

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

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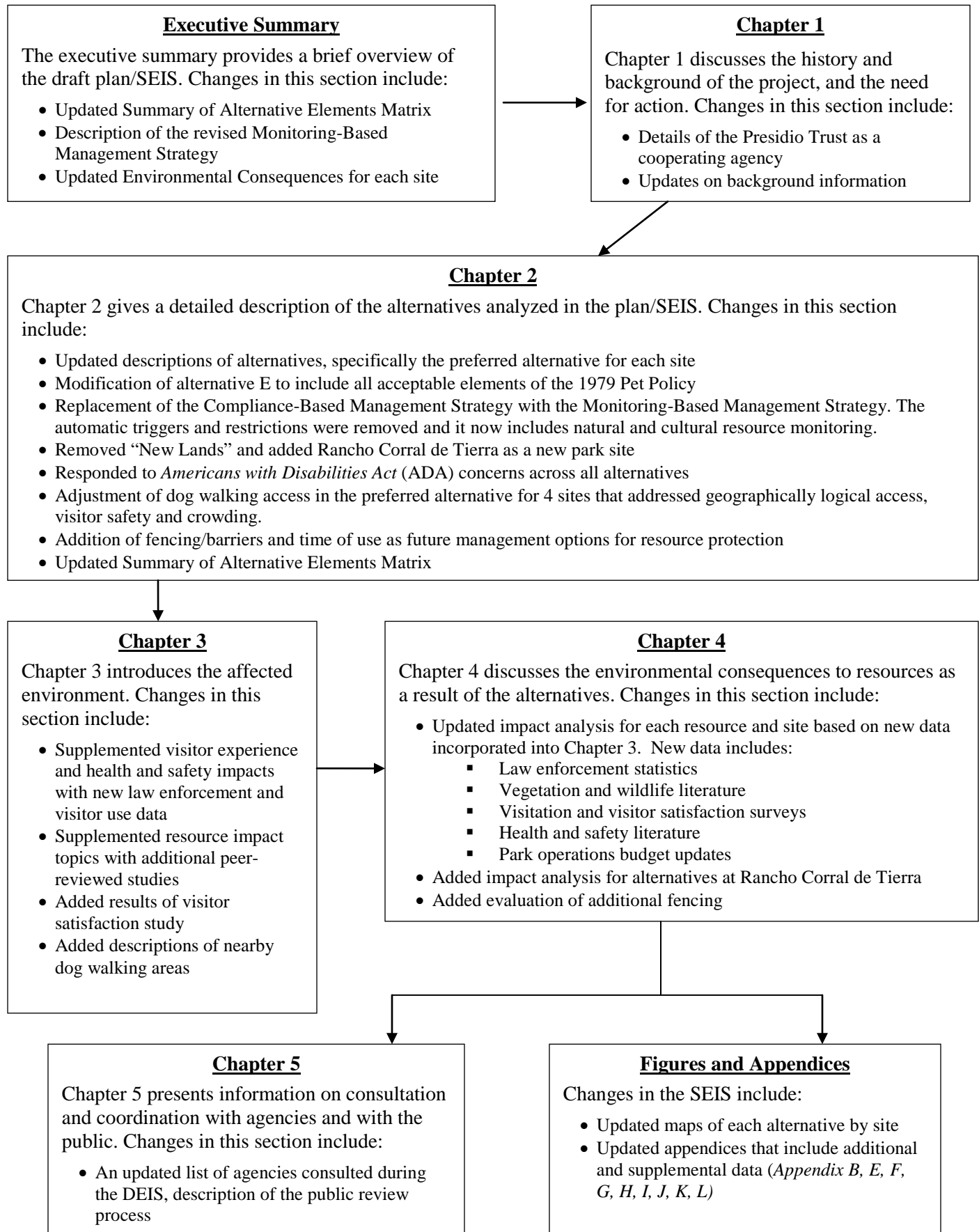
**"Draft Supplemental Dog Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement"**

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)

