closure at the base of the northernmost sand cliffs to provide protection for the bank swallow colony that nests in the sand cliffs (April 1-August 15). On-leash dog walking would also be allowed on all trails at Fort Funston except the Horse Trail, which is within a habitat corridor and is closed to dogs. The combination of on-leash trails and ROLAs would provide dog walkers with a loop trail around Fort Funston, starting from either the main parking lot or the John Muir parking lot. Also, the on-leash designation for the Fort Funston beach north of the beach access trail, together with the alternative E on-leash proposal for Ocean Beach from its southern end to stairwell 21, would provide approximately three miles of on-leash dog walking along the beach.

This alternative would provide the greatest expanse of ROLA compared to the other alternatives. Requiring on-leash dog walking along trails would provide protection for dogs and their owners and would reduce the potential for user conflicts and safety incidents among dogs, as well as with visitors, as a result of having dogs under voice and sight control. The voluntary seasonal closure at the base of the northernmost sand cliffs would provide protection of the bank swallow colony from disturbance related to dog walking during the bank swallow nesting season. This alternative would also provide protection of restored areas at the site and at Battery Davis.

# San Mateo County Sites (Alternative E)

#### **Mori Point**

On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the Coastal Trail, Old Mori Road, Pollywog Path, and the beach area within the GGNRA boundary. This alternative provides the most dog walking access for visitors. The on-leash designation would be consistent with the City of Pacifica regulations for the levee area and the beach and would facilitate access to Mori Point for the neighboring community residents who want to walk with their dogs. Requiring dogs to be on-leash along the Old Mori Road would also provide protection for habitat for the federally listed California red-legged frog and San Francisco garter snake, including their breeding habitat in restored ponds adjacent to the road. This alternative would also allow visitors the opportunity to experience some trails in the area without distraction and potential disturbance from the presence of dogs.

# Milagra Ridge

Alternative E would be the same at Milagra Ridge as alternative B (on-leash dog walking allowed only on the fire road, the trail to the overlook and WWII bunker, and the Milagra Battery Trail), with the addition of an on-leash portion of trail to the top of the hill opposite the bunker. The on-leash designation for the fire road and trail takes into account the need for protection of restored habitat where wildlife, including coyotes, could encounter dogs if under voice and sight control. Dog interactions with wildlife, including coyotes, could be detrimental to the safety of both dogs and wildlife. This alternative would also provide an area for visitors to experience portions of the site without the presence of dogs.

## Sweeney Ridge / Cattle Hill

On-leash dog walking would be allowed at Sweeney Ridge on Sneath Lane, the section of the Sweeney Ridge Trail from the Portala Discovery Site to the junction with the Notch Trail, and the Mori Ridge Trail. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on Cattle Hill only on the Baquiano Trail from Fassler Avenue to, and including, the Farallons View Trail

This alternative would provide protection to a large expanse of native habitat, including habitat for the federally listed Mission Blue butterfly, at Sweeney Ridge and Cattle Hill, while still providing some trails on which visitors could walk their dogs. Requiring on-leash dog walking would also reduce the potential for dogs interacting with wildlife, which could cause conflicts and safety issues for the dogs, their owners, and wildlife. Finally, the alternative would provide trails that would allow a visitor experience without the presence of dogs.

#### **Pedro Point Headlands**

Alternative E would be the same at Pedro Point as alternatives B and C (on-leash dog walking on the Coastal Trail).

# HOW THE ALTERNATIVES MEET THE OBJECTIVES

Objectives are specific goals that describe what GGNRA intends to accomplish by preparing a plan/EIS. These objectives come from a variety of sources, including NPS management policies, laws, and regulations. The objectives help develop alternatives for evaluation and public review. The internal scoping process yielded the following specific objectives for this planning process:

Objectives are specific goals that describe what GGNRA intends to accomplish by preparing a plan/EIS.

# **Visitor Experience and Safety**

• Minimize conflicts related to dog use by providing a variety of safe, high-quality visitor use experiences, including areas where dogs are allowed.

# Law Enforcement / Compliance with Dog Rules, and Park Operations

• Maximize dog walker compliance with clear, enforceable parameters in order to improve park operations and use of staff resources in managing dog walking.

# **Park Operations**

- Provide adaptability and flexibility so that information gathered from monitoring can be used in future decision making based on estimated outcomes, including in new park areas.
- Ensure a safe and healthy working environment for park staff.
- Evaluate commercial dog walking, and if allowed, create and implement an enforceable policy.

#### **Natural Resources**

- Protect native wildlife and their habitat (including sensitive species and their habitat, and federally or state listed, unique, or rare species) from detrimental effects of dog use, including harassment or disturbance by dogs.
- Minimize degradation of soil and water resources by dog use.
- Preserve opportunities for future natural resource restoration and enhancement.

# **Cultural Resources**

- Preserve opportunities for future cultural resource restoration and enhancement.
- Protect cultural resources from the detrimental effects of dog use.

## **Education**

- Build community support for the plan to maximize management of dog walking use.
- Increase public understanding of NPS policies.

During the modified CBA workshop team members from GGNRA compared each of the alternatives for each site to the objectives listed above. Some of the subtopics for each objective were not compatible, requiring team members to balance competing needs. After evaluating each alternative against each objective for each site, it was determined that all action alternatives meet the objectives of the plan/EIS.

Some of the action alternatives met the objectives better than others and the alternative that best met the objectives for the dog management plan was selected as the preferred alternative as described previously.

# ALTERNATIVE ELEMENTS ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION

During the alternatives development process, several alternative elements were considered but eliminated from further consideration, as described below.

A ROLA that would encompass all of Fort Funston, both beach and uplands, was considered but dismissed. Allowing dog walking in all areas does not meet the purpose of this plan/EIS, which includes preserving and protecting natural resources, providing a variety of visitor experiences, improving visitor and employee safety, reducing visitor conflicts, and maintaining park resources and values for future generations. Specifically, increasing the diversity of visitor uses at Fort Funston, including hiking, bird watching, equestrian activities, hang gliding, and others, precludes a ROLA throughout the area. Species-protection requirements also preclude a ROLA throughout the area.

During the alternatives
development process,
several elements were
considered but
eliminated from further
consideration.

Establishing a ROLA within San Mateo lands was considered but dismissed. The Cattle Hill site was evaluated for voice and sight control, but accessibility is difficult, and the public access through the area is entirely on trails that would require fencing if the area was proposed for voice and sight control. The only other trail where voice and sight control is proposed is in Oakwood Valley, but to allow that use, a fence would be constructed. Extensive restoration has also been completed at Cattle Hill and there is habitat for the Mission Blue butterfly on Sweeney Ridge, directly adjacent to Cattle Hill, and a strong likelihood that this habitat also exists at Cattle Hill. A ROLA in this area would not meet the purpose of preserving and protecting natural resources. Pedro Point was also evaluated for voice and sight control, but the

uplands portion of the property has undergone restoration, and voice and sight control here would not meet the purpose of preserving and protecting natural resources. Additionally, the park has sought to make dog management consistent with neighboring land management areas; at Pedro Point adjacent landowners require dogs to be on-leash, and a GGNRA on-leash option would be consistent with neighboring management. Sweeney Ridge, Milagra, and Mori Point were evaluated for voice and sight control, but this option was dismissed because there is endangered species habitat immediately adjacent to the trails in these areas. Establishment of a ROLA here would not meet the purpose of the plan/EIS, which is to preserve and protect natural resources.

Fence or barrier construction for trails to allow voice and sight control of dogs was considered but dismissed throughout the plan/EIS because fences and barriers may alter the aesthetic landscape and must be of sufficient construction to contain dogs not on-leash, which would then hinder or prevent wildlife movement. The only site where fence construction was considered was on the Oakwood Valley fire road, because it was a part of the Committee's consensus, which the NPS agreed to carry forward for consideration in the alternatives.

Time-of-use restrictions (such as hour of day or day of week) were considered but dismissed for all but SUPs (required for those wishing to walk more than three dogs). One objective of the dog plan/EIS is to maximize dog walker compliance with clear, enforceable parameters in order to improve park operations and use of staff resources in managing dog walking. Time-of-use restrictions create confusion among the public and lead to noncompliance with dog regulations. Time-of-use restrictions are also very difficult for LE staff to enforce, and the park does not have the needed resources. One example of this has been the

even broader time-of-year restrictions in plover protection areas, which, while clearly signed, still create public confusion and frequent requests to simplify the restriction by making it effective all year.

A dog ROLA certification program was considered but dismissed. This program would have required any dog walker who wanted to bring their dog to a ROLA to undergo an education and certification program, which the park would oversee and which would require recertification every two years. This program was cost prohibitive and would have required substantial park staff time. However, other alternative elements address education. The compliance-based management strategy includes focused education and enforcement as the primary management response for noncompliance, and would better achieve the purpose, need, and objectives of the plan/EIS, including protection of natural resources, enhancement of visitor experience, and use of monitoring for future decision making. Additionally, dog walkers applying for a permit to walk more than three dogs need proof of training.

An alternative proposing voice and sight control in more areas than the no action alternative (alternative A) was considered but dismissed. NPS Management Policies 2006 section 1.4.3 (NPS 2006b, 10-11) describes the affirmative obligation to conserve and provide for the enjoyment of park resources and values. It states, in part, "The fundamental purpose of the national park system, established by the Organic Act and reaffirmed by the General Authorities Act, as amended, begins with a mandate to conserve park resources and values. This mandate is independent of the separate prohibition on impairment and applies all the time with respect to all park resources and values, even when there is no risk that any park resources or values may be impaired. NPS managers must always seek ways to avoid, or to minimize to the greatest extent practicable, adverse impacts on park resources and values when necessary and appropriate to fulfill the purposes of a park, so long as the impact does not constitute impairment of the affected resources and values." The NPS carefully evaluated each alternative for its adherence to conservation of park resources and values. Based on the best professional judgment of park staff, visitor use surveys, public comment, and the plan/EIS impact analysis, it became clear that allowing the current level and type of use under alternative A, which provides for the greatest amount of dog walking use, would not meet this mandate.

This project is unique in that adverse impacts to park resources are currently occurring as a result of alternative A and are therefore described as "continued" because they are occurring and will continue to occur without action. These impacts are documented by numerous pet-related incident reports and citations. Under alternative A, undefined and contradictory rules for dog activities within the park compromise the natural resources of the park as well as the ability of future generations to enjoy the park. Dog walking activities would continue within the park as they have under the 1979 Pet Policy (appendix A) and 36 CFR 2.15 and 7.97(d) (appendix D), resulting in long-term, adverse impacts; degradation of soil, vegetation, and water resources; disturbance to native wildlife and their habitat as well as listed species; detraction from visitor experience; disturbance to cultural resources; and compromised visitor health and safety within the park. Dog activities under the no action alternative continue to threaten other special-status species and their habitat as well, including the tidewater goby, coho salmon, steelhead trout, bank swallow, and many others. Listed vegetation species, including the Presidio manzanita, Marin western flax, and San Francisco lessingia, are a few of the many federally listed species that would continue to be adversely affected by the no action alternative. The no-action alternative does not provide protection for these listed species from dogs, nor is it consistent with the recovery plans for these species, including the San Bruno elfin butterfly, Mission Blue butterfly, northern spotted owl, western snowy plover, San Francisco garter snake, tidewater goby, and California red-legged frog. Additionally, the dog management policy that would continue as a result of the no action alternative would be inconsistent with NPS regulations and would increase controversy and conflict and could potentially lead to future litigation. Finally, adverse impacts to park operations and health and safety would continue to occur as a result of alternative A.

It was precisely these impacts to park resources and values, including visitor experience, which led to this planning effort. The no action alternative (alternative A), which provides for the highest level of dog walking under voice control, does not meet the purpose and need for this plan/EIS. It would not preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and natural processes, would not provide for a variety of visitor experiences, would not improve visitor and employee safety, would not reduce user conflicts, and would not maintain park resources and values for future generations. The need for this plan/EIS directly addresses the fact that alternative A, or use greater than alternative A, would compromise park resources and values to the extent that "without action, those resources and values in some areas of the park might not be available for enjoyment by future generations." Accordingly, alternative E represents the highest level of voice and sight control that the NPS felt could be allowed while continuing to meet its mandate to conserve park resources and values, as well as the purpose and need for this plan/EIS.

# SUMMARY—CONSISTENCY WITH SECTIONS 101(B) AND 102(1) OF NEPA

The NPS requirements for implementing NEPA include an analysis of how each alternative meets or achieves the purposes of NEPA, as stated in sections 101(b) and 102(1). Each alternative analyzed in a NEPA document must be assessed as to how it meets the following purposes:

- 1. Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations.
- 2. Ensure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings.
- 3. Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences.
  - nal basita as and maintain

The NPS requirements

for implementing

NEPA include an

analysis of how each

alternative meets or

achieves the purposes

of NEPA.

- 4. Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice.
- 5. Achieve a balance between population and resource use that would permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities.
- 6. Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulation 1500.2 establishes policy for federal agency implementation of NEPA. Federal agencies shall, to the fullest extent possible, interpret and administer policies, regulations, and public laws of the United States in accordance with the policies set forth in NEPA (sections 101(b) and 102(1)); therefore, other acts and NPS policies are referenced as applicable in the following discussion.

1. Fulfills the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations.

Alternatives B through E provide increased protection to special status species by establishing dog management guidelines that restrict dog walking from sensitive habitats, require on-leash dog walking, or establish specific areas where dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed. Limitations on dog walking access would not only benefit special status species when compared to the No Action Alternative, but would also provide protection to other resources including soils, water quality, vegetation, wetlands, and other wildlife.

Alternative B reflects the NPS-wide approach to dog walking as defined in NPS policy and regulations. Management conditions would also be regulated by the GGNRA Compendium, which can establish park-specific actions to establish closures and public use limits to protect cultural and natural resources. By requiring on-leash dog walking, this alternative would protect natural resources including wildlife, vegetation, and special status species, as well as soils and water quality. If impacts to the resources occur, impacts would be limited to the defined trail/roads/beaches and the six-foot corridor adjacent to these areas. Alternative B would fully meet the purpose of fulfilling the responsibilities of each generation as trustee for the environment.

Alternative C balances a variety of dog walking opportunities with areas where dogs are not allowed within each of the three counties containing park sites. Alternative C emphasizes recreation opportunities and experiences for multiple user groups, including dog walkers, while considering visitor and dog safety and minimizing conflict between dog walkers and other conflicts. This alternative also restricts dogs from some areas in order to provide a no-dog experience to some visitors and also protect significant natural resources. Alternative C would include ROLAs in designated areas. This alternative has been designed to protect natural resources including sensitive species, wildlife, vegetation, and soils, and water quality. Dog walking would be restricted from sensitive habitats, such as the lagoons, creeks, and other wetland areas that contain special status species. On-leash dog walking would be required in most areas to restrain dogs from entering areas that have not been previously impacted. Impacts would generally be limited to selected trails/roads/beaches and adjacent six foot corridor. The location of the ROLAs would be located away from any sensitive species or habitats. Consequently, alternative C would also fully meet the purpose of fulfilling the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment.

Alternative D would offer the greatest protection of natural resources, including sensitive species/habitats, wildlife, vegetation, soils, and water quality, among the action alternatives. Alternative D would also allow recreation opportunities and experiences for multiple user groups, including dog walkers. Alternative D offers the least amount of area to dog walkers and the least amount of ROLAs. On-leash dog walking would be required in most areas in order to restrain dogs from entering undisturbed areas. Alternative D has the most amount of area closed to dog walking when compared to the other action alternatives. Consequently, alternative D would also fully meet the purpose of fulfilling the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment.

Alternative E would offer recreation opportunities and experiences for multiple user groups, including dog walkers; however, this alternative would allow more opportunities for dog walkers to access portions of GGNRA than other alternatives while still providing protection of natural resources. Even though alternative E offers the most area for dog walking of all action alternatives, this alternative would fully meet the purpose of fulfilling the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment. Alternative E would protect special status species, wildlife, vegetation, soils, and water quality. ROLAs would be established in areas that would avoid impacts to sensitive species and habitats. Like the other action alternatives, alternative E would require on-leash dog walking on selected trails/roads/beaches. By restraining dogs on leash, impacts would be reduced to the trail/road/beach and the adjacent 6-foot corridor. In most cases, areas for on-leash dog walking have been previously disturbed.

Alternative A would not fully meet the purpose of fulfilling the responsibilities of each generation as trustee for the environment. The no action alternative is based on a combination of NPS regulations, the 2005 federal court decision (*U.S. v. Barley*, 405 F.Supp.2d 1121 (N.D. Cal. 2005)), and public use practices. Because dog walking regulations are routinely ignored by visitors at many park sites, on-the-ground activities sometimes vary widely from posted

regulations. These differences are attributable in part to changes in dog walking policies over the years, court decisions regarding dog walking in GGNRA, and public confusion due to both those changing circumstances and variable levels of enforcement. Off-leash dog walking currently occurs at many of the sites. Dogs enter areas where sensitive species or habitats may occur. Dogs also frequently go off the trails or roads and create impacts to soils and vegetation through compaction, trampling, and nutrient addition. Under the no action alternative, dog walking activities would remain the same and adverse impacts to vegetation, wildlife, special status species, soils, and water quality would continue unregulated and unmitigated.

2. Ensure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings.

Alternatives B, C, D, and E would fully meet the purpose of ensuring for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings. The action alternatives would increase safety by minimizing visitor conflicts and dog related injuries. Visitor conflicts and injuries are expected to decrease since the new dog management regulations would be clear to all visitors and would be enforced by park police. Requiring on-leash dog walking in most areas would also decrease visitor conflicts and injuries since dog walkers would have more control over their pets. Additionally, dog walking under voice and sight control would be restricted to designated areas that could be easily avoided by those visitors who do not prefer dogs. The action alternatives would require all dog walkers to clean up dog waste. This would eliminate or greatly reduce dog waste and nutrient additions to the soil. It is assumed that leash control and/or voice and sight control would reduce dog waste and nutrient addition in comparison to current voice control restrictions because owners would be in closer contact with their dogs and presumably would be more likely to comply with cleanup regulations. The reduction of pet waste would reduce health and safety issues associated with dog waste and also improve the aesthetics and cultural landscape of the park.

Alternative D would best meet this purpose when compared to the other action alternatives, since alternative D is the most restrictive of dog walking. Alternative D would allow the least amount of on-leash dog walking and dog walking under voice and sight control. Since this alternative is the most restrictive, fewer conflicts and dog-related incidents may occur. Additionally, dog waste would be further reduced. Although alternative E would fully meet this purpose, when compared to the action alternatives, this alternative would meet the purpose the least. Alternative E would allow the most on-leash dog walking and dog walking under voice and sight control. It is possible that alternative E would have a greater risk of visitor conflicts and safety issues; however, the compliance-based management strategy would endure that visitors are in compliance with dog walking regulations. However, alternative E could conceivably produce less conflict because it allows for diverse visitor opportunities throughout the park, and could provide a greater incentive for dog walkers to comply with the regulations.

Under the compliance-based management strategy, park staff would regularly monitor dog walking activities at the park sites to ensure that visitors with dogs are in compliance with new and existing regulations, including picking up pet waste, not going outside of on-leash areas or ROLAs, as well as monitoring for vegetation, wildlife, and special status species damage. Where noncompliance over a period of time is observed, multiple, targeted management strategies would take effect to bring compliance back to acceptable levels, or if that fails, not allow the use.

Alternative A would not fully meet the purpose of ensuring for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings. Dog walking regulations would continue to be unclear to visitors and would continue to create visitor and dog conflicts. Off-leash dog walking would continue in areas with high visitor use and high multiple-uses, which would increase the risk of dog related injuries to occur. Unkempt dog waste would also

continue to be a problem, which would increase health and safety concerns and decrease the aesthetic and cultural landscape of the park.

3. Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences.

Alternatives B, C, D, and E would meet the purpose of attaining the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences. All action alternatives would continue to allow a wide range of visitor use opportunities. On-leash dog walking and dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed within designated areas. Additionally, some areas would restrict dog walking, which would allow visitors who do not prefer dogs, to have a no dog experience at the park. Other visitor uses at the park including hiking, biking, running, equestrian use, and roller blading would continue. Eliminating dogs or requiring on-leash dog walking in areas where multiple visitor use occurs, would reduce risks to health and safety. The action alternatives have been designed to allow multiple uses of the area without degradation of important resources including special status species, wildlife, vegetation, soils, and water quality. Alternative D would best meet the purpose because it is the most protective of the resources and would offer the least amount of area for dog walking activities. Alternative E would also meet the purpose by allowing the most area for dog walking, while still protecting resources. Alternative C is the most balanced of the alternatives in terms of multiple visitor use and protection of resources. All action alternatives would reduce multiple visitor use conflicts and provide protection of the environment.

Alternative A would not fully meet the purpose of attaining the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences. Under the no action alternative, off-leash dog walking would still occur in areas with high multiple visitor use, creating visitor conflicts and dog-related injuries. Dog walking regulations would remain unclear, which would also contribute to visitor conflicts and dog related injuries. In addition, off-leash dogs would enter areas where sensitive species or habitat exists, trample vegetation, compact soils, or chase wildlife, all of which would degrade the natural environment.

4. Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice.

The action alternatives (alternatives B, C, D, and E) would fully meet the purpose of preserving important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice. Allowing onleash dog walking and dog walking under voice control in designated areas would be expected to result in a decreased potential for trampling and ground disturbance of sensitive cultural resources. The physical restraint of dogs would prevent dogs from entering important cultural resource areas. In addition the ROLAs established would be located in areas away from known cultural resources at the park. Dog walking would also be prohibited in some areas, including the Batteries to Bluffs Trail north of Baker Beach within the Presidio National Historic Landmark (NHL), where a number of sensitive historic structures occur. Alternative D would be the most protective of the resources and would best meet the purpose when compared to the other action alternatives. Alternative E would fully meet this purpose, but to the least extent when compared to the other action alternatives, since alternative E would allow the most dog walking opportunities. To ensure that cultural resources are protected, ROLAs would be established away from important cultural properties. As described above, the alternative have been designed to protect natural resources including sensitive species, wildlife, vegetation, and soils, and water quality. The action alternatives would require on-leash dog walking on selected

trails/roads/beaches. By restraining dogs on leash, impacts would be reduced to the trail/road/beach and the adjacent 6-foot corridor. In most cases, areas for on-leash dog walking have been previously disturbed. ROLAs would be established in areas that would avoid impacts to sensitive species and habitats.

Alternative A would not fully meet the purpose of preserving important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice. Currently ground disturbance by dog walking, specifically under voice control is damaging to cultural resources at sites such as Fort Funston and Baker Beach within the Presidio NHL. Under the no action alternative, dog walking under voice control could continue in areas that would damage the cultural resources.

5. Achieve a balance between population and resource use that would permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities.

Balancing population and resource use under the plan/EIS would include protecting the resources unimpaired for the enjoyment of present and future generations and providing access for visitors to experience the natural resources of the park. NPS Management Policies 2006 states that the enjoyment that is contemplated by the Organic Act is broad; it is the enjoyment of all the people of the United States and includes enjoyment both by people who visit parks and by those who appreciate them from afar. It also includes deriving benefit (including scientific knowledge) and inspiration from parks, as well as other forms of enjoyment and inspiration. Congress, recognizing that the enjoyment by future generations of the national parks can be ensured only if the superb quality of park resources and values is left unimpaired, has provided that when there is a conflict between conserving resources and values and providing for enjoyment of them, conservation is to be predominant. As discussed above, alternatives B, C, D, and E would provide opportunities for on-leash dog walking and dog walking under voice control, as well as opportunities for a no dog experience at the park, all of which, when compared to the no action alternative, would benefit the natural and physical resources at the park. In addition, the action alternatives would provide an amenity for visitors to experience that would permit a high standard of living. All of the alternatives evaluated would allow some level of access to the park by both dog walkers and visitors who do not prefer dogs that would contribute to the sharing of these amenities. As visitation to the park increases and the population of the area continues to increase, having areas with designated dog walking regulations under the action alternatives would contribute to the protection of the park's natural and physical resources.

Given this, all the action alternatives would fully meet this purpose because each action alternative would provide the public access to share the park's amenities and would protect the resources so that they would be available for future generations. Protection is evident both in how areas were chosen for level and type of use, and by the implementation of the compliance-based management strategy. Park staff would regularly monitor dog walking activities at the park sites to ensure that visitors with dogs are in compliance with new and existing regulations, including picking up pet waste, not going outside of on-leash areas or ROLAs, as well as monitoring for vegetation, wildlife, and special status species damage. Where noncompliance over a period of time is observed, multiple, targeted management strategies would take effect to bring compliance back to acceptable levels, or if that fails, not allow the use.

Alternative D would meet this purpose to the highest degree because it is the most protective of the resources, while still offering opportunities for on-leash dog walking and dog walking under voice and sight control. Alternative E would meet this purpose, but to the least extent when compared to the other action alternatives. Alternative E allows the greatest amount of area for dog walking under voice and sight control. To ensure that resources are protected, ROLAs would be

established away from sensitive areas and on-leash dog walking would be required in designated areas to minimize impacts to undisturbed vegetation, soil, and wildlife.

Alternative A would not fully meet the purpose of achieving a balance between population and resource use that would permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities. Under the no action alternative, dog walking regulations would continue to be unclear to visitors. Dog walking would continue to occur in restricted areas and would continue to adversely impact the park's natural and physical resources. Although, visitors would have the opportunity for dog walking at the park, resources would continue t deplete. Without higher protection of resources and clear dog management regulations, these amenities would not be available for the enjoyment of future generations.

6. Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

For the reasons discussed above, the action alternatives (alternatives B, C, D, and E) would enhance the quality of and protect the park's biological and physical resources. Alternative D would provide the greatest protection of these resources since it would allow the least amount of dog walking when compared to the other resources. Alternative A would not meet the purpose of enhancing the quality of renewable resources. Under the no action alternative, dog walking would continue to contribute to the adverse impacts to the park's resources. The second purpose, "approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources," is less relevant to the dog management plan, as it is geared toward a discussion of "green" building or management practices. There would be no construction related to the no action alternative (alternative A), so this purpose would not apply. The action alternatives would involve the installation of new signage throughout the park stating the dog walking regulations for each site. Environmentally appropriate design standards and materials would likely be used to minimize impacts to depletable resources.

# ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE ALTERNATIVE

The NPS is required to identify the environmentally preferable alternative in its NEPA documents for public review and comment. The NPS, in accordance with the U.S. Department of the Interior policies contained in the Department Manual (515 DM 4.10) and CEQ's Forty Questions, defines the environmentally preferred alternative (or alternatives) as the alternative that best promotes the national environmental policy expressed in NEPA (section 101(b)) (516 DM 4.10). The CEQ's Forty Questions (Q6a) further clarifies the identification of the environmentally preferable alternative stating, "this means the alternative that causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment; it also means the alternative that best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural, and natural resources."

The NPS is required to identify the environmentally preferable alternative in its NEPA documents for public review and comment.

The Environmentally Preferable Alternative was selected during the Choosing by Advantages meeting for each of the 21 sites. The following discussion identifies the Environmentally Preferable Alternative for each site and the rationale to support the decision.

#### **New Lands**

Alternative D was also chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative. Under alternative D, new lands would be closed to all dog walking unless opened by the GGNRA Compendium. The "closed unless opened" approach is the reverse of 36 CFR 2.15. New lands would not be considered for a ROLA.

Alternative D provides protection of the natural and cultural resources that may occur at the site and requires the park to evaluate several factors before determining what areas could be opened to on-leash dog walking, including desired future conditions for natural and cultural resources.

### **Stinson Beach**

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative. Alternative D would not allow dogs at the site. It provides protection of the dunes area and the creek adjacent to the parking lot that has been restored.

# **Homestead Valley**

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative. Alternative D would not allow dogs at the site. Alternative D would provide the most protection for the contiguous habitat with little fragmentation, and the Mission Blue Butterfly habitat.

### Alta Trail / Orchard Fire Road / Pacheco Fire Road

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative for Alta Trail/Orchard Fire Road/Pacheco Fire Road. No dogs would be allowed on the Alta Trail, Orchard Fire Road or the Pacheco Fire Road. Alternative D provides the most protection for sensitive species and contiguous habitat in the area.

## **Oakwood Valley**

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative for Oakwood Valley. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the Oakwood Valley Fire Road to the junction with the Oakwood Valley Trail. Alternative D provides the most protection for sensitive species and contiguous habitat in the area.

## **Muir Beach**

Alternative D was also chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the Pacific Way Trail. Alternative D would provide maximum protection for the restored lagoon, shorebirds, California red-legged frog, steelhead, Coho, and the riparian wetlands.

# Rodeo Beach / South Rodeo Beach

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative for Rodeo Beach. Alternative D would allow on-leash dog walking on the beach north of the footbridge and on the footbridge to the beach. Alternative D provides the maximum resource protection and provides resource protection in area close to Bird Island.

### **Marin Headlands Trails**

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative for the Marin Headland Trails. Alternative D would not allow dog walking at the site. Alternative D is the most protective of the resources by maintaining the integrity of the Marin Headlands habitat.

### Fort Baker

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative. Alternative D would allow onleash dog walking in the Lodge/Conference Center grounds and the Bay Trail. Alternative D provides the maximum resource protection for sensitive species and cultural resources. This alternative is also the most protective of the parade ground and Battery Yates.

## **Upper and Lower Fort Mason**

Alternative B was also chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative for Upper Fort Mason. Alternative B includes on-leash dog walking in all areas where dogs are allowed (Great Meadow, Laguna Green, lawns, sidewalks, paved trails, and housing areas). Alternative B provides the maximum protection of natural and cultural resources at the site.

## Crissy Field

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative for Crissy Field. Alternative D does not allow dogs within the WPA or on the East and Central Beaches. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the promenade and a ROLA would be established on the western portion of the airfield. Alternative D provides the most resource protection of the Western Snowy Plover and other shorebirds. It also minimizes the potential for impacts to water quality within the tidal marsh.

# Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site Trails

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative for Fort Point. Alternative D would allow for on-leash dog walking on the Bay Trail. Alternative D would allow dog walking on the least number of trails when compared to the other alternatives presented. Alternative D would protect the natural and cultural resources in the area to the greatest extent.

# Baker Beach and Bluffs to Golden Gate Bridge

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative for Baker Beach. Alternative D would allow on-leash dog walking on the beach south of the North Parking Lot. On-leash dog walking would also be allowed on the trails to the beach south of the north parking lot and on the multi-use Coastal Trail. Dog walking would not be allowed on the northern section of the beach. Alternative D provides the most protection to the shorebirds and other natural and cultural resources at the site.

# Fort Miley

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative. Alternative D would not allow dogs in East or West Fort Miley. Alternative D provides the most protection of the bird habitat and bird watching area. It also provides the safest area for hospital workers/patients, school groups, and visitors. Alternative D provides the maximum protection of the cultural resources in the area.

## Lands End

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative. Alternative D would allow onleash dog walking on the El Camino del Mar trail and on the Coastal Trail as far as the connector trails/steps leading to the El Camino del Mar Trail. Since the Coastal Trail east of the stairway would not allow dogs, alternative D provides the greatest protection of the natural and cultural resources for this site.

Alternative D also provides the maximum protection for the wetlands and coastal shrub communities at the site.

## **Sutro Heights Park**

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative. Alternative D would no longer allow dogs at the site. Alternative D is the most protective of the resources at the site including the formally landscaped sites that are heavily used for weddings and other events.

#### Ocean Beach

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative. Alternative D would allow onleash dog walking within the SPPA and on the beach north of Stairwell 21. No dogs would be allowed on the beach below Sloat Boulevard. Alternative D provides the maximum protection of natural resources including shorebirds and plovers.

#### **Fort Funston**

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative. Alternative D would allow dogs on-leash on the beach south of the Beach Access Trail and on the sand ladder and ADA Accessible Trail. A ROLA would be located in the disturbed area north of the main parking lot. No dogs would be allowed on the beach north of the Beach Access Trail. This alternative provides the most protection of the cultural and natural resources in the area including the Battery Davis, bank swallow habitat, shorebirds, and the restored areas.

#### Mori Point

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative. Alternative D would not allow dogs at the site; therefore the alternative would provide the most protection of sensitive habitats, California red-legged frogs, and San Francisco garter snakes. This alternative would also reduce conflicts between dog walkers and other user groups.

## Milagra Ridge

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative. Alternative D would not allow dogs at Milagra Ridge. Alternative D provides the maximum protection sensitive habitat, California redlegged frogs, San Francisco garter snake, and Mission Blue butterfly. It would also best protect the restored habitat and wildlife such as coyote, which are susceptible to disturbance from dogs.

# Sweeney Ridge / Cattle Hill

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative. Alternative D would not allow dogs at Sweeney Ridge or Cattle Hill. Alternative D would provide maximum protection to the contiguous wildlife habitat and eliminates disturbance to wildlife and vegetation. This alternative also protects habitat of special status species and habitat restoration areas.

## Pedro Point Headlands

Alternative D was chosen as the Environmentally Preferable Alternative. Alternative D would not allow dogs at Pedro Point. Alternative D would provide maximum protection to the contiguous wildlife habitat

and eliminate disturbance to wildlife and vegetation. This alternative also protects habitat of potential special status species and habitat restoration areas.

# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

A preferred alternative was selected for each of the 21 sites identified in this plan/EIS. Due to the high number of sites and alternatives, a modified Choosing by Advantages (CBA) process was used for choosing the preferred alternative for each site. The CBA workshop took place May 26 -27, 2010. For each site, team members from GGNRA selected the alternative that best met the objectives of the plan (defined in chapter 1). Six main objectives were used to identify the preferred alternative. Each objective included more than one subtopic for the resource. Not all of the subtopics for each objective were compatible, requiring team members to balance competing needs. After evaluating each alternative against each objective, a preferred alternative was selected that best met the objectives for the dog management plan.

A preferred alternative
was selected for each
of the 21 sites
identified in this
plan/EIS.

In addition, a preferred alternative was also selected for the handling of permits at GGNRA. To ensure consistency of the permitting process within the park it was determined that only one permit alternative would be selected and this selected alternative would be applied to all park sites. One permit alternative would also simplify the enforcement of the new permit regulation for law enforcement and it would be more easily understood by visitors. Alternative C was selected as the preferred alternative for permits. This alternative states that all dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers are allowed up to three dogs per person. Commercial dog walkers and private individuals with more than three dogs can obtain a dog walking permit; however the limit is six dogs. In a ROLA, permit holders may have up to six dogs off leash. Permits would restrict use by time and area. Permits would only be issued for: Alta Trail/Orchard Fire Road/Pacheco Fire Road, Rodeo Beach/South Rodeo Beach, Fort Baker, Upper and Lower Fort Mason, Crissy Field, Baker Beach, and Fort Funston. This alternative was selected since it provides a parkwide opportunity for visitors with more than three dogs to experience GGNRA.

The following discussion identifies the preferred alternative for each site and the rationale to support the decision.

## **New Lands**

Alternative D was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for New Lands because it would best meet the objectives of the plan. Under alternative D, New Lands would be closed to all dog-walking unless opened by the GGNRA Compendium. The "closed unless opened" approach is the reverse of 36 CFR 2.15. New lands would not be considered for a ROLA. Alternative D provides protection of the natural and cultural resources that may occur at the site and requires the park to evaluate several factors before determining what areas could be opened to on-leash dog walking, including desired future conditions for natural and cultural resources, safety of park visitors and employees, and integrity of park programs and activities. Having the area closed to dogs would be more easily enforced by park law enforcement staff. Areas opened to dogs would also be evaluated under the compliance-based management strategy.

## Stinson Beach

Alternative C was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for Stinson Beach. On-leash dog walking would be allowed within the parking lots and picnic areas. Alternative C would minimize conflict with other visitors and would provide health and safety benefits. Alternative C would allow dog walking, but under

clear, concise direction, which is the same as the current condition and consistent with the overall NPS regulation for dog walking.

# **Homestead Valley**

Alternative C was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for Homestead Valley. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the Homestead Fire Road and the neighborhood connecting trails that may be designated in the future. Alternative C would provide a neighborhood connection for dog walkers. Alternative C is protective of the spotted owl and rare grassland plants at the site. Alternative C would allow dog walking but that is clearly defined, easily understood by visitors and enforceable by park law enforcement staff.

#### Alta Trail / Orchard Fire Road / Pacheco Fire Road

Alternative C was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for Alta Trail/Orchard Fire Road/Pacheco Fire Road. Alternative C includes on-leash dog walking on the Alta Trail to the Orchard Fire Road, and on the Orchard and Pacheco Fire Roads. This alternative provides both an on-leash loop trail and a no-dog experience on the Alta Trail beyond the Orchard Fire Road. Alternative C provides protection for contiguous habitat with little fragmentation where dogs are a potential impact to top predators such as coyotes. Alta Trail also traverses Mission Blue butterfly habitat; therefore alternative C is consistent with the treatment of that habitat throughout the park. Overall, alternative C provides a clear, simple dog regulation that provides a dog and no-dog experience that could be clearly explained by park staff and enforceable by park law enforcement staff.

# Oakwood Valley

Alternative C was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for Oakwood Valley. Oakwood Valley would provide on-leash dog walking on the Oakwood Valley Trail from its junction with the Oakwood Valley Fire Road to the new gate at the Alta Trail. A ROLA would be established on the Oakwood Valley Fire Road from the Tennessee Valley Road trailhead to the junction with the Oakwood Valley Trail. Continuous fencing would be installed to protect sensitive habitat and double gates would be installed at each end of the fire road. This alternative is a consensus recommendation from the negotiated rulemaking. The fencing along the ROLA would protect habitat for potential special status species. The gates at the trail junction provide protection for the contiguous habitat beyond the trail/fire road junction. Alternative C also provides a no-dog experience on the section of the Oakwood Valley Trail from the trailhead at Tennessee Valley Road to the junction with the Oakwood Valley Fire Road. The defined ROLA with the gates would provide clear boundaries to the public and would be clearly defined and enforceable by park law enforcement staff.

## **Muir Beach**

Alternative D was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for Muir Beach because it would best meet the objectives of the plan. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the Pacific Way Trail. Alternative D would provide maximum protection for the restored lagoon, shorebirds, California red-legged frog, steelhead, Coho, and the riparian wetlands. Off-leash dog walking can occur at a small beach area on county property adjacent to the NPS beach. Alternative D provides a no-dog experience on the beach and those visitors looking for a southern Marin beach for dog walking could go to Rodeo Beach. Alternative D would be clearly defined and would be easily enforceable by park law enforcement staff.

# Rodeo Beach / South Rodeo Beach

Alternative C was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for Rodeo Beach because it would best meet the objectives of the plan. Alternative C would include a ROLA on the beach and on-leash dog walking on the footbridge to the beach and South Rodeo Beach. This site is considered a low conflict area and has a low number of shorebirds, which allows a ROLA to work easily. In addition, low conflicts may be due to the large size of the beach so visitors can easily spread out. Alternative C provides the best experience for dog walkers and it would be easily explainable and enforceable by park law enforcement staff since the regulation would be simple and clear. Alternative C would provide a separate beach area, South Rodeo Beach, for a no-dog experience and also provides resource protection close to Bird Island.

## **Marin Headlands Trails**

Alternative C was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for Marin Headlands Trails because it would best meet the objectives of the plan. Alternative C includes on-leash dog walking in the Lower Rodeo Valley trail corridor, which includes the Rodeo Beach parking lot to the intersection of Bunker and McCullough Roads via the Lagoon Trail, Miwok Trail, and Rodeo Valley Trail, Old Bunker Fire Road Loop, Battery Smith-Guthrie Fire Road Loop, and the Coastal Trail Bike Route, which includes the Julian Fire Road 101 to Rodeo Beach parking lot. Alternative C provides a dog and no-dog experience for park visitors. By eliminating dog walking on the Coastal Trail, alternative C protects and maintains the integrity of the interior Marin Headlands habitat including the Mission Blue Butterfly habitat. Alternative C provides protection of the habitat by limiting dog walking, but it is offset by the ROLA located on Rodeo Beach.

## Fort Baker

Alternative C was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for Fort Baker because it would best meet the objectives of the plan. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the Drown Fire Road, Bay Trail, Lodge and Conference Center grounds, Battery Yates Loop Road, and the parade ground. Alternative C provides protection for the Mission Blue Butterfly habitat including the unfenced habitat near Battery Yates and the fenced habitat adjacent to the Chapel Trail. Alternative C provides for a no-dog experience and it does not allow dogs at the waterfront where there is currently high or anticipated increased visitation. Alternative C provides a variety of areas for dog walking within a controlled environment that could be clearly described and enforced by park law enforcement staff. Overall, alternative C provides the most opportunity for multiple user groups.

# Upper and Lower Fort Mason

Alternative B was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for Upper Fort Mason because it would best meet the objectives of the plan. Alternative B includes on-leash dog walking in all areas where dogs are allowed (Great Meadow, Laguna Green, lawns, sidewalks, paved trails, parking lots, and housing areas). The site contains the park headquarters and receives a high number of tourists including those on rental bikes. The on-leash regulation provides for visitor safety in this multiple use site. This regulation would be clear and would be easily explained and enforced by park law enforcement staff. Alternative B also provides the most protection of the cultural resources on the parade ground.

# **Crissy Field**

Alternative C was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for Crissy Field because it would best meet the objectives of the plan. Alternative C would include no dogs within the Wildlife Protection Area (WPA) to provide maximum protection for the western snowy plover and other shorebirds and listed species. It is also consistent with the Crissy Field EA, the GGNRA General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA),

and the Final Recovery Plan for the Western Snowy Plover. Alternative C would allow on-leash dog walking on the promenade, which would provide visitor safety and resource protection. A ROLA would be established on the middle section of the airfield, a relatively underused section of the site. This ROLA would not be fenced, minimizing the impact to the cultural landscapes. A ROLA would also be established on Central Beach; no dogs would be allowed on East Beach. This would provide visitor safety and enjoyment by multiple user groups and would reduce conflict on the beach. East Beach is the most heavily used area by diverse interests due to the proximity to parking and facilities. Central Beach receives less use by other visitor groups other than dog walkers and it offers a great stretch of beach for dogs to exercise. The trails and grassy areas near East Beach and the multi-use trail along Mason Street would require dog walking on-leash. The on-leash regulation in this area would benefit the safety of both visitors and pets and reduce conflicts in the area. Overall, alternative C provides the best option for multiple user groups to experience the site; space is available for dog walking on-leash, dog walking under voice control, and a no-dog experience. It is anticipated that clear geographical boundaries would aid visitor understanding and compliance with the regulations. Since alternative C provides multiple options, it would be easy for park staff to direct park users to a site that meets their use needs.

# Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site Trails

Alternative B was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for Fort Point because it would best meet the objectives of the plan. Alternative B would allow for on-leash dog walking on the promenade, Bay Trail, Andrews Road, and Battery East Trail. The on-leash regulation would provide visitor safety in an area of high congestion and multiple uses. It would also provide safety to dogs and dog walkers due to the close proximity of the roadway and the edge of the seawall. Alternative B provides a balanced approach for the multiple user groups at the site and provides clear regulations that would be easily enforceable by park law enforcement staff.

# Baker Beach and Bluffs to Golden Gate Bridge

Alternative D was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for Baker Beach because it would best meet the objectives of the plan. Alternative D would allow on-leash dog walking on the beach south of the North Parking Lot. On-leash dog walking would also be allowed on the trails to the beach south of the north parking lot and on the multi-use Coastal Trail. Dog walking would not be allowed on the northern section of the beach. Alternative D provides areas for different user groups. It provides separate and direct visitor access to no dog areas. Alternative D provides the greatest protection for shorebirds on the beach. Overall, alternative D allows multiple visitor experiences while still protecting the resources at the site.

# Fort Miley

Alternative C was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for Fort Miley because it would best meet the objectives of the plan. Alternative C would allow on-leash dog walking in the east side trail corridor. The on-leash regulation would provide safety to visitors and staff due to the adjacent park maintenance operations area - concrete bunkers edged by the steep embankments, the, and the picnic area. Alternative C in East Fort Miley also provides both a dog and no-dog experience for visitors. No dogs would be allowed in West Fort Miley. This regulation would separate the dog walkers from special use groups such as school groups, Ropes Course participants, and other users such as picnickers. Alternative C would also provide additional safety to construction traffic and hospital workers and patients since West Fort Miley is located adjacent to the Veteran's Administration (VA) hospital, which has heavy pedestrian and vehicle traffic. Overall, alternative C provides a variety of visitor uses. The dog walking regulation would be clear and easily enforceable by park law enforcement staff. Alternative C provides the best opportunity for multiple user groups.

#### Lands End

Alternative B was chosen as the Preferred Alternative because it would best meet the objectives of the plan. Alternative B would allow on-leash dog walking on the El Camino del Mar and Coastal Trails. This area is currently being developed for a visitor center, full access trails, and more parking; therefore, on-leash dog walking would increase safety as use will continue to increase in the future. On-leash dog walking would also increase visitor safety on the heavily used/ADA accessible restored Coastal Trail. The on-leash dog walking regulation would be clear and simple for visitors to understand and therefore would be easily enforced by park law enforcement staff. Alternative B would also provide the longest loop at the site for dog walking; therefore it is likely that the park would receive community support for this alternative.

## **Sutro Heights Park**

Alternative E was chosen as the Preferred Alternative because it would best meet the objectives of the plan. Alternative E would allow on-leash dog walking on the paths, parapet, and lawns within Sutro Heights Park. This alternative allows the most dog walking access. Dog walking would not be allowed within the formal, landscaped gardens. Alternative E is dog friendly, but still with logical limits. This alternative would be easily enforceable since it is clear, straightforward, and easy to understand. The community is likely to support this alternative since it is similar to the current regulation with minor alterations.

#### Ocean Beach

Alternative C was chosen as the Preferred Alternative because it would best meet the objectives of the plan. Alternative C allows on-leash dog walking on the trail along the Great Highway adjacent to the SPPA. Alternative C would provide a ROLA on the beach north of Stairwell #21 and no dogs on the beach south of Sloat Boulevard. The no dog regulation in the SPPA and on the southern portion of the beach provides the maximum protection for shorebirds. There are fewer shorebirds located on the northern section of the beach where the ROLA is proposed. The no dog regulation is also continuous with dog walking use on the northern section of the Fort Funston beach. Alternative C provides balance for both dog walkers and those wanting a no-dog experience and also provides protection of natural resources. Monitoring would be simplified since there would be less areas providing dog walking.

#### **Fort Funston**

Alternative C was chosen as the Preferred Alternative because it would best meet the objectives of the plan. Alternative C would allow a ROLA on the beach south of the Beach Access Trail and a ROLA between the Chip Trail, Sunset Trail, and the main parking lot. On-leash dog walking would be allowed on the sand ladder and ADA Accessible Trail south of the main parking lot. No dogs would be allowed north of the Beach Access Trail. These areas would provide a loop from upper Fort Funston down to the beach for dog walkers. The on-leash requirement for most trails provides protection for the restored areas in Fort Funston and would minimize safety concerns related to cliff edges and use of south Funston area by school groups. Prohibiting dogs on the north end of the beach provides protection for nesting bank swallows and shorebirds. This also provides a no- dog beach experience.

### Mori Point

Alternative C was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for Mori Point. This alternative allows on-leash dog walking on the Coastal Trail, Old Mori Road, and the beach within the GGNRA boundary. Alternative C was selected because it provides protection to sensitive habitat, the California red-legged frog, and San

Francisco garter snake. Additionally, alternative C provides adequate space for multiple user groups and provides access to the site from the adjacent neighborhoods. The site would be clearly signed and would be easily enforceable by park rangers and law enforcement.

### Milagra Ridge

Alternative C was chosen as the Preferred Alternative for Milagra Ridge. Alternative C would allow onleash dog walking on the Fire Road, the trail to the western-most overlook and WWII bunker, and on the Milagra Battery Trail (future connector to lower Milagra). Alternative C provides both a dog and no-dog experience at the site. This alternative provides protection for species and is consistent with the parkwide policy regarding Mission Blue butterfly habitat areas. Alternative C would reduce further fragmentation of the habitat at this site. There has been ongoing outreach to the community by park staff and much community involvement in restoration efforts at Milagra. It is anticipated that the community would be supportive of continued leash regulations at this site.

# Sweeney Ridge / Cattle Hill

Alternative C was selected as the Preferred Alternative for Sweeney Ridge/ Cattle Hill. This alternative would not allow dog walking within the Sweeney ridge area. At Cattle Hill, alternative C would allow onleash dog walking from the Baquiano Trail from Fassler Avenue to, and including, Farallons View Trail. Alternative C protects the Mission Blue butterfly habitat and large area of undisturbed contiguous habitat that is rare and contains wildlife that could be disturbed by the presence of dogs. This site is contiguous with the San Francisco watershed, which also does not allow dogs. Alternative C would be clear to the public and would be easily enforceable by park law enforcement staff. Alternative C would allow multiple user groups to experience the trail and provide balance.

## **Pedro Point Headlands**

Alternative C was chosen as the Preferred Alternative because it would best meet the objectives of the plan. Alternative C would allow on-leash dog walking on the Coastal Trail. Alternative C is consistent with the adjoining land management regulations and maintains consistency as the trail crosses the park boundary. Alternative C protects the contiguous wildlife habitat and helps to limit the disturbance of wildlife, vegetation, and possible special status species habitat. It provides safety to both dogs and dog walkers by keeping dogs on-leash away from the cliff edges. Alternative C provides opportunity for many visitor uses and is well-balanced. The on-leash regulation on the Coastal Trail would be clear and readily enforceable by park law enforcement staff.

# Cost of Implementation of the Preferred Alternative

The total costs of implementing the preferred alternative are estimated at \$1,511,270. The bulk of these costs are associated with the hiring of additional personnel for implementing the dog management plan. For a more detailed explanation of personnel costs under the preferred alternative, see the "Park Operations" section in chapter 4.

