

794-02-1D

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Norma Harrison

GGNRA001129

2/2

495 -02-1A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FROM: kristin rothballer  
168 andover st.  
san francisco, CA 94110

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

I am writing you to express my support for maintaining the National Park Service's leash law throughout the GGNRA where dogs are allowed. The leash law represents a reasonable compromise between preserving endangered species and habitats and allowing people to recreate with their dogs in the GGNRA. This will protect our environment and strike an appropriate balance between recreational impacts and urban wildlife protection.

There are several reasons why the leash law should be enforced throughout the entire GGNRA. First, over 100 rare and sensitive species use the GGNRA during various times of the year, including several bird species. Off-leash dogs can harm these species by chasing and killing individuals and destroying their habitat. Furthermore, if individuals are encouraged to walk their dogs off-leash in the GGNRA, the individuals could be held liable for 'take' of these species under the federal and California Endangered Species Acts if their dogs harm or chase imperiled wildlife. An exemption from National Park Service regulations would unwittingly encourage individuals to violated federal and state law, imperiling our natural heritage and subjecting dog owners to heavy federal and state finds, and in egregious cases, jail time.

Second, the proposal would set a bad precedent for parks, including urban parks, throughout the National Park System. If this resolution were to pass and the Park Service were to agree to end enforcement of the leash laws, other user groups in parks across the country could use this as precedent to gain access for other recreational activities, including off-road vehicle use and recreational mining.

Finally, this proposal is bad for the low-income and disadvantaged users of the park. The most magnanimous aspect of urban parks is that they bring the natural world to individuals who otherwise would be denied access to nature because they can't or won't travel to remote areas to enjoy our Nation's natural heritage. The GGNRA exemplifies

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this, providing free access to a remnant of our native ecosystems within minutes of over 7 million people. The urban national parks should be treasured for bringing natural wonder to people, not degraded for it.

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

kristin rothboller

496-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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**FEB 07 2002**

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Christi Paschen  
8650 N Elmore  
Niles, IL 60714-1911

497 -02- 3B

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

max middleton

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

max middleton

GGNRA001135

498 -02- 2  
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555-555-5555

**tom chester**

1802 acacia lane , fallbrook, CA 92028

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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Unleashed dogs are quite detrimental to wildlife. I have listed a number of their effects here:

<http://tchester.org/srp/lists/dogs.html>

Many areas interested in preserving their ecology ban dogs entirely, so keeping dogs on a leash is certainly a minimum step toward conserving wildlife.

There are several reasons why the leash law should be enforced throughout the entire GGNRA. First, over 100 rare and sensitive species use the GGNRA during various times of the year, including several bird species. Off-leash dogs can harm these species by chasing and killing individuals and destroying their habitat. Furthermore, if individuals are encouraged to walk their dogs off-leash in the GGNRA, the individuals could be held liable for 'take' of these species under the federal and California Endangered Species Acts if their dogs harm or chase imperiled wildlife. An exemption from National Park Service regulations would unwittingly encourage individuals to violated federal and state law, imperiling our natural heritage and subjecting dog owners to heavy federal and state finds, and in egregious cases, jail time.

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Sincerely,

tom chester

2/24/8

GGNRA001137

# The Effect of Dogs On Wildlife

Many people enjoy hiking with their dogs in natural areas, since dogs derive a lot of pleasure from sampling all the scents in such areas, as well as getting some great exercise. Some dog owners delight in seeing their dogs roam free off the leash, since the dogs get even more fun from that.

However, due to the disturbance to wildlife caused by dogs, many parks and preserves have banned them. This page lists some of the reasons behind that ban:

**Direct Predation.** Even though my experience is that dogs are rarely successful in catching the many birds and squirrels they chase, dogs occasionally directly kill wildlife, or injure the wildlife enough to cause their subsequent death.

Packs of dogs are much more efficient hunters, and have been known to kill livestock. This is such a problem that many states have laws authorizing farmers and ranchers to kill any dogs found on their property annoying their livestock.

Dogs roaming off trail can trample vegetation, and if dogs are numerous they can remove the vegetation in popular areas by trampling, scratching and digging. Trampling is the major effect of hikers and their pets to plants.

**Indirect Predation.** Even when dogs are unsuccessful in catching the object of their chase, the potential prey has had to expend significant energy in order to save their life. Since in many cases animals are just barely surviving, expenditure of extra energy may push them over the edge to malnutrition and allow other predators to kill them. In particular, pregnant wildlife and newborn animals do not have the reserves to repeatedly expend in avoiding dogs. (Effects of Recreation on Rocky Mountain Wildlife: Summary of the September 1999 Review for Montana)

If even 10% of the visitors to the Santa Rosa Plateau brought their dogs on the trail, that would mean over 5,000 dogs chasing or harassing the wildlife during a few months of the year, with most of those dogs concentrated on only a few miles of trail. The effect on wildlife would be substantial.

Both types of predation are severely reduced, but not eliminated, if dogs remain leashed. However the simple fact is that a large percentage of dog owners allow their dogs to be off-leash even when the rules state otherwise. For example, the Angeles National Forest rules require dogs to be on-leash, but at least 90% of the dogs I encounter there are off-leash. Encountering a leashed dog is so unusual that I almost always comment on it.

**Disease Transmission.** It is worth recalling that the primary effect on Native Americans due to European immigration to the Americas was the importation of disease which killed off the majority of the Native Population. Dogs can apparently transmit a number of pathogens to wildlife:

- *Parvovirus* affects other canines, and was the source for wolf pup mortality in Glacier National Park area in the early 1990s.
- *Muscle cysts* (*Sarcocystis spp.*) can affect ungulates like deer and elk.
- *Leptospirosis* is a bacterial disease that affects the kidneys and urinary tract of most species of mammals.
- *Parasites such as ticks, keds, tapeworms, and fleas* are well-known problems in dogs that can be passed to other wildlife.

Many of these pathogens are transmitted through the abundant feces that dogs leave on any trail.

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Source: Domestic Dogs in Wildlife Habitats: Effects of Recreation on Rocky Mountain Wildlife.

**Competition for Resources.** Water is usually the scarcest resource in many places during the summer and fall, especially at the Santa Rosa Plateau. For example, in early October 2001, there are just four small ponds left on the entire Plateau, which are vital to the lives of many of the wildlife species here. Dogs love water, both to cool themselves and to drink, and would therefore be significant consumers of this valuable resource. It would not take many dogs pool visits to deplete these pools of water, thereby killing many individuals that depend on them.

**Addition of nitrogen to the soil.** Patrick Murphy, a plant ecologist, points out that dog poop adds significant nitrogen to the soil, which encourages the growth of non-native plants at the expense of native plants. (SDUT 12/9/01, E2)

**Scent?** It has often been said that just the scent left by a dog can affect the behavior of other species. While this certain is plausible, due to the strong importance of scent marking used by animals, apparently this has never been documented. (This does not mean that this is *not* a problem; simply that it has not been shown to true or false.) See A Review of Mammalian Scent Marking.

---

Allowing dogs on the trails results in hazards to dogs and their owners as well. The biggest threat is due to the extensive stands of poison oak in the Reserve. Dogs are well-known vectors of the poison oak oil that results in the human members of the dog's family getting poison oak.

There are also large number of plant seeds at the Reserve which are harmful or annoying to dogs. Foxtails and other such grass seeds are in enormous abundance in the grasslands of the Reserve, and can result in serious injury or death to dogs. I have personally paid vet bills of over one thousand dollars due to foxtails causing abscesses and infections in my dogs and cats. Cockleburs cause such huge knots of fur that they usually have to be cut out of the dogs fur. Small hitchhikers such as filaree seeds, bur clover, etc. cause much annoyance as well, requiring significant grooming of dogs after traveling in such areas.

Finally, allowing dogs in the Reserve would significantly decrease the quality of the experience for many visitors:

- Dogs leave messy, smelly poop on the trail, and it is a simple fact that most people do not clean up after their dogs. Every visitor would be forced to navigate around a large quantity of dog poop, and might be likely to step in it or worse, especially when the trails are slick, as they are much of the time during the peak use period. Patrick Murphy counted 1,492 piles of dog poop on a single trail in Boulder, Colorado in one month, the Sanitas Valley Trail, despite a Boulder ordinance that requires dog owners to pick up after their pets. (SDUT 12/9/01, E2)

Dog poop may seem superficially the same as the fairly large amount of coyote poop that is on the trails at the SRP, but in fact, the coyote poop is much different. Coyote poop is not smelly at all, and most of the time is not messy. Coyote poop is typically either filled with hair, if they have been lucky enough to catch a rabbit or other small mammal, or with berry seeds. Docents have been known to pick up coyote poop to show visitors what the coyote has eaten. Imagine doing this with the black gooey mess caused by the typical dog diet!

Furthermore, coyote poop is naturally present at the SRP, and serves an important scent-marking goal, which would be seriously disturbed by dogs attempting to put their own scent on every piece of coyote poop.

- Dogs decrease the number and diversity of wildlife near the trail. Many people come to the SRP to see animals, so their enjoyment would be directly diminished.

- Many non-dog owners are immensely bothered when a strange dog comes up to them and starts to smell them at close quarters, or worse, jumps up on them or barks at them. Many dog owners may not even be aware of this, since, after all, dog owners consider this close contact with their dog to be a pleasant experience, and may even think that everyone else enjoys this, too.
  - The presence of dogs would inevitably result in a small number of bad encounters between dogs themselves and between dogs and visitors. Small children are especially in danger from loose dogs, ranging from simply being knocked down by an enthusiastic dog, to being bitten or seriously harmed.
- 

In case dog owners reading this feel that the above information is simply the opinion of someone who does not like dogs, it is worth noting that I personally have hiked many miles with my dog in public areas where dogs are allowed. Also, both the Reserve Ranger at the Santa Rosa Plateau and the Director of the Santa Margarita Ecological Reserve own dogs that are never allowed on the Reserves themselves due to the prohibitions at both places and the concerns above. So these two people and myself have followed the same restrictions against dogs on Reserves that these Reserves place on everyone.

People and our pets have taken over the vast majority of Southern California. The Santa Rosa Plateau is only 8300 acres where pets are not allowed, compared to millions and millions of acres where pets are allowed. Such small refuges are the only place where animals can live relatively undisturbed by pets.

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#### Other references:

- Free-ranging Dogs
  - Dogs in the San Gabriel Mountains
  - Dogged Pursuits
- 

Go to [Field Guide to the Santa Rosa Plateau](#)

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<http://tchester.org/srp/lists/dogs.html>

Comments and feedback: [Tom Chester](#)

Updated 22 October 2001.

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Effects of Recreation on Rocky Mountain Wildlife: Summary of the September 1999 Review for Montana - Page 6

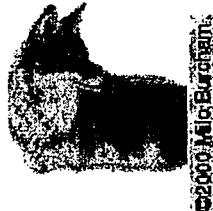


**Photo strip (top to bottom):**  
**Grizzly bear; Dogs are**  
**beloved wilderness hiking**  
**companions**



## Carnivores

Response of carnivores (meat-eating mammals) to human recreational activities varies widely. Some species like skunks, raccoons, and coyotes tend to thrive in association with human activity. For other carnivores, impacts from human disturbance at den sites, habitat fragmentation by roads and trails, and the consequences of becoming accustomed to humans are growing and can be significant. Year-round use of recreational vehicles into remote habitats is now common. These areas previously were isolated due to distance, season of year (e.g., winter), and lack of trails and roads; now, there is no season when these areas are "quiet" (from human use). Several carnivore species that seek secluded areas for production and rearing of young (wolves, black bears, wolverine, fisher, lynx) have been known to abandon den sites when disturbed. The relationship between predator populations can be upset when artificially packed travel routes enable a species that normally cannot access a certain type of habitat (e.g., coyotes in deep fluffy snow) can now exploit an area that is typically used by another predator (e.g., lynx). The resulting competition for prey between carnivore species is an unintended but potentially significant consequence of human recreational activity.



*Coyote.*



*Lynx.*



## Dogs

A little recognized consequence of human recreation in wildlife habitats is the effect domestic dogs may have on wildlife, even in the company of their owners. Most domestic dogs still retain instincts to hunt and/or chase other animals. Even if dogs are controlled and not allowed to chase wildlife, their very presence has been shown to be disruptive to many wildlife species.

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Especially during winter, harassment by dogs results in excessive energy expenditures by wildlife. During spring and summer, pregnant wildlife and newborns can be particularly vulnerable to harassment or attacks by domestic dogs. Dogs are noted for their "incidental" predation upon birds and small mammals during all seasons. Domestic dogs can potentially introduce diseases (distemper, parvovirus, and rabies) and transport parasites into wildlife habitats. While impacts of domestic dogs are most notable for their effects on individual animals, the cumulative effects from dogs may have important implications for wildlife populations.



*Photos taken on the same roll of film by remote sensing camera in the Kalispell, Montana area February 27, 1998. Self-activating camera was triggered by passive infrared heat sensors. The study was conducted to monitor deer movements. Dogs were unexpectedly frequent camera activators, as well.*

prev

[Back to Page 1](#)

next

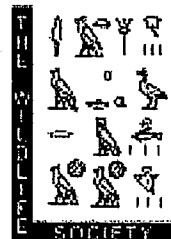
498-48-2

## CHAPTER 8

### DOMESTIC DOGS IN WILDLIFE HABITATS

#### EFFECTS OF RECREATION ON ROCKY MOUNTAIN WILDLIFE *A Review for Montana*

[www.montanawildlifesociety.org](http://www.montanawildlifesociety.org)



#### MONTANA CHAPTER OF THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY

Written by

Carolyn A. Sime – Wildlife Biologist, Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Kalispell

September 1999

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Amy Hetrick Jacobs (Flathead National Forest), L. Jack Lyon (U.S. Forest Service, Research; retired), John Vore (Montana Fish Wildlife & Parks), Alan Wood (Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks), Heidi Youmans (Montana Fish Wildlife & Parks) all provided helpful reviews of this chapter. Additional helpful comments were provided by Rick Douglass (Montana Tech of the University of Montana), Diane Boyd-Heger (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), Gayle Joslin (Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks), Beth Kaeding (Bozeman), and Amy Waller (private consultant). Amy Waller located most articles in the bibliography. Beth Kaeding and Sally Sovey (Butte) copy edited the document.

**ABSTRACT**

It is difficult to segregate human demographic trends from trends in rural development and outdoor recreational participation in settings like the West where they appear to be interrelated. One extension of human recreation in wildlife habitats is the effect of disturbance, harassment, displacement, or direct mortality of wildlife attributable to domestic dogs that accompany recreationists. At some level, domestic dogs still maintain instincts to hunt and/or chase. Given the appropriate stimulus, those instincts can be triggered in many different settings. Even if the chase instinct is not triggered, dog presence in and of itself has been shown to disrupt many wildlife species. Authors of many wildlife disturbance studies concluded that dogs with people, dogs on-leash, or loose dogs provoked the most pronounced disturbance reactions from their study animals. During winter, concerns are primarily related to human activity on ungulate winter ranges. Dogs extend the zone of human influence when off-leash. Many ungulate species demonstrated more pronounced reactions to unanticipated disturbances, as a dog off-leash would be until within very close range. In addition, dogs can force movement by ungulates (avoidance or evasion during pursuit), which is in direct conflict with overwinter survival strategies which promote energy conservation. During summer, concerns are primarily related to the birth and rearing of young for all wildlife species. Dogs are noted predators for various wildlife species in all seasons. Domestic dogs can potentially introduce diseases (distemper, parvovirus, and rabies) and transport parasites into wildlife habitats. While dog impacts to wildlife likely occur at the individual scale, the results may still have important implications for wildlife populations. For most wildlife species, if a "red flag" is raised by pedestrian-based recreational disturbance, there could also be problems associated with the presence of domestic dogs. Managers may consider the following when evaluating recreational impacts of dogs in wildlife habitats: species biology, reproductive potential, abundance, density, distribution, degree of habitat specificity or reliance on certain habitat components, and predisposition and sensitivity to disturbance by other agents. This information is intended to increase awareness among natural resource professionals and the public about the potential implications of uncontrolled domestic dogs in wildlife habitats and to encourage responsible outdoor recreation ethics.

**Suggested citation for this chapter**

Sime, C. A. 1999. Domestic Dogs in Wildlife Habitats. Pages 8.1-8.17 in G. Joslin and H. Youmans, coordinators. Effects of recreation on Rocky Mountain wildlife: A Review for Montana. Committee on Effects of Recreation on Wildlife, Montana Chapter of The Wildlife Society. 307pp.