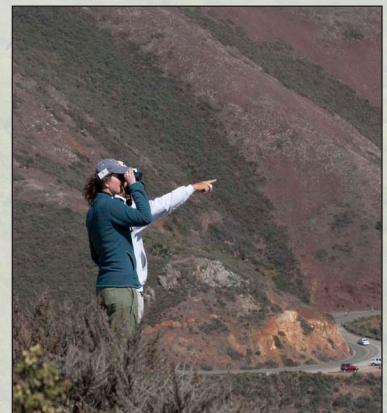
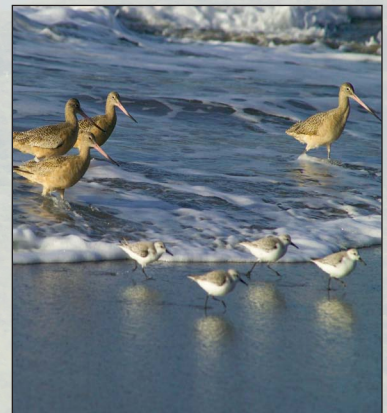
In response to the comments received on the 2011 GGNRA Dog Management draft plan/DEIS, the NPS initiated a number of changes. The following chart describes the major changes for each chapter in the draft plan/SEIS.





# Golden Gate National Recreation Area California

Draft Dog Management Plan /  
Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement



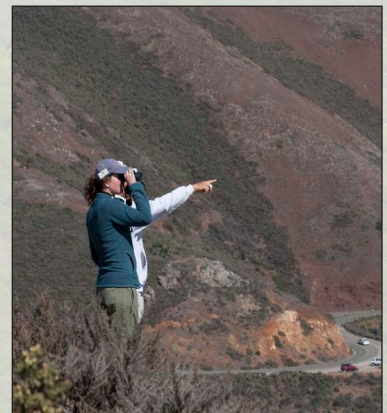
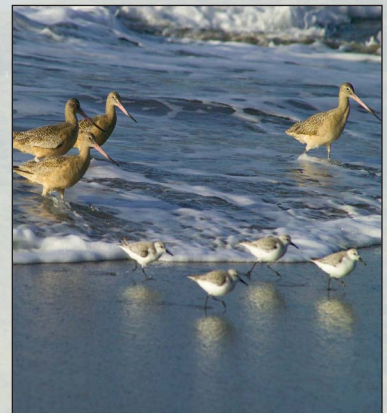
FALL 2013





# Golden Gate National Recreation Area California

Draft Dog Management Plan /  
Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement



FALL 2013  
Volume 1

**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

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## **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**

<b>GGNRA Site</b>	<b>Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97 (d); 1979 Pet Policy; GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*</b>	<b>Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety</b>	<b>Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)*</b>	<b>Alternative F: NPS Preferred Alternative</b>
<p><b>Common to All Action Alternatives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dog walking allowed only in areas designated for either on-leash or ROLA* dog walking.</li> <li>• ROLAs may be closed periodically to allow re-growth of vegetation.</li> <li>• All dogs must be licensed in county of residence.</li> <li>• Maximum number of dogs per dog walker is 3, unless permits allowed.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Monitoring management strategy.</li> </ul> <p>*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.</p>						

GGNRA Site	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)	Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*	Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety	Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)*	Alternative F: NPS Preferred Alternative
<b>Permits for More than three Dogs – Commercial and Individual Dog Walkers</b>	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.	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.	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. On Alta Trail, permit holders allowed to junction with Oakwood Valley Trail.



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

<b>GGNRA Site</b>	<b>Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97 (d); 1979 Pet Policy; GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*</b>	<b>Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety</b>	<b>Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)*</b>	<b>Alternative F: NPS Preferred Alternative</b>
<b>Marin County Sites</b>						
<b>Stinson Beach</b> (parking lots and picnic areas only)	On leash.	Same as alternative A.	Same as alternative A.	No dogs.	Same as alternative A.	On leash with on-leash path to Upton Beach added from north parking lot.
<b>Homestead Valley</b>	Entire site on leash or under voice control.	Homestead Fire Road, and neighborhood connector trails (Homestead Trail and Homestead Summit Trail) to be designated in the future: on leash.	Same as alternative B.	Homestead Fire Road: on leash.	Same as alternative B.	Same as alternative B.
<b>Alta Trail Orchard Fire Road Pacheco Fire Road</b>	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.	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.	Same as alternative E.

