

**Proposed GGNRA
Off Leash Tag System (“OTS”)
(Non-Commercial)**

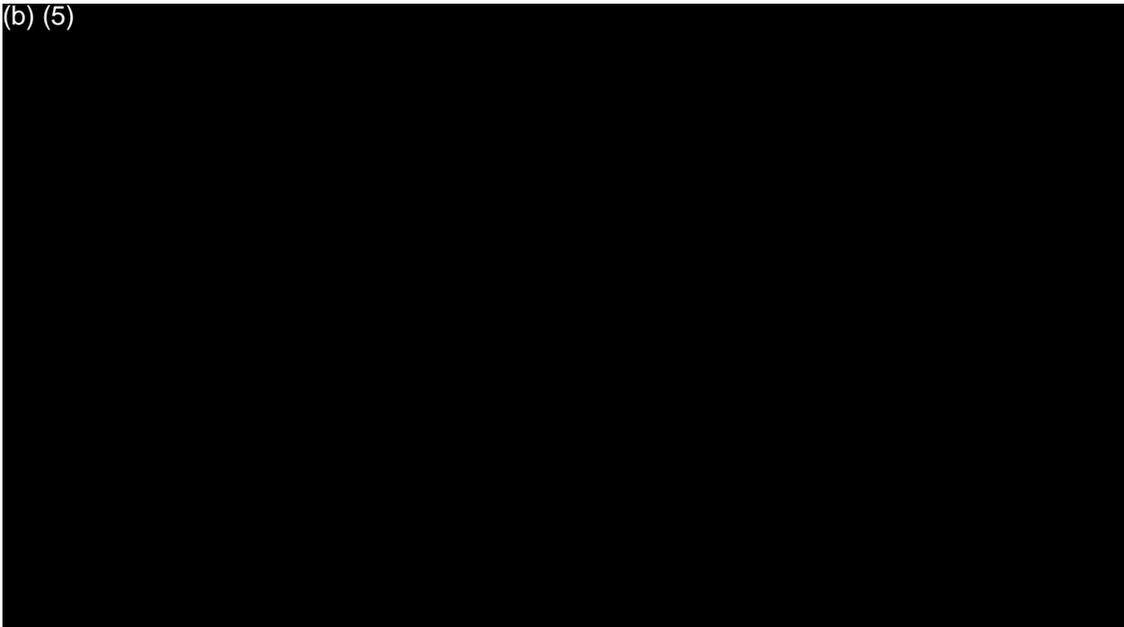
Overview

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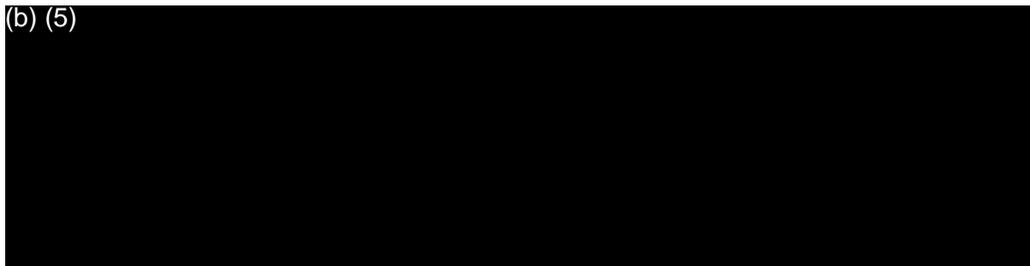
OTS Voice and Sight Rules and Regulations

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Voice and Sight Control;

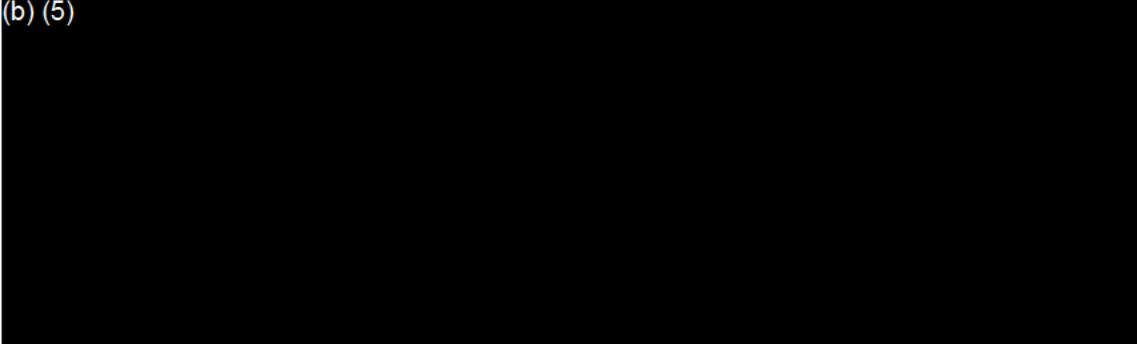
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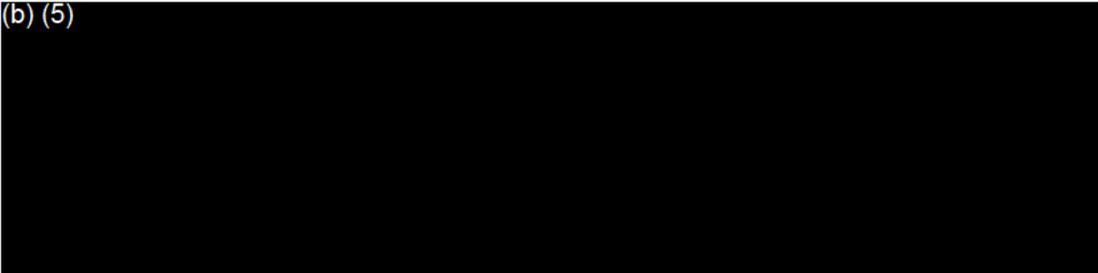
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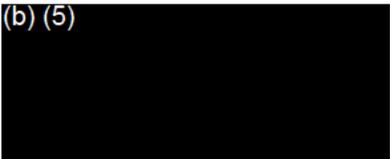
Visitors:

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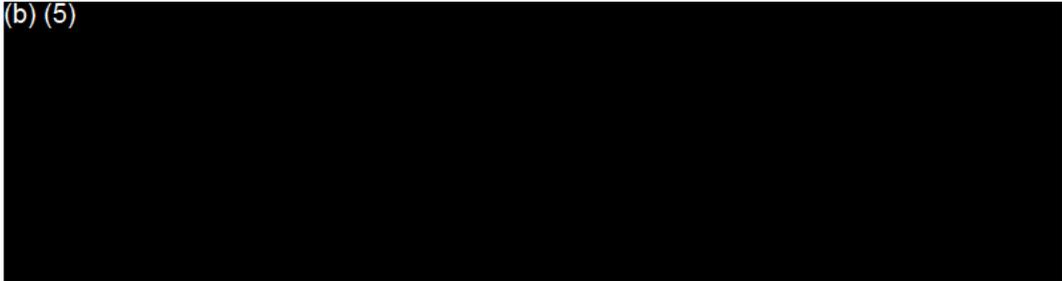
Fees:

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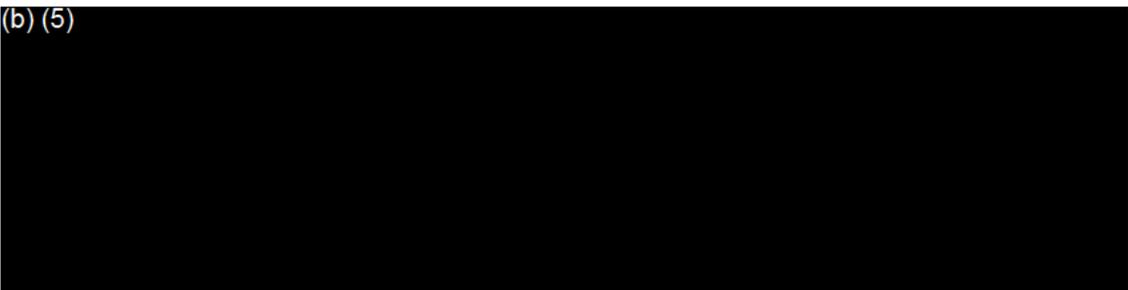
Fines:

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Initial Start Up Costs

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GGNRA DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN

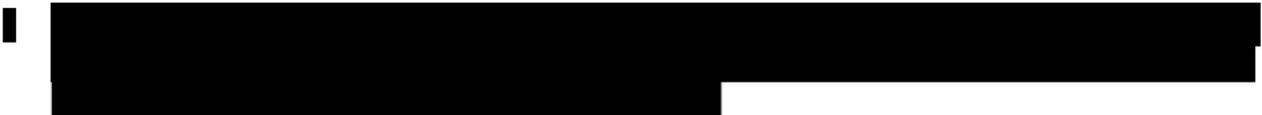
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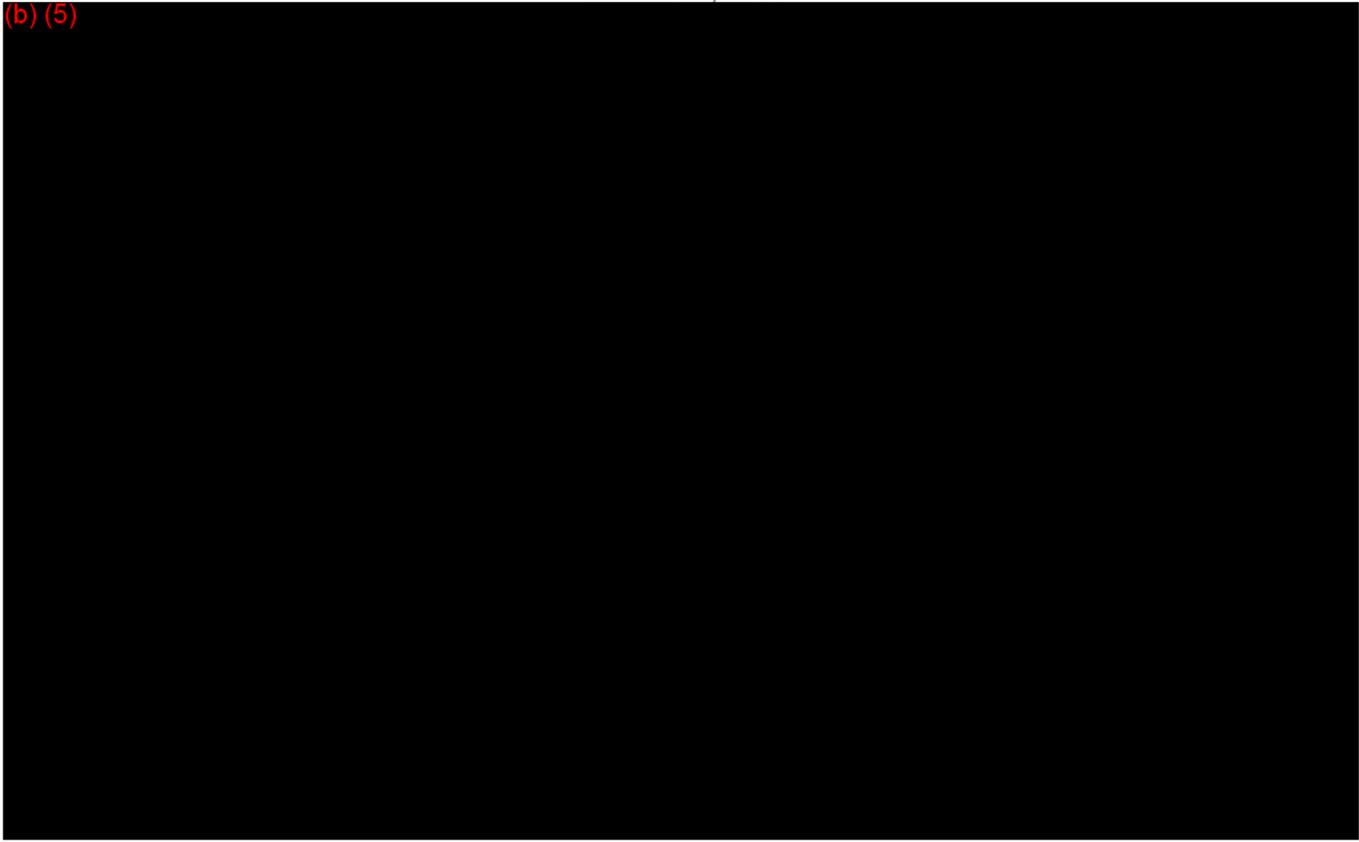
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March 12, 2008

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May 21, 2008

GGNRA DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN

Regulated Off-Leash Areas (ROLAs) Guidelines

- Dog walkers may walk dogs off leash only within designated ROLAs.
- Each off leash dog must be under voice and sight control at all times, meaning that dogwalkers must be able to recall their dog promptly, and shall demonstrate this ability when requested by Law Enforcement personnel.
- Any uncontrolled dog is prohibited. Dogs in a ROLA are to be kept under control at all times. Dogs are considered under control when they are within direct eyesight of the owner/guardian/handler and when they have the ability to immediately return to their owner/guardian/handler. Dogs are presumed to **NOT** be under control if they:
 - annoy, harass, or attack people, livestock, or other leashed or unleashed dogs,
 - intentionally or unintentionally annoy, pursue, hunt, harass, harm, wound, chase, attack, capture, or kill wildlife,
 - enter leash-required or dog-prohibited areas, and/or
 - dig, destroy vegetation, or enter fenced or closed areas.
- Dog owners must license their dogs in compliance with their county animal ordinances.
- All dog walkers must have a leash for each dog under their care.
- Dogwalkers must keep dogs on leash in parking lots and short distance beyond as identified in the plan.
- Dogwalkers using a ROLA must keep their unleashed pets within the ROLA boundaries, and out of any area closed by fence or sign for restoration, habitat protection or safety concerns
- Dog walkers must pick up their dogs' feces immediately and dispose of them in a garbage container.
- ROLA areas will be adaptively managed, as identified in the plan. Subject to monitoring, an area can be changed from ROLA to on-leash or no dogs if compliance is not achieved.

Comment [ses1]: MB noted that owner's info can be gotten through county licenses and agreed that LE would not want to have to cite for no ID tags. In any case, would be duplicative of license

Comment [ses2]: Discussed with MBE – agreed to keep closed area item in, and go the further step of clarifying that unleashed animals must stay within ROLA boundaries

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May 21, 2008

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May 21, 2008

3. A Special Park Use is defined as a short term activity that takes place in a park area and that provides a benefit to an individual, group or organization rather than the public at large. A ROLA Certification, although issued to an individual, is offered to the public at large.
4. A Special Park Use is defined as neither initiated, sponsored nor conducted by the NPS. (b) (5)
5. A Special Park Use does not include any recreation use covered by section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (*16 USC 460l-6a*) or any recreation use covered by the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program (*16 USC 460l-6a Note*). Both of these have been replaced with the FLREA , the other option being considered for administration of the ROLA Certification Program.
6. (b) (5)

DRAFT
May 21, 2008

Attachment A – Relevant Information, and Guidelines from the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) Handbook and DO 53 (Special Park Uses)

Special Recreation Permit Fee

Establishing a New Special Recreation Permit Fee:

- Annually in March, parks can formally request to raise, lower, eliminate or establish new fees. Requirements for the request include performing/documenting a Comparability Review, preparing an Implementation Plan and following Fee Program Public Participation and Notification Guidelines. Note that all Superintendents have been directed to delay conducting civic engagement activities for 2009 rate increases until further notice; however, this should not affect your drafting of the EIS alternatives.

- PMIS Project Submittal to Administer and Enforce the ROLA Certification program: In order to provide staff to administer and enforce a tag program, the Park should submit a PMIS statement during the annual Servicewide Comprehensive Call in the fall. Under the Recreation Fee Program, this program appears to be an eligible expenditure under FLREA by providing a visitor service and law enforcement related to public use and recreation. This would be submitted as a recurring project and should identify that the costs would be offset by the collection of the Special Recreation Permit Fee above. For the first two years of the program, we would request a larger sum of funding to get the program up and running. In future years, the goal would be to get the administration/enforcement costs equal to the income received from the Special Recreation Permit Fees.

From Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) Handbook:

Sec. 3. Recreation fee authority:

3(h) *Special Recreation Permit Fee.*--The Secretary may issue a special recreation permit, and charge a special recreation permit fee in connection with the issuance of the permit, for specialized recreation uses of Federal recreational lands and waters, such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreational vehicle use.