## INTRODUCTION

One extension of human recreation in wildlife habitats is the effect of harassment, displacement, or direct mortality of wildlife attributable to uncontrolled domestic pets. Many recreationists take their dogs along while hiking, biking, skiing, or snowshoeing. Although firewood cutting is not typically thought of as recreational in nature, this activity also puts people into wildlife habitats. Some firewood cutters bring their dogs and allow them to run. Their reasons for doing so include advance warnings of bears or lions, exercise for the dog, and companionship. These dogs also have the potential to harass wildlife. Similarly, some antler collectors intentionally allow their dogs to run while searching ungulate winter range, in the belief that the search will be more thorough, wide-ranging, and efficient because of the dog's sensitive nose and cruising behavior. There is emerging interest in sled-dog recreation and competition in Rocky Mountain states. This activity also introduces domestic dogs into wildlife habitats.

The primary objective of this chapter is to increase the awareness among natural resource professionals and the public about the potential implications of uncontrolled domestic dogs in wildlife habitats and to summarize information, where available, about documented impacts. Secondarily, the objective is to encourage resource managers to proactively consider the issue, despite the inadequacies of current information.

Some recreationists maintain control of their dogs through leash restraint while others consider voice command a form of control. Still others make little attempt to maintain control of their dogs, allowing them to travel out of sight and/or hearing distance. Despite human efforts to domesticate dogs during the past 11-12,000 years and our contemporary attempts at rigorous voice-command training, dogs still maintain instincts to hunt and/or chase. Given the appropriate stimulus, those instincts can be triggered in many different settings. Even if the chase instinct is not triggered, dog presence in and of itself may be an agent of disturbance or stress to wildlife.

This analysis distinguishes between stray and feral dogs and pets that are uncontrolled, free-running, or unrestrained. Stray and feral dogs are those not receiving care or sustenance from humans. Uncontrolled, free-running, or unrestrained dogs do receive food and shelter from their owners and are companion animals but, on occasion, are unaccompanied or uncontrolled. This definition could be met either inside or outside the context of recreational activity. The focus of this analysis is on the circumstances in which recreationists take their dogs with them and suggest that the domestic dog is an additional agent of disturbance that extends the zone of influence for human activities. Others have suggested that outdoor enthusiasts consider the ethical aspects of their outdoor recreational pursuits, some specifically mentioning dogs (Waterman and Waterman 1977, Watters 1978, Williams 1978, Leave No Trace 1997). Fischer and Fischer (1990) devote a section to responsible wildlife viewing. They describe potential consequences of approaching animals too closely or too persistently, such as separating mothers from their young or flushing incubating birds from their nest. While the authors do not specifically mention pets, the presence of a leashed dog or a loose dog can generate the same consequences. In a chapter devoted to safe and responsible viewing, Duda (1995) suggests that wildlife watchers leave their pets at home for these very reasons.

Typically, the prevailing rationale for dog restrictions, where they do occur on national forest lands, rests on the potential disruption to the experiences or safety of other recreationists rather than concern about disturbance to wildlife. In national parks, pets are typically restricted to developed human-use facilities to limit disturbance to wildlife and for human safety. Certain U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands are restricted to all access during nesting seasons, opening to all uses, including pets, during the remainder of the year. While there is variation in agency response and regulation and from site to site, under certain circumstances, dog disturbance to wildlife in and of itself may justify restrictions (leash restraint or total exclusion) for recreationists in wildlife habitats.

Knight and Cole (1995) recommend that recreational activities not be considered in isolation and that when more than one recreational activity occurs simultaneously, there could be unanticipated synergistic effects. Similarly, wildlife populations could suffer from the accumulating impacts of rural development and increased interest and participation in outdoor recreation. According to Ray Rasker of the Sonoran Institute (cited in Cowan 1999), people first decide where they want to live, then either find a job, create a job, or live on non-labor (investment or retirement) income. It is no secret that increasing numbers of people choose to live in the Rocky Mountain region because of quality-of-life attributes, clean air and water, hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, scenic views, and other outdoor recreation opportunities. Gallup polls indicate that 60% of Americans over the age of 50 dream of retiring in a small town or rural county (Thrush 1999). In fact, the human population of counties in the Upper Columbia River Basin increased 96% in the early 1990s. The greatest increases occurred in "recreation" counties where

recreation and tourism constitute a large portion in the economy. These counties accounted for 24% of the population increase in the area (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1996). With increasing interest in outdoor recreation and homesite development in rural settings close to outdoor recreational amenities, it is conceivable that unrestrained dogs accompanying recreationists could become an issue of biological significance. While current problems may represent isolated cases at a localized scale, the convergence of increased recreation and rural development could be synergistic. It is difficult to segregate human demographic trends from trends in rural development and outdoor recreational participation, particularly in settings like the West where they appear to be interrelated.

Potential impacts of domestic dogs on wildlife could be broadly classified as harassment, injury, or death. Harassment is the disruption of normal maintenance activities, such as feeding, bedding, or grooming. It can take the form of disrupting, alarming, or even chasing. If dogs chase or pursue wildlife, injuries could be sustained directly or indirectly as a result of accidents that occur during the chase itself rather than direct contact with the dog. Domestic dogs can thus be directly or indirectly responsible for wildlife mortality. Potential impacts to wildlife by domestic dogs also include displacement of wildlife from public to private lands and modification of wildlife behavior (as described in the ungulate chapter). The role of dogs in wildlife diseases is poorly understood. However, dogs host endo- and ectoparasites and can contract diseases from, or transmit diseases to, wild animals.

There are few published papers on simulated disturbance trials using leashed companion animals in recreational settings. Some literature does address feral or stray dogs; other papers did not make a distinction but noted problems or issues associated with dogs. While much of the research did not specifically investigate disturbance of wildlife by dogs with recreationists, under-supervised dogs could function as an agent of disturbance, generating similar consequences as stray or feral dogs. Dogs also function as an extension of their owner. Particularly while off-leash, dogs increase the radius of human recreational influence or disturbance beyond what it would be in the absence of a dog. In addition, the predictability of disturbance is diminished when dogs are off-leash. Furthermore, canids are natural, evolutionary predators of many wildlife species, and the resemblance between domestic dogs and wild canids may elicit similar responses in those wildlife species.

Because animal responses are so variable and occur in a full spectrum ranging from the direct and obvious to the covert and physiological, documenting wildlife response to human recreation is challenging. Even within a species, findings are often mixed or inconclusive. Investigations have focused on short-term responses, while long-term responses leading to potentially more serious consequences have not been studied. Furthermore, much of the work to date has focused on effects on individual animals, while impacts to the population, which are more difficult to document, have not been addressed. Potential effects to populations either go uninvestigated, are extrapolated from individual-scale results, or are hypothesized to occur with little supporting evidence. Research into wildlife response to cause-specific disturbances, such as loose domestic dogs, is even more problematic. While potential impacts for many species (such as ungulates) likely occur at the individual scale, other species or localized geographic areas may experience more significant effects. Even at the individual scale, impacts should not be summarily dismissed as insignificant, particularly in light of the limited information available at present.

There are theoretical reasons for concern and a need for increased awareness of this issue. Individual species biology, life history requirements, species distribution, animal abundance, animal density, habitat use patterns, seasonal considerations, and spatial scale dictate these reasons. Fish and wildlife agencies have traditionally focused on coarse levels of resolution when evaluating agency actions. Wildlife managers frequently think at the "population" level. However, more narrow levels of evaluation may also be warranted in some situations – down to the "individual" level. Increasingly, the general public expresses its interests and concerns at a narrow or local level, based on personal values, experience, and preferences. Some publics place great value on the individual wild animal, regardless of its contribution to a larger population, and they clearly expect agency responsiveness to their concerns about individual animal welfare. Conversely, federal land managers have traditionally evaluated proposed agency actions on a localized or "unit" basis. Recently, greater emphasis has been placed on analyzing proposed actions across larger land areas or watersheds (Amy Hetrick Jacobs, Flathead National Forest, personal communication, 1999). Nonetheless, there is a contrast between input received from individuals who express concern about 1 trail or stand of trees and input received from organizations which focus comments at the watershed level. In the context of recreational disturbance to wildlife, both levels of analysis are warranted.

## EVOLUTION OF THE ISSUE IN THE LITERATURE

In the literature, documentation about dogs harassing wildlife dates back to the early 1950s. These early references were solely related to white-tailed deer. In the eastern states, hunters and many state management agency personnel perceived game populations, particularly white-tailed deer, as limited by predation and harassment by domestic dogs (Ward 1954, Giles 1960, Cochran, 1967, Houston 1968, Morrison 1968, Colorado Division of Wildlife 1973). Predation by free-running dogs was believed responsible for the perceived slow growth rate of existing and translocated populations. Many of these articles were sensational dramatizations or anecdotal arguments, commanding agency personnel to "do something" about the problem. This tone persisted despite the lack of empirical evidence substantiating the concern. The situation in the Southeast was further inflamed by a regional tradition of using dogs to hunt deer. Progulske and Baskett (1958), investigating the mobility of marked white-tailed deer in Missouri, found that hunting hounds harassed deer year-round and that the ultimate effects of the steady harassment could not be evaluated.

It was not until the 1970s that a more systematic approach was undertaken to examine the issue. This early work was intended to evaluate dog-hunting techniques used for deer in the Southeast, where deer hunting included a tradition of running deer with scent-trailing hounds. Perry (1970) studied the movements and activities of dogs owned by rural residents and concluded that deer mortality by dogs was neither large nor significant in influencing deer population dynamics in Virginia. However, he noted that 70% of the dogs trapped or observed during his study were hounds. Gavitt (1973) experimentally chased deer with hounds and non-hounds on the Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia. He found hounds to be more effective and persistent trailers while non-hounds were generally faster. According to Gavitt, dogs did not limit the deer herd's reproduction or induce permanent changes to home ranges.

Some of the most detailed literature on the behavior of free-running companion dogs is reported by Sweeney et al. (1971) and Corbett et al. (1971). Their subjects were purebred dogs selected for their hunting ability in the pursuit of white-tailed deer. Sweeney et al. (1971) stated that hunting hounds are specifically trained to run deer and vocalize regularly while trailing deer and cautioned that the behavior of other free-running dogs (mixed breeds in a hunting context or domestic pets) is likely different. It could involve stalking, trailing silently, or chasing by sight.

Sweeney et al. (1971) examined the responses of radio-marked white-tailed deer chased by hunting hounds in a southeastern coastal plain environment with streams and swamps. They reported average chase times of 33 minutes (range 3-155 minutes) and an average chase distance of 2.4 miles (range 0.2 – 13.4 miles). Deer left their home ranges in 78% of the experimental chases, generally returning within one day. The authors also stated that as deer population density increased, chase duration decreased because of the greater probability that hounds would switch to the trail of another deer. One unexpected finding was that instrumented deer responded to disturbance created by hounds chasing other uninstrumented deer and moved measurable distances away. Sweeney et al. (1971) cautioned that free-ranging dogs (non-hounds) might exhibit different chasing behaviors by stalking, trailing silently, or chasing by sight or scent. They further cautioned that their results might not apply in rugged mountainous terrain or areas with snow cover. No dog-induced mortality was documented for their study animals.

Corbett et al. (1971) conducted a similar study using hunting hounds in the mountainous terrain of western North Carolina. They recorded an average chase time of 54 minutes (range 4-165 minutes) and similar chase distances as Sweeney et al. (1971). In 70% of the cases, deer left their home ranges, resulting in longer chases than those in which the animal did not leave its home range. In about 50% of the cases in which deer left their home range, deer took longer than one day to return and, in some cases, considerably longer than that for white-tailed deer in coastal plain habitats. The authors noted that deer seemed to suffer physical injury more frequently while being chased in mountainous terrain because of the complex physiography. Dog-related mortality was documented. For one mortality incident, the deer appeared to suffer from parasitic damage to its lungs, rendering it "incapable of sustained running whereby it could have eluded dogs." Corbett et al. (1971) speculated that in mountainous habitats, deer could have been under greater physical stress, on a poorer nutritional plane, or otherwise weakened and more susceptible to dog predation. They concluded that dogs "may have a significant impact on populations."

In a survey of state and territorial departments of agriculture and wildlife/natural resources, Denny (1974) found that 86% of the wildlife agencies considered uncontrolled companion animals a problem for wildlife. Wildlife agency respondents listed damage to wildlife as the highest-ranking problem, affecting deer, small mammals, and birds (in

descending order of importance). Predictably, agricultural agencies listed damage to livestock as the greatest problem with uncontrolled companion animals. Wildlife respondents lacked data on the extent of losses or damages and the economic value of losses, whereas agricultural respondents could estimate economic losses. Mosby (1973), as cited by Denny (1974), concluded that definitive data on the influence of dogs on all forms of wildlife were all but impossible to attain. Nonetheless, Denny (1974) concluded, "It is apparent, though not well-documented, that the impact of dogs (and cats) can be detrimental to wildlife under specific circumstances, depending on the wildlife species involved, the relative populations of predatory and prey species, other mortality factors, habitat factors (quality, physiography, geographic location) and land use (the incursion of developments into wildlife habitats)."

Denny (1974) also cautioned: "In the Rocky Mountain region and similar regions of high snowfall, the concentration of big game on limited winter ranges provides an excellent opportunity for dog predation. This is becoming more prevalent in skiing and other recreational areas, as well as in mountain home development areas."

In more contemporary literature, domestic dogs are frequently cited as agents of mortality in ungulate research (Gavin et al. 1984, Sarbello and Jackson 1985, Nelson and Woolf 1987, Fuller 1990). Mortality attributed to domestic dogs has been documented in winter (adults and fawns) and in spring (prior to recovering physical condition post-winter) for all ages and neonates. These studies attributed 2-3% of annual mortality to domestic dogs. The researchers did not know whether the dogs were companion animals owned by nearby landowners or by recreationists or were stray/feral animals, as many of these studies were conducted on national wildlife refuges or similarly designated wildlife management areas used by the public. None of the authors concluded that domestic dogs were a significant or determining influence on population dynamics, but they discussed domestic dogs as predators. Some researchers distinguished between domestic dogs and other predator species and treated them separately. Others, such as Nelson and Woolf (1987), were unable to distinguish between coyote and domestic dog predation and combined the two into one category.

Sime and Schmidt (1999) reported that a free-running domestic dog (with collar) was photographed at two locations by remote camera stations approximately 1.5 miles apart on the same day. This particular dog was also photographed on 3 other occasions within a two-week period at locations up to 2.5 miles apart. This dog was likely owned by a landowner adjacent to the study area, but this is unconfirmed. The cruising radius of rural pet dogs could be up to 3 to 5 miles (D. Swanson, Animal Control Officer, Flathead County, Montana, personal communication, 1999). The behavior of domestic dogs while at large or while off-leash in a recreational setting is undocumented in the peer-reviewed literature. Anecdotal evidence suggests that dog behavior while at large or off-leash and in a recreational setting varies with training, breed, experience, stimuli encountered, and owner attitudes.

The presence of domestic dogs may introduce diseases or parasites to small mammals, and the burrows of fossorial mammals can be physically damaged as a result of domestic dogs (Stuht and Youatt 1972, Thorne et al. 1982, Durden and Wilson 1990). In addition, dogs walking across burrows caused alarm reactions (Mainini et al. 1993). In the case of birds, the presence of dogs may flush incubating birds from nests (Yalden and Yalden 1990), disrupt breeding displays (Baydack 1986), disrupt foraging activity in shorebirds (Hoopes 1993), and disturb roosting activity in ducks (Keller 1991). Many of these authors indicated that dogs with people, dogs on-leash, or loose dogs provoked the most pronounced disturbance reactions from their study animals.

As there are life history stages of various wildlife species in which disturbance by domestic dogs could cause particularly pronounced impacts, the following sections address potential effects by season. Where possible, published literature specifically related to dogs is presented to demonstrate impacts. In the absence of published literature, potential impacts from domestic dogs are speculated, as indicated.