	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	(A) Rationale Rationale		nots • Soil in allowed areas in o longer has instruction; picnic area and parking lot are a small portion of the entire site.	tive impacts	ing compliance	orbes, o Dog access to the reserved be imited by leash restraint	tive impacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance
	Alternative E: Most Me			Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	Negligible impacts: assuming compliance	Beneficial cumulative impacts	Beneficial to no c
	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Rationale		• Dogs would not be allowed within the site so no seli would be disturbed.		mpliance	Dog access to the creek would be limited by leash restraint	npacts	mpliance
	Alternative D: Most	Impacts		No impacts assuming compilance	No cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	No impacts, assuming compliance	Beneficial cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance
(Preferred alternative is shaded)	*** Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use	Impacts Rationale		A hear since the second of the	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	A Negligible mines a skumin complement complement serial pro-	Beneficial oumuative impacts	Beneficial to the securing completes
	NPS Leash Regulation	Rationale		Soil in allowed areas no fonger has natural function, picnic area and parking lot are a small portion of the entire site.	ve impacts	g compliance	Dog access to the creek would be limited by leash restraint	ve impacts	ange assuming compliance
	Atternative B: NPS Leas	Impacts		Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliand	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Beneficial cumulative impacts	Beneficial to no change assum
	Ve A: No Action	Resource - Inpacis an Esticibile		Soil no longer has natural function.      Naturally occurring soils would be compacted, nutrient addition, and erosion in areas. Where dogs are not permitted.	ntive impacts	NA	Dogs could cause turbidity and release nutrients and pathogens into creek, however pollutants are dispersed in high energy beach environment; dog access to Easkoot Creek is difficult	Ifive impacts	NA
	Atternative At No Action #	n impacts had	The second second	Negligible impacts in parking lots and picnic area and picnic area inpact in areas collected of parking lots and picnic areas	Negligible cumulative impacts		Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	
		An Resource	STINSON BEACH 147 At 12 147 1711	Soll and Geology	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition	Water Qualify	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

			1991 - G. 11991 - V. 1994						Alternative E Most	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access
Resource : 15	i.	Rationale	mentance	Rationale : : :	*** Impacts	Rationale	Allemative D. Most.	Impacts Rationale		Most Management Intensive
Vegetation										
Coastal Community	Negligible impacts	Dune communities are generally not within areas where dogs are allowed on least and the majority of the dune vegetation is non-native species where dogs can affect dunes; it is unlikely that dogs could affect dunes through trampling, digging, and dog waste	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited on traits and beach	P. Volumbekto	Digit we'te be region black in the second blac	No Impacts     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at site	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited on traits and beach
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative Impacts	e Impacts	Beneficial cumulative Impacts	npacts	Beneficial ou mulative impacts		Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition	- -	NA	Beneficial assuming compli	mpliance	Beneficial assummurcomp		Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance
Wildlife			-		AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER					
Coastal Community Wildlife	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impacts	allowed not be allowed not be allowed near dune communities or on the beach but noncompliance county beach where dogs disturb beach where shorebirds on the beach; it is possible that dogs disturb that dogs disturb that dogs disturb and the county beach whillife coastal dunes and beaches; dog presence and barking at site could barking at site could also indirectly affect on wildlife such as shorebirds.	No impacts     assuming     compliance	• Dogs would be prohibited on traits and beach	Section of the complete of the	Pagas would be appointed by a partition of the appointment of the appo	No impacts assuming compliance	Prohibited at site prohibited at site	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited on trails and beach
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	e impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	npacts	Negligible oumustive impacts	cts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition	·  -	NA	Beneficial assuming compli	mpliance	Geneticial assuming comp	STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance

í	Alternativ	Allemative A: No Action	Atemative B. NPS Le	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	C: Emphasis on	Alternative D: Most P	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking A. Most Management Intensive	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Actess Most Management Intensive
Species of Special Status	impacie	Kationale	Impacte	Rationale	Impatis Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Steelhead Trout	Negligible impacts	Easkoot Creek is densely vegetated with riparian plant species and generally difficult for leashed dogs to access	No impacts     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited in creek; dense vegetation precludes access to creek by leashed dogs	Resumms Control (1995 Would 1965)  Control (1995 Would 1966)	No impacts     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be     prohibited in creek;     dense vegetation     practudes access to     creek by leashed     dogs	No impact     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited in creek; dense vegetation precludes access to creek by leashed dogs
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	ive impacts	Negligible cumulative impact	impacts	Nedijoblekomelejive/impecia er	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	ujunise	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Cultural Resources		NA		NA	NA	Z	NA		AN
Visitor Use and Experience	rience								
Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	No impacts	On-leash dog     walking would still     be allowed on site	Negligible impacts	On-leash dog walking would still be allowed on site	Waligible Impacts On leasn dog the walking would stube allowed brisition	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	No dogs would be allowed.	Negligible impacts	On-leash dog     walking would still     be allowed on site
Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Visitors would still encounter dog walkers in the plcnic area, parking lot, and beach.	Beneficial     Impacts	Visitors would still encounter dogs in the picnic area and parking lot	Panation impacts visible vointestill characteristics of the control of the contro	Beneficial impacts	No dogs would be allowed.	Beneficial impacts	Visitors would still encounter dogs in the picnic area and parking lot
Cumulative	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk at the park	sbop	<ul> <li>Negligible cumulative impacts for visit would prefer to walk dogs at the park</li> </ul>	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	Negligibi Belmüllikkeimpedes of visions vino voold Breie Alevaniscopsistiike Here	<ul> <li>Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impac for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park</li> </ul>	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	Negligible cumulative impacts for visity would prefer to walk dogs at the park	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park
	Long-term, mino impacts for visito not to have dog \( \)	<ul> <li>Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Beneficial cumulative would prefer not to be park</li> </ul>	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	- Banelolal Cumulative, mascharor visions who evolutional emot to have buy weiking at the expansi	<ul> <li>Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors wh would prefer not to have dog walking at the park</li> </ul>	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	<ul> <li>Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors wi would prefer not to have dog walking at the park</li> </ul>	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		AN	4	Ž	NA		NA

	Alternativ	Alternative A. No Action	Alternative B. NPS Lea	PS Leash Regulation	Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use	TEAT \$500 DC	* Atternative O. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Acces	og Walking Access
Resource	Impacts	Rationale	· · · · Impacts With #		Impacis :: Rationale	[ Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Park Operations	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Additional park operations staff and labor efforts to accomplish tasks related to dog management in addition to other job responsibilities	Short-lerm, anderate, anderate, anderate, anderate, to park to park to park to park to park mariting, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/	to the hiring of tone employees of under employees	A Commence of the commence of	Short-term,     moderate, adverse impacis to park operations - setfing, lebor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/ management	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management: a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education.	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations – staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management, a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, tencing, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to emforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.
Cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible impacts as education and compliance become the r	on, understanding, norm	Negligible Impacis as education บัติจย์ใช้เล็กปักฏ ลกยู่ complance become the norm a second	Negligible impacts as education, u	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	ication, understanding, the norm
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA			NA	NA	
Health and Safety	• Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	Continued threat to health and safety from uncontrolled dogs and confrontational events would exist	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts, assuming compliance	Contact with unruly or aggressive dogs would still exist; risk of dog bites or other injuries could occur	Lebricking amen County Selfabeth County Selfabeth County Selfabeth County Selfabeth County Selfabeth	No impacts, assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited from picnic areas and parking lots	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts, assuming compliance	Contact with unruly or aggressive dogs is would still exist; risk of dog bites or other injuries could occur.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, moden impacts	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, adv	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Ebbo-tem minor, adverse ourruistive impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	npacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	e cumulative impacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming complian	92	Para fidal absuming complance	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
HOMESTEAD VALLEY	,								
Soil and Geology	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Soil compaction, erosion, and nutrient addition would occur in areas off of the trail since dogs would be under voice control.	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function off-trail; trails/fire road and the LOD area are small portion of the entire site.	Nedjube macos con privilente son estado en est	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil dogs would protect soil function off-trail; fire road and the LOD area are small portion of the entire site.	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function off-trail; trails/fire road and the LOD area are small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	tive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	SOM 2	Bineildakundisivelnisidi	Beneficial cumulative impacts	npacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		۸۸	Beneficiał assuming compliance	ompliance	atoridalisativalificontalare:	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance

Respurce	Alternative A: No Action	Na Action Rationale	Alemative B: NPS La	Alienative B. NPS Leach Regulation	Atternative Cr.Emphase on Multiple dee	Alternative D: Most P	Alternative D: Most Profective of Resource	Alternative E. Most-Dog Walking Acces. Most Management Intensive	og Walking Accession i Intensive
Water Quality	NA			NA	NA	~	NA		NA
Coastal Scrub. Chaparral, and Grassland	Long-term     minor,     adverse     adverse     ph     mpacts     ph     su     ph     su     di	Impacts to vegetation from dogs would be caused through physical damage such as trampling, digging, and dog waste; these affects as well as fragmentation could lead to the spread of invastive plant species	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation of trail; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site.	P. N. egippie mysebbby 18 Junio 19	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site.	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	rse cumulative	Negligible cumulative impact	mpacts	\segle  6  6  6   0    0   0   0   0   0   0	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	oacts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	Senelicial Triuming romplance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Wildlife									
Coastal Scrub Chaparral, and Grassland Wildife	Long-term, Off minor to accommoderate, and adverse fire impacts control with the control of	orf-leash dog access to wildlife and associated habitat off trails and fire roads would continue; trails within this site are easily accessible from residential areas and generally receives heavy use by visitors	Long-term, minor adverse impacts assurming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitat off-trail as well as well as wildfile; on-leash dogs can still disturb widiffe; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site; trails within this site are easily accessible	actors with most actors and actors and actors actors and actors a	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	o Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitat off-trail as well as well as well as well as well dogs can still disturb wildlife, ton-leash dogs can still disturb wildlife; trails small portion of the entire site; trails generally receive heavy use by visitors	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compilance	- Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitat off-frail as well as wildlife; on-leash dogs can still disturb widlife; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site; trails within this site are easily accessible
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative Impacts		Negligible cumulative impact	mpacts	Negligible cumulative impació	Negligible cumulative impacts	oacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial to no change assu	e assuming compliance	lappidente in expediția de customină estrumină de la martina de la marti	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compllance	ssuming compllance

inpacis Rationale inpacts Rationale inpacts Rationale impacts Rationale inpacts ratus	eq ou c
Vesigible to County of Stressed of County and Stressed of County a	
Negligible cumulative impacts   Dogs would be physiciaty restrained of a season and it would be compilance would be reaching the compilance would gain access to frequing on/along the cumulative impacts and it would be compilance would gain access to frequing on/along the compilance trails/roads would gain access to frequing on/along the cumulative impacts would gain access to frequing compilance would gain access to frequing on/along the cumulative impacts would gain access to frequing would be compilance adverse impacts on-leash and in access to frequing would be considered areas.   Negligible cumulative impacts   Dog walking would be considered areas.   Negligible cumulative impacts   Dog walking would be considered areas.   Negligible cumulative impacts   Dog walking would be considered areas.   Dog	
Negligible cumulative Impacts	
Peneligible   Dogs would be   Penelicial	$\dashv$
Negligible cumulative Impacts   Dogs would be   Programming   Programm	sh dog uld be in reas.
Negligible cumulative Impacts	•
Negligible cumulative Impacts	
Poggs would be   Poggs would be   Prysicially restrained on a season and it would be   Prysicially restrained on a season and it would be   Prysicially restrained on a season and it would be   Prysicially restrained on a season and it would be compliance   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially restrained on a lease and it would be unlikely that dogs   Prysicially	H
Negligible cumulative Impacts	Ž
Obgs would be   Negligible   Obgs would be   Negligible   Obgs would be   Negligible   Obgs would be   Negligible   Obgs would be   Obgs wou	
Degs would be physically restrained on attaining a leash and it would be physically restrained a sasuraning an exess to recompliance or making that dogs would be compliance would gain access to fleedgings on along the trails/roads  - Negligible impacts - Dogs would be physically restrained a sasuraning an ease and it would be compliance would gain access to fleedgings or along the trails/roads  - Negligible impacts - Dogs would be physically restrained a sasuraning an ease and it would be unlikely that dogs would gain access to fleedgings or along the trails/roads  - Negligible impacts - Dogs would be physically restrained a sasuraning on a leash and it would be unlikely that dogs would gain access to fleedgings or along the trails/roads  - Negligible impacts - Dogs would be a physically restrained a sasuraning on a leash and it would be unlikely that dogs would gain access to fleedgings or along the trails/roads	Negligible cumulative imp
Young owls on the impacts on the gringible impacts or physically restrained or mining compliance complian	
Young owls on the impacts - Dogs would be strained on sasturing - Young owld be impacts - Dogs would be physically restrained on sasturing - Source ould be impacts - Dogs would be physically restrained on sasturing - Negligible impacts - Dogs would be physically restrained - Source ould be severally restrained - Dogs would be physically restrained - Dogs would be severally	compliance
	Negligible impacts

	Alternativ	Alternative A. No Action	**************************************	S. Leash Regulation ::	Atternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use	sis on Multiple Lise	Alternative D.: Most I	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access	og Walking Access ent Intensive
Resource	impacts	Rationale	Impacts	* *-ir-Rationale ::	Impacts (see	Rationale	Ímpácts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Park Operations	• Long-lerm, minor, advisse impacts	Additional park operations staff and labor efforts to accomplish tasks related to dog management in addition to other job responsibilities	Short-term, moderate, moderate, adverse impacts to park to park operations – staffing, labor, anforcement, monitoring, records keeping/management	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, fencilla, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management management regulations during the initial education period.	ASPANSING TO THE CONTROL OF THE CONT	The constitution of any	Short-term,     moderate, adverse     impacts to park     operations –     staffing, labor,     enforcement,     maintenance,     monitoring, records     keeping/     management	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management, a temporary increase in education and law enforcement additional placement, fercing, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management management regulations during the initial adducation	Short-lerm, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations – staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping' management	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management, a lemporary increase in education and law activities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management regulations during letting the initial education period.
Cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible impacts as education, u and compliance become the norm	education, understanding,	Negligible impacts as edu and compliance become!	alion indefstations.	Negligible impacts as education, u	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding and compliance become the norm	rcation, understanding, the norm
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA	N. T.			NA	NA	
Health and Safety	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	<ul> <li>Low use; no pet- related violations or incidents</li> </ul>	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Low use; no pet-related violations or incidents	Niciologio de la completa del completa de la completa de la completa del completa de la completa del la completa de la completa della dell	Teleted Violations or	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	<ul> <li>Low use; no pet- related violations or incidents</li> </ul>	Negligible Impacts, assuming compliance	Low use; no pet- related violations or incidents
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	live impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	mpacts	Nebilgible, oumulative, impacts	acis	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	No change assuming compliance	compliance	No change assuming com	plance.	No change assuming compliance	ompliance	No change assuming compliance	npliance
ALTA TRAIL, ORGHA	ARD FIRE ROAD A	ALTA TRAIL, ORCHARD FIRE ROAD AND PACHEGO FIRE ROAD	D							
Soil and Geology	• Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	Soil compaction, erosion, and nutrient addition would occur in areas off of the trail since a high number of dogs would be under volce control.	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function off-trail, trails/fire roads and the LOB area are a small portion of the entire site; area receives high use.	The control of the co	Physical restraint of dogs and a property of the property of t	No impacts	Dogs would not be allowed in the site so no soil would be disturbed.	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dogs would protect soil function off-tail; trails/fire roads and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site; area receives high use.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	term, moderate,	Negligible cumulative impacts	mpacts	Negligible cumuletive imb		Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming compilan	ompliance	Benedicial country com	lfunye Tanzania	Beneficial assuming compliance	прliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance

	A State of the sta		Atternative B: N	PS Leash Regulation	Alternative Ci Emphasis on Multiple: Use		Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alter	native E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive
Resource	i Impacte	Rationale	: St. Mmpacts	Rationale	Impacts Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Water Quality		NA		NA	NA		NA	AN	A
Vegetation									
Coastal Scrub, Chaparral and Grassland Communities	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	• Impeats to vegetation from dogs are caused throughing, diguing, and dog waste and these affects as well as fragmentation can lead to the spread of invasive plent species	Negligible inspects assuming compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.	A separation of the separation	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail: trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Negliolisiesodateledit/Affigesete	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming compliand	compliance	<u>Septinglessumogsamplianas</u>	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Native Hardwood Forest/Douglas-Fir and Coast Redwoods	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Vegetation would be affected by dogs through trampling, digging, dog waste; nutrient addition would also occur.	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail: trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.	M. Negigoe moare. Physical restraint of grafter and second and sec	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would not be allowed at the site	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	tive impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming compliand	ompliance	Berri los listaninas pomplanas	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Wildlife									
Coastal Scrub, Chaptral and Chaptral and Crassland Communities	• Long-lerm, minor to moderate, adverse impacts	Off-leash dog access to wildlife and associated hebitat off traits/fre roads, disturbance includes physical damage to habitat or nest, frampling, chasing, wildlife may also be displaced; traits within this site are easily accessible	Long-lerm, minor, adverse impacts assuming compilance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitat off-trail as well as wildlife; on-leash dogs can still disturb wildlife behavior; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site; trails within this site are easily accessible from residential areas and generally receives heavy use by visitors	Louishaim minoraadust minoraadust complande complan	No impacts     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitat of-trail as well as wildlife, on-leash dogs can still disturb wildlife behavior; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site, trails within this site are easily accessible from residential areas and generally receives heavy use by visitors
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long-te cumulative impacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial to no change assum	ge assuming compliance	Bereticle in rocontrop assuming emplished he	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance

Golden Gate National Recreation Area

	** Alternative: A:: No: Action	N.No. Action	Atemative B: NPS Lea	S Leash Regulation	Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use	Atternative D: Most Profective of Resounce	of Resource	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	g Walking Access
Resource	impacts	Rationale ::	Impacts	Rationale	* * Rationale ** Rationale	Impacts Re	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Native Hardwood ForestDouglas-Fir and Coast Redwoods	• Long-term, minor, adverse	Off-leash dog access to wildlife and associated habitat off traits and fire roads would oonfrue; disturbance includes physical damage to habitat from digging, trampling, chashig; wildlife may also be displaced; this habitat and supporting wildlife constitutes a very small portion of entire site	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitat off-trait as well as well as wildlife would be liminated but on-leash dogs would still infrequently disturb widdlife behavior; widdlife behavior; widdlife may be displaced; this habitat and supporting wildlife constitutes a very small portion of entire site	Mediging the page of the page	No impact     Dogs p	Dogs prohibited at site	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitat of-trail as well as wildlife; chasing of vitilities would be eliminated but on-leash dogs would still infrequently disturb wildlife behavior; wildlife behavior; wildlife behavior; swidlife per and alsopaced; this supporting wildlife constitutes a very small portion of entire site
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	mpacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts		Negligible cumulative impacts	ıcts
Impact change compared to current condition	W	4	Beneficial assuming complian	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	Beneficial assuming compliance		Beneficial assuming compliance	lance
Species of Special Status	tatus								
Mission Blue Butterfly	Long-term, minor, minor, madverse impacts	Dogs can damage mission blue mission blue wouterfy habitat in the trail bads and adjacent to the trails and roads; protective fancing for habitat does not social trails and social trails and social trails.	Negligible     impacts     assuming     compliance	Existing hebitat is located away from trails; dogs on leash on the trails would not be in proximity to mission blue butterfly habitat; use of social trails would be eliminated	Self-form points of the self-form of the	No impacts     sesuraling     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Existing habitat is located away from trails; dogs on leash on the trails would not be in proximity to mission blue butterfly habitat; use of social trails would be eliminated
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	noderate, adverse	Negligible cumulative impacts	npacts	Neologia olmusikki impari	Negligible cumulative impacts		Negligible cumulative impacts	ıcts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA	1	Beneficial assuming compliar	mpliance	Bereicialassuming complance	Beneficial assuming compliance		Beneficial assuming compliance	lance
Cultural Resources	NA	4		NA	NA	NA		NA	

	A Alternative A: No Action	e A. No Action	###Alternative.B: NPS Let	Blessh Regulation	Alternative CitEmphasis on Multiple Use	on Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Managament Intensive	native E: Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intersive
Respurce 111 11 11 In Visitor Use and Experience	i i Impacte	Rationale	and jubects	Rationale	in pacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	No impacts	Off-leash dog     walking would still     be allowed on site.	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Dog walking would be on-leash and in designated areas.	Englemanno Gadvere impedis	1 Dogweiking wälltig Delogiesch and in edestenstellases	Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	Dog walking would not     be allowed at this site;     high dog walking use     area.	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Dog walking would be on-leash and in designated areas.
Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	Long-lerm, moderate, adverse impacts	Visitors would still encounter dog walkers throughout the site; high use site.	• Beneficial impacts	Dog walking would no longer be off-leash and on-leash dog walking would be in restricted areas.	a sassassas a sa sa sa sa sa sa sa sa sa	Poor All Monday Services of the Services of th	Beneficial impacts	Dog walking would no longer be allowed at the site.	Beneficial impacts	Dog walking would no longer be off- leash and on-leash dog walking would be in restricted areas.
Cumulative impacts	Negligible cumula who would prefer	Negligible cumulative Impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	Long-term, minor, adverse ct for visitors who would prefer park Beneficial cumulative impacts would prefer not to have dog	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park park and reference to the pack sold prefer not to have dog walking at the park would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Sobresem minor adverse in fundative impates for visites when the following the form of the following the form of the following who seems to the following th	Mulitive maacts o walk dogs at the s for visitors who walking at the park	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk d at the park Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who Would prefer not to have a dog walking at the ps	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park. Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Long-lerm, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park. Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have door walking at the park.	se cumulative impacts efer to walk dogs at the pacts for visitors who dog walking at the park
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA	¥.	***		NA	N	4
Park Operations	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Additional park     operations staff and     labor efforts to     accomplish tasks     related to dog     management in     addition to other job     responsibilities	• Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park to park operations – staffing, labor, enforcement, maritenance, monitoring, records keeping/	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management management regulations during the regulations during the initial education period.	Shorter  madello data file controllo data file	Due to the intriguent and the players of the player	Short-lerm, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations - staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/	Due to the hing of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, tencing, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations – steffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/ management	additional additional additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement additional etc. records management, enclose etc. records management appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management tegulations during regulations during the linital education period.
Cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts once educatio compliance, and understanding become the norm	Negligible cumulative impacts once education, compilance, and understanding become the norm.	NEGIGIBLE almulative impacts once aducation appropriate and understanding become the more more management.	sonde education. Tg become the	Negligible cumulative impacts once education, compliance, and understanding become the no	Negligible cumulative impacts once education, compliance, and understanding become the norm	Negligible cumulative impacts once education, compliance, and understanding become the norm	pacts once education, anding become the
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA	NA.			NA	NA	4

	Alternativ	Alternative A: No Action	**************************************	PB Leash Regulation	Atemative G. Emphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Affernative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive Ho	g Walking Access
** Resource	Impacts	Rationale	📆 🐺 Impacts	Rationale "	Impacts Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	· impacts	Rationale
Health and Safety	• Long-term, milhor, milhor, adverse, impacts	Heavily used by visitors walking dogs provides opportunity pet-related incidents	Negligible Impacts, assuming compliance	Pets on leash are restricted and controllable reducing the risk for pet-related incidents to visitors and park staff	Neiglighte control of the self-office of the self-o	No impacts, assuming compliance	Dogs are prohibited from trails and free roads in the site	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impacts, assuming compliance	restricted and controllable reducing the risk for petricial and participants to visitors and park staff; commercial dog walking would controllable to adverse impacts.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long-te cumulative impacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	aNegligibie ស្រីស្រីស្វីស្វីស្វីស្វីស្វីស្វីស្វីស្វីស្វីស្វ	Negligible cumulative impacts	npacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	nor, adverse
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	EBREIG (Grant Properties um ng compliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	suming compliance
OAKWOOD VALUEY					R. C.				
Soil and Geology	• Long-term, moderate, adverse impact	Soil compaction, erosion, and nutrient addition would occur in areas off trail since dogs would be under voice control.	Negligible impacts assuming complience	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function off-trail:     trail/fire roads and the LOb area are a small portion of the entire site.	Microtremmon, Trais LOD and Advantage at the annual assuming produced at the annual complement and annual assuming a site nousever. The annual and annual assuming a site nousever. The annual	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function of trail; fire road and LOD area are a small portion of the entire site	Long term, minor adverse impacts, assuming compliance	• Trail/file road, LOD, and ROLA are a and ROLA are a small portion of the entire site, however, on soil in the ROLA would cause changes to the natural function of the soil
Cumulative Impacts	Long term, minor, impacts	Long term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	mpacts	Nepligible cumulative impatris	Beneficial cumulative impacts	npacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	Bereital as Unito bomblanes	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	liance
Water Quality	Negligible impacts	Infrequent access to the friends would occur; nutrient and pathogens could enter the tributary directly or through runoff dogs in runoff dogs in tributary could cause turbidity.	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	• Dog access to the tributary would be limited by leash restraint; nutrients and pathogens could enter the tributary through runoff.	Negligible mpdata assimilation conditional conditional figure from the	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Physically restraining dogs and limiting the areas of on-leash dog walking would result in reducing potential dog access to the tributary.	Negligible impacts,     assuming     compliance	Dog walking in the ROLA or limited by leash restraint would occur in areas distant from the tribulary
Cumulative Impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	ive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	mpacts	Benedicini deliverimpasis :	Beneficial cumulative impacts	npacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	No change with compliance	lance	Vocatable Swills compliance.	No change with compliance	ance	No change with compliance	Q.

. ≪Resource. Vegetation	Allemally	Alternative At No Action	Alternative BTNPS Le	ash Regulation  Rationale****	Alternative C. Emphase on Muliple Use	Atlernative Dr. Most Protective of Resource Impacts Rationale	ective of Resource Rationals	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Acress Nost Management intersive Impacts Rationals	Dog Walking Access mentinisisios
Coastal Scrub, Chaparral and Grassland Communities	• Long-term, minor, and verse impacts impacts	• Impacts to vegetation from dogs are caused through physical damage such as trampling, digging, and dog waste and these affects as well as fragmentation can lead to the spread of invasive plant species	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would profect vegetation off-trail; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.	Manigorania (Francia in neo antendra de la minitaria de la min	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would probect dogs would probect trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.	Nagligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Physical Restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trails. LOD, and ROLA areas are small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impact	s	Neplgrale cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	sts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial, assuming compli	compliance	is socialem texsuming some income	Beneficial, assuming compliance	iance	Beneficial, assuming compliance	pliance
Native Hardwood ForestDouglas-Fir and Coast Redwoods	Long-term, minor, and of a minor impacts impacts	Impacts to     vegetation from     dogs are caused     through physical     damage such as     trampiling, digging,     and dog waste and     these affects as well     as fragmentation     can lead to the     spread of invasive     plant species.	Nagligble     Impacts     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of degs would protect vegetation of f-rail; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.	ASUBICATION CONTROL OF STANDARD CONTROL OF STA	Negligible impacts     assuming     compilance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dogs would protect trails and the LOD area area area and portion of the entire site.	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation of-trai; trails, LOD, and ROLA areas are small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	rtive impacts	Negligible cumulative Impact	impacts	Negligible cumulative Impacts: This Control of the	Negligible cumulative impacts	cts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial, assuming compliance		Beneficial assuming compilance	Beneficial, assuming compliance	iance	Beneficial, assuming compliance,	npliance,

								Alternative E: Most Ded Walking Acces	Do Walking Access
	Alternativ		**************************************		Alternative C.: Emphasis on Multiple Use	TAIternative D: Most Protective of Resource	rotective of Resource	Most Managem	Most Management Intensive
Resource	Impacts	Rationale	" Impacts	Raflonale	impacts Rationale	T Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Wildlife									
Coastal Scrub, Chaparral and Grassland	Long-term, minor to moderate.	Off-leash dog     access to wildlife     and associated	<ul> <li>Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assumino</li> </ul>	Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitat off-trail as well	Telefiser Merchanico de Salva Alvasina de Company de Co	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impacts	Physical restraint of dogs would protect	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Physical restraint of dogs would protect
Communities	adverse impacts	habitat off trails and fire roads would continue; disturbance includes digitizing, chasing, wildlife may also be displaced; trails within this site are easily accessible from residential areas and nemeraliv	compliance	as wildife; chasing of wildife; chasing of wildife would be eliminated but on-least dogs can still disturb wildife; wildife may be displaced; trails and the LOB area is small portion of the entire site; trails within this site are easily accessible.	WHIRE WIND IN CONTROL OF THE WASHINGTON OF THE W	assuming compliance	as wildlife; chasing of wildlife would be wildlife would be eliminated but on-leash dogs can still disturb wildlife and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site; talis within this site are	descriming compliance	riabina undan as well as wildile; chasing of wildile; chasing of wildile; chasing of self-mass dogs can still disturb wildile; wildile; wildile; wildile; wildile; wildile; wildile; wildile may be displaced; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site; trails.
		receives heavy use by visitors		by visitors	CERTIVE COLUMNICATION OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		easily accessible, heavy use by visitors		within this site are easily accessible; heavy use by visitors
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long-te	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impact	mpacts	(Neglighe completive Pape 665.	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial to no changi	Beneficiał to no change, assuming compliance	<u>ធ្វិទីកិទីស្រៀងលោក ការបានបទ្ធទាគី និសិក្រាហ្វែកិច្ចការបាន នេះ</u> និសាស្រ្តការបានបន្ទាក់ និសាស្រ្តការបានបន្ទាក់ និសាក្រាហ្វែកិចការបានបានបន្ទាក់ និសាស្រ្តការបានបានបន្ទាក់ និសាស្រ	Beneficial to no change, assuming compliance	assuming compliance	Beneficial to no change, assuming compliance	assuming compliance
Native Hardwood Fores/Duglas-Fir and Coast Redwoods	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	o validitie o vali	ongleibe to long-lem, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitat off-trail as well as wildlife would be eliminated but on-leash dogs can still disturb wildlife wildlife may be displated; trails and the LOD area is small porton of the entire site; trails within this site; trails within this accessible; heavy use by visitors	Witglight to large and the start if the same manner of the same and same an	Negligible to long- ferm, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitat off-trail as well as wildlife, chasing of wildlife, would be eliminated but online, would be eliminated but online, wildlife, wildlife, wildlife, wildlife, wildlife, wildlife, consitutes a very small portion of entire site. LOD area is a small portion of the entire site.	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	dogs would protect habitat off-trail as well as wildlife; chasing of wildlife would be eliminated but on-leash dogs can still disturb wildlife may be displaced; this habitat and supporting wildlife sonstitutes a very small portion of entire site; LOD and ROLA areas are small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts		Negligible cumulative impact	mpacts	Negilgible curitistive impatifs and account	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts	Negligible cumulative Impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial to no change	Beneficial to no change, assuming compliance	President concertings, deserting complement	Beneficial to no change, assuming compliance	assuming compliance	Beneficial to no change, assuming compliance	assuming compliance

Specials of Special Status  Butterfly  Butte	Impacis Rationale :::	Impacts Rationale	
rection interests of the trail sets and damage impacts into assuming deferate, and roads; and roads; and roads; and coads; and coads trails and coads			Impacts Rationale
lative impacts  NA  Beneficial, assuming compliance acts and work of the impacts allowed on site and walking would still be allowed on site al	is assuming the interest of th	Negligible impacts Casting habitat at is assuming compilance compilance traits, togos on leash on the traits would not he proximity to mission but butterfly habitat, use of social fails would be eliminated	Susting habitat at its assuming compliance complia
Perm, trails/croads that trails/croads that trails/croads that trails/croads that trails/croads that trails/croads that compliance rese through suitable throug		Negligible cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts
gligible to remove of the trails of the trails of the same of the same of the trails of the same of th	Beneficial at Stront Type of the politics	Beneficial, assuming compliance	Beneficial, assuming compliance
NA   Beneficial to no change, assuming compliance	don Staffing ingests 1 Apps would be a single of the staff of the staf	Negligible impacts • Dogs would be assuming physically restrained on a leash and there is no documentation that the owl exists at the site	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance     fanced Bush of in a nor all ROLD, there is no documentation that the own exists at the site
NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  Impacts  Off-leash dog  walking would still be allowed on site be allowed in pacts impacts  On-leash and in pacts in pacts  On-leash and in pacts  On-leash and in pacts  Impacts  Impact		Negligible cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts
impacts Off-leash dog Long-term, minor, walking would still adverse impacts be allowed on site encounter dog impacts on.	Ebrailialatio, no change, assuming compliances:	Beneficial to no change, assuming compliance	Beneficial to no change, assuming compliance
impacts Off-leash dog - Long-term, minor, walking would still adverse impacts be allowed on site adverse impacts or encounter dog impacts or encounter dog impacts	NA	NA	NA
No impacts Off-leash dog - Long-lerm, minor, walking would still adverse impacts be allowed on site be allowed on site - Long-term, Visitors would still Beneficial encounter dog impacts and one of the configuration			
Long-term, • Visitors would still • Beneficial • encounter dog impacts     minor, encounter dog impacts	Negligible Impetrs     Valkiprividities     Negligible Impetrs	Long-term, minor, • Dog waiking would be adverse impacts on-leash and in designated areas.	Negligible impacts     Off-leash dog warking would be restricted to one area
averse warks tiroughout impacts the site	no Generate Impeter Topopya Nagalini (2) and	Beneficial impacts • Dog walking would no longer be off-leash and on-leash dog walkers would be in restricted areas.	Beneficial impacts     Dog walking would be limited to portions of the site, no dog experience available.
Cumulative impacts  Negligible cumulative impacts for valid dogs at at the part  Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who impacts for visitors who mould prefer would prefer not to have doo walking at the park  Nould prefer not to have doo walking at the park  Nould prefer not to have doo walking at the park  Nould prefer not to have doo walking at the park  Nould prefer not to have doo walking at the park  Nould prefer not to have doo walking at the park  Nould prefer not to have doo walking at the park  Nould prefer not to have doo walking at the park  Nould prefer not to have doo walking at the park  Nould prefer not to have doo walking at the park  Nould prefer not to have doo walking at the park  Nould prefer not to have doo walking at the park	octs Neuripide jälikkijälikkijälikkijälikkijälikkijälikkijälikkijälikkijälikeise oraationisiasiasa - oraationisiasa oraationisia oraat	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park.  Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the mark	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the hark
Impact change NA NA NA Compared to current condition		NA	V V

	Alternativ		In Alternative B: NPS Le		Altemative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use	Atternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Stective of Resource	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	og Walking Access
Resource	· Impacts	Ratiofale###	, Impacts	Rationale	Impacts Rationale 😤	- Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Reflorate
Park Operations	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Additional park operations staff and labor efforts to accomplish tasks related to dog management in addition to other job responsibilities	Short-term, anderate, anderate, anderse impacis to park to pa	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in aducation and law, enforcement activities, mantesement, fencing, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.	Short-First  The control of the cont	Short-term, as moderate, adverse impacts to park operations – staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/ management ds	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc., records management, count appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management count in the enforce new dog regulations during the initial education period.	Short-lerm, moderate adverse impacts to park operations – staffing, labor, enforcement, monitoring, records keeping/management management management management management operations adverse impacts to park operations	- Due to the hiring of additional additional additional additional temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage plecement, court appearances, etc., to aniorce new dog management could appear appearances, etc., to aniorce new dog precent appearances, etc., to aniorce new dog precent an anagement could alto a continued need for activities and medifices and monitoring for compliance particularly at problematic sites, and and sites with unknowed.
Cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, a impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible impacts as e and compliance becom	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	Negligiple mpacts as education, undersanding and scanding and compliance become the norm.	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	cation, understanding,	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	cation, understanding,
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		VA V	YN.	٧N		N	
Health and Safety	Negligible     impacts	Site experiences low local use; no pet- related violations or incidents would be likely	Negligible Impacts assuming compliance	Low use; no pel-related violations or incidents	A(P)III Terhitek stranger Category Appyler Jedoty Kan Tero Jedoty Kan Tero Jedoty Kan Tero Jedoty Kan Tero	Negligible impacts sasuming compliance	Site experiences low local use; no pet- related violations or incidents would be likely	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Site experiences low local use; no pet- related violations or incidents would be
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	ive impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	npacts	Negilgible clincilitive impagis	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
impact change compared to current condition		NA	No change assuming compliance	ompliance	Albinitation particulare and latter	No change assuming compllance	pliance	No change assuming compliance	pliance

Charles   Char		Alternati	Alternative A: No Action		18 (reash Regulation	Alternative C. Emph	Atternative G. Emphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource		Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive
ring terminative incorporation.  1	Resource	Impacts :-			Rationale	Impacts	Rationale		Impacts	Rationale
Completion of the communities in page 1   Completion of the communities of the communities of the completion of the co	MUIR BEACH		7 Jane 1							
Long-term, infort, adverse cumulative impacts   Nagligible in to bothly where   Nagligible cumulative impacts   Nagligible in the compliance   Nagligible cumulative impacts   Nagligible in the cumulative impacts   Naglig	Soil and Geology		Soil compaction, erosion, and nutrient addition would occur on traits and pathway. Disturbance to dunes and nutrient addition would occur on beach.		Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function off-trail and would protect dunes.	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function off-trail and would protect dunes.		Cong-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soll function off-trail and would protect dunes.
Long-term,   Lon	Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	, adverse cumulative	Negligible cumulative	mpacts	Negligible cumulative im	pacts		Negligible cumulative impacts	mpacts
- Long-term, in Luckdiy Known assuming a sasuming and a sasuming a sama sand as a sasuming a sama sand as a s	Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming co	ompliance	Beneficial assuming con	npliance	Beneficial assuming complance	Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance
Negligible cumulative impacts   Beneficial assuming compliance   Beneficial cumulative impacts   Beneficial assuming compliance   Beneficial cumulative impacts   Beneficial assuming compliance   B	Water Quality	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Localized increase     In turbidity from     dogs accessing     surface waters     surface waters     including the ocean;     increased potential     for nutrents and     pathogens from dog     waste to enter water     poblitants from dog     waste are dispersed     in high energy     baach environment	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Physical restraint would minimize dog access to water bodies assuming compliance	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance compliance	Physical restraint     would minimize dog     access to water     bodies assuming     compliance	Employees Employees	compilance	Assuming compliance dogs would not have access to the creek or lagoon, but dogs could access the coean from the beach ROLA.
Peneficial assuming compliance  - Long-term, obline communities moderate, are not well impacts are not well compliance compliance impacts accommunities moderate to impacts and the LOD area is small portion of the subject to impacts and dogs whough the properties of the entire site.  - Negligible to long-term, obline communities in the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.  - Long-term, obline communities in the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.  - Long-term, obline communities in the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.  - Replicited it impacts and object to impacts and object in the entire site.  - Replicited its infinite in the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.  - Replicited its infinite in the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.  - Replicited its infinite in the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.  - Replicited its infinite in the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.  - Replicited its infinite in the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.  - Replicited its infinite in the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.  - Replicited its infinite in the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.  - Replicited its infinite in the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.  - Replicited its infinite in the LOD area is small portion and area is small portion.  - Replicited its infinite in the LOD area is small portion and area is small portion.  - Replicited its infinite in the LOD area is small portion.  - Replicited its interest in the LOD area is small portion.  - Replicited assuming compliance and the LOD area is small portion.  - Replicited assuming compliance and the LOD area is small portion.  - Replicited assuming compliance and the LOD area is small portion.  - Replicited assuming compliance and the LOD area	Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumula	ative impacts	Beneficial cumulative it	mpacts	Beneficial cumulative Imp	pacts	Beneficial cumulative Impacis ***	Beneficial cumulative impacts	mpacts
- Long-term, obune communities moderate, are not well moderate, and the communities moderate, and the communities moderate, are not well moderate, and the code would protect and adverse protected, are protected, are adverse and areas, and are so and areas, and are	Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming co	ompliance	Beneficial assuming con	npliance	compliance		Beneficial to no change assuming compliance
Long-term, and of the communities of the composition of the communities of the communities of the composition of the compliance and are suming and dogs would protect and the LOD area is and are suming and dogs would protect and the LOD area is and are suming and the LOD area is and are by dogs through trampling, digging.  Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse and are cumulative impacts  Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse and are suming compliance and dogs waste.  Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse and are suming compliance are suming compliance.  Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse and are suming compliance are suming compliance.  Beneficial assuming compliance are suming compliance.  Negligible to long-term and the LOD area is assuming compliance.  Beneficial assuming compliance are suming compliance.  Negligible to long-term and the LOD area is assuming compliance.  Beneficial assuming compliance are suming compliance.  Physical restaint of dogs would protect assuming compliance assuming compliance.  Physical restaint of dogs would protect assuming compliance assuming compliance.  Physical restaint of dogs would protect assuming compliance assuming compliance.  Physical restaint of dogs would protect assuming compliance assuming compliance.  Physical restaint of dogs would protect assuming compliance assuming compliance.  Physical restaint of dogs would protect assuming compliance assuming compliance.  Physical restaint of dogs would protect assuming compliance assuming compliance.  Physical restaint of dogs would protect assuming compliance assuming compliance.  Physical restaint of dogs would protect assuming compliance assuming compliance.  Physical restaint of dogs would protect assuming compliance assuming compliance.  Physical restaint of dogs would protect assuming compliance assuming compliance.  Physical restaint of the compliance assuming compliance assuming compliance.  Physical restaint assuming compliance assuming compliance assuming compliance.  Physical restaint and the LOD	Vegetation									
Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse Beneficial cumulative impacts Beneficial cumulative impacts Cumulative impacts Beneficial assuming compliance Benef	Communities	• Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	Dune communities are not well protected, are adacent to off-leash areas, and are subject to impacts by dogs through trampling, digging, and dog waste.	Negligible     Impacts     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dogs would protect dune vegetation; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.		Physical restraint of dogs would protect dune vegetation; traits and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.	No matter Dogwarding Security of Security	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dure vegetation; dunes would not be able to expand naturally
NA Beneficial assuming compliance Beneficial assuming compliance (Entering templance)	Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long- cumulative impact	term, minor, adverse	Beneficial cumulative in	mpacts	Beneficial cumulative im	pacts	Benedicitie dumulative impacis	Negligible cumulative impacts	mpacts
	Impact change compared to current condition	•	NA	Beneficial assuming co	ompliance	Beneficial assuming corr	npliance	Bajnstiela in Eduling complence	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance

Rationale	P C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	e impacts	compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitat of t/reit; rails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site; trails within riparian habitat are small in comparison to entire site; trails generally receive low to moderate use	e impacts	compliance
Most Management Intensive	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance
Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource :	A Neptigate in the control of the co	Negligibis cumulative impacts	Benaticial essuphing compilance?	A SUM IN THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE CONTROL	Negligible cumulative impacts ****	Banetolal sissuming compliance.
Afernative G Emphasis on Multiple Use Impacts Rationale	Physical restraint of dogs would protect wetlands along shoreline of lagoon	pacts	npliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitat of-frail; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site; trails within riparian habitat are small in comparison to entire site; trails generally receive low to moderate use	pacts	npliance
Alternative ő Empl	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance
IPS Leash Regulation Rationale	Physical restraint of dogs would protect wetlands along shoreline of lagoon	impacts	compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect habilat off-trail; rails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site; trails within riparian habitat are small in comparison to entire site; trails generally receive low to moderate use	Impacts	compliance
Alternative B: N	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impac	Beneficial assuming compliance	Negilgible impacts assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative Impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance
Mallemative A. No Action (Missing 17. Attendative Brings to Impacts 11. Rationale 11.	Wetland vegetation around lagron is affected by dogs through trampling and increase turbidity; there is no physical barrier to prevent dogs from accessing the lagron shoreline and closures are violated regularly.	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	NA	• Redwood Creek has been dosed to dogs by NPS to protect sensitive habitest within the watershed but there is no physical berrier and off-leash dogs enter the riparian areas as well as the creek; this habitest is subject to impacts by dogs through trampiling, diggling, and dog waste, specifically the riparian stream corridor adjacent to the trait along Pacific Way are and and pacific and the riparian stream.	tive impacts	NA
1	Long-lerm, minor to moderate, adverse impacts	Long-term, minor to cumulative impacts		• Long-lerm, minor, adverse impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	
Resource	Wetlands and Aquatic Habitat	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition	Riparian Forest and Stream Corridors	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

falking Access intensive: Rationale:	Physical restraint of dogs would protect shorebirds and marine mammals in on-least a reas, and although on-least dogs can still disturb roosting and feeding lifets, ROLA onit of beach male is located away from Redwood Creek and the legon (high bird league) in the series and is located away form Redwood Creek and the legon (high bird league) (high bird league) in the series are and the legon (high bird league).		ning compliance	The lagoon is closed to dogs physical estraint of dogs and compilance in ROLA would not allow access to the lagoon; on-leash dogs could still infrequently disturb birds and other wildlife		90
Alternative E. Nos. Dog Walking Access The Most Management Intensities Transcent	adverse impacts assuming shadon assuming massuming on all the compilance on plant and all the compilance on a little compilance on a litt	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming roompliance compliance compliance con	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance
Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Walnamark  Figure 1 - Dogs water be a compared on the compared	Nepitaiola cumulative anneties	eğinesiden ressamılığışı gönesiden karılığı	A the up (ii e) mingritis and	Negilolibis cumulative Impaditivo	Beneficial assuming compliques
Atternative Ci Emphasis on Multiple Use Impacts Rationale 전체	Negligible to long- ferm, minor, adverse from pact assuming mangle is due to beach, although on- trangis is due to presence of the birds and level of activity at the site)	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	Negligible impacts • The lagoon is closed assuming to dogs; physical restraint of dogs would not allow access to the lagoon or its shorelines utilized by birds, onleash dogs could still infrequently disturb birds	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance
Alternalive B. NRS. Lean Regulation A. Intacto.	Negligible to ong-time in the constraint of ong-term, minor, dogs would protect test adverse impacts entrange is meaning on heaving assuming compliances and marines on beach, impact range is can still disturb rocking presence of the birds and level of activity at the still is a presence of the birds and level of activity at the still is a proper activity at the still is a prope	Negligible cumulative impacts / Negl	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance Bene	Negligible - The lagoon is closed to - Ne impacts degre, physical restraint as assuming or dogs would not allow compliance its shoelines utilized by binds; on-leash dogs could still infrequently disturb birds	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance Bene
Alternative A. No Action	- Long-term, Shorebirds on beach minor to are occasionally to moderate, irrequently subjected adverse to myacte by on-impacts control dogs through barking, chasting, and proximily to roosting or feeding birds; although shorebird numbers are low, visitor usage is high at this site.	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse Ni cumulative impacts	NA B	ninor to may be a seen to a see the properties of years in the seen folders and fence is adverse impacts from and wildlife - by dogs in the seen for the seen for the seen fence in the seen fen	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse Ni cumulative impacts	NA BI
Resource	Communities	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition	Wetlands and Aquatic Habitat	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

O Section 1	Alternativ	Alternative A; No Action	Alternative B. NPS Le	PS Leash Regulation	Alternative G. Embh	Atemative C Emphasis on Multiple Use	Alismative D: Most Protective of Resource.	Sective of Resource.	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access  (*** Most Management Intensive************************************	og Walking Access ent Intensive
Riparian Forest and Stream Corridors	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Returned the state of the	Nagigibe lo long-term, minor, advares impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect habital off-trails as well as the protect of the entire sis small portion of the entire site; fewer trails available to on-least dogs compared to Alternative A; trails generally receive low to moderate use	Negitiple to long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of obgs would protect habital off-trail as well as wildlife; chasing of wildlife would be eliminated but on-leash dogs can still disturb wildlife; trails and the LOB area is small portion of the entire sile; fewer trails available ton-leash dogs compared to Alternative A; trails generally receive low to moderate use	A long light an inner	Physical despitation and additional additiona	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of degs would protect habilat of f-frail as well as wildlife; chasing of wildlife would be eliminated but on-leash degs can full disturb wildlife; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site; fewer trails and the clop area is small awardiable to on-leash degs compared to Alternative A; trails generally raceive low to moderate use
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	live impacts	Negligible cumulative impact	impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible oumulative Impa	action by the second	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial to no change assu	ge assuming compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance	0	suming real/follance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
Species of Special Status	Status									
Coho Salmon	Negligible to long-lerm, minor, adverse impacts	• Legoon and Redwood Creek Redwood Creek closures have been violated; adult and Juvenie life stages could be affected by dogs; increased turbidity by trampling shoreline areas	Negrigible impacts assuming compliance	The lagoon and Redwould Teek would be closed to dogs; physical restraint of dogs would not allow access to the creek or its shorelines.	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	The lagoon and Redwood Creek would be closed to dogs; physical restraint of dogs would not allow access to the creek or its shorelines	Negligible impacts sompliance being	In all growth and the second production of the	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	• The lagron and Radwood Creek would be closed to dogs; physical restraint of dogs would not allow access to the creek ROLA has not been sited near or stied near or Radwood Creek Radwood Creek Radwood Creek
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	live impacts	Beneficial cumulative Impact	Impacts	Beneficial cumulative Impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative Impe	mpadus	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial to no change assu	ge assuming compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance	Baranda on di Albarasi Estato en di Albarasi	sumingroompilance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
Steelhead Trout	Negligible to none-lerm, minor, adverse impacts	Lagoon and Redwood Creek closures have been violated; adult and juvenile life stages could be affected by dogs that gain access to the creek	Negrigible impacts impacts compliance compliance	The legoon and Redwood Treek would be closed to dogs; physical restreint of dogs would not allow access to the creek or its shorelines	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	The lagoon and Redwood Creek would be closed to dogs; physical restraint of dogs would not allow access to the creek or its shorelines	Negligible impacts	The legical reference of the control	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	The lagoon and Radwood Creek would be closed to dogs; physical restrain of dogs would not allow access to the creek or its shoreines; ROLA has not been sited near or siled near or Redwood Creek or Redwood Creek
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	tive impacts	Beneficial cumulative Impact	Impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Benéficial cumulative impacts	acis	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		VA V	Beneficial to no chang	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compilance	assuming compliance	Rene light to no obenge assure	suming complaines	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance

127

Alternat Impacts Negligible to	Alternative A: No Action William   1995   Arternative B: NP3 Les actions   NP3   NP3	Alternative B. N. Minpacta  Negligible	RS Leash Regulation Rationale Water bodies would	Alternative Cr Emph Impacts (1997)	Atternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use Impacts The lagoon and Pagigible impacts The lagoon and Delinoof Control of the Paginoon and Paginoof Control of the Paginoon and Paginoof Control of the Paginoof Control o	D: Most Prote s npacis		Most Mangement Intensive  Most Mangement Intensive  Most Mangement Intensive  Rationale  Negligible impacts  The aground and	And Intensive The lagoon and
togs togs the N but t habin habin non could area area area area area area area are	channes are violated frequently, there is no frog breeding at the Mult Beach site, but the site provides non-breeding cocurs at a pond offsite and noncompliant dogs could access this area; frog eggs, juveniles, and adults outlibe affected by dogs through habitat or behavioral	anipadas compliance compliance	committee to be closed to dogs and the fence would discourage access; physically restraining dogs on leash would prevent dog access to water bodies that may provide habitat to juvenile or adult frogs	dasuming compliance	reavour creek would continue to be closed to dogs; physically restraining dogs on leash would prevent dog access to water bodies that may provide habitat to juvenile or adult frogs		Acethological Control of Control	assuming	Readwood Creek would continue to be closed to dogs; physical restfaint of dogs would not allow access to the creek or its shorelines; ROLA would not be sited near Retwood Creek
ative	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial du mulative impatois		Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
NA		Beneficial to no chang	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance	a a transmortal and produces	ilg redinibilitaces	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
•	Impacts related primarily to dog- related ground increases erosion increases erosion and potentially results in negative effects to archeological sites archeological sites	Negligible impacls to archeological resources.	Outcomes are related to the exterior in dog activity in areas of sensitive cultural resources.	Negligible impacts to archeological resources.	Outcomes are related to the reclated to the reduction in dog activity in areas of sensitive cultural resources	Negligita impacita de la composita della composita della composita della composita della compo	nasararalah Pautiko n Iliyo naras Iliyo cutural Ces	Negligible impacts to archeological resources.	Outcomes are related to the reduction in dog activity in areas of sensitive cultural resources
		For purposes of Section 105 of Internative Basesment for assessment for memary Bayould be no adverse effects to cultural resources.		For purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for alternative C would be no acherse effects to cultural resources.		Communication of the communica		For purposes of Section 106 of the NIPA, the assessment for alternative E would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.	
Beneficial cumulative i preservation and enha Negligible to long-term adverse cumulative im ground disturbance (tr construction activities)	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts. Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities).	<ul> <li>Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts readigible to long-term, moderate, adve cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities).</li> </ul>	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground calmulative impacts related to ground activitience (transportation, construction activities).	<ul> <li>Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts.</li> <li>Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities).</li> </ul>	mpacts related to ncement efforts. , moderate, adverse ated to ground tition, construction	Pariticulari de la constitución	in padie relatied to financel efforts fillule say adverse alec'to ground thon, construction	Baneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts.     Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities).	pacts related to cement efforts. moderale, adverse ted to ground ion, construction
		Beneficial to no change for archeological resources	le for archeological	Beneficial to no change for archeological resources	or archeological	Bénérolahonno dnange lotraroneo (egolileo)	Oglical	Beneficial to no change for archeological resources	r archeological

native E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	Kationale	<ul> <li>Dog walking would be on-leash and in designated areas.</li> <li>ROLA available.</li> </ul>	Off leash dog walking in designated areas; no dog experience available.	Long-lerm, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park.  Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the would prefer not to have dog walking at the		additional and the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, fericity, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.  • Due to a continued need for enforcement activities and monitoring for compliance and monitoring for compliance and sites with unferred boundaries and as set with a problematic sites, and sites with ROLAS
Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	Impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Beneficial impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to wall dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors whould prefer not to have dog walking at the	₹ V	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations - staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/ management  ROLAs would create long-term, minor, adverse impacts to park operations
rotective of Resource	Kattonale	iona-term; Incolesia-artistis on lasti and in Inpolesia-artistis on lasti and in Inpolesia-artistis on Insulation areas, in Transitional	Rame 2. Dog walking would no control of cont	adyerse cumulative by would prefer to walk mbedts for veltors who is dog walking at the		The structure in through the structure of the structure o
Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Impacis	i long-term moderale-adyerse rimpacia	Banerioja Impaciego	As a completion of a legislates contrained for the		
	Kailonale	Dog walking would be on-leash and in designated areas.	Dog walking would no longer be off- leash and on-leash dog walking would be in restricted areas.	rse cumulative impacts refer to walk dogs at npacts for visitors who e dog walking at the		Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management engulations during the initial education period.
Atternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use	standun	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Beneficial impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park     park	· 42	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to paradrons – staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/
	Aditolible	Dog walking would be on-leash and in designated areas.	Dog walking would no longer be off-leash and on-leash dog walking would be in restricted areas.	Long-term, milror, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the		Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage plearement, fencing, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management emplaining during the hillfall education period.
Alternative B: NPS:Le	stabdiii	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	• Beneficial impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse for visitors who would pref the park     Beneficial cumulative imps would prefer not to have d	. V	Short-term, moderate, anderste, anderste impacts to park to park to park operations – staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/ management
Alternative A: No Action	Katoriale	Off-leash dog     walking would still     be allowed on site	<ul> <li>Visitors would still encounter dogs on the beach and trails; high us area.</li> </ul>	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park.  Long-term, moderate, adverse countainive impacts for visitors who would note not in base don walking a would note not in base don walking a		Additional park     operations staff and labor efforts to     accomplish tasks     related to dog     management in     addition to other job     responsibilities
Alternativ	rience	No impacts	• Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk at the park     Long-term, moderate, adverse     Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would refer now to have documula	the park NA	Long-lerm, minor, advisse impacts impacts
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Visitor Use and Experience	Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	Cumulative impacts	Impact change compared to current condition	Park Operations