Definition: Section 3(h)

Special Recreation Permit Fees (SRP): SRPs are authorizations which allow specified recreational use of the public lands and related waters. They are issued to:

- Control visitor use;
- Protect recreational, natural, and cultural resources; and
- Provide for the health and safety of visitors.

SRPs are also a mechanism to authorize:

- Commercial and vending use;
- Competitive events;
- Organized group activities and events; and
- Individual or group use of special areas.

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Sec. 4. Public Participation.

4(a) *In General.*--As required in this section, the Secretary shall provide the public with opportunities to participate in the development of or changing of a recreation fee established under this Act.

4(b) *Advance Notice.*--The Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register of the establishment of a new recreation fee area for each agency 6 months before establishment. The Secretary shall publish notice of a new recreation fee or a change to an existing recreation fee established under this Act in local newspapers and publications located near the site at which the recreation fee would be established or changed.

4(c) *Public Involvement.*--Before establishing any new recreation fee area, the Secretary shall provide opportunity for public involvement by--

- 4(c)(1) establishing guidelines for public involvement;
- 4(c)(2) establishing guidelines on how agencies will demonstrate on an annual basis how they have provided information to the public on the use of recreation fee revenues; and
- 4(c)(3) publishing the guidelines in paragraphs (1) and (2) in the Federal Register.

Sec. 6. Cooperative Agreements.

6(a) *Fee Management Agreement.*--Notwithstanding chapter 63 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary may enter into a fee management agreement, including a contract, which may provide for a reasonable commission, reimbursement, or discount, with the following entities for the following purposes:

6(a)(1) With any governmental or nongovernmental entity, including those in a gateway community, for the purpose of obtaining fee collection and processing services, including visitor reservation services.

Sec. 7. Special Account And Distribution Of Fees And Revenues.

7(c)(1)(A) **Retention Of Revenues.**--Not less than 80 percent of the recreation fees and site-specific agency pass revenues collected at a specific unit or area of a Federal land management agency shall remain available for expenditure, without further appropriation, until expended at that unit or area.

7(c)(1)(B) **Reduction.**--The Secretary may reduce the percentage allocation otherwise applicable under subparagraph (A) to a unit or area of a Federal land management agency, but not below 60 percent, for a fiscal year if the Secretary determines that the revenues collected at the unit or area exceed the reasonable needs of the unit or area for which expenditures may be made for that fiscal year.

Sec. 8. Expenditures

8(a) *Use of Fees at Specific Site or Area.*--Amounts available for expenditure at a specific site or area--

8(a)(3) shall be used only for--

- 8(a)(3)(A) repair, maintenance, and facility enhancement related directly to visitor enjoyment, visitor access, and health and safety;
- 8(a)(3)(B) interpretation, visitor information, visitor service, visitor needs assessments, and signs;
- 8(a)(3)(C) habitat restoration directly related to wildlife-dependent recreation that is limited to hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, or photography;
- 8(a)(3)(D) law enforcement related to public use and recreation;
- 8(a)(3)(E) direct operating or capital costs associated with the recreation fee program;

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Definition: Section 8(a)(3)(E)

Direct Costs: The direct operating or capital costs, also known as “cost of collection,” associated with the recreation fee program are the costs that occur as a direct result of collecting, remitting, transporting, protecting, storing, or securing fee funds at a site. These expenses may include:

- Salaries, benefits, and training;
- Fee collection equipment and upkeep;
- Security services and equipment; and
- Communication needs such as signage and phones.

8(b) Limitation on Use of Fees.--The Secretary may not use any recreation fees for biological monitoring on Federal recreational lands and waters under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 for listed or candidate species.

Sec. 11. Volunteers.

11(a) Authority to Use Volunteers.--The Secretary may use volunteers, as appropriate, to collect recreation fees and sell recreation passes.

Sec. 12. Enforcement And Protection Of Receipts.

12(d) Limitation on Penalties.--The failure to pay a recreation fee established under this Act shall be punishable as a Class A or Class B misdemeanor, except that in the case of a first offense of nonpayment, the fine imposed may not exceed \$100, notwithstanding section 3571(e) of title 18, United States Code.

Special Park Use Permits

Funding the Administration and Enforcement of a Certification Program: The NPS can charge a fee and recover costs for special park use permits. The charge will be governed by actual costs and not by the value of the service to the recipient. Charges established for a special park use under the cost recovery authority are intended to recover costs associated with managing that activity and not to generate revenue beyond actual cost. Parks retain 100% of the recovered costs. Those costs include, but are not limited to: a) Direct personnel costs, including salaries and fringe benefits. This includes prorated costs for all of the field personnel assigned to the use, as well as all necessary support personnel such as managers and supervisors, dispatchers, maintenance, public health officers and any others involved.; b) material and supply costs; c) costs of official travel associated with the use; d) utilities costs and other physical overhead; e) costs for preparation, review and distribution of documentation of environmental and cultural compliance; f) vehicles and other equipment use costs.

Relevant Guidelines from DO 53 – Special Park Uses

5. Permitting And Renewal Considerations

5.1 Reasons for Issuing a Permit. There are three primary reasons for issuing a permit, regardless of type:

- To impose conditions to manage the activity and prevent impairment or derogation of resources, values, and purposes for which the park was established;
- To obtain the signature of the permittee agreeing to the conditions and other statements contained within the document; and

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May 21, 2008

- To establish a written account of the special use for inclusion in the administrative record.

6. Permit Provisions

Superintendents will ensure that measures to protect the United States' interests are incorporated into permits for special park uses. To ensure this protection, superintendents will include in each permit issued some, or all, of the following items, depending on the activity. (The following items, however, may not be imposed on First Amendment activities.)

- 6.1 Performance Bonds.**
- 6.2 Liability Insurance.**
- 6.3 Property Insurance.**
- 6.4 Hold Harmless/Indemnification.**
- 6.5 Tort Claim Provision.**
- 6.6 Anti-Deficiency Act.**
- 6.7 Bankruptcy Termination.**

Process

There are two separate approval processes to establish a new Special Recreation Permit fee.

- **Establishing a New Special Recreation Permit Fee:** Annually in March, WASO sends a memorandum titled "Annual Recreation Fee Rate Change Request" and parks generally have 30-60 days to respond. This is the point at which parks can formally request to raise, lower, eliminate or establish new fees. A ROLA certification program, as proposed, would be considered a Special Recreation Permit Fee.
 - Requirements
 - such as performing/documenting a Comparability Review
 - preparing an Implementation Plan.
 - follow the Fee Program Public Participation and Notification Guidelines.
 - Parks can begin the public participation and notification process prior to receipt of the memorandum, but new fees cannot be implemented until an approval is received from the Director of the National Park Service.
 - Note: parks have been directed to delay conducting civic engagement activities for 2009 rate increases until further notice
- **PMIS Project Submittal to Administer and Enforce a ROLA Certification Program:**
 - To provide staff to administer and enforce a tag program, submit a PMIS statement for approval during the annual Servicewide Comprehensive Call.
 - Submit as a recurring project and note that the costs would be offset by the collection of the Special Recreation Permit (ROLA Certification) Fee above.
 - Suggest that for the first two years of the program, park request a larger sum of funding to get the program up and running.
 - In future years, the goal would be to get the administration/enforcement costs equal to the income received from the Special Recreation Permit (ROLA Certification) Fees.

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June 5, 2008

GGNRA DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN

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- ROLA areas will be adaptively managed, as identified in the plan. Subject to monitoring, an area can be changed from ROLA to on-leash or no dogs if compliance is not achieved.

Comment [ses1]: Last issue – SF and Marin licensing regs require tag on dogs collar San Mateo does not require tag for licensed dogs in unincorporated areas and some other specific cities that are microchipped Thus those dogs could not be ID' d unless taken to a Humane Society May be issue for LE

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June 5, 2008

Proposed Certification Program for Regulated Off-Leash Areas (ROLAs)

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June 5, 2008

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6. (b) (5)

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June 5, 2008

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8(a)(3)(D) law enforcement related to public use and recreation;

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8(a)(3)(E) direct operating or capital costs associated with the recreation fee program;

Definition: Section 8(a)(3)(E)

Direct Costs: The direct operating or capital costs, also known as “cost of collection,” associated with the recreation fee program are the costs that occur as a direct result of collecting, remitting, transporting, protecting, storing, or securing fee funds at a site.