## POTENTIAL IMPACTS, WINTER – EARLY SPRING

### Ungulates

For many species in northern latitudes, the winter season presents significant challenges for survival. Many species have adapted to winter conditions through development of migratory movements to lower elevations, behavior modification, and physiological adjustments, all of which enhance overwinter survival. For ungulates, the stresses imposed by deep snow, food shortages, and low ambient temperatures combine to depress body condition. The

primary survival strategy used to mitigate these stresses is energy conservation. As described in the ungulate chapter, human activity on ungulate winter ranges generates a wide variety of responses, most of them negative. The most significant response is a forced movement away from the human disturbance, which is energetically disadvantageous to ungulates. Domestic dogs could promote forced activity in a manner consistent with non-motorized recreation.

Parker et al. (1984) suggested that greater flight distances occur in response to skiers or individuals on foot compared to snowmobiles and that unanticipated disturbance may have a more detrimental effect. Freddy et al. (1986) and Freddy (1986) also reported that responses by mule deer to persons afoot, when compared to snowmobiles, were longer in duration, more often involved running, and required greater energy expenditures. Loose domestic dogs may function as an unanticipated disturbance, undetected until at a range close enough to be registered by the senses of the wild ungulate. This is in distinct contrast to the sound of a snowmobile, which is detected by the animal while it is still some safe distance away. If a human was accompanied by a loose dog, forced activity could be more protracted spatially and/or temporally if the individual animal was being chased by the dog. (Readers are advised that there are limited published references in the context of loose companion animals to substantiate this suggestion.)

Sime and Schmidt (1999) documented a statistically significant increase (during a 10-year period) in dog presence on a publicly owned white-tailed deer winter range that has attracted increasing numbers of recreationists from a nearby major population center. Eighty-nine percent of free-running dogs detected by remote camera systems were companion animals, as evidenced by collars and good body condition. Photographic evidence of dogs chasing deer was also obtained. Sixty-six percent of the photographs were taken during daylight hours. It is not known whether those dogs belonged to nearby rural homeowners or were accompanying, off-leash, their recreating owners who remained undetected by the cameras. Nonetheless, the ability and success of domestic dogs in harassing, injuring, and killing white-tailed deer on this winter range has been documented (Sime 1996).

In a study of bighorn sheep, which were already partially habituated to humans, MacArthur et al. (1982) conducted human-disturbance trials in which a person approached a group of sheep from a road, from the road accompanied by a leased dog, and from a ridge away from the road. The authors recorded the strongest negative reactions in the sheep when a human with a leashed dog approached. Furthermore, the researchers did not observe a reduction in heart-rate response with repeated trials. Heart-rate response actually increased successively in the leashed-dog trial. In earlier work, MacArthur et al. (1979) found that free-ranging dogs and coyotes evoked the maximum heart-rate responses. Among all the stimuli they studied, MacArthur et al. (1982) concluded, "The presence of dogs on sheep range should be discouraged."

Effects of disturbance on moose have been researched primarily in the context of oil and gas extraction (Rudd and Irwin 1985) and mining (Westworth et al. 1989). Results of these studies were summarized in Olliff et al. (1999). In general, Shank (1979) reported that moose appeared to be relatively tolerant to human approach, as indicated by flight distances. However, the flight behavior of moose is often misinterpreted because it is frequently more subtle than that of other ungulates. Shank (1979) noted that moose would commonly not react immediately and overtly to disturbances unless the stimulus was intense. While seemingly unaffected by the stimulus, moose would move toward cover. Not until reaching cover would the moose look directly at the source of the disturbance, then run. Physiological responses such as increased respiratory or heart rates were probably taking place all along, though not obvious to observers. While most studies of moose disturbance in winter demonstrate changes in movements and habitat use, no studies have documented demographic effects.

In western Wyoming, Rudd and Irwin (1985) documented disturbance response by moose to trucks associated with oil and gas extraction, snowmobiles, and to people on snowshoes or skis. Although dogs were not specifically included in the trials, results are suggestive of minimum threshold values for disturbance; more pronounced reactions or shorter flight distances could be expected if domestic dogs accompanied the foot-based recreationists. People on skis or snowshoes caused more disturbances to moose than snowmobiles. Non-motorized winter recreational activities caused 89% of monitored moose to be displaced, while snowmobiles caused 50% displacement, and trucks caused 21% displacement. Furthermore, 100% of observed moose demonstrated disturbance behaviors when disturbed by skiers and snowshoers, moving an average of 80 yards away. In contrast, 94% of moose moved 50 yards when disturbed by snowmobiles. As for other ungulate species, moose also seem

more sensitive to unanticipated disturbances. Rudd and Irwin (1985) recommended that winter recreational use and mining activity is restricted near preferred moose winter range.

While moose show some propensity for habituation to humans, flight and stress responses in moose are most likely when disturbances are unpredictable, intense in sensory perception, and close in proximity (Olliff et al. 1999). Negative impacts of responding to disturbances include increased energy expenditures before, during, and after flight and reduced foraging time. The very presence of domestic dogs could theoretically intensify moose response to winter recreationists. Dog behavior is unpredictable and dogs could encounter moose at close range unexpectedly. From an evolutionary perspective, wild canids are natural predators of moose. Unless habituated, moose may perceive domestic dogs as similar to wild wolves and respond accordingly with a standing defense rather than a flight response. It was recommended in Olliff et al. (1999) that public education includes the potential impact of dogs on moose.

Gavitt (1973) summarized research on domestic animals that suggested that elevated body temperatures at conception and during early gestation could influence embryonic viability (Hulet et al. 1956, Vincent and Ulberg 1965, Ulberg and Burfening 1967). Furthermore, Shelton (1964) (as cited in Gavitt 1973) reported low birth weights and increased lamb mortality resulting from the effects of high temperatures during gestation, although in this study heat stress was related to ambient temperatures rather than body core temperature. Hulet et al. (1956) reported that any factor that tended to increase body temperature, including exercise, tended to reduce fertility in sheep. Whether elevated body temperatures in wild ungulates actually decrease fertility or induce embryonic mortality is unknown. Many ungulate species enter the winter season having just completed the breeding season, and pregnant females would be in early gestation.

In a personal communication (cited in Gavitt 1973), Downing stated that temperatures as high as 109°F were measured for 6 deer killed while being run by dogs. Normal rectal temperature for deer is 101°F (Clark and Jessup 1992). These authors caution that a rectal temperature of 106°F, in a capture situation, is of concern and attempts should be made to cool the animal. Body temperatures exceeding 108°F constitute an emergency situation, and treatment should begin immediately. If temperatures exceed 110°F, mortality is very likely. Normal rectal temperature for elk is similar to deer whereas normal temperature for bighorn sheep is 98-99°F. In general, body temperatures elevated by exercise and stress-induced physiological complications (such as elevated respiratory rates) can be triggered by human disturbance, and may be exacerbated by the presence of domestic dogs.

Bighorn sheep vulnerability to human disturbance and the more pronounced negative impacts to them if dogs accompany humans have been documented. The documentation to date mostly describes changes in physiological parameters, behavior, or displacement. However, because the breeding season occurs in early winter, there could also be population demographic effects if sheep are disturbed during the breeding season, which corresponds with the onset of winter cross- or backcountry skiing.

The negative impacts of disturbance and harassment by humans and their companion animals would logically become more pronounced as winter conditions become more severe. Readers are referred to the ungulate chapter for additional discussion of this topic. At present, only the work of Corbett et al. (1971) in western North Carolina describes outcomes of experimental chases in winter season and "extremely hilly terrain." Most of their study area was below 4,400 feet and was comprised of northern hardwood forest (oak and oak-pine) and spruce-fir forest types interspersed with food plots. Outcomes in harsh Rocky Mountain winter environments could be more severe.

The ungulate chapter emphasizes the importance of early spring in assuring recovery from winter weight loss. The authors caution that despite warming temperatures and reduced snow depths, until green forage is available in sufficient quantities and animals begin reversing the winter-induced decline in physical condition, ungulates remain susceptible to the negative effects of disturbance. Human presence in this context, particularly by antler collectors who employ their dogs in the search, can cause ungulates to succumb to stresses that would be considered minor at other times of the year.

### Other Species

In winter, wolves localize their foraging to ungulate winter ranges. Ungulates seem to be most vulnerable to winter human disturbance from skiers and snowshoers. Potentially, there would be more disturbance if pets accompany recreationists. Therefore, wolves could be indirectly influenced by redistribution of their prey base by humans and by humans accompanied by dogs. Packed snow trails created by snowmobiles, if routed to or through ungulate wintering areas, may in effect provide access to wintering ungulates by wolves or dogs (companion dogs with recreationists and/or residential dogs), thereby increasing disturbance and predation. In addition, there is the potential for direct encounters between wolves and domestic dogs. Although wolves demonstrate a wide range of response to human disturbance during all seasons, less tolerance is demonstrated while denning, which begins in early spring. Readers are referred to the wolf section for additional discussion of wolf – domestic dog issues.

Low population densities characterize mid-sized forest carnivores (e.g., marten, fisher, lynx, wolverine), low reproductive rates, large home ranges, secretive behavior, and, generally, low tolerance of human presence and activity. Although poorly understood, forest carnivores demonstrate a high degree of habitat specificity during some life stages. Therefore, these animals could be vulnerable to disturbance by humans in various spatial and temporal matrices, particularly if pets accompany humans. Companion animals may amplify negative responses of forest carnivores to human disturbance, although this topic has not been addressed in the literature. Readers are referred to the forest carnivore section for additional discussion. As an additional problem, domestic dogs can be vectors for transmission of such diseases as distemper, which also affect wild carnivore species.

### POTENTIAL IMPACTS, LATE SPRING/SUMMER

Companion dogs extend the radius of human recreational influence in the landscape. During summer, concerns are primarily related to the birth and rearing of young for all wildlife species. While dog impacts likely occur at the individual scale because of lower summer densities of wildlife populations relative to winter, the results may still have important implications for the wildlife populations. Potential impacts on reproductive performance at the individual and population level vary by species, abundance, habitat use, the specificity of habitat requirements during young-rearing phases, and the behavior and experience of the individual animal. Colonial nesters, for example, are sensitive to disturbance, and if disturbances are frequent enough or are of sufficient magnitude, an entire reproductive season could be forfeited by the colony.

Late spring and summer recreational activities that bring humans and their dogs into wildlife habitats include hiking, backpacking, bicycle riding, boating, horseback riding, camping, picnicking, wildlife viewing, outdoor photography, fishing, and firewood cutting. Because recreationists are no longer constrained by snow, impacts could be dispersed but broadly applied throughout the landscape, such as a trail network traversing a wilderness area or national park. Disturbance can also occur unexpectedly at established human recreation focal areas such as campgrounds. In one such instance, two small domestic dogs working together like wolves harassed a moose calf. The dogs made physical contact, though the calf apparently survived. This incident took place in mid-June 1997 at a campground located along a major highway. The dogs' owners stated that they were unaware of the incident (P. Finnegan, Law Enforcement Officer, Lewis and Clark National Forest, personal communication, 1999).

In addition, particular summer habitats and associated wildlife species could be more vulnerable to disturbance by recreationists and their pets. Sensitive alpine environments are readily accessed and sought out by enthusiasts. Because summer growing seasons are so short, physical disturbance by dogs (through digging or bed-making) could damage vegetation and soils, with resulting influences on vegetation, soils, and wildlife such as small mammal populations. Some wildlife species, such as mountain goats or bighorn sheep, are limited in their habitat choices by the need for security cover (i.e., steep topography). However, these preferred summer habitat features are also sought out by recreationists for the "view," resulting in disturbance or displacement. Domestic dogs could especially impact alpine wildlife species because alpine environments are isolated and have a patchy distribution in the landscape.

Not traditionally considered a dispersal agent for noxious weed seeds, domestic dogs do pick up and transport seeds in their hair and paws. While the scale of noxious weed seed transport by dogs is small compared to that of motorized vehicles, dogs can travel and deposit seeds in locations far removed from roads and trail systems. Because these areas are not traveled as frequently as roads, emerging weed plants may go undetected and not be

treated in a timely manner. Readers are referred to the vegetation and ungulate chapters for a more thorough discussion of noxious weeds.

Pet food is known to attract many species of wildlife, including bears, squirrels, jays, and raccoons. The issue of pet food storage is important at campgrounds as well as in remote backcountry settings. Wild animals that obtain improperly stored foods may become habituated, with predictable outcomes as described in the various species chapters.

There are limited published references addressing human recreational disturbance to wildlife in summer, particularly when human recreation is coupled with companion dogs. However, as with winter-based disturbances, potential impacts can be anticipated by managers based on species biology, seasonal activities and requirements, and reasonable assumptions. Unanticipated disturbances involving foot-based recreationists with their dogs may elicit the greatest stress reactions. Consequences would then be commensurate with the intensity of disturbances, their frequency, and their timing. The following sections summarize published literature.

#### Ungulates

The ungulate chapter presents a thorough review of general seasonal biology and published literature related to human disturbance and its potential impacts during summer. The vulnerability of ungulate species to direct and indirect injury or mortality from domestic dogs has been previously discussed. Of particular note, however, is the vulnerability of neonatal ungulates (up to 6 weeks of age) to harassment, injury, or mortality by dogs (Dood 1978, Nelson and Woolf 1987). This window of vulnerability corresponds to the period that newborns hide, attain mobility, then increase activity but remain too slow to evade chasing canids. Disturbance by recreationists and their dogs may render ungulates more vulnerable to naturally occurring wild predators such as coyotes, which track human scent. It may also disrupt visitation by lactating mothers.

Ingold et al. (1993) reported responses of chamois in the Swiss Alps to the presence of hikers. Chamois are an alpine-dwelling, ecological relative of North American mountain goats. With moderate trail-hiking disturbance, male chamois altered their use of a preferred grazing area, avoiding the area altogether when hikers were present.

In Olliff et al. (1999), it was noted that moose have difficulty dissipating heat because of their large body size and heat stress could reduce overall activity during warm periods. Ambient air temperatures above 57°F can cause moose to seek out cooler areas. Remecker and Hudson (1986) reported that moose increased their respiration rate when ambient temperature exceeded 57°F, stating that moose are easily heat stressed. Similarly, elk reduced their activity after temperatures exceeded 75°F (Lieb 1981). Metabolic rates of caribou were lowest in February and highest in May (Chappel and Hudson 1978). Disturbance and/or forced movement during summer may be more problematic than during winter for many ungulate species from a physiological perspective because of a greater sensitivity to heat stress. As physical activity can increase body temperatures, ungulates may suffer physiological complications from being harassed by a dog in summer.

#### Other Species

Bird species are variously affected by human disturbance, as described in the bird chapter. In many cases, pedestrians generated the most negative responses (Hanson and Grant 1991), and the presence of dogs may intensify bird responses to pedestrians. Dogs themselves can disrupt habitat use, cause similar displacement responses, and injure or kill birds. Some published literature is summarized below to demonstrate the spectrum of potential impacts. Readers are also referred to the bird chapter for additional information.

Burger (1986) described the effects of human activity on shorebirds in two coastal bays of New Jersey between late April and late October. People walking accounted for 43% and 50% of bird disturbances in the two bays, respectively. Other disturbances noted were fisherman, airplanes, dogs, clam diggers, off-road vehicles, boats, children, and joggers, in descending order of occurrence frequency. Results indicated that more shorebirds flushed as the total number of disturbances and the number of children, joggers, people walking, dogs, aircraft, and boats increased. The number of human disturbances was high between May and August, coinciding with peak numbers of shorebirds. Fewer birds remained on the beaches during disturbances from late May to early August.

documented in trials with dogs on a leash. Marmots gauged their responses by the predictability and nature of the potential threat (Mainini et al. 1993).

## DISEASES AND PARASITES

Domestic dogs can potentially introduce various diseases and transport parasites into wildlife habitats. Furthermore, dogs can transmit diseases and parasites to wild animals directly and *vice versa*. In some circumstances, effects of diseases or parasites on wildlife are manifested in isolated areas with some limited illness or individual mortality. However, in other cases, such as with canine distemper, potential impacts are much more significant and are manifested in broader geographic areas and with real demographic effects. Generally, I assume that companion dogs are in good health, well cared for, and receive regular veterinary examinations; however, this is not always the case. While dogs can be vaccinated against many of the diseases listed below, adherence to recommended vaccination schedules is necessary for even adult dogs to maintain immunity. Specific concerns for wolves are noted in that chapter. Information presented in this section is taken from Thorne et al. (1982), unless otherwise cited.