	Alternative	Alternative A; No Aption	Alternative BriNPS Leas	PS Leach Regulation	Afternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use		Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management intere ive	ative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive
Resource	Impacts	Rationale	Impacie Mr.   (#)   1	(#10 Rationale	ii Impacis	Rationale **	Impacts /Jul	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, e impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible impacts as and compliance becon	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	cation, understanding, he norm	Negligible impacts as ed and sombilar to become	education, understanding,	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	ucation, understanding, the norm
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA.	N		8	4		NA
Health and Safety	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Hazardous     condition/pet     rescues are     expected to continue     putting dogs, pet     cwnners/ warkers and     NPS staff af risk	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Limitation in the number of dogs permitted and the leash requirement minimize the chance of petrelated incidents	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Limitation in the number of dogs permitted and the leash requirement minimize the chance of pet-related incidents	KNeg guide meetra dasuming compranea meetra	Limitation in the Last to humber of dogs permitted and the great requirement in much the characteristics.     Coloring and the characteristics.     Include the characteristics.     Coloring and the characteristics.     Include the characteristics.	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts, assuming compliance	Conditions still provide the potential for encountering unruly or aggressive dogs and the courrence of petrial trialed incidents.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	ive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts	Beneficial cumulative (mpacts: 2)	ipacis 2 Architecture	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming compliand	ompliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	liance	Beneficial assuming con	confillance	No change assuming compliance	mpliance
RODEO BEACH AND SOUTH RODEO BEACH	D SOUTH RODEO BL	EACH			****					
Soll and Geology	Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	Soll disruption,     digging, and,     addition would occur     in areas along the     beach and in     foredunes since     dogs would be     under voice control.	Long-term, minor adverse impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would help to protect soil function on beach.	(Fightsleim mas to modelate pavers misch assiming compliance	Physical restraint of obgs would protect softmoson solls would be dainted in the beach ROLA.	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function on beach and dogs are only allowed on half of the beach area.	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soils function but soils would be disturbed in the ROLA.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, i impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Negligible to long-term, mindingdvengd 1960 oumulative impacits	inol adverse market	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	ninor, adverse
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming complian	ompliance	Benefolal to no change as	រួចមាននវេញស្រែកមី <mark>ភាពគ្រា</mark> ត្រក្នុន	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance
Water Quality	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Localized increase in turbility from dogs accessing surface waters; increases potential for nutrients and pathogens from dog waste to enter water bodies, and dogs can access ocean from beach; however pollutents are dispersed in high-energy beach environment.	Negligible to long-dearn, minor, adverse impacts, assuming compliance	Dog access to water bodies would be limited and assuming compliance opportunities for increased turbidity, and entry of pathogens and/or nutrients into water bodies would be minimized.	A STATE OF THE STA	Epolg Scool (Wile)  For Beach (Wile)  For Beach (Wile)	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Dog access to water bodies would be limited and assuming compilance opportunities for increased furbidity, and entry of pathogens and/or nutrients into water bodies would be minimized.	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impacts, assuming compliance	Dog access to water bodies would be limited and assuming compliance compliance opportunities for increased turbidity, and and anny of pathogens and/or nutrients into water bodies would be minimized, but dogs could access ocean from beach ROLA
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	ive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	mpacts	Beneticial cumulative Impacts	ofis	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial to no change assum	e assuming compliance	Bayenda to no chance assuming tooms the compiler of	. Umiliario mellitaro	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance

Resource	Impacts	acts Rationale	m Impacts William The Till	Rationale	Impacts Rationale		Aleinative Lines Hoteline Rationale Rationale	Rationale	Most manager Impacts	Most Management Intensive
Vegetation							oggan bandanan aki imakan kabulan dan keristi. U			
Rodeo Beach Coastal Communitles	• Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	• Dune communities, including fenced dunes are within the area where dogs would be allowed under voice control and subject to impacts by dogs through trampling, edigging, and dog waste.	Negligible to long-lem, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dues vegetation, but even on leash dogs could trample unferced due vegetation	THE STREET OF TH	Physical restraint of months areas street in annual areas street of the months areas street of the months are placed in t	Long-term, minor, adverse inpacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dune vegetation, but vegetatied foredunes along the lagoon inlet would still be open to on-leash dog-walking	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	• Fencing and physical restraint of physical restraint of dogs and rencing would protect the majority of dune vegetation, but some dune vegetation is still in the ROLA
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impact	impacts	Long-term mistal solverse	icualisticulativalaisedis 🛫	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	oacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial, assuming complia	ompliance	Beneficial to no change lis	issumingreenpillanes y	Beneficial, assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial, assuming compliance	npliance
Rodeo Lagoon Wetlands and Aquatic Habitat	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Wetland vegetation around lagoon is affected by dogs through trampling and turbidity; no physical barrier to prevent dogs from accessing the lagoon or lake and closures are wicited regularly.	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dogs would protect wetlands along shoreline of lagoon	Nagigite impacts assimily complaine	Total (Albania)	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect wetlands along shoreline of lagoon.	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Compliance in ROLA and physical restraint of degs would project wetlands along shoreline of lagoon.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts		akkejigisleretimul ikkejime pa		Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition Wildlife		NA	Beneficial, assuming compliance	ompliance	មេរីកម្មវិញស្វានសម្រើស្រីស្រីស្រី		Beneficial, assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial, assuming compliance	npliance
Rodeo Beach Wildlife Coastal Communities	Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	Shorebirds on beach and wading birds such as pelicans are frequently subjected to impacts dogs through barking, chasing; visitor usage is high and coastal habitat is large at this site.	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance (impact range is (impact range is due to changing seasonal presence of the presence of the presence of the site)	Physical restraint of dogs would protect shorebrids and manne mammals on beach, although on-leash dogs can still disturb birds	The control of the co	ACCEANT NOTIFICE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	Negligible to long- lern, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance (impact range is due to changle is assonal presence of the birds and level of activity at the site)	Physical restraint of dogs would protect shortest and manne mammals on beach, although on-leash dogs are as little fight for costing and feeding birds by barking and their presence on the beach.	• Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts assuming compliance (range included because impacts depend on the seasonal presence of the birds and the level of activity at the site)	o Physical restraint of dogs would protect shorebirds and dogs would be no leash in the areas closest to Rodec Lagoon (a portion of the lagoon shoreline will be fenced and closed to public access); ROLA encompasses a portion of beach habitat but of felesh dogs could disturb shorebirds and marine mammals.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impac	impacts	Negligibleitökönösterm mi sumbleitye mpeots	for saverse	l Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts	cumulative impacts

Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	ilmpacts Rationale .	Beneficial to no change, assuming compliance	Rodeo Lagoon     Assuming chosed to dogs;     Compilance physical restraint of dogs and compilance in ROLA would not allow access in Rodeo Lagoon; on-least dogs could still infrequently disturb birds.	Negligible cumulative impact	Beneficial, assuming compliance		Negligible impacts Prodeo Lagoon assuming be closed to dogs; physically restrating dogs on least would prevent dog access to Rodeo Lagoon; compliant dogs in the ROLA would not affect the goby; the proposed ferre goby; the	Beneficial cumulative impacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ΨN
Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Impacts Rationale	Beneficial, assuming compliance Ben	Negligible impacts     Station     St	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial, assuming compliance Ben		Negligible impacts • Rodeo Lagoon would • Na assuming comming to dogs; physically cettaining dogs on leash would prevent dog access to Rodeo Lagoon	Beneficial cumulative impacts Ben	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance Ben	NA
Alternative G. Emphasis on Multiple Use 7.	Impacis: :: :::Rationale	Seneticial to ito change, assuminat compusinces. A	Neo jah elimpeda mirkotaka isplotomassumin asumin amerikan mengan pengan	Neglgible cumulative infoacis (m. 1808) and Neg	Beneficial, assuming compliance		Negligible impacts  Additional Costs of Action	Beneficial cumulative impacis	Benalicialibino change assuming dampilance. Ber	NA
**************************************	impaçts Rationale	Beneficial, assuming compliance	Negligible rodge Lagoon closed impacts to dogg thysical assuming restraint of dogs would compliance rodge Lagoon; orrestraint of dogs would not allow access in Rodge Lagoon; orrestraint of infraquently disturb roosting and feeding birds by barking and their presence	Negligible cumulative Impacts	Beneficial, assuming compliance		Negligible     Continue to be closed     Resuming     compliance     compliance     least would prevent dog access to Rodeo Lagoon	Beneficial cumulative impacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	NA
Alternative A. No Action	Impacie Rationale	NA	Long-term, Dogs gain access to moderate dissolverse least once a week, impacts birds are frequently subjected to impacts by dogs through barking and chalsing; shorebird numbers are high and visitor usage is high at this site.	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	NA	atus	ongs could gain accessed moderate, ingoon, dags along adverse crush gob burnows; range of months of the short of the special could accessed impacts is unbidity; individuals presented to would be affected encompass and gene pool of the unknown gobies would not be effects)	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	NA	NA
	Resource	Impact change compared to current condition	Wetlands and Aquatic Wildlife	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition	Species of Special Status	Tidewater Goby	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current	Cultural Resources

	Alternativ	Alternative At No Action	# Alternative BinPS Lea	PS Leash Regulation	Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most I	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Aternative E: Most Dog Walking Access	etive E: Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive
Resource	Impacts	Rationale	Imbacts 7	Rationale	Impacts Rationale T.	Impacts	Rationale	· Impacts	Rationale
Visitor Use and Experience	rience								
Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	No impact	Off-leash dog     walking would still     be allowed on site     and on both     beaches.	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Dog walking would be on-leash. No off-leash dog walking area available.	P. Banerda i fibaars — P. 558 Willing would be with the selection of leasn when the ROLA.	• Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	Dog walking would be on-leash and in designated areas; no off-leash dog walking.	Beneficial impacts	Dog walking would still be allowed on site and off-leash within the ROLA.
Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Visitors would still encounter dog walking off-leash throughout the site; no dog experience not available.	Beneficial     impacts	Dog walking would no longer be off-leash	* Vatura mnon, • visutis walius silli andre impatis • modifica on (41) doo, vatifica and the same	Beneficial impacts	Dog walking would no longer be off-leash and dog walking would be in restricted areas; no dog experience available.	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Visitors would still encounter off-leash dog walking along the beach.
Cumulative impacts	Negligible cumu visitors who wor at the park     Long-ferm, minc impacts for visite not to have dog	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs with who was at the park. Long-ferm, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not have dog walking at the park.	Long-term, minor, adverse c for visitors who would prefer the park     Beneficial cumulative impac would prefer not to have dog park	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Banaticki dunaraticki kripiski koji vetikorovino wovingorani orazla koji se diferiti kri- Es o Lukov movovaliticki kripiti kove dog oproblegova povovaliticki kripiti kove dog	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to we dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors we would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park. Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not have don walkin at the nark.	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park.  Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have don walking at the mark.
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA	₹		NA.	Z	NA
Park Operations	• Long-lerm, advisor, advisor, impacis impacis	Additional park     operations staff and     labor efforts to     accomplish tasks     related to dog     management in     addition to other job     responsibilities	Short-lerm,     moderate,     moderate,     to park     to park     to park     staffing, labor,     maintenance,     monitoring,     records keeping/     management	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management, regulations during the initial education period.	Shorteam bushing diliping and modern of additional challenges and modern of additional challenges and additional challenge	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations - staffing, labor, staffing, labor, and incoment, maintenance, maintenance, weeping management	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, encing, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management, and initial education definitial education period.	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations - staffing, labor, and maintenance, maintenance, monitoring, records management management create long-term, minor, adverse impacts to park operations	additional additional additional and additional ampagement; a temployeas for dog management; a activities, maintenance activities, maintenance activities, maintenance activities, management; court appearances, etc. neonds management appearances, etc. neonds management appearances, etc. neonds management appearances, etc. neonds management appearances, etc. neonds activities and additional addi
Cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible impacts as and compliance becor	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	Neptigible impacia in addination, underständings and compilation betoding injernorm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	lucation, understanding, the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	ucation, understanding, the norm

17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 -	Alternativ	Allernative Ar No Action	Alternative B::NPS Leas	PS:Leash Regulation	Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use.	Atternative D: Most Protective of Resource	stective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dag Walking Access Most Management Intensive	Most Dng Walking Access
Resource	mpacis	Rationale	· · · · · · · Impacts	Rationale	Impacts Rationale :::	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Retionale .**
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA		YN M		NA	+
Health and Safety	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Conditions still exist for pel-related incidents from unruly or aggressive dogs	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Limitation in the number of dogs permitted and the leash requirement minimize the chance of petrelated incidents	According and the continuous and	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	a leash and no a leash and no commercial dog welking minimize chance of unruly or aggressive dog encounters resulting in risk to safety and health of visitors and staff	Long-term, minor adverse impacts, assuming compliance	Conditions allow chance for pet-related incidents from unruly or aggressive dogs
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	Impacts	Liengtero, mitor adverse dumuntive impacis	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	e cumulative impacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming compliand	ompliance	-Natarige Pression in Compilance	Beneficial assuming compliance	liance	No change assuming compliance	npliance
MARIN HEADLANDS TRAILS	TRAILS								
Soil and Geology	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Soil compaction, eroslon, and nutrient addition would occur in areas of of the trail since dogs would be under voice control.	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would not be allowed in the site so no soil would be disturbed.	Physical estrained constrained	No impacts     assuming     compliance	Dogs would not be allowed in the site so no soil would be disturbed.	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function off-trail; trails/fire roads and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire sine.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	itive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	Beneticial ou mulative impacis	Beneficial cumulative impacts	rcts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition	·	NA	Beneficial assuming compliand	ompliance	Beneficial assimilation pignes	Beneficial assuming compliance	lance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Water Quality		NA		NA	NA	N		AN	
Vegetation						_			
Coastal Scrub, Chaparral, and Grassland	Long-lerm, millor, adverse impacts	Impacts to     vegetation from     dogs are caused     through physical     damage such as     trampiling, diggling,     and dog waste and     these affects as well     as fragmentation     can lead to the     spread of Invasive     plant species	No Impacts     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited on traits	Programmer Programmer Programmer Personal State of the St	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at site	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegelation of trail; resist and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	Negligisischmusike Inpatite	Beneficial cumulative impacts	ıcts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact charige compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming compliand	ompliance	tendicki triminolompiano	Beneficial assuming compliance	liance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance

	Allernal	Alternative A: No Action	Afternative B: NPS Lea	IPS Leach Regulation	** Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource +	*Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access	log Walking Access
Resource	Impacts (F)	* Age Retionale	Impacts	*Rationale	Rationale Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	Git Impacts	Rationale
Wetland and Aquatic Vegetation	Long-ferm, minor, adverse impacts	Wetland vegetation around Rodeo Lake is affected by dogs through trampling and fundility, no physical barrier to prevent dogs from accessing the lake and closures are violated regularly; extensive areas of wetlands in the valley bottom along Rodeo Valley Trail.	No Impacts     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Notice of the control	No Impacts     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negigible impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dogs would protect Rodeo Lake welland vegetation and habitat off-trail along the Rodeo Valley Trail Corridor which supports wetlands
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Negfigible cumulative impacis	Negligible cumulative impacts	mpacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming complian	compliance	Beneficial assuming complication	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Riparian Forest and Stream Corridor Vegetation	· Long-term, millor, advertse impacts	Off-leash dogs would affect inparian vegelation along the Rodeo Valley Trail Corridor and the Lagoon Trail through trampling, digging, dog waste, nutrient addition would also occur from outside of LOD	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impage: Self-Self-Self-Self-Self-Self-Self-Self-	No impacts assuming compliance compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	o Physical restraint of dogs would protect thabitat of trail along the Lower Rodeo Valley Trail Corridor and the entire Lagoon Trail too (North and South) which supports riparian habitat; LOD area and trails with riparian habitat and trails with riparian habitat make up a fair perfon of the entire spile.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	ative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	Negligible-cumulative/finback-ve	Beneficial cumulative Impacts	mpacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming complian	compliance	enfelfel assummacemplaneer	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Wildlife									
Coastal Scrub Chaparral, and Grassland Wildlife	Long-term, minor to moderstele, artherse impacts	Off-leash dog access to wildlife and associated habitat off trails and fire roads would continue, trails within this site are easily accessible from residential areas and generally receive heavy use by visitors.	• No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site.	Physical restraint of the control of	No impacts     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	• Long-term, minor to moderate, artverse impacts assuming compliance	objects restraint of dogs would protect habilat off-rial as well as wildlife; onleast hogs can still disturb wildlife; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site; trails within this site are easily accessible
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long-te cumulative impacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative Impacts	Impacts	Negoligibile colimitative impacie.	Negligible cumulative impacts	mpacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	ninor, adverse

Aharnakke E. Ross Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive Impects Rationale	compliance	The physical restraint of dogs and closure of Rodeo Lake would protect wildlife in wetlands along Rodeo Lake and along the Rodeo Valley Trail Confror which supports wetland habitat as wetland habitat as well	impacts	ompliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitat of-trail as well as wildlife, on-leash dogs can still disturb widirle, LDD area and Rodeo Valley Trail Corridor and entire Lagoon Trail Loop (North and South) makes up a fair portion of the entire sign of t	impacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance
Alternative E. Mos Mos; Manes	No change assuming compliance	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial to no chang
Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	прііалсе	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	pacts	npliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	pacts	npliance
Atternative D. Most	Beneficial assuming compliance	No Impacts     assuming     compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	No impacts assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance
Afternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use Impacts Rationale:	essunitg completed	Estanting Copsession (Copsession Copsession	besita	(Allehe)	Para Earl Franch of Construction of The State of Franch of Fra	page specific	e estantista participa de la compansa de la compans
Afternative C. Empt	Beneficial to no change	Total was a second of the seco	Negligiole oumulative in	Beddicklinesting prompliance	De la companya de la	Negligible cumulativa im	Beneficial Minochangs assu
Sileash Regulation	mpliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	npacts	mpliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	npacts	mpliance
Alternative B.NPS:Le	Beneficial assuming complia	No impacts     assuming     compliance	Negligible cumulative impaci	Beneficial assuming compliance	No impacts     assuming     compliance	Negligible cumulative impact	Beneficial assuming compliance
Alternative A No Aprion	NA	Dogs would conflue to gain access to Rodeo Lake and birds are occasionally subjected to impacts by dogs through barking and chasing widifis that utilize areas of wellands in the valley bottom along Rodeo Valley Trall should not be affected by dogs since dogs are not allowed in the vicinity of this frail	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative Impacts	NA	off-leash dog access to widiffe and associated riparian habitat along the Rodeo Valley Trail Corridor and the Lagoon Trail would conflues; these areas make up a fair portion of the entire site	tive Impacts	NA
TANernati		• Long-term, minor, andverse impacts	Long-term, min		Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	
Resource	Impact change compared to current condition	Wetland and Aquatic Wildlife	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition	Riparian Forest and Stream Corridor Wildlife	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

	Alternativ	Alternative A: No Action	Alternative BaNPS/Lea	VPS:Leash Regulation	Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative D. Most P	Atternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E: Most Most Manage	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive
Resource	Impacts	Rationale	Million Impacts	Rationale	Imbacts Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Species of Special Status	status	,							
Mission Blue Butterfly	• Long-term, minor, ardverse impacts	Dogs can damage mission blue butterfly habitat in the trail beds and adjacent to the trails and roads; protective fencing for habitat does not exclude noncompliant dogs	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	The control of the co	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	access would only be allowed on the perimeter trails which preserved 'maintains integrity of interior habitat, no dogs on the North Mixok Trail and the hiking-only section of the Cosalar Trail would protect habitat
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor cumulative impact	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Neglights bilmusive impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	npacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	se cumulative impacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming complian	compliance	Beneficial assuming bomp lance	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	No change assuming compliance	mpliance
Steelhead Trout	Negligble to long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Genbode Creek and Genbode Creek adult and juvenile life stages could be affected by dogs that gain access to and indirectly cause increased turbidity by trampling shoreline areas and re-suspending sediment	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	And plate in more than the construction of the	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Both Cerbode and Rodeo Creek would be closed and physical restraint of dogs in vicinity of creek would not allow access to the creek or its shorelines
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative Impacts	tive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	Bedeligifetinulativalimbacis	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming complian	compliance	Bacefistel to ne charge assuming completed in	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance
California Red- Legged Frog	Negligible to long-term, milnor, adverse impacts	The site provides both breeding (Rodeo Lake) and non-breeding (Rodeo lagoon). The sast that are accessed by noncomplant dogs; eggs, juveniles, and adults could be affected by dogs through habital disturbance as well as behavioral disturbance disturbance.	No impacts     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negripher more than the particular system in a security of the particular system in the particular system in the particular system is the particular system in the particul	assuming compliance compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Physically restraining dogs would prevent dog access to the Tennessee Valley Pond, Rodeo Lagoon, and Rodeo Lage
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long- cumulative impact	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	Beneficial annulative Thoacis	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming compliance	compliance	Bantilia (6/1/50) and assuming compliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance

Draft Dog Management Plan / ElS

: Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access	s Rationale	iong-related primarily to site related primarily to site related primarily to related primarily to prohibition of dog activity (tamping, activity (tamping, activity	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts; Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demollition.	Beneficial to no change for historic structures and cultural landscapes
Alternative	Impacts	Benefits and Negligible to hong-term, minor, site-specific, adverse impacts for historic and cultural landscapes of section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for assessment for deficits to cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulativo preservation and ent Negligible to long-tea cumulative impacts disturbance impacts associated with cuttu- structure demolition.	Beneficial to no change and cultural landscapes
Allemative D: Most: Protective of Resource	Rationale	Outcomes are related primarily to the reduction in or prohibition of dog activity (trampling, ground disturbance, erosion) in areas of sensitive cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts. Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts oviews and vistas associated with cultural inadscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial to no change for historic structures and cultural landscapes
Alternative D; Mos	Impacts	Benefits and Negligible to long-term, minor, silespecific, adverse impacts for historic activities and negligible to be preficial impacts and negligible to cultural landscapes      For purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for alternative D would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts. Net to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts related to ground disturbance may views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolitic	Beneficial to no chang cultural landscapes
Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use	Rationale	the recommendation of	volumpacks related to handscape and analysis and advance conflictives and advance and advance to the conflictive and advance to the conflictive and advance to the conflictive and advanced to	hge loritisiodol friolúnisa nas
Alternative C	· · · · · Impacts	Remaine and Market and	Benedical publication and a second musical publication of the second of	Beneticial to no ch and cultural and co
PS Leash Regulation	Rationale	Outcomes are related primarily to the reduction in or prohibition of dog activity (Iampling, ground disturbance, erosion) in areas of sensitive cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts; Nesligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts related to ground adsurbance impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial to no change for historic structures and cultural landscapes
Alternative B: NPS	Impects	Negligible to beneficial impacts for historic structures and cultural landscapes     For purposes of Section (16 of the NHPA, the assessment for alternative alternative B would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts; Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground afturbance impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and is structure demolition.	Beneficial to no change and cultural landscapes
Alternative A. No Action	Rationale	Impacts related primarily to dogrelated ground disturbance which increases erosion and potentially results in negative effects to historic structures and cultural landscapes	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to be seaved and enhancement efforts; Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and visitas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	NA
Alternat	Impacts	Negligible to ong-term, minor, siles specific and localized adverse impacts to historic structures; and negligible and negligible to long-term minor localized adverse impacts to cultural landscapes.  For purposes of Section 106 of the No HIPA, the continuation of actions under the No Action no dadverse would result in no adverse effects to cultural.	Beneficial cumulative impac preservation and enhancem Negligible to long-term model cumulative impacts related to disturbance impacts to view associated with cultural land historic structure demolition	
ALL STATES	Resource.	Cultural Resources —incubras affected resources within Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite Historic District	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current

	Alternative	Alternative At No Action 1977	FF Alternative B: NPS Lea	98 Leash Regulation	Altemative C: Emp	Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative D: Mostif	Alternative:D: Mosti Protective of Resource	* Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intersive	Jog Walking Access
Resource	Impacts	Rationale	*** Impacts		Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale::	impacts :	Rationale
Visitor Use and Experience	erience									
Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	No impacts     for visitors     who prefer	<ul> <li>Dog walking would still be allowed on site and off leash in</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Visitors would no longer be allowed to walk dogs at this site.</li> </ul>	adverse impacie	Publication and in a designation of designation areas, no	<ul> <li>Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Visitors would no longer be allowed to walk dogs at this site.</li> </ul>	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	<ul> <li>Dog walking would be on-leash and in designated areas.;</li> </ul>
	soop	some areas.				profiless), area available				no off-leash area available
Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	Long-term,     minor,     adverse impacts	Dog walking would still be allowed on site and off leash in some areas.	• Beneficial impacts	Dog walking would not be allowed on site; no dog experience available.	· Beneficial moads *	c. Dog/Nel/Phy/Volidity no longer baloff east angloog would be given	Beneficial impacts	Dog walking would not be allowed on site; no dog experience avaliable.	Beneficial impacts	Dog walking would     no longer be off- leash and on-leash dog walking would be in restricted areas.
Cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk at the park	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	Long-term, moderate, advering impacts for visitors who would dogs at the park	te, adverse cumulative who would prefer to walk	Lord-lerm, minor, additional of the park	dverse curitual(va) impacis ld prefer to walk goost at <b>a</b>	<ul> <li>Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to wa dogs at the park</li> </ul>	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	<ul> <li>Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to dogs at the park</li> </ul>	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park
	Long-term, minor, impacts for visitor not to have dog w	<ul> <li>Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park</li> </ul>	Beneficial cumulativ would prefer not to I park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	o Sgrafda kumularka Svevid preferná terra Patk	isimulaive impacta for wards wirds effector have dog walking at the	<ul> <li>Beneficial cumulative would prefer not to har park</li> </ul>	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	<ul> <li>Beneficial impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park</li> </ul>	visitors who would walking at the park
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA				NA	z	WA
Park Operations	Long-term, milhor, adverse impacts	Additional park operations staff and labor efforts to accomplish tasks related to dog management in addition to other job responsibilities	Short-term, moderate, moderate, anderate, to park to p	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maniferance (signage pacement, fencing, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management frogulations during the initial education period.	Signi (No. ) meet of the control of	in Due to the hinns of additional amboyees of our day in our legal and in	Short-lerm, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations - strafing, lator, strafing, lator, and maintenance, maintenance, management management	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary Increase in education and advises, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.	Short-lerm, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations - steffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/management	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activations. Maillenance (signage placement, fencing, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management entitle fencing the initial education period.
Cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	dverse cumulative	Negligible impacts as and compliance beco	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	Negligible impacis as a and compliance becom	ole impedie as activation understanding of moliance become the norms	Negligible impacts as educat and compliance become the	Negligible Impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding and compliance become the norm	ucation, understanding, the norm
Impact change compared to current condition		YA V		AN.				<b>V</b> V	Z	. ·

	Alternativ	Alternative A. No. Action 138 117	Alternative B: NPS Lea	PS Leach Regulation	Alternative Ci Emphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	bective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	og Walking Access
Respurce	· Impacts ***	Rationale	iii impacts	Rationale	mpacie 👬 Rationale	[mpacts 1	Rationale	Impacts	Rationals
Health and Safety	Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	Conditions exist for continued encounters with unruly or aggressive dogs for visitors and park staff	No impacts, assuming compliance	Dogs prohibited	Floringiem (No. History of dog. Sauch (No. Histo	No Impacts, assuming compliance	Dogs prohibited	Long-term, minor     adverse impacts,     assuming     compliance	related confrontations and incidents that put visitors and park staff health and safety at risk
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, moderi impacts	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts		Lang-lerm Milholf advaise oumulaitée moadaise	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	e cumulative impacts
Impact change compared to current condition		Y	Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	enericki, saumngroeph <mark>ildhe</mark>	Beneficial assuming compliance	liance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
FORT BAKER		1			1 Heart		100		事(
Soil and Geology	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Soil compaction, erosion, and nutrient addition would occur in areas off of the trails/fire roads since dogs would be under volce control.	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function off-trail; trail/fire road and the LOB area are a small portion of the entire site.	Negligible impacts  The state of the state o	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function off-trail; trail and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site.	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function off-trail; trail/fire road and the LOB area are a small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	tive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts		Beneficial cumitative Impacts - :: *with States	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming complian	93	Beneficial assuming compliance, is	Beneficial assuming compliance	liance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Water Quality	Long-term, millor, adverse impacts	requency of void accessibility of Horseshoe Cove to dogs would increase, dogs would contribute to localized increases in turbidity in the bay; noutifents and pathogens from dog waste would enter the bay; however pollutants are dispersed in high enregy beach environment.	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Dog access to the limited by leash restraint	Negligible Impacts  Sastiming  Advisors of the second of t	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Physically restraining dogs and funiting the areas of or-leash dog walking would result in reducing potential dog access to Horseshoe Cove.	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Dog walking would be limited by leash restraint and assuming compliance, dogs would not be able to access Horseshoe Cove
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Vegilgible cumulative impatits	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming complian	90	Barericka assuming bomblanse Communication	Beneficial assuming compliance	liance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance

Transmit of the committee of the complete of t		Alternativ	Alternative A. No Action	Alternative Bi:NPS:Le	38 Leash Regulation	77 Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative Di Most I	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most.Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	log Walking Access
Negligible commulates, and commulates, and commulates, and communities,	Resource	. Impacts	:: Retionale	Impacts		impacts Rationale	" Impacts "	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Negligible   O'Concatal due   O'Concat	Vegetation							*		
Negligible cumulative impacts No ohange assuming compliance  Long-term, vimpacts to month, vegetation from assuming compliance adverse cumulative impacts and dog waste; many month, vegetation from assuming compliance and dog waste; may be and the LOD area affords as well as a fine as well as well as a fine as fine as well as a fine as f	Coastal Community	Negligible Impacts	No coastal dune     communilies; off- leash dogs could gain access to rocky inertidal vegetation but it would bee uniliely that dogs could cause measurable changes through trampling and dog waste	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Rocky, intertidal habitat only, no coastal dune communities; unitlely that on-leash dogs could gain access to rocky intertidal vegetation and cause impacts through trampling and dog waste	Compliance impasses Roots Control of Control		Rocky, intertidal habitate only no coastal dune communities; unlikely that on-leash dogs could gain access to rocky intertidal vegetation and cause impacts through trampling and dog waste	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	- Rocky, intertidal habilita only, no coastal dune communities; unificial that communities in unificial that dogs could gain access to rocky intertidal vegatation and cause impacts through tramping and dog waste
No change assuming compliance   Conglishe impact to conglishe i	Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumula	tive impacts	Negligible cumulative	mpacts	Nedigible of mulaive inback	Negligible cumulative in	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Complete to complete the session of the complete that the comple	Impact change compared to current condition		NA	No change assuming	compliance	Narchangt resummogrammer es	No change assuming or	ompliance	No change assuming compliance	npliance
Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts Impacts  Negligible cumulative impacts  Negligib	Coastal Sorub, Chaparral, and Grassland	• Long-larm, millor, adverse impacts	Impacts to vegetation from dogs are caused through physical damage such as trampling, digging, and dog waste and these affects as well as fragmentation can lead to the spread of invasive plant species	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.	. (K.g.) (standard) S.J. Vunning Cosul planeto:	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegatation off-trail; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.		Physical restraint of dogs would protect wegetation off-trail; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.
• Long-term, vegetation from impacts to through physical destanding compliance impacts to through physical estraint of the compliance of the entire site.  • Long-term, vegetation from adverse through physical casuming compliance impacts and dog water impacts and dog water invasive plant species and dog water.  • Long-term, vegetation from adverse through physical casuming compliance impacts and dog water. Through physical dog water infagmentation can lead to the series and dog water.  • Long-term, vegetation from assuming compliance impacts average such as and dog water. Through physical dog water infagmentation can lead to the series in the series	Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	adverse cumulative	Negligible cumulative	mpact	(Neglight) cumifano imperio	Negligible cumulative in	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
• Long-term, vegetation from minor, vegetation from formatis of east-wind protect adverses assuming compliance compliance compliance of the entire site.  Impacts through physical adverses compliance complianc	Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming c	ompliance	. Burallerio d'un castrolla de la castrolla de	Beneficial assuming cor	npliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Negligible cumulative impacts         Negligible cumulative impacts         Nogligible cumulative impacts         Repetition in the compliance         Beneficial assuming compliance         Beneficial assuming compliance         Beneficial assuming compliance	Native Hardwood Forests and Douglas Fir-Coast Redwood	•	Impacts to vegetation from dogs are caused through physical damage such as trampling, digging, and dog waste; fragmentation can lead to the spread of invasive plant species	0 mg	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.	Nagligito management and the state of the st	Negtigible impacts assuming compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trait; traits and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.	Negligible impacis assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation of-trail; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.
NA Baneficial assuming compliance Beneficial assuming compliance	Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumula	tive impacts	Negligible cumulative	impacts	Neoligipie.cumulative  Impadita	Negligible cumulative In	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
	Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming c	ompliance	Berefolarssuming compliance.	Beneficial assuming cor	npliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance

Resource Wildlife	Alternativ	Alternative A; No Action	THE Abeliative B. NPS.Lon.	PB-Leash Regulation	Alternative G. Emphasis on Multiple Les	Alternative D; Most F Impacts	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive Impacts Rationals	tog Walking Access
Coastal Community	• Long-term, minor, artiverse impacts	Rocky, intertidal habital control ocastal dunes; shorebirds or marine mammals utilizing rocky habitat are occasionally subjected to impacts by on-leash dogs through barking, chasing, and proximity to roosting or feeding birds or other wildlife	• Negrigibie impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of degs would protect shorebirds and marine mammals utilizing rocky habitat, although on-leash dogs can still study brosting and feeding birds as well as marine mammals by barking and their presence	Megiping massis of the light control of the light c	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect shorebirds and marine mammals utilizing rocky habitat, although on-leash dogs can still disturb roosting and feeding birds as well as marine mammals by barking and their presence	Negligible impacts     assumling     compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect shorebirds and marine mammals utilizing rocky habitat, although on-least dogs can still disturb rocsting and feeding birds as well as marine mammals by barking and their presence
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	utive impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Neb   silblevouncellativesimpaets	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming compilance	compllance	Secondification of the second	Beneficial assuming compliance	npllance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Coastal Scrub Chaparral, and Grassland Wildlife	Long-lerm, minor to moderate, adverse impacts	Off-leash dog access to wildfife and associated habitat off trails and fire roads would continue and disturbance includes digiting, tampfing, and chasing; trails within this site are easily accessible from residential areas and generally receives heavy use by visitors	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of hedge would protect habitat off-trail as well as wildlife; on-leash ologs can still disturb wildlife; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the entire sile, trails within this sile are easily accessible and generally receives heavy use by visitors	Account in the property of the state of the	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitat off-trail as well as wildlife; on-leash dogs can still disturb wildlife; trails and the LOD area is small portion of the antire site; trails within this site are easily accessible and generally receives heavy use by visitors	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitet of-trail as well as wildlife, on-leash dogs can still disturb wildlife, trails and the LOD area is small protion of the entire site; trails within this site are asaliy accessible and generally receives heavy use by visitors
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long- cumulative impact	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative Impacts	Impacts	Neelgberthandenthan	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial to no chang	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	e in idiali ono change assumina compusnoe Minima	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
Native Hardwood Fores/Douglas-Fir and Coast Redwoods	• Long-term, milhor, milhor, adverse impacts	Off-leash dog access to wildlife and associated habitat off trails and fire roads would confinue; this habitat and supporting wildlife constitutes a very small portion of entire site.	Negligible impards assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect hebitat off-trail as well as wildlife; this habitat and supporting wildlife constitutes a very small portion of entire site	in Night (pipe implicit)  1934 in fig.  1935	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitat off-trail as well as wildlife; this habitat and supporting wildlife constitutes a very small portion of entire site	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect habitet of frail as well as wildfile; this habitat and supporting wildfile constitutes a very small portion of entire site
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	tive impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts		<u>Negligielectinulaivealmaecis</u>	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		ΨN.	Beneficial assuming compliance		Beneficial sastming compilence.	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance

Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management injensive Impacts Rationale	Allowing dogs along Battery Yates Loop and Drown Fire Road would direct butterfly habitat, but impacts would be localized at the site	npacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance
Alternative E. Most Most Mariege Impacts	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance,	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial to no change
rofective of Resource Rationale	Prohibiting dogs on the Battery Yates Loop and Drown Fire Road would provide additional protection of mission blue butterfly habitat	pacts	pliance
Atternative D. Most P	No impacts     assuming     compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance
Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use Atternative D. Most Protective of Resource Impacts Rationale Rationale	California (California de albina)  Saleny Aris Constantino (California de California d	1,000	Finaling complicates
	Nepripilitarions nem mono apvolta- dipo og arstuming domolistes	Nepligible ounulativation	Benedidiálisko oninegati
PS Leash Regulation	Prohibiting dogs on the Battery Yates Loop would prolect mission blue butterfly habitat, but dogs would be allowed on Drown Fre Road, where host plants occur unfenced along the road	impacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance
Alternative Ban	Negligible to long-lerm, minor, adverse impacts adsuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impac	Beneficial to no chang
Attendative Attendative Attendative Attendation   Attendative Bt NPE Les   Resource   Attendation   Attendation	Dogs could damage     Insision blue     Duraterity habitat in     the Itali beds and assuming     adjacent to the     trails/roads:     profective fencing     for habitat does not acclude     noncompilant dogs	tive impacts	NA
Alternati Impacts	• Long-ferm, minor, adverse impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	
Resource Species of Special Status	Mission blue butterfly	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

	- o =	5	l
Atternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Those Management Intensive Impacts Rationale	e relate primarily to the relate primarily to the reduction in or prohibition of dog activity (trampling, ground disturbance erosion) in areas of sensitive cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts; Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural lendscapes, and historic structure demolition.	o for historic structures
Alternative E. Most. Most. Manage	Benefits and     Negligible to long- lear, minor, site- specific, adverse impacts for historic structures and cultural landscapes scalar of the scalar	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts; Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and visites associated with cultural lendscapes, and structure demolition.	Beneficial to no change for historic structures and cultural landscapes
Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Outcomes are related primarily to the reduction in or prohibition of dog activity (tampling, ground disturbance, erosion) in areas of sensitive cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts; Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial to no change for historic structures and cultural landscapes
Alternative D: Most P	Benefits and Negligible to long-term, minor, sile-specific, adverse impacts for historic structures and negligible to beneficial impacts to cultural landscapes (Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for alternative D would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts; Negligito long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impact views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial to no change cultural landscapes
Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use Impacts Rationale	(4) Standard (4) S	Dick rempt to Smant storts Neptgible dress curvative or sisturbance impacts to tred with coulde	of historic structures
Alternative Cri Empt	A Majuria na manaka na man	Tenendië (umiliate un gres medicente of han langelein medice on langelein versionel en de medice of the en de medice un	Beneficialito nothando Fendoculturalestificatos
S Leash Regulation Rationale	Outcomes are related primarily to the reduction in or prohibition of dog activity (frampling, ground disturbance, erosion) in areas of sensitive cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts; Negligible to long-lerm moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts rollway and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	e for historic structures s
TO Alternative B: NE	Nagligible to beneficial impacts for historic structures and cultural landscapes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for adverse effects to cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts; Negligble to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and structure demolition.	Beneficial to no change for and cultural landscapes
Alternative At No Action 23 11 12 Alternative B - NBS L	Impacts related primarily to dogrelated ground disturbance which increases encosion and potentially results in negative effects to historic structures and cultural fandscapes	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to be seaveration and enhancement efforts; Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	
Alternativ	on Negligible to indrog-term, minor, site-specific and localized adverse impacts to historic structures; and negligible to long-term minor localized adverse impacts to cultural landscapes.  of For purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the confinuation of section alternative would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impac preservation and enhancem Negligible to long-term model cumulative impacts related t disturbance impacts to view associated with cultural land historic structure demolition	NA
Respurce W	Cultural Resources	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

	NJ-100							** Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access	og Walking Access
	Alternati	Alternative A. No Action	Alternative B. NPS Le	ash Regulation	Emphasis o	Alternative D: Most P	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Most Management Intensive	ant intensive
Visitor Use and Experience	erience	Kationale	wimpacta	Katlonale:	**************************************	impacis	Kationale	- Impacts	Kationale
Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	No impact	On-leash dog     walking would still     be allowed on site.	Negligible impacts	On-leash dog walking would still be allowed on site	Niejligibannakas Waldashato Waldo would siii be	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Dog walking would be on leash and in designated areas	Negligible impacts	On-leash dog     walking would still     be allowed on site
Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Visitors would still encounter dogs throughout the site.	Negligible impacts	Visitors would still encounter throughout the site.	Neglipide impages a security for the security in the security of the security in the security of the secu	Beneficial impacts	Dog walking would no longer be off-leash and on-leash dog walking would be in restricted areas.	Negligible impacts	Visitors would still encounter throughout the site.
Cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumi visitors who wo at the park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visit would prefer to walk dogs at the park		Be tericial our ularive, impacts 10 cyts to 13 who who would prefer to walk dogs at the part of the pa	Negligible cumulative impacts for visit would prefer to walk dogs at the park	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visit would prefer to walk dogs at the park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park
	<ul> <li>Negligible cumulative in visitors who would prefe dog walking at the park</li> </ul>	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Beneficial cumulativ would prefer not to park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	A Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prise motito nave dog walking at the bank.	<ul> <li>Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors wh would prefer not to have dog walking at the park</li> </ul>	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	<ul> <li>Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors wh would prefer not to have dog walking at the park</li> </ul>	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park
Impact change compared to current condition	,	V.	·	VA.	YA T	2	NA .	NA	4
Park Operations	• Long-lerm, minor, adverse impacts	Additional park     operations staff and     iabor efforts to     accomplish tasks     related to dog     management in     addition to other job     responsibilities	Short-term, moderate, moderate, adverse inpacts to park operations – staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/ management	• Due to the hinng of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, fending, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.	Experience of administration of a monthly of	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations - staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/imanagement  management	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities maintenance (signage placement, fercing, etc., records management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management employees appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management egulations during the initial education period.	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations - steffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/	• Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a bemporary increase in education and law enforcement education and law enforcement, editing e placement, fishings placement, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management contra appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management the initial education period.
Cumulative impacts	Long-term,minor, impacts	Long-term,minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible impacts as educa and compliance become the	education, understanding, me the norm	Negligible impacts as education understanding and compilance become the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	ucation, understanding, the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding and compliance become the norm	ucation, understanding, the norm
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA	NA.		NA	NA	4
Health and Safety	Negligible impacts	Risk from encounters with unruly or aggressive dogs still possible	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Risk from encounters with unruly or aggressive dogs still possible but minimized from leash requirements and number of dogs allowed	A Negripi Brain public Servicion assum his compliance on a servicion assum his contraction his compliance on a servicion assum his compliance on a servicion assum his compliance on a servicion and number of dought an	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Risk from encounters with unruly or with unruly or suggressive dogs still possible but minimized from leash requirements and no commercial dog walking	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Risk from encounters with unruly or agressive dogs still possible but minimized from leash requirements and number of dogs allowed
Cumulative Impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	ative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	Beneficial Sumulative mpadalana	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	No change assuming compliance	compliance	-Nocifiangs-asstrating-compliance	No change assuming compliance	mpliance	No change assuming compliance	mpliance
	1								

Alten Resource (mpacis:	Alternative A. No Action Resource Impacts: Retonale	Alexanive BildE Least Regulation impacts Regulation Religions	Alternative C: Embhasts on Multiple Use Impacts Rationale	Atternative D. Most Protective of Resource impacts Rationale	Afternative E. Most Dbg W Tr. Most Management in Impacts	iking Appesa Itansiva 1991 Rationale 1
Soil and Geology	Long-lerm, Soli compaction, moderate, erosion, and nutrient adverse addition would occur impact areas off of the trail since dogs would be under voice control.	Acquire line of the second of	Long-term, minor, advarse impacts assuming compliance solis disturbance NOLA; land adjacent to paved traits and sidewarks. ROLAs are only a portion of the entire site.	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming assuming compliance compliance compliance assuming to paved trails and sidewalks. ROLAs are a small portion of the entire site.	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function off-trait; soils disturbance in ROLA; land adjacent to paved traits and sidewalks. ROLAs are a small portion of the entire side while soil of the entire side will portion of the entire side will portion of the entire side will portion of the entire side will so side will portion of the entire side will so side wi
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Naetigible aufnutalization	Negligible cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	
Impact change compared to current condition	NA	Benendo de sellaninoseconolisados	Beneficial assuming compliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	
Water Quality	NA	NA	NA .	NA	AN	!
Vegetation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Wildlife	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Species of Special Status	NA	ΨV	NA	NA	ΝΑ	

	Alternativ	Alternative A. No Action	Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation	mine Atemative C. Emphasis on Multiple.Use	on Multiple Use	Alternative D. Most P.	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Acces	ative E. Most Dog Walking Access
Resource	mpacts	Rationale	Impacie		Rationale ""	Impacts ****	Rationale	impacts.	Rationale
Cultural Resources	Negligible to long-term,	Impacts related     primarily to dog-	N (Glydish) (o <u>ediformetta fortal)</u> sentidish (o ling) (s		Outcomes are related primarily to	Benefits and Negligible to long-	Outcomes are related primarily to the	Benefits and     Negligible to long-	Outcomes are related primarily to
	specific and	disturbance which	Situation of the state of the s	specific, adverse p	the reduction in or prohibition of dog	term, minor, site- specific, adverse	reduction in or prohibition of dog	term, minor, site- specific, adverse	the reduction in or prohibition of dog
	adverse impacts to	and potentially results in negative	Sandscapes, granto distributos		activity (uampling, ground disturbance, erosion) in areas of	impacts for nistoric structures and negligible to	activity (trampling, ground disturbance, arosion) in areas of	impacts for historic structures and	activity (trampling, ground disturbance,
	historic structures;	effects to historic structures and	sensitive build all	acts to	sensitive cultural resources.	beneficial impacts to cultural	sensitive cultural resources		sensitive cultural
	to long-term				·.	landscapes			
	localized adverse								
	impacts to cultural								
	andscapes.			For purposes of		40		i	
	of Section	34.5	Seation Place.	Section 106 of the		Section 106 of the		Section 106 of the	
	NHPA, the	83	THE STATE OF THE S	NHPA, the assessment for		NHPA, the assessment for		NHPA, the assessment for	
	continuation of actions		alighnativa B	alternative C would be no adverse		alternative D would be no adverse	***	alternative E would be no adverse	
	under the No Action		edvarae erfedis (d)	effects to cultural resources.		effects to cultural resources.		effects to cultural resources.	
•	alternative would result		1880 m 0880						
	in no adverse								-
	cultural								
Cumulative Impacts	Beneficial cumulat	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to	Beneficial Cumplatives moacis related to	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to	+	l Beneficial cumulative impacts related to	acts related to	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to	acts related to
	Negligible to long-	preservation and entrancement entons; Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground.	Vesewallonard prinance men errors Negligibero dog-term moderale adverse	preservation and enhancement efforts; Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative innerte related to receive distributions innerte to the control of distributions innerte to the control of the		preservation and enhancement efforts; Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative	ement efforts; Negligible verse cumulative	preservation and enhancement efforts; Negligible to long-term moderate adverse	ment efforts; oderate adverse
	disturbance impac	disturbance impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and	deturbanca mpacts to Views after visitation	inpacts related to ground user balloce impact in the state of the stat	pacis io	impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural	disturbance impacts to ed with cultural	cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and vistas	d to ground ws and vistas
	historic structure demolition	emolition.	iliteuralitimalilien	and accepted, and motoric and		anoscapes, and mistoric	ou detrai e demonitori.	associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	nuscapes, and nistoric
Impact change compared to current	¥ ₩		Bentandiak olnoronang abrabbibibibis Andrinas anaksallura yanas dajas	Beneficial to no change for historic structures and cultural landscapes		Beneficial to no change for cultural landscapes	Beneficial to no change for historic structures and cultural landscapes	Beneficial to no change for historic structures and cultural landscapes	r historic structures
Collidition									_

	Alternativ	Alternative A: No Action	Alternative B. NPS Leash Regulation en	*** Alternative C. Emohasis on Multiple Use	sis on Multiple Use	Atternative D: Most P	Atternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative Ermost L Most Manadan	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Interesive
Resource II	npacts	Rationale	Impacts Railonale		Rationale	Impacts,	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	No impacts	On-leash dog     walking would still     be allowed on site	Veoligibi Veoraleaskoododvälkär vooleasillide eliovaa	Beneficial impacts	Off-leash dog     walking in two     ROLAs	Beneficial impacts	Off-leash dog walking in one ROLA.	Beneficial impacts	Off-leash dog     walking in two     ROLAs
Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	<ul> <li>Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Visitors would still encounter dogs throughout the site.</li> </ul>	i de forteme entren Kodyska Sim aksier – Gregoria Amely Walded Gregoria Gregoria III aksieria	• Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	Visitors would now encounter off-leash dog walking - ROLA	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Visitors would now encounter off-leash dog walking ROLA	Long-term,     moderate, adverse     impacts	Visitors would now encounter off-leash dog walking ROLA
Cumulative impacts	<ul> <li>Beneficial cumul visitors who wou at the park</li> </ul>	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	N. IR Andrice and community and pages 1970 in the page of the page	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	npacts for visitors who gs at the park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visit would prefer to walk dogs at the park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visit would prefer to walk dogs at the park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park
	<ul> <li>Long-term, mino cumulative impa would prefer not the park</li> </ul>	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	i ignostorominos, aktoropenhilitika impada igi Visilos wievikallopeitimalitis ake oog oosilitigi isiboostik	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	dverse cumulative would prefer not to park	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impac for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	adverse cumulative o would prefer not to s park
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA		Z	WA	NA	
Park Operations	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Additional park     operations staff and labor efforts to     accomplish tasks     related to dog     management in     addition to other job     responsibilities	Significant and position in into got a consistent and a c	Short-term, moderate, advase impacts to park operations - staffing, learn and incoment, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/management     ROLAs would create long-term, minor adverse impacts to park operations	additional employees for dog management; a additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law activities, maintenance (signage placement, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management, courties of enforcement appearances and compliance and for monitoring for compliance particularly at and sites with unfenced boundaries for ROLAs	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations – staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/ management management management management management management management operations ereale long-term, minor adverse impacts to park operations	To bue to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase; in education and law endorcement activities, manifestance (signage placement, fencing, management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management and performent activities and monitoring for enforcement activities and monitoring for compliance particulary at a problematic sites, and sites with unfenced boundaries for ROLAs boundaries for ROLAs	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations – staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/ management anagement create long-term, minor adverse impacts to park operations	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management, court appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.  Due to a continued need for enforcement activities and nonlitoring for compliance particularly at problematic sites, and sites with unfenced boundaries for ROLAs
Cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Nacional Impacieres autoation, understanding, andigotation (in a national lange).	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	cation, understanding, he norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	ucation, understanding, the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	ucation, understanding, the norm
impact change compared to current condition		NA NA		<b>∀</b> N		Z	NA	NA	-