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June 5, 2008

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June 5, 2008

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From Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) Handbook:

Sec. 3. Recreation fee authority:

3(h) *Special Recreation Permit Fee.*--The Secretary may issue a special recreation permit, and charge a special recreation permit fee in connection with the issuance of the permit, for specialized recreation uses of Federal recreational lands and waters, such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreational vehicle use.

Definition: Section 3(h)

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4(c) *Public Involvement.*--Before establishing any new recreation fee area, the Secretary shall provide opportunity for public involvement by--

4(c)(1) establishing guidelines for public involvement;

4(c)(2) establishing guidelines on how agencies will demonstrate on an annual basis how they have provided information to the public on the use of recreation fee revenues; and

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7(c)(1)(A) **Retention Of Revenues.**--Not less than 80 percent of the recreation fees and site-specific agency pass revenues collected at a specific unit or area of a Federal land management agency shall remain available for expenditure, without further appropriation, until expended at that unit or area.

7(c)(1)(B) **Reduction.**--The Secretary may reduce the percentage allocation otherwise applicable under subparagraph (A) to a unit or area of a Federal land management agency, but not below 60 percent, for a fiscal year if the Secretary determines that the revenues collected at the unit or area exceed the reasonable needs of the unit or area for which expenditures may be made for that fiscal year.

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8(a) *Use of Fees at Specific Site or Area.*--Amounts available for expenditure at a specific site or area--

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8(a)(3)(C) habitat restoration directly related to wildlife-dependent recreation that is limited to hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, or photography;

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8(a)(3)(E) direct operating or capital costs associated with the recreation fee program;

Definition: Section 8(a)(3)(E)

Direct Costs: The direct operating or capital costs, also known as “cost of collection,” associated with the recreation fee program are the costs that occur as a direct result of collecting, remitting, transporting, protecting, storing, or securing fee funds at a site. These expenses may include:

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12(d) *Limitation on Penalties.*--The failure to pay a recreation fee established under this Act shall be punishable as a Class A or Class B misdemeanor, except that in the case of a first offense of nonpayment, the fine imposed may not exceed \$100, notwithstanding section 3571(e) of title 18, United States Code.

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Relevant Guidelines from DO 53 – Special Park Uses

5. Permitting And Renewal Considerations

5.1 Reasons for Issuing a Permit. There are three primary reasons for issuing a permit, regardless of type:

- To impose conditions to manage the activity and prevent impairment or derogation of resources, values, and purposes for which the park was established;

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- To obtain the signature of the permittee agreeing to the conditions and other statements contained within the document; and
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6. Permit Provisions

Superintendents will ensure that measures to protect the United States' interests are incorporated into permits for special park uses. To ensure this protection, superintendents will include in each permit issued some, or all, of the following items, depending on the activity. (The following items, however, may not be imposed on First Amendment activities.)

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June 25, 2008

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Recovery, whereas, under the Recreation Fee Program the park retains 80% of fees collected.

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7(c)(1)(A) **Retention Of Revenues.**--Not less than 80 percent of the recreation fees and site-specific agency pass revenues collected at a specific unit or area of a Federal land management agency shall remain available for expenditure, without further appropriation, until expended at that unit or area.

7(c)(1)(B) **Reduction.**--The Secretary may reduce the percentage allocation otherwise applicable under subparagraph (A) to a unit or area of a Federal land management agency, but not below 60 percent, for a fiscal year if the Secretary determines that the revenues collected at the unit or area exceed the reasonable needs of the unit or area for which expenditures may be made for that fiscal year.

Sec. 8. Expenditures

8(a) *Use of Fees at Specific Site or Area.*--Amounts available for expenditure at a specific site or area--

8(a)(3) shall be used only for--

8(a)(3)(A) repair, maintenance, and facility enhancement related directly to visitor enjoyment, visitor access, and health and safety;

8(a)(3)(B) interpretation, visitor information, visitor service, visitor needs assessments, and signs;

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8(a)(3)(C) habitat restoration directly related to wildlife-dependent recreation that is limited to hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, or photography;

8(a)(3)(D) law enforcement related to public use and recreation;

8(a)(3)(E) direct operating or capital costs associated with the recreation fee program;

Definition: Section 8(a)(3)(E)

Direct Costs: The direct operating or capital costs, also known as “cost of collection,” associated with the recreation fee program are the costs that occur as a direct result of collecting, remitting, transporting, protecting, storing, or securing fee funds at a site.

These expenses may include:

- Salaries, benefits, and training;
- Fee collection equipment and upkeep;
- Security services and equipment; and
- Communication needs such as signage and phones.

8(b) *Limitation on Use of Fees.*--The Secretary may not use any recreation fees for biological monitoring on Federal recreational lands and waters under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 for listed or candidate species.

Sec. 11. Volunteers.

11(a) *Authority to Use Volunteers.*--The Secretary may use volunteers, as appropriate, to collect recreation fees and sell recreation passes.

Sec. 12. Enforcement And Protection Of Receipts.

12(d) *Limitation on Penalties.*--The failure to pay a recreation fee established under this Act shall be punishable as a Class A or Class B misdemeanor, except that in the case of a first offense of nonpayment, the fine imposed may not exceed \$100, notwithstanding section 3571(e) of title 18, United States Code.

Special Park Use Permits

Funding the Administration and Enforcement of a Certification Program: The NPS can charge a fee and recover costs for special park use permits. The charge will be governed by actual costs and not by the value of the service to the recipient. Charges established for a special park use under the cost recovery authority are intended to recover costs associated with managing that activity and not to generate revenue beyond actual cost. Parks retain 100% of the recovered costs. Those costs include, but are not limited to: a) Direct personnel costs, including salaries and fringe benefits. This includes prorated costs for all of the field personnel assigned to the use, as well as all necessary support personnel such as managers and supervisors, dispatchers, maintenance, public health officers and any others involved.; b) material and supply costs; c) costs of official travel associated with the use; d) utilities costs and other physical overhead; e) costs for preparation, review and distribution of documentation of environmental and cultural compliance; f) vehicles and other equipment use costs.

Relevant Guidelines from DO 53 – Special Park Uses

5. Permitting And Renewal Considerations

5.1 Reasons for Issuing a Permit. There are three primary reasons for issuing a permit, regardless of type:

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- To impose conditions to manage the activity and prevent impairment or derogation of resources, values, and purposes for which the park was established;
- To obtain the signature of the permittee agreeing to the conditions and other statements contained within the document; and
- To establish a written account of the special use for inclusion in the administrative record.

6. Permit Provisions

Superintendents will ensure that measures to protect the United States' interests are incorporated into permits for special park uses. To ensure this protection, superintendents will include in each permit issued some, or all, of the following items, depending on the activity. (The following items, however, may not be imposed on First Amendment activities.)

- 6.1 Performance Bonds.
- 6.2 Liability Insurance.
- 6.3 Property Insurance.
- 6.4 Hold Harmless/Indemnification.
- 6.5 Tort Claim Provision.
- 6.6 Anti-Deficiency Act.
- 6.7 Bankruptcy Termination.