<b>GGNRA Site</b>	<b>Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97 (d); 1979 Pet Policy; GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*</b>	<b>Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety</b>	<b>Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)*</b>	<b>Alternative F: NPS Preferred Alternative</b>
<b>Oakwood Valley</b>	Oakwood Valley Fire Road and Oakwood Valley Trail from junction with the 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.	Oakwood Valley Fire Road and Oakwood Valley Trail: on leash to junction of the trail and fire road.	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.	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.	Oakwood Valley Fire Road: on leash.  Oakwood Valley Trail: on leash from junction with Fire Road to junction with Alta Trail.
<b>Muir Beach</b>	Beach only: on leash or under voice control.  Bridge and path to beach: on leash.	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.	Same as alternative B.	Proposed Muir Beach Trail: on leash.	Beach South of Entrance Path from parking lot: ROLA.  Proposed Muir Beach Trail, bridge and path to beach: on leash.	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.
<b>Rodeo Beach / South Rodeo Beach</b>	Both beaches: on leash or under voice control.  Footbridge and access trail to beach: on leash.	Both beaches: on leash.  Footbridge and access trail to beach: on leash.	Rodeo Beach: ROLA extending south to bluff.  Footbridge to beach: on leash.	Rodeo Beach North of Footbridge: on leash.  Footbridge to beach: on leash.	Both beaches: ROLA.  Footbridge and access trail to beach: on leash.	Rodeo Beach: ROLA extending full length of beach.  Footbridge to beach: on leash.

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

<b>GGNRA Site</b>	<b>Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97 (d); 1979 Pet Policy; GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*</b>	<b>Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety</b>	<b>Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)*</b>	<b>Alternative F: NPS Preferred Alternative</b>
<b>Marin Headlands Trails</b> Trails previously opened to dog walking open to consideration of on leash or no dogs, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal Fire Road from McCullough Road to Muir Beach</li> <li>Miwok Fire Road from Tennessee Valley to Highway 1</li> <li>County View Trail off the Miwok Fire Road</li> <li>Miwok Fire Road to Wolf Ridge to Hill 88</li> <li>Lagoon Loop Trail</li> <li>South Rodeo Beach Trail.</li> </ul>	On leash or voice control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal Trail: Golden Gate Bridge to Hill 88- includes Lagoon Loop Trail</li> <li>Coastal Trail, Wolf Ridge, Miwok Trail Loop</li> <li>Old Bunker Fire Road Loop (includes section of Coastal Trail)</li> </ul> On leash only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal Trail: Hill 88 to Muir Beach</li> <li>Batteries Loop Trail</li> <li>North Miwok Trail: from Tennessee Valley to Highway 1</li> <li>County View Trail</li> <li>Marin Drive.</li> </ul>	No dogs.	On leash: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Old Bunker Fire Road Loop (includes section of Coastal Trail)</li> <li>Batteries Loop Trail.</li> </ul>	Same as alternative B.	On leash: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conzelman Coastal Trail from Highway 101 to Rodeo Beach parking lot, following Conzelman Coastal Trail to McCullough Road intersection and then the Coastal Trail Bike route – including Julian Road – to Rodeo Beach Parking lot</li> <li>Old Bunker Fire Road Loop (includes section of Coastal Trail)</li> <li>Batteries Loop Trail</li> <li>North Miwok Trail: from Tennessee Valley to Highway 1</li> <li>County View Trail</li> <li>Marin Drive</li> <li>Rodeo Avenue Trail</li> <li>Morning Sun Trail.</li> </ul>	On leash: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Old Bunker Fire Road Loop (includes section of Coastal Trail)</li> <li>Batteries Loop Trail</li> <li>Rodeo Avenue Trail</li> <li>Morning Sun Trail.</li> </ul>