	Alternativ	Alternative A. No Action	Alternative B:NPS(Lea	PS Leash Regulation	Atemative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use	ssis on Multiple Use	Alternative Di Most F	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Nost Dog Walking Access Most Management triens (ve	og Walking Access
Resource	Impacts	Rationale	mpacte	Railonale	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts ::	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Health and Safety	• Long-term, moderate, moderate, adverse impacts	Continued incidents related to unruly or aggressive dogs that may place visitors and park staff health or safety at risk. History of dog biles/attacks, pet recues, noncompliance with the leash law.	Completes	The definition of the condition of the c	• Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts, assuming compliance	• Incidents related to unruly or aggressive dogs may place visitors and park staff health or safety at risk.	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts, assuming compliance	Incidents related to unruly or aggressive dogs may place visitors and park staff health or safety at risk.	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts, assuming compliance	• Incidents related to untuly or aggressive dogs may place visitors and park staff health or safety at risk.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative	elimoretis	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	ninor, adverse	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	ninor, adverse	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	ninor, adverse
Impact change compared to current condition		Ϋ́	Beneficial assuming	nej ednik ji kades	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
CRISSY FIELD (INCLUDES WPA)	LUDES WPA)									
Soil and Geology	Long-ferm, moderate, adverse impacts	Soil compaction, arrowing, and utilier addition would occur at Crissy marsh and marsh inlet. Dogs digging would disturb dunes and nutrient addition on beach would occur.	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function within fenced areas and in the WPA, but soil disturbance would occur where dogs are allowed in non-fenced areas which make up a large portion of the entire site, including the trail margins.	Long-learn-ministro	The solution of the solution o	- Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	• Physical resitaint of dogs would protect soil function in the VPA and Central Beach; soil disturbance would occur on the promenanch, easiern portion of the affield, trails and grassy would occur within a meast, these Impacts would occur within a farge portion of the affiring and grassy areas; these Impacts would occur within a farge portion of the entire site.	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function in fenced areas; soil disturbance would occur on the promenade, trails and grass areas; these impacts would occur within a large portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Negligible to long-term. n. cumulative Impacts	nnor adverse see	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	ninor, adverse
Impact change compared to current condition	·	NA	Beneficial assuming complian	ompliance	Benatical to no changes	Spielskining de skinister	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
Water Quality	• Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts	Increased turbidity to fidel intet, mersh and localized, adjacent areas of San Francisco Bay as well as addition of rutrients and pathogens from dog waste, however pollutents are dispersed in high energy beach environment,	• Negrigible impacts, assuming compliance	Leash restraints would     mhimize the     opportunity for dogs to     gain entry to water     bodies	Notificial professor	Dog sees in virtal both by the property of the	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Assuming compliance, dogs would not have access to the idial inlet or marsh or adjacent areas of San Francisco Bay	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse inpacts, assuming compliance	- Leash requirements and regulated ROLAs would minimize dog access to tidal inlet, marsh and adjacent areas of San Francisco Bay, but dogs could access the ocean from the beach ROLA
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long- cumulative impact	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	មិន្តិតម៉ាក្រុង នៅក្រុងនៅខ្មែរ (គឺ មិន នៅ មាន នៅក្រុងនៅនេះ នៅ មាន នៅ	acie	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	s egyenement in the second sec	ge assuming compliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance

Resource Translation Vegetation Coastal Community	Alternativ	Alternative A: No Action # 12.5.  acts ***  Rationale **  lerm.	Attenditive B: NPS Le	* 1.2. Retionale Retionale • Physical restraint of	Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Lesting Companies of March March March March March March 1995 (New March 1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995) (1995)		Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource Impacts Rationale Negligible impacts Physical restraint of	rotective of Resource Rationale  Physical restraint of	Atternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive Impects Retionals - Long-term, minor. Physical restraint	og Walking Access infultiens ive Retionale ** Prysical restraint of
	moderate, adverse impacts	areas are fenced, but there is considerable access to dune habitat which is also present within the WPA and subject to impacts by dogs through trampling, digging, and dog waste.	impacts assuming compliance	dogs would protect dure vegetation; trails and the LOD assare as small portion of the entire site; WPA (which supports dures) would be closed to dogs	assiming completion	docs would not do the first way of the support of the first way of the fir	assuming compliance	dogs would protect dure vegetation. LOD area is a small portion of the entire site. WPA (which supports dures) would be closed to dogs	adverse impacts assuming compliance	riys/ada restant of dogs would protect dune vegetation in restored dune areas; trails, LOD, and ROLAs are a small portion of the entire sile; WPA (which supports dunes) would be open to on-leash dogs
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative Impaci	mpacts	Beneficial cumulative impa	ols (1)	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
impact change compared to current condition		V	Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	Senetica <u>laseuming compl</u>	lation and the second	Beneficial assuming compliance	ıpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	oliance
Wellands and Aquatic Habitat	o Long-term, minor, and congress adverse impacts on itidal wellands (Negligible impact to frestwater wetlands)	vegetation is affected by dogs through trampling and increased turbidity; despite ferroling, dogs under voice control gain excess to the tidal marsh; freshwater wetland areas are fenced to prohibit access by dogs and people	Neoligible impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of degs, and the existing fence would protect dence would protect did marsh wellands, which would be closed to dogs	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Plykes respond to open and the factor of the	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Compliance in ROLA, physical restraint of dogs, and the existing fence would protect itidal mash weltans which mash weltans, which wash dogs closed to dogs	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Compliance in ROLA, physical restraint of dogs, and the existing frene would protect tidal marsh wellands, which would be closed to dogs.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long-te cumulative impacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impac	mpacts	अह्मीधीको इन्द्रामण विषय वात्राप्त		Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial to no change	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	Beneficial to no change ass	umng compilance Mi	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance

	art 5 * Alternativ	· 语: (2) · Alternative A. M. Action · Alternative B. NPS L.	*** Alternative B: NP	ash Regulation	Alternative Cr Emphasis on Multiple Use		tive D: Most Prote	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Afternative E. Most Dog Walking Access	og Walking Access ent Infensive
Resource "	impacis 💥	स्तर । Rationale सार्थन्त्र महाल । mpacts	Frim Impacts	Rationale	and a section and a sectional a		Impacts	Rationale	· Impacts	Rationale
Wildlife										
Coastal Community	• Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts	Shorebirds on beach and within WPA (seasonal leash restriction is often violated in the WPA) are occasionally to frequently subjected to impacts dogs through barking and to impacts dogs through barking and the mammals would occasionally be subjected to impacts from dogs on the beach.	negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compilance (impact range is due to changing seasonal presence of the birds and level of activity at the site)	Physical restraint of dogs would prize to dogs would prize to shorebirds and marine mammals, although onleash dogs can still disturb birds	Longuerm from the property of	TO A COMMISSION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	e e mpacts	Prohibiting dogs on all beach areas would profect shorebirds and stranded marine mammals; no coastal community habital to wildlife in airleid wildlife in airleid the site.	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts assuming compliance	naporty of coastal community at Crissy Field, including WPA and East Beard non-fiests Beard non-fiests by a moon passes about one-third of beach habitat; on-least habitat so height of beach habitat and so height of beach habitat and so height of beach habitat and beach habitat and so height of beach habitat a
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long-t cumulative impacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impac	mpacts	N <mark>e Silgibile, cundifilite interiorial della Marconal</mark>	Negligible	Negligible cumulative impacts	s	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	inor, adverse
impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial to no change	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	i Bercellolelli Cancelle apparatasi in Ingeloni	lance Beneficial	Beneficial assuming compliance	псе	No change assuming compliance	pliance
Wetlands and Aquatic Habitat	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	high usage area for high usage area for birds and is fenced although dogs have been observed in the marsh; dogs that gain access to the marsh and disturb by barking, chasing, and proximity to roosing or feeding birds; visitor usage is high at this site	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited in marsh; physical restraint of dogs would not allow access to marsh; onleach dogs could still infrequently disturb roosting and feeding birds by barking and their presence	Supression (III)  Supression (		• ppacts	Dogs would be prohibited in marsh; physical restraint of dogs and compliance in ROLA would not allow access to marsh; on-leash dogs could still infrequently disturb roosting and feeding birds by barking and their presence	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited in marsh; prohibited in marsh; physical restraint of dogs and compliance in ROLAs would not allow access to marsh; on-leash dogs could still infrequently disturb roosting and feeding blirds by barking and their presence the prohibite by barking and their presence.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, i	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impac	impacts	Negligible cumulative Impacts with the	Negligible Negligible	Negligible cumulative impacts	S	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	Bahelicial assuming compilance	Beneficial	Beneficial assuming compliance	nce	Beneficial assuming compliance	oliance

	Alternativ	Alternative A.: No Astion (1997)	Alternative B. N	en Regulation 🚟	A Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	ective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Wälking Access	og Walking Access
Resource The Impacts	····· impacis	Rationale		Rationale		- Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Species of Special Status	tatus								
Wastern Snowy Plover	• Long-ferm, moderate, arriverse impacts	• The seasonal leash restriction is frequently violated in the WPA; dogs would continue to disturb and/or harass the birds in the WPA and potentially limit their use of preferred habitat, interrupt crostling or foraging behavior; frequent disturbance of this type affects fat reserves needed for migration and breeding	Negligible     Impacts     assumming     compliance	Habital and individual species of western snowy plovers would be protected through WPA site closure to dogs and by physical restraint of dogs in other areas, use of preferred habital in WPA by the plover would not be limited; is consistent with the Recovery Plan for the western snowy plover western snowy plover.	The plant made in the plant and a second a secon	assuming compliance compliance	• Habitat and individual species of fivastern snowy plovers would be protected through WPA site closure to dogs and by physical restraint of dogs in most areas. Such a so not located adjacent to WPA, use of preferred habitat in WPA by the plover would not be limited; consistent with the Recovery Plan for the western snowy plover	Long-term, minor, adverse inpacts, assuming compliance	obgs in the WPA would rectacle chasing, but leashed dogs can bark and/or lunge at feeding and rossing western snowy plovers, causing disturbance and/or harassment in a relatively small area; beach ROLA is located adjacent to WPA, use of may be illimited; not consistent with the Recovery Plan for the western snowy
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, moder impacts	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	ts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	e cumulative impacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming compliar	ompliance	Beneficial assuming completible and the second of the seco	Beneficial assuming compliance	апсе	Beneficial assuming compliance	oliance
California Seablite	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacis	Dogs have been observed in the marsh and if the marsh restoration project was expanded, dogs would affect the seabilite through trampling, cligging, or dog waste	No impacts     assuming     compliance	Dogs would continue to be prohibited in Crissy Marsh; there would be potential for future restoration projects to restore species	assumina control control assumina control cont	assuming compliance	Dogs would continue to be prohibited in Crissy Marsh; there would be potential for future restoration projects to restore species	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would confinue to be prohibited in Crissy Marsh; there would be potential for future restoration projects to restore species
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impact	impact	Negligiala cumula Natimpasa	Negligible cumulative impact		Negligible cumulative impact	act
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial assuming complian	ompliance	Septembli it undergregeratene.	Beneficial assuming compliance	ance	Beneficial assuming compliance	oliance

	Altérnativ	Alternative At No Action	Alternative B; NPS	eash Regulation C 1	是"Aternative G: Emphasis on Multiple Use	Aultiple Use	Alternative D. Most P.	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management intensive	og Walking Access
Respurce	m Impacism .	Rationale	Impacts	Will Railonale	Impacts   Factor R	Rationale	Impacts :	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Cultural Resources	Negligible to ongo-lerm, minor, site- popular adverse adverse structures; and negligible to long-term innor in ninor inpacts to minor in adverse adverse adverse adverse cultural landscapes.	• Impacts related primarily to dog- related ground disturbance which increases erosion and potentially results in negative effects to historic structures and cultural landscapes	Negligible to beneficial impacts for historic structures and cultural landscapes.	Outcomes are related primarily to the reduction in or prohibition of dog activity (trampling, ground disturbance, enosion) in areas of sensitive cultural resources.	could the state of	Outcomes are leaded in the frequency of each of the frequency of the frequ	Benefits and Negligible to long-term, minor, site—specific, adverse impacts for historic structures and negligible to beneficial impacts to cultural landscapes	Outcomes are related primarity to the reduction in or prohibition of dog activity (rampling, ground disturbance, erosion) in areas of sensitive cultural resources.	Benefits and Negligible to long- tern, minor, sile- specific, adverse impacts for historic structures and cultural landscapes	Outcomes are treated primarily to the reduction in or prohibition of dog activity (trampling, ground disturbance, erosion) in areas of sensitive cultural resources
	• For purposes of Section 106 of the 108 of the continuation of actions under the No Action Conflucts Conflucts Conflucts Conflucts Conflucts Conflucts Conflucts Conflucts		• For purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for allernative B would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.		Selation (6 of the most NHP) of the most NHP, which is assessment for mind being assessment of mind being assessment of would mind the offers to define a definition of fers to definite the offers the offers to definite the offers to definite the offers	State of the state	• For purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for alternative D would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.	Sile-specific adverse impacts to cultural resources ranging from negligible to minor are associated with the Crissy Arifield's use as a ROLA.	• For purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for alternative E-would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.	• Site-specific adverse impacts to cultural resources ranging from negligible to minor are associated with the Crissy Artifeld's use as a ROLA.
Cumulative Impacts	Beneficial cumulative impar preservation and enhancen Negligible to long-term mode cumulative impacts related disturbance impacts to view associated with cultural lann historic structure demolition	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to peasovation and enhancement efforts; preservation and enhancement efforts; brightigible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground distrubance impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demotition.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and anhancement efforts; Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground institutence impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and structure demolition.	nistoric	Bone lone comunity with BEE wellshifts to breakwales, and life and general course, well clint will consumme the access from a time in pacts wellshift to be a supported to have a certaints as sold and will confident and seep as provided the course of the and and a seep as a seek of the and and a seek of the and a seek of the and and and and and and and and	Table of the state of the state of	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts, Negligible to long-lerm moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and visites associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts, Negligible proservation and enhancement efforts, Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to wiews and visites associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to pressvoration and rehancement efforts; Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolifion.	acts related to ement efforts; oderate adverse id to ground ews and vistas indscapes, and historic
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial to no change for and cultural landscapes	for historic structures	asnelicial/iomoznangesoranistolic antickalitalidandscapies	schielünis	Beneficial to no change for cultural landscapes	Beneficial to no change for historic structures and cultural landscapes	Beneficial to no change for historic structures and cultural landscapes	or historic structures

on all marks from the body wanning at the world washing at the would prefer that the layer dog wanning at the world prefer that the	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who "Light include think of the would prefer not to have dog walking at the well displays and the world construct the control of the contr
	T DATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

Alternative E. Most Day Walking Access Nost Management Interisive Rationale Rationale	ing the court management crease additions and additions additional additions additional	inderstanding, Negligible impacts as educa	
Alternative Dt Most Protective of Resource	d d fem lerate acts to ons	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	ΑN
Atternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use Impacts Rationale Tale	Stopt term at 2.  The additional amounts as a control amounts as a control amounts and a control amounts as a control amounts as a control amount as a control amount and a contr	(epigible impacts as aducation มหายไม่เกิดเการ์	
Atemative B.I.N.S. Leasn Régulation	pacts مراد المراد المر	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	AN
Alternative A. No Action Atternative Association and action actio	• Additional park independent of park independents in accomplish tasks related to dog responsibilities addition to other job management in responsibilities management in addition to other job management in additional to park in addition to the job park in addition to the job park in addition to park i	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative Negligible i Impacts and complii	NA
dw L	one • Long-term, millior, adverse impacts		
Resource	Park Operations	Cumulative impacts	Impact change

Resource	Alternative	Allernative At No Action	Alternative B: NPS Lea	PS Leash Regulation	Alternative.C.: Emph	mphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative O: Most P	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Acress Most Management internetive	log Walking Access
Health and Safety		Continued incidents related to unruly or aggressive dogs that may place visitors and park staff health or safety at risk, or safety at risk. Pest history of incidents is high	e e	Dogs are prohibited	In the WPA no martel sestiming compliance	Door septimination	In the WPA, on East and Central Beaches no impacts, assuming compliance	Dogs are prohibited		
			Long-lerm, minor, adverse impacts in other areas under dog management, assuming compliance	Continued risk to safety and health of visitors and health from potential incidents resulting from unruly or aggressive dogs; however, leash requirements would reduce opportunity by providing more control over dogs; high use area	Corp. International Control of Corp.	Cohinness se och i same se och	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts in other areas under dog management, assuming compliance	Safety and health of safety and health of visitors and park staff from potential incidents resulting from unruly or aggressive dogs; however, leash however, leash requirements would reduce opportunity by providing more control over dogs; high use area	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts in the WPA and other areas under dog management, assuming compliance	Continued risk to safely and health of visitors and park staff from potential incidents resulting from unruly or aggressive dogs; however, leash requirements would reduce opportunity by providing more control over dogs; high use area
·			Short-term     moderate     adverse impacts     on park staff     during education     and enforcement     period	Increased     confrontations with     visitors/dogs could     occur.	Sportifier moderate diverse, improcessor portifier difficient decemberate	indigate of control of	Short-term moderate adverse impacts on park staff during education period	Increased     confrontations     involving visitors/dogs     could occur	Short-term moderate adverse impacts on park staff during education period	Increased     confrontations     between visitors and     dogs could occur
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, moderate impacts	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, adve	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	ในอัหงาโล้มกากและประกาณ - อยกเปลี่ฟังปกฏิยอเรา	30 adverse	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	terate, adverse	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	erate, adverse
Impact change compared to current condition	_	NA	Beneficial assuming α in other areas	Beneficial assuming compliance in the WPA and in other areas	Abretielalestalmingvan Bostielalten onene	nplance in the WPA	Beneficial assuming compliance in the WPA Beneficial to no change in other areas	npliance in the WPA in other areas	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance in the WPA and other areas	assuming compliance in
FORT POINT								Poline		
Soll and Geology	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Soil compaction, erosion, and nutrient addition would occur in the Promenade and areas off of the tralls, which contain areas of undisturbed soil.	• Neglighte impacts assuming compliating	Spile for gained in a fine research congress of a public constraint. Spile constraint.	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Soil along trails and road no longer has returned truction; the LOD area is small portion of the entire site.	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Soil along Bay Trail     no longer has natural function; the LOD     area is small portion     of the entire site.	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Soil along trails and road no longer has natural function; the LOB area is small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	ve impacts	Beneficial curitificative impact	mpstels	Beneficial cumulative Impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition	_	NA	Beneficial assuming compilar	opil[]ivo	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Water Quality	_	NA		NA	ν.	NA	Z	NA	AN	A
Vegetation		NA		NA	2	NA	Z	NA	NA	A
Wildlife		NA		NA	~	NA	Z	NA	NA	A
Species of Special Status	_	NA		NA	_	NA		NA	NA	ď

Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive:	gibbe • Out minor, relative the state for a additions are sensitive to the state of	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities), impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial to no change for historic structures, and cultural landscapes
Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Outcomes are related primarily to the reduction in dig activity (trampling, ground disturbance, erosion) in areas of sensitive cultural resources as well as the prohibition of dogs in areas containing sensitive resources.	impacts related to ancement efforts.  In moderate, adverse lated to ground tallon, construction views and vistas all landscapes, and oilition.	
Alternative D: Most!	Benefits, negligible to long-term, minor, site-specific, adverse impacts for historic structures; and negligible to beneficial impacts to cultural landscapes.  For purposes of Sedion 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for alternative D would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts.     Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities), impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial to no change for historic structures, and cultural landscapes
Afternative C. Emphesis on Multiple Use	Outcomes are related primarily to the reduction in dog activity (trampling, ground disturbance, erosion) in areas of sensitive cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities), impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	for historic structures,
Atternative C. Empl	Benefits and negligible to long-term, minor, site-specific, adverse impacts for historic structures; and negligible to beneficial impacts to cultural landscapes.  For purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for alternative C would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts     Negligible to long-term, moderate, advercumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities), impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial to no changa for historic structures, and cultural landscapes.
NES Leash Regulation	outcombs as relation programmer of the control of t		nogiotalistale impolines 1953
Atternative B: NPS Le	A Venigolatine  Conductor  Sincopies Select  Sin	· Beiraridatory · Negligiberiorio ounulative finitalista del associate dividiralista del historiositacia del	Benefical to poch and cultural anded
Alternative A. NorAction	Impacts related primarily to dografiated ground disturbance which increases erosion and potentially results in negative effects to archeological sites, historic structures and cultural landscapes.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities), impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	NA
Alterna	non-incomplete in ong-term minor, side specific and localized adverse impacts to historic structures and cultural landscapes.  For purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the confinuation of sections of sections under the No Action alternative would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources.	• •	
Resource	Cultural Resources	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

		Alternative A; No Action:	A ternative B. NPS Leash Regulation	* Alternative C. Empha	Alternative Criemphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	rotective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access:	og Walking Access
Resource	Impacts	Rationale	- W. Impacis/Me.: Stiff	Ímpacts	Rationale	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Visitor Use and Experience	arience								
Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	No impacts	On-leash dog     walking would still     be allowed on site	RNESTELLE F. One dan noo wa kind Kindaoli Kindaoli Kindao	Negligible impacts	On-leash dog     walking would still be allowed on site	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Dog walking would be on-leash and in designated areas; no off-leash dog walking avaitable.	Negligible impacts	On-leash dog     walking would still     be allowed on site
Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Visitors would still encounter dog walking throughout the site; little opportunity for no dog experience.	ANABIDIDANO ANABIDIDANO CONTRACTOR ANABIDIDANO REPARTOR ANABIDIDANO CONTRACTOR ANABIDIDANO CONTRACTOR ANABIDIDANO CONTRACTOR ANABIDIDANO CONTRACTOR ANABIDIDANO CONTRACTOR ANABIDIDANO CONTRACTOR CONT	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impacts	Visitors would still     encounter dog     walking throughout     the site; no off-leash     dogs.	Beneficial impacts	Dog walking would be on-leash and in limited areas, no dog experience available.	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impacts	Visitors would still encounter dog walking throughout the sile; no off-leash dogs.
Cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumul visitors who wou at the park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	e kejigibis sipatisko haptelsidavaloka who Voorlegistaatevelkejda ahtte park	<ul> <li>Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park</li> </ul>	npacts for visitors who gs at the park	<ul> <li>Long-term, minor, adv for visitors who would the park</li> </ul>	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	npacts for visitors who
	Long-term, mino impacts for visite not to have dog	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	L-Negligiele leibogleam in not advarse cerautativojimpatis leivisios who would preferrodeljiavatelee valking at the park	<ul> <li>Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park</li> </ul>	minor, adverse visitors who would valking at the park	<ul> <li>Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors wh would prefer not to have dog walking at the park</li> </ul>	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	<ul> <li>Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park</li> </ul>	minor, adverse visitors who would walking at the park
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		٧N			AM	NA	
Park Operations	• Long-lerm, minor, advises impacts	• Additional park operations staff and labor efforts to accomplish tasks related to dog management in addition to other job responsibilities	Escribin and the intensing of a additional angle set a additional an	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations – staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/ management	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, court appearance, etc. to enforce mew dog management; court appearance, etc. to enforce mew dog management regulations during the initial education period.	Short-lerm, modetate, adverse impacts to park operations - staffing, labor, malribrance, manifernance, manifernance, manifernance, management	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement additional and additional additio	Short-lerm, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations - steffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/	Due to the hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement ectivities, maintenance (signage placement, court appearances, etc. to appearances, etc. to appearances, etc. to appearances, etc. to enforce new dog management appearances the to frequisitions during the initial education period.
Cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Neglobe investions เอียงสายที่พูก เมื่อที่ ยกข้อหนังก็ยีกัดก lland comolismos ประจัดกุร พายาดิสการ	Negligible impacts as education, understanding and compliance become the norm	cation, understanding, he norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding and compliance become the norm	ucation, understanding, the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding and compliance become the norm	ication, understanding, the norm
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	2	N			NA	NA	

Resource	Alternativ	Alternative A.: No Action acts: Revolute	Alternative BINDS Le	PS Leash Regulation (#1	Alternative C Emph	Alternative G. Emphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative D. Most P	Alternative DI Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Ddg Walking Access Nost Management Intensive Impacts Rationale	og Walking Access ent Intensive Rationale
Health and Safety	• Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts	Pet-related safety incidents (rescues); noncompliance	Comparing the co	and head of the series and the series of the	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts, assuming compliance	Continued risk to safety and health of visitors and park staff from potential incidents resulting from unruly or aggressive dogs: commercial dog walking increases number of dogs encountered; however, leash requirements would requirements would requirements would reduce opportunity by providing more control over dogs	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts, assuming compliance	Continued risk to safely and health of visitors and park staff from potential incidents resulting from unruly or aggressive dogs; however, leash requirements would reduce opportunity by providing more control over dogs.	Long-term, minor,     adverse impacts,     assuming     compliance	Continued risk to safety and health of visitors and park staff from potential incidents resulting from unruly or aggressive dogs; however, leash requirements would reduce opportunity by providing more control over dogs
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor to cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	vos isalini ini istanosi.	doverse cumulative impasse	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	e cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	se cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	e cumulative impacts
Impact change compared to current condition		NA	Beneficial to no chang	nanga tasumining kebupitanga	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	Issuming compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
BAKER BEACH to GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE	OLDEN GATEBRID	GE		ll a						
Soll and Geology	• Long-term, minor to minor to moderate, adverse impacts	• Soll compaction, ensuion, disturbane from digging, and nutrient addition would occur in areas adjacent to the trails; disturbance to dunes and nutrient addition on beach would occur	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Soils along trails no longer have natural function; the LOD and beach area are only a small portion of the entire site.	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	Soils along traits no longer have natural function; the LOD and beach area are only a small portion of the entire site.	Essuming compliance	Sole along its holy to the control of the control o	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Soils along trails no longer have natural function; the LOD area and ROLA are only a portion of the entite site
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long-te cumulative impacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	mpacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts	Beneficial cumulative im	Sign	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	Beneficial assuming compilance	pliance	Beneficial assuming com	illahoe	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance

A Training and the second	ik in a se	Afternative A: No Action	Alternative B; NPS Lear	PS Leasn Regulation 179	Alerrative Ci Emphasis on Multiple Use	asis on Multiple Use	Allemative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	og Walking Access
Water Quality	Uniperation of the control of the co	Dogs could cause increased turbidity and increased nutrients and pathogens entering water bodies including Lobos Creek and the colean; however pollutants are dispersed in high energy beach environment.	Negigible impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be restricted by area closures and by leash; potential for wate to enter Lobos Creek flow at the beach would be minimized; dilution factor of adjacent ocean waters would minimize waste products that create water quality impacts	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	• Dog would be restricted by area closures and by leash; potential for waste to enter Lobos Creek flow at the beach would be minimized; clilution factor of adjacent ocean waters would minimize waste products that create water quality impacts	A Negligible impacts assuming completion com	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	The ROLA is located at the south end of the beach and at Lobos Creek, where there is potential for direct contact with Lobos Creek including nutrients and pathogens entering the creek and including the creek and including to contact with contact and pathogens entering the creek and incidents of turbidity, dogs could also gain access to the beach ROLA
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	tive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts:	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance	Behericiai aksuming bombiliansa		issuming compliance
Vegetation									
Coastal Community	• Long-lerm, moderale, adverse impacts	Dogs and their owners/walkers have created social trails in coastal dune habitat which would be subject to impeats by dogs through trampling, digging, and dog waste	Negligible impact, assuming compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect dogs would protect dune vegetation; frails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site, use of social trails would be reduced.	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dune vegetation; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the antire portion of the antire sile, use of social trails would be reduced.	A Neal grade impacts of physical paragraph of a serving of documents of the control of the contr	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect due vegetation; no unfenced dunes would be affected; the ROLA, traits and LOD area are a small portion of the entire site; use of social traits would be reduced.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficael cumulative limbacis	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance	Beneficial assuming templiance of the	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Coastal Scrub, Chaparral, and Grassland	• Long-term, millor, adverse impacts	• Impacts to vegetation from dogs would be caused through physical damage such as trampling, digging, and dog waste, insee affects as well as fragmentation can lead to the spread of invasive plant species	• Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dogs would protect vegetation of firtal; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site	Negligible impacts, assuming compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trails and the LOD area area areal portion of the entire site	Abelj pole impacts  Accompliance in a construction of the construc	Negligible impact assuming compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trails and the LOD area are a re a small portion of the entire site; ROLA is located on the beach, not in coastal scrub hebitat
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	tive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacis sav. ** 11. 4. III.	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming complian	ompliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance	្ត្រីក្រុមហ៊ុន ម៉ែលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋក្នុង ខេត្តការការការការការការការការការការការការការក	Beneficial assuming compilance	pilance

Resource Wildlife	Alternati	Resource (Impacts   Rationale	Alternative B. NPB L	8 Leash Regulation E. Rationale Mark	Alemative Ct Emphasis on Wultiple Use	sis on Multiple Use Rationale	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource		Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Ache Most Management Intensive Impacts Rationale	og Walking Access ant Intersive Rationale	0458865-ABBAR
Coastal Community	• Long-lerm, moderate, adverse impacts	Shorebirds on beach would frequently be subjected to impacts from on-leash and voice-control dogs through dogs barking at, chasing after, and being in proximity to roosting or feeding birds; and being birds; and being birds; and being birds; and being tow to moderate, and costal habitat is coastal habitat is she warnavie at this site; marine amammals would occasionally be subjected to impacts from dogs on the beach	• Negligible to long-ferm, minor adverse impact adverse impact adverse impact compliance compliance (impact range is due to changing seasonal presence of the birds and level of activity at the site)	- Physically restraining dogs on leash would protect shrobbids and marine mammals on beach, although on-leash dogs could still disturb roosting and leading burs through barking and by their presence on the beach	Negligible to long- term, minor adverse imper assuming compliance (impact range is due to changing seasonal presence of the birds and level of activity at the site)	o Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would protect shorebirds and marine mammals on beach, although could still disturb rocesting and reschool pinds through barking and by their presence on the beach.	Went in the particular section in the partic	subtraction of the state of the	Long-term, minor to moderate adverse impeds assuming compliance (Impact range is due to changing seasonal presence of the birds and level of activity at the site)	Physically restraining dogs on leash in some areas of the site would protect shorebirds and other wildire but the presence of dogs barking and running (even while on leash) would deturb wildiffe. She norompasses about one-third of beach habitat at the site.	<del></del>
Cumulative Impacts		Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative Impac	mpacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts	Negligible of mulajive impaots	Neg	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	inor, adverse	1
Impact change compared to current condition	l NA		Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	ollance	Beneficial essimility polyhilance	Ber Ber	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance	т—

Dic	ste; beach KULA is not in coastal scrub habitat	lative impacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance
Negligi Trm, n Timpart Compli	. Ah	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial to no
Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource Impacts 12.7  Negligible foliation of Anysically retraining form least would a former would be a few shifts and shift		oumiletiveilingsoft	lono apangé atsumbasampua
P		Negligible	pliance Beneficial
e /	Bilo	Negligible cumulative Impacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance
		Negligible cum	
** Faibnation**  ** Physically restraining dogs on least would protect habitat of frail as well as wildlife; chasing after wildlife would be eliminated but on-leash dogs could still disturb wildlife may avoid trail corridors that allow on-leash dog walking and be displaced from high quality habitat that is degraded by the presence of dogs; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site		e impacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance
Negligible to PP Compliance assuming compliance wow work with the property of		Negligible cumulative impac	Beneficial to no chan
Allermative A: Not Action  - Indipersation  - Off-leash dog  - onfinue: - disturbance includes  photosical damage to habitat or - nests/burrows from - displaced from high -	areas and receive heavy use by visitors	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	
Allemativ  (Injacis  Long-lerm, minor to moderale, adverse impact		Negligible to long-te cumulative impacts	NA
Resource Coastal Scrub, Chaparral, and Grassland		Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

Dog Walking Access ment Intensive Retionale	Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would protect San Francisco lessingla and potential habitat, but recovery and enhancement sites for the species are located in and adiatorn to areas where on-leash dog walking would be allowed; rogs could affect the San through trampling, digging, or dog waste	minor, adverse	mpliance
Altemative E. Nost Dog Working A	Negligible to long - term, minor impact assuming compliance	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance
Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	des gong page in a de	illion, sidverses	olijiki T
Alternative D. Most P.	Negriphe in Joring Neumann in paddid as Aumann	Negligible to long-term in cumulative impasts inte	Benetical assumingradii
Alemative C.Emphasis on Multiple Use	• Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would protect San Francisco lessingia and potential habitat, but recovery and enhancement sites for the species are located in and adjacent to areas where on-leash dog walking would be allowed; dogs could affect the San francisco lessingia through trampling, digging, or dog waste	inor, adverse	pliance
Alternative G Emphe Impacts	Negligible to long - term, minor impact assuming compliance     compliance	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance
8 Leash Regulation Rationale	Physical restraint of dogs on-least would protect San Francisco lessingia and potential rebitati, but recovery and enhancement sites for the species are for the species are for the species are for the species on least dog walking would be allowed; dogs could affect the San Francisco lessingia through trampling, digging, or dog waste	minor, adverse	mpliance
1975 St. Afternative B: NPS L	Negligible to long -term, minor impact assuming compliance	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative Impacts	Beneficial assuming complia
Alternative A.: No Action (1974) pacie Raubonale 1974	• Dogs and their walkers have created social trails in habitat that supports a small population of this species at the sile; portions of the species are in and adjacent to areas where dogs under voice control are allowed; this plant could be disturbed by dogs since dogs are allowed on the trail to Battery Grosby near a small population of this plant bower; the Lobos Valley, where the croe population of the plant occurs at GGNRA, is not in the study area for this plant pocure.	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	
1 €	Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse impact	Long-term, minor to cumulative impacts	NA
Resource Species of Special Status	San Francisco Lessingia	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access The Most Management intensive The Impacts The Access to the Companies of the Companies	Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would protect Presidio manzantita and potential habitat; the restored population would be protected	e impacts	compliance	Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would protect Marin twarf flax and potential habitat; the restored population would be protected	e impacts	l compliance
Alternative E: M	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	Beneficial cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance
Alternative D. Mos. Protective of Resource Impacts	uming de la company de la comp	iolali cumulativa irripadis	genericialisssiming <mark>(ភ្នំពាទ</mark> ្យាត្រកូច	Tightic impact and all tightic is instrumed of a month	egligible gunulälive impasis:	នៅ មានបានប្រជាពិធីស្វិត ក្រុមប្រជាពិធីស្វិត ក្រុមប្រជាពិធីស្វិត ក្រុមប្រជាពិធីស្វិត ក្រុមប្រជាពិធីស្វិត ក្រុមប
ests on Multiple Use	Physical restraint of dogs on-least would protect Presidio commanzantia and manzantia and mentantia and restored populatia; the restored population would be protected.	mpacts Baneficial		Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would payed on-leash would be protect. Marin dwarf day and potential the restored populatist; the restored protected		mpliance
**Alternative C. Emph Impacts ************************************	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	Beneficial cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance
Alternative B. NPS Leash Regulation:	Physical restraint of degs on leash would protect Prestrion manzanite and manzanite and potential habitat, the restored population would be protected	impacts	sompliance	Physical restraint of dogs on-beash would protect Main dwarf flax and potential habitat:     the restored population would be protected	impacts	sompliance
Afternative B. N. B. C.	Negligible impact assuming compliance compliance	Beneficial cumulative impact	Beneficiał assuming complia	Negligible Impact assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impact	Beneficiał assuming compliance
# Malernalive A. No Action Impacts Rationale 2. F.	• Clones of this serpentine endemic plant exist in the Coastal Trail midway to the Golden Cate Bridge, of-trail dogs could affect this species that are relatively inaccessible at the site; dogs could affect this plant by trampling, digging, or dog waste; the restored population is being affected and few individuals of the species exist at the site; so impacts could affect the reproductive	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts		rhis annual serpontine endemic plant exists in the vicinity of the Coastal Trail midway to the Goden Gate Bridge: of-trail dogs could affect this species by trampling, digging, or dog waste; inclividuals of the species could be injured or killed; few individuals of the species exist at the species exist at the species exist at the species exist at the species could be infared to killed the species or the spe	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	
T. WANGmail	Long-term, moderate, adverse impact	Long-term, minor, impacts	NA	• Long-term, moderate, adverse impact	Long-term, minor, impacts	NA
Testource	Presidio (Raven's) Manzenila	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition	Marin Dwarf-flax	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

	Alternative	Alternative A. No Action 4	Alternative B: NPB	S Leash Regulation	Alemative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use	els on Multiple Use <sup>(A)</sup>	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	log Walking Access
Resource		Rationale:	i Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts Rationale		Rationale
Gultural Resources		Impacts related primarily to dog- related ground disturbance which increases encoion and potentially results in negative effects to effects to archeological sites, historic structures and cultural landscapes.	beneficial impacts to historical impacts and cultural andscapes.  For purposes of Section 106 of He NHPA, the assessment for alternative B would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.	Outcomes are related primarily to the reduction in or prohibition of dog activity (trampling, ground disturbance, erosion) in areas of sensitive cuttural resources.	Benefits and     negligible to long- term, minor, site- specific, adverse impacts for historic structures; and     negligible to     beneficial impacts to     cultural landscapes.      For purposes of     Section 106 of the     NHPA, the     assessment for     alternative C would     be no adverse     effects to cultural     resources.	Outcomes are related primarily to the reduction in dog activity (tranpling, ground disturbance, ground disturbance, sensitive cultural resources.	Clebralis, negligible Ouroomestarible a lo Consistent, introduced in the consistent of the consistent	de la Benefits, negligible to long-term, minor, site-specific, adverse impacts for historic structures and cultural landscapes.  For purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for alternative E would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.	- Outcomes are related primarily to the reduction in dog activity (trampling, ground disturbance, erosion) in areas of sensitive cultural resources as well as the prohibition of dogs in areas containing sensitive resources.
	would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources.								
Cumulative impacts	Reneficial cumulative impacts relate preservation and enhancement effor hereaffering moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities), impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural lendscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts Negligible to long-term, moderale, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities), impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demotificial.	- Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts - Negitgible to long-term, moderate, advertication impacts related to ground addisturbance (transportation, construction addivities), impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts bresgiptie to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (terapportation, covastruction activities), impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts preservation and enhancement efforts ecumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities), impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demoition.	packs related to cement afforts moderate, adverse ed to ground ion, construction was and vistas landscapes, and tion.	Estimates the parts with the control of the control	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts     Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (fursisportation, construction activities), impacts to views and visias associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	mpacts related to neement efforts moderate, adverse ated to ground lifton, construction lews and visias !! landscapes, and litton.
Impact change compared to current condition		NA A	Beneficial to no change for and cultural landscapes.	for historic structures,	Beneficial to no change for historic structures, and cultural landscapes.	r historic structures,	Benetida idihödanga oʻzilgidib itatures. and oʻzildi zilgingo piss	Beneficial to no change for historic structures, and cultural landscapes	or historic structures,

200				1
Ahernatus E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intansive Impacts Response	Dog walking would still be allowed on site; dog walking under voice and sight control would be available.	Visitors would still encounter dog throughout the site; a no-dog experience would not be available	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the beach Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	
Alternative E. Most Dr. Most Managem.	Negligible impact	Long-term, minor,     adverse impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts for visito would prefer to walk dogs at the beach     Long-term minor adverse cumulative in for visitors who would prefer not to hav walking at the park	NA
ective of Resource Rationale	bog walking would be prifesst and in Bisgnated areas; no Millesst dog walking Wullerbe available,	Off-leash dog walking Would no longer be Billowed: a no dog experience would be available on beach.	se cumulative dulo prefer to walk acts for visitors whose og walking sisthe	
Sation Ruliple Use Thermanium D. Most Protective of Resource Rationale (mpacts "" Rationale	ingelija Lipagija Lipagija Lipagija Lipagija	มูลูสหันได้เซ็กสนอละ <del>เ</del>	in Longiter moderate adverse cumulative impedit for water adolgative personal content to water adolgative personal content to water adolgative moderate to visitors who would prefer not to have dop water park	A N
Atemative C. Emphasis on Multiple Uses	Dog walking would be on-leash and in designated areas; no off-leash dog walking would be available.	Off-leash dog     walking would no longer be allowed.	Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at fire park.  Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park.	
Alternative C: Empl	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Beneficial impact	Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	NA
Steash Regulation:	Dog walking would be on-leash and in designated areas; no off-leash dog walking would be available.	Off-leash dog walking would no longer be allowed.	Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	
Alteynelive B. W	• Long-lerm, minor, adverse impacts	Beneficial impact	Long-term minor adv for visitors who would     Beneficial cumulative     would prefer not to h     park	NA
Alternative At No Autons   Machine B. NPS Lea   Resource   Impacts   Rationale   The Antipacial Packs   Actionale   The Autonale   The Auto	Dog walking would still be allowed on site both on-leash and off-leash.	Visitors would still encounter dog walking throughout the site.	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Long-term minor to moderate adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	i
	• No impact	• Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impact	Negligible cume visitors who wo at the park     Long-term minc cumulative impa would prefer no the park	NA
Resource In	Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	Cumulative impacts	Impact.change compared to current condition

- S		Alternative B. NP	S Leach Regulation	Alternative C. Empha Impacts	1 120	Alternative D. Most Protectiva of Resource Impacts Rationale	Alternetive E: Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive Impacts Rationale	log Walking Access fent Intensive
Additional park Additional park Insperations staff and and and and and and and and and accomplish tasks related to dog staff addition to other job mo responsibilities receptors addition to other job mo responsibilities receptors	Share and	Short-term, moderate, and well are inpacts on park moderations – specialized staffing, labor, monitoring, monitoring, management	Hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement advivities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to enforce hew dog management regulations during the initial education period.	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts on park operations – staffing, abov, enforcement, markenance, monitoring, records keeping/	employees for dag management; a employees for dag management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to would occur to enforce new dag management regulations during the initial education period.	The figure of additional amounts of additional amounts of a monotonal figure of additional amounts of a monotonal figure of additional amounts of a monotonal figure of a monoto	Short-term,     moderate, adverse     impacts to park     operations –     steffing, labor,     enforcement,     maintenance,     monitoring, records     keeping/     management	employaes for dog management; a temporaes for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to would occur
	·						ROLAs would create long-term, minor adverse impacts to park operations	Continued need for enforcement activities, monitoring of compliance, sites with unferced boundaries for ROLAs, and history of frequent inclidents of noncompliance would affect park operations
Long-term minor adverse cumulative Negligible impacts and comp	Negligible and comp	Negligible impacts as educatic and compliance become the n	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	Negligible Impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	ication, understanding, the norm	Nopigible inpacity is editedion orderstanding.	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	ucation, understanding, the norm
NA	Y Y			NA			٧N	
Dog walking under Negl worker comflowed risk comflowed risk to safely and health of visitors and park staff from encounters with unruly or aggressive dogs	assu comi	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Leash restrictions and limitations on the number of dogs would reduce risk to safety and health of visitors and park staff	Negligible Impact     assuming     compliance	Leash restrictions and limitations on the number of dags would reduce risk to safety and health of visitors and park staff	assuming in including south assuming complete or compl	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Voice and sight control in the ROLA would add risk to safety and health of visitors and park staff from encounters with unrufy or aggressive dogs
Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse Negligit cumulative impacts	Negligit	Negligible cumulative impacts	mpacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts	Negligible cumulative i mpable	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	se cumulative impacts
Benefic	Benefic	Beneficiał assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	oliance	Beneficial assuming cortibiliance of the state of the sta	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance

167

Valking Access	- Rationale	Physically restraining dogs in on-leash areas would protect habital of trail as well as the presence of trail as well as welling and be behavior, wildlife behavior, wildlife our any avoid trail corritors that allow on-leash dog welling and be degrated from habitat that is edgrated by the presence of dogs; this habitat well well as well well as well onton of the size well as well onton of the size well as well a		ming compliance	
Atternative El Most Dog Walking Access Whost Management Intensive	Impacts	Negligible to long-     adverse assuming     compliance     on     string and	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	NA
Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Rationale	Dogs would be prohibited from the site	e Impacts	сотріїапсе	
Alterhative D: Mo	Impacts	No impact assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	NA
Alternative G. Emphasis on Multiple Use	Rationale	Physical Treatering according to the content of the	pacis	mbliance 11	
Alternative C. Empl	Impacts	Nedlight inpacts assumed and compliance of an impliance of an	Neoligible comulative in	Bahalloli dasiuhali g combinansa sensansansansansansansansansansansansansan	
PS Leash Regulation	Rationale:	Dogs would be prohibited from the site	impacts	ompliance	
Fer Alternative B:N	- Impacts	No impact assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compl	NA
Alternative A. No Action Alternative B: NPB	Rationale	Off-leash dog access to wildlife would continue; these areas make up a small portion of the entire site, occasional disturbance would include physicial denasts/burrows from nests/burrows from a swell as chasing after and even capturing wildlife	ative impacts		
Alternati	Impacts	Long-ferm, milnor, adverse impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	NA	NA
	Resource	Wildlife Other conferous communities	Cumulative impacts	Impact change compared to current condition	Species of Special Status

w		ve as			
native E: Most Dog Walking Acces	Rationale	Outcomes are related primarily to the reduction in dog activity (trampling, ground disturbance, ground disturbance, enosito) in areas of sensitive cultural resources as well as the prohibition of dogs in areas of dogs in areas resources.		impacts related to incement efforts in moderate, adverse lated to ground atton, construction views and vistas al landscapes, and billion.	for historic structures
Atternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Wost Management Intensive	Impacts	Benefits, negligible to long-term, minor, site-specific adverse impacts for historic structures and cultural landscapes.      For purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for allemative E would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.		Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts preservation and enhancement efforts     Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (fransportation, construction activities), impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial to no change for historic structures and cultural landscapes
ofective of Resource	Rationale .	Outcomes are related primarily to the reduction in dug activity (trampling, ground disturbance, erosion) in areas of sensitive cultural resources as well as the prohibition of dogs in areas containing sensitive resources.		npacts related to connects related to connect efforts. moderate, adverse ted to ground inton, construction ewe and vistas landscapes, and liton.	or historic structures and
Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Impacts	Benefits, negligible to for forward in ord-term, minor, site-specific, adverse impacts for historic structures and negligible to beneficial impacts to cultural landscapes.  For purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for alternative D would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.		Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts.     Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities), impacts to views and vistes associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial to no change for historic structures and cultural landscapes
sis on Multiple Use	Rationale	Outcomestate states atmostly to the country for antime (tempting) strong in state of strong in state of see all to Childrane see all to Childrane see all to Childrane		Simpose related to figure of facilities of f	(filstolde stratetings
** Alternative C.: Emphasis on Multiple Use	Impacts	Beharte and Facility and Paragraph of Paragr		Bare (del Surfujeroni pres no del marcental Nobiologia del presenta Ginni el Vallero del marce del lucio del marcental del lucio del marcental marcental del marcental Miscon en futuro de mo	Bareficial to no change in and cultural andecapes?
sh Regulation	- Rationale -	Outcomes are related primarly to the reduction in or prohibition of dog activity (trampling, ground disturbance, erosion) in areas of sensitive outural resources.		impacts related to morement efforts in morement efforts in moderate, adverse lated to ground affort, construction letters and visits and visits all landscapes, and olition.	for historic structures
Alternative 8: NPS Lear	Impacts	Negligible to beneficial impacts to historic structures and cultural landscapes.      For purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for alternative B would be no adverse effects to cultural	resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts preservation and enhancement efforts cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities), impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial to no change for historic structures and cultural landscapes.
re.A. No Action	Rationale	• Impacts related primarily to dog- related ground disturbance which increases excision and potentially results in negative effects to historic structures and cultural landscapes.		Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts     Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities), impacts to long tives and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	
Alternative A: No Action	- Impacts	Nagligible to ong-term minor, siles specific and localized adverse adverse and negligible to long-term minor localized adverse impacts to long-term minor localized adverse impacts to cultural landscapes.  For purposes of Section 106 of the NIPA, the confinuation of actions of actions under the No Action minor localized adverse impacts to cultural landscapes.	alternative would result in no adverse effects to cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative preservation and en     Negligible to long-te adverse cumulative ground disturbance construction activitie views and vistass cultural landscapes, structure demolition.	NA
e e	. TResource at	Gultural Resources		Cumulative impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

Resourse	Alternativ	Alternative A. No Action Alternative B. NPS L. Resource Mipacis Raionale Manages Manag	The Alternative B. NPS-L	28 Leash Regulation	Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use Atternative O. Moss Protective of Recource Impacts	on Multiple Use Rationale	Alternative Of Most F	Protective of Resource Rationale	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking A Most Management Intensive Impacts Ration	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Nost Management Intentive Impacts Impacts
Visitor Use and Experience	rience									
Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	• No impact	Dog walking would still be allowed on sile, both on-leash and off-leash.	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	No dog walking would be allowed; site is low use area for dog walkers	Long-term imitals     adverse impacis     adverse impacis	Officeash dog walking would no fa- ange for on-reash, and officeash, barreduced:	Long-term, minor,     adverse impacts	Dog walking would no longer be allowed on sile, site is low use area for dog walking	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Dog walking under voice and sight control would be limited to one area.
Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	<ul> <li>Visitors would still encounter dogs throughout the site.</li> </ul>	Beneficial impact	Dog walking would no longer be allowed on site; a no-dog experience would be avallable.	W Bahafara mpapu P M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	Dog walking under holose control would.  And longer up was allowed a notabog in any and any and any	Beneficial Impact	Dog walking would no longer be allowed on sile; a no-dog experience would be available.	Beneficial impact	Dog walking under voice and sight control would be limited to one area; a no-dog experience would be available
Cumulative impacts	No cumulative impacts for would prefer to walk dogs     Long-term minor adverse impacts for visitors who we not to have dog walking al	visitors who cumulative ould prefer the park	Long-term minor adverse for visitors who would pre the park     Beneficial cumulative imp would prefer not to have park	<ul> <li>Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park</li> <li>Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park</li> </ul>	** Long-term minor advance dumulative imbed for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs a fine part. ** Sa endoel comulative impeous for visitors with fould glater not to have dog walking affile Day.	nor adverse our uranye imbedisk in a weuld prefer to walk kooss is is in a weuld prefer to walk kooss is is in a maarve impacs for yeinors who is not to have dog well in a silicity a filling.	<ul> <li>Long-term minor adverse cumulative impac for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park</li> <li>Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors wh would prefer not to have dog walking at the park</li> </ul>	Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park.  Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park.	Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park park	Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		NA			u i	NA		NA	

	Alternative A. No. Action	ve A. No Action	Alternative B: NPS Lea	en Regulation	*** Afternative C; Emphasis on Multiple Use		imative D.: Most.Pro	Aliemative D. Most Protective of Resource	Airringtive E: Most Dog Walking Access	og Walking Access
Resource	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale ***	mpacis and Rati	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale:	" "Impacts	** Rationale
Park Operations	• Long-lerm, minor, adverse impacts	Additional park     operations staff and labor efforts would     be needed to     be needed to     realisted to dog     management in     addition to other job     responsibilities	• Short-lerm, anderate, anderate, anderse inpacts to park operations – staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/ management	Hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporaes for dog management; a temporam increase in education and law, enforcement, estivities, maniterance (signage placement, fencing, etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.	The control of the co		Short-term, moderate, adverse moderate, adverse operations – steffing, lebor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/management	Hing of additional employees for dog management, a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities manifestenes (signage placement, fencing, records management, court appearances, etc.), records management expulsitions during the infinite ducation period.	Short-lerm, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations – steffing, labor, enforcement, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/management management management minor adverse impacts to park operations	Hiring of additional ampleases for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities.  Maintenance (signage placement, fencing etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to appearances, etc. would occur to management cequations during the initial education period.  Continued need for enforcement activities, monitoring for compilance sites with unferced boundaries for compilance of noncompilance would affect park operations
Cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, impact	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impact	Negligible impacts as education, u and compliance become the norm	nderstanding,	Negligible Impacts as education understanding and obmigate became the norm	(Streette)	Negligible impacts as education, u and compliance become the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	cation, understanding, he norm
Impact change compared to current condition	NA A		NA		2	NA NA			NA	
Health and Safety	Negligible impacts	Dog walking under volice control would continue to potentially be a risk to the safety and health of visitors and park staff	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited	All Regigle impense Pick to safety.  38 suming camplance Pactured by lea institutions in institution in institu	e character of the char	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Risk to safety and health of visitors and park staff would be reduced by leash restrictions and limitation on number of dogs; no recorded incidents have occurred in recent.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	itive impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts 1777	oilean Neglig	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compliand	ompliance	No other gereaming compliance		Beneficial assuming compliance	Jiance	No change assuming compliance	pliance
							İ			