Process

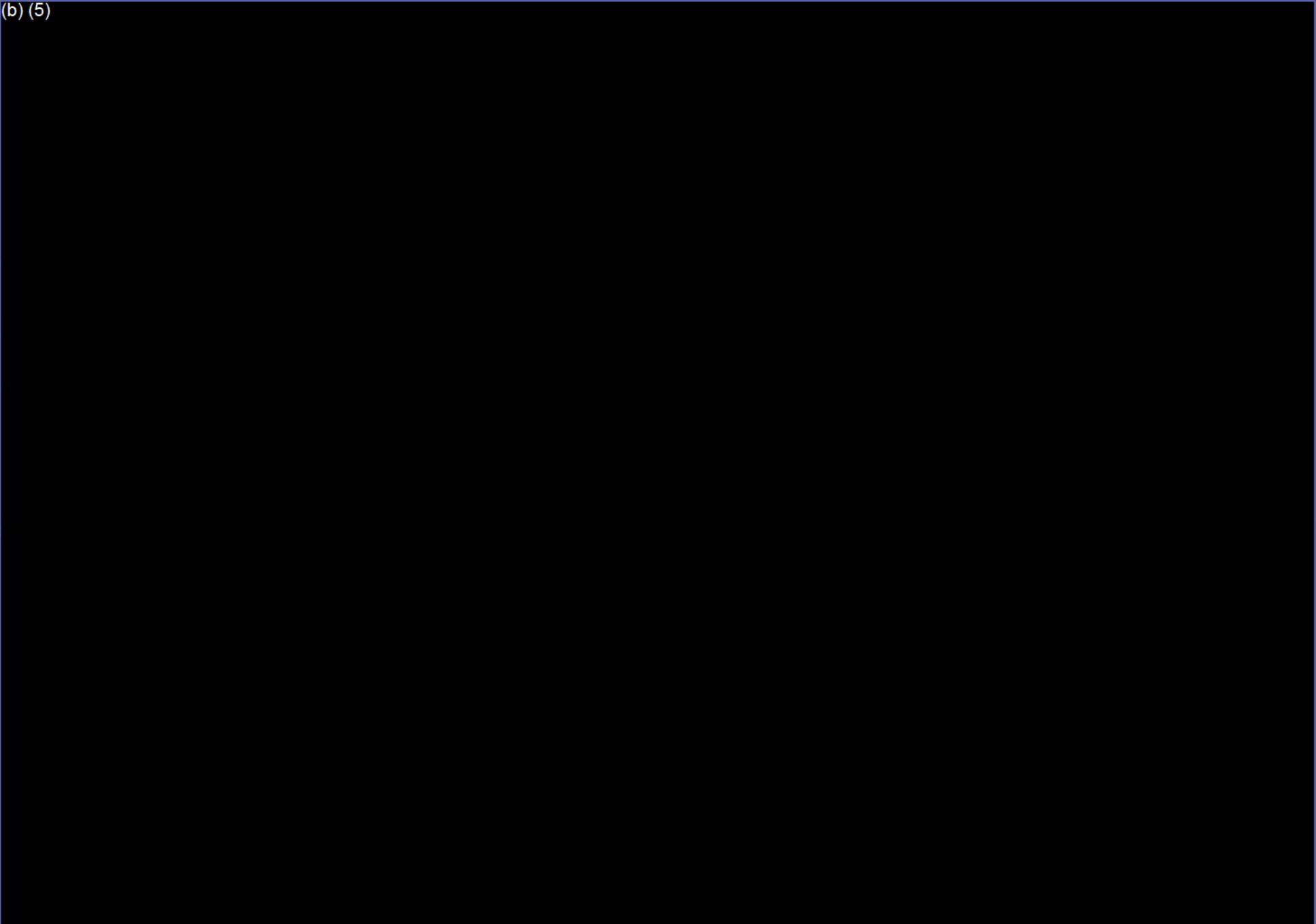
There are two separate approval processes to establish a new Special Recreation Permit fee.

- **Establishing a New Special Recreation Permit Fee:** Annually in March, WASO sends a memorandum titled "Annual Recreation Fee Rate Change Request" and parks generally have 30-60 days to respond. This is the point at which parks can formally request to raise, lower, eliminate or establish new fees. A ROLA certification program, as proposed, would be considered a Special Recreation Permit Fee.
 - Requirements
 - such as performing/documenting a Comparability Review
 - preparing an Implementation Plan.
 - follow the Fee Program Public Participation and Notification Guidelines.
 - Parks can begin the public participation and notification process prior to receipt of the memorandum, but new fees cannot be implemented until an approval is received from the Director of the National Park Service.
 - Note: parks have been directed to delay conducting civic engagement activities for 2009 rate increases until further notice
- **PMIS Project Submittal to Administer and Enforce a ROLA Certification Program:**
 - To provide staff to administer and enforce a tag program, submit a PMIS statement for approval during the annual Servicewide Comprehensive Call.
 - Submit as a recurring project and note that the costs would be offset by the collection of the Special Recreation Permit (ROLA Certification) Fee above.
 - Suggest that for the first two years of the program, park request a larger sum of funding to get the program up and running.
 - In future years, the goal would be to get the administration/enforcement costs equal to the income received from the Special Recreation Permit (ROLA Certification) Fees.

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OTS Information Flow Analysis

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A large black rectangular redaction box covers the majority of the slide content, obscuring any information that might have been present. The text "(b) (5)" is visible in the top-left corner of this redacted area. A small yellow horizontal bar is located on the left edge of the slide, partially overlapping the redaction box.

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May 1, 2008 — Input from Recreation Fee Coordinator added May 6, 2008

GGNRA DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN

**Guidelines for Proposed TAG-Certification Program
for Regulated Off-Leash Areas (ROLAs)**

General Guidelines

- ◆ ~~Least Restrictive Management Approach. Use the least restrictive means possible to achieve management goals. More restrictive solutions will be incrementally implemented if less restrictive solutions are ineffective.~~
- **Flexible, Adaptive Management.** Use an adaptive management approach that: monitors visitor experience and resource conditions, assesses the effectiveness of management actions, and revises them based on new information gained from research and experience.
- **Partnerships.** Partner with community groups and organizations to broaden education and outreach.
- **Program designed to increase regulatory compliance re:**
 - unwanted dog encounters with other visitors
 - resource impacts/wildlife harassment
 - insufficient pick-up of dog waste
 - conflicts with other visitors and/or dogs
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ROLA Specific Guidelines - common to all alternatives

- Dogwalkers may walk dogs off leash only within designated ROLAs (b) (5)
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- (b) (5)
- Each off leash dog must be under voice and sight control at all times, meaning that dogwalkers must be able to recall their dog promptly, and shall demonstrate this ability when requested by Law Enforcement personnel. (Per ROLA definition)

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Comment [MBE1]: Instead of restating parts of the ROLA definition, might make the most sense to just include the entire definition here, or at the beginning

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~~May 1, 2008 — Input from Recreation Fee Coordinator added May 6, 2008~~

- Dogwalkers must keep dogs out of any area closed by fence or sign for restoration, habitat protection or safety concerns.
- Dogwalkers must pick up their dogs' feces immediately and dispose of them in a garbage container.
- Aggressive dogs (snarling, unwanted jumping) are not allowed in ROLAs and are subject to fines per 36 CFR 2.34(a)(4).

Comment [MBE2]: Some items in the ROLA definition might be better off here. I think we just need to define what should be in the definition, and what would be better off in the overall ROLA description

Comment [MBE3]: Again – would this be better off as part of the ROLA definition?

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Comment [MBE4]: This is not common to all alts since Alt C does not have the ROLA definition

ROLA MANAGEMENT - BY ALTERNATIVE

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Comment [MBE5]: [REDACTED]

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Comment [MBE6]: Include info from above that was not common to all alts

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Comment (b) [REDACTED]

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Comment [MBE8]: Include info from above that was not common to all alts

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~~May 1, 2008~~ ~~Input from Recreation Fee Coordinator added~~ May 6, 2008

Attachment A – Relevant Information, and Guidelines from the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) Handbook and DO 53 (Special Park Uses)

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~~May 1, 2008~~ ~~Input from Recreation Fee Coordinator added~~ ~~May 6, 2008~~

3(h) Special Recreation Permit Fee.--The Secretary may issue a special recreation permit, and charge a special recreation permit fee in connection with the issuance of the permit, for specialized recreation uses of Federal recreational lands and waters, such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreational vehicle use.

Definition: Section 3(h)

Special Recreation Permit Fees (SRP): SRPs are authorizations which allow specified recreational use of the public lands and related waters. They are issued to:

- Control visitor use;
- Protect recreational, natural, and cultural resources; and
- Provide for the health and safety of visitors.

SRPs are also a mechanism to authorize:

- Commercial and vending use;
- Competitive events;
- Organized group activities and events; and
- Individual or group use of special areas.

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Sec. 4. Public Participation.

4(a) In General.--As required in this section, the Secretary shall provide the public with opportunities to participate in the development of or changing of a recreation fee established under this Act.

4(b) Advance Notice.--The Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register of the establishment of a new recreation fee area for each agency 6 months before establishment. The Secretary shall publish notice of a new recreation fee or a change to an existing recreation fee established under this Act in local newspapers and publications located near the site at which the recreation fee would be established or changed.