Canine distemper occurs throughout the world, but Thorne et al. (1982) consider it "common" in the intermountain region. All canids as well as other carnivores and mustelids are susceptible to infection. Transmission occurs via direct contact between susceptible individuals and animals shedding the virus or by aerosol (inhalation of airborne droplets released by infected animals when coughing or sneezing). Mortality rates range from 20-100%, depending on the species. Canine distemper could be a significant limiting factor for carnivore populations and is generally fatal in ferrets. Contact between domestic dogs and wild carnivores may occur in the context of outdoor recreation, and the disease could be transmitted among species, though generally not to humans.

Rabies is an acute viral disease that can infect all warm-blooded animals, including humans, and it is generally fatal. It is transmitted by the bite of an infected animal, ingestion of infected tissues, inhalation of aerosols, and transplacental passage. Rabies was first reported in dogs in Florida in the late 1700s and was documented in western states beginning in the early 1800s. Though often thought of in the context of bats, skunks, and raccoons, rabies has also been documented in fox, other canids, moose, and deer. Outbreaks can result in extensive die-offs in wild populations throughout broad geographic areas, with many species affected. Of particular significance for rabies is the incubation period between exposure and clinical symptoms, which varies from 10 days to several months (Adrian 1981), with 2 to 3 weeks being more common. A dog owner may be unaware that his pet was exposed to rabies until clinical symptoms appear. Domestic dogs could introduce rabies into wild populations after exposure but prior to clinical illness. Furthermore, although infection rates in wild populations are generally very low, domestic dogs could contract rabies from an encounter with a wild animal and, in turn, expose other wildlife, pets, and humans to the disease.

Parvovirus was first documented in the United States in the early 1970s. It is now considered ubiquitous in the environment, though it currently exists in variant forms other than the original strain. All canines are susceptible, including domestic dogs, wolves, foxes, and coyotes. Transmission occurs through contact with contaminated feces, and animals are infectious for up to 2 weeks post-exposure. Because all adult domestic dogs can be considered "exposed" at least to some extent and have produced antibodies in response, canine parvovirus generally afflicts only puppies and adolescent dogs in the domestic population. However, this viral disease is life-threatening for all canines and if untreated results in death. Parvovirus was implicated in wolf pup mortality for wolves inhabiting the Glacier National Park area (Boyd et al. 1993).

Plague is an acute, infectious disease associated with rodents, rabbits, and associated carnivore and scavenger species. It is also transmittable to humans. Thorne et al. (1982) suggested that the reasons for increased incidence of human plague the 1970s were three-fold: a substantial increase in human population in Western plague areas, heavier use of recreation areas, and maintenance of "natural" landscapes around human structures. Plague is transmitted by the bite of infected fleas, by direct contact with infected animals, ingestion of infected carcasses or under-cooked meat, or by aerosol. Mammals demonstrate individual and interspecific patterns of susceptibility and resistance to plague. As such, implications for wild animal populations vary by species, although ground squirrels, ferrets, bobcats, hares, and prairie dogs can be heavily impacted by plague outbreaks in localized settings. Canids appear to be more resistant, showing little if any ill effects of plague infection directly although canids may be

indirectly affected by infection of a prey population and a subsequent decline in numbers. Felids, however, can become very ill with frequent progression to mortality. Domestic dogs can pick up infected fleas from small mammals, transporting the fleas to new, unexposed locations.

*Giardia*, a genus of protozoa causing intestinal disorders, is found worldwide, but the Rocky Mountain region is a "hot spot," primarily because of human association with outdoor recreation. Giardiasis can be directly transmitted from one animal to another when cysts are ingested with contaminated feed or water. Flies are also thought to transport cysts from fecal stools to food and water sources used by other animals and humans. It is doubtful that giardiasis is influential in wildlife population dynamics because even acute cases usually subside to a chronic nonclinical state, but it is important for human-health reasons. Thorne et al. (1982) considered infected pets as a source of infection for humans and as a vector introducing contaminated feces into an area.

Dog feces have also been implicated in the transmission of muscle cysts (*Sarcocystis* spp.), which can infect a variety of ungulate species including elk, mule deer, and white-tailed deer. While the carnivorous hosts are seemingly unaffected, ungulates may be adversely affected to the point of illness or death.

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease that affects the kidneys and urinary tract. Many species of wildlife are affected, including small mammals, muskrats, white-tailed deer, antelope, moose, bobcats, foxes, beaver, raccoons, and skunks. This disease does not appear to strongly influence population trends, but it can result in mortality in localized areas. In 1977, the Center for Disease Control considered domestic pets as a possible source for human infections.

Finally, Thorne et al. (1982) describe various other ecto- and endoparasites that can be transported by domestic dogs. They include ticks, keds, tapeworms, and fleas.

## CONCLUSIONS

Published data specific to wildlife disturbances attributable to companion dogs are lacking. Furthermore, because of concerns about animal welfare and treatment during scientific investigations, evaluation of direct dog harassment of various wildlife species may not be feasible. Experimental protocols may not conform to ethical standards set by oversight committees. Therefore, managers are urged to consider the following when evaluating recreational impacts: species biology, reproductive potential, abundance, density, distribution, degree of habitat specificity or reliance on certain habitat components, and predisposition and sensitivity to disturbance by other agents. For most species, if a "red flag" is raised by pedestrian-based recreational disturbance, it is also likely there could be problems associated with the presence of domestic dogs. Even though strong evidence may be lacking, managers should not dismiss the possibility.

There are many educational opportunities to inform pet owners of the potential impacts to wildlife from dogs and to encourage responsible outdoor recreation ethics. In conclusion, maintaining control of pets while in wildlife habitats lessens the potential of disturbance or injury to wildlife, wildlife mortality, and injuries to pets and their owners.

## GUIDELINES/RECOMMENDATIONS

Guidelines are based on information presented in the species chapters. They were developed considering species life history, seasonal biology, interpretation and synthesis of published literature, personal experience with my own and others' dogs, professional judgement, and discussions with peers. I propose the following guidelines for minimizing dog - wildlife interactions.

1. Increase agency and public awareness through interpretive/educational materials about responsible pet ownership in the context of wildlife disturbance during any and all outdoor recreational pursuits.
2. Consider whether or not a site is sensitive to wildlife disturbance by dogs when evaluating recreational facility development, facility upgrade or expansion (e.g., expanded parking areas, restrooms, or when promoting recreation at specific sites). Also, evaluate landscape level effects on traditional migration routes or the relative scarcity of important habitats.

3. Prohibit dogs where human recreation takes place on publicly owned ungulate winter ranges. If exclusion is not feasible, at a minimum, dogs should be leashed. Voice command is not adequate.
4. Prohibit dogsledding on ungulate winter ranges. If dogsledding cannot be excluded, confine travel to designated routes.
5. Restrict antler collection and other recreational activities in which dogs are present until May 15<sup>th</sup> on ungulate winter ranges, which allows ungulates to naturally disperse from their winter ranges during and after spring green-up.
6. Keep dogs leashed while in sensitive wildlife habitats, such as waterfowl nesting areas, nesting colonies, alpine habitats, or where young are still vulnerable.
7. Secure pet foods at all times; treat it the same as human foods.
8. Address the potential role of domestic dogs in disease transmission to wildlife and *vice versa* in educational materials; information should include endo- and ectoparasites.

#### INFORMATION NEEDS

The behavior of domestic dogs while off-leash in recreational settings with their owners is undocumented in the peer-reviewed literature for any season. Anecdotal evidence suggests that dog behavior while off-leash and in a recreational setting varies with training, breed, experience, stimuli encountered, and owner attitudes. Documentation of dog behavior would aid in the validation or refutation of concerns expressed.

Where it has been investigated in simulated disturbance trials, the effects of dogs on wildlife were studied in the short-term for individual animals. A better understanding of long-term ramifications at the individual scale and the implications at the population scale will help managers meet the requirements of various wildlife species in the face of changing land-use patterns and human modifications to the environment. While research results will likely vary from setting to setting as in the eastern states, the results will help land and wildlife managers assess recreational impacts to wildlife species peculiar to western climates, physiography, and recreation patterns. Results would then be specific to wildlife species, their habitats, and the life history patterns that evolved in the Rocky Mountains. This lack of local insight provides all the more justification for managers to proactively consider domestic dogs in the recreation matrix.

Changing social values, perceptions, attitudes, and beliefs combine to create a dynamic and complicated operating environment for natural resource management agencies. Concurrently, human demographic trends, rural development, and increased outdoor recreation combine to create a changing landscape for wildlife. An enhanced understanding of the cumulative and synergistic effects of these trends by resource managers, integrated with an understanding of animal response, will help minimize impacts. Although very difficult to quantify and define, there may be thresholds at which recreational disturbance of any type (including presence of domestic dogs) transcends from the individual level to the population level. Those levels are unidentified at present.

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# A Review of Mammalian Scent Marking

Jennifer L. Lanier

## Abstract

Researchers interested in chemical ecology have primarily focused their attention on insects. This has been due to several factors, of which moral concerns, quantity, and life span are but a few. Lately, researchers are turning their attention to mammals and the role of pheromones and allomones known as social odors (Gorman and Trowbridge, 1989; Brown, 1979) in their lives. Mammalian use of social odors for defending territory (Gese and Ruff, 1997), signaling one's sexual availability (Komers et al., 1999), and individual identification (Rasmussen and Schulte, 1998) are just a few of the areas that have gained the attention of researchers. Other researchers are looking into the effect of social odors from one species on another species (Paquet, 1991). Confirmation of intent of odor has predominately been restricted to field bioassays. Scent marking, the physical act of depositing a social odor, may serve to intimidate non-clan aardwolves as well as synchronize female estrus (Sliwa and Richardson, 1998). Several studies are finding expected chemical compounds (Gorman and Trowbridge, 1989) in pheromones while other studies are finding unexpected compounds (Rasmussen et al., 1996) used in semiochemicals. Mammalian chemical ecology is still within its formative years. However, the future smells quite bright.

**Keywords:** Mammal, pheromone, communication, behavior, scent marking, scent odor

## Introduction

Researchers of chemical ecology tend to study insects. This has been due to several factors, of which moral concerns, quantity, and life span are but a few. Insect models are more accessible to researchers as they are relatively less complex, have a short lifespan, tend to be 'hard wired' behaviorally (are more instinctual), and are prolific. Due to the absence of the "fuzzy factor" which elicits feelings of warmth and protection, insects typically illicit an aversion reaction in humans, that culminate in being squished. The "fuzzy factor" can be attributed to large eyes, an infantile head, a short nose, a soft rounded look, and a possible innate instinct in humans to hold and protect small cute animals (Temple Grandin, personal communication). Insects can be studied in controlled laboratory conditions without raising an ethical and moral concern. Whereas, most mammals elicit the "fuzzy factor" in humans and as thus are often considered unacceptable as research animals.

The study of mammalian chemical ecology has been primarily field behavioral observations with some chemical analysis and identification. The study of mammalian scent marking has resulted in several hypotheses about the role of scent marks, as well as some understanding about when and where they occur. Mammalian semiochemicals (chemicals used for communication) are not the same as pheromones in that they are often a mixture of chemical compounds, and the response they invoke is not scripted. Scripting refers to pre-programmed behavioral responses to detection of specific scents and/or pheromones. The use and interpretation of scent marks by mammals is dependent on past experience, context, and age of animal (Beauchamp et al., 1976). A few of the chemical compounds that form various carnivore scent marks have been isolated (Goodwin et al., 1999; Rasmussen et al., 1997a; Gorman and Trowbridge, 1989).

## Types of Social Odors

Scent marking can be accomplished via the urine, feces or scent glands (Gorman and Trowbridge, 1989). The study of urine and feces derived social odors is somewhat hampered by distinguishing between excretion to empty the bladder and excretion to deposit a chemical message. Small 'token' quantities of excrement are usually considered to be communicative (Macdonald, 1985; Kleiman, 1966) but not always. It is important to note that the majority of authors and

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researchers, referred to in this paper, classified scent marking as any urination or defecation event.

**Scent glands.** Unlike the point source location for urine and feces, scent glands are to be found in numerous locations throughout the body, from the area around the eye, to the feet/hands/paws, to the chest to the genital region. Some glands are species specific while others can be found across species. For example, in the family bovidae, the metatarsal gland is found on the impala, while the inguinal gland is found in several species of antelope (Estes, 1991a). In African species there are at least 15 different scent glands in antelopes, eight in carnivores, four in prosimians (bush babies and pottos), and an unknown number of scent glands in monkeys and apes (Estes, 1991b). Scent glands are present in most African antelope, however they are diffuse or even absent in some species (Estes, 1991a) such as the waterbuck, which has multiple skin glands that release a musky odor (Spinage, 1982).

**Pasting.** Scent marking using a whitish, paste-like substance excreted from the inguinal (near the groin) glands are common in a few species such as the hyena (Estes, 1991c) and aardwolves (Sliwa, 1996; Richardson, 1990) and is referred to as pasting. Brown hyenas are unique in their pasting as they secret two separate substances (Gorman and Trowbridge, 1989), a white 97% lipid (Mills et al., 1980) substance, and a black watery volatile substance. The substances come from different inguinal glands and have completely different chemical and possible behavioral properties (Gorman and Trowbridge, 1989). The white substance comes from the sebaceous gland, is deposited on a grass stalk first, and remains 'effective' (scented) for several weeks. The black substance is from the apocrine gland, is deposited after the white paste, and is very volatile and evaporates within a few hours. Mills et al. (1980) proclaims that the white substance is used for claiming territory in the physical absence of the brown hyena. The black substance may indicate intra-clan communication on location, time, and movement patterns of clan members (Mills et al., 1980).

### Scent marking hypotheses

There are several hypotheses regarding the role of and the communicative aspects of scent marks. Many of the hypotheses are based on the study of a particular species, and as such may not be applicable to other species. Regardless of the species and how it was derived there is no consensus on the purpose of scent marking and the message it conveys.

**Intimidation.** Intimidation is the hypothesis that in absence of the resident animal, the scent mark conveys to a potential intruder that the area is claimed by another animal, and the potential of being attacked if encountered by the resident animal (Richardson, 1993). This theory holds that the resident animal must attack intruders in order for the scent marks to carry any weight. This theory has a particular troublesome failing. Based on current understanding of training and learning by animals, there is a critical time relationship between cause and effect. The period between the signal (I.e. scent mark) and the reinforcement (I.e. attack by resident) needs to be fairly close in time in order for the animal to realize the connection (Pryor, 1985). This time period is critical to learning the association between the signal and the corresponding reinforcement. The time period between discovering a scent mark, entering the territory, and being attacked by the resident animal may be quite long; it is most often much longer than the time established by trainers required for associative learning. Another problem with this intimidation theory is the ability of an animal to generalize that the scent mark from one animal that resulted in an attack means that all scent marks are signals for an attack. Although many animals are able to generalize one situation to another similar situation (Skinner, 1953), it is uncertain whether an animal can generalize the scent of one animal, to being attacked by an animal regardless of ownership of the scent. According to animal behaviorist Temple Grandin (personal communication), animals are capable of a degree of generalization, however, they are also situation specific. For example, the author has witnessed zoo animals demonstrating a dislike for the zoo veterinarian. These animals would negatively respond to the presence, sound, or odor of the veterinarian, as well as the approach of the clinic vehicle. However, these animals did not generalize to the extent that a response would be evoked by the presence of an unknown veterinarian, or the approach of vehicles similar to the clinic vehicle. This leads to an even bigger dilemma. If an animal can associate a scent mark with the probability of being attacked, then how do they distinguish between friendly animals (I.e. group or clan members) and non-friendly individuals? The hypothesis that scent marks act as indicator to a potential intruder that another animal has claimed the area is possible. However, the idea of a scent mark indicating the potential of being attacked if encountered by the resident animal appears counter to current information on animal behavior and learning.

**Orientation.** The orientation theory (Walther, 1978; Lyall-Watson, 1964), suggests that scent marks are primarily for the resident to use as a compass or map for navigation within a territory. In short, scent marks help prevent an animal from getting lost.

becoming 'lost'.

**B**order maintenance. The border maintenance hypothesis (Johansson and Liberg, 1996; Gosling, 1986) is somewhat of a compromise between the intimidation and orientation hypotheses. This theory holds that the scent marks define territory, thus communicating to other animals that another animal has claimed the area. In effect, it states to others that they are about to leave their map.