	Alternati	d and Alternative A. No Action	All	Alternative B: NPS Le	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	man comments of Emphasis on Multiple Use	hasis on Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most	Atternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access	log Walking Access
Resource	· · · Impacts ·	Rationale	<b>L</b>	Mpacts	Retionale	- Auroir Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	***** Rationale		. Rationale
LANDS END.					3338				100		
Soil and Geology	• Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	Soil compaction, ensoin, diggine, and nutrient addition would occur in areas off of the trail since dogs would be under voice control; includes impacts on serpentine soil.	- C 9		Self Aleria (terili mo longo a la se diural francia na co Peralo Se se melli contror dirial Contro control	Long-term, minor, adverse assuming compliance	Soil along traits no longer has natural function; the LOD and ROLA areas are a small portion of the entire site.	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Soil along trails no longer has natural function; the LOD area is a small portion of the entire site.	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Soil along trails no longer has natural function; the LOD and ROL4 and seas are a small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	BOACIIB	Soncitelal sometil filme imp	abole profits	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	npacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		filmann k	Eliketineli souming com	plance plance	Beneficial assuming compliance	пріїапсе	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Water Quality	NA		NAME AND		The second second second	NA NA		NA		NA	
Vegetation											
Coastal Community	Negligible impact	Off-leash dogs could access rocky interfidal habitat and affect the vegetation through trampling, digging, and dog waste	uld II Negli nd pomp on	inge introduce	Hore and recent	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Dogs could access rocky intertidal habitat in the LOD, but this area is only a small portion of the entire site	Negligible Impact assuming compliance	Dogs could access nocky interfidal habitat in the LOD, but this area is only a small portion of the entire site	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Dogs could access rocky intertidal habitat in the LOD, but this area is only a small portion of the entire site
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	itive impacts	Neg (B)	Nagrigibile cumuler lifes impac	Pagis a special	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	npacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		No lead to	lein leist gallands to segnitike old.	ogliance	No change assuming compliance	mpliance	No change assuming compliance	ompliance	No change assuming compliance	npliance
Coastal Scrub, Chaparral, and Grassland	Long-lerm, minor to moderate, adverse impacts	vegatation from vegatation from dogs would be caused through physical demage such as trampling, and dog waste and these affects as well as fragmentation could lead to the spread of linvasive plant species	Vegligity Strain III Odministra Id		And the second s	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site but the RoLAI perfaily located within coastal scrub/chaparrail habitat	Negligible impact, assuming compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site.	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	o Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trails and the LOD area are small portion of the entire site but the ROLA is partially located within coastal scrubchaparral habitat
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long-te cumulative impacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	V.22	Sencilablevingellyeningso	acis, file	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		isonolisis.	oo Collanasii)	in in the state of	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	Issuming compliance

Resource Wildlife	mpacts made	en Alternative A. No Action photis	SC N	En Regulation (F)	THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	sis on Multiple Use Rationale	Alternative D. MostiP		Alternative El Most Dog Walking Access THE Most Management Intensive Impacts Rationale	g Walking Access ant intensive Rationale
Coastal Community	- Long-term minor, adverse impact	ostitus of ronsists of rocky, intertidal habitat only—no coastal dures; shorebitds or marine mammals using cocks habitat would cocasionally be subjected to impacts from on-leash dogs through dogs of seding birds or doller wildlife		colla service in or a service	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Physically restraining dogs on leash would protect shorebirds and marine mammals using rocky habitat, rocky habitat, dogs could still disturb rocking and feeding birds as well as marine mammals through barking and by their presence	Neglighte impact     compliance     compliance	- Physically restraining dogs on leash would protect shorebirds and marine ammmals a marine marine marine although on-leash dogs could still disturb roosting and feeding birds as well as marine mammals through barking and by their presence	Negligible impact     sasuming     compliance	Physician restraining dlogs on leash would protect shorebirds and marine mammals shorebirds and marine more as although on-leash dogs could still disturb roosting and feding birds as well as marine mammals through barking and by their presence
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	tive impacts	Negligible ournalitive Impagita	Z	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming complan		Beneficial assuming compliance	ollance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	oliance
Coastal Scrub, Chaparral, and Grassland	• Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts	off-leash dog access to wildfile and associated habitat of traits and fire roads would confinue; disturbance includes physical damage to habitat or neastighurrows from digging or trampling, as well as chasing after and even capturing wildfile may also be diggladed by the presence of dogs; traits in this site are east) accessible from residential areas and receive heavy use by visitors.	A Servicine to a construction of the construct	Ideally residenting or and table is some of a control of	• Long-term, minor adverse impact assuming compliance	Physically restraining dogs on leash would protect habitat off trail as well as wildlife; chasing after wildlife would be eliminated but on-leash dogs could still disturb wildlife may avoid trail as worldors that allow on-leash dog walking and be displaced from high quality habitat that is degraded by the presence of dogs; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site	Negligible to long- lear, mitor, lear, mitor, assuming compliance	• Physically restraining dogs on leash would protect habitat off trail as well as wildlife; as well as wildlife; would be eliminated but on-leash dogs could still disturb wildlife behavior; wildlife behavior; wildlife behavior; wildlife behavior; and the displaced from high quality habitat that is degraded by the presence of dogs; trails and the LOD area area are a small portion of the entire site.	Long-term, minor adverse impact assuming compliance	restraining dogs on leash would protect habitat of trail as well as whildire wildlife would be eliminated but on-leash dogs could still disturb wildlife behavior; wildlife and avoid trail corridors that allow on-leash dog walking and be displaced from high quality habitat that is degraded by the presence of dogs; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long-te cumulative impacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	างอังโดโดโดโดโดโดโดโดโดโดโดโดโดโดโดโดโดโดโด		Negligible cumulative impacts	acts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		ing falibility of this course of	nng-complianco	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compilance	ssuming compliance
Species of Special Status	AN				NA		NA		NA	

w.			
Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intersive (1) Impacts Rationals	Outcomes are related to the reduction in dog activity in areas of sensitive cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts. Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities).	for archeological
Alternative E. Most Most Manage Impacts	Negligible impacts to archeological resources.     Set purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for alternative E would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts.     Negligible to long-term, moderate, adver cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities).	Beneficial to no change for archeological resources
Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Outcomes are related to the reduction in dog activity in areas of sensitive cultural resources.	impacts related to succement efforts.  In moderate, adverse lated to ground ation, construction	for archeological
-Alternative D: Most P	Negligible impacts to archeological resources.  For purposes of Sedon 16 of the NHPA, the assessment for alterney be no adverse effects to cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts.     Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities).	Beneficial to no change for archeological resources
Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use:	Outcomes are related to the reduction in dog activity in areas of sensitive cultural resources	impacts related to ancement efforts. n, moderate, adverse Hated to ground tation, construction	for archeological
Alternative C. Empl	Negligible impacts to archeological resources.  For purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for alternative Covold be no adverse effects to cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts.     Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities).	Beneficial to no change for archeological resources
S Leash Regulation	Outcome analysis of grant spiral sections and grant sections and grant sections of g	Impaois related (3) (2) and another four a moderate four and a see	for archeological
Atternative Br.NPS Le	A degligible state of the control of	se Bootlan laumaane bista walon districtura sumulija Bootlan se sumulija Bootlan elauksi se sumulija Bootlan elauksi sumulija Bootlan sumulija	eBricijalike nordninge Voselvest H
Alernative At No Action	• Impacts related primarily to dogrefated ground disturbance which increases erosion and potentially results in negative effects to archeological sites archeological sites	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts.     Negligible to nong-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance (transportation, construction activities).	
Alternati	Negligible to inong-term, minor, site-specific specific adverse impacts to archeological resources.     For purposes of Section 106 of the confinuation of actions under the No Action alternative would result in no adverse effects to cultural.	Beneficial cumulative preservation and enha preservation and enha enhagible to long-term adverse cumulative irr ground disturbance (trocostruction activities)	N W
Respurce	Cultural Resources	Cumulative impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

POTROLOGIA IIII.			_		
ternative E: Most Dog Walking Access  Most Management Intensive    Retionals		Dog walking would still be allowed on site; dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed in one area	Dog walking under voice and sight control would be restricted to one area; a no-dog experience would be available	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park.  Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park park.	
₹		Negligible impact	• Beneficial impact	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visi would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visi would prefer not to have dog walking	NA
Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Lase Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource Impacts Rationale Impacts Rationale		Dog walking under voice control would no longer be allowed; on- leash dog walking would be limited to designated areas	Dog walking under voice control would no longer be allowed; a no-dog experience would be available	Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park.  Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the bank.	
Alternative D: Most P		• Long-term, minor, adverse impact	Beneficial impact	Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park     park	NA
sis on Multiple; use		Dog walking would still be allowed on site; dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed in one area.	Dog walking under voice and sight control would be restricted to one area; a no-dog expensive to available available.	opacts for visitors who gs at the park opacts for visitors who	
Alternative C. Emphe Impacts		Negligible impact	Beneficial impact	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park park	NA
Leach Regulation 75.17		Dog walking under voice control would no longer be allowed by control would no longer be allowed by which would be implified to interest the longer by the longer beautiful to the longer by the longer beautiful to the longe	Posywalkiopynise vorseconfiolitochidin copsisted silvanda nosios science votilice everales	noads for villate who be at the parts models significate voice edicoval models in	
Alternative B: NPB Le		Angulat (Autor)		o Neglipide etimuativa Vouldinajantima valikuo Yy Baharida omuustival Vould pengindinajan pank (kajada)	
		Dog walking would still be allowed on site both on-leash and off-leash.	Visitors would still encounter dogs throughout the site.	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs     Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	
Alternative /	erience	No impact	• Long-term, minor, adverse impact	Beneficial cumulative ir visitors who would prefix     Negligible cumulative ir visitors who would prefix dog walking at the park	NA
Resource	Visitor Use and Experience	Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	Cumulative impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

A SPANISH SHIPS	"Alieineily	Alternative At Not Action William	A MET A SECTION SENDENCE OF THE PER LE	S Leash Regulation	**************************************	sis of Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most P	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Managament Intensive	og Walking Access
Resource	mpacte	*** **Rationale	mpacts	Rationale	*** Impacts	**** Rationale 🖓 🕫 :	Impacts	Rationale : "	Impacts	* Rationale **
Park Operations	• Long-lerm, minor, adverse impacts	Additional park     operations staff and     abor efforts would     be needed to     be needed to     complish tasks     related to dog     management in     management in     responsibilities	Andrew General States of the Control	Hitting of eddingto in analysis to con- analysis to con- management is if the  eministry inclease in  eministry in	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park. Operations – staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/management inong-term, minor adverse impacts to park operations	employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur for occur for activities, montipring of compliance, sites with unfance, sites with unfance for compliance, sites with unfance of noncodential activities, montipoing of frequent incidents of noncodingiance would affect to activities in the fact of compliance with a montipoing of frequent incidents out the fact of compliance would affect to a fact to a	Short-lem, moderale, adverse impacts to park operations staffing, labor, staffing, labor, andricement, mairiemence, management management	Hining of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement addities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to employee and oc	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations - steffing, labor, enforcement, and increment maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/management management minor adverse impacts to park operations	- Hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to would occur to would occur to regulations during the initial adducation period.  - Continued need for enforcement actuation period.  - Continued need for enforcement actuation period.  - Continued need for enforcement activities, monitoring for compliance, sites with unienced boundaries for compliance and power and history of frequent incidents of noncompliance.
Cumulative impacts	l one-form minor	oviterm miner adverse cumulative			about of the state	operations	Post description	s elle geodesic periodicities and second	No all all bla in a set	would affect park operations
Cumulative Impacts	impacts	adverse cumulative	Andicompliance become	e the north for the same	Negrigione Impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	ication, understanding, the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	lucation, understanding, the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	cation, understanding, he norm
impact change compared to current condition	V.		NAME OF STREET		NA		V.		NA N	
Health and Safety	• Long-term minor to moderate adverse impacts	• Pet rescues and unruly or aggressive dugs encounters could continue to occur, placing visitors and park staff safety at risk; site experiences moderale use by dog walkers	The control of the co	Risk to sister/sind and realth of sind and realth of sind and park staff would be restricted by least it as restricted and and and improve the sind of sind and and and and and and and and and a	Long-term minor adverse impacts assuming compliance	Pet rescues and unruly or aggressive dogs encounters could continue to occur when dogs are under voice control and would continue to place visitors and park staff safety at risk	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Risk to safety and health of Visitors and park staff would be reduced by leash restrictions	Long-term minor     adverse impacts     assuming     compliance	Pet rescues and unruly or aggressive dogs encounters could continue to occur when dogs are under voice control and would confinue to place visitors and park staff safety at risk.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long-t cumulative impact	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Establicis/Ostablis/Ve)/	noacts Weeks	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial-assuming co	i english	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance

	Vilenzeil 6	Alternative A. No Arrino	Alternative B. NDS	C   asch Reculation	A fernal value of Emphasis on Williams	and state of the	Task : Carlenally	A Normaniya D. Most Broter Hos of Base and P.	A Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access
Recolling	Imparte	Refionale	mnache	E 1995	a pacini mana	eleuolisea	Impacte	Potlonela 71-195	10.27
			222	in the second		Significant.		Similaria.	
SULKO HEIGH IS PARK	KK								
Soil and Geology	• Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	Soil compaction, erosion, digging, and nutrient addition would occur in areas off of the trail since dogs would be under voice control.	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Soils along the parapet and paths no longer have natural function; the LOD area is a small portion of the entire site.	Negligible impact     assuming compliance	Soils along the parapet and paths no longer have natural function; the LOD area is a small portion of the entire site.	No impact assuming compliance	Dogs would not be allowed in the site; therefore, no soil would be disturbed.	A labilitation de la composition del composition della composition
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, a impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	npacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts		Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts	គឺមថល្បៈ សម្រាល់ពីទីព្រក្សមន្ត្រ
Impact change compared to current condition	ΨN	,	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance		Beneficial assuming compliance	ıllance	Bandidina bandida band
Water Quality	NA		NA		NA		NA		NATIONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE
Vegetation	NA		NA		NA		NA A		NA THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT
Wildlife	NA		NA		NA		. NA		A PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
Species of Special Status	W	,	NA		NA		VΑ		是一种的一种。 第一种种种种种的
Cultural Resources	NA		NA		NA		NA .		A PART OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
Visitor Use and Experience	rlence								:
Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	No impact	On-leash dog     walking would still be allowed on site.	Long-term, minor, adverse impact	<ul> <li>Areas for dog walking would be limited to designated areas</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Long-term, minor, adverse impact</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>On-leash dog walking would be limited</li> </ul>	Long-term, minor, adverse impact	<ul> <li>No dog walking would be allowed on site.</li> </ul>	Magigible impact:
Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	<ul> <li>Long-term, minor, adverse impact</li> </ul>	Visitors would still encounter dog walking throughout the site.	Beneficial Impact	<ul> <li>A no-dog experience would be available.</li> </ul>	Beneficial impact	<ul> <li>A no-dog experience would be available.</li> </ul>	Beneficial impact	<ul> <li>A no-dog experience would be available throughout the entire site.</li> </ul>	pedul aslevoe  Statistop spipova   Toliu uma  Jas bijov skojstva, "Podul aslevoe  Jos bijov skojstva, "Podul aslevoe
Cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk at the park     Long-term minor adverse cumula impacts for visitors who would pre not to have dog walking at the par	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Long-lerm minor adverse for visitors who would pri the park     Beneficial cumulative im would prefer not to have park	Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Long-lerm minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	se cumulative impacts vrefer to walk dogs at npacts for visitors who e dog walking at the	Long-term minor adverder visitors who would the park     Beneficial cumulative would prefer not to he park	Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Negrigible of thrustwei impacts the bysitid's who would prefer to wark dogs at the passive.      Negrigible to long-term, infloot advalabilities perfer mit to have dog warking at the park.      Passive impacts for wisitins who would in
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		NA		NA .		NA N		

Resource	Alternativ	Alternative A. No Action	Alternative BaNPS I	PS Leash Regulation	Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use	sis on Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most P	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E Most Dog Walking Acros Most Management intensive	y Walking Access It Intensive
Park Operations	• Long-farm, milor, adverse impacts	Additional park     operations staff and     labor efforts would     be needed to     accomplish tasks     related to dog     management in     addition to other job     responsibilities	Short-lerm, moderate, anderse impacts to park operations – staffing, labor, staffing, labor, maintenance, monitoring, monotoring, management	Hing Hing Hing Hing Hing Hing Hing Hing	Short-term,     moderate, adverse     impats to park     operations – staffing,     labor, enforcement,     maintenance,     monitoring, records     keeping/     management	Hiring of additional management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.	Short-lerm, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations — staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/ management	- Hiring of additional employees for dog management; a lemporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc.) records management, court appearances, etc. mount appearances, etc. mount appearances, etc. management regulations during the initial education period.	Shoddang Care In a should be should	Hingo-Addinoral majority of season management of season mountains and a season maintains and a season mountains and a season mountains and a season management a season management as a season management and manageme
Cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible impacts as education, u and compliance become the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	cation, understanding, he norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	ucation, understanding, the norm	Negligible impacts as educand commissions to	nton, understanding
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		V	NA		Z	NA	10.00	
Health and Safety	Negligible impacts	Risk to safety and health of visitors and park staff would be low due to low use by dog walkers; visitors and staff may encounter an unruly or aggressive dog	Negligible     Impacts     assuming     compliance	Risk to safety and health of visitors and park staff would be low due to low use by dog walkers; visitors and staff may encounter an unruly or aggressive dog	Negligible impacts     assuming     compliance	Risk to safety and health of visitors and park staff would be low due to low use by dog walkers; visitors and staff may encounter an unruly or aggressive dog	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited from the site		RistCooling and meeting of white and one time of which a modern and would be low dog with the work and the may be applied by the applied of the work and the and of the work and the and of the work and the work
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	live impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	mpacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts	Negligible cumulative impacts ?	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Impact change compared to current condition	AN		No change assuming comp	compliance	No change assuming compliance	pliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pllance	in in the property of the factor of the fact	igness — Talland

	ing out wAlternativ		**************************************	98 Leash Regulation	Afferrative Gr Emphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource		StAlternative E. Most Dog Walking Access	og Walking Access
Resource - Mar	P Impacts	Rationale	staedm)	Rationale	in Impacte - Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	"in Impacts	** Rationale ** ***
OCEAN BEACH (IN	ÓďEAN BEACH (NCLUDES SPPA) ™ (2001)				The second secon				100
Soll and Geology	• Long-lerm, moderate, adverse impacts	Soll compaction, digging, and nutrient addition would occur on the beach since dogs would be under voice control, even though there are no undisturbed ease at the site since the beach was built out from the natural shoreline; erosion of vegetated dunes could also occur	Negligible impact assuming compliance	• Prohibiting dogs in the SPA would protect soil function in the SPA on the beach; on-leash area is only a portion of the entire site.	acongle mythological designant or acong des	Negligible impact assuming decompliance sompliance lear properties sompliance the properties of t	Physical restraint of dogs would protect about protect about protect about protect about protect about protect about protect and function in the soll function in the on-leasth area only makes up about a quarter of the entire site.	Long-term, minor, adverse impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect soil function in leashed areas; disturbance to soil function on the beach could affect beach could affect the ROLA; even though the ROLA area makes up a quarter of the entire sife, the on-leash areas make up the remaining portion of the site.
Cumulative Impacts	Long term, minor, adverse impacts	adverse impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	mpacts	Negligible cumulative impacie	Beneficial cumulative impacts	6	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming complian	ompliance	egyjejjelooodbytessalijopovasi	Beneficial assuming compliance	nce .	Beneficial assuming compliance	oliance.
Water Quality	• Long-farm, minor, ardverse impacts	• Localized increase in turbidity from dogs accessing surface waters including the ocean; increased potential for nutrients and pathogens from dog waste to enter water bodies; however politiants are dispersed in high energy beach environment	Negligible impact, assuming compliance	Dog access is limited by restrainth flushing and dilution ebilities of the adjacent ocean minimize potential effects.	Mycellete Gousene.  The first second in the configuration of the configu	assuming and compliance with the compliance of compliance of compliance of compliance co	Physically restraining dogs and limiting the areas of on-leash dog walking would result in reducing potential odg access to ocean waters; difution capabilities of the Partite Ocean Beach would result in no perceptible water quality changes	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse inpacts assuming compliance	restraining days would limit dog access to water bodies and poporunities for increased turbidity would be minimized; improved clean-up of day waste would reduce entry of pathogens and/or nutrienis into water bodies, but days could access the ocean from the beach ROLA
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	tive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	Impacts	-Negligiplereumulalike impatis	Beneficial cumulative impacts	s	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	i elaculati Alondos en cara en alumbas estabilistada e	Beneficial assuming compliance	псе	Beneficial to no change assuming complience	ssuming compliance

Resource	Alternativ	Allemajve A: No Action	Alternative B: NPB Le	PB Leash Regulation Railonale	Atternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use Impacts Rationale	PARTHUR TO A STREET	Alternative D-Most Protective of Resource Impacts Retorate	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Rost Management mans Ive	og Walking Acrèss nent Intensive
Vegetation									
Coastal Community	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	rhe majority of the vegetated dunes along Ocean Beach comprised of the connection of the European beachgrass while the sparsely vegetated foredunes consist of native dune grass; these areas would be subject to impacts by dogs through trampling, digging, and dog waste	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dune vegetation even though majority is non-native grass, the trail and the LOD area are a small profilon of the entire site.	Negligibility of cost would profession of the entire cost would profession of the cost would profession of the cost would profession of the cost would be cost would be cost with the cost would be cost would be cost with the cost would be cost with the cost would be co	• Negligible impact assuming compliance compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dune vegatation even though majority is non-native grass; the trail and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site	Negligible to long- larm, minor, adverse impact assuming compliance	or Physical restraint of dogs would protect dune vegetation even though majority is non-mative grass; the trail and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site but the impact on vegetation in the SPPA would occur
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Asaladini evimbilativo sidigilosiv	Negligible cumulative impacts	mpacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	ninor, adverse
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	Beneficial sesumingrompilence	Beneficial assuming compliance	отріїапсе	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance
Wildlife									
Ocean Beach SPPA Coastal Community Wildlife	Long-term, moderate to major, adverse impacts	restriction is often violated in the SPPA, dogs would confine to disturb and/or harass the and/or harass the birds, potentially limiting their use of preferred habitat, and to interrupt roceting or foraging behavior, which causes the expenditure of energy and could affect migration and breeding; shorebild numbers are high, visitor use is high, and coastal habitat is extensive at this sile.	No impact assuming compliance	Shorebirds and their habitat would be protected through SPPA site closure to dogs	CStourbillate and manual fraction and manual f	No impact assuming compliance	Shorebirds and their habitat would be profested through SPPA sile closure to dogs	Long-term, minor, adverse impact assuming compliance	• On-leash dogs would be allowed in the SPPA during all seasons and would disturb shorebinds and affect wildliffe; on-leash dogs could still disturb rosting and feeding birds through barking and by their presence on the beach; dogs would poentially limit shorebit use of preferred habitat
Cumulative Impacts	Long term, moderate to major, and adverse cumulative impacts	ate to major, and	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Neoligible cumulativa insbatte es son	Negligible cumulative impacts	mpacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	se cumulative impacts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming complia	ompliance	Bereidola (seuming complisheera	Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance

				**************************************				A to see all the see as a	
	Alternative A: No Action		****** Alternative B; NPS I	S Leash Regulation	** Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use		Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Allettative E. Most Most Manager	ailve E. Most Llog Walking Access Most Management Intens Ve
Resource	Impacts	Rationale	Mile Impacts (1977)	Rationale	impacis Rationale	i Impacta	Rationale	Impacts	Rationals
Coastal Community Wildlife	moderate, o'Off-lea moderate, disturct impacts potent use of the motion of an end of a	****	Long-term, minor impact assuming compliance		Control of the contro	Long-term, minor, adverse impact assuming compliance compliance	Physically restraining dogs on least would protect shorebirds and marine mannals on beach although onleash dogs could still disturb roosting and disturb roosting and barking and branking and branking and branking and branking and branking and branking and by their presence on the beach; south of Sloat Boulevard has high shorebird use in a very narrow beach, and north of Stainvell and north of Stainvell shorebird use in a shorebird use in a shorebird use in a shorebird use in a large area with high shorebird use in a large area with high visitor use	• Long-term, minor to moderate activerse impact assuming compliance (range included because impacts depend on the seasonal presence of the birds and the level of activity at the site)	restraining dogs on leash at the beach, south of Sloat Boulevard would protect shorebirds and mammals, although on-leash dogs could still disturb as shorebirds and wildlife; the ROLA encompasses only a portion of the beach habitat at the site; off-leash dogs could disturb shorebirds and marine mammals on the beach habitat at the site; off-leash dogs could disturb shorebirds and marine beach at this site beach at this site
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	_	Long-term, minor, and adve impacts	adverse cumulative	PLONGY(e.m. Minor to moderate, adverse	Long term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	se cumulative impacts	Long term, minor to moderate, and adverse cumulative impacts	erate, and adverse
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compli	ompliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compilence	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	Issuming compliance

Alernativ	Resource	Species of Special Status	Western Snowy Plover (in the SPPA) moderate, adverse impacts	Cumulative Impacts Long-term, modera	Impact change NA compared to current condition	Western Snowy • Long-term, proyer (North of minor to Stativel 21 and moderate, South of Sloat adverse Boulevard) Impacts	Cumulative Impacts Long-term, minor to cumulative Impacts	Impact change NA compared to current condition	Cultural Resources
Alternative A: No Action	Rationale		restriction is frequently violated in the SPPA; dogs would continue to disturb and/or harass the birds and potentially limit their use of preferred habitat and interrupt roosting or foraging behavior, which causes birds to expend energy; frequent disturbance of this type affects for migration and.	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	·	Only small numbers of western snowy plovers have been observed in this arres, but disturbance and harassment could occur; also, dogs can access the SPPA from this beach	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impacts		NA
Alternative Brives Le	Impacts   Impacts		No impact assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	Negligible impact assuming     compliance	Negligible cumulative Impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	
28 Leash Regulation	Rationale		Western snowy plover habilitat and individuals would be protected by closing the SPPA site to dags and physically restraining dags on leash in other areas; plovers' use of SPPA would not be limited; the alternative is consistent with the recovery plan for the western snowy plover.	mpacts	ompliance	• Only small numbers of western snowy plovers have been observed in this area (outside the SPPA), plover habitat and individuals would be protected by physically restening dogs on leash on the beach, but even beach, but even leashed dogs may affect the behavior of the plover	mpacts	ompliance	AA.
* Afternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use	- Impacts		domplend sistem of action	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneticial astuni igroompiland	pselduo Sounces Columbia	Negligible draftical and size	Bereitika ássumínazonn	The state of the s
iasis on Multiple Use	Rationale		Mether and the house of the hou		npllahes	Coffy shall himbers of the state of the stat	lini)seette		A
Alternative Di Most F	Impacts !!		No impact assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	
Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Rationale		Western snowy plover habitat and individuals would be protected by closing the SPPA site to dogs and physically restraining dogs on leash in other areas; plovers use of preferred habitat in the SPPA would not be limited; the alternative is consistent with the crocovery plant western snowy plover.	npacts	npliance	Only small numbers of western snowy plovers have been observed in this area; plover habitat and individuals would be protected by physical restrainf of dogs on leash on the beach, but even leashed dogs may affect the small numbers of plovers on the beach where dogs would be allowed.	npacts	npliance	NA
Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intersive	Impacts		• Long-term, minor, adverse impact assuming compliance	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impact assuming compliance	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative Impacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	NA
og Walking Access	Rationale		restraining dogs on restraining dogs on leash in the SPPA would reduce chasing, but even leashed dogs could bark and/or lunge at leading and roosting western snowy plovers. causing disturbance and/or harassment in a relatively smell area; plovers' use of preferred habitat in SPPA may be limited; this alternative is not consistent with the recovery plan for the western snowy plover.	e cumulative impacts	pliance	Only small numbers of western snowy plovers have been observed in this area, but the ROLA would be sited immediately adjacent to the SPPA.	ninor, adverse	ssuming compliance	

Resource	m. Tri Alternativi	Resource   Impacts   Rational Co.   Resource   Impacts   Impacts	Min Alternative B: NP	S Leash Regulation	Atematys C. Embhasis on Multiple Use Impacts Rationals		Afternative D. Most Protective of Resource Impacts Rationale	Athemative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Managament Intensive Impacts Rationals	og Walking Access ent Intensive Rationale
Visitor Use and Experience	erience								
Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	No impact	Off-leash dog     walking would     continue along the     beach.	Long-lerm,     moderate,     adverse impact	Dog walking under voice control would no longer be allowed on site; on-leash dog walking would be limited to a portion of the beach	Principal Communication (NED DE PARTICIPATION CONTROL OF CONTROL O	Long-lerm,     moderate, adverse     impact	Dog walking under voice control would no longer be allowed on site, on-leash dog walking would be limited to a portion of the beach	Long-term, minor, adverse impact	Dog walking under voice and sight control would be limited to a portion of the beach
Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	• Long-term, moderate, adverse impact	Visitors would still encounter dog walking throughout the site; site is moderate to high dog use area.	Beneficial impact	Dog walking under volce control would no longer be allowed on site; a no-dog experience would be available on a large part of the beach	And the second s	Beneficial Impact	Dog walking under voice control would no longer be allowed on site; a no-dog experience would be available on a large part of the beach	Beneficial impact	Dog walking under voice and sight control would be limited in designated areas
Cumulative impacts	• •	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park.  Long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park.	Long-term moderate impacts for visitors w dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative would prefer not to h park	Long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park.     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park.	The property of the production of the part	Long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to wiggs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park who would prefer to visitors who beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the beach     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	se cumulative impacts refer to walk dogs at npacts for visitors who e dog walking at the
Impact change compared to current condition	ΑΝ		NA			NA		NA	

	Alternative A: No Act	Alternative At No Action Title (1992)	native B: NPS	Leash Regulation:	Alternative C; E	Aiternative:C⊹Emphasis.on.Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	ative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Infensive
Resburce	Impacte * Rationale**	nale****   Impacts	acts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	in Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Park Operations	Long-term, Additional park minor, operations staff an adverse hereded to labor efforts would impacts be recompilarly tasks related to dog management in addition to other join responsibilities.	e ks ks right	oacts or or, tit, tit, tie, tie, tie, tie, tie, tie	Hiring of additional employees for dog management; a management a management education and lawis, a maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. appearances, etc. appearances, etc. movid accur to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.	Short to mit William (India) and a more implication of the mit will be short in the mit will be short in the mit when the	The properties of the properti	• Short-term, moderale, adverse impacts to park operations – striffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, maintenance, keeping/management	Hiring of additional amployees for dog management, a temporary increase in education and law enforcement addivities, maintenance (signage placement, fancing, etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations staffing, labor, enforcement, mainlenance, monitoring, records keeping/management management creates short-term minor to moderate adverse impacts to park operations	Hining of additional employees for dog management a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.     Continued need for enforcement activities, monificing for compliance, sites will uniforced boundaries for Condinued need for enforcement activities, and history of frequent incidents of noncompliance would affect park operations
Cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts		Negligible impacts as education, u and compliance become the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	Negligible impacifile and dombliance had	s equoations on districtions offices next or m		Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding and compliance become the norm	ucation, understanding, the norm
Impact change compared to current condition	NA	N			Tree .		NA		NA	

	Alternativ	Alternative A: Na Action	Alternative B; NPS L	PS Leach Regulation to	Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative D: Mosti P	Alternative D: Most: Protective of Resource	** Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access	log Walking Access
Resource	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	ीर्म शामpacts Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Health and Safety	Long-term,     moderate     adverse     impacts	Site experiences high use; a large number of violations including dog bites/attacks and pet rescues have been recorded	Short-term     moderate and     adverse impacts     on park staff     during     implementation	Site has history of confrontations and violations of regulations	SERichtiern:  Independent Series  Independent	Short-term     moderate, adverse     impacts on park     staff during     implementation	Site has history of confrontations and violations of regulations	Short-term moderate adverse impacts on park staff during implementation	Site has history of confrontations and violations of regulations
			Long-term, minor adverse, assuming compliance	Continued opportunity would exist for visitors and park staff to encounter unruly or aggressive dogs placing their health and safety at risk	Conjugation mindrifut is accordance of mindred with mindr	Long-lerm, minor adverse impacts assuming compliance	Opportunity would confinite for visitors and park staff to encounter unruly or aggressive dogs placing their health and safety at risk	Long-term, minor to modiarate, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Chance of     encounters with     unuly or agreesive     dogs would continue     to place velstors and     park steff at list, site     is high use, multiple     use area
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, moder: impacts	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse	erse cumulative impacts	* Long-Term minor to moderate adverse	Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts	cumulative impacts	Long-term minor to mode impacts	minor to moderate cumulative
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compl	ompliance in the long term	Balerical to no change assuming compliance in the long term	Beneficial assuming compliance in the long term	pliance in the long term	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance in the long term	ssuming compliance in
FORT FUNSTON									
Soil and Geology	• Long-term, mailor, and erse impacts	Soil compaction, disturbance from disturbance from disturbance from by the primarily on the primarily on the main portion of the sensitive bluff tops and to a lesser degree on the beach; major impacts to soil chemistry expected from nutrient liput; area experiences high dog use	Long-lerm, minor, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Soils along the trails have been previously disturbed; on-leash area, LOD area, and beach are only a portion of the entire site.	Properties aborise have been moderate, aborise moderate, aborise have been moderate, aborise moderate,	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts assuming compliance	Soils along the trails have been previously disturbed; on-leash area, LOB area, and ROLA are only a portion of the entire site.	Long-term     moderate, adverse     impacts assuming     compliance	• Soils along the trails have been previously disturbed; on-leash area, LOD area, and ROLA are only a portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, major, impacts	Long-term, major, adverse cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse	erse cumulative impacts	itong, olim mingiridi moʻlaratis, advaras simulative imbasis	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	erate, adverse	Long-term, moderate, ad impacts	moderate, adverse cumulative
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compli	ompliance	iaunkiriakasumiko eempilanto	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance

Resource	Alternativ	Alternative A: No Action	A ternative BINPS Les	sh Regulation	Atternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use	Atternative Di Most R	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Rost Management Intensive	og Walking Access
Water Quality	Negligible to long-lerm minor impacts	Adjacent Pacific Ocean would be capable of fluiting nutrients and pathogens due to volume of water and idal fluishing: Pollutants from dog waste are dispersed in high energy beach environment	Negligible impact, assuming compliance	Dog access would be restricted by leash; flushing idal action and volume of ocean wetre would difute any potential effects from pet waste	Prigingle to long.  (2) Ormical Adversal Programmer Confidence of Confid	Negligible impact, assuming compliance  of	Physically restraining dogs and limiting the areas of on-least dog walking would result in reducing dog access to the cocan waters adjacent to the beach at Fort Funston.	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impacts, assuming compliance	Flushing tidal action     and volume of ocean     water adjacent to the     beach would dilute     any potential effects     from pet waste
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	ive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impact	Tipacts	Negligible countrialive impacts:	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial to no change assi	assuming compliance	No chair (sea tennanty-completes)	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance	No change assuming compliance	npliance
Vegetation									
Coastal Community	• Long-farm, major, adverse impacts	A majority of the site is demuded of vegetation as a result of dog use at result of dog use at the site; the level of trampling and nutrient input may preclude (or inhibit) restoration at the recovery area; there is high visitor use and moderate to high levels of high levels of chigh levels of dog activities at the site.	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dure vegetation; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site; site could potentially be restored and habitat corridor would be protected	right darin, million to make the single control of the facility of the facilit	Long-term, minor to moderate impact assuming compliance compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dune vegetation and reduce social trails; however the ROLA supports dune vegetation that would be affected, ilmiting potential restoration	Long-term,     moderate, adverse     impact assuming     compliance	ROLA corridor is in coastal dune vegetation; in other areas, physical restraint of dogs would protect dune vegetation; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site but ROLA corridor is large; crestoration potential is limited
Cumulative impacts	Long-term, major, impacts	Long-term, major, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impact	mpact	Long-teim milnor to moderalas advaltation community	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impact	derate, adverse	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	verse cumulative
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming complia	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance with	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance

Atterna Resource: Impacts	Alternative A: No Action Impacts   A: 7.7 FRationals	Alternative B:: NPS:	S Leash Regulation	Alternative Ci Emphasis on Multiple Use		Alemative D. Most Protective of Resource Impacts 1.11. Rationale	Most Wost Dog Walking A Most Bog Walking A Most Management Interesting	og Walking Access ent Intensive Retionale
Long-term, moderate to major, adverse impact	e The voluntary seasonal leash restriction would continue to be often violated on the beach and dogs would continue to frequently disturb and/or harass shorebirds and polentially limit their use of preferred habitat and interrupt roosting or foraging behavior, which causes the expanditure of energy and could affect migration and breeding; shorebird numbers are high and visitor use is high at this site, marine mammals would continue to be occasionally subjected to impacts from dogs on the heach.	• Long-term, minor, asdvarse impact asdvaring compliance	Physically restraining dogs on leash would protect shorebrids and marine mammals on bach, although onleash dogs could still disturb roosting and feeling birds through barking and by their presence on the beach, other wildlife such as birds and small ammals would also be affected by dogs; voluntary seasonal beach closure is currently in place during bank swallow nesting season	The control of the co	• Long-term, minor, adverse impact adverse impact adverse impact assuming compliance assuming compliance compliance is on the compliance in the compliance in the compliance is on the compliance in the compliance in the compliance is on the compliance in the compliance in the compliance is on the compliance in the com	Physically restraining dogs on leash would protect shorebirds and marine mammals on beach, although on-leash dogs could still distute roosting and cleding birds and other wildlife by their presence, other wildlife use the upland ROLA, which supports coastal habilat, on-leash areas make up a large portion of the site; beach voluntary seasonal closure is currently in place during bank swallow nesting season	• Long-term, moderate adverse impact assuming compliance	Physically     restraining dags on leash at the beach north of the Beach Access Trail (with a seasonal closure) would protect with the beach marine mammals, although on-leash dogs could still disturb shorebirds and wildlife, the heach ROLA encompasses about one-half of beach noin-half of beach habitat at the site and off-teash dogs could sisturb shorebirds and marrial on the beach and isturb as well as other wall file in the upland ROLA; restoration would be precluded by dogs at the site.
Cumulative Impacts Long-term, minor to cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impa	mpacts	Librigkerm, minot, adverse cumulative ima	GES Negligible cumulative Impacts	ipacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	e cumulative impacts
Impact change NA compared to current condition		Beneficial assuming compli	mpliance	Beneficial to no drange assignification of the state of t	රිදු 💎 Beneficial assuming compliance	npilance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance

	Alternative	Alternative AttNo Action	Alternative Brinks L	S Leash Regulation	Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use.		Allernative D: Most Protective of Resource		Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	ng Walking Access ::
Species of Special Status			With pacts	Rationale	Mpacis	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	impacts.	. Rationale
Bank Swallow	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impact	accessed the bluff and hazardous conditions pet rescues have cocurred, which disturb the colony during the breeding season; contituting season; contituting season; contituting impacts from dogs and/or humans would include at or collapsing the burrows, flushing burrows, flushing and causing active from nests, and causing and burds from nests, and causing and elandsilides that may block or crush burrows with the young inside	Negligible Impact assuming compliance	closure would be in closure would be in closure would be in place during nesting season and the season and the population/habitat would be protected by eliminating access to the breeding sites in the builf face, which could increase nesting success		Soft Volume Consoling to the consoling t	No impact assuming compliance	a llowed north of the Bearh Access Trai, where the bank wallows nest in the bluff face and dogs would be physically restrained on leash Access Trail, south of the Beach Access Trail; would thus be population/habitat would thus be printered by eliminating access to the breeding siles in the bireeding siles in the breeding siles in the bireeding siles in the bireeding siles in could increase nesting success	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	on-leash dog walking would be allowed north of the Baeach Access trail, with a seasonal closure in place during nesting season; the population/habitat would be protected by eliminating access to the bird face, which could increase nesting sites in the bird face, which could increase ROLAs would be situated away from the breeding site
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	dverse cumulative	Beneficial cumulative impacts		Banelistal Sumulative impacts	B # 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compli	ance	Bereikia estuming compland	8	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	oliance
San Francisco Lessingia	• Long-term, moderate, adverse impact	• Dogs access coastel due hebital and trails and traverse through habitat that could support this species at the site; dogs access restoration areas, deeplie fencing in place; species could be affected by trampling, digging, trampling, digging, trampling, digging, introduction of the species at the site species at the site would be precluded by the inability to profect reintroduced by the inability to profect reintroduced populations from unrestricted dog use	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs on theat would protect San Francisco lessingia and potential habitat and may allow the NPS to reintroduce the genotype at Fort Funston		Hintochestal of the process of the p	Long-term, minor, adverse impact assuming compliance	within coastal dune support San ageation that could support San Francisco lessingia; in other areas physical restrain to dogs would protect San Francisco lessingia and potential habitat; restoration potential is limited in upland ROLA	Long-term, minor, adverse impact essuming compliance	The large, upland ROLA corridor would be in coastal dune vegetation that could support San Francisco lessingia; in other areas, physical restraint of dogs on-leash would profect San Francisco lessingia and potential habitat; trails and the LOD area is and the LOD area is and the LOD area is and the latter from the site but the ROLA corridor would be large; restoration potential would be large; restoration potential would be innited in this area
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, moderat impacts	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impac	ts.	Negligipie er (millative impaos	Z Z	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts	Negligible cumulative impact	act
Impact change compared to current condition	NA NA		Beneficial assuming compli	ance	<b>មគុកទីលើគឺនៃនុំបំកាលើ សំ</b> តាំងសេ	8	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	oliance

Dog Walking Access iment intensive	Outcomes are related primarily to the reduction in or prohibition of dog activity (trampling, ground disturbance, erosion) in areas of sensitive cultural resources	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts; Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and visits associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demollicion.	for historic structures
Alternative El Most Dog Walking Access Host Management Intensive	Benefits and Neggigible to long-term, minor, silespecific, adverse impacts for historic structures and cultural landscapes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for allenative E would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to reservation and enhancement efforts: Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and structure demolition.	Beneficial to no change for historic structures and cultural landscapes
Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource Impacts Rationale	Outcomes are related primarily to the reduction in or prohibition of dog activity (fampling, ground disturbance, crosion) in areas of sensitive cultural resources	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts. Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demolition.	Beneficial to no change for historic structures and cultural landscapes
Alternative D. Mosti.	Benefits and Negligible to long-term, minor, site-specific, adverse impacts for historic structures and negligible to beneficial impacts to cultural landscapes in Section 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for alternative D would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.	NAMES OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER.	Beneficial to no change cultural landscapes
Alterative Cr Emphasis on Multiple Use Imposts Rationals	A Marie Control of the Control of th	Beneficial dumulative impadas related or similar processor action and enhancement emplay (Goldplog or or organization and enhancement enha	Baraticla to no charge for his pile special as and cultural and graphs :
B::NPS Leash Regulation Rationale	Outcomes are related primarity to the reduction in or prohibition of dog activity (trampling, ground disturbance, erosion) in areas of sensitive cultural resources.  S to	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts; Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic situative demolition.	change for historic structures scapes
Alternative B: NPS.C	Nagligible to beneficial impacts for historic structures and cultural landscapes.      For purposes of Sebton 106 of the NHPA, the assessment for alternative B would be no adverse effects to cultural resources.		Beneficial to no change for and cultural landscapes
Alternative A. No Action	impacts related primarily to degrenate disturbance which creases erosion and potentially results in negative effects to historic structures and cultural landscapes	Beneficial cumulative impacts related to preservation and enhancement efforts, Negligible to long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts related to ground disturbance impacts to views and vistas associated with cultural landscapes, and historic structure demotition.	
T. C. S. Alternation	Negligible to long-term, minor, sile-specific and localized adverse impacts to historic structures; structures; structures; structures; structures; long-term minor localized adverse impacts to cultural landscapes.  • For purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, the continuation of actions under the No Action of actions adverse affects to cultural in no adverse effects to cultural in no adverse effects to cultural	Beneficial cumulative impac preservation and enhancem Negligible to long-term model cumulative impacts related disturbance impacts to view associated with cultural and historio structure demoititon.	V.
Nesburge	Cultural Resources	Cumulative impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

Resource Visitor Use and Experience		Alternative A. No Action	Attentive Brips Le	8 Leash Regulation	Atternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use	:Multiple!Use	Aternative D: Most P.	Alternative Di Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Acress Most Management Intensive	og Walking Acrese ent Intensive. Rationale	
Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	No impact	Dog walking under voice and sight control would continue throughout the site.	Long-term, moderate to major, adverse impacts	Dog walking under voice control would no longer be allowed; on- leash dog walking would be restricted to certain areas	adverse impacts  Colo	walking under Research search signification of the control of the	Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed in one area; area for dog walking would be reduced	Negligible impact	Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed in two areas	
Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	Long-term, moderate to major, adverse impact	Visitors would encounter high numbers of dogs throughout the site; especially off-leash; site is high dog use area.	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse	Site experiences a high number of dog walkers; on-leash dog walking would be allowed on most of the frails and on the beach; off-leash dog walking would no longer be allowed	A Children Children (Children Children	Wilking under Fandal Jiff Farangia Celur Wilking Isla Filerose high Malking Isla On and officials	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Dog walking under voice and sight control would be limited to one area; site experiences a high rumber of dog walkers	• Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	Dog walking under voice and sight control would be allowed in two large areas, site experiences a high number of dog walkers; dogs would be allowed on the entire beach	
Cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk at the park     Long-term moderate to major adv cumulative impacts for visitors wit would prefer not to have dog walk the park	dogs erse to dog at	Long-term moderate to major adverse comulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Negligible to long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Long-term moderate to major adverse cumulative impeats for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park. Negligible to long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park.	Long-term minor adverse burning by a carbon to be carbon	lenve imperior	Long-term moderate adverse cumulative manages for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park.  Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park.	Long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park.  Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park.	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	npacts for visitors who gs at the park verse cumulative would prefer not to park	
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		NA NA		77.7		NA		NA		

	Alternative	Alternative A: No Action	Alternative B: NPS:L		* Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use	sis on Multiple Use	本 Alternative D: Most Profective of Resource	rotective of Resource	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access Most Managament Intensive	og Walking Access	_
Resource	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Retionale	Impacts	Rationale	· · Impacts	:: Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	
Park Operations	Long-term, minor,	Additional park operations staff and	Short-term, moderate.	<ul> <li>Hiring of additional employees for dog</li> </ul>	Shortvierm, moderate adverse:	Hungist additional	Short-term, moderate adverse	Hiring of additional     employees for dog	Short-term, moderate adverse	Hiring of additional     Ampliages for dog	
	adverse	labor efforts would	adverse impacts	management; a	impacts to park x 1866	III Than agement at	impacts to park	management; a	impacts to park	management; a	
	impact	be needed to	to park	temporary increase in	operations Histaffing 1	s temporary increases	operations –	temporary increase in	operations -	temporary increase	
		accomplish tasks	operations – staffino, labor.	education and law	maintenancement as	meducation and lewin	staffing, labor,	education and law	staffing, labor,	in education and law	
		management in	enforcement,	maintenance (signage	a monitorings records	application	maintenance,	maintenance (signage	maintenance.	activities.	
		addition to other job	maintenance,	placement, fencing,	(subfittel)	- intellational page.	monitoring, records	placement, fencing,	monitoring, records	maintenance	
		responsibilities	monitoring,	etc.), records	Indicipaling and all	inameselolatorum	keaping/	etc., records	keeping/	(signage placement,	
•			management	appearances, etc.		ecololis	management	management, court	management	fencing, etc.),	
				would occur to enforce		- manapement roun		would occur to		management, court	
				new dog management		appearances, etc.		enforce new dog		appearances, etc.	
				regulations during the		Wedlar securio		management		would occur to	
			-	initial education period.		enforce new oog		regulations during the		enforce new dog	
_						management		initial education		management	
	-					egulations duringe		period.		regulations during	
				-	3	が到り、 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				poriod	
			3.		• POLAS LOCALIST PROSTER		Million of IOO	and become beginning		period.	
	*				Short ferm minor to	entonement	greate short-term	enforcement activities	reate short-form	Continued need for     enforcement	
					moderate adverse,	activities monitoring	minor to moderate	monitoring for	minor to moderate	activities, monitoring	
					/ Impacts to park	for compliance, sites	adverse impacts to	compliance, sites with	adverse impacts to	for compliance, sites	
					destations.	With untenced	park operations	unfenced boundaries	park operations	with unfenced	
			-			Soundaries tot virginia		for KOLAs, and		boundaries for	
			-	and.		- Silfleauent Incidents		incidents of		of frequent incidents	
						of nancompliance		noncompliance would	9	of noncompliance	
						would affect park		affect park operations		would affect park	
						operations				operations	
Cumulative impacts Lo	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Iverse cumulative	Negligible impacts as educa and compliance become the	tion, understanding, norm	Negligible impacts as education and compilance become the nor	understanding, 4	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	scation, understanding, the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	cation, understanding, the norm	
	NA		NA N		**		NA		NA		
compared to current											
_		_			- 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Service of the Control of the Contro					

		e A. No Action	Alternative B. NPS Lear	28 Leasn Regulation 🤃	# Alternative C+ Emphasis on Multiple Use	5.on:Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most P	Allemative D: Most Protective of Resource #	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access	og Walking Access
Resource	Impacts	्रश्न सम्मार्थतात्वा	. Impacts	Rationale 🚣	mpacta	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale:	/ Impacts	Rationale
Health and Safety	• Long-term moderate adverse impacts	High use by a variety of user variety of user groups would continue; site experiences high use by dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, site experiences high number of dogrelated incidents and conflicts and conflicts.	Short-term, minor, to minor, to moderate, adverse impacts on park staff on park staff implementation	Site has history of confrontations and violations of regulations; continued rescues would be expected.	Storic by the storic st	Sire has matery of bornarionary and Data control of aguildons sine is significant to dog walkans is in the sine is in	Short-term minor to moderate adverse impacts on park staff during implementation	History of confrontations and violations of regulations, site is high use area for dog walkers	Short-term minor to moderate adverse impacts on park staff during implementation	Site has history of confrontations and violations of regulations
			Long-term, minor     adverse impacts     assuming     compliance	Opportunity would continue for visitors and park staff to encounter unruly or aggresse dogs, placing health and safety at risk	outgrammande	oppolition world. Solution overlied Medical Colling Free Colling Medical Colling Free Colling Fr	Long-term, minor to     moderate adverse	Opportunity would continue for visitors and park staff to encounter unruly or aggressive dogs, placing their health and safety at risk	Long-term, minor to moderate adverse	Opportunity would confinue for visitors and park staff to encounter unruly or aggressive dogs, placing their health and safety at risk; sills is high use area for dog walkers.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, modera impacts	Long-term, moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cu	erse cumulative impacts	Longiferm minor o moderate adver cumulative impacie	te, adverse	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	lerate, adverse	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	ırate, adverse
Impact change compared to current condition	<b>A</b> N		Beneficial assuming compliar	ompliance in the long term	Beneficial to no charge assuming combinates	uming compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
MOKING										
Soil and Geology	• Long-lerm, minor, adverse impacts	Soli compaction, erosion, disturbance from digging and nutrient addition, would occur on the trails and beach; since some dogs would be off-leash previously undisturbed soils would also be impacted.	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	Soils along the trails have been previously disturbed; on-leash area and LOD areas are a small portion of the entire site.		Self-allocatives in throughouses in throughouses in this in the self-allocative in this in the self-allocative in this in the self-allocative in the self-alloca	• No impact assuming compliance	Dogs would not be allowed in the site, so no soil would be disturbed.	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	Soils along the trail/path have been previously disturbed; on-leash area and LOD areas are small portions of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	ive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	mpacts	Benefidial of hulative impacts		Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA .		Beneficial assuming complian	ompliance	iaenelicialessuming compliance		Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	liance