4(c) Public Involvement.--Before establishing any new recreation fee area, the Secretary shall provide opportunity for public involvement by--

- 4(c)(1) establishing guidelines for public involvement;
- 4(c)(2) establishing guidelines on how agencies will demonstrate on an annual basis how they have provided information to the public on the use of recreation fee revenues; and
- 4(c)(3) publishing the guidelines in paragraphs (1) and (2) in the Federal Register.

Sec. 6. Cooperative Agreements.

6(a) Fee Management Agreement.--Notwithstanding chapter 63 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary may enter into a fee management agreement, including a contract, which may provide for a reasonable commission, reimbursement, or discount, with the following entities for the following purposes:

6(a)(1) With any governmental or nongovernmental entity, including those in a gateway community, for the purpose of obtaining fee collection and processing services, including visitor reservation services.

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Sec. 7. Special Account And Distribution Of Fees And Revenues.

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~~May 1, 2008~~ ~~Input from Recreation Fee Coordinator added~~ ~~May 6, 2008~~

7(c)(1)(A) Retention Of Revenues.--Not less than 80 percent of the recreation fees and site-specific agency pass revenues collected at a specific unit or area of a Federal land management agency shall remain available for expenditure, without further appropriation, until expended at that unit or area.

7(c)(1)(B) Reduction.--The Secretary may reduce the percentage allocation otherwise applicable under subparagraph (A) to a unit or area of a Federal land management agency, but not below 60 percent, for a fiscal year if the Secretary determines that the revenues collected at the unit or area exceed the reasonable needs of the unit or area for which expenditures may be made for that fiscal year.

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8(a) Use of Fees at Specific Site or Area.--Amounts available for expenditure at a specific site or area--

8(a)(3) shall be used only for--

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8(a)(3)(D) law enforcement related to public use and recreation;

8(a)(3)(E) direct operating or capital costs associated with the recreation fee program;

Definition: Section 8(a)(3)(E)

Direct Costs: The direct operating or capital costs, also known as "cost of collection," associated with the recreation fee program are the costs that occur as a direct result of collecting, remitting, transporting, protecting, storing, or securing fee funds at a site.

These expenses may include:

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- Communication needs such as signage and phones.

8(b) Limitation on Use of Fees.--The Secretary may not use any recreation fees for biological monitoring on Federal recreational lands and waters under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 for listed or candidate species.

Sec. 11. Volunteers.

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Special Park Use Permits

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May 1, 2008 — Input from Recreation Fee Coordinator added May 6, 2008

Funding the Administration and Enforcement of a Certification Program: The NPS can charge a fee and recover costs for special park use permits. The charge will be governed by actual costs and not by the value of the service to the recipient. Charges established for a special park use under the cost recovery authority are intended to recover costs associated with managing that activity and not to generate revenue beyond actual cost. Parks retain 100% of the recovered costs. Those costs include, but are not limited to: a) Direct personnel costs, including salaries and fringe benefits. This includes prorated costs for all of the field personnel assigned to the use, as well as all necessary support personnel such as managers and supervisors, dispatchers, maintenance, public health officers and any others involved.; b) material and supply costs; c) costs of official travel associated with the use; d) utilities costs and other physical overhead; e) costs for preparation, review and distribution of documentation of environmental and cultural compliance; f) vehicles and other equipment use costs.

Relevant Guidelines from DO 53 – Special Park Uses

5. Permitting And Renewal Considerations

5.1 Reasons for Issuing a Permit. There are three primary reasons for issuing a permit, regardless of type:

- To impose conditions to manage the activity and prevent impairment or derogation of resources, values, and purposes for which the park was established;
- To obtain the signature of the permittee agreeing to the conditions and other statements contained within the document; and
- To establish a written account of the special use for inclusion in the administrative record.

6. Permit Provisions

Superintendents will ensure that measures to protect the United States' interests are incorporated into permits for special park uses. To ensure this protection, superintendents will include in each permit issued some, or all, of the following items, depending on the activity. (The following items, however, may not be imposed on First Amendment activities.)

6.1 Performance Bonds.

6.2 Liability Insurance.

6.3 Property Insurance.

6.4 Hold Harmless/Indemnification.

6.5 Tort Claim Provision.

6.6 Anti-Deficiency Act.

6.7 Bankruptcy Termination.

Process

There are two separate approval processes to establish a new Special Recreation Permit fee.

- **Establishing a New Special Recreation Permit Fee: Annually in March.** WASO sends a memorandum titled "Annual Recreation Fee Rate Change Request" and parks generally have 30-60 days to respond. This is the point at which parks can formally request to raise, lower, eliminate or establish new fees. A ROLA certification program, as proposed, would be considered a Special Recreation Permit Fee.
 - Requirements
 - such as performing/documenting a Comparability Review

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~~May 1, 2008 — Input from Recreation Fee Coordinator added~~ May 6, 2008

- preparing an Implementation Plan.
- follow the Fee Program Public Participation and Notification Guidelines.
- Parks can begin the public participation and notification process prior to receipt of the memorandum, but new fees cannot be implemented until an approval is received from the Director of the National Park Service.
- Note: parks have been directed to delay conducting civic engagement activities for 2009 rate increases until further notice

PMIS Project Submittal to Administer and Enforce a ROLA Certification Program:

- To provide staff to administer and enforce a tag program, submit a PMIS statement for approval during the annual Servicewide Comprehensive Call.
- Submit as a recurring project and note that the costs would be offset by the collection of the Special Recreation Permit (ROLA Certification) Fee above.
- Suggest that for the first two years of the program, park request a larger sum of funding to get the program up and running.
- In future years, the goal would be to get the administration/enforcement costs equal to the income received from the Special Recreation Permit (ROLA Certification) Fees.

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GGNRA DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN – ROLA's

Guidelines for regulated off-leash areas (ROLAs):

- Dog walkers may walk dogs off leash only within designated ROLAs.
- Each off leash dog must be under voice and sight control at all times, meaning that dogwalkers must be able to recall their dog promptly, and shall demonstrate this ability when requested by Law Enforcement personnel.
- Any uncontrolled dog is prohibited. Dogs in a ROLA are to be kept under control at all times. Dogs are considered under control when they are within direct eyesight of the owner/guardian/handler and when they have the ability to immediately return to their owner/guardian/handler. Dogs are presumed to NOT be under control if they:
 - annoy, harass, or attack people, livestock, or other leashed or unleashed dogs,
 - intentionally or unintentionally annoy, pursue, hunt, harass, harm, wound, chase, attack, capture, or kill wildlife,
 - enter leash-required or dog-prohibited areas, and/or
 - dig, destroy vegetation, or enter fenced or closed areas.

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- Dogs must be licensed and wear an ID at all times, including name and phone number of the owner. Will we be giving a citation for someone who doesn't have a tag on with telephone number and name? I think this may be difficult.

Comment [MBE2]: don't mind deleting – it was a suggestion from the IDT meeting Chris, Shirwin – maybe you can make the executive decision on this one?

- All dog walkers must have a leash for each dog under their care.
- Dogwalkers must keep dogs on leash in parking lots and short distance beyond as identified in the plan.

~~Dog walkers must keep dogs out of any area closed by fence or sign for restoration, habitat protection or safety concerns.~~

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Comment [MBE3]: Why delete?

- Dog walkers must pick up their dogs' feces immediately and dispose of them in a garbage container.
- ROLA areas will be adaptively managed, as identified in the plan. Subject to monitoring, an area can be changed from ROLA to on-leash or no dogs if compliance is not achieved.