### Social Odor Function

**Territory.** Several mammalian species have been studied regarding usage of chemicals to define, mark, and claim territory. Hypotheses regarding scent marking and territory are abundant, with the general consensus being that scent marking often occurs at the edge of territories, however, the message is unknown. It was found that the presence of multiple oribi (dwarf antelope) males guarding a territory caused a single male in an adjacent territory to mark (via preorbital glands) his borders more often than single males with single males as neighbors (Brashares and Arcese, 1999). Brashares and Arcese (1999) did not find that size or number of territories or females neighboring the territory were related to the frequency of marking. It was found that scent marking increased on the borders patrolled by a multiple males, compared to borders patrolled by a single male oribi. In coyotes, (Gese and Ruff, 1997) it was found that dominant (alpha and beta) adults scent marked (via urine) on the edge of their territory with greater frequency than in the interior. Double marking and ground scratching was the most prevalent at the borders or the territory. Overall, the alpha mated pair did the majority of scent marking and increased the frequency during the mating season. Size of the pack did not appear to have an affect on the scent marking frequency. This study further found that transient coyotes scent marked less than resident coyotes, and while scent marking did so with the same posture as the resident pups and beta coyotes.

In the aardwolf it was reported that scent marks that were taken from one territory by the researcher and placed in another aardwolf's territory, that the 'invaded' aardwolf would mark (via pasting) on top (overmark) of the invading scent, especially if the scent was near the boarder (Sliwa and Richardson, 1998). The first scent mark found by the 'invaded' aardwolf would be investigated much longer than subsequent scent marks from the same foreign aardwolf, 15 s and 9 s respectively. This was in contrast to the first scent mark found belonging to aardwolves from the same territory. Both the first scent mark and subsequent scent marks were investigated for equal amounts of time. When male aardwolves were presented with scent marks from a female within the territory and a female from outside the territory, the males would go directly to the unknown females scent mark, sniff for approximately 17 s, then investigate the familiar female's scent mark for approximately 4 s and overmark the scent:

Captive subadult male hyenas were found to increase frequency of scent marking as they approached adulthood, with the dominant males marking more often than the subordinates (Woodmansee et al., 1991). Groups of hyenas patrolling the border of their territories will combine scent marking with various aggressive behaviors (Mills, 1987). This combination of scent marking and aggression suggest a defensive and/or territorial chemical signal targeted at non-group members. Ethiopian wolves scent mark with greater frequency during visual encounters with neighboring wolves, and double mark along the border of their territory during routine border patrols (Sillero-Zubiri and Macdonald, 1998). Sillero-Zubiri and Macdonald (1998) suggest that this behavior signals pack "composition and status" to their neighbors. The other papers did not as strongly suggest what the scent marks were communicating to the neighbors. Gese and Ruff (1997) felt that scent marking probably signaled maturity, while Sliwa and Richardson (1998) felt that scent marking was an intimidation tactic. Brashares and Arcese (1999) thought that scent marking assisted in maintaining the border, but do not state what the marks are actually communicating to other oribi.

**Reproduction.** Scent marking has also been associated with reproduction. In small cats in zoos it was found that reproductively active cats scent marked more often than cats that were not reproductively active (Carlstead et al., 1999). In fallow deer it is thought that females control when they ovulate based on the availability of a suitable male (Komers et al., 1999). The chemical message for reproductive readiness is transmitted via the urine. Komers et al. (1999) suggest that males are in control of their ovulation. Male rats are aroused by chemical cues from females (Sachs, 1997). The above two studies suggest a different twist to the hypothesis that males induce ovulation in females. A study in moose suggested that bull (male) urine induces ovulation in the cows (females) (MIQUELLE, 1991). In female Asian elephants, the "come-hither" chemical has been identified from their urine (Rasmussen et al., 1997a; Rasmussen et al., 1997b; Rasmussen et al., 1996). The authors hypothesize that female African elephants also produce a "come-hither" chemical as

well. It has been known that male elephants emit a substance from their temporal glands (near the eyes) and their urine during musth that signal to the female that they are sexually active (Rasmussen and Schulte, 1998).

*Individual awareness.* Few studies have been conducted on animal self-awareness, or individual identification. This politically sensitive topic has been alluded to in several studies, but a proclamation that animals are self-aware has been distinctly omitted. Often it has been assumed that self-awareness must be based on visual awareness. This view projects how humans identify themselves and others. However, many mammalian species use scent as their primary information sense. The idea that self-awareness occurs in mammals other than humans is beginning to find popularity in those who study behavior. The author feels that many studies imply self-awareness in animals. For example, animals tend to scent mark within their own territory, which often has well defined borders. Notable researchers such as Temple Grandin (personal communication) and Bernard Rollin (personal communication) also believe that animals are self-aware. The first step in studying this sensitive area is the study of whether animals can distinguish between individuals and self. One such study found that giant pandas are able to discriminate between urine of con-specifics (Swaisgood et al., 1999), with the males showing more interest in urine from females than from males. Studies on beagles (Dunbar, 1977) and cats (Veberne and de Boer, 1976) have demonstrated their ability to recognize the gender of their con-specific based on the scent of the urine. These studies suggest that mammals may be able to distinguish individuals and sex based on urine scent. They do not demonstrate that animals are self-aware or that they can pair a scent with a particular individual. However, a recent study suggests that aardwolves are both self-aware and can correctly pair a scent to the owner of the scent. Aardwolves presented with a scent mark of a neighboring aardwolf would investigate the scent, and then often headed directly to the border where the invading aardwolf resided (Sliwa and Richardson 1998), implying the animal recognized the neighbor's scent and connected it to the other aardwolf's territory. This same study noted that aardwolves that came across their own scent failed to react to it as they did to another's scent. In fact, they spent very little time investigating the scent and none were 'overmarked'.

*Interspecies communication.* The idea that the scent marking may serve a purpose between species is an exciting area of research that is wide open to investigation. If scent marks have an affect between species then the applicability to managers of mammals, whether domestic or wildlife is eminent. Studies have suggested that scent marking may facilitate similar species dispersal. For example, coyotes and wolves are closely related (Norwak, 1978), and they are known to inhabit overlapping habitats (in space and time) (Arjo and Pletscher, 1999; Paquet, 1991). It has been reported that wolves attempt to exclude coyotes from wolf territories (Bekoff and Wells, 1986), and on occasion have killed coyotes (Paquet, 1991). Coyotes have been reported to 'overmark' scent marks left by wolves, though the converse was not observed (Paquet, 1991). Does this suggest that wolves are dominant to coyotes, that coyotes are generally more territorial than wolves, or were these aberrant behaviors? The behaviors mentioned in the studies suggest that scent marking may be a method to keep the species dispersed (Paquet, 1991), and as such may prevent over utilization of resources by two similar species.

Unpublished observations by the author suggest that trails marked by dominant ungulate (hoofed mammals, i.e. deer, zebras) feces are avoided by subordinate species. It was noted that once the dominant species (zebra and eland) abandoned a trail then less dominant species (axis deer and black buck) would claim the trail via defecation and usage.

### Conclusion

The study of mammalian social odors (pheromones) has resulted in several hypotheses about their role, when and where they occur, and their communicative aspects. Many of the hypotheses are based on the study of a particular species, and as such may not be applicable to other species. Regardless of the theory and how it was derived there is no consensus on the purpose of scent marking and the message it conveys. Mammalian chemical ecology is still in its formative years, as insect models are more accessible to researchers. Insects have a much less complex life history due to their much shorter lifespan; tend to be reactive rather than proactive, and vast numbers of subjects can be studied less expensively in controlled laboratory conditions.

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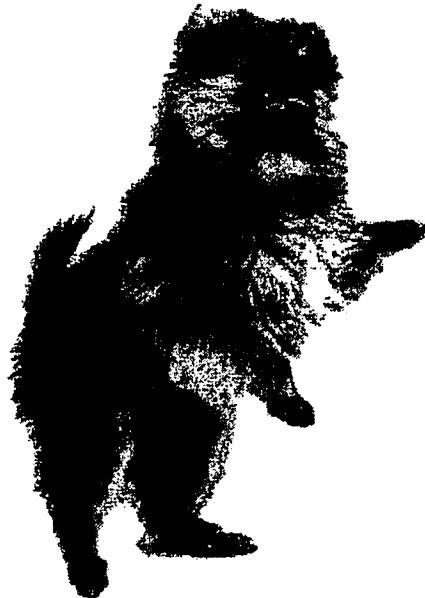
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## Dogged Pursuits

Despite the growing number of households with dogs, dwindling open space and record numbers of people looking to bond with their canine pals on weekends, more and more Bay Area parks are closing their gates to dogs

By Tomas Matza

Photographs by George Sakkestad

In Silicon Valley the call of the wild isn't exactly coming through loud and clear. There's "the call to go to any place that isn't mobbed with cyber-geeks," "the call of the cell phone-less space" and "the call to breathe air that is not visibly brown." On all scores the region offers options. More bumper-to-bumper traffic and

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unsustainable office-complex projects may be on the horizon, but at least a few forests and beaches remain to show us what was here before the first coming of Steve Jobs, let alone the second. Open space is locked up for perpetuity, dependable and, best of all, for everyone!

Or is it?

The majority of the area's trails are off-limits to hikers with canines, even though thousands--perhaps millions--of the local households have dogs who are cooped up all day and need the exercise. The Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District (MROSD), which stretches across the three counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San Mateo, has 219 miles of trails, but only about 50 of them are open to dogs. Bikes, meanwhile, can lay tread over some 160 miles, and horses can drop piles of briquette-sized dung along 36 miles over and above that.

The Santa Clara County Parks Department is perhaps the most dog-friendly among the three MROSD counties, but only by default: dogs are welcome on only 40 percent of its trails and the county is planning to relocate one of its most heavily used dog runs, the Santa Clara Dog Park, and shrink it by a third. Meanwhile, the San Mateo County Parks and Recreation Department, infamous among dog-access advocates, allows *no* dogs on its 200-plus miles of trails. Santa Cruz allows dogs in some parks, as well as on non-state park beaches without a leash at certain times of the day, but its draconian dog laws downtown cast a shadow over its open-space permissiveness: dogs are prohibited on Pacific Avenue, the pier and on UCSC's campus.

Dog owners have been fighting for decades to change rules that keep them out of public spaces. Despite their efforts, dog access to local parks has not increased significantly and many owners are forced to choose between covering the same few trails over and over again, risking

a fine for disobeying the rules, driving miles to friendlier parks or leaving their pets at home to chew the furniture.

The difficulty for park agencies is balancing conservation with recreation. As the region's population continues to grow, the stakes only become higher. Dog owners, meanwhile, are asking why their dogs have been unfairly targeted as despoilers of the environment.

## Habitat Restoration With Big Trucks

I'M RUNNING LATE and worry that hundreds of people from Nice Dogs Outside (NDO) are going to leave without me. The group plans to take a stand today at what has become a Bay Area battleground--the Stanford Dish (the foothills area between the main campus and Highway 280) to protest the university's ban on dogs. Stanford claims that dogs, especially (but not exclusively) when they are off-leash, threaten species like the red-legged frog and the California tiger salamander.

In announcing the ban last May, then-Stanford President Gerhard Casper wrote, "Increased use of this area by the public for recreational hiking and jogging off paved service roads have [sic] over time despoiled the environment and caused erosion of the hillsides. ... The wildlife habitat has been further degraded by unleashed dogs."

Under the new plan, the Dish has been designated a "Special Area for Habitat Conservation and Continued Academic Use," and hiker/jogger access has been limited to only one paved loop. Dozens of illegal trails have been closed, moonlit walks and picnics are no longer allowed and "unauthorized structures," such as a medieval labyrinth, have been removed. As for dogs: "Even leashed dogs will be prohibited, since enforcement of leash rules is difficult and the mere presence of dogs creates the illusion of predators for wildlife in

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the area."

Casper's arguments more or less characterize those made against dogs in other places. Aside from the usual griping about odorous droppings on trails and out-of-control dogs, the key concern among wildlife management offices is that dogs threaten the species in the preserve and that the larger mammals--the crowd-pleasers, in other words--will be driven away and therefore rarely seen. In response, dog advocates assert that there have been no studies showing that dogs create the illusion of predators and scare or kill wildlife.

I finally reach the Stanford Avenue entrance to the Dish, at which point my heart sinks. A few stragglers mill around the gate, but there is no protest group in sight. They have left after all. I walk over, only to find out that the few stragglers *are* the protesters. Several more eventually trickle in and the group tops out at about 30 people. Despite the turnout, two professional photographers have shown up, plus a cameraman from KGO-TV. Together the four of us boost their numbers significantly. The other 970 NDO supporters apparently have other things to do.

Those who are here, though, are serious. They have set up an information table with leaflets listing public meetings people can attend to voice opposition. There is a donation jar, free cookies, a petition, plus a box containing the protest's key props: muzzles on stiff plastic leashes. These will be used to walk the invisible dogs.

Their main complaint is that the Dish loop had become a part of their routine and without it they have to drive a half-hour to either the Windy Hill or Arastradero Preserves. And they feel that Stanford's new policy is callous and shows a lack of concern for the community. Further, they're certain that the conclusions about dogs and wildlife are off base.

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Linda Cohen, one of NDO's founders, says that open space areas are important because they provide "places where you can run and walk," unlike the "playpens" provided by fenced-in dog runs. "I find the conservation issue a little bit bogus. I don't think dogs have been that detrimental. In fact there is more forestation on the east side of the Dish [where hiking has been most focused] than on the west side [where cattle have been allowed, by special permission, to graze]," she says.

There is a conspiracy theory afoot that Stanford is using conservation rhetoric as a ploy to get people out of the foothills so that future development plans will go unchallenged. NDO says that if the university was really interested in restoration, it would get rid of the cows, which cause erosion and alter plant communities. The group also says that the land looks more degraded now, after a month of "restoration," than it did before. The most common sight is not of students sowing native plant seeds, but of guards in blue uniforms and commando boots. Plus cars now drive along the newly paved road and the path is lined by a new wooden fence with posts sunk in deep cement every five feet.

Veronica Volny, a Stanford Ph.D. biology student, is shocked by the recent construction's impact. "It's so sad," she says over the sound of her two empty dogs' leashes scraping over the pavement. "They've turned a perfectly nice trail into a swatch of asphalt. I'm not even that interested in coming here anymore, but for those that are, it's absurd to think that a leashed dog would have any effect. They'll just be confined to the pavement." Her fiancé, Aaron Hirsh, also a Ph.D. biology student at Stanford, adds, "A key part of conservation biology is getting people to care about the land and interact with it. And this just alienates people from nature by taking away their main contact with it."

I call the CCB (Stanford Center for

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Conservation Biology) in search of answers.

After being told that there have been no recent impact studies on dogs and "maybe one old one in a filing cabinet somewhere," I'm directed to the Stanford News Service, which subsequently directs me to Larry Horton, who is in charge of Stanford's ongoing negotiation with the city. He does not return my call.



**Doo-doo Economics:** Increasingly stringent laws and policies are keeping dogs out of public parks and other open spaces, even though there's no scientific evidence to suggest they cause environmental damage.

## Weird Science?

GIVEN THAT THE Dish is Stanford's land, the logic behind putting the university's feet to the fire on the matter of impact studies seems a little tenuous. But what about the public agencies that should be accountable to local dog owners?

At the moment, the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District manages about 45,000 acres, which includes such beautiful preserves as Sierra Azul, El Sereno, Long Ridge, Rancho San Antonio, Russian Ridge and Purisima Creek. It is looking to expand by annexing the coastal land between Pacifica and Big Basin. All of its preserves are open to hikers, and other users have varying degrees of access.

Though the District provides a great service to the community, MROSD's public affairs manager, Stephanie Jensen, says she has caught

lots of heat in her first four months on the job. People have been unhappy with the District's managing policies; a reporter wanted to know why it has yet to open certain trails in Sierra Azul; a group of mountain bikers showed up en masse at the District board meeting to protest a plan that reduces biker access. Dog hikers, meanwhile, wonder why their piece of the open space pie is so much smaller. (Again, they can walk their dogs on about 23 percent of the trails, compared to bikers, who get 73 percent, and equestrians, who get 89 percent.)

Jensen says MROSD has been getting more and more liberal with respect to dog access.

Initially, when the preserve system was founded in 1972, dogs were completely banned. But over time the board has opened more trails. Currently, nine preserves allow dogs in at least a few areas, and in addition to the 50 miles of trail, there is also a 16-acre off-leash area in Pulgas Ridge, off Highway 280 in San Carlos.