	. g #Alternative A. No Action		me	sh Regulation	### Altegrative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most	Allernative D: Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Acce.	og Walking Access
Fig. Resource	Impacts 200	Rationale Trans	me Impacts	Rationale	Imbacts 1.77 (1.57) Rationale	impacts	Rationale	impacts ::	Rationale
Water Quality	Negligible impact	Dog waste would occur on beach; adjacent Pacific Ocean would be capable of diluting nutrients and pathogens due to volume of water and tidal flushing	Negligible impact, assuming compliance	Dog waste would occur on beach; dogs are restraint and the restraint and the adjacent ocean provides flushing and dilution actions; exclusionary fences protect ponds	Negligies mostilis (Ppprofesse voud estanning estanning estanning) (Control ) section (Co	No impact	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impact, assuming compliance	Dog waste would cocur on beach; degreed by leash restraint and the adjacent ocean would provide flushing and dilution actions; exclusionary fences protect ponds.
Cumulative Impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	ive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	mpacts	Benendia Dimuatve Impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	npacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA NA		No change assuming compliance	compliance	Najenaros Regionaros estados e	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	No change assuming compliance	pijance
Vegetation									
Coastal Community	• Long-term, milinor, adverse impacts	Site has beach area but no coastal dunes; off-leash dogs could gain access to rocky intertidal habitet and vegetation and cause impacts through trampling and dog waste	Negligible impact assuming compliance	each dogs could gain leash dogs could gain access to rocky intertidal habitat and cause impacts to regetation through tramping, digging and dog waste	esserumg esserumg completion guardisering guardisering guardisering esserum uppragness guardisering esserum uppragness guardisering guardisering guardisering	No impacts     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	it is unlikely that on- leash dogs could gain access to rocky intertidal habital and cause impacts to vegetation through trampling digging, and dog waste
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	ive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	mpacts	Beneiloia kumulative impāčisi	Beneficial cumulative impacts	npacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming complian	ompliance	Benariejaji u sumingresimpliandes	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
Coastal Scrub, Chepararal and Grassland Communities	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Impacts to vegetation from dogs would be caused through physical damage such as trampling, diggling, and dog waste and these effects would continue to negate restoration efforts	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entitre site.	A source production of the designation in the source of th	No impact     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trails and the LOD area area area area portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	ive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	9.0	Dene idence mulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	npacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA N		Beneficial assuming compliance		End (CE) Lifting cocompliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	oliance

ser Regulation - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A -	finpacis : Impacis impacis Rationale Rationale	No Impact Open Would be No Impact Open Information of Compile Compiler Open Information of Compiler Open Information Info	Negligibis or mulative impacts Negligible cumulative impacts	No change assuming compliance		Fig.   State   State	Negligibi gon negligible cumulative impacts Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial Monage assumination of the second lance Beneficial to no change assuming compliance
Allemative B::NPS (teach Regulations) at the	Rationale Rationale	sh ud	Negligible cumulative impacts	No change assuming compliance		Negligible to long-term, minor adverse impact adverse impact assuming compiliares (impact range is seasonal presence of the presence on the beach altitudy and presence on the beach site)	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance
Andrews Comments of No. Action	Impacis A Will Retionale	Negligible - Exclusionary fences impacts on freshwater around the ponds wetlands and wetland habitat, however, dogs have occasionally been observed in ponds	Negligible cumulative impacts	NA NA		Shorebirds on minor, beach would adverse cubjected to impacts from on-beach dogs (and off-leash dogs (and off-leash dogs violating the leash law) through loogs barking all, chasing a filer, and being in proximity to roosting or feeding birds; shorebird numbers are low, visitor use is moderate, and beach habitat area is small at this site.	Negligible cumulative impacts N	NA AN
	Resource	Wetland and Aquatic Habitat	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition	Wildlife	Coastal Community	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change

Atternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Host Management Intensive Impacts Rationale	Long-term, minor, restraining dags on restraining dags on leash would protect habitat off trial as well as well as well as well as well as wildlife; chasting after would be eliminated but on-leash dags could still disturb wildlife behavior;	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	e impact • Dogs would be prohibited in ponds; ophysically in restraining dogs on least would not allow dogs access to ponds or shortelines used by birds and other wildlife; or least dogs could still infrequently disturb roosting and feeding birds through barking and by their presence	Negligible cumulative impact	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance
	<u>•</u>	Negligible	Beneficial t	Negligible impact assuming compliance compliance	Negligible	Beneficial t
Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Dogs would be prohibited at site.	impacts	compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at site	impacts	compliance
Alternative Dr. Mos Impacts	assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	No impact assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance
Alternative C. Emphasis on Muttple Use impacts Rationale	letrin interpretation of the state of the st	Negliolale cumulative impacts	eneffciältiche disige assumng compliance	Neglight in mea.  (Consider the production of th	Neglio ili Essimanti ili Venintereite	onisticio interac-cintrageras sumingrocimbilance.
PS Leash Regulation	Physically restraining dogs on least would protect theirist off trail as well as wildlife, chasing after wildlife would be eliminated but on-least dogs could still disturb wildlife behavior; wildlife may avoid trail corridors that allow on-least dog walking and be displaced from high quality, habitet that is significantly habitet that is degraded by the presence of dogs; trails and the LOD area are a manl portion of the presence of dogs; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site; fewer trails would be available to on-least dogs compared to allernative A; trails generally receive low to moderate use		ge assuming compliance	Dogs would be profibiled in pands; physically restrating dogs on leash would on the low dogs access to ponds or shoelines used by birds and other wildliffe; on-leash dogs could still infrequently disturb noosing and feeding birds through barking and by their presence		ge assuming compliance
Alternative Br NPS Lea	ongelen minor adverse impact assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial to no change assur	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial to no change assur
Alternative A; No Action acts Retionale	of Off-leash dog access to wildlife and associated habitat off trails and fire roads would conflute; disturbance includes physical damage to habitat or nests/burrows from diggling or trampling, as well as chasing after and even capturing wildlife; wildlife may also be displaced from high quality habitat that is degraded by the presence of dogs; trails in this site generally receive low to moderate use	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts		Dogs have occasionally been occasionally been observed in fenced ponds; birds and other wildlife using pord hebitet would infrequently be subjected to impacts from on-leash dogs (and off-leash dogs violating the leash law) barking at, chasing after, and being in proximity to wildlife; visitor use is moderate at this site.	Negligible to long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts	
Alternativ	Long-lerm, minor to moderate, adverse impacts	Negligible to long-te cumulative impacts	NA	Negligible to long-lerm, minor, adverse impacts	Negligible to long-te cumulative impacts	ΑN
Resource	Coastal Scrub, Chaparral and Grassland Communities	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition	Freshwater Wellands and Estuarine Wellands	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current

Resource	Alternativ	Allernalive A. No. Action	Alternative B: NPS Le	PS Leash Regulation	Alternative Cr Emphasis on Multiple Use	on Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most-	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking A. Most Management Intensive Imparts Celture	Most Dog Walking Access nagement Intensive
Species of Special Status	tatus						The state of the s			a la
California Red- legged Frog	Negligible to long-term, moderate, adverse impact	Dogs have occasionally been occasionally been observed in fence ponds that support frog breeding habitat; eggs, juvenies, and adults could be affected by dogs through habitat and behavioral disturbance	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs or heasth would dogs or heasth would prevent dog access to ponds and dogs would not be allowed on the Pollywog Path adjacent to the ponds	Association (Company)	Style on restriction of the control	No impact     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible to long- lerm, minor, adverse impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would dogs on-leash would pacess to ponds although on-leash dogs would be allowed on the Pollywog Path which is close to the videos to the where frog as the form of the pollywog path which is close to the videos to the videos to the constants of the page of
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long cumulative impact	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	mpacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts		Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	nacts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial to no chang	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	Beneficial to the light assure	in légicompliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
San Francisco Garter Snake	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impacts	• Dogs have occasionally been occasionally been observed in the ponds and snake behavior could be affected by dogs directly (through or indirectly (through or indirectly diffillinited or changes in the California redeged frog population occur)	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would reduce direct impacts to snakes through capture or trampling; dogs would be prohibited on the trail adjacent to the ponds that provide snake habitat.	d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d	The first and th	No impact     assuming     compliance	Prohibited at the site.	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	o Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would reduce direct impacts to snakes through capture or trampling, although on-leash dogs would be allowed on the trail adjacent to some of the ponds (Pollywog Path)
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	live impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	mpacts	Beneilelakoumulativa impacis		Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial to no chang	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	zBeneficial to the change assumi	g complance	Beneficial assuming compliance	npilance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
Hickman's potentilla	· Long-term, minor, adverse impact	Oif-leash dogs could affect suitable habitat for Hickman's potentilla through digging, trampling, and dog waste, but there are no mapped occurrences at this site.	Negligible Impact     assuming     compilance	Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would protect suitable habilat for Hickman's potentilla	Neglithe innegon	Avec pretrain of	No impact assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would protect suitable habitat for Hickman's potentilla
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	ive impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	mpacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	4. S. O.	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	Severicial assuming compilar		Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance

	Alternal	Alternative A; No Action	Alternative B::NPS Legi	PS Leash Regulation	Hotza et	Alternative D: Mosti.	Allerhative D: Most Protective of Resource	- Altérnative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	lative E: Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive
Resource	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	in Rationale	*****   Impacts	Impacts	Rationale Tr. 1	Impacts.	Rationale
Cultural Resources		NA		.	ANI		NA	TO THE PARTY OF TH	NA
Visitor Use and Experience	erience								
Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	No impact	On-leash dog     walking would     continue throughout the site.	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Dog walking would be limited to one trail.	Lighty felm minch Cog walking would would against impact calls	Long-term, moderate, adverse impact	No dog walking would be allowed.	Negligible impact	Dog walking would be allowed on most trails and the beach.
Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	<ul> <li>Long-term, minor, adverse impact</li> </ul>	Visitors would still encounter dogs throughout the site.	Beneficial impact	On-leash dog walking would be limited to one trail; a no-dog experience would be available.	Beneficial impact 1. Deg walking would be immed to would be immed to would be immed to supplement and into the available for the supplement of the immediate for the supplement of the immediate for the immediate	Beneficial impact	<ul> <li>No dog walking would be allowed; a no-dog experience would be available.</li> </ul>	Beneficial impact	Some trails would prohibit dogs; a no- dog experience would be available
Cumulative impacts	Beneficial cum visitors who w at the park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park		Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	evbe tonin r	Long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to w dogs at the park	Long-term moderate adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park		Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park
		Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	would prefer not to park	beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	baner dar dumularve impacist prysters synto would prefer not chave and walking of the park	Beneficial cumulative     would prefer not to ha     park	Beneticial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	<ul> <li>Beneficial cumulative would prefer not to ha park</li> </ul>	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA	7		NA	_	NA .
Park Operations	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts.	Additional park operations staff and labor efforts would be needed to accomplish tasks related to dog management in addition to other job responsibilities	Short-term, moderate, moderate, moderate, and the serious to park to	Hiring of additional employees for dog management a teruporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, fancing, etc.), records management, count appearances, etc. would occur to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial aducation period.	Suppression Control (International Control (I	• Short-lern, modeste, adverse impacts to park operations - stiffing, lator, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping*	Hiring of additional employees for dog management, a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.	Short-lerm, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/management	Hithing of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage plecement, fencing, atc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education parind.
Cumulative impacts	Long-term, mino impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible impacts as and compliance become	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compllance become the norm	Neoligible impacts as education, understanding	and the latest	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	Negligible impacts as ec and compliance become	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA	NA		NA	2	NA
Health and Safety	Negligible impacts	Chence of pet- related incidents from unruly or aggressive dogs would confine to exist; site experiences a high number of leash law violations	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Site receives moderate use by dog walkers; on-leash regulation would reduce opportunity for petrelated incidents	A Legigible impatita  Taccalves	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Site receives     moderate use by     dog walkers; on- leash regulation     would reduce     opportunity for pet- related incidents
Cumulative Impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	lative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts

Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource: Most Management Intensive Antennative D. Most Management Intensive Antennative D. Most Management Intensive Beneficial assuming compliance No change assuming compliance	No impact - Dogs would not be assuming assuming assuming compliance compliance compliance disturbed.	Beneficial cumulative impacts Beneficial cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance Beneficial assuming compliance	NA		No Impact	Beneficial cumulative impacts  Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance Beneficial assuming compliance
Atternative Of Emphasis on Multiple Dec 1974, mpages 1974	Solizabilities (1990)	*Beneficial_cumulali/allimbacis	(Baratus Las summing compliances	NA III		A Magigine impact complete documents of the following completion c	Nepj@ble.vingl@lige.inpacis	Banaticialestalminecompilance
**************************************	Negligible impact conditions assuming compliance compliance compliance compliance compliance compliance configuration compliance configuration configuration of the entire site.	Beneficial cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance	NA		Negligible impact assuming dogs would protect compliance compliance wegetation off-trait: traits and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site.	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance
nijve A.: No Action	Long-term, Soil compaction, enosion and nutrient adverse addition, would made occur on fire some dogs would be off-leash, previously undsturbed soils would also impacted.	Negligible cumulative impacts	NA	NA		Long-term, vegetation from andverse through physical danages such as trampling, digging, and dog waste and these affects would continue to negate restoration efforts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	NA
Resource Minpacis Impacis Company of Company Confillion Miagra Ribber Confillion Milagra Ribber Confillion	Soil and Geology	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition	Water Quality	Vegetation	Coastal Scrub, Cheparral and Grassland Communities	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current

	Alternativ	Alternative A. No Action	Alternative BiliNPS:Lea	PS Leasn Regulation	Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use	asis on Multiple Use	Alternative D.: Mos	Atternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Acces	bg Walking Access
Resource	Impacts	·· Rationale	Impacts		impacts.	Rationale	Ímpacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Wildlife										
Coastal Scrub, Chaparral and Grassland Communities	• Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts	or Off-leash dog access to wildfile and associated habitat off traits and fire roads would confinue; and strubance includes physical damage to habitat or nests/burrows from digging or trampling, as well as chasing after and even capturing wildlife may also be displaced from this presence of dogs; traits in this site generally receive low to moderate use low to moderate use	• Negligible to long-lem, minor long-lem, minor adverse inpact assuming compliance	• Physically restraining dogs on leash would protect habitat of futil as well as wildlife; chashing after wildlife; would be eliminated but on-leash dogs could still disturb wildlife may avoid that il corridors that also have on the same of the presence of dogs; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the amplies size; fewer trails would be available to on-leash dogs compared to alternative A; trails generally receive low to alternative A; trails generally receive low to alternative A; trails	The durable for for form of the part of th	Physical mean production of the physical mean	No impact assuming compliance compliance	• Dags would be prohibited at the site	Long-term, minor, adverse impact assuming compliance	restraining doss on habitat off trail as well (leash would protect habitat off trail as well (leash would be aliminated but on-leash dogs could still disturb wildlife behavior; wildlife any avoid trail corridors that allow on-leash dog wildlife behavior; wildlife any avoid and be degraded by the presence of dogs; on-leash dog trails and the LDD area and a greater portion of the entire site compared to allematives B. C. and D.; trails and D; trails generally receive low to moderate use
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long-te cumulative impacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	duj externuno ejdibijoen!	Dacis	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	· NA		Beneficial to no chang	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	Beneficial to no change a	eoglalidado brimbase	Beneficial assuming compliance	compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
Species of Special Status	Status									
San Bruno Elfin Butterfly	Negligible impact	• It is unlikely that direct impacts on individuals of this butterify species would occur from dogs because of the relative maccessibility of the habitat in relation trails and because dogs would be required to be on leash	Negligible impact assuming compliance	It is unilkely that direct impacts on individuals of this butterily species would occur from dogs because of the relative inaccessibility of the habitar in relation to trails and because dogs would be required to be on leash	A Valoritation in the Control of the	in sumilically with a close in pacific to a close in succession in a close in a	No impact assuming compliance	Dags would be prohibited at the site	Negligble impact assuming compliance	It is unlikely that direct impacts on individuals of this butterfly species would occur from dogs because of the relative inaccessibility of the habitatin relation to habitatin relation to trails and because dogs would be required to be on leasin
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	tive impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Neoligible cumulative imp	sadis	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		No change assuming compliance	compliance	Novemendelethennigson	nollance.	Beneficial assuming compliance	compliance	No change assuming compliance	pliance

	Alternativ	Alternative: A: No Action	Alternative B; NPS Lea	PS Leash Regulation.	Alternative Cr.Emphasis on Multiple Use	n Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Acress	og Walking Access
Resource	Impacts 7::	Rationale	Impacts	* Raffonale	· Impacts - * 1	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale -	* * impacts	Rationale
Mission Blue Butterfly	• Long-term, minor, adverse impact	Dogs could damage mission blue butterfly habitat in the trail beds and adjacent to the trails and roads	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs on-least would protect mission blue butterfly habitat off-trail; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site.	Phigipa mpac Phi gasumno burdina burdina burdina Tra Tra Tra Tra Tra Tra Tra Tra Tra Tr	Physical restraint of thoses would be protect mission blue butterfly wablat on-trail trails and the second butterfly wablat of the butterfly wablat of the butterfly was in a second butterfly was in a second butterfly to be successful to the butterfly was in the	No impact assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impact assuming compilance	Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would protect mission blue butterfly habitat off-trail; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Neolgible e-mulative-impapit	, dur	Negligible cumulative impacts	npacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming complian	ompliance	Bereloja, essumina compilance		Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
California Red- legged Frog	Negligible to long-term, milnor, adverse impact	e Eggs, juveniles, and adult if is stages could be affected by trampling and suffoctation by sediments coating the eggs and behavioral disturbance or causing injury or mortality to individuals.	Negitgible impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would not allow access to pond and Milagra Creek, which provide breeding habitat for the frog habitat for the frog	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	Nystell resustant of operations of operation	• No impact	Dogs prohibited at site	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would not allow access to ponds or Milagra Creek, although on-leash dogs would be allowed on trails adjacent to water bodies
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long-te cumulative impacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Neglelifieselmulalycallalge		Beneficial cumulative impacts	npacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial to no chang	Beneficial to no change assuming compilance	<mark>នាម័រចំរំបៃ</mark> ទៀវទិវេច ទានាហ្វូន នទប់ពា	ng compilance	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
San Francisco Gartei Snake	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impact	Snake behavior could be directly affectled by off-leash dogs (capture or diggling) or indirectly (if changes in the California red-legged frog population occur)	Negligible Impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would reduce direct impacts on snakes through capture and trampling	useuming dogs useuming dogs useuming dogs (interplance compilance	Physical estraini (di dogs you di rebutes medi implicas na nakas implicas appures no fambling dees of notifical separas	No impact assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would reduce direct impacts on snakes through capture and trampling
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	live impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Negligibletolimuetive impacie		Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	ΑN		Beneficial to no chang	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	Benelidisitiono change assum	ge assuming compliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
Cultural Resources		NA		NA	AN NA			AN	NA	

	Alternativ	Alternative A:: No Action	TW Alternative BriN78 Lea	in PS Leash Regulation	Atternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use		*Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	Sog Walking Access
Resource	Impacts	Rationale	· · · Imbacts ***	Rationale	Impacts - Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Visitor Use and Experience	•								
Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	No impact	<ul> <li>On-leash dog walking would continue throughout the site.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Long-term, minor, adverse impacts</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Dog walking would be restricted to fire road.</li> </ul>	Potestina de la companya de la compa	Long-term, minor, adverse impact	No dog walking would be allowed throughout the site.	Negligible impact	Dog walking would be available on most trails.
Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	• Long-term, minor, adverse impact	Visitors would still encounter dogs throughout the site	Beneficial impact	Dog walking would be limited to the fire road; a no-dog experience would be available.	ed busy creates  ed busy creates  ed one of section  ed on setting control  busy creates  busy creates  control   Beneficial impact	No dog walking would be allowed; a no-dog experience would be available.	Beneficial impact	A no-dog experience would be available; some trails would prohibit dogs.	
Cumulative impacts	No cumulative in would prefer to v     Long-term minor impacts for visite.	No cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Long-ferm minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer	Long-term minor ad for visitors who wou the park     Beneficial cumulativ would prefer not to I	Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the	r Loop lem thou advars ountiative impacs for visitors who would prefer to wait does gut the park the park the back the back would prefer for the Ask Job wall Rich for the would prefer for the Ask Job wall Rich for the	Long-term minor adv for visitors who would the park     Beneficial cumulative     would prefer not to hy	Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Benefold cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the
Impact change compared to current	NA	Not to have gog walking at the park	park NA			park NA		park NA	
Park Operations	• Long-term, minor, adverse impact	Additional park     operations staff and     ilabor efforts would     be needed to     accomplish tasks     related to dog     management in     addition to other job     responsibilities	Short-term, moderate, advarse impacts advarse impacts to park operations – staffing, labor, staffing, labor, maintenance, maintenance, records keeping/ management	e Hiring of additional employees for dog management, a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenence (signage placement, fencing, management, court appearances, etc., would occur to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.	A Short-levit monopole bedutiche mogene to con misself or pair.  Opperation of the monopole bedutiche monopole to condition and the monopole to condition and the monopole bedutich and the monopole bed	Short-term,     moderate, adverse     impacts to park     operations –     staffing, labor,     efforcement,     maintenance,     monitoring, records     keeping     management	Hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement advittes, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, act.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.	Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park poperations — steffing, letor, enforcement, enforcement, maintenancy, records keeping, management management	Hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in aducation and law activities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to sinforce new dog management regulations during the initial aducation period.
Cumulative impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	adverse impacts	Negligible impacts as educati and compliance become the	education, understanding, me the norm	Negligible Impacts as education, understending, and compliance become the norm.	Arr.	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	ucation, understanding, the norm
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA			NA	NA	A

	Milemen	Allemative A: No Action #	Alternative B: NPS Le	2000 SEC. 10.15	# Afternative C Emphasis on Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	**Alternative E. Most.Dog Walking Acces. Most Management Intensive.**	ibg Walking Access
Recource	Impacis Th	Retionale Const	Impacts	Rationale	译子 Impacts 3474 Rationale	impacts :	Rationale	1 Impacts 1	Rationale
Health and Safety	Negligible to long-term minor adverse impacts	Sile receives low to moderate dog use; no pet-related incidents have been recorded in recent years	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Site receives low to moderate dog use; access to portions of the site would be limited; no pet-related incidents have been recorded in recent yaars	Figure 1 - Site receves low to seek and seek looking the contract of the contr	No impacts     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Site receives low to moderate use by dog walkers; no peldog walkers; no pelelated incidents have been recorded in recent years
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long cumulative impact	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Wastleblascumvlewszuggadd	Beneficial cumulative impacts	npacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition	<b>A</b>		No change assuming compliance	ı compliance	Nasitangererum ing some lance	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	No change assuming compliance	npliance
SWEENEY RIDGE/AND/CANTUE!!	IND CATTLE HILL				Character (2007) 801 (1908) 100 (1907) 100 (				
Soil and Geology	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Soil compaction and nutrient addition would occur on the trails and in the LOD	No Impact assuming compliance	• Dogs would not be allowed in the site, so no soil would be disturbed	A Legister man of the Control of Management of the Control of the	No impact assuming compliance	Dogs would not be allowed in the site, so no soil would be disturbed.	Negligible impact assuming compliance	• Soils along the trails have been previously disturbed; on-leash area and LOD areas are a small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	tive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	Beneticia (cumulali/e/impacis	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compliar	compliance	Safeton a stiming complance we	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Water Quality		NA		NA	NA NA		NA	NA	
Coastal Scrub, Chaparral and Grassland Communities	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Impacts on vegetation from dogs are caused through physical damage such as trampling, digging, and dog waste.	No Impact	Dogs would be prohibited at both sites	Resultung  Resultung  Complete Ancerte  Subblight Sand CD  Subblight Reger  Cottle Hill Reger  Cottle Hill Reger  Month or providing	No Impact	Dogs would be prohibited at both sites	Negligible impact assuming compliance	o Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation of trails and the LOD area area area area portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	Negligible cumulative impacis (Cattle Hill). (Despensional bumulative Impacis (Sweeney Ridge).	Beneficial cumulative impacts	Tpacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	₹Z		Beneficial assuming complian	compliance	Benefickiekkyminosobinoliano k	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance

u)	on on sect the sect to sect the sec	of of		g		tof sect 1 1 1 be he litat		
Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access  F. Most Management Interstve  [Impacts Rationale	Physically restraining dogs on leash would protect habilat off trail as well as wildlife; chasing after wildlife chasing after wildlife would be eliminated but on-leash dogs could still disturb wildlife may avoid trail corridots that allow on-leash dog wildlife may avoid trail corridots that allow on-leash dog desplaced from high quality habitat that is agraded by the presence of dogs; trails at this site are long with habitat of directly addisoned to with habitat directly addisoned to with habitat directly addisoned to the trails, and on-	leash dog trails are a greater portion of the entire site compared to afternatives B, C, and D, trails generally receive low to moderate use low to moderate use	npacts	assuming compliand		Physical restraint of dogs would protect mission blue habitat off-trail; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site; no mission blue habitat exists at Catile Hill.	npacts	mpliance
# ; # b	Long-term, minor, adverse impact assuming compliance		Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance		Negligible impact at Sweeney Ridge assuming compliance; no impact assuming compliance at Cattle Hill	Negligible cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance
Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource A Impacts Rationale :: 2	Dogs would be prohibited at site		pacts	pliance		Dogs prohibited at both sites	oact	pliance
Alternative D:: Most P	No impacts     assuming     compliance		Beneficial cumulative impacts	Beneficial assuming compliance		No impact assuming compliance (at both sites)	Negligible cumulative impact	Beneficial assuming compliance
tr. ### sis on Multiple Use Rationale	Dogsworld be sproblation and a state of the		ačí (Sweensy Ridge). sociosti film.	liakeenksweenay nigerassuming		oos sydnesse roomsessessessessessessessessessessessesses		A STREET, STRE
Alternative C. Emphasis ori Multiple Use	Swell by Ridge of Control of Cont		a Eneridia rebrindativa Impada (Swada y IRla Nagrigibla sebrindi siyadin paga (eguladi Hill) (	Bahaildial aistiming sempila Ridga ganoloialtono evina comolance alocallicilii		BERNING CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF TH	vegligibis cumulative impe	Beneficial assuming comp
ash Regulation Rationale	• Dogs would be prohibited at the site		\$1			Dogs would be prohibited at both sites	ts	ance
Afternative B: NPB:Le	No impact assuming compliance		Beneficial cumulative impac	Beneficial assuming compliance		No impact assuming compliance (at both sites)	Negligible cumulative impac	Beneficial assuming compli
e Al No Action: Rationale	Off-leash dog access to widife and associated habitat off trails would continue; disturbance includes physical damage to habitat or nests/burrows from digging or trampling, as well as chasing after and even capturing widdlife; widdlife may also be displaced from high quality habitat that is degraded by the presence of dogs; trails in this site generally receive low to moderate use		Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts			Dogs could damage misson blue butterfly habitat in the trail beds and adjacent to the trails and roads; Mission blue butterfly host plants are not present at Cettle Hill	<del> </del>	
Alternativ	• Long-lerm, minor to moderate, adverse impacts		Negligible to long-l	NA	atus	• Long-term, minor, adverse impact at Sweeney Ridge; no impact at Cattle Hill	Negligible to long-te	NA
Resource	Coating Coating Chaparal and Grassland Communities		Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition	Species of Special Status	Mission Blue Butterfly	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

0	Alternativ	Alternative ATNo. Action	Alternative B: NPS Lea	PS Leash Regulation	2. Emphasis on		Attentitive D: Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	og Walking Access entibitensive
California Rad- legged Frog	Negligible to long-term, aminor, aminor, impact impact	Siles have not now how he had a had	No impact, assuming compliance compliance	• Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Nagligible impact A Cattle Hill assuming and a Cattle Hill and a Cattle Address and a Cattle	No impact     Assuming compliance	• Dogs would be prohibited at the site	niteate	Nationale Physical restraint of dogs would prevent dog access to any water-bodies that support breeding habitat for the frog
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	tive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	impacts	Neolgipis cumula Verimospo stesitie (EIII) - 25	Beneficial cumulative impact	pact	Negligible cumulative impact	act
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compliar	93	Benolos (no los los las sensións compilias est.) Osta Dalla Esta (cola La sensión compilias est.) Systema (stage)	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
San Francisco Garter Snake	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Snake behavior could be affected by of-leash dogs directly (capture or diggling) or indirectly (if changes to the California red-legged frog population occur)	No impact assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the sile	Second Sec	No impact assuming compliance complianc	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs on-least would reduce direct impacts on snakes through capture and trampling, but on-leash dogs would be allowed on support snake support snake could occasionally affret the snake or its habitat me the snake or its habitat not be allowed to shape the snake or its habitat not be allowed to snake or its habitat not snake or its snake or
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	tive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts		Bereical cumulative (moscis (Sweerley/Ridge)). Hegigible cumulative (moscis (Gattley-IIII))	Beneficial cumulative impact	pact	Negligible cumulative impact	act
Impact change compared to current condition	NA	,	Beneficial assuming compliar	901	Benefolal to no dranga (extración de beneficial (SVáartsy Ropp)	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	No change assuming compliance	pliance
Cultural Resources		NA		NA	The state of the s		NA	NA	

888011	.0	g Id be trails at	d be most	ors who mpacts /e dog		ilional or dog t, a and law and law centre t, court t, court to lo dog uring	anding,	
L Dog Walking Au	Rationale	On-leash dog     walking would be     available on tralls at     both sites.	On-leash dog     walking would be     available on most     trails.	impacts for visite dogs at the park erse cumulative in	VA	Hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, court seconds management, court operations, etc., would occur to emforce new dog management regulations during regulations during regulations during the initial education naminal enforcement regulations during the initial education naminal enforcement regulations during the initial education are initial education.	ducation, underst	ΨZ
Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	Impacts	Negligible impact	Long-term, minor, adverse impact	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park		Short-term, moderate, artverse imposts to park operations and operations and operations and operations and operations with maintenance, maintenance, keeping/management	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	-
Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Rationale	No dog walking would be allowed throughout the site.	No dog walking would be allowed; a no-dog experience would be available.	Long-term minor to moderate adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	NA	e Hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement activities, maintenance (signage placement, tencing, etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to enforce new dog management regulations during the initial education period.	lucation, understanding, the norm	NA
Alternative D: Most i	Impacts	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impact	Beneficial impact	Long-term minor to moderate adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors would prefer not to have dog walking at the park		Short-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations - staffing, labor, enforcement, maintenance, monitoring, records keeping/ management	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	
asis on Multiple Use	Rationale	Model Deg walking Co. Woold De all Deg Weeken Ringse and Invited Dog walking would be allowed at Coatte Hill	No tog watking it is would be allowed at Sweaters Recall that would be allowed by you care allowed by the state of the sta	SELECTION SERVE IN SERVE IN SERVE SE		Thing or additional emotives for age in a constant of a co	oation tipoetstanding	
Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use	Impacts	Lingstein manner	V.Teonetical Wheelot	Epplementeravel covi illo svi rovada, te pari illanar dal cumulanvel wold prate not tu han		SNOTE IN THE STATE OF THE STATE	Neglioloje, impacie astorio Referencia de como	N. T. C.
Stleash Regulation	: Rationale	No dog walking would be allowed throughout the site.	No dog walking would be allowed; a no-dog experience would be aveilable.	Long-term minor to moderate adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	NA	Hiring of additional employees for dog management; a temporary increase in education and law enforcement additities, maintenance (signage placement, fencing, etc.), records management, court appearances, etc. would occur to enforce mew dog management egulations during mem engogement regulations during met education period.	Negligible impacts as education, understanding, and compliance become the norm	NA
**************************************	**************************************	Long-lerm, minor to moderate, adverse impacts	Beneficial Impact	Long-term minor to moderate adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park     Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors v would prefer not to have dog walking at the park		Short-lerm, moderate, adverse impacts to park	Negligible impacts as ec and compliance become	
Alternative A: No Action	Rationale	On-leash dog walking would continue throughout the site.	Visitors would still encounter dogs throughout the site.	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park. Long-term minor to moderate adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park.	NA	Additional park     operations staff and     labor efforts would     be needed to     accomplish tasks     related to dog     management in     addition to other job     responsibilities	Long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	AN
Alternati	(mpacis	• No impact	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impact	Negligible cuministics who wo at the park     Long-term mind cumulative imprevould prefer no the park		Long-term, minor, minor, minor, madverse impacts impacts	Long-term, minor, impacts	
	Visitor Use and Experience	Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	Cumulative impacts	Impact change compared to current condition	Park Operations	Cumulative impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

	Alternative	A. No Action	***** Alternative B: NPS Lex	sen Regulation *****	Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use	son Multiple Use	Alternative D: Most I	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resource	*** Afternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	og Walking Access
Resource	Impacis	Rationale	WW. Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	" Impacts	Rationale		Rationale:
Health and Safety	• Negligible impacts	Site receives low visitor use; no pet- related incidents have been recorded in recent years, though leash law violations have been documented	No impacts assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited	No Marking Sand	Popsycyldabe byorbided Company of the company of the control of th	No impact     assuming     compliance	Dogs would be prohibited	Negligible impacts assuming compliance	Site receives low use; no per-letted incidents have been recorded in recent years, though leash law violations have been documented
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	tive impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	1000	Negligible cumulative impacts	L	Negligible cumulative impacts	npacts	Negligible cumulative impact	act
Impact change compared to current condition	NA.		Beneficial assuming compliance		Sweerey Ridge: Beneficial assuming compilances.		Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	No change assuming compliance	npliance
PEDRO POINT							A STATE OF THE STA			
Soil and Geology	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Soil compaction, eroslon, and nutrient addition, would occur throughout the site.	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Soils along the trail have been previously disturbed; or-leash and LOD areas are a small portion of the entire site.	. Negligitie Impecti assarting complence	Solts along the trail have been in structed for each of structed for each of the structed for each of the structure size.	No impact     assuming     compliance	Dogs would not be allowed in the site, so no soil would be disturbed.	Negligible impact assuming compliance	• Soils along the trail have been previously disturbed; on-leash and LOD areas are a small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	tive impacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts		Beneficial cumulative Impac		Beneficial cumulative impacts	npacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compliance		Beneficial assuming compliance	900	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Water Quality		NA		NA	4Z			NA	AN	
Vegetation										
Coastal Scrub, Chapartal and Grassland Communities	• Long-term, minor, adverse impacts	Impacts on vegetation from dogs would be caused through physical damage such as trampling, digging, and dog waste and these affects would continue to negate restoration efforts	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dogs would protect vegetation off-trait; traits and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site.	Neglighte impact assuming items aloce	Physical restraint of dogs would protect dogs would protect the strength of the string straint of the straint o	• No impact	Dogs would be prohibited at site	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trait; traits and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site.
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts		Beneficial cumulative impact	5	Beneficial cumulative impacts		Beneficial cumulative impacts	npacts	Beneficial cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial assuming compliance		Beneficial Assuming complence	linde <sup>®</sup>	Beneficial assuming compliance	mpliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance

	Alternative A: No Action	- A:No Action	Alternaliye B:NPS Lee	8 Leash Regulation	Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use	3.40,830,800	Alternative D: Most F	Alternative D. Mosti Protective of Resource	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Acress Most Management Intensive	native E. Most.Dog Walking Access Most.Manayamant Intensive
# Resource	Impacts	*****		Rationale		Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	m. Impacts	Rationale
Wildlife									S Comments of the second secon	
Coastal Scrub, Chapteral and Chastland Communities	• Long-lerm, Indror to miderate adverse impacts	Off-leash dog access to wildlife and associated habitat off trails would continue; disturbance includes physiciat damage to habitat or reasis/burrows from digging or trampling, as well as chasing after and even capturing wildlife; wildlife may also be displaced from high quality habitat that is degraded by the presence of dogs	• Negligible to long-farm, minor, long-farm, minor, archering compliance compliance	• Physically restraining dogs on least would protect habitat of frail as well as well as will fire than the same and the would be eliminated but on-least dogs could still disturb wildlife may avoid trail corridors that allow on-least dog walking and be displaced from high quality habitat that is degraded by the presence of dogs; trails and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site		Scany Transition of Scany Transition of Salah Would Salah Would Salah Sa	assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at site	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impact assuming compliance	restraining dogs on restraining dogs on hash would protect habitat off trial as well as wildlife; would be aliminated but on-leash dogs oould still disturb but on-leash dog wildlife behavior; wildlife behavior; wildlife behavior; wildlife and a woold trail corridors that allow on-leash dog walking and be displaced from high quality habitat that is digraded by the displaced from high aguality habitat that is digraded by the displaced from sea are a small presence of dogs; trail and the LOD area are a small portion of the entire site
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible to long-te cumulative impacts	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts	Negligible cumulative impact	npacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	2	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	٧		Beneficial to no change	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	denotic al tono paragagas sulfal	G-Sompliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance
Species of Special Status	tatus									
California Red- leggad Frog	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impact	e Site has no known breeding habitat but has proposed critical habitat; juveniles and adults could be affected by dogs trampling and causing behavioral disturbance, injury, or mortality to individuals	Negligible Impact     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would prevent dog access to potential frog habitat.	ANG BIBLION TO THE TOTAL TOTAL TO THE TOTAL THE	Sparrathantol Swand plevent Booss to Info India India India India India	No impact assuming compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs would prevent access to any water-bodies that support breeding habitat for the frog
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts		Negligible cumulative impacts	npacts	Negligible dugiulative impacis 🤌	****	Beneficial cumulative impacts	pacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	acts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial to no change	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	Serie (diality no change distinui	of Compliance.	Beneficial assuming compliance	npliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	ssuming compliance

1000 Br 131 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Alemailve A: No Action	Alternative B: NPS Lea	sh Regulation	M. Alterhalive Citemphasis on Muliple Use		Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternativa E. Most Dog Walking Access	Dog Walking Access
Resource	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	Action Impacts Additional Regionale	Impacts	:: Rationale -	Impacts	∵ ⊤Rationale
San Francisco Garler Snake	Negligible to long-term, millior, adverse impacts	Snake behavior could be directly affected by off-leash dogs (through capture or digging) or indirectly affected (if changes in the California reduped frog population occur)	Negligible     impacts     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would reduce direct impacts on snakes through capture and trampling; dogs would be prohibited on all traits.  except Coastal Trail	A Medical Company of the Company of	No impact assuming compliance com	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would reduce direct impacts on snakes through capture and trampling; dogs would be prohibited on all trails except Coastal Tail
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	ive impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Negligible cumulative Impacifs	Beneficial cumulative impact	re impact	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		Beneficial to no chang	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	Beneticka Wito captige as summer compilance	Beneficial assuming compliance	g compliance	Beneficial to no change assuming compliance	assuming compliance
Hickman's potentilla	Long-term, minor, adverse impact	Off-leash dogs can affect suilable habitat for Hickman's potentilla through digging, trampling, and dog waste; it is unknown whehere this species exists at Fadro Point.	Negligible impact     assuming     compliance	Physical restraint of dogs on-least would protect sulfable habitat for Hickman's potentilla	Negligble impertone in Physical Exercition is assuming degrador organization in Compiler of the Compiler of th	A No impact assuming compliance compliance	Dogs would be prohibited at the site	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Physical restraint of dogs on-leash would protect suitable habitat for Hickman's potentilia
Cumulative Impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	ive impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	impacts	Negilgible cumulative impagis a server	Beneficial cumulative impacts	re impacts	Negligible cumulative impacts	pacts
Impact change compared to current condition	¥N ·		Beneficial assuming compliance	ompliance	Barreficial assuming compliance and	Beneficial assuming compliance	j compliance	Beneficial assuming compliance	pliance
Cultural Resources	-	NA		NA	NA WATER		NA		NA
Visitor Use and Experience	ience								
Visitors who prefer to bring dogs to the park	No impact	Dog walking would continue at the site.	Negligible Impact	On-leash dog walking would be available at the site, no off-leash dog walking would be allowed	A Deglighte Impact  A Shall Continue  A Shall Co	• Long-term, minor, adverse impact to adverse impact affiliation.	No dog walking would be allowed at the site.	Negligible impact	On-leash dog     walking would be     available at the site;     no off-leash dog     walking would be     allowed
Visitors who prefer not to have dogs at the park	Long-term, minor, adverse impact	<ul> <li>Dog walking would occur at the site; dog walking use is low to moderate at the site</li> </ul>	Beneficial impact	Dogs would be required to be on leash on the Coastal Trail	Beneficial impact: - Dogs would be profited to be on least) of the grant of the gra	Beneficial impact     Ann	No dog walking would be allowed; a no-dog experience would be available.	Beneficial impact	Dogs would be required to be on leash on the Coastal Trail
Cumulative impacts	<ul> <li>Beneficial cumul visitors who woul at the park</li> </ul>	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	<ul> <li>Beneficial cumulativ would prefer to walk</li> </ul>	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park	Z Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors service of the park	• ouw	<ul> <li>Negligible to long-term minor adverse cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park</li> </ul>	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visi would prefer to walk dogs at the park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park
	<ul> <li>Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to he dog walking at the perk</li> </ul>	Negligible cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	<ul> <li>Beneficial cumulative would prefer not to heark</li> </ul>	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	* Brogidal-dimplicitive invense on vense ve voorberdelendioonse oogwaking arme goals	9	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors wh would prefer not to have dog walking at the park	Beneficial cumulative impacts for visitors who would prefer not to have dog walking at the park
Impact change compared to current condition	NA		NA		42	NA		NA	

209

Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use Atternative D. Most Profective of Resource impacts Rationale impacts Rationale	The physical restraint of dogs (startism) of those would not aware fair family would proted to the solution of	Results would be similar to the cumulative Results would be similar to the cumulative immact analysis that was completed for park sites. The located in proximately to the new lands The located in proximately to the new lands.	NA	On-leash dogs would not be allowed assuming that access to water bodies and visitors water bodies and visitors would be expected to remove water; if the properties of the properties in common papers in common page in common papers in common page in common papers in common page in comm	Results would be similar to the cumulative mpact analysis that was completed for park sites analysis that was completed for park sites are located in proximately to the new lands are located in proximately to the new lands.	NA NA
	sstraint - Negligible to long- protect term, minor, adverse f-trail; impact saming oonpliance: No impact at sites that elabively prohibit dogs nost new bad s would ive to			would engage in pact, access access and as and and impact at sites that nove prohibit dogs phe, cis in pecause lilutants by your prohibit access to by you access the prohibit access to be access to a		
Alternative B: NPS Leach Regulation Impacts record to the Residual	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impact assuming compation and compliance, not off-trail, assuming compliance, not off-trail, impact at sites that prohibit dogs that prohibit dogs compation and digging from dogs impact at sites that prohibit dogs that prohibit dogs and area at most new lands, undisturbed netural areas or serpentine soils would be more sensitive to disturbance	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park siles that are located in proximately to the new lands	NA	Negligible impact, on-leash dogs would assuming no impact at sites that prohibit dogs would be that prohibit dogs asserting the prohibit dogs waste, if applicable, negligible impacts in ocean waters because of dilution of pollutants from dog waste by coean itdal action	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park siles that are located in proximately to the new lands.	NA
Allemativa A. Nar Action	Negligible to rhe physical restrict of dogs minor, would profect soll adverse would profect soll adverse compaction and impact in compaction and impact at would be in a prohibit dogs at realityely small area are son serpentine soils would be more disturbed natural areas or serpentine soils would be more disturbed or disturbed by the soils would be more sensitive to disturbed by the soils would be more disturbed by the soils would be more sensitive to disturbed by the soils would be more disturbed by the soils would be more sensitive to disturbed by the soils would be more disturbed by the soils would be more as the soils would be more disturbed by the soils would be soils would	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	NA	Negligible would not be impact; no would not be impact at allowed access to sites that water bodies and prohibit dogs waste; if applicable, negligible impacts in coean waters because of dilution of pollutants from dog waste by ocean lidal action	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	NA
Resource NEW LANDS	Soil and Geology	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition	Water Quality	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

	Alternativ	Alternative A. No Action	The description of the same	PS-Leash Regulation	Alternative C: Emph	Atternative C. Emphas is on Mulipje Use	Alternative D: Mos	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access Nost Management Intensive	og Walking Access
Resource.	Impacts	Rationale : '!!		Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale
Vegetation										
Coastal Community	Negligible to ongo-ferm, minor, adverse impact, no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation of trail; trampling, digging, and dog waste would occur in a relatively small area; undistruced natural areas or dune plants would be more sensitive to disturbance	Nagligble to honderfur, minor, andverse impact assuming assuming impact at siles impact at siles that prohibit dogs	• Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trampling, digging, and dog wasts would occur in a relatively small area; undisturbed natural area or dune plants would be more sensitive to disturbance	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impact assuming compliance; no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trampling, diggling, and dog waste would occur in a relatively small area; undisturbed natural areas or dune plants would be more sensitive to disturbance	Neplicible for long- emmaning of the impact statement of the control of the contr	A Prysical restraint of costs would protect was death on whitely and costs of the state of the s	Negligible to long- lerm, moderate, adverse impact assuming compliance; no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trampling, digging, and dog waste would occur in a relatively small area; undisturbed natural areas or dune plants would be more sensitive to disturbence; dogs in ROLAs could increase impacts in and adjacent to the ROLAs
Cumulative Impacts	Results would be s impact analysis the park sites that are I to the new lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for par sites that are located in proximately to the lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park siles that are located in proximately to the new lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park site that are located in proximately to the new lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	Result would be smile to the ournustive is analysis that was completed to park sites in president to the new lands to the lands t	If the Vielenmulative impact projected for park sites that tally to the new lands.	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	to the cumulative completed for park roximately to the new
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA	Z	NA		NA NA	NA	
Coastal Scrub, Chaparral, and Grassland Communities	Negligible to Omorterm, minor, adverse impacts, no impacts, no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trampling, diggling, and dogs waste would be in a relatively small area; undistruced natural areas or sensitive plant species would be more easily disturbed	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impact assuming compilarce, no compilarce, no timpact assistant prohibit dogs that prohibit dogs	Physical restraint of dogs would proised dogs would proised to expetation off-trail; trampling, digging, and dog wasts would be in a relatively small area; undisturbed natural areas or sensitive plant species would be more easily disturbed	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impact assuming compliance; no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-rall, trampling, digging, and dog waste would be in a relatively small area. Undistrubed natural areas or sensitive plant species would be more easily disturbed	Negription to lord, seemment of the seemment o	Negripia to loho Physical prattain bill assuming the month of the cooking of the	Negligible to long- term, moderate, adverse impact assuming compliance, no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	o Physical restraint of dogs would protect vegetation off-trail; trampling, digging, and dog waste would be in a relatively small area; undisturbed natural areas to sensitive plant species would be more easily disturbed; dogs in ROLAs could increase impacts in and adjacent to the ROLAs.
Cumulative impacts	Results would be si impact analysis that park sites that are let to the new lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for par sites that are located in proximately to the lands	lar to the cumulative as completed for park n proximately to the new	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park site that are located in proximately to the new lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	Results would be simil analysis that was comere located in proximal	e sim ar to me fumiliarve mbath s completed to parksites that oxinately to the new length	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	to the cumulative completed for park roximately to the new
impact change compared to current conditions	NA		NA		NA		4 <sub>N</sub>		NA	

Alternative B: NPS Leash Rogulation; R: Alternative Gremphasis on Multiple Use	or, dogs would protect term, minor, adverse dogs would protect term, minor, adverse dogs would protect term and aquatic siles resources; undisturbed disturbed and appropriate sensitive plant species would be more easily disturbed and advantable and according to the control of	Results would be similar to the cumulative Results would be similar to the cumulative that was completed for park sites impact analysis that was completed for park sites cated in proximately to the new lands	NA	oact, • The physical restraint of dogs measured in the hardwood or dogs would profest prohibit dogs hardwood or pouglas fir-coast redwood vegetation resources; sensitive plant species would be more easily disturbed and a disturbed	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park impact analysis that was completed for park sites sites that are located in proximately to the new lands all ands.	NA
e A. No Action	ible to The physical result of serious from transfer of the performance of the performanc	Results would be similar to the cumulative Results would be similar to the impact analysis that was completed for impact analysis that was compart sites that are located in proximately is to the new lands in the new lands.	NA	ible The physical on impact at sites rate at the straint of dogs and protect rative hardwood vegetation resources; undisturbed natural areas or sensitive penalts species would be more easily disturbed.	s similar to the cumulative hat was completed for e located in proximately	NA
Alternali Resource (m. (mpacis)	Wetland and Aquatic • Negligible to Habitats mong-term, minor, adverse impact, no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Cumulative impacts impact analysis timpact analysis to park sites that an to the new lands	Impact change compared to current conditions	Native Hardwood Porest/Douglas Fir- inpact, no impact at impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Cumulative Impacts Results would be impact analysis t park sites that are to the new lands	Impact change NA compared to current conditions

	Alternative	Alternative A: No Action	Atemative Brings Ler	PS Leash Regulation **	Alternative G. Emphas	is son Multiple Use	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	otective of Resource	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access	og Walking Access
Resource		Rationale	· Impacts Will	Rationale 1981	- Impacts	Rationale	Impacts	Rationale	impacts	Rationale
Riparian Forest and Stream Corridors	Negligible to ongotemn, minor, adverse impact, no impact, no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	The physical restraint of dogs would protect riparian and stream resources; undisturbed natural areas or sensitive plant species would be more easily disturbed	Negligible to long-lem, minor, adverse impact: no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Physical restraint of dogs would protect if parlian and stream resources, undisturbed natural areas or sensitive plant species would be more easily disturbed	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impact, no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Physical restraint of dogs would protect riparian and stream resources; undisturbed natural areas or sensitive plant species would be more easily disturbed.	one strate	White Cameriain of a cogs would be found to the cognitive of the cognitive	Negligible to long- term, moderate, adverse impact assuming compliance: no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Physical restraint of dogs would protect inparlan and stream resources; undisturbed natural areas or sensitive plant species would be more easily disturbed, dogs in ROLAs could increase impacts in and adjacent to the ROLAs.
Cumulative impacts	Results would be si impact analysis tha park sites that are it to the new lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park siles that are located in proximately to the new lands.	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for par sites that are located in proximately to the lands that	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	the cumulative	Results would be similar, analysis that was completed are lodged any oximately	pe'sımlılar,to me cumulative'mpaqı wee'completed'tor park sites inal proximately to the new lands for	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	o the cumulative completed for park oximately to the new
Impact change compared to current conditions		NA	,	NA	NA		Ž		N	
Wildlife								A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR		
Coastal Community Wildlife	Negligible to more term, minor, minor, adverse impact no impact, no impact, no impact, and problem depicts seasonal presence of activity on site)	rathe physical restraint of dogs would protect and shorebirds and mammals on beach, dogs barking and lunging at birds can cause fleeing or relocation, causing unnecessary energy loss and preferred habitat loss.	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impact: no impact at sites that prohibit dogs (range depicts seasonal pricesence of birds and activity on site)	The physical restraint of dogs would project and shorebirds and marine mammals on marine mammals on beach; dogs barking and lunging at birds can cause fleeing or relocation, causing unnecessary energy loss and preferred habitat loss.	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impact, no impact at sites that prohibit dogs (range deplots seasonal presence of birds and activity on site)	r The physical restraint of dogs would protect and shorebirds and marines on marines on bach; dogs barking and lunging at birds can cause fleeing or relocation, causing unnecessary energy loss and preferred and habitat loss.	Negligibe in ong.  and minimum mengerapan me	The physical care of process and present of process and present of process and present of present o	Negligible to long- term, moderate, adverse impact, no impact at sites that prohibit dogs (range depicts assacnal presence of birds and activity on site)	restraint of dogs would protect and shorebirds and marine mammals on beach; dogs barking and lunging at birds can cause fleeing or reflocation, causing unnecessary energy unnecessary energy loss and preferred habitat loss. Dogs could disturb marine mammals standed in a ROLA.
Cumulative Impacts	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are local in proximately to the new lands	l was e located	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for par sites that are located in proximately to the lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	o the cumulative completed for park sites ately to the new lands	Kesuls woud bis miler o the completel for park sites the analysis of the free sites the also the free sites the also the free sites that the free sites the free sites that the free	100 A	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	o the cumulative completed for park oximately to the new
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA	NA		2		N	

and the second	at fift Alternative	Alternative A. No. Action	Alternative B. NPS Lea		Alternative C. Empha	Se	Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource	(rotective of Resource	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Intensive	og Walking Access
			W WILLIAM TO THE T	Rationale	IMpacis	Kationale	Impacts	- Rationale	mpacts	Rationale
Coastal Scrub, Chaparat, and Carasland Wildille Communities	Nedigible to long-term, minor, minor, adverse impact in or impact at sites that prohibit dogs	sstraint or or the or dogs and ssing birds skildife; displace m high d preferred	Negligible to brighterm, minor, borg-term, minor, and verse impact, no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Physical restraint would reduce the likelihood of dogs disturbing and chasing after/harassing birds and other wildlife, dogs can displace wildlife from high quality and preferred habitat	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impact; no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	int he jos gr ace gh ferred	Wediging Compa	Physical serient Churchales and Electron of the series Charles and Charles Charles	Negligible to long- term, moderate, adverse impact; no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	• Physical restraint would reduce the likelihood of dogs disturbing and chasing afterharassing birds and other wildlife; dogs can displace wildlife from high and preferred habits; dogs barking and ruming in the ROLA would disturb birds and other wildlife
Cumulative Impacts	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are in proximately to the new lands		Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the nelands.	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	to the cumulative completed for park sites ately to the new lands	Results, would be similar to the cumulative in analysis that was completed for park sites in are, located in proximately to the new and as	to the currulative impact ered for park sites that it if Iy to the new landsty and it.	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands.	to the cumulative completed for park roximately to the new
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA	NA	·		A	VN	
Welland and Aquatic Wildiffa	Negligible to Orga-ferm, minor, minor, adverse impact; no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Physical restraint would reduce the likelihood of dogs disturbing and chasing afterharassing birds and other widitie; and other widitie; dogs can displace widitie from high quality and preferred habitat	Negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impact;     no impact at sites;     that prohibit dogs	Physical restraint would reduce he likelihood of dogs disturbing and chasing after/harrassing birds and other widdlife, dogs can displace widdlife from high quality and preferred habitat	Negligible to long- term, intro, adverse impact; no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Physical restraint would reduce the likelihood of dogs disturbing and chassing birds and other wildlife; and other wildlife; dogs can displace wildlife from high quality and preferred habitat	Neglighe to long- lerm, mind advarse injudent up impact at sites trait prombit dogs to	envalcations in which is the same in the s	Negligible to long- term, moderate, advarse impact, no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Physical restraint would reduce the likelihood of dogs disturbing and chasing and chasing aller/harassing birds and other wildlife; dogs barking and running in the ROLA would disturb birds and other wildlife would disturb babirds and other wildlife.
Cumulative Impacts	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are local in proximately to the new lands	ated	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the nulands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park siles that are located in proximately to the new lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	to the cumulative completed for park sites ately to the new lands	Results would be similaring analysis trackwas completed are located in proximately to	s would be similar to the chimulative Impacts singuistics that and it programmely to the Tell and see	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	to the cumulative completed for park coximately to the new
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA	N	4			NA	