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May 14, 2008

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May 14, 2008

1. (b) (5) [REDACTED]
2. Special Recreation Permits are authorizations which allow specified recreational use of the public lands and related waters. They are issued to: control visitor use; protect recreational, natural, and cultural resources; and provide for the health and safety of visitors. This (b) (5) [REDACTED]
3. A Special Park Use is defined as a short term activity that takes place in a park area and that provides a benefit to an individual, group or organization rather than the public at large. A (b) (5) [REDACTED]
4. A Special Park Use is defined as neither initiated, sponsored nor conducted by the NPS. The ROLA Certification program would be initiated by the NPS.
5. A Special Park Use does not include any recreation use covered by section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (*16 USC 460l-6a*) or any recreation use covered by the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program (*16 USC 460l-6a Note*). Both of these have been replaced with the FLREA , the other option being considered for administration of the ROLA Certification Program.
6. (b) (5) [REDACTED]

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May 14, 2008

Attachment A – Relevant Information, and Guidelines from the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) Handbook and DO 53 (Special Park Uses)

Special Recreation Permit Fee

Establishing a New Special Recreation Permit Fee:

- Annually in March, parks can formally request to raise, lower, eliminate or establish new fees. Requirements for the request include performing/documenting a Comparability Review, preparing an Implementation Plan and following Fee Program Public Participation and Notification Guidelines. Note that all Superintendents have been directed to delay conducting civic engagement activities for 2009 rate increases until further notice; however, this should not affect your drafting of the EIS alternatives.

- PMIS Project Submittal to Administer and Enforce the ROLA Certification program: In order to provide staff to administer and enforce a tag program, the Park should submit a PMIS statement during the annual Servicewide Comprehensive Call in the fall. Under the Recreation Fee Program, this program appears to be an eligible expenditure under FLREA by providing a visitor service and law enforcement related to public use and recreation. This would be submitted as a recurring project and should identify that the costs would be offset by the collection of the Special Recreation Permit Fee above. For the first two years of the program, we would request a larger sum of funding to get the program up and running. In future years, the goal would be to get the administration/enforcement costs equal to the income received from the Special Recreation Permit Fees.

From Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) Handbook:

Sec. 3. Recreation fee authority:

3(h) *Special Recreation Permit Fee.*--The Secretary may issue a special recreation permit, and charge a special recreation permit fee in connection with the issuance of the permit, for specialized recreation uses of Federal recreational lands and waters, such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreational vehicle use.

Definition: Section 3(h)

Special Recreation Permit Fees (SRP): SRPs are authorizations which allow specified recreational use of the public lands and related waters. They are issued to:

- Control visitor use;
- Protect recreational, natural, and cultural resources; and
- Provide for the health and safety of visitors.

SRPs are also a mechanism to authorize:

- Commercial and vending use;
- Competitive events;
- Organized group activities and events; and
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May 14, 2008

Sec. 4. Public Participation.

4(a) *In General.*--As required in this section, the Secretary shall provide the public with opportunities to participate in the development of or changing of a recreation fee established under this Act.

4(b) *Advance Notice.*--The Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register of the establishment of a new recreation fee area for each agency 6 months before establishment. The Secretary shall publish notice of a new recreation fee or a change to an existing recreation fee established under this Act in local newspapers and publications located near the site at which the recreation fee would be established or changed.

4(c) *Public Involvement.*--Before establishing any new recreation fee area, the Secretary shall provide opportunity for public involvement by--

4(c)(1) establishing guidelines for public involvement;

4(c)(2) establishing guidelines on how agencies will demonstrate on an annual basis how they have provided information to the public on the use of recreation fee revenues; and

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Sec. 6. Cooperative Agreements.

6(a) *Fee Management Agreement.*--Notwithstanding chapter 63 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary may enter into a fee management agreement, including a contract, which may provide for a reasonable commission, reimbursement, or discount, with the following entities for the following purposes:

6(a)(1) With any governmental or nongovernmental entity, including those in a gateway community, for the purpose of obtaining fee collection and processing services, including visitor reservation services.

Sec. 7. Special Account And Distribution Of Fees And Revenues.

7(c)(1)(A) **Retention Of Revenues.**--Not less than 80 percent of the recreation fees and site-specific agency pass revenues collected at a specific unit or area of a Federal land management agency shall remain available for expenditure, without further appropriation, until expended at that unit or area.

7(c)(1)(B) **Reduction.**--The Secretary may reduce the percentage allocation otherwise applicable under subparagraph (A) to a unit or area of a Federal land management agency, but not below 60 percent, for a fiscal year if the Secretary determines that the revenues collected at the unit or area exceed the reasonable needs of the unit or area for which expenditures may be made for that fiscal year.

Sec. 8. Expenditures

8(a) *Use of Fees at Specific Site or Area.*--Amounts available for expenditure at a specific site or area--

8(a)(3) shall be used only for--

8(a)(3)(A) repair, maintenance, and facility enhancement related directly to visitor enjoyment, visitor access, and health and safety;

8(a)(3)(B) interpretation, visitor information, visitor service, visitor needs assessments, and signs;

8(a)(3)(C) habitat restoration directly related to wildlife-dependent recreation that is limited to hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, or photography;

8(a)(3)(D) law enforcement related to public use and recreation;

8(a)(3)(E) direct operating or capital costs associated with the recreation fee program;

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Definition: Section 8(a)(3)(E)

Direct Costs: The direct operating or capital costs, also known as “cost of collection,” associated with the recreation fee program are the costs that occur as a direct result of collecting, remitting, transporting, protecting, storing, or securing fee funds at a site. These expenses may include:

- Salaries, benefits, and training;
- Fee collection equipment and upkeep;
- Security services and equipment; and
- Communication needs such as signage and phones.

8(b) Limitation on Use of Fees.--The Secretary may not use any recreation fees for biological monitoring on Federal recreational lands and waters under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 for listed or candidate species.

Sec. 11. Volunteers.

11(a) Authority to Use Volunteers.--The Secretary may use volunteers, as appropriate, to collect recreation fees and sell recreation passes.

Sec. 12. Enforcement And Protection Of Receipts.

12(d) Limitation on Penalties.--The failure to pay a recreation fee established under this Act shall be punishable as a Class A or Class B misdemeanor, except that in the case of a first offense of nonpayment, the fine imposed may not exceed \$100, notwithstanding section 3571(e) of title 18, United States Code.

Special Park Use Permits

Funding the Administration and Enforcement of a Certification Program: The NPS can charge a fee and recover costs for special park use permits. The charge will be governed by actual costs and not by the value of the service to the recipient. Charges established for a special park use under the cost recovery authority are intended to recover costs associated with managing that activity and not to generate revenue beyond actual cost. Parks retain 100% of the recovered costs. Those costs include, but are not limited to: a) Direct personnel costs, including salaries and fringe benefits. This includes prorated costs for all of the field personnel assigned to the use, as well as all necessary support personnel such as managers and supervisors, dispatchers, maintenance, public health officers and any others involved.; b) material and supply costs; c) costs of official travel associated with the use; d) utilities costs and other physical overhead; e) costs for preparation, review and distribution of documentation of environmental and cultural compliance; f) vehicles and other equipment use costs.

Relevant Guidelines from DO 53 – Special Park Uses

5. Permitting And Renewal Considerations

5.1 Reasons for Issuing a Permit. There are three primary reasons for issuing a permit, regardless of type:

- To impose conditions to manage the activity and prevent impairment or derogation of resources, values, and purposes for which the park was established;
- To obtain the signature of the permittee agreeing to the conditions and other statements contained within the document; and

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- To establish a written account of the special use for inclusion in the administrative record.

6. Permit Provisions

Superintendents will ensure that measures to protect the United States' interests are incorporated into permits for special park uses. To ensure this protection, superintendents will include in each permit issued some, or all, of the following items, depending on the activity. (The following items, however, may not be imposed on First Amendment activities.)

- 6.1 Performance Bonds.**
- 6.2 Liability Insurance.**
- 6.3 Property Insurance.**
- 6.4 Hold Harmless/Indemnification.**
- 6.5 Tort Claim Provision.**
- 6.6 Anti-Deficiency Act.**
- 6.7 Bankruptcy Termination.**

Process

There are two separate approval processes to establish a new Special Recreation Permit fee.

- **Establishing a New Special Recreation Permit Fee:** Annually in March, WASO sends a memorandum titled "Annual Recreation Fee Rate Change Request" and parks generally have 30-60 days to respond. This is the point at which parks can formally request to raise, lower, eliminate or establish new fees. A ROLA certification program, as proposed, would be considered a Special Recreation Permit Fee.
 - Requirements
 - such as performing/documenting a Comparability Review
 - preparing an Implementation Plan.
 - follow the Fee Program Public Participation and Notification Guidelines.
 - Parks can begin the public participation and notification process prior to receipt of the memorandum, but new fees cannot be implemented until an approval is received from the Director of the National Park Service.
 - Note: parks have been directed to delay conducting civic engagement activities for 2009 rate increases until further notice
- **PMIS Project Submittal to Administer and Enforce a ROLA Certification Program:**
 - To provide staff to administer and enforce a tag program, submit a PMIS statement for approval during the annual Servicewide Comprehensive Call.
 - Submit as a recurring project and note that the costs would be offset by the collection of the Special Recreation Permit (ROLA Certification) Fee above.
 - Suggest that for the first two years of the program, park request a larger sum of funding to get the program up and running.
 - In future years, the goal would be to get the administration/enforcement costs equal to the income received from the Special Recreation Permit (ROLA Certification) Fees.