But, generally, Jensen does not view access as a simple matter of equal trail mileage: "[The numbers] may very well demonstrate that there's less dog access than others. But I don't think that implies that the board should be trying to provide equal numbers of access for all constituent groups." She says that MROSD's board makes decisions not based on pressure from a single user group, but primarily on ecological impacts and then on user conflicts.

"The thing that people need to remember is that this is an open space district. It's not a parks and rec district." She slides her card, embossed with the District's vision, across the table. "If you look at our mission statement, it's to *acquire* and *preserve* and *restore*, and *then* to provide ecologically sensitive opportunities for recreation." If our conversation were a song, this would be the oft-repeated chorus.

And yet, on the matter of a domesticated dog's impact on wildlife, MROSD hasn't done any formal studies. (In the mid 1980s, two studies

were conducted in Long Ridge Preserve to determine the effects on wildlife, but both were inconclusive.) Instead, the board and staff make decisions based on "anecdotal evidence" and assumptions that seem common to all park agencies. The evidence includes an informal study suggesting that one-third of dog walkers let their dogs off-leash. Plus, it's assumed that unleashed dogs chase and even kill wildlife, jump in ponds, cause stream-bank erosion and threaten nests. There are other concerns about the scents that dogs leave, and still others about the well-being of the dogs, which are unprepared for possible mountain lion encounters.

All the same, Jensen cannot point to a single conclusive study on which the District has based its conclusions. One of the reasons, she says, is that such studies are extremely expensive.

In defense of MROSD (and other park agencies, for that matter), much data has been gathered by the rangers who are out in the field every day. Miles Standish is a ranger at Castle Rock State Park, which is not administered by MROSD but by the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Standish, who says he has two master's degrees in biology and has been with the parks for over 30 years, says, "[The evidence] is anecdotal, I have to admit. But it comes from a number of years' experience. I have seen dogs kill wildlife. When I worked at Mount Diablo there were ranchers that carried rifles because the neighbor's dogs would pack up and chase and kill livestock."

According to Standish, who is also a dog owner, "Biologically speaking, dogs are in the family Canidae. They give off scents that are recognized by animals in the park as being from predators, and they in some cases act as predators." When asked whether he knows of any studies on this, he says he can only point to "generalized studies" that assess predators in the Canidae family--which includes wolves and

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coyotes.

Dan Bernstein, who works with a dog lobby group called PADS (Peninsula Access for Dogs), says he's familiar with the ecological evidence that is drawn on and that, in the case of MROSD, the only thing resembling a study is the one Jensen mentions in which a biologist was commissioned to go to Long Ridge. "He tried to assess objectively whether the presence of dogs would have an impact on wildlife and he came back with some inconclusive results. But his notes very much indicated that there certainly didn't seem to be any shortage of wildlife given that there were so many dogs in the neighborhood. ... In the absence of any conclusive evidence that shows that there is some deleterious environmental consequence to having dogs up there, they really have been playing this conservative game for decades now: 'Oh, we must proceed cautiously.' At some point you hide behind those things."

## The Benefit Of the Doubt

ARE THERE ANY STUDIES on the impacts of domesticated dogs on wildlife that the managers are using? Wildlife biologists Reginald H. Barrett at UC-Berkeley and William Andelt at Colorado State University know of none. Both do affirm that dogs can pose problems to sensitive habitat, and do not support the blanket opening of national parks to dogs. But in multi-use areas that already allow bikers and equestrians, they say that dogs are certainly no worse for wildlife.

As for dogs' scents creating the illusion of predators, Andelt is suspicious, saying the impact would not be very significant and adding that in Colorado dogs are not nearly as big a predator problem as coyotes. Barrett says, "Dog scent wouldn't be the issue, as far as I'm concerned. I think the issue is this: Let's say you're a jogger and your dog is unleashed and an animal darts across the path. It's going to be very hard to call that dog back. It's their nature

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to chase."

Enter the East Bay Regional Parks Department (EBRP), which not only allows dogs in nearly every park and on nearly every trail, it also allows unleashed dogs in "undeveloped areas," provided that they are under control. Indeed, the EBRP seems to be the polar opposite of the South Bay and peninsula parks departments, allowing bikes access to just 53 percent and equestrians 62 percent. According to South Bay wisdom, East Bay Park's liberal dog policy would surely lead to hard-to-spot wildlife that run in terror from hikers and a vast network of eroding trails dotted with feces. But EBRP spokesman Ned MacKay says there are no such large-scale problems.

Instead, the Department takes up potential impact issues as they arise. "We have had some environmental concerns with dogs at Redwood Regional Park," says MacKay. "A creek runs through the park that is the habitat for rainbow trout and they need undisturbed areas where they spawn. There's been some concern that dogs pose a threat to this natural process. Currently, dogs can be walked on the Stream Trail and have to be on leash. There's a study being conducted right now to determine the impacts that both dogs and people have on the creek. It's fenced off at the moment."

By and large, however, the East Bay parks system is extremely dog-friendly. The key question, then, is what has EBRP's experience shown after years of allowing unleashed dogs in its parks? On the subject of cooperation from dog owners, MacKay indicates that, aside from the occasional problem, things have worked well. And as for the dogs-as-illusory-predator issue, numerous visitors say that the EBRP's Sunol Regional Park has no shortage of wildlife.

The East Bay's Point Isabel is another case in point, offering dog owners off-leash space in what is essentially a multi-use picnic area. The

EBRP's experience here suggests that dog owners are a responsible bunch. "The arrangement at Point Isabel has worked out pretty well. It seems to be pretty well self-policied," says MacKay.

Claudia Kawczynska, editor-in-chief of the renowned dog-culture magazine *The Bark*, who has spent much of the last decade working for off-leash areas for dogs in the East Bay, confirms this. "Overall, the off-leash areas are cleaner than the areas that allow dogs only on leash because people feel like they're stakeholders in their park and they clean up. In Point Isabel there's an organized cleanup and they give prizes to the person who finds the most dried old poop."



**Begging for Space:** This canine, Honey, must now travel to the Arastradero Open Space Preserve since dogs are no longer allowed to walk in the foothills at Stanford Dish, with or without a leash.

## Dog-Hating Separatists And Favoritism?

ASIDE FROM WHAT DOGS do or don't do to the plants and animals in the preserve, there's the matter of what happens when they meet another user, the potential of what Jensen calls "user-conflict." Jensen tells of how someone set traps on Marin County trails. Most likely because of anger from overuse, the traps were intended for bikers and had the dangerous potential to send them flying over the bars at

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high speeds.

Generally, MROSD is trying to accommodate a range of different forms of recreation that do not always mix together, and it makes its access decisions based upon providing a "balance of access to a lot of groups" that is derived from "what the board hears from the public."

Apparently, there are a fair number of users so irritated by dogs that they have taken the time to compose letters to the District. Dog owners are accused of being belligerent, rarely keeping their dogs on a leash and not cleaning up after them. There are also complaints that dogs threaten and disturb wildlife, diminish use for people and wildlife, fight with other dogs, jump on people and detract from the natural quality of the outdoor experience.

"If we lived in a time when people took responsibility for their impact on the environment," one user writes, "I would not be writing this letter. Anyone who has walked on trails accessible to dogs can see and smell what happens to those trails. Please consider severely limiting this kind of access until there is either a responsible organization to clean up the mess or people start doing it themselves."

But are letters of complaint entirely responsible for the current imbalance between trail access? There are undoubtedly complaints about equestrians along the lines of "Mounds of horse shit on trails is unpleasant" or "Big horses scare my children." There are also almost certainly complaints about mountain bikers going too fast or cutting illegal trails. And the District readily admits that there are many letters in support of dogs, too.

Dan Bernstein thinks the District is playing favorites and that the local equestrians are "very influential." He offers as evidence that fact that the District has decided to kick dogs (and bikers) off the Sausal Pond Trail in Windy Hill, while allowing equestrians to continue to use it

on a temporary basis. (The decision, according to MROSD, is temporary and will be reconsidered after further study.)

Rod Brown, President of ROMP (Responsible Organized Mountain Peddlers), a user-group coalition of a different stripe, sums up the Sausal Pond decision this way: "During the public comment period, a dog walker requested that this trail be opened to dog walkers as well as equestrians. Certain members of the board noted that permanent use of the trail had yet to be determined, and that dog access would be considered at that time. Director Little made a motion to open the trail to both dog walkers and cyclists as well as equestrians, noting that safety concerns applied to all users. The motion died without a second. The board then voted to open the trail on a temporary basis to equestrians, with all directors voting in favor except for Little. ... Unfortunately, I think this is indicative of how certain members of the MROSD board have yet to overcome their prejudices toward certain user groups, including cyclists and dog walkers, even on an issue pertaining to user safety."

But MROSD's Stephanie Jensen stands firm: "Honestly, I've heard this charge that the District gives favor to somebody who has money a lot of times, and I can't tell you how that has been in the past, but since I've been here, I have not seen it. I have seen somebody say flat-out no to somebody who's got the biggest pockets in the world. ... Frankly, the equestrian community came in gangbusters. They represented themselves in letters, numbers and continual board meetings."

In the South Bay and on the peninsula the result is lots of finger-pointing and not much change in policy either way. Dog owners are convinced that equestrians and mountain bikers are the darlings of the District. Bikers, meanwhile, say the same thing about equestrians. Equestrians complain that the dogs and bikes spook their horses. And some hikers say that horses, bikes

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and dogs all screw up the trails.

## Thinking Regionally

THERE ARE A FEW things on which everyone agrees, the first being that as the region's population increases, so too will the wear-and-tear on the preserve system, regardless of user group. The looming trouble is that one park closing has a subsequent impact on other parks. As more and more users are forced into a handful of open space areas, it's feared that use levels will reach the point where closures will be necessary, and then the process of degradation starts all over again. Hyperbolic, perhaps, but given the rate of growth in the South Bay, not outside the realm of possibility.

Jensen has already received emails about the Dish closing's impact on Windy Hill and she is concerned that MROSD is taking a disproportionate amount of the biker and dog-user load. "This is the door they come banging on because the board members have listened." Then she asks, "Have you gone up to San Mateo County [Parks and Recreation]? There's no place to take your dog there, and I'm wondering why. It's ironic that we're the open space preserve and they're the Parks and Rec."

Could it be that PADS (Peninsula Access for Dogs) has never even tried to get trails in the Parks and Rec., an agency that *really* owes it to the citizens? In fact Bernstein was involved in an effort to squeeze a trail out of San Mateo County in the early '90s as a member of DOGS (Dog Owners for Green Space). After much work, the group managed to gain access to a half-mile trail next to Highway 280 for a one-year trial period--hardly a coup. And at the end of the year the County revoked permission, saying that the Water District objected to the dogs' presence because the trail ran alongside a watershed.

"It was quite a grunt," says Bernstein. "Truth be told it was an enormous amount of work for a

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pretty small return. Half a mile of trail is nothing. You walk to the end and then turn around and come back ... At the end of the year no one had the energy to fight for somewhere else."

Since then PADS has focused mostly on MROSD, which, unlike the Parks and Rec., doesn't have to answer to a board of supervisors. MROSD's board members are also elected, not appointed, and thus are more accountable to the public.

Yet Bernstein doesn't empathize with MROSD's predicament of having to absorb the overflow from San Mateo County. "If the MROSD is insinuating that it's not fair that it has to pick up this user load from San Mateo County, East Bay Regional Parks is absorbing a lot of dog usage that [MROSD] should by all rights be handling." He continues, "The last thing the Bay Area needs is people schlepping their dogs around. It's totally idiotic. That's the paradox, especially with the MROSD. They're so eco-conscious. I just shudder to think of the gallons and gallons of gasoline that have been consumed."

Marge Ottenburg is a good case in point. She lives in Saratoga and says she doesn't even bother with the parks that allow dogs because of the leash law. Instead, she drives as far as the Fort Funston and Pigeon Point beaches, as well as across the bay to Point Isabel.

*The Bark's* Kawczynska is aware of the paucity of dog open space on the peninsula and in the South Bay and does sense that dog owners flood into the East Bay. While she welcomes the visitors, she says, "It's really a shame that we don't think regionally around here."

## The Big Picture

These are my worst childhood memories of dogs:

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I'm pinned to the wall by my neighbor's massive sheepdog. His leash is stretched to its maximum length and he is a few inches from my face, barking wildly.

Riding my bike, I see a small dog out of the corner of my eye. He is bee-lining for me across a lawn and even though I'm pedaling as fast as I can, he is able to catch me and sink his teeth into my leg.

There is a cloying smell in seventh grade science that has nothing to do with the volcano-baking-soda experiment. I realize that it's emanating from my shoe.

Not-yet-conducted scientific studies may be invoked, but as a practical matter, this whole brouhaha seems to be about three things: fear, leashes and dog doo. Lots of people just don't like dogs, especially those that are loose and tend to stick their noses in personal places. And nobody likes stepping in crap. But most of the dog owners I spoke to do not like keeping their dog on the leash. (Marge Ottenberg likens it to being on a chain gang.) PADS and other organizations continue to clean up trails and educate dog owners about trail etiquette, while saying that their dogs are the equivalent of angels in fur, but the rule-makers and others remain skeptical.

In the meantime, however, the charge that the call to preserve has been used as a smoke screen to obscure a basic underlying dislike of the canine seems to hold water. Says Michael Goldstein, an activist in San Francisco who is fighting to ensure continued off-leash access at Fort Funston, "There's an incredible lack of evidence or science behind these decisions. That's been one of the most frustrating things. We're intelligent people and we also really like nature and animals. ... Under the guise of environmentalism, a lot of things have been shut down."

The consequences go beyond ruffling a few

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feathers. Closing open space to the people who love it gives restoration biology a bad name, sets the public against well-founded restoration efforts and, generally, turns people against one another. Worse, for those who are afraid to hike alone, the result is a set of severely limited options. Says Nice Dogs Outside's Linda Cohen, "I have always loved to run and hike in the hills. But when the area started getting more populated I found I was going less and less because there were more and more creepy things going on. I decided having a dog would keep me going on the adventures. Unfortunately I soon found that there's no place to go with her."



**Unleashed Furry:** Dogs like Kayla, a member of Nice Dogs Outside, now have fewer options for outdoor hiking in the Bay Area.

## The Problem of Invisibility

BACK AT THE DISH'S invisible dog walk, the 30 NDO supporters are stretched out in single file, each with a dogless muzzle and leash. People walking the opposite way seem both amused and sympathetic--a good result. But less than a quarter mile from the gate, after gathering for a photo-op with Stanford's Hoover Tower in the background, there are already signs that the hike is over. I was expecting a 90-minute walk, chanting and fist-pumping, and some vigorous talk of revolution. But this is a mellow bunch whose numbers have been cut

47/48

GGNRA001182

dramatically by the Niners-Packers game.

I ask Terry Doyle, an older man with long gray hair and an earring, why so few people showed up. "We're sort of getting depressed because Stanford's not listening to us. I realize this is their land, but they should be more interested in offering the community something. This action will really affect the community."

At the top of the hill, most people have turned back, perhaps an indication that this particular fight is lost. I remain with a group of five that stay. Kids approach us and attempt to pet the invisible dogs. In between barking noises that Terry Doyle makes while shaking his leash, he remarks wistfully, "The doctor told me, 'Lose 100 pounds or die.' I lost 70 pounds on these hills with my dog." A mother walks by with her child strapped to her chest and Terry says ominously, "Be careful, they're going to ban babies next."

The mood is dour. Faced with work and family and politics and leisure, how much time can one person give to a cause like dog access? Today's turnout confirms that most people have other things to worry about.

"There's a lot of inertia to overcome," says Dan Bernstein. "If we really wanted access, the way it would happen would be for dog owners to get organized, get on the board at MROSD. But that's a lot of work. I'm not claiming it's intentional, but they can certainly sweat you out. Trying to get change through the front door is an agonizingly slow process. You can measure it in dog lifetimes."

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the December 7-13, 2000 issue of Metro, Silicon Valley's Weekly Newspaper.

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48/48

GGNRA001183

499 -02 - 3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

I am writing you to express my support for maintaining the National Park Service's leash law throughout the GGNRA where dogs are allowed. The leash law represents a reasonable compromise between preserving endangered species and habitats and allowing people to recreate with their dogs in the GGNRA. This will protect our environment and strike an appropriate balance between recreational impacts and urban wildlife protection.