Table 5. Environmental Impact Summary by Alternative

A contract   Contrac								
Abtractive X Ne Actions   Intelligible   Intellig	Dog Walking Access	Rationale	or Physical restraint of dogs would protect wildlife and would minimize access; dogs could still and feeding birds by herking and their presence; dogs in ROLAs could increase impacts in and adjacent to the ROLAs	to the cumulative completed for park proximately to the new	· V	• Physical restraint would reduce the likelihood of dogs disturbing and chashing and afterharassing birds and other wildlife; on least dogs could suit faith roosting and feeling birds; ROLA location and compliance would protect ripartian wildlife.	to the cumulative completed for park proximately to the new	A
Attentive C. Entrief the Attention  - Medigible (**) First Relicione (**)  - Medigible (**) Firs	* Atternative E. Most.	Impacts	Negitgible to long- term, minor, adverse impact, no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Results would be similar impact analysis that was sites that are located in lands		Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impact, no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Results would be similar impact analysis that was sites that are located in lands	Z
Attentive C. Entrief the Attention  - Medigible (**) First Relicione (**)  - Medigible (**) Firs	otective of Resource	Rationale	Physicial in the property of t	biths cumulative impact ed of park sites that to the new lands		Prysidalitasian (r Application (p. 1974) distribution (p. 1974) shahara (p. 1974) free properties (p. 1974) free propertie	O the cumulative impact and for park sites that to the new lands	
Alternative Chief and Secure and The Chief and Secure a	Alternative D: Most P	Impacts	was light in mouth of the property of the prop			"National inpact That months took	weddabershi	
Alternative A. No-Action  Alternative B. No-Action  And the Action  And the Action B. No-Action  And the	is on Multiple Use	*** Rationale	Physical restraint of dogs would protect would include and would minimize access; disturb roosting and feeding birds by leeding birds by presence	the cumulative ompleted for park sites tely to the new lands		Physical restraint would reduce the would reduce the likelihood of dogs chasing and attenherassing birds and other wildlife; and other wildlife; son-leash dogs could still disturb rosstrug and feeding birds	k sites ands	
Alternative A. No-Action  Alternative B. No-Action  And the Action  And the Action B. No-Action  And the	Alternative C. Empha	Impacts : .	Negligible impact; no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Results would be similar to mpact analysis that was o hat are located in proxima	AN	Negligible impact; no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Results would be similar to mpact analysis that was or hat are located in proxima	NA
Afternative A. No Action  Thipadia (15)  Thipadia (	1/2000000000000000000000000000000000000	Rationale	Physical restraint of logs would protect vidilite and would infinitize access; dogs rould still disturb costing and feeding infix by barking and heir presence			Physical restraint would reduce the likelihood of dogs disturbing and chasting after/harassing after/harassing birds and other wildlife; on-leash dogs could still disturb roosting and feeding birds and feeding birds	he cumulative mpleted for park imately to the new	
Afternative Afternative Purpose and Puglas Fire Impacts or impact at sites that prohibit dogs in proximately to the simpact and completed for park sites that prohibit dogs in proximately to the properst and impact at sites that prohibit dogs in proximately to the impact at sites that prohibit dogs in proximately to the simpact at sites that prohibit dogs in proximately to the simpact and prohibit dogs in proximately to the simpact and prohibit dogs in proximately to the simpact and proximate	Alternative B: NPS	Impacts		Results would be similar timpact analysis that was sites that are located in pilands	Ž	Negligible impact; no impact at sites that prohibit dogs	Results would be similar t Impact analysis that was o sites that are located in pr lands	Š
re Impacts	- A. No Action	Retionale	• Physical restraint would reduce the likelihood of dogs disturbing and disturbing and and other wildlife; dogs can displace wildlife from preferred habitat and affect wildlife by and affect wildlife by barking, chasing affer, and proximity to roosting	imilar to the analysis that was sites that are located e new lands	ΨN	Physical restraint would reduce the likelihood of dogs disturbing and chasing birds and other wildlife; on-leash dogs could still disturb roosting and feeding birds and reading birds.	imilar to the analysis that was sites that are located e new lands	ΨV
ource ardwood ouglas Fir dwood is la la cure forest an orridor re Impact		mpacts:	Negligible impact, no impact at siles that siles that prohibit dogs	Results would be a cumulative impact completed for park in proximately to the		Negligible impat; no impat; no impat at siles that siles that prohiblt dogs	Results would be s cumulative impact completed for park in proximately to th	
CONFORM ( CONFOR		Kespurce	Native Hardwood Forest/Douglas Fir- Coast Redwood Wildlife	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition	Riparian Forest and Stream Corridor Wildiffe	Cumulative Impacts	Impact change compared to current condition

Chapter 2 Alternatives

Alternative A. No Action Alternative B. NPS. Leasts Regulation Resource mosetis Rationale Retionale	s • Negligible • Physical restraint • Negligible impact; • Physical restraints on impact at sites and clisturibing and alteriharaseing birds and other wildlife: on-leash dogs could still disturb roosting and feeding birds	Cumulative impacts Results would be similar to the normal ative inpact analysis that was completed for park siles that are located completed for park siles that are located in proximately to the new lands in proximately to the new lands	Impact change NA NA NA Compared to current condition	Species of Special Status	Federally and State- Negligible to long-term, condigional conditions are not species and species are set of conditions and set of conditions are not species but in pact at species by barking prohibit dogs could damage horizon as a species by barking prohibit dogs could damage a species are species by barking and by their prohibit dogs could damage a species are species by barking and by their prohibit dogs could damage a species are species by barking and by their prohibit dogs could damage a species are species by barking and by their prohibit dogs could damage a species are species by barking and by their species by siles that a species by serving a species by barking and by their species by serving a species by serving and by their species by serving as well as a species by serving and by their species by serving as well as a species by serving and by their species by serving as well as a species by serving and by their species by serving as well as a species by serving and by their species by serving as well as a species by serving and by their species by serving as well as a species by serving and by their species by serving and by their species by serving and by their species by serving as well as a species by serving and by their species by serving and serving and serving and serving and serving and serving and se	Cumulative Impacts Results would be similar to the remaining to the cumulative impact analysis that was impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands in proximately to the new lands	Impact change NA NA NA Compared to current
ation Atternative C. Emphasis on Multiple User	Negligible impact: no • Phy impact at sites that wou prohibit dogs likely and the prohibit dogs after and	tive Results would be similar to the cumulative park impact analysis that was completed for park siles the new lands	NA.		should tem minor, adverse to many impact assuming species, but dogs on-leash stem minor, adverse to many impact assuming a species, but dogs on-leash impact as sites that still impact at sites that sould preferred a site or ould atill disturb preferred a site or ould atill disturb preferred a preferred habitat preferred habitat	tive Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that the new are located in proximately to the new lands	NA
Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource Most Management Injansive — Most Management Injansive — Impacts Retinate Retinate	### Thurstoal restraint	Results would be similar to the cumulative mapping the similar to the cumulative shall be that was completed for park into the completed for park are located in proximately to the new sites that are located in proximately to the new lands.	NA STATE OF THE ST		in regulation to long-file file file in the control of the control	Results would be similar to the cumulative manages and the cumulative manages that was completed for park are occased to boundaries the first fail occased to boundaries the cumulative sites that are located in proximately to the new lends.	NA NATIONAL NA
Valking-Access Intensive	Physical restraint would reduce the likelihood of dogs disturbing and affertharassing birds and other wildlife; on-leash dogs could still disturb roosting and feeding birds and compliance would protect wildlife; on-ordinance would protect wildlife in conferous habitats	e cumulative pleted for park nately to the new			Physical restraint of dogs on-leash should prevent access to many special status species, but dogs could still disturb species by barking and by their presence; dogs could cause loss of preferred habitat; dogs in a ROLA could increase wildlife in and adjacent to the ROLA	e cumulative pleted for park nately to the new	

Table 5. Environmental Impact Summary by Alternative

Chapter 2 Alternatives

Gesource Allegrative Astron Free	Visitor Use and Experience	Visitors who prefer to • Negligible • Provides an area for • bring dogs to the impact on-leash dog park	Visitors who prefer Negligible to Provides an area for not to have dogs at Innjerm, on-least dog minor, walking. Visitors adverse may not be able to impact adverse at the site	Cumulative impacts Results would be similar to the countailitie impact analysis that was fin completed for park sites that are located sit in proximately to the new lands	Impact change NA compared to current condition	Park Operations  - Long-term, - Additional park minor, operations staff and adverse labor efforts would impact be needed to accomplish tasks related to dog management in addition to other job responsibilities	Cumulative impacts Long-term minor to moderate adverse Lo cumulative impacts as a result of dog cu management efforts	Impact change NA compared to current condition
WAlternalive B::NPS.Least: Regulation		Negligible impact     on-least dog walking     on-least dog walking     but on-least     but on-least     restrictions would be     strictly enforced	Negligible to on least is more adverse impact restrictive. Visitors may not be able to have a no dog experience at the site	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	NA	Negrigible to long-term, minor, LE, administrative, and adverse impact maintenance staff for adverse impact assuming compliance regulations	Long-term minor to moderate adverse cumulative impacts	NA
Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use No.		Negligible impact     On-leash dog walking     but on-leash     retirctions would be     strictly enforced	New lands dog term, minor, adverse walking on leash is more restrictive; Waitors may not be able to have a no dog experience at the site.	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	٧N	Negligible to long- term, minor, adverse impact assuming and maintenance compliance staff for enforcement and oversight of new regulations	Long-term minor to moderate adverse cumulative impacts	ΨN
Alternative D. Most Protective of Resource		Negripole to king.  Figure, minor to makinor to perved by makinor to per	Banarierin barlong and banarierin an	Results would be ampled the cumulative inhibited analysis that was both beind to posture file that are complete, by the figure of the complete of the figure of the complete o	The state of the s	Mispiglie in city of the familiar statute curvate in the familiar statute curvate in compliance.  The familiar statute is a normal in contract and curvate in the familiar statute in contract and curvate in the contract and curvate in the contract and curvate in the curvate in	Lörg-leim mnor to moderáksánykét sécsimülatvor Impacos	AN AND AN
Atternative E: Most Dog Walking Access Rost Management Intensive		Beneficial impacts walking would be allowed and new lands may be opened to off-leash dog walking, the onleash restriction and ROLA designation would be strictly enforced.	Long-term, minor to ron-lease an area for moderate, adverse impact and new lands may be opened to voice and sight control; These visitors could not enjoy park areas without dogs and may avoid park areas due to the presence of dods.	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	NA	Short to long-term, enforcement of the enforcement of the adverse impact engulation for on assuming walking; increase in need for LE, administrative, and maintenance staff for enforcement and oversight of new regulations.	Long-term, minor to moderate, adverse cumulative impacts	NA NA

Table 5. Environmental Impact Summary by Alternative

Table Resource	Altemativ	Alternative A. No Action AMA Alternative B. NPS Less Control AMA Autonate A	M. Afternalive Bi NPS Lea	PS Leash Regulation Rationale	Alternative C. Emph.	Iternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use Atternative D: Most Protective of Resource Impacts Rationale Fasionale	Alternative D: Most P	rotective of Resource	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access Most Management intensive Immerts Dationale	og Walking Access entintansive patinasio
Health and Safety	Negligible impact	Dog management regulations would be determined for each site prior to visitor access at the site and visitors would become immediately familiar with dog management regulations	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Dog management regulations would be determined for each site prior to visitor access at the site and visitors would become immediately familiar with dog management regulations	Negligible impact assuming compliance	Dog management regulations would be determined for each site prior to visitor access at the site and visitors would become immediately familiar with dog management regulations		Dog management elementario esta les pode la positiva de les pode la positiva de la pode la positiva de la pode	Negligible impact for on-leash dog walking; long-term, minor, adverse impact in ROLA assuming compliance	Visitors could encounter unruly or aggressive dags on or off-least; having dogs off-least could increase occurrence of incidents, and hazardous ille conditions like harandous inchangement of the conditions in the conditions and harandous incomplete the conditions and particular incomplete in the conditions in the conditions in the particular incomplete in the conditions in the condi
Cumulative Impacts		Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for par sites that are located in proximately to the lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	Results would be similar to the cumulative imp analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	act	Assells Would be similar to the cumusityein enablys that was completed for park sites the are incured in provincially to the new lands?	to the cumulative impact bled for park sites that y to the new lands that	Results would be similar to the cumulative impact analysis that was completed for park sites that are located in proximately to the new lands	to the cumulative completed for park roximately to the new
Impact change compared to current condition		NA		NA	N	A		N. C.	AN	

Chapter 2 Alternatives

NOTES: NA = resource is not applicable at this site; No Impact = Dogs are prohibited from site and no Impact to resource from dogs is expected.

### **DUE TO THE LARGE SIZE OF THE DOCUMENT**

#### The complete

"Draft Supplemental Dog Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement"

can be found on the National Park Service website at:

http://parkplanning.nps.gov/document.cfm?parkID=303&projectID=11759&documentID=55416

#### GUIDE TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (SEIS)

In response to the comments received on the 2011 GGNRA Dog Management draft plan/DEIS, the NPS initiated a number of changes. The following chart describes the major changes for each chapter in the draft plan/SEIS.

#### **Executive Summary**

The executive summary provides a brief overview of the draft plan/SEIS. Changes in this section include:

- Updated Summary of Alternative Elements Matrix
- Description of the revised Monitoring-Based Management Strategy
- Updated Environmental Consequences for each site

#### Chapter 1

Chapter 1 discusses the history and background of the project, and the need for action. Changes in this section include:

- Details of the Presidio Trust as a cooperating agency
- Updates on background information

#### Chapter 2

Chapter 2 gives a detailed description of the alternatives analyzed in the plan/SEIS. Changes in this section include:

- Updated descriptions of alternatives, specifically the preferred alternative for each site
- Modification of alternative E to include all acceptable elements of the 1979 Pet Policy
- Replacement of the Compliance-Based Management Strategy with the Monitoring-Based Management Strategy. The automatic triggers and restrictions were removed and it now includes natural and cultural resource monitoring.
- Removed "New Lands" and added Rancho Corral de Tierra as a new park site
- Responded to Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) concerns across all alternatives
- Adjustment of dog walking access in the preferred alternative for 4 sites that addressed geographically logical access, visitor safety and crowding.
- · Addition of fencing/barriers and time of use as future management options for resource protection
- Updated Summary of Alternative Elements Matrix

#### Chapter 3

Chapter 3 introduces the affected environment. Changes in this section include:

- Supplemented visitor experience and health and safety impacts with new law enforcement and visitor use data
- Supplemented resource impact topics with additional peerreviewed studies
- Added results of visitor satisfaction study
- Added descriptions of nearby dog walking areas

#### Chapter 4

Chapter 4 discusses the environmental consequences to resources as a result of the alternatives. Changes in this section include:

- Updated impact analysis for each resource and site based on new data incorporated into Chapter 3. New data includes:
  - Law enforcement statistics
  - Vegetation and wildlife literature
  - Visitation and visitor satisfaction surveys
  - Health and safety literature
  - Park operations budget updates
- Added impact analysis for alternatives at Rancho Corral de Tierra
- Added evaluation of additional fencing

#### Chapter 5

Chapter 5 presents information on consultation and coordination with agencies and with the public. Changes in this section include:

 An updated list of agencies consulted during the DEIS, description of the public review process

#### Figures and Appendices

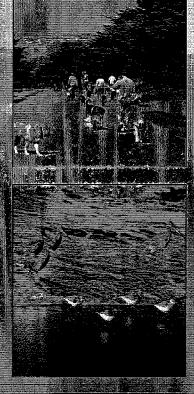
Changes in the SEIS include:

- Updated maps of each alternative by site
- Updated appendices that include additional and supplemental data (*Appendix B, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L*)



## Golden Gate National Recreation Area California

Draft Dog Management Plan / Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement



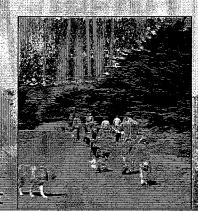




## Golden Gate National Recreation Area

California

Draft Dog Management Plan / Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement







## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DRAFT DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN / SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

#### GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, SAN FRANCISCO, CA

Lead Agency: National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Department of the Interior

This Draft Dog Management Plan / Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (draft plan/SEIS) was prepared for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA or park), which is comprised of multiple sites distributed across San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo counties. This draft plan/SEIS describes six alternatives at 22 sites, including the preferred alternative (alternative F), for the management of dog walking activities at GGNRA, and details the resources that would be affected by the alternatives and the environmental consequences of implementing these alternatives. Because of the diversity of resources and the variety of use patterns across these park sites, a site-specific approach to analyzing the alternatives was adopted, resulting in a preferred alternative for each site.

The purpose of this action is to determine the manner and extent of dog use in appropriate areas of the park. Action is needed because GGNRA resources and values, as defined by the park's enabling legislation and the NPS *Organic Act*, could be compromised to the extent that, without action, these resources and values in some areas of the park might not be available for enjoyment by future generations. Additionally, a dog management policy inconsistent with NPS regulations and increased public expectations for use of the park for dog recreation have resulted in controversy, litigation, and compromised visitor and employee safety, affecting visitor experience and resulting in resource degradation. These conflicts will likely escalate if not addressed in a comprehensive plan/EIS.

Under alternative A (no action), current dog walking practices would continue. Alternative B would bring the park into alignment with the NPS-wide leash regulation (on-leash dog walking only). Alternative C would emphasize multiple use, and balance use by county (no dogs, on-leash dog walking, and dog walking under voice and sight control in regulated off-leash areas [ROLAs]). Alternative D would be the most protective of resources and visitor safety. Alternative E would provide dog walkers the greatest level of access per area (no dogs, on-leash dog walking, and dog walking under voice and sight control in ROLAs). Alternative D is the environmentally preferable alternative for all areas except for Ft. Funston and Upper and Lower Fort Mason, where alternative B is the environmentally preferable alternative. Alternative F is the NPS preferred alternative, and was altered, in part, in response to public comments received on the draft plan/EIS. Alternative F provides balanced visitor use (no dogs, on-leash dog walking, and dog walking under voice and sight control in ROLAs) as well as protection of natural resources and visitor safety.

The draft plan/SEIS is available for public and agency review and comment beginning with publication of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Notice of Availability in the Federal Register. Comments will be accepted during the 90-day public comment period electronically through the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) web site listed below or by hard copy sent to the name and address listed below by U.S. Postal Service, other mail delivery service, or hand delivery. Comments will also be accepted during public meetings on the draft plan/SEIS. Comments will not be accepted by fax, email, or in any other way than those specified above. Bulk comments in any format (hard copy or electronic) submitted on behalf of others will not be accepted. After public review, this document will be revised in response to public comments, and a notice of proposed rulemaking will be published for additional public notice and comment. A final version of this document will then be released, and a 30-day no-action period will follow. Following the 30-day period, the alternative or actions constituting the approved plan will be documented in a record of decision that will be signed by the Pacific West Regional Director. A final rule will then be issued. For further information regarding this document, please visit http://parkplanning.nps.gov/goga or contact

Frank Dean, General Superintendent Golden Gate National Recreation Area Building 201, Fort Mason San Francisco, CA 94123-0022 (415) 561-4720



#### **GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA**

# DRAFT DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN / SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

**Fall 2013** 

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

#### PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires an environmental impact statement (EIS) to briefly provide a statement of purpose and need for the action the agency is proposing. The purpose states the goal the park must achieve by taking action and the need for action summarizes why action is required.

#### **Purpose for Taking Action**

The purpose of the Draft Dog Management Plan / Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (draft plan/SEIS) is to determine the manner and extent of dog use in appropriate areas of the park. This draft plan/SEIS would promote the following objectives:

- Provide a clear, enforceable dog management policy
- Preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and natural processes
- Provide a variety of visitor experiences
- Improve visitor and employee safety
- Reduce user conflicts
- Maintain park resources and values for future generations.

#### **Need for Action**

A plan/EIS is needed because Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA or park) resources and values, as defined by the park's enabling legislation and the National Park Service (NPS) Organic Act, could be compromised to the extent that, without action, those resources and values in some areas of the park might not be available for enjoyment by future generations. Additionally, a dog management policy inconsistent with NPS regulations and increased public expectations for use of the park for dog recreation have resulted in controversy, litigation, and compromised visitor and employee safety, affecting visitor experience and resulting in resource degradation. The conflicts will likely escalate if not addressed in a comprehensive plan/EIS.

#### PURPOSE OF GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The purpose of GGNRA is to offer national park experiences to a large and diverse urban population while preserving and interpreting its outstanding natural, historic, scenic, and recreational values.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

Objectives are specific goals that describe what GGNRA intends to accomplish by preparing a plan/EIS. These objectives come from a variety of sources, including NPS management policies, laws, and regulations. The objectives help develop alternatives for evaluation and public review. The internal scoping process yielded the following specific objectives for this planning process:

#### **Visitor Experience and Safety**

• Minimize conflicts related to dog use by providing a variety of safe, high-quality visitor use experiences, including areas where dogs are allowed.

#### Law Enforcement / Compliance with Dog Rules, and Park Operations

• Maximize dog walker compliance with clear, enforceable parameters in order to improve park operations and use of staff resources in managing dog walking.

#### **Park Operations**

- Provide adaptability and flexibility so that information gathered from monitoring can be used in future decision making based on estimated outcomes, including in new park areas.
- Ensure a safe and healthy working environment for park staff.
- Evaluate commercial dog walking, and if allowed, create and implement an enforceable policy.

#### **Natural Resources**

- Protect native wildlife and their habitat (including sensitive species and their habitat, and federally or state listed, unique, or rare species) from detrimental effects of dog use, including harassment or disturbance by dogs.
- Minimize degradation of vegetation, soil and water resources by dog use.
- Preserve opportunities for future natural resource restoration and enhancement.

#### **Cultural Resources**

- Preserve opportunities for future cultural resource restoration and enhancement.
- Protect cultural resources from the detrimental effects of dog use.

#### **Education**

- Build community support for the plan to maximize management of dog walking use.
- Increase public understanding of NPS policies.

#### BACKGROUND OF DOG MANAGEMENT AT GGNRA

The history of dog walking in some areas of GGNRA began prior to the establishment of the park, when dog walking, including off-leash dog walking, occurred informally at sites under varied jurisdictions in San Francisco and Marin counties. Some of the lands designated as part of the new national recreation area had been formerly owned and managed by other public entities, and practices prohibited in national park system units, such as allowing dogs off leash, had been sanctioned or allowed on those lands. In the first years after GGNRA was established in 1972, those practices continued largely uninterrupted, although park staff recognized and documented issues arising from the practice during the early years of the park's existence.

In 1978, due to public requests from dog walkers, the Commission developed a pet policy for the park. In 1979, they formally recommended the policy, which has since been known as the "1979 Pet Policy"

(appendix A), to the park Superintendent. The 1979 Pet Policy, developed with input from park staff, provided general guidance for dog walking and recommended locations for both on-leash dog walking and off leash or "voice control" dog walking in lands owned and managed by GGNRA, although this recommendation did not abide by the federal regulation regarding dog walking in national parks (36 CFR 2.15). The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government.

Since the 1990s, the San Francisco Bay Area population and overall use of GGNRA park sites have increased, as have the number of private and commercial dog walkers. At the same time, the number of conflicts between park users with and without dogs began to rise, as did the fear of dogs and dog bites or attacks. The hours devoted by park staff to manage these conflicts, rescue dogs and owners, dispose of dog waste, educate the public on dog walking policies and regulations at each park site, and enforce regulations also increased. In addition, since the establishment of the park, several species with habitat in GGNRA areas used by dog walkers have been listed as threatened, endangered, or special-status species requiring special protection.

Underscoring the increasing conflict over off-leash dog use, dog walking groups filed a lawsuit against the NPS in March 2000 when GGNRA closed part of Fort Funston to the public to provide resource protection and restoration. The federal district court held that the NPS had not adequately obtained public input on the proposed closure as required by 36 CFR 1.5. Upon completion of public involvement efforts, the court agreed that GGNRA had fully complied with required sections of 36 CFR 1.5 and that the need for "prompt protective action" was "genuine." The park closed the original 12 acres in February 2001, per the GGNRA Compendium. During this period, it was clarified by the Department of Justice, U.S. Attorney, and the Department of the Interior Solicitor Offices that the voice control policy then in effect at Fort Funston and other locations in the park was contrary to NPS regulations.

In a public meeting in January 2001, the Commission acknowledged that the voice control policy was contrary to 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2), prohibiting off-leash dogs in national parks, and therefore illegal and unenforceable. In the year following the Commission meeting, park staff attempted to facilitate the transition into compliance with 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) through educational outreach, new signs, and law enforcement actions including verbal and written warnings. When these measures failed to bring about compliance with the regulation, law enforcement staff issued citations in addition to warnings. During this time, conflicts between dog walkers and park staff increased significantly.

The June 2, 2005, decision by U.S. District Court for Northern California Judge Alsup (U.S. vs. Barley 405 F.Supp.2d 1121 (N.D. Cal. 2005)) held that GGNRA cannot enforce the NPS-wide regulation requiring on-leash walking of pets (36 CFR 2.15(a)(2)) in areas that were included in the 1979 Pet Policy until notice and comment rulemaking under Section 1.5(b) is completed. In response, GGNRA revised its enforcement position to reflect that court decision, limiting enforcement of the NPS leash regulation to areas that were not included in the 1979 Pet Policy or that were identified as on-leash dog walking areas in the 1979 Pet Policy. In addition to the 2005 court decision, current dog management at GGNRA is guided by the GGNRA Compendium and the special regulation for protection of western snowy plovers (Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus).

A draft plan/EIS was released on January 14, 2011 and public comment was open until May 30, 2011 (136 days). As a result of substantive public comments, NPS determined that a number of changes to the draft plan/EIS would be necessary to be responsive to public comment. These changes include the following:

• the addition of new data (including additional law enforcement and visitor use data)

- new references
- additional Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) information
- changes to the impacts analysis (including additional analysis of potential redistributive effects of opening/closing areas to dog walking)
- changes to the compliance-based management strategy (now referred to as the monitoring-based management strategy) by including natural and cultural resource monitoring and removing automatic triggers and restrictions
- evaluation of additional fencing as a method to minimize dog walking impacts
- relatively minor changes to each site specific preferred alternative.

Additionally, a site recently transferred to GGNRA, Rancho Corral de Tierra (Rancho), was added to the park sites specifically addressed by the plan and a range of reasonable alternatives for the site was developed and is analyzed in this draft plan/SEIS. When significant new information or substantial changes to the proposed action occur that are relevant to environmental concerns, a SEIS should be prepared (Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA Regulations, 40 CFR 1502.9(c)). Preparing a draft plan/SEIS at this time gives the NPS the opportunity to hear comment from the public on the new information before NPS issues a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the final plan/SEIS and record of decision, and final rule.

#### **CURRENT DOG MANAGEMENT ISSUES**

At the internal scoping session of NPS staff and NEPA consultants held in January 2005, observations of current issues surrounding the dog walking controversy generally fell into the following categories:

- Expectations and views of dog walkers and other visitors
- Impacts of dogs on cultural and natural resources in the park
- Visitor use and experience
- Employee, visitor, and dog health and safety
- Needs of urban area residents
- Public confusion over NPS-wide dog regulation, GGNRA-specific rules, NPS mission and policies
- Public lack of understanding and confusion over regulations for dogs at GGNRA park sites, including why some park areas are completely closed to dogs while other areas allow on-leash dog walking
- Visitor noncompliance with regulations
- Ability of law enforcement staff to enforce rules

#### **ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED**

This draft plan/SEIS considers the alternatives based on their impacts in individual areas, due to the complex nature of GGNRA and the various existing visitor use patterns and resource conditions. The draft plan/SEIS therefore defines dog management actions for 22 specific sites within the park. A summary of alternative elements at the 22 sites is listed in table ES-1.

TABLE ES-1. SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVE ELEMENTS BY COUNTY, NORTH TO SOUTH

		, e
		Protective of Pet Policy that Meet  esources and Purpose, Need and Alternative F. NPS  Visitor Safety Objectives of the Plan)* Preferred Alternative
		_ E
		Alte
		ativ
	3	TILL STATE
		efe :
	ali di	7 6
4 1	. e	Protective of Pet Policy that Meet Resources and Purpose, Need and Visitor Safety Objectives of the Plan)*
Atternative E. Most Dog Walking Access # Most Management West Management (Contains Negotiated	Rulemaking Committee Consensus and	eet nd lan
Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access Most Management Contains Negotiates (Contains Negotiates		E a G
Alternative E. og Walking Acomost Manager	10 S	hai ee
Ing Ing Ina	95.0	ませる
ME ME		Sec.
err W St ⊓ta	E 0	
A S S		Pet Pu oje
.:	Œ.	
366	Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979	Protective of Pet Policy that Meet Resources and Purpose Need and Visitor Safety Objectives of the Plan
	9	4 2 4
		e c s a l
		i ≩ ĕ ŏ
	Í	to E to
		es(
3 4 7	9	_ ~ _
		•
elo	Α	}
/	9 6	
Alternative C:	Use - Balanced by County Contains Negotiated	Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*
≨ 5	- Balanci County	Take I
E SI	Bag	
Alte	1 2	200
y lau	- B	
	<b>∓</b>	<u> </u>
	: : : : E	5.00
	<del>.</del>	1 E
	Iternative B:	
	tive	CFR 2.15 a GGNRA ompendlur
	a a	R S B
	lter East	150 E
	₹.	ဗ္ဗာ ပ
	6 THE NP	
	ά	
	₹ 8 E	i
	9 🖂	
	at e	E O E
	E 4.7	iê dê
	<b>32</b> 0	8 9 6
	j j	je <del>L</del> J
		# 51
		S
	44,53	3
		GGNRA Site
		9

# Common to All Action Alternatives:

- Dog walking allowed only in areas designated for either on-leash or ROLA\* dog walking.
- ROLAs may be closed periodically to allow re-growth of vegetation.
- All dogs must be licensed in county of residence.
- Maximum number of dogs per dog walker is 3, unless permits allowed.
- No off-trail dog walking; no dogs in campgrounds or public buildings; on leash in parking lots, picnic areas and on paved, public roads unless otherwise noted.
  - Service animals accompanying a person with a disability, as defined by Federal law and Department of Justice regulations (28 CFR 36.104), are allowed wherever visitors or employees are allowed.
    - Monitoring management strategy.

'The concept of a ROLA walking area as a defined area where off-leash dog walking is allowed only under specific guidelines came from discussions in the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee for Dog Management at GGNRA.

	in mary	dilling y	
ŗ	PYPOLITIVE		

GGNRA Site	Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97 (d); 1979 Pet	O NPS NPS NPS	Remative C:  County  Cornstant  County  County  CFR2:45 and  CGNRA  CGNRA  CGNRA  COMMITTEE	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety	Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access/ Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated. Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet. Purpose, Need and Elements of the Policy that Meet.	Alternative F: NPS
Permits for More than three Dogs – Commercial and Individual Dog Walkers	No permits.	All dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, allowed up to three dogs per person. All dogs must be on leash. No permit is required.		No commercial dog walking allowed and no permits for more than 3 dogs.	Same as alternative C.	All dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, allowed with up to 3 dogs per person. Commercial dog walkers and private individuals with more than 3 dogs can obtain a dog walking
			permit, limit is 6 dogs. In a ROLA, permit holders may have up to 6 dogs off leash. Permits would restrict use by time and area. Permits would only be issued for: Alta Trail, Rodeo Beach, Fort Baker (excluding Drown Fire Road), Fort Mason, Crissy Field, Baker Beach, and Fort Funston.			permit, limit is 6 dogs. In a ROLA, permit holders may have up to 6 dogs off leash. Permits would restrict use by time and area. Permits would only be issued for: Alta Trail, Rodeo Beach, Fort Baker (excluding Drown Fire Road), Fort Mason, Crissy Field, Baker Beach, and Fort Funston. On Alta Trail, permit holders allowed
						to junction with Oakwood Valley Trail.

Aternative F. NPS		On leash with on-leash path to Upton Beach added from north parking lot.	Same as alternative B.	Same as alternative E.
Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access/ E. Most Management C. Intensive (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Rulemaking Committee Fel Folicy that Meet Pet Folicy that Meet Purpose Need and Objectives of the Plani*	:	Same as alternative A.	Same as alternative B.	Alta Trail: on leash to junction with Morning Sun Trail (see Marin Headlands Trails alternative E for description of Morning Sun Trail).  Orchard and Pacheco fire roads: on leash.
Alternative D. Most	tes	No dogs.	Homestead Fire Road: on leash.	No dogs.
Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by, County, Contains Negotiated Explemaking*** Committee	Marin County Sites	Same as alternative A. No dogs.	Same as alternative B.	Same as alternative B.
ME Alternative B. (36 CFR 2.15 and 28 Compendium)		Same as alternative A.	Homestead Fire Road, and neighborhood connector trails (Homestead Trail and Homestead Summit Trail) to be designated in the future: on leash.	Alta Trail: on leash to Orchard Fire Road. Orchard and Pacheco fire roads: on leash.
Altenauve A.  Compendium)		On leash.	Entire site on leash or under voice control.	On leash or under voice control from Marin City to Oakwood Valley.
CONRA Site		Stinson Beach (parking lots and picnic areas only)	Homestead Valley	Alta Trail Orchard Fire Road Pacheco Fire Road

Table ES-1. Summary of Alternative Elements by County, North to South

Alternative F. NPS	Oakwood Valley Fire Road: on leash. Oakwood Valley Trail: on leash from junction with Fire Road to junction with Alta Trail.	Beach, bridge and path to beach, and Muir Beach Trail (trail to be built as part of Muir Beach Wetland and Creek Restoration Project): on leash with fencing along the dunes and lagoon.	Rodeo Beach: ROLA extending full length of beach. Footbridge to beach: on leash.
Dog Walking Access/ Dog Walking Access/ Most Management Thersive Thersive Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)	Oakwood Valley Fire Road: ROLA to junction with Oakwood Valley Trail. Double gates at both with non-continuous fencing where needed to protect sensitive habitat. Oakwood Valley Trail: on leash from junction with Fire Road to junction with Alta Trail.	Beach South of Entrance Path from parking lot: ROLA. Proposed Muir Beach Trail, bridge and path to beach: on leash.	Both beaches: ROLA. Footbridge and access trail to beach: on leash.
Alternative D: Most The Protective of The Resources and Visitor Safety	Same as alternative B.	Proposed Muir Beach Trail: on leash.	Rodeo Beach North of Footbridge: on leash. Footbridge to beach: on leash.
Alternative C: Use Balanced by B County Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Consensus)*	Oakwood Valley Fire Road: ROLA to junction with Oakwood Valley Trail. Double gates at both ends and with continuous fencing to protect sensitive habitat. Oakwood Valley Trail: on leash from junction with Fire Road to new gate at junction with Alta Trail.	Same as alternative B.	Rodeo Beach: ROLA extending south to bluff. Footbridge to beach: on leash.
Alternative B. NPS Leash Regulation E. 36 CFR 2 15 and E. GGNRA	Oakwood Valley Fire Road and Oakwood Valley Trail: on leash to Junction of the trail and fire road.	Beach, bridge and path to beach, and Muir Beach Trail (trail to be built as part of Muir Beach Wetland and Creek Restoration Project): on leash.	Both beaches: on leash. Footbridge and access trail to beach: on leash.
Alternative A: No Action (36: CFR:2.15;36:CFR 7.97;(d):1979;Rei	lley d d lley cction th leash e e lley lihead th	Beach only: on leash or under voice control. Bridge and path to beach: on leash.	Both beaches: on leash or under voice control. Footbridge and access trail to beach: on leash.
CGNRA Site	Oakwood Valley	Muir Beach	Rodeo Beach / South Rodeo Beach

Golden Gate National Recreation Area

ĸ.

Alternative E. Most Dog Walking Access/ Most Managementis Intensive (Contains Negotiated Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan): Preferred Alternative	On leash:  Conzelman Coastal Trail from Highway 101 to Rodeo Beach Parking lot, following Conzelman Coastal Trail to McCullough Road intersection and Trail to McCullough Roads Road intersection and Trail and Roade Julian Road – to Old Bunker Fire Road Loop (includes section of Coastal Trail)  Old Bunker Fire Road Loop (includes section of Coastal Trail)  Road Loop (includes section of Coastal Trail)  Old Bunker Fire Road Loop (includes section of Coastal Trail)  Road Loop (includes section of Coastal Trailie  railie  Road Loop (includes section of Coastal Trailie  Road Loop (includes section of Coas
Alternative D: Most	Same as alternative B.
Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Committee E: Committee E: Consensus)	On leash:  • Lower Rodeo Valley Trail Corridor: Rodeo Beach parking lot to the intersection of Bunker and McCullough Roads via North Lagoon Loop Trail, Miwok Trail and Rodeo Valley Trail. Includes connector from Rodeo Valley Trail to Smith Road Trailhead. • Old Bunker Fire Road Loop (includes section of Coastal Trail) • Batteries Loop Trail.
Alternative B. (36 CFR 2.15 and 3.0 GGNRA	No dogs
Alternative A: ##NorAction(36 CER.215[36:CER   792(d)]1979 pet	On leash or voice control:  Coastal Trail: Golden Gate Bridge to Hill 88-includes Lagoon Loop Trail Coastal Trail, Wolf Ridge, Miwok Trail Loop Old Bunker Fire Road Loop (includes section of Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach Batteries Loop Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach Batteries Loop Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach Satteries Loop Trail: Hill 89 to Muir Beach Valley to Highway 1 County View Trail County View Trail
THE COUNTY STATES	Marin Headlands Trails Trails previously opened to dog walking open to consideration of on leash or no dogs, including but not limited to:  Coastal Fire Road from McCullough Road from McCullough Road from Tennessee Valley to Highway 1  County View Trail off the Miwok Fire Road Miwok Fire Road Miwok Fire Road Lagoon Loop Trail South Rodeo Beach Trail

Beach to the laternative B. alternative B. alternative B. alternative B.
warming Hut):
control control

**Executive Summary** 

.≍

Alternative F: NPS Preferred Alternative	Airfield - eastern section: ROLA between the easternmost north/south path and the path between the east edge of the Airfield and the fenceline along the west end of the Crissy Marsh.  Reduce or preclude ROLA as dictated by special event.  Airfield — middle and western sections: on leash (west of the easternmost north/south path).	Central Beach: ROLA with fencing along the dunes and at western and eastern ends and handicap accessible mat.  Paths to Central Beach: on leash.
Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access/ Most Management Intensive	Airfield: ROLA. Reduce or preclude ROLA as dictated by special event.	Central Beach: ROLA. East Beach: on leash. Paths to Central Beach: on leash.
Alternative D. Most: Protective of Resources and :: Vistor Safety	Airfield – western section: ROLA west of easternmost north/south path Reduce or preclude ROLA as dictated by special event. Airfield – eastern section: on leash east of easternmost north/south path.	No dogs.
Alternative C. Emphasis on Multiple Use.—Balanced by County Contains Negotiated Contains Committee Consensus)*	Airfield – middle section: ROLA between the easternmost and westernmost north/south paths. Reduce or preclude ROLA as dictated by special event. Airfield – eastern and western section: on leash east of easternmost north/south path and west of westernmost north/south path.	Central Beach: ROLA. Paths to Central Beach: on leash.
Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36,05R,2.15 and ESGGRRA	rfield:	East and Central Beaches: on leash Paths to Central Beach: on leash.
Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36, CFR N T97(d), 1979 Pet	Airfield: voice control.	East and Central Beaches: voice control.
GGNRA Site	Crissy Field, continued	

7			•
	177	うこうくく	

Alternative A:  No Action (36 CFR. 2.15.36 CFR CGNRA Site:  "Compendium) Crissy Field, Trails and grassy Trails and grassy areas areas near East Beach. Beach and around Glacoast Guard Station, and on Station: voice control.  Promenade / Promenade, Battery East Trail, Battery East Trail, Presidio Promenade, and grassy area near restrooms: on leash.  Baker Beach and Beach north of Beach: on leash. Buffs to Golden Lobos Creek: Gate Bridge All trails except Batteries to Bluffs Trail: on leash.  All trails except Batteries to Bluffs Trail: on leash.  All trails except Batteries to Bluffs Trail: on leash.  All trails except Trail: on leash.  Batteries to Bluffs Trail: on leash.  All trails except Trail: on leash.

nmary
Sun
ecutive
Ĕ

ss / nt fed (tee 1979 set Alternative Fr. NPS an)? Preferred Alternative	B. Same as alternative C.	Beach: south of Funston Beach Trail (North): ROLA. North of Funston Beach Trail (North): on leash with seasonal closure at the foot of northernmost bluffs when bank swallows are nesting (April 1—August 15).	C. Same as alternative C.
Afternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Light Intensive Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 The Policy that Meet Purpose; Need and Objectives of the Plan)*	Same as alternative B.	Beach: south of Funstor Beach Trail (North): ROLH North of Funston Beach Trail (North): on leash with seasonal closure at the foot of northernmost bluffs when bank swallows are nesting (April 1-August 15).	Same as alternative C.
Alternative D. Most Protective of most Resources and Visitor Safety	Same as alternative C.	Beach: south of Funston Beach Trail (North): on leash. North of Funston Beach Trail (North): no dogs.	Same as alternative C.
Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Consensus)**	South of Sloat Boulevard: no dogs.	Beach: south of Funston Beach Trail (North): ROLA. North of Funston Beach Trail (North): no dogs.	South of Main Parking Lot: on leash on Funston Beach Trail (South) and Sunset Trail.
Alternative B::  Alternative B::  Alternative B::  Alternative B::  GGNRA::  CGMRA::  CGMPendium)	South of Sloat Boulevard: on leash.	Beach: on leash with seasonal closure at the foot of northernmost bluffs when bank swallows are nesting (April 1– August 15).	South of Main Parking Lot: on leash on all trails not closed to dogs.
Alternative A:  Alternative A:  No Action (36 OFR 2,16; 36 OFR NPS:IC 7.97; (4); (1979) Ret;  Policy; GGNRA Compendium)	South of Sloat Boulevard: voice control.	Fort Funston (excluding areas control with closed by fence or voluntary seasonal signs) signs) of northernmost of northernmost bluffs when bank swallows are nesting (April 1– August 15).	South of Main Parking Lot, including all trails: voice control.
GGNRA Site	South of Sloat Boulevard	Fort Funston (excluding areas closed by fence or signs)	

χ

Alternative F: NPS Preferred Alternative	Same as alternative E.
Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access/ Most Management Contains Negotiated (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Gommittee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)*	North of Main Parking Lot: ROLA corridor from just north of the new trail (to be built) along the northern edge of the parking lot that extends to, and includes the Funston Beach Trail (North). The ROLA corridor includes the Chip Trail and sections of the Sunset Trail. Funston Road, and Battery Davis Trail – all north of the parking lot. The ROLA also extends into the disturbed area across from the Funston Beach Trail (North). Harden Chip Trail to improve accessibility. ROLA will be separated by barriers from new trail to be built along north edge of parking lot and no dog trails/areas. On leash on all trails outside ROLA except no dogs on Funston Horse Trail.
Alternative D. Mosts Protective of respective of vers	North of Main Parking Lot: ROLA with fencing in disturbed area north of the water fountain. All designated trails on leash except no dogs on northern end of Sunset Trail (closed to visitors due to erosion) and on Funston Horse Trail.
Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use - Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Committee	North of Main Parking Lot: ROLA between (and not including) Chip Trail, Sunset Trail, and parking lot. On leash on all trails except no dogs on: Sunset Trail from parking lot to junction with Chip Trail, and Funston Horse Trail.
Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (GGNRA)	North of Main Parking Lot: on leash on all trails not closed to dogs.
Alternative A. No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97 (d) 719791Pet Policy, GGNRA;	North of Main Parking Lot, including all trails: voice control except for fenced wildlife/habitat protection area.
GGNRASite	Fort Funston, continued (excluding areas closed by fence or signs)

			Alternative C:		Alternative E. Mosts Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated	
	Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97 (4) 1979 Bet	Atternative B NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2 15 and	Use – Balanced by County Contains Negotiated Rulemaking	Alternative D: Most	Rulemaking:Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 **Pet Policy that Meet	
GGNRA Site	#Policy, GGNRA #Compendium)	0		Resources and and Visitor Safety	**Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)*	Alternative F; NPS Preferred Alternative
			San Mateo County Sites	Sites		
Mori Point	On leash on all trails.	Mori Coastal Trail and beach within GGNRA boundary: on leash.	Mori Coastal Trail, Old Mori Trail, and beach within GGNRA boundary: on leash.	No dogs.	Mori Coastal Trail, Old Mori Trail, Pollywog Trail and beach within GGNRA boundary: on leash.	Same as alternative E.
Milagra Ridge	On leash on trails.	Fire Road, trail to overlook and WW II bunker, and Milagra Battery Trail (to be built future connector to lower Milagra): on leash.	Same as alternative B.	No dogs.	Same as alternative B with addition of trail to top of hill.	Same as alternative B.
Sweeney Ridge / Cattle Hill – Combined (adjacent properties that share a trail system)	Sweeney Ridge: on leash on all trails except the Notch Trail, which is closed to dogs. Cattle Hill: not currently managed by GGNRA.	Sweeney Ridge and Cattle Hill: No dogs.	Sweeney Ridge: No dogs. Cattle Hill: Baquiano Trail from Fassler Avenue to, and including, Farallon View Trail: on leash.	Same as alternative B.	Sweeney Ridge: Sneath Lane, Sweeney Ridge Road from Portola Discovery site to Notch Trail, and Mori Ridge Trail: on leash.  Cattle Hill: Baquiano Trail from Fassler Avenue to, and including, Farallon View Trail: on leash.	Sweeney Ridge: Sneath Lane and Sweeney Ridge Trail between Portola Discovery Site and Nike Missile Site: on leash. Cattle Hill: Baquiano Trail from Fassler. Avenue to, and including, Farallon View Trail: on leash.
Pedro Point Headlands	Not yet part of GGNRA.	Coastal Trail Multi Use (to be built): on leash. Trails proposed by Pacifica Land Trust: no dogs.	Same as alternative B.	No dogs.	Coastal Trail Multi Use (to be built): on leash. Trails proposed by Pacifica Land Trust: on leash.	Same as alternative B.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Alternative F. NPS	Same as alternative B.
Alternative E: Most Management  Alternative B: Most Management  Alternative B: Most Management  Alternative B: Most Management  Contains Negotiated  Alternative B: Most Management  Contains Negotiated  Contains Negotiat	Same as alternative C.
Alternative Di Mosti Protective of "Resources and	On leash on the two existing San Mateo County trails: Old San Pedro Mountain Road and the Farallon Cutoff in Montara.
Alternative C.: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by A.F. County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee	Same as alternative B, On leash on the training and Mate County trails: Old Tamarind Street, across the street and east of Farallone View Cutoff in Montara.
	On leash on designated trails in two areas open to dog walking near to dog walking near Granada.  On leash on the two trails in two areas open with a ROLA between to dog walking near Le Conte and Montara and El Tamarind Street, arcross the street and across the street and east of Farallone View Cutoff in Montara.
Alternative A: Alternative A: No.Action (36	On leash.
SGNRA'S IG	Rancho Corral de Tierra

Table ES-1. Summary of Alternative Elements by County, North to South

#### **DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES**

#### Alternative A: No Action (Continuation of Existing Management)

The no-action alternative is defined in the NEPA guidelines as no change from current management and current conditions. In the impact analysis of no action, the draft plan/SEIS assumes current management would continue as it is now over the lifetime of the plan, which is approximately 20 years. Under the noaction alternative, current dog walking management and conditions would remain the same, which would include 36 CFR 2.15 (36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) applicable only in areas not part of 1979 Pet Policy—see below), 36 CFR 7.97(d), the Commission's 1979 Pet Policy (appendix A), and the GGNRA Compendium (NPS 2001b; appendix B). The 1979 Pet Policy allows voice control dog walking in a number of areas of GGNRA. The 1979 Pet Policy described voice or leash control as a flexible system wherein success is dependent upon the willingness of visitors and local residents to cooperate with GGNRA personnel and the willingness of GGNRA personnel to manage dogs, people, and wildlife situations; to enforce regulations; and to cite visitors (1979 Pet Policy). As a result of the 2005 federal court decision (U.S. v. Barley, 405 F.Supp.2d 1121 (N.D. Cal. 2005)), the NPS currently cannot enforce the NPS-wide regulation requiring pets to be on leash (36 CFR 2.15(a)(2)) or designating an area "no dogs" for park sites that were included in the 1979 Pet Policy and where 36 CFR 1.5 was not followed (allowing for public comment). However, regulations that address disturbance to wildlife, removal of pet waste, and disturbance of other park visitors remain in effect in all areas open to dog walking in GGNRA. The GGNRA Compendium also includes provisions for the closure of park areas to dog and human use for resource or safety reasons. Under the current conditions commercial dog walkers use park lands and no permit is required.

#### Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation

Alternative B realigns GGNRA dog management to the policy governing dogs at the other 391 units of the national park system, as defined by 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2). Areas closed to dogs would be further defined by a special regulation or the GGNRA Compendium. All dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, would be allowed up to three dogs per person. All dogs would have to be on leash and no permits would be needed for dog walking.

#### Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use - Balanced by County

Alternative C emphasizes the diversity of users of GGNRA sites and apportions dog walking geographically across Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties by allowing a variety of options in each county. In Marin and San Francisco counties, there are options for on-leash areas, regulated off-leash areas (ROLAs) ("off leash" is assumed to mean "under voice and sight control" throughout the description of the action alternatives, per the definition outlined in "Dog Walking Requirements" (NPS 2009c, 1) in appendix E of this draft plan/SEIS), and areas where dogs would be prohibited. In San Mateo, there are options for on-leash areas and areas where dogs would be prohibited. GGNRA is used by visitors for a multitude of purposes and alternative C would minimize potential conflicts, reduce potential health and safety issues, and protect natural and cultural resources, while providing dog walkers with recreational options. Alternative C also includes the consensus agreements resulting from the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee meetings. All dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, would be allowed to walk one to three dogs without a permit. Any dog walker, commercial or private, would be able to obtain a permit to walk four to six dogs, whether on leash or in a ROLA, as allowed by the regulation. Permits could restrict dog walking use by time and area. Permits would only be issued for the following sites: Alta Trail, Rodeo Beach, Fort Baker, Fort Mason, Crissy Field, Baker Beach, and Fort Funston.

#### Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety

Alternative D would provide the highest overall level of protection for natural and cultural resources and the highest overall level of visitor safety. Dog management practices listed in alternative D would allow options for dogs to be exercised on leash and in ROLAs but would be more protective in areas where natural resources (plant and wildlife species) and cultural resources are located. The more protective dog management elements offered in alternative D would also provide a stronger measure of visitor protection for both dog walkers and other park visitors by reducing circumstances that would cause conflicts among users and interactions among dogs, thereby minimizing direct and indirect effects of dogs on visitors. Dog walkers would be allowed to walk one to three dogs without a permit. No commercial dog walking would be allowed under this alternative.

#### Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive

Alternative E would provide the greatest level of access for dog walkers throughout GGNRA. Alternative E would also require the most intensive long-term management to ensure that greater access for dog walkers did not impact natural and cultural resources, visitor safety, and visitor experience. Alternative E would also include the consensus agreements resulting from the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee meetings. All dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, would be allowed to walk one to three dogs without a permit. Any dog walker, commercial or private, could obtain a permit to walk four to six dogs. In a ROLA, permit holders could have up to six dogs under voice and sight control. Permits could restrict dog walking use by time and area. Permits would only be issued for the following sites: Alta Trail, Rodeo Beach, Fort Baker, Fort Mason, Crissy Field, Baker Beach, and Fort Funston.

#### Alternative F: National Park Service Preferred Alternative

Alternative F is the preferred alternative, and was altered, in part, in response to public comments received on the draft plan/EIS. Alternative F provides balanced visitor use (no dogs, on-leash dog walking, and dog walking under voice and sight control in ROLAs) as well as protection of natural resources, cultural resources, and visitor safety. All dog walkers, including commercial dog walkers, would be allowed to walk one to three dogs without a permit. Any dog walker, commercial or private, could obtain a permit to walk four to six dogs. In a ROLA, permit holders could have up to six dogs under voice and sight control. Permits could restrict dog walking use by time and area. Permits would only be issued for the following sites: Alta Trail, Rodeo Beach, Fort Baker, Fort Mason, Crissy Field, Baker Beach, and Fort Funston.

#### COMMERCIAL DOG WALKING AND DOG WALKING WITH MORE THAN THREE DOGS

As stated in the above paragraphs, commercial dog walking would be allowed under alternative B, C, E, and F. Commercial dog walking would not be allowed under alternative D. Under alternative B, commercial dog walking would be regulated under the same guidelines and regulations that apply to recreational dog walkers, including the three-dog maximum. Because alternative B does not allow for dog walking under voice control, commercial dog walking would be on leash only. Under alternatives C, E, and F, commercial dog walking would be allowed under the same guidelines and regulations that apply to recreational dog walkers, including walking up to three dogs without a permit. However, under these two alternatives, both commercial and recreational dog walkers could apply for a permit to walk up to six dogs. In a ROLA, permit holders may have up to six dogs under voice and sight control. Permits would restrict use by time and area. Permits would be issued for the following sites: Alta Trail, Rodeo Beach, Fort Baker, Fort Mason, Crissy Field, Baker Beach, and Fort Funston. Alternative D would not allow commercial dog walking, due to the emphasis on resource protection and visitor safety. The guidelines for professional dog walkers on GGNRA lands are presented in chapter 2.

#### MONITORING-BASED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

In order to ensure protection of resources from dog walking activities, the dog walking regulations defined in action alternatives B, C, D, E, and F would be regularly enforced by park law enforcement, and monitored by park staff. A monitoring-based management strategy would be implemented encourage compliance with the dog walking regulation and would apply to all action alternatives. It will allow staff to monitor and record noncompliance as well as impacts to natural and cultural resources. Monitoring would inform park management and law enforcement when, where, and how to prioritize responses to noncompliance. Noncompliance would include dog walking within restricted areas, dog walking under voice and sight control in designated on-leash dog walking areas, and dog walking under voice and sight control outside of established ROLAs. If noncompliance occurs, impacts to resources have the potential to increase and become short-term minor to major adverse. To prevent these impacts from increasing or occurring outside of the designated dog walking areas the NPS would regularly monitor all sites. When the level of compliance is deemed unacceptable based on violations and/or impacts to resources, primary management actions such as focused enforcement of regulations, education, and establishment of buffer zones, time and use restrictions, and SUP restrictions would be implemented. If noncompliance continues, secondary management actions including short-term closures (typically one year or less) would be implemented through the compendium. The park would evaluate whether to propose a long-term closure, which would be made available to the public. Impacts from noncompliance could reach short-term minor to major adverse, but the monitoring-based management strategy is designed to return impacts to a level that assumes compliance, as described in the overall impacts analysis.

#### PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Alternative F was selected as the preferred alternative in this draft plan/SEIS (table ES-1). Due to the high number of sites and alternatives, a modified Choosing by Advantages process was used for choosing the preferred alternative. For each site, team members from GGNRA selected the alternative that best met the objectives of the plan (defined in chapter 1). Six main objectives were used to identify the preferred alternative. Each objective included more than one subtopic for the resource. Not all of the subtopics for each objective were compatible, requiring team members to balance competing needs. After evaluating each alternative against each objective, a preferred alternative was selected that best met the objectives for the dog management plan.

#### Environmentally Preferable Alternative

The environmentally preferred alternative was selected for each of the 22 sites during the Choosing by Advantages meeting. The rationale to support the decision for the selection of the environmentally preferred alternative for each site is presented in detail in chapter 2. Alternative D which is the most protective alternative based on resource protection and visitor safety was selected as the environmentally preferred alternative for all sites, except for Fort Funston and Upper and Lower Fort Mason where alternative B (NPS leash regulation) was chosen as the environmentally preferable alternative. In the case of Fort Funston and Upper and Lower Fort Mason, alternative B provides the maximum protection of natural and cultural resources at the site.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

The summary of environmental consequences considers the actions being proposed and the cumulative impacts to resources from occurrences inside and outside the park. The potential environmental consequences of the actions are addressed for vegetation and soils, wildlife, special-status species, and cultural resources; other topics considered in detail include visitor use and experience, park operations,

and human health and safety. A brief summary of the environmental consequences for each site is presented below and is discussed in detail in chapter 4.

The environmental consequences analysis for the action alternatives was based on the assumption of compliance. If substantial noncompliance occurs under the action alternatives, it may result in elevated impacts that could reach short-term minor to major adverse. However, the monitoring-based management strategy which is discussed in detail in chapter 2, is designed to return impacts to a level that assumes compliance or provide beneficial impacts where dog walking is reduced or eliminated.

#### **Marin County**

#### **Stinson Beach**

Generally, impacts from action alternatives, B, C, D, and E to natural resources (vegetation, wildlife, and special-status species, including steelhead trout) would be no impact, a result of the fact that dogs would be prohibited on the trails, beach, and creek, and prohibited from the site entirely under alternative D. The preferred alternative F would have long-term, minor, adverse impacts to coastal vegetation as dogs would be prohibited on the beach but would be allowed on a formalized path to Upton Beach, which would contribute to continued erosion. However, the park would determine the most appropriate location for the access route to Upton Beach to reduce the potential for added dune erosion at this location and would consider restoration of the dunes in this area in the future. Alternative F would have no impact to wildlife or special-status species. Impacts for visitors who enjoy having dogs at the park would range from negligible to long-term, minor, adverse under action alternatives B, C, D, and E, and would be beneficial under the preferred alternative F. Impacts for visitors who did not prefer dogs at the park would be beneficial under all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, since dogs would be prohibited from the majority of the beach except for the small connecting trail corridor at the northern boundary. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F from the addition of new employees and equipment costs. In the long-term, impacts would be negligible to minor after the initial education and enforcement period. Impacts to health and safety would be long-term, moderate, and adverse under the no-action alternative and long-term, minor, adverse under all action alternatives (including the preferred alternative F) except for D, which would have a negligible impact since dogs would be prohibited at the site.

#### **Homestead Valley**

Impacts to natural resources under the action alternatives, including the preferred alternative F, are negligible for vegetation and special-status species (northern spotted owl) and range from negligible to long-term, minor adverse for wildlife. Under the no-action alternative, impacts to wildlife would be long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse. Impacts to visitors who enjoy having dogs at the park would be long-term, minor, and adverse under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, while the impacts to visitors who do not enjoy dogs at the park would be beneficial under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. In the long-term, impacts would be negligible to minor after the initial education and enforcement period. Health and safety impacts would be negligible under all alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Impacts to park operations would also be beneficial for all action alternatives, since the site would change from under voice and sight control to on leash.

#### Alta Trail, Orchard Fire Road, and Pacheco Fire Road

Impacts to natural resources (vegetation and special-status species such as the mission blue butterfly) from the action alternatives, including the preferred alternative F, on vegetation would be negligible with the exception of alternative D, which would have no impact as dogs would not be allowed at the site. Impacts to wildlife from the action alternatives would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse, with the exception of alternative D, which would have no impact as dogs would not be allowed at the site. The no-action alternative would result in long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse impacts for wildlife and long-term, minor, adverse impacts on special-status species such as the mission blue butterfly. Impacts to visitors who prefer dogs at the park would range from long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, except alternative D, which would have a long-term, moderate to major, and adverse impact on this group of visitors. Visitors who do not prefer dogs at the park would experience beneficial impacts under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, and long-term, moderate, adverse impacts under the no-action alternative. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives. In the long-term, impacts would be negligible to minor after the initial education and enforcement period. The action alternatives including the preferred alternative F would generally have a negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impact on health and safety.

#### Oakwood Valley

Impacts to the natural resources (vegetation and wildlife) under the action alternatives generally would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse. The action alternatives would result in negligible impacts to special-status species, including the mission blue butterfly and the northern spotted owl. The no-action alternative would result in negligible to long-term, moderate adverse impacts to vegetation, wildlife and special-status species, including the mission blue butterfly and the northern spotted owl. Alternatives C and E would provide a ROLA at Oakwood Valley. Impacts to visitors who prefer having dogs at the park would be negligible under alternatives with ROLAs, and long-term, moderate, and adverse for alternatives that do not have ROLAs. Under the preferred alternative F, long-term moderate adverse impacts for visitors who would prefer to walk dogs at the park would occur since off-leash dog walking would no longer be available and on-leash dog walking would be allowed only in designated areas. Visitors who do not prefer dogs at the park would have beneficial impacts from all action alternatives. Impacts to park operations under all the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse. In the long-term, impacts would be negligible to minor after the initial education and enforcement period. Negligible impacts to health and safety would occur under all alternatives, including the preferred alternative F.

#### **Muir Beach**

Impacts to vegetation and wildlife would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under the action alternatives, but alternative D would have no impacts on some of these communities. Impacts under the no-action alternative would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse, to long-term, moderate and adverse for natural resources, while impacts from the action alternatives generally would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse. Impacts to special-status species (including coho salmon, steelhead trout, and the California red-legged frog) under all action alternatives would be negligible and would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse under the no-action alternative. Impacts on cultural resources would be negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse. Visitors who prefer having dogs at the site would experience long-term, minor to moderate and adverse impacts under all action alternatives except alternative D, which would have long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts. Impacts to visitors who do not prefer dogs would be beneficial under all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, and long-term, moderate, and adverse under the

no-action alternative. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse, but would also include long-term, negligible to minor, and adverse impacts after the initial education and enforcement period. Impacts to health and safety would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse.

#### Rodeo Beach/South Rodeo Beach

Impacts to natural resources (vegetation, wildlife, and special-status species, include steelhead trout) would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse under alternatives B and D. The no-action alternative would have impacts that range from negligible to long-term, moderate, and adverse on natural resources, while alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative F would cause impacts ranging from long-term, minor, and adverse to long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts on some coastal community wildlife and vegetation due to the ROLA. Visitors who prefer dogs at the site would experience beneficial impacts under alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative F, long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse impacts under alternative B, and long-term, moderate, adverse impacts under alternative D. Visitors who do not prefer dogs would experience beneficial impacts under alternatives B and D, and long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under alternative F. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse under all action alternatives. Impacts would be long-term, negligible to minor, and adverse following the initial education and enforcement period. Impacts on health and safety would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for all alternatives.

#### **Marin Headlands Trails**

Impacts to natural resources (vegetation, wildlife and special status-species, including the mission blue butterfly, steelhead trout, California red-legged frog, northern spotted owl, and marsh sandwort) range from long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse under the no-action alternative. Alternatives B and D would result in no impacts to natural resources. Under alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative F, impacts to natural resources would range from negligible to long-term, moderate and adverse impacts for vegetation and wildlife. Cultural resource impacts would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized impacts under all alternatives including the preferred alternative F, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who enjoy having dogs at the park would experience long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse impacts under alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative F, and long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts under alternatives B and D. Visitors who do not prefer having dogs at the site would experience beneficial impacts under all alternatives, including the preferred alternative F. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Impacts to park operations would also be long-term, negligible to minor, and adverse following the initial education and enforcement period. Alternatives B and D would have negligible impacts on health and safety, while alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative F would have long-term, minor, and adverse impacts. Impacts to health and safety would be long-term, moderate, and adverse under the no-action alternative.

#### Fort Baker

Impacts to natural resources (vegetation, wildlife, and special-status species such as the mission blue butterfly) would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for all action alternatives except alternative D, which would have no impacts on the mission blue butterfly. Under the no-action alternative, there would be a long-term, minor, to moderate and adverse impacts to natural resources (vegetation, wildlife, and special-status species such as the mission blue butterfly). Cultural resource impacts would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized impacts under all

alternatives including the preferred alternative F, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who prefer dogs at the site would experience negligible impacts under all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, with the exception of alternative D, which would result in long-term, minor, and adverse impacts. Visitors who do not enjoy dogs would have negligible impacts under all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F except alternative D, which would result in beneficial impacts. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives, including the preferred alternative F. Following the initial education and enforcement period, impacts would be long-term, negligible to minor, and adverse. All alternatives would result in negligible impacts to health and safety.

#### San Francisco County

#### **Upper and Lower Fort Mason**

Impacts to natural resources were not applicable at Upper and Lower Fort Mason. Impacts to cultural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and localized adverse under all alternatives including the preferred alternative F, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who enjoy dogs would experience negligible impacts under alternative B and the preferred alternative F, but beneficial impacts under all other action alternatives. Visitors who do not enjoy dogs would experience long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under alternatives B, D, and the preferred alternative F, and long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts under alternatives C and E. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Following the initial education and enforcement period, impacts would be long-term, negligible to minor, and adverse. Impacts to health and safety would be long-term, minor, adverse for alternative B and long-term, minor to moderate and adverse for alternatives C, D, E, and the preferred alternative F. Impacts to health and safety would be long-term, moderate and adverse for the no-action alternative.

#### Crissy Field (includes Wildlife Protection Area)

In general, impacts to natural resources (vegetation, wildlife, and special-status species, including the Western snowy plover) would be negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse under the action alternatives. The exception would be the long-term, minor, to moderate impacts that would occur to wildlife and the long-term, minor, and adverse impacts that would occur to the Western snowy plover under alternative E. Under the no-action alternative, impacts to natural resources (vegetation, wildlife, and the Western snowy plover) would range from long-term, minor, to moderate, and adverse. Impacts to cultural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized under all alternatives including the preferred alternative F, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who enjoy having dogs at the site would experience long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts under alternatives C, D, E, and the preferred alternative F, and long-term, moderate to major, and adverse impacts under alternative B. Visitors who do not enjoy dogs would have beneficial impacts under all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, but long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts under the no-action alternative. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Following the initial education and enforcement period, impacts would be long-term, negligible to minor, and adverse. Health and safety impacts under the action alternatives would range from no impact to long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse depending on the area within the site. Impacts from the no-action alternative would be long-term, moderate to major, and adverse.

#### Fort Point Promenade/Fort Point NHS Trails

Impacts to vegetation and wildlife were not analyzed at Fort Point as the site is largely developed. Fort Point however, does provides critical habitat for the Franciscan manzanita, although the plant does not currently occur at the site (USFWS 2012, 54530). Impacts to this special-status species, the Franciscan Manzanita, would be negligible for all action alternatives and long-term, minor, adverse for the no-action alternative because current dog use at the site, particularly off-leash dogs, could prevent successful introduction of the species to the site. Impacts to cultural resources would range from negligible to longterm, minor, and adverse localized under all alternatives including the preferred alternative F, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who prefer having dogs at the park would experience negligible impacts under alternatives B, C, E, and the preferred alternative F, and long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under alternative D. Visitors who do not prefer having dogs at the site would experience negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under alternatives B, C, E, and the preferred alternative F. These visitors would experience beneficial impacts under alternative D. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Following the initial education and enforcement period, impacts would be long-term, negligible to minor, and adverse. Impacts to health and safety would be long-term, minor, and adverse under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, and long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse under the no-action alternative.

# Baker Beach and Bluffs to Golden Gate Bridge

Impacts to natural resources (vegetation, wildlife, and special-status species, including the mission blue butterfly and five listed plant species) would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, but long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts would occur to coastal community wildlife under alternative E. Impacts from the no-action alternative to natural resources (vegetation, wildlife, and special-status species, including the mission blue butterfly and five listed plant species) would range from negligible to long-term, moderate, and adverse. Impacts to cultural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized under all alternatives including the preferred alternative F, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who enjoy having dogs at the park would experience long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts under alternatives B and C, long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts under alternative D and the preferred alternative F, and negligible impacts under alternative E. Visitors who do not prefer dogs would have beneficial impacts under all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, with the exception of alternative E, which would have long-term, minor, and adverse impacts. The no-action alternative would result in long-term, minor to moderate and adverse impacts on these visitors. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Following the initial education and enforcement period, impacts would be long-term, negligible to minor, and adverse. Impacts on health and safety would be negligible for alternatives B, C, D, and the preferred alternative F, longterm, minor, adverse for alternative E, and long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse for the no-action alternative.

## Fort Miley

Impacts to natural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for all alternatives including the preferred alternative F, but alternatives B and D would have no impact on wildlife in coniferous communities. Impacts to cultural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized under all alternatives including the preferred alternative F, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who prefer having dogs at the park would experience long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under the action

alternatives including the preferred alternative F, while visitors who do not prefer dogs at the park would experience beneficial impacts under these alternatives. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Following the initial education and enforcement period, impacts would be long-term, negligible to minor, and adverse. Impacts on health and safety would be negligible for all alternatives.

#### Lands End

Impacts on natural resources (vegetation and wildlife) from the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse. The no-action alternative would have impacts that range from negligible to long-term, moderate, and adverse on natural resources (vegetation and wildlife). Impacts on cultural resource would be negligible for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, and negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized impacts for the no-action alternative. Visitors who enjoy dogs at the park would experience long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse impacts under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, while visitors who do not enjoy dogs at the site would experience beneficial impacts under these alternatives. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Following the initial education and enforcement period, impacts would be long-term, negligible to minor, and adverse. Impacts to health and safety would be negligible for the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, and would be long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse for the no-action alternative.

#### **Sutro Heights Park**

Natural and cultural resources were not applicable at Sutro Heights Park. Impacts on visitors who enjoy having dogs at the park would be long-term, minor, and adverse for alternatives B, C, and D, and negligible for alternative E and the preferred alternative F. Visitors who do not enjoy dogs would experience beneficial impacts under alternatives B, C, and D, and negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under alternative E and the preferred alternative F. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Following the initial education and enforcement period, impacts would be long-term, negligible to minor, and adverse. Impacts on health and safety would be negligible for all alternatives.

#### Ocean Beach (Includes Snowy Plover Protection Area)

Impacts to coastal community vegetation would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse under all alternatives. However, impacts to the wildlife in the Ocean Beach SPPA would be long-term, moderate to major, and adverse to shorebirds under the no-action alternative, and long-term, minor, and adverse under alternative E. Alternatives B, C, D, and the preferred alternative F would have no impact on coastal community wildlife in the SPPA because dogs would be prohibited in this area. Coastal community wildlife outside the SPPA would experience long-term, moderate impacts under the no-action alternative, long-term, minor to moderate impacts under alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative F, and long-term, minor, adverse impacts under alternatives B and D. Inside the SPPA, impacts to the Western snowy plover would be long-term, moderate, and adverse under the no-action alternative; impacts would be long-term, minor, and adverse under alternative E; no impacts under alternatives B, C, D, and the preferred alternative F would occur on this threatened species. Outside the SPPA, impacts on the Western Snowy Plover would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, and would be long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse under the no-action alternative. Impacts to visitors who enjoy having dogs at the park would be long-term, moderate to major and adverse under alternatives B and D, and long-term, minor to moderate, adverse under alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative F. Impacts to visitors who do not enjoy dogs would

be beneficial under the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, and long-term, moderate, and adverse under the no-action alternative. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Following the initial education and enforcement period, impacts would be long-term, negligible to minor, and adverse. Impacts to health and safety would be long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse under alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative F, long-term, minor, and adverse under alternatives B and D, and long-term, moderate, and adverse under the no-action alternative.

#### **Fort Funston**

Impacts to coastal community vegetation would be long-term, major, and adverse under the no-action alternative, long-term, moderate, adverse under alternative E, and long-term, minor to moderate and adverse under alternatives C, D, and the preferred alternative F. Alternative B would only have negligible impacts to vegetation. Coastal community wildlife would experience long-term, moderate to major, adverse impacts from the no-action alternative; long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts from alternatives C, E, and the preferred alternative F; and long-term, minor, adverse impacts from alternatives B and D. Impacts on the bank swallow would be long-term, minor and adverse under the no-action alternative, negligible under alternatives B and E. Alternatives C, D, and the preferred alternative F would have no impact on the bank swallow. Impacts to the San Francisco lessingia would be long-term, minor, and adverse for alternatives C, D, E, and the preferred alternative F, negligible for alternative B, and longterm, moderate, and adverse under the no-action alternative. Impacts to cultural resources would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse localized under all alternatives including the preferred alternative F, with the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F also having beneficial impacts. Visitors who enjoy having dogs at the park would experience long-term, moderate to major, adverse impacts under alternative B and D, long-term, moderate, and adverse impacts under alternative C, and long-term, minor, adverse impacts under alternatives E and the preferred alternative F. Impacts to visitors who do not prefer dogs would be long-term, moderate to major, and adverse for the no-action alternative, long-term, moderate, and adverse under alternative E and the preferred alternative F, longterm, minor to moderate, and adverse for alternative C, long-term, minor, adverse for alternative D, and negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse under alternative B. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Following the initial education and enforcement period, impacts would be long-term, negligible to minor, and adverse. Impacts to health and safety would be long-term, moderate to major, and adverse for the noaction alternative, long-term, minor to moderate, adverse for alternatives C, D, E, and the preferred alternative F, and long-term, minor, and adverse for alternative B.

## San Mateo County

## **Mori Point**

Impacts to natural resources (vegetation, wildlife, and special-status species including the California red-legged frog, San Francisco garter snake, and a listed plant species) would generally range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse, with alternative D having no impact. The no-action alternative would have a long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impact on coastal scrub, chaparral, and grassland wildlife, and a negligible to long-term, moderate, and adverse impact on the California red-legged frog. Impacts to visitors who prefer dogs at the park would be long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse for alternatives B and C, long-term, minor, adverse for alternative E and the preferred alternative F, and long-term, moderate to major and adverse for alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Following the initial education and enforcement period, impacts would be long-

term, negligible to minor, and adverse. Impacts to health and safety would be negligible for all alternatives.

## Milagra Ridge

Impacts to natural resources (vegetation and wildlife) would range from negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse for the action alternatives including the preferred alternative F, with alternative D having no impact. Impacts to special-status species (including the San Bruno elfin butterfly, mission blue butterfly, California red-legged frog, and San Francisco garter snake) would range from no impacts to negligible impacts under the action alternatives. The no-action alternative would have a long-term, minor to moderate and adverse impact on wildlife and negligible to long-term minor adverse impacts to special-status species. Impacts on visitors who enjoy dogs would be long-term, minor, and adverse for alternatives B, C, and the preferred alternative F; negligible to long-term, minor, adverse for alternative E; and long-term moderate adverse impacts under alternative D. Visitors who do not enjoy dogs at the park would experience beneficial impacts under all action alternatives, including the preferred alternative F. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Following the initial education and enforcement period, impacts would be long-term, negligible to minor, and adverse. Impacts on health and safety would be negligible for all action alternatives, including the preferred alternative F.

#### Sweeney Ridge/Cattle Hill

Under all action alternatives, impacts to vegetation and the California red-legged frog would be negligible for alternatives C, E and the preferred alternative F and no impacts would occur under alternatives B and D. Impacts to wildlife would be long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse under the no-action alternative, and long-term, minor, and adverse under alternative E and the preferred alternative F. Impacts to wildlife would be long-term, minor, and adverse at Cattle Hill for alternative C. There would be no impact to wildlife under alternatives B and D, or at Sweeney Ridge under alternative C. Impacts to the mission blue butterfly would be negligible at Sweeney Ridge under alternative E and the preferred alternative F, and long-term, minor, and adverse at Sweeney Ridge under the no-action alternative. There would be no impacts to the mission blue butterfly at Cattle Hill under alternatives B, C, D, and the preferred alternative F. No impacts would occur to the San Francisco garter snake under alternatives B or D, or at Sweeney Ridge under alternative C and the preferred alternative F. Impacts at Cattle Hill under alternative C and the preferred alternative F would be negligible. Impacts under alternative E would be negligible for both sites. Impacts on visitors who enjoy dogs would be long-term, moderate, and adverse for alternatives B and D, long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse for alternative C, and long-term, minor, adverse for alternative E and the preferred alternative F. Visitors who do not enjoy dogs would experience beneficial impacts under alternatives B, C, and D; long-term, minor, and adverse impacts under alternative E; and negligible impacts under the preferred alternative F. Impacts on these visitors under the no-action alternative would be long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Following the initial education and enforcement period, impacts would be longterm, negligible to minor, and adverse. Impacts on health and safety would be negligible at both sites for the no-action alternative and alternative E, and negligible for Cattle Hill under alternative C and the preferred alternative F. Negligible impacts on health and safety would occur under all action alternatives for Sweeney Ridge.

#### **Pedro Point Headlands**

Under all action alternatives impacts to vegetation would range from no impacts to negligible impacts; the no-action alternative would result in long-term minor, adverse impacts to vegetation. There would be

long-term, minor to moderate and adverse impacts to wildlife from the no-action alternative, negligible to long-term, minor and adverse impacts from alternatives B, C, E, and the preferred alternative F, and no impacts under alternative D. Visitors who enjoy having dogs at the site would experience negligible to long-term, minor, adverse impacts under alternative E; long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts under alternatives B, C, and the preferred alternative F; and long-term, moderate, adverse impacts under alternative D. Visitors who do not enjoy dogs would experience beneficial impacts under all action alternatives, with the exception of alternative E, which would result in long-term, minor, adverse impacts. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Following the initial education and enforcement period, impacts would be long-term, negligible to minor, and adverse. Impacts to health and safety would be negligible under all action alternatives. The no-action alternative would have negligible to long-term, minor, and adverse impacts.

## Rancho Corral de Tierra

Impacts to natural resources (vegetation, wildlife, and special-status species including the California redlegged frog, San Francisco garter snake, and Hickman's potentilla) would generally range from negligible to long-term, moderate, and adverse for all action alternatives. The no-action alternative would have a long-term, minor adverse impact on vegetation; a long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impact on wildlife; and negligible to long-term, minor adverse impacts to special-status species including the California red-legged frog, San Francisco garter snake; a long-term moderate adverse impact would occur to the listed plant, Hickman's potentilla at Rancho Corral de Tierra since there are only nine populations of this plant at Rancho, two of which are adjacent to popular trails at the site. Impacts to visitors who prefer dogs at the park would be long-term, moderate and adverse for alternative D; long-term, minor to moderate for alternative B and the preferred alternative F; and negligible for alternatives C and E. Visitors who do not prefer dogs would experience beneficial impacts under alternatives B, D, and the preferred alternative F; under alternatives C and E impacts to these visitors would be negligible due to the ROLA. Impacts to visitors under the no-action alternative would be long-term, minor adverse. Impacts to park operations would be short-term, moderate to major, and adverse for all action alternatives including the preferred alternative F. Following the initial education and enforcement period, impacts would be longterm, negligible to minor, and adverse. Impacts to health and safety would be negligible for B, D, and the preferred alternative F, and would be long-term, minor and adverse under alternatives C and E. Impacts under the no-action alternative would be long-term, minor to moderate, and adverse.

This *Draft Dog Management Plan / Supplemental Environmental Impact Statetment* is organized by the chapters listed below. Each of the chapters has its own "mini" table of contents at the beginning of each section to give you an idea of how each is organized.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

**ALTERNATIVES** 

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES** 

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

GLOSSARY

REFERÊNCE

INDEX

**APPENDICES** 

MAPS

Contents

# **Contents**

Introduction	1
Purpose and Need for Action	1
Objectives	2
Visitor Experience and Safety	2
Law Enforcement / Compliance with Dog Rules, and Park Operations	2
Park Operations	2
Natural Resources	2
Cultural Resources	2
Education	2
Background of Dog Management at Golden Gate National Recreation Area	3
Golden Gate Nation Recreation Area Lands Included in the Draft Plan / Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement	3
Land Use Prior to Park Acquisition	4
Golden Gate National Recreation Area Citizens' Advisory Commission and the 1979 Pet Policy	5
Increase in Use of the Park for Dog Walking and Other Recreational Uses	6
Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking	8
Current Dog Management Issues and Impact Topics	14
Expectations and Views of Dog Walkers and Other Visitors	14
Impacts of Dogs on Natural and Cultural Resources in the Park	
Visitor Use and Experience	19
Employee, Visitor, and Dog Health and Safety	21
Needs of Urban Area Residents	22
Public Confusion over National Park Service-wide Dog Regulation, Golden Gate National Recreation Area-specific Rules, National Park Service Mission and Policies	23
Issues and Impact Topics Dismissed from Analysis	
Energy Requirements and Conservation Potential.	
Natural or Depletable Resource Requirements and Conservation Potential	
Urban Quality and Design of the Built Environment	
Floodplains	
Prime and Unique Agricultural Lands	
Wild and Scenic Rivers	
Indian Trust Resources and Sacred Sites	
Socioeconomics	
Issues and Impact Topics Eliminated from Further Consideration in this SEIS	
Soils	
Water Quality	
Summary of Background Conditions and Review of Literature	
Dog Management Policies from Other Agencies	

Other National Park Units	29
Other San Francisco Bay Area Agencies	29
Other Municipalities	31
Dogs and Natural Resources	32
Health and Safety	34
Dogs and Visitor Experience	35
Environmental Justice	37
Scoping Process and Public Participation	38
Public Involvement with the National Environmental Policy Act Process	38
Goals of the Public Involvement Process	39
Public Involvement in the Environmental Impact Statement Process	39
Related Laws, Regulations, and Policies	40
National Park Service Organic Act and Management Policies	41
Golden Gate National Recreation Area Laws, Policies, and Plans	43
Other Federal Regulations, Laws, and Policies	45
National Environmental Policy Act, 1969, as Amended	45
National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998	45
Presidio Trust Act	46
Endangered Species Act of 1973, as Amended	46
Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Executive Order 13186	46
The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as Amended	46
Coastal Zone Management Act	46
Code of Federal Regulations	46
National Park Service Director's Orders	48
State and Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies	48
CHAPTER 2: ALTERNATIVES	51
Introduction	51
Study Area Definition	51
Alternatives Development Process	53
Range of Alternatives	53
Alternative A: No Action (Continuation of Existing Management)	56
Current Regulations and Policies	56
Current Costs for Dog Management	57
Status of Current Dog Walking Activities Under Alternative A	57
Elements Common to Action Alternatives	60
Areas Open to Dog Walking	60
Permits for more than Three Dogs - Commercial and Individual Dog Walkers	62
Outreach and Education	62
Partnerships	63
Unforeseeable Changes to Plan Implementation	68

	Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and Golden Gate National Recreation Area Compendium)	68
	Cost of Implementation.	
	Dog Walking Activities Proposed Under Alternative B	
	Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County	
	Cost of Implementation.	
	Dog Walking Activities Proposed Under Alternative C	
	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety	
	Cost of Implementation.	
	Dog Walking Activities Proposed Under Alternative D.	
	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive	
	Cost of Implementation	
	Dog Walking Activities Proposed Under Alternative E	
	How the Alternatives Meet the Objectives	
	Alternative Elements Eliminated from Further Consideration	
	Summary—Consistency with Sections 101(B) and 102(1) of NEPA	
	Environmentally Preferable Alternative	
	National Park Service Preferred Alternative (F)	
CT.	IAPTER 3: AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	
CF.		
	Introduction	
	General Project Setting	
	Dog-related Incidents at GGNRA	
	Coastal Communities	
	Coastal Scrub and ChaparralGrasslands	
	Wetlands and Open Water	
	Native Hardwood Forest	
	Riparian Forests and Streams	
	Douglas-fir and Coast Redwood	
	Monterey Cypress	
	Invasive Plant Species	
	Special-status Species	
	Federally and State-listed Threatened and Endangered Species and Candidate Species	
	Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Species: Wildlife	
	Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species: Plants	
	Cultural Resources	
	Area of Potential Effects	
	Cultural Resource Context	
	Cultural Resource Types	
	Climate Change	
		,,,,,,, <i>,,,</i> ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

Visitor Use and Experience	300
Park Visitation Information	300
Visitor Experience	310
Aesthetics	329
Soundscapes	330
Environmental Justice	330
Park Operations	332
Budget and Employees	332
Community Relations and Public Education	332
Law Enforcement	332
Administration and Planning	334
Natural Resource Management	334
Cultural Resource Management	334
Maintenance	335
Human Health and Safety	335
Exposure to Pathogens from Dogs	336
Visitors	336
Staff	337
Guide Dogs	338
Nearby Dog Walking Areas	339
Marin County Parks	343
San Francisco County	
San Mateo County	348
CHAPTER 4: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES	351
Introduction: General Methodology for Analyzing Impacts	
Cumulative Impact Scenario	
Impacts on Nearby Dog Walking Areas Outside of GGNRA by Alternative	
Impact Thresholds	
Nearby Dog Walking Areas Impact Analysis by Alternative	
Summary of Background Information Used to Determine Impacts to Natural Resources	
Vegetation and Soils	
Wildlife	
Vegetation and Soils	
Guiding Policies and Regulations	
Study Area	
Duration of Impact	
Assessment Methodology	
Vegetation and Soil Impact Thresholds	
Cumulative Natural Resource Impacts Common to All Alternatives	
Impacts to Coastal Communities by Site and Alternative	
Impacts to Coastal Scrub, Chaparral, and Grassland Communities by Site and Alternative	

Impacts to Wetlands and Aquatic Habitats by Site and Alternative	492
Impacts to Native Hardwood Forests and Douglas-fir/Coast Redwoods by Site and Alternative	520
Impacts to Riparian Forest and Stream Corridors by Site and Alternative	534
Wildlife	551
Guiding Policies and Regulations	551
Study Area	554
Duration of Impact	554
Assessment Methodology	554
Wildlife Impact Thresholds	554
Cumulative Wildlife Impacts Common to All Alternatives	556
Impacts to Wildlife in Coastal Communities by Site and Alternative	558
Impacts to Wildlife in Coastal Scrub, Chaparral, and Grassland Communities by Site Alternative	
Impacts to Wildlife in Wetlands and Aquatic Communities by Site and Alternative	703
Impacts to Wildlife in the Native Hardwood Forest and Douglas-fir/Coast Redwood Community by Site and Alternative	735
Impacts to Wildlife in Riparian Forest and Stream Corridors by Site and Alternative	
Impacts to Wildlife in Other Coniferous Communities by Site and Alternative	
Special-status Species	
Guiding Policies and Regulations	
Study Area	
Duration of Impact	782
Assessment Methodology	
Special-status Species Impact Thresholds	
Cumulative Special-status Species Impacts Common to All Alternatives	785
Federally and State-listed Wildlife Species	
Federally and State-listed Plant Species	
Cultural Resources	1017
Guiding Regulations and Policies	1017
Study Area	1018
Assessment Methodology	1018
Thresholds	1019
Impacts Analysis	1021
Visitor Use and Experience	1049
Guiding Policies and Regulations	
Study Area	1050
Duration of Impact	1050
Assessment Methodology	
Impact Thresholds	
Background Information Used in Impact Analysis	
Impact Analysis for All Alternatives	1061

	Park Operations	1205
	Guiding Policies and Regulations	1205
	Study Area	1205
	Duration of Impact	
	Assessment Methodology	1205
	Impact Thresholds	1207
	Human Health and Safety	1226
	Guiding Policies and Regulations	1226
	Study Area	1226
	Duration of Impact	1227
•	Assessment Methodology	1227
	Impact Thresholds	1227
	Common to All Alternatives	1228
	Cumulative Health and Safety Impacts Common to All Alternatives	1233
	Sustainability and Long-term Management	1338
	Monitoring-Based Management Strategy	1339
	Short-Term Uses versus Long-Term Enhancement of Resources	1339
	Adverse Impacts that Could Not Be Avoided	1342
	Irreversible/Irretrievable Commitments of Resources	1345
CF	HAPTER 5: CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION	1347
	The Scoping Process	
	Internal Scoping	
	Public Involvement	
	Agency and Stakeholder Consultation	
	Cooperating Agency	
	Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation	
	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Consultation	
	Tribal Consultation	
	Coastal Zone Management Act Consistency	
	List of Primary Preparers	
	List of Recipients and Reviewers	
	Elected Officials and Committees	1359
	Federal Agencies	1359
FE	EDERALLY RECOGNIZED INDIAN TRIBES	1359
	EFERENCES	
	LOSSARY	
	IDEX	,
uΝ	L/L/X	1721

# Figures

Figure 1. Commonly Observed Shorebird Species at GGNRA Beaches, 1993-2009	261
Figure 2. Average Shorebird Density by Month and Beach at GGNRA, 1993-2009	261
Figure 3. Battery East, with Erosion of Earthworks Evident	295
Figure 4. Example of Temporary Field Fortification Which Supported Nearby Fortified Batteries	297
Figure 5. Recorded Annual Visitation to Golden Gate National Recreation Area, 1973 to 2011	301
Figure 6. Forecasted Annual Visitation to Golden Gate National Recreation Area	302
Figure 7. Example of Fencing Design to be Installed at Batteries Davis and East	1029

# **Tables**

Table 1. Current Dog Management Conditions	7
Table 2. Golden Gate National Recreation Area Park Sites Considered for Dog Management in the Alternatives	52
Table 3. Summary of Alternative Elements by County, North to South	124
Table 4. Environmental Impact Summary by Alternative	137
Table 5. Number and Types of Incident Reports Within GGNRA, 2001–2011	253
Table 6. Dog-related Incidents for Vegetation, Soils, and Wildlife, 2008–2011	
Table 7. The Marine Mammal Center Total Number of Individual Live Animal Reports for Stranding in GGNRA, 2000–2011	263
Table 8. Federally and State-listed Species Considered in this Draft Plan/SEIS	276
Table 9. Summary of Visitor Use at Each Site in GGNRA	306
Table 10. Summary of Visitor Activities at Muir Beach, Rodeo Beach, Crissy Field, Baker Beach, Ocean Beach, and Fort Funston <sup>a,b</sup>	309
Table 11. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Stinson Beach, 2008–2011	313
Table 12. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Alta Trail, Orchard Fire Road, and Pacheco Fire Road, 2008–2011	314
Table 13. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Oakwood Valley, 2008–2011	314
Table 14. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Muir Beach, 2008–2011	315
Table 15. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Rodeo Beach / South Rodeo Beach, 2008–2011	316
Table 16. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Marin Headlands Trails, 2008–2011	317
Table 17. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Fort Baker, 2008–2011	318
Table 18. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Upper and Lower Fort Mason, 2008— 2011	318
Table 19. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Crissy Field, 2008–2011	320
Table 20. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Fort Point, 2008–2011	321
Table 21. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Baker Beach, 2008–2011	322
Table 22. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Lands End, 2008–2011	323
Table 23. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Sutro Heights Park, 2008–2011	323
Table 24. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Ocean Beach, 2008–2011	325
Table 25. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Fort Funston, 2008–2011	326
Table 26. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Mori Point, 2008–2011	327
Table 27. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Milagra Ridge, 2008–2011	327
Table 28. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Sweeney Ridge/Cattle Hill, 2008–2011	328

October 2006 to April 2008	335
Table 30. Nearby Dog Walking Areas Identified as Alternative Sites in the GGNRA Dog Walking Satisfaction Visitor Study (NPS 2012a)	341
Table 31. Dog Play Areas in Nearby Dog Walking Areas	363
Table 32. Current Estimated Operational Costs (Alternative A)	1209
Table 33. Estimated Operational Costs (Alternatives B, C, D, and E)	1211
Table 34. Estimated Operational Costs (Alternative F)	1218
Table 35. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at Marin County Sites, 2008-2011	1236
Table 36. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at San Francisco County Sites, 2008–2011	1272
Table 37. Number and Type of Dog-related Incidents at San Mateo County Sites, 2008–2011	1318

# Maps

Map 1	Vicinity
Map 2-A	Stinson Beach – Alternative A
Map 2-B	Stinson Beach - Alternative B
Map 2-C	Stinson Beach – Alternative C
Map 2-D	Stinson Beach – Alternative D
Map 2-E	Stinson Beach – Alternative E
Map 2-F	Stinson Beach - Preferred Alternative F
Map 3-A	Homestead Valley – Alternative A
Map 3-B	Homestead Valley - Alternative B
Map 3-C	Homestead Valley – Alternative C
Map 3-D	Homestead Valley – Alternative D
Map 3-E	Homestead Valley – Alternative E
Map 3-F	Homestead Valley - Preferred Alternative F
Map 4-A	Oakwood Valley / Alta Trail - Alternative A
Map 4-B	Oakwood Valley / Alta Trail - Alternative B
Map 4-C	Oakwood Valley / Alta Trail – Alternative C
Map 4-D	Oakwood Valley / Alta Trail - Alternative D
Map 4-E	Oakwood Valley / Alta Trail - Alternative E
Map 4-F	Oakwood Valley / Alta Trail – Preferred Alternative F
Map 5-A	Muir Beach – Alternative A
Map 5-B	Muir Beach – Alternative B
Map 5-C	Muir Beach – Alternative C
Map 5-D	Muir Beach - Alternative D
Map 5-E	Muir Beach - Alternative E
Map 5-F	Muir Beach - Preferred Alternative F
Map 6-A	Rodeo Beach – Alternative A
Map 6-B	Rodeo Beach - Alternative B
Map 6-C	Rodeo Beach - Alternative C
Map 6-D	Rodeo Beach - Alternative D
Мар 6-Е	Rodeo Beach – Alternative E
Map 6-F	Rodeo Beach – Preferred Alternative F
Map 7-A	Marin Headlands Trails – Alternative A
Map 7-B	Marin Headlands Trails – Alternative B
Мар 7-С	Marin Headlands Trails - Alternative C
Map 7-D	Marin Headlands Trails - Alternative D

- Map 7-E Marin Headlands Trails Alternative E

  Map 7-F Marin Headlands Trails Preferred Alternative F
- Map 8-A Fort Baker Alternative A
- Map 8-B Fort Baker Alternative B
- Map 8-C Fort Baker Alternative C
- Map 8-D Fort Baker Alternative D
- Map 8-E Fort Baker Alternative E
- Map 8-F Fort Baker Preferred Alternative F
- Map 9-A Upper Fort Mason Alternative A
- Map 9-B Upper Fort Mason Alternative B
- Map 9-C Upper Fort Mason Alternative C
- Map 9-D Upper Fort Mason Alternative D
- Map 9-E Upper Fort Mason Alternative E
- Map 9-F Upper Fort Mason Preferred Alternative F
- Map 10-A Crissy Field Alternative A
- Map 10-B Crissy Field Alternative B
- Map 10-C Crissy Field Alternative C
- Map 10-D Crissy Field Alternative D
- Map 10-E Crissy Field Alternative E
- Map 10-F Crissy Field Preferred Alternative F
- Map 11-A Fort Point Alternative A
- Map 11-B Fort Point Alternative B
- Map 11-C Fort Point Alternative C
- Map 11-D Fort Point Alternative D
- Map 11-E Fort Point Alternative E
- Map 11-F Fort Point Preferred Alternative F
- Map 12-A Baker Beach Alternative A
- Map 12-B Baker Beach Alternative B
- Map 12-C Baker Beach Alternative C
- Map 12-D Baker Beach Alternative D
- Map 12-E Baker Beach Alternative E
- Map 12-F Baker Beach Preferred Alternative F
- Map 13-A Lands End / Fort Miley Alternative A
- Map 13-B Lands End / Fort Miley Alternative B
- Map 13-C Lands End / Fort Miley Alternative C
- Map 13-D Lands End / Fort Miley Alternative D

Lands End / Fort Miley – Alternative E Map 13-E Map 13-F Lands End / Fort Miley - Preferred Alternative F Map 14-A Sutro Heights Park – Alternative A Map 14-B Sutro Heights Park – Alternative B Map 14-C Sutro Heights Park - Alternative C Map 14-D Sutro Heights Park - Alternative D Map 14-E Sutro Heights Park – Alternative E Sutro Heights Park - Preferred Alternative F Map 14-F Map 15-A Ocean Beach - Alternative A Map 15-B Ocean Beach - Alternative B Map 15-C Ocean Beach - Alternative C Ocean Beach - Alternative D Map 15-D Ocean Beach - Alternative E Map 15-E Map 15-F Ocean Beach – Preferred Alternative F Fort Funston – Alternative A Map 16-A Map 16-B Fort Funston – Alternative B Map 16-C Fort Funston – Alternative C Map 16-D Fort Funston – Alternative D Map 16-E Fort Funston – Alternative E Map 16-F Fort Funston - Preferred Alternative F Map 17-A Mori Point – Alternative A Map 17-B Mori Point - Alternative B Map 17-C Mori Point - Alternative C Mori Point - Alternative D Map 17-D Mori Point – Alternative E Map 17-E Map 17-F Mori Point – Preferred Alternative F Milagra Ridge - Alternative A Map 18-A Map 18-B Milagra Ridge - Alternative B Map 18-C Milagra Ridge - Alternative C Map 18-D Milagra Ridge - Alternative D Map 18-E Milagra Ridge - Alternative E Milagra Ridge - Preferred Alternative F Map 18-F Map 19-A Cattle Hill / Sweeney Ridge - Alternative A Map 19-B Cattle Hill / Sweeney Ridge - Alternative B Map 19-C Cattle Hill / Sweeney Ridge - Alternative C

Cattle Hill / Sweeney Ridge- Alternative D

Map 19-D

Map 19-E	Cattle Hill / Sweeney Ridge – Alternative E
Map 19-F	Cattle Hill / Sweeney Ridge - Preferred Alternative F
Map 20-A	Pedro Point – Alternative A
Map 20-B	Pedro Point – Alternative B
Map 20-C	Pedro Point – Alternative C
Map 20-D	Pedro Point – Alternative D
Map 20-E	Pedro Point – Alternative E
Map 20-F	Pedro Point – Preferred Alternative F
Map 21-A	Rancho Corral de Tierra – Alternative A
Map 21-B	Rancho Corral de Tierra – Alternative B
Map 21-C	Rancho Corral de Tierra – Alternative C
Map 21-D	Rancho Corral de Tierra – Alternative D
Map 21-E	Rancho Corral de Tierra – Alternative E
Map 21-F	Rancho Corral de Tierra - Preferred Alternative F
Map 22	Vegetation Communities in Marin County within Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Map 23	Vegetation Communities in San Francisco County within Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Map 24	Vegetation Communities in San Mateo County within Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Map 25	Marin County Sites: Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Map 26	San Francisco County Sites: Golden Gate National Recreation Area

# **Appendices**

Appendix A: 1979 GGNRA Advisory Commission Pet Policy

Appendix B: GGNRA Compendium

Appendix C: GGNRA Dog Management Plan/EIS Determination of Non-Impairment: [Note: This appendix, which appeared in the draft plan/EIS, has been removed in accordance with recent NPS guidance on determinations of non-impairment for NEPA documents, and will now appear in the Record of Decision]

Appendix D: Sections of Titles 36 and 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations

Appendix E: Dog Walking Requirements

Appendix F: Special Use Permit

Appendix G: Law Enforcement Data

Appendix H: Special-status Species

Appendix I: Cultural Resources

Appendix J: Nearby Dog Walking Areas

Appendix K: Past, Present, and Future Projects and Actions Considered for the Cumulative Impacts Analysis

Appendix L: Agency Consultation

### **BOARD of SUPERVISORS**



City Hall
Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

# MEMORANDUM

TO:

Phil Ginsburg, General Manager, Recreation and Park Department

Margaret McArthur, Secretary, Recreation and Park Commission

Rebecca Katz, Director, Animal Care and Control

FROM:

Alisa Miller, Clerk, Land Use and Economic Development Committee

**Board of Supervisors** 

DATE:

October 15, 2013

SUBJECT:

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

The Board of Supervisors' Land Use and Economic Development Committee has received the following proposed legislation, introduced by Supervisor Wiener on October 8, 2013:

#### File No. 131002

Resolution opposing the Golden Gate National Recreation Area's (GGNRA) currently proposed preferred alternative for dog management; and urging the GGNRA to adopt a different approach.

If you have any comments or reports to be included with the file, please forward them to me at the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, Room 244, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102.

c: Sarah Ballard, Recreation and Park Department

## Miller, Alisa

From:

Caldeira, Rick

Sent:

Tuesday, October 15, 2013 4:49 PM

To:

Miller, Alisa

Subject:

FW: Sup. Breed wishes to cosponsor 131002

For file and processing.

Rick Caldeira, MMC Legislative Deputy Director

Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102
Phone: (415) 554-7711 | Fax: (415) 554-5163
rick.caldeira@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org

Complete a Board of Supervisors Customer Satisfaction form by clicking the link below. <a href="http://www.sfbos.org/index.aspx?page=104">http://www.sfbos.org/index.aspx?page=104</a>

From: Johnston, Conor

Sent: Tuesday, October 15, 2013 4:46 PM

To: Caldeira, Rick

Cc: Cretan, Jeff; Breed, London

Subject: Sup. Breed wishes to cosponsor 131002

Rick,

Could you please add Sup. Breed as a cosponsor to this reso?

Conorj

[Opposing Golden Gate National Recreation Area's Draft Dog Walking Access Policy] 131002

Sponsors: Wiener; Tang

Resolution opposing the Golden Gate National Recreation Area's (GGNRA) currently proposed preferred alternative for dog management and urging the GGNRA to adopt a different approach. RECEIVED AND ASSIGNED to Land Use and Economic Development Committee.

Conor Johnston
Office of Supervisor London Breed
415-554-6783

Sign up for Supervisor Breed's Newsletter <u>here</u> or visit <u>www.londonbreed.org</u>

Print Form

# **Introduction Form**

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):	Time stamp or meeting date
<ul><li>I. For reference to Committee.</li><li>An ordinance, resolution, motion, or charter amendment.</li></ul>	
2. Request for next printed agenda without reference to Committee.	
<ul><li>3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee.</li></ul>	
4. Request for letter beginning "Supervisor	inquires"
5. City Attorney request.	
6. Call File No. from Committee.	
7. Budget Analyst request (attach written motion).	
8. Substitute Legislation File No.	
9. Request for Closed Session (attach written motion).	
☐ 10. Board to Sit as A Committee of the Whole.	
11. Question(s) submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the Small Business Commission Youth Commission Ethic	es Commission
Note: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use a Imp	
Sponsor(s):	реганіче
Supervisors Wiener and Tang	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Subject:	
Resolution Regarding the Golden Gate National Recreation Area's Draft Dog Walking A	Access Policy
The text is listed below or attached:	
Resolution opposing the Golden Gate National Recreation Area's currently proposed pre management and urging the GGNRA to adopt a different approach.	ferred alternative for dog
	•
Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor:	iener
For Clerk's Use Only:	# 