GGNRA DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN – ROLA's

Guidelines for regulated off-leash areas (ROLAs):

~~General Use Guidelines:~~

- Dog walkers may walk dogs off leash only within designated ROLAs. (b) (5)
(b) (5)

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- Each off leash dog must be under voice and sight control at all times, meaning that dogwalkers must be able to recall their dog promptly, and shall demonstrate this ability when requested by Law Enforcement personnel.

- ~~Aggressive dogs (snarling, unwanted jumping) are not allowed in ROLAs and are subject to fines per 36 CFR 2.34(a)(4).~~

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Comment [MBE1]: I think the "annoy, harass, or attack people" covers this

- Any uncontrolled dog is prohibited. Dogs in a ROLA are to be kept under control at all times. Dogs are considered under control when they are within direct eyesight of the owner/guardian/handler and when they have the ability to immediately return to their owner/guardian/handler. Dogs are presumed to ~~not~~ **NOT** be under control if they:
 - annoy, harass, or attack people, livestock, or other leashed or unleashed dogs,
 - intentionally or unintentionally annoy, pursue, hunt, harass, harm, wound, chase, attack, capture, or kill wildlife,
 - enter leash-required or dog-prohibited areas, and/or
 - dig, destroy vegetation, or enter fenced or closed areas.
- Dogs under four months old must be leashed.
- Dogs in heat are not allowed in ROLAs.

Requirements

- (b) (5)
- Dogs must be licensed and wear an ID at all times, including name and phone number of the owner.
- All dog walkers must have a leash for each dog under their care.

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- Dogwalkers must keep dogs on leash in parking lots and short distance beyond ~~(distance beyond varies depending on conditions/resources at each site, see range of alternatives)~~ as identified in the plan.
- ~~• Dog walkers must keep dogs out of any area closed by fence or sign for restoration, habitat protection or safety concerns.~~
- Dog walkers must pick up their dogs' feces immediately and dispose of them in a garbage container.
- ROLA areas will be adaptively managed, as identified in the plan. Subject to monitoring, an area can be changed from ROLA to on-leash or no dogs if compliance is not achieved.

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**Guidelines for Proposed Certification Program
for Regulated Off-Leash Areas (ROLAs)**

General Guidelines

- **Flexible, Adaptive Management.** Use an adaptive management approach that: monitors visitor experience and resource conditions, assesses the effectiveness of management actions, and revises them based on new information gained from research and experience.
- **Partnerships.** Partner with community groups and organizations to broaden education and outreach.
- **Program designed to increase regulatory compliance re:**
 - unwanted dog encounters with other visitors
 - resource impacts/wildlife harassment
 - insufficient pick-up of dog waste
 - conflicts with other visitors and/or dogs

(b) (5)

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- (b) (5) [Redacted text block]

- (b) (5) [Redacted text block]

(b) (5) [Redacted text block]

(b) (5)

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(b) (5)

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(b) (5)

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ROLA Management

(b) (5)

[Redacted text block]

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(b) (5)

[Redacted text block]

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(b) (5) [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

1. (b) (5) [Redacted]
2. Special Recreation Permits are authorizations which allow specified recreational use of the public lands and related waters. They are issued to: control visitor use; protect recreational, natural, and cultural resources; and provide for the health and safety of visitors. This
3. (b) (5) [Redacted]
4. A Special Park Use is defined as neither initiated, sponsored nor conducted by the NPS. The ROLA Certification program would be initiated by the NPS.
5. A Special Park Use does not include any recreation use covered by section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (*16 USC 4601-6a*) or any recreation use covered by the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program (*16 USC 4601-6a Note*). Both of these have been replaced with the FLREA , the other option being considered for administration of the ROLA Certification Program.
6. (b) (5) [Redacted]

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Attachment A – Relevant Information, and Guidelines from the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) Handbook and DO 53 (Special Park Uses)

Special Recreation Permit Fee

Establishing a New Special Recreation Permit Fee:

- Annually in March, parks can formally request to raise, lower, eliminate or establish new fees. Requirements for the request include performing/documenting a Comparability Review, preparing an Implementation Plan and following Fee Program Public Participation and Notification Guidelines. Note that all Superintendents have been directed to delay conducting civic engagement activities for 2009 rate increases until further notice; however, this should not affect your drafting of the EIS alternatives.
- PMIS Project Submittal to Administer and Enforce the ROLA Certification program: In order to provide staff to administer and enforce a tag program, the Park should submit a PMIS statement during the annual Servicewide Comprehensive Call in the fall. Under the Recreation Fee Program, this program appears to be an eligible expenditure under FLREA by providing a visitor service and law enforcement related to public use and recreation. This would be submitted as a recurring project and should identify that the costs would be offset by the collection of the Special Recreation Permit Fee above. For the first two years of the program, we would request a larger sum of funding to get the program up and running. In future years, the goal would be to get the administration/enforcement costs equal to the income received from the Special Recreation Permit Fees.

From Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) Handbook:

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Sec. 3. Recreation fee authority:

3(h) *Special Recreation Permit Fee.*--The Secretary may issue a special recreation permit, and charge a special recreation permit fee in connection with the issuance of the permit, for specialized recreation uses of Federal recreational lands and waters, such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreational vehicle use.

Definition: Section 3(h)

Special Recreation Permit Fees (SRP): SRPs are authorizations which allow specified recreational use of the public lands and related waters. They are issued to:

- Control visitor use;
- Protect recreational, natural, and cultural resources; and
- Provide for the health and safety of visitors.

SRPs are also a mechanism to authorize:

- Commercial and vending use;
- Competitive events;
- Organized group activities and events; and
- Individual or group use of special areas.

Sec. 4. Public Participation.

4(a) *In General.*--As required in this section, the Secretary shall provide the public with opportunities to participate in the development of or changing of a recreation fee established under this Act.

4(b) *Advance Notice.*--The Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register of the establishment of a new recreation fee area for each agency 6 months before establishment. The Secretary shall publish notice of a new recreation fee or a change to an existing recreation fee established under this Act in local newspapers and publications located near the site at which the recreation fee would be established or changed.

4(c) *Public Involvement.*--Before establishing any new recreation fee area, the Secretary shall provide opportunity for public involvement by--

- 4(c)(1) establishing guidelines for public involvement;
- 4(c)(2) establishing guidelines on how agencies will demonstrate on an annual basis how they have provided information to the public on the use of recreation fee revenues; and
- 4(c)(3) publishing the guidelines in paragraphs (1) and (2) in the Federal Register.

Sec. 6. Cooperative Agreements.

6(a) *Fee Management Agreement.*--Notwithstanding chapter 63 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary may enter into a fee management agreement, including a contract, which may provide for a reasonable commission, reimbursement, or discount, with the following entities for the following purposes:

- 6(a)(1) With any governmental or nongovernmental entity, including those in a gateway community, for the purpose of obtaining fee collection and processing services, including visitor reservation services.

Sec. 7. Special Account And Distribution Of Fees And Revenues.

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7(c)(1)(A) **Retention Of Revenues.**--Not less than 80 percent of the recreation fees and site-specific agency pass revenues collected at a specific unit or area of a Federal land management agency shall remain available for expenditure, without further appropriation, until expended at that unit or area.

7(c)(1)(B) **Reduction.**--The Secretary may reduce the percentage allocation otherwise applicable under subparagraph (A) to a unit or area of a Federal land management agency, but not below 60 percent, for a fiscal year if the Secretary determines that the revenues collected at the unit or area exceed the reasonable needs of the unit or area for which expenditures may be made for that fiscal year.

Sec. 8. Expenditures

8(a) *Use of Fees at Specific Site or Area.*--Amounts available for expenditure at a specific site or area--

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