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Finally, this proposal is bad for the low-income and disadvantaged users of the park. The most magnanimous aspect of

499-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Barbara Ransdell  
160 NE County Line Rd  
Sadieville, KY 40370

500 -02- 1A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

FROM: Susan Shapira  
2885 Turk Blvd  
San Francisco, CA 94118

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

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600-02-1A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Susan Shapira

2/2

GGNRA001187

501-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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FEB 07 2002

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Matthew Bear-Fowler  
235 Water St. Apt. 4  
Gardiner, ME 04345

502 -02- 2

555-555-5555

**Rhonda Vigil**

1030 Ritchie Road , Grover Beach; CA 93433

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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502-02-2

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Rhonda Vigil

GGNRA001191

2/2

503-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Alexandra Pharmakidis  
99 Upton Avenue  
Providence, RI 02906

4/2

GGNRA001193

504-02-1A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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Dogs are plentiful in the San Francisco area. Endangered and threatened species are, by definition, not. Furthermore, priority must be given to wildlife, because it is their homes that the dogs are playing in.

Second, the proposal would set a bad precedent for parks, including urban parks, throughout the National Park System. If this resolution were to pass and the Park Service were to agree to end enforcement of the leash laws, other user groups in parks across the country could use this as precedent to gain access

504-02-1A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Jeff Hoffman  
132 B Coleridge  
San Francisco, CA 94110-5113

72

GGNRA001195

505-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

gloria krellman  
48 golden crossing  
woolwich, ME 04579

506 -02- 3A

555-555-5555

**TOMMY SCOTT**

53 GREEN ACRES , JACKSON, TN 38301

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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506 02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

TOMMY SCOTT

2/2

GGNRA001199

507-02-3B

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

**M. Sanjayan**

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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507-02-3B

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

M. Sanjayan

2/2

GGNRA001201

508 -02- 3A

555-555-5555

**Roseann Hanson**

214 N. Vine Ave , Tucson, AZ 85719

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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GGNRA001202

508-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Roseann Hanson

4/2

GGNRA001203

509 -02 -3A

555-555-5555

**Phyllis von Miller**

427735 SR 20 , Newport, WA 99156

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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GGNRA001204

1/2

509-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Phyllis von Miller

GGNRA001205

510 -02- 2

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

**Steve Williams**

p o box 651 , ♦ topanga, CA 90290

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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510-02-2

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Steve Williams

511 -02 -3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Raven Wolf

P.O. Box 8143, ♦ Asheville, NC 28814

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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611-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Raven Wolf

GGNRA001209

512-02-1B

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

Jenny Blaker

8166 Arthur Street, ♦ Cotati, CA 94931

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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512-02-1B

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Jenny Blaker

513 -02 -2

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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513-02-2

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

dolores Lilienthal  
1460 Cypress Drive  
Tracy, CA 95376

514-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Billy Floyd  
623 Arthur Street  
Huntington, IN 46750

515-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

**Julie Glover**

7292 Maxwelton Road, ♦ Clinton, WA 98236

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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515-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Julie Glover

516-02-3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

FROM: Bernie Coates  
2801 N. Oracle #703  
Tucson, AZ 85705

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

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516-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Bernie Coates

517-02-2

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

FROM: Terry Bunch  
17119 W Bernardo Dr #106  
San Diego, CA 92127

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

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GGNRA001220

517-02-2

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Terry Bunch

518 -02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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518 02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

William Coan  
4112 Laramie Lane  
Rockford, IL 61108

519 - 02 - 2

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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**FEB 07 2002**

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1/2

GGNRA001224

519-02-2

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Stephen Lewis  
2079 Elm St.  
Rosamond, CA 93560

520 -02 - IA

555-555-5555

**Michaela Dimas**

1 St. Francis Place #5302, San Francisco, CA 94107

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

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520-02-1A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Michaela Dimas

2/2

GGNRA001227

521 -02- 3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

**Steve Callahan**

2981 Route 203, ♦ Valatie, NY 12184

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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521-02-3A

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Sincerely,

Steve Callahan

522 -02-3A

555-555-5555

**Marlena Lange**

23 Royce Ave , Middletown, NY 10940

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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522-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Marlena Lange

523-02-2

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Lani J. Adams  
38627 Pond Ave.  
Palmdale, CA 93550-4246

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

FROM: Abram Rutkowski  
64351 Hickory Road  
Bremen, IN 46506

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

I am writing you to express my support for maintaining the National Park Service's leash law throughout the GGNRA where dogs are allowed. The leash law represents a reasonable compromise between preserving endangered species and habitats and allowing people to recreate with their dogs in the GGNRA. This will protect our environment and strike an appropriate balance between recreational impacts and urban wildlife protection.

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524-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Abram Rutkowski

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FROM: Heather Hundt  
705 N. 6th Street  
Bismarck, ND 58501

**FEB 07 2002**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

DATE: February 06, 2002

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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Sincerely,

Heather Hundt

526-02-3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Rick Cutler  
POB 7075  
Golden, CO 80403

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Rick Cutler

527-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 07 2002**  
**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Ed Button  
444 LaGrange Ave.  
Rochester, NY 14615-3257

2/2

GGNRA001241

528 -02- 3A

555-555-5555

**Jerri Brandt**

P.O. Box 509 , Mt. Desert, ME 04660

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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528-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Jerri Brandt

z/2 GGNRA001243

529 -02-3A

555-555-5555

**Matt Walker**

3050 Margaret Mitchell Dr #17 , Atlanta, GA 30327

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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529-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Matt Walker

530-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## George Wuerthner

POB 3156, ♦ Eugene, OR 97403

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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530-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

George Wuerthner

531-02-2

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Kevin Laffey

5670 holly oak dr , ♦ los angeles, CA 90068-2522

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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531-02-2

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Kevin Laffey

GGNRA001249

219

532-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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532-02-RA

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Richard B. Wilcox  
22 Edison Ct.  
Coldwater, MI 49036

533-02 3A

555-555-5555

**Corrie Bosman**

Box 6157, Sitka, AK 99835

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

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GGNRA001252

S33-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Corrie Bosman

534-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

Haji Warf

**RECEIVED**

5210 N. 27th Road, ♦ Arlington, VA 22207

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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534-02-3A

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Sincerely,

Haji Warf

GGNRA001255  
n/n

535-02 3A

555-555-5555

**A Wenzel**

Connecticut Ave , washington, DC 20008

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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535-02-3A

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Sincerely,

A Wenzel

536-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Steve Barancik**

7831 Leonardo Da Vinci , Tucson, AZ 85704

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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536-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Steve Barancik

537-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Karen Chapman**

9502 Perry Hall Blvd 103, Nottingham, MD 21236

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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537-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Karen Chapman

538-02-2

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

barry jones

86 Bradman Drive, ♦ Mackay, CA 93012

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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538-02-2

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

barry jones

539-02-2

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

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539-02-2

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Melissa Brooks  
474 1/2 Forest Ave.  
Arcata, CA 95521

540-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Deanna Cox  
Rt. 4 Box 119  
Rusk, TX 75785

541-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Paul Rodriguez**

312 43rd St. , Union City, NJ 07087

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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541-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Paul Rodriguez

2/2

GGNRA001269

542-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Robin Johnston**

226 Talmage Rd. , Mendham, NJ 07945

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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542-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Robin Johnston

543-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Brian Fireman

2/2

GGNRA001272

544-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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54-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

sairah tyler  
125 baxter drive f3  
athens, GA 30606

545-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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545-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Gary Grecco  
164 Wood Ave  
Staten Island, NY 10307-1349

2/2

GGNRA001276

546-02-3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FROM: Patrick Morandi  
3221 Executive Hills Rd  
Las Cruces, NM 88011

**FEB 07 2002**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

DATE: February 06, 2002

---

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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546-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Patrick Morandi

547-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Joseph Kantauskis**

2933 N Santa Rosa Place , Tucson, AZ 85712

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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12  
GGNRA001279

547-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Joseph Kantauskis

548-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Craig Harper**

910 Constitution Dr. #305 , Durham, NC 27705

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

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548-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Craig Harper

2/2

GGNRA001282

549-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Shane Snipes

476 Sixth Avenue 1st floor, ♦ Brooklyn, NY 11215

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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549-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Shane Snipes

550-02-3A

555-555-5555

**laura hartman**

280 spearman road , roopville; GA 30170

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 07 2002**  
**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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GGNRA001285

550-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

laura hartman

2/2  
GGNRA001286

551-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Jerry Lo**

St. Norbert College Suite 1266, De Pere, WI 54115

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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GGNRA001287

SSI-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Jerry Lo

552-02-3A

555-555-5555

---

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FROM: Andrew Zbeeb  
2511 Skyland Trail  
Atlanta, GA 30319

**FEB 07 2002**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

DATE: February 06, 2002

---

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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552-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Andrew Zbeeb

2/2

GGNRA001290

553-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

RECEIVED

FEB 7 2002

~~SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE~~

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553-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Jeannine Frazier  
18008 NE 154th St  
Woodinville, WA 98072

2/2

GGNRA001292

554-02-3A

555-555-5555

---

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Aaron Bibb  
TTU Box 12363  
Cookeville, TN 38505

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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1/2

GGNRA001293

554-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Aaron Bibb

2/2  
GGNRA001294

555-02-1A

555-555-5555

**Amy Ong**

5517 California , San Francisco, CA 94121

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 07 2002**  
**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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555-02-1A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Amy Ong

556-02-2

555-555-5555

**Greg & Dede Schneider**

400 Bridgeside Circle , Danville, CA 94506

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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556-02-2

555-555-5555

**Greg & Dede Schneider**

400 Bridgeside Circle , Danville, CA 94506

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 07 2002**  
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y2

GGNRA001298

556-02-2

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Greg & Dede Schneider

2/2

GGNRA001299

557-02-1D

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

**Paul Belz**

PO Box 11507 same, ♦ Oakland, CA 94611

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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557-02-1D

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Paul Belz

558-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Brian Sybert

4520 Ave. G#2, ♦ Austin, TX 78751

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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558-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Brian Sybert

559-02-3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Porter Rockwell  
240 Ronglyn Ave  
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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559-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Porter Rockwell

560-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Celeste Dickson

P.O. Box 812, Lakemont, GA 30552

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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560-02-3A

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Sincerely,

Celeste Dickson

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FROM: Susan Cantillon-Cuda  
1 Waller Rd  
Gansevoort, NY 12831-1814

**FEB 07 2002**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

DATE: February 06, 2002

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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561 - 02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Susan Cantillon-Cuda

562-02-2

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 07 2002**  
**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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There are several reasons why the leash law should be enforced throughout the entire Golden Gate National Recreation Area. First, over 100 rare and sensitive species use the Golden Gate National Recreation Area during various times of the year, including dozens of bird species. Off-leash dogs harm these species by chasing and killing individuals and destroying their habitat. If individuals are encouraged to walk their dogs off-leash in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, they can be held liable for 'take' of these species under the federal and California Endangered Species Acts if their dogs harm or chase imperiled wildlife. An exemption from National Park Service regulations would encourage individuals to violated federal and state law.

Second, the proposal would set a bad precedent for parks, including urban parks, throughout the National Park System. If this resolution were to pass and the Park Service were to agree to end enforcement of the leash laws, other user groups in parks across the country could use this as precedent to gain access for other recreational activities, including off-road vehicle use and recreational mining.

Finally, this proposal is bad for the low-income and disadvantaged users of the park. The most magnanimous aspect of urban parks is that they bring the natural world to individuals

562-02-2

who otherwise would be denied access to nature because they can't or won't travel to remote areas to enjoy our Nation's natural heritage. The Golden Gate National Recreation Area exemplifies this, providing free access to a remnant of our native ecosystems within minutes of over 7 million people. The urban national parks should be treasured for bringing natural wonder to people, not degraded for it.

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

David Vollmer  
4801 Thurber Lane  
Santa Cruz, CA 95065

563-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Holly von Guilleaume

2539 W. Calle Paraíso, ♦ Tucson, AZ 85745

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

RECEIVED  
FEB 07 2002  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

I am writing you to express my support for maintaining the National Park Service's leash law throughout the GGNRA where dogs are allowed. The leash law represents a reasonable compromise between preserving endangered species and habitats and allowing people to recreate with their dogs in the GGNRA. This will protect our environment and strike an appropriate balance between recreational impacts and urban wildlife protection.

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563-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Holly von Guilleaume

564-02-3B

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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564-02-38

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

yar petryszyn

• 565-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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I love my dogs, but I leave them at home or put them on a leash when visiting wild places.

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Jennifer Katcher  
615 E Mabel St.  
Tucson, AZ 85705

566-02-2

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Mike Duncan  
4885 Sunnybrook Ave.  
Buena Park, CA 90621

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

RECEIVED  
FEB 07 2002  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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566-02-2

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Mike Duncan

567-02-1E

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Jeannie Stamberger  
Rains Apt 9B 796 Escondido Rd.  
Stanford, CA 94305

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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567-02-1E

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Jeannie Stamberger

568-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## BARBARA GREEN

17078 HALL RD , ♦ CLATSANIE, OR 97016

RECEIVED  
FEB 07 2002  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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568-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

BARBARA GREEN

569-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Elizabeth Venable**

1825 N. 16th Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85007

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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569-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Venable

570-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Shaina Schwartz**

2602 N Fair Oaks ave , Tucson, AZ 85712

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

RECEIVED  
FEB 07 2002  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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570-02-3A

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Sincerely,

Shaina Schwartz

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FROM: Tracy Phenege  
2424 Pennock Way  
Longmont, CO 80501

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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571-62-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Tracy Pheneger

572 -02-3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FROM: Evelyn Billo  
3644 Stone Crest St.  
Flagstaff, AZ 86004-6811

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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572-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Evelyn Billo

573 - 02 - 3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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573 - 02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Barbara R. Iverson  
115 Highland Rd  
Sedona, AZ 86336-6152

574-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## David Gunnells

329 Moore Circle, ♦ Auburn, AL 36830-7425

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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574-02-3A

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Sincerely,

David Gunnells

575 - 02 - 3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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FEB 07 2002

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575-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

diane smith  
MS 9094 WWU  
Bellingham, WA 98225

576-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Barbara Kurtz**

121 Hilton , Lexington, IL 61753-1003

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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Sincerely,

Barbara Kurtz

577-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

KRISTINE GOAD  
7 HIGHLAND DR APT 102  
SEATTLE, WA 98109-3215

578-02-1C

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

**Angela Chabot**

**RECEIVED**

3485 The Alameda #15 , ♦ Menlo Park, CA 94025

**FEB 07 2002**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

**Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy**

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578-02-1C

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Angela Chabot

579-02-3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FROM: kenny hamm  
341nw105th st  
seattle, WA 98177

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

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579-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

kenny hamm

580-02-2

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Wayne Maes  
8 Coral Tree Lane  
Irvine, CA 92612

581-02-2

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Par Singhaseni  
224 S. Hamilton Dr.  
Beverly Hills, CA 90211

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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581-62-2

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Par Singhaseni

582-02-2

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

**Mary Ann Kiger**

1243 Ocean Front, ♦ Laguna Beach, CA 92651

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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582-02-2

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Mary Ann Kiger

583-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Jennifer D. Callahan**

123 15th St. #2 , Minneapolis, MN 55403

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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583-02-3A

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Sincerely,

Jennifer D. Callahan

584-02-2

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

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584-02-2

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Dana Hurt  
217 S. Atwood Ct.  
Visalia, CA 93291-5254

585 - 02 - 3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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585-02-3A

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Yours truly,

Maura O'Connor  
112 Jeandell Drive  
Newark, DE 19713-2947

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FROM: Lorena Hargis  
1331 Dry Branch Rd  
Irvine, KY 40336

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

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586-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Lorena Hargis

587-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

**Janis Mooradian**

92 Orchard St, ♦ East Providence, RI 02914

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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587-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Janis Mooradian

588-02-2

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Rayne Johnson

527 Autumn Drive #8, ♦ San Marcos, CA 92069

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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588-02-2

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Rayne Johnson

589-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Douglas Cocuzza

78 Brady Rd., ♦ Lake Hopatcong, NJ 07849-1350

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

RECEIVED  
FEB 07 2002  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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589-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Douglas Cocuzza

590-02-3A

555-555-5555

---

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Jeff Simpson  
405 N Wilson Ave  
Tucson, AZ 85719-5665

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

---

RECEIVED  
FEB 07 2002  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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590 - 02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Jeff Simpson

591-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

RECEIVED

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Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

D. William Sinnett  
2615 NE 359th Avenue  
Washougal, WA 98671

592-02-2

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Stephanie Seapin

One Venture, Suite 150, ♦ Irvine, CA 92618

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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592-02-2

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Seapin

593 - 02 - 3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Kristine Hansen  
169 Dunning St. #1  
Madison, WI 53704

594-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Sidney Hirsh**

4322 E. 7th St , Tucson, AZ 85711

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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594-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Sidney Hirsh

595-02-3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

FROM: Charlie Shafer  
1176 Cambridge Rd  
Warminster, PA 18974

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets..