<b>GGNRA Site</b>	<b>Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97 (d); 1979 Pet Policy; GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*</b>	<b>Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety</b>	<b>Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)*</b>	<b>Alternative F: NPS Preferred Alternative</b>
<b>Fort Baker</b>	On leash in areas where dogs allowed.	Drown Fire Road, Bay Trail (not including Battery Yates Loop), Vista Point Trail (to be built), Lodge/Conference Center grounds, and parade ground: on leash.	Drown Fire Road, Bay Trail including Battery Yates Loop Road, Vista Point Trail (to be built), Lodge/Conference Center grounds, and parade ground: on leash.	Lodge/Conference Center grounds, Bay Trail (not including Battery Yates Loop) and Vista Point Trail (to be built): on leash.	Same as alternative C.	Same as alternative C.
<b>San Francisco County Sites</b>						
<b>Upper and Lower Fort Mason</b>	On leash.	On leash in all areas where allowed (Great Meadow, Laguna Green, lawns, sidewalks, paved trails and open areas around housing).	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/open areas around housing: on leash.	Great Meadow: on leash. Laguna Green: ROLA. Lawn below Laguna Street path: on leash. All sidewalks/paved trails/ open areas around housing: on leash.	Same as alternative C.	Great Meadow, sidewalks/paved trails/ open areas around housing: on leash. Laguna Green: ROLA with fencing or vegetative barrier. Lawn below Laguna Street path: on leash.
<b>Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area</b>	Voice control except for seasonal leash restriction.	No dogs.	Same as alternative B.	Same as alternative B.	On leash.	Same as alternative B.
<b>Crissy Field</b>	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.	Promenade: same as alternative B.



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

<b>GGNRA Site</b>	<b>Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97 (d); 1979 Pet Policy; GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*</b>	<b>Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety</b>	<b>Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)*</b>	<b>Alternative F: NPS Preferred Alternative</b>
<b>Crissy Field, continued</b>	Airfield: voice control.	Airfield: on leash.	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.	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.	Airfield: ROLA. Reduce or preclude ROLA as dictated by special event.	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).
	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.	Central Beach: ROLA with fencing along the dunes and at western and eastern ends and handicap accessible mat. Paths to Central Beach: on leash.

<b>GGNRA Site</b>	<b>Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97 (d); 1979 Pet Policy; GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*</b>	<b>Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety</b>	<b>Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)*</b>	<b>Alternative F: NPS Preferred Alternative</b>
<b>Crissy Field, continued</b>	Trails and grassy areas near East Beach and around Old Coast Guard Station: voice control.	Trails and grassy areas near East Beach, around Old Coast Guard Station, and on Mason Street Bike Path: on leash.	Same as alternative B.	Same as alternative B except no dogs in the West Bluff picnic area.	Same as alternative B.	Same as alternative B.
<b>Fort Point Promenade / Fort Point National Historic Site Trails</b>	Fort Point Promenade, Battery East Trail, Andrews Road, Presidio Promenade, and grassy area near restrooms: on leash.	Same as alternative A.	Same as alternative A.	Battery East Trail: on leash.	Same as alternative A.	Same as alternative A.
<b>Baker Beach and Bluffs to Golden Gate Bridge</b>	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 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.	Same as alternative D.

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

<b>GGNRA Site</b>	<b>Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97 (d); 1979 Pet Policy; GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*</b>	<b>Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety</b>	<b>Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)*</b>	<b>Alternative F: NPS Preferred Alternative</b>
<b>Fort Miley</b>	East and West Fort Miley: voice control.	No dogs. West Fort Miley: no dogs in picnic area due to no dog walking access.	East Fort Miley: on leash in east side trail corridor. West Fort Miley: no dogs in picnic area due to no dog walking access.	Same as alternative B.	East Fort Miley: on leash in east side trail corridor. West Fort Miley: on leash on road only.	Same as alternative C.
<b>Lands End</b>	Voice control.	El Camino del Mar, Lands End Coastal Trail and connecting trails and steps: on leash.	Same as alternative B.	El Camino del Mar Trail: on leash. Lands End Coastal Trail: on leash from Lands End Lookout parking lot to junction with, and on, connecting trail and steps to El Camino del Mar Trail.	Same as alternative B.	Same as alternative B.
<b>Sutro Heights Park</b>	On leash.	Paths and parapet: on leash.	Same as alternative B.	No dogs.	Paths, parapet, and lawns: on leash.	Same as alternative E.
<b>Ocean Beach Snowy Plover Protection Area</b> (Stairwell 21 to Sloat Boulevard)	Voice control with seasonal leash restriction, on leash on Ocean Beach Trail along Great Highway.	Ocean Beach Trail along Great Highway: on leash.	Same as alternative B.	Same as alternative B.	Beach and Ocean Beach Trail along Great Highway: on leash.	Same as alternative B.
<b>Ocean Beach</b> North of Stairwell 21	North of Stairwell 21: voice control.	North of Stairwell 21: on leash.	North of Stairwell 21: ROLA.	Same as alternative B.	Same as alternative C.	Same as alternative C.

Executive Summary

<b>GGNRA Site</b>	<b>Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97 (d); 1979 Pet Policy; GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*</b>	<b>Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety</b>	<b>Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)*</b>	<b>Alternative F: NPS Preferred Alternative</b>
South of Sloat Boulevard	South of Sloat Boulevard: voice control.	South of Sloat Boulevard: on leash.	South of Sloat Boulevard: no dogs.	Same as alternative C.	Same as alternative B.	Same as alternative C.
<b>Fort Funston</b> (excluding areas closed by fence or signs)	Beach: voice control with voluntary seasonal closure at the foot of northernmost bluffs when bank swallows are nesting (April 1– August 15).	Beach: on leash with seasonal closure at the foot of northernmost bluffs when bank swallows are nesting (April 1– August 15).	Beach: south of Funston Beach Trail (North): ROLA. North of Funston Beach Trail (North): no dogs.	Beach: south of Funston Beach Trail (North): on leash. North of Funston Beach Trail (North): no dogs.	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).	Same as alternative C.
	South of Main Parking Lot, including all trails: voice control.	South of Main Parking Lot: on leash on all trails not closed to dogs.	South of Main Parking Lot: on leash on Funston Beach Trail (South) and Sunset Trail.	Same as alternative C.	Same as alternative C.	Same as alternative C.



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

<b>GGNRA Site</b>	<b>Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97 (d); 1979 Pet Policy; GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*</b>	<b>Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety</b>	<b>Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)*</b>	<b>Alternative F: NPS Preferred Alternative</b>
<b>Fort Funston, continued</b> (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 Trail from parking lot to junction with Chip Trail, and Funston Horse Trail.	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.	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.	Same as alternative E.

<b>GGNRA Site</b>	<b>Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97 (d); 1979 Pet Policy; GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*</b>	<b>Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety</b>	<b>Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)*</b>	<b>Alternative F: NPS Preferred Alternative</b>
<b>San Mateo County Sites</b>						
<b>Mori Point</b>	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.
<b>Milagra Ridge</b>	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.
<b>Sweeney Ridge / Cattle Hill – Combined (adjacent properties that share a trail system)</b>	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.
<b>Pedro Point Headlands</b>	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.

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

<b>GGNRA Site</b>	<b>Alternative A: No Action (36 CFR 2.15, 36 CFR 7.97 (d); 1979 Pet Policy; GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative B: NPS Leash Regulation (36 CFR 2.15 and GGNRA Compendium)</b>	<b>Alternative C: Emphasis on Multiple Use – Balanced by County (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus)*</b>	<b>Alternative D: Most Protective of Resources and Visitor Safety</b>	<b>Alternative E: Most Dog Walking Access / Most Management Intensive (Contains Negotiated Rulemaking Committee Consensus and Elements of the 1979 Pet Policy that Meet Purpose, Need and Objectives of the Plan)*</b>	<b>Alternative F: NPS Preferred Alternative</b>
<b>Rancho Corral de Tierra</b>	On leash.	On leash on designated trails in two areas open to dog walking near Montara and El Granada.	Same as alternative B, with a ROLA between Le Conte and Tamarind Street, across the street and east of Farallone View School.	On leash on the two existing San Mateo County trails: Old San Pedro Mountain Road and the Farallon Cutoff in Montara.	Same as alternative C.	Same as alternative B.

## 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 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 “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 alternatives 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 alternatives C, E, and the preferred 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 provide 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 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 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, long-term, 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 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 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, long-term, 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 no-action 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 alternative D. Visitors who do not prefer dogs would experience beneficial impacts 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. 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 long-term, 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 red-legged 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 long-term, 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

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## **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