Sincerely,

Charlie Shafer

596-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Philip Backstrom**

44 Ticonderoga Lane , Millis, MA 02054

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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*596-02-3A*

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Philip Backstrom

597-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Jean Blackwood**

6031 CR 105 , Carthage, MO 64836-3379

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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**FEB 07 2002**

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GGNRA001380

597-02-3A

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Sincerely,

Jean Blackwood

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Debbie Daly  
639 S. Railroad Ave.  
Tucson, AZ 85701-2828

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Debbie Daly

599 - 02 - 3A

555-555-5555

**Dan Carsen**

1440 Beacon St. , Brookline, MA 02446

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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599-82-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Dan Carsen

600-02-3A

555-555-5555

---

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Philip Terrie  
804 Lakeview  
Port Huron, MI 48060

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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600 - 02 - 3A

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Sincerely,

Philip Terrie

601-01-3A

555-555-5555

---

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Jim Horton  
3305 Eagle Ridge Drive  
Sierra Vista, AZ 85650

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

---

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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601-02- 3A

this, providing free access to a remnant of our native ecosystems within minutes of over 7 million people. The urban national parks should be treasured for bringing natural wonder to people, not degraded for it.

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Jim Horton

602-02-3A

555-555-5555

**SJ Stockman**

160 S. Keeneland Drive , Richmond, KY 40475

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 07 2002**  
**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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602-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

SJ Stockman

103 - 02 - 3A

555-555-5555

**Alice & Randy Huffman**

P.O. Box 17872, Covington, KY 41017-0872

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 07 2002**  
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603-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Alice & Randy Huffman

604-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Eric Pihl**

129 North Wilke Road , Arlington Heights, IL 60005-1136

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for GGNRA Pet Policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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Furthermore, if individuals are encouraged to walk their dogs off-leash in the GGNRA, the individuals could be held liable for the "take" of endangered animals under the federal and California Endangered Species Acts if their dogs harm or chase imperiled wildlife. An exemption from National Park Service regulations would unwittingly encourage individuals to violate federal and state law, imperiling our natural heritage and subjecting dog owners to heavy federal and state fines, and possibly even jail time.

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604-02-3A

remnant of our native ecosystems within minutes of over 7 million people. The urban national parks should be treasured and maintained to continue bringing natural wonder to people. Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets. As a dog owner myself, I appreciate both responsible and reasonably accomodating regulations and laws.

Thank you in advance for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Eric Pihl

605-02-1A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Mark Burdett  
4801 California St #5  
San Francisco, CA 94118

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Mark Burdett

606-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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606-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Leslie Walker  
7315 Brompton Apt. 219B  
Houston, TX 77025-2144

607 - 02 - 3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 07 2002**  
**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Rich Ryan  
456 Amado St  
Santa Fe, NM 87501

608-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Stephen Canning

15 Pyramid View Lane, ♦ Sedona, AZ 86336

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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608-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Stephen Canning

609-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Michael Iorio**

2310 E. Helen , Tucson, AZ 85719

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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609-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Michael Iorio

610-02-2

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Christopher Propper

2346 Matilija Canyon Road, ♦ Ojai, CA 93023

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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610-02-2

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Christopher Propper

611-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

Dane Nance

3483 New Hope Ch Rd, ♦ Asheboro, NC 27203

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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611-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Dane Nance

GGNRA001409

612-02-1A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FROM: Joseph Street  
309 Oak St.  
San Francisco, CA 94102

**FEB 07 2002**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

DATE: February 06, 2002

---

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Joseph Street

613-02-2

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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613-02-2

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Matt Sadowski  
1528 India St. #107  
San Diego, CA 92101

614-02-1D

555-555-5555

**Larry Chiang**

1007 Hidden Oak Ct , Concord, CA 94521

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

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614-02-1D

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Larry Chiang

615 - 02 - 3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FROM: William Grant  
146 Yucca Drive  
Portales, NM 88130

**FEB 07 2002**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

DATE: February 06, 2002

---

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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615-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

William Grant

616 - 02 - 3A

555-555-5555

**JoAnn Fireman**

374 Laughing River Rd , Mars Hill, NC 28754

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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616-02-3A

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Sincerely,

**JoAnn Fireman**

617 - 02 - 3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**FEB 07 2002**

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Michel Wingard  
Box 2081  
Pueblo, CO 81004

618-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Andrea Ouse

49208 N. 7th Ave., ♦ New River, AZ 85087

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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618-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Andrea Ouse

619-02-~~44~~2

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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619-02-2

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Annie Raish-Lancaster  
Post Office Box 260  
Apple Valley, CA 92307-0005

\* 620 - 02 - 3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

RECEIVED

FROM: Kathryn Kaffer  
PO Box 1165  
Zuni, NM 87327-1165

FEB 07 2002

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

DATE: February 06, 2002

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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620-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Kaffer

621-02-2

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Todd Shuman  
605 S. Adams St. Apt G  
Glendale, CA 91205

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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When I lived in Santa Cruz during the 1980s, I often went up to Golden Gate Park and spent time there. However, I had friends in the area who had informed me that ground dwelling birds in the park were few in number, because their populations had been devastated by cats and dogs from neighboring areas. This knowledge saddened me. It is for this reason that I feel strongly about this issue. There are several important reasons why the leash law should be enforced throughout the entire GGNRA. First, over 100 rare and sensitive species use the GGNRA during various times of the year, including several bird species. Off-leash dogs can harm these species by chasing and killing individuals and destroying their habitat. Furthermore, if individuals are encouraged to walk their dogs off-leash in the GGNRA, the individuals could be held liable for 'take' of these species under the federal and California Endangered Species Acts if their dogs harm or chase imperiled wildlife. An exemption from National Park Service regulations would unwittingly encourage individuals to violated federal and state law, imperiling our natural heritage and subjecting dog owners to heavy federal and state fines, and in egregious cases, jail time.

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GGNRA001428

621-02-2

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Todd Shuman

• 622-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

**Norman Schwartz**

3 Martha's Court, ♦ Saugerties, NY 12477-4235

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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622-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Norman Schwartz

623 - 01 - 1D

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Megan Evart  
1736 Franklin St.  
Oakland, CA 94612

624-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

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Yours truly,

Melinda Bergman  
1325 West Monroe Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

625-02-2

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

dave ginsberg

RECEIVED

5050 clairemont mesa bl #36 , ♦ san diego, CA 92117

FEB 07 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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625-02-2

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Sincerely,

dave ginsberg

626-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Debbie Dixon

2523 NW Oar, ♦ Lincoln City, OR 97367

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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626-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Debbie Dixon

~~627~~ 627 - 02 - 3A

555-555-5555

**Jim Notestine**

P. O. Box 461, Sonoita, AZ 85637-0461

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

RECEIVED  
FEB 07 2002  
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627-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Jim Notestine

628 - 02-3B

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Tim Cass

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Tim Cass

629-02-3A

555-555-5555

Wendi Patrick

3390 Tanya Ave. NW , Warren, OH 44485

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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Sincerely,

**Wendi Patrick**

680-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Elaine Hartley  
1308 Bass Ave.  
Columbia, MO 65201

631-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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Yours truly,

Kelli Cole  
P.O. Box 1658  
Springfield, OR 97477

632 - 02 - 12

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Bill Riley  
962 Diamond St.  
San Diego, CA 92109

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Bill Riley

---

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Anne Marie Miller  
PO Box 6702  
Omaha, NE 68106-0702

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

---

RECEIVED  
FEB 07 2002  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Anne Marie Miller

634-02-2

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Rena Gonzalez

2748 Wentworth Rd. , ♦ Cameron Park, CA 95682-8901

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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634-02-2

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Rena Gonzalez

635 - 02 - 3A

555-555-5555

**Barbara Coulter**

12200 Academy Road N.E. Apt. 1336, Albuquerque, NM 87111

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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Barbara Coulter

636 = 02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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**FEB 07 2002**

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Yours truly,

Wendy Lochner  
277 Handsome Ave.  
Sayville, NY 11782

637-02-2

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

Diane Ingalls

RECEIVED

9500 Gilman Drive Div. of Biology, 0346, ♦ La Jolla, CA 92093

FEB 07 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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GGNRA001460

637-02-2

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Sincerely,

Diane Ingalls

638-02-3B

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: andrew beckerman

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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Sincerely,

andrew beckerman

639-02-3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

RECEIVED

FROM: William Yanneck  
1349F East Ft Lowell Rd  
Tucson, AZ 85719-2201

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

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Sincerely,

William Yanneck

646-02-2

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**FEB 07 2002**

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640 - 02 - 2

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Dr. Stuart Noble-Goodman  
P.O. Box 251  
Angelus Oaks, CA 92305

641 - 02 - 3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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Yours truly,

Amber Stine  
3341 E. Ft. Lowell Rd.  
Tucson, AZ 85716

642 - 02 - 3A

555-555-5555

**Alexandra Garzero**

19 S. First Ave. #2, Highland Park, NJ 08904

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 07 2002**  
**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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642-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Garzero

643-02-3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Brian Parks  
MT Hwy. 83  
Swan Lake, MT 59911-0001

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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643-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Brian Parks

644-02-3A

555-555-5555

**nicole douzat**

20549 MacHost Rd , Zachary, LA 70791

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

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644-02-3A

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Sincerely,

nicole douzat

645-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

**Josefina Alvarez**

4808 Gambil Court, ♦ Las Cruces, NM 88011

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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~~7081~~ 645-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Josefina Alvarez

1646 - 02 - 3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Angela Mertig  
6062 Rutherford  
East Lansing, MI 48823

647-02-2

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

FROM: Lynn Karsh  
P. O. Box 176  
Alpine, CA 91903-0176

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

---

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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647-02-2

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Lynn Karsh

648-02-3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FROM: Yewah Lau  
1915 Yearby Ave. Apt. K  
Durham, NC 27705

**FEB 07 2002**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

DATE: February 06, 2002

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Sincerely,

Yewah Lau

649 - 02 - 1C

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FEB 07 2002

FROM: Peter Svensson  
905 W Middlefield Rd #978  
Mountain View, CA 94043

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

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Sincerely,

Peter Svensson

650-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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Yours truly,

Annie Dunn  
5792 W Dublin Ln  
Chandler, AZ 85226

651-02-1D

555-555-5555

**sheeraz Haji**

514 63rd Street , Oakland, CA 94609

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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651-02-1D

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

sheeraz Haji

652 - 02 - 2

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

**Keith Gilroy**

1775 Wilson Ave , ♦ Upland, CA 91784

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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652-02-2

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Keith Gilroy

653-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Richard Clapp

46 Outpost Lane, ♦ Hilton Head Island, SC 29928

**RECEIVED**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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653-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Richard Clapp

654-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 07 2002**  
**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Don Griffith  
8 Prospect St.  
Cobleskill, NY 12043

655-02-2

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

**Lisa Chase**

**RECEIVED**

1804 Cristine place, ♦ Fullerton, CA 92835

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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655-02-2

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Lisa Chase

656-02-3A

555-555-5555

---

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Robin Shambach  
4401 E. Elmwood  
Tucson, AZ 85711

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

---

RECEIVED  
FEB 07 2002  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Robin Shambach

657-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Amanda Barnard**

4221 East Irving Circle , Tucson, AZ 85711

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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FEB 07 2002  
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*657-02-3A*

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Amanda Barnard

1658-02-2

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Caitlin Bean

1137<sup>th</sup> East Cliff Drive #5, ♦ Santa Cruz, CA 95062

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

RECEIVED  
FEB 07 2002  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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658-02-2

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Caitlin Bean

659 - 02 - 2

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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**FEB 07 2002**

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Judy Wickman  
101 Dominy Rd.  
Lone Pine, CA 93545

660-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Tracy Smith  
4630 Young Deer Drive  
Cumming, GA 30041

661-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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661-62-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

Logan T. White  
PO BOX 65523  
Tucson, AZ 85728

(d2 - 02 - 3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Brian Fink  
390 2nd St., #13  
Brooklyn, NY 11215

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

RECEIVED  
FEB 07 2002  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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662-02-3A

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Brian Fink

663-02-3A

555-555-5555

**Rhiwena Slack**

812 E 8th St , Tucson,, AZ 85719

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 07 2002**  
**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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663-02-3A

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Sincerely,

Rhiwena Slack

1664 - 02 - 3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Majill-Lee J. Weber  
31 W. Los Reales Rd. #221  
Tucson, AZ 85706

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Majill-Lee J. Weber

665-02-3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

RECEIVED

FROM: Sue Pienciak  
1815 E. 7th St., Unit B  
Tucson, AZ 85719-5512

FEB 07 2002

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

DATE: February 06, 2002

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Sue Pienciak

666 - 02 - 1D

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

FROM: Patrik Rousselot  
4930 Desmond St.  
Oakland, CA 94618

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

DATE: February 06, 2002

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

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There are several reasons why the leash law should be enforced throughout the entire GGNRA. First, over 100 rare and sensitive species use the GGNRA during various times of the year, including several bird species. Off-leash dogs can harm these species by chasing and killing individuals and destroying their habitat. Furthermore, if individuals are encouraged to walk their dogs off-leash in the GGNRA, the individuals could be held liable for 'take' of these species under the federal and California Endangered Species Acts if their dogs harm or chase imperiled wildlife. An exemption from National Park Service regulations would unwittingly encourage individuals to violated federal and state law, imperiling our natural heritage and subjecting dog owners to heavy federal and state fines, and in egregious cases, jail time.

Second, the proposal would set a bad precedent for parks, including urban parks, throughout the National Park System. If this resolution were to pass and the Park Service were to agree to end enforcement of the leash laws, other user groups in parks across the country could use this as precedent to gain access for other recreational activities, including off-road vehicle use and recreational mining.

Finally, this proposal is bad for the low-income and disadvantaged users of the park. The most magnanimous aspect of urban parks is that they bring the natural world to individuals who otherwise would be denied access to nature because they can't or won't travel to remote areas to enjoy our Nation's natural heritage. The GGNRA exemplifies

666-02-1D

this, providing free access to a remnant of our native ecosystems within minutes of over 7 million people. The urban national parks should be treasured for bringing natural wonder to people, not degraded for it.

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Patrik Rousselot

667 - 02-3A

555-555-5555

**Dick Artley**

415 East North 2nd , Grangeville, ID 83530

February 06, 2002

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 07 2002**  
**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

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There are several reasons why the leash law should be enforced throughout the entire GGNRA. First, over 100 rare and sensitive species use the GGNRA during various times of the year, including several bird species.

Off-leash dogs can harm endangered and even other species by chasing and killing individuals and destroying their habitat. I have a dog myself and we can both have fine time walking together with my dog on a leash.

An exemption from National Park Service regulations would unwittingly encourage individuals to violated federal and state law, imperiling our natural heritage and subjecting dog owners to heavy federal and state finds, and in egregious cases, jail time.

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Dick Artley

668-02-3A

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

**elizabeth bryan**

513 elm st, ♦ leavenworth, KS 66048

**RECEIVED**

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Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**FEB 07 2002**

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668-02-3A

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

elizabeth bryan

669-02-3A

February 06, 2002  
555-555-5555

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Subject: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Yours truly,

mark noethen  
7050 n cm de fray marcos  
tucson, AZ 85718

670-02-3A

555-555-5555

TO: Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

**RECEIVED**

FROM: Christine L. Curtis  
2403 E 5th St  
Tucson, AZ 85719

**FEB 07 2002**

SUBJECT: Comments on ANPR for pet policy

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

DATE: February 06, 2002

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Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to the continued implementation of a policy that protects our threatened wildlife and appropriately accommodates domestic pets.

Sincerely,

Christine L. Curtis

671-02-2

555-555-5555

February 06, 2002

## Annelise Ecklund

1424 Garrett Ct., ♦ Rohnert Park, CA 94928

**RECEIVED**

**FEB 07 2002**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE**

Superintendent Brian O'Neill  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
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