



*Building a healthy and sustainable global community for people
and the plants and animals that accompany us on Earth*

November 10, 2010

Richard E. De La O
Accessibility Program Manager
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Facility Management
Building 201, Fort Mason
San Francisco, CA 94123-1307

SENT VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

RE: Accessibility Planning for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Dear Richard,

It was a pleasure to meet you at the November 9, 2010 accessibility public meeting hosted by the National Park Service at Fort Mason. It was an enlightening meeting and I appreciate the Park Service's attempt to address accessibility issues in the park.

At that meeting, you informed me that I could submit comments to you via e-mail for inclusion in the public record. This letter serves as the comments of the Wild Equity Institute on the GGNRA's accessibility planning. The letter includes this narrative plus attached exhibits, including comment letters and studies from Guide Dog Users, Inc. and other organizations with an interest in accessibility.

As I noted last night, the accessibility planning seems to be occurring without consultation or coordination with the GGNRA's ongoing dog management rulemaking. This is unfortunate, because the GGNRA has been informed about accessibility issues caused by free roaming off-leash dogs since at least 2005. Several comments have been submitted about this issue, yet no one at the accessibility meeting seemed to be aware of this concern.

In fact, off-leash dogs pose a significant challenge to individuals who rely on service animals to help them enjoy the GGNRA. A 2003 survey conducted by a national guide dog user group indicated that 89% of individuals with service animals have had their guide dogs interfered with by off-leash dogs, and 42% of graduates have had their guide dogs attacked by off-leash dogs. Because of this, organizations such as Guide Dogs for the Blind recommend that their graduates avoid any place where off-leash dogs are known to roam.

Thus, the failure to enforce the leash law in the GGNRA has exposed those with service animals to a high-risk of interference or attack, and in most cases has precluded these individuals from enjoying the park altogether. This is a disproportionate impact on accessibility for individuals who rely on guide dogs to traverse the park: and since dog management and accessibility

planning will impact many of the same locations within the GGNRA, if this disproportionate impact isn't addressed the GGNRA may unwittingly exclude guide dog users from the very places that it is trying to make accessible.

Yet at last night's meeting, it became clear that the accessibility team has not addressed this issue. Indeed, the accessibility team seemed to struggle with how guide dog users even fit within their scope. This may be in part because the team is focused on other accessibility issues, primarily physical barriers that prevent users of mobility devices from accessing trails, buildings, and other structures in the park. This is important work, and I applaud the team for tackling these issues directly.

At the same time, dog management policies are just as much under the purview of the National Park Service's accessibility program. If guide dog users are disproportionately impacted by free-roaming off-leash dogs, and the park has a policy to permit off-leash dogs, this is as much of an accessibility issue to the guide dog community as if the park had a policy precluding access to guide dog users in buildings or places it manages. In both cases, the policies reduce access to the guide dog user, and the policy is entirely within the control of the Park Service.

That's why this is distinguishable from the fact pattern raised last night about supposed "gang activities" in the park that make park conditions unsafe. There is no policy that the GGNRA implements to force unsafe "gang activity" conditions on disabled users. But there is a policy currently, and apparently will be another policy proposed through the dog management rulemaking procedure, that affirmatively places unsafe conditions in the path of guide dog users that wish to access the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Although the accessibility team may not have heard about this issue, the issue has been presented to the park in several planning processes. I have attached a letter from Guide Dog Users, Inc., a interference study conducted by Guide Dog Users, Inc., a press statement about a leash law enforcement petition filed by both groups and several other organizations, and a copy of the leash law enforcement petition for your review, all of which are in the GGNRA's files.

Fortunately, there is a simple solution to this concern. If off-leash dogs will be permitted in the GGNRA, the off-leash area must be enclosed by a physical barrier. Only a physical barrier can provide guide dog users with the assurances they need that they are entering an off-leash area on their own terms. This also would have the incidental benefit of keeping other park users and wildlife safe, while clearly demarcating an area for law enforcement purposes where off-leash dogs are not permitted to roam. It will also help keep our pets safe, because as explained in the attached 2001 California Department of Parks And Recreation Pilot Program, fences are essential to good dog park design.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. I look forward to getting regular updates from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Brent Plater". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Brent Plater



Brian O'Neill, Superintendent
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, California 94123
GOGA_Reg_Neg@nps.gov

ATTN: Negotiated Rulemaking Committee

Dear Superintendent O'Neill:

On behalf of Guide Dogs for the Blind, I would like to apply for membership in the Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee for Dog Management at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, announced in the Federal Register on June 28, 2005 (70 Fed. Reg. 37,109). The proposed Negotiated Rulemaking has the potential to significantly impact the interests of Guide Dogs for the Blind, and none of the proposed committee members are capable of representing these interests during this process.

Guide Dogs for the Blind is a nonprofit, charitable organization with a mission to provide Guide Dogs and training in their use to visually impaired people throughout the United States and Canada. Our dogs and services are free to those we serve, thanks to the generosity of donors and support of volunteers. Our headquarters and a training facility are in San Rafael, California—20 miles north of San Francisco. We are proud to have provided more than 10,000 dogs to people with vision loss since 1942.

Our schools accept visually impaired students from throughout the United States and Canada for training with a Guide Dog. We offer follow-up services to each graduate of our program at their home or place of business for the lifespan of their dog. As part of this service, we survey our graduates to better understand the challenges they may face in working with, protecting, and enjoying Guide Dogs. A significant challenge faced by our graduates is off-leash dogs. A 2003 survey conducted by a national Guide Dog user group indicated that 89% of graduates have had Guide Dogs interfered with by off-leash dogs, and 42% of graduates have had their Guide Dogs attacked by off-leash dogs. Because of this, we recommend that our graduates avoid any place where off-leash dogs are known to roam.

Thus, the establishment of off-leash areas in the National Park System generally, and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in particular, is of great interest to us, as it may create areas where our graduates will be excluded from entering. Guide Dogs

National Office: P.O. Box 151200, San Rafael, CA 94915-1200 • (800) 295-4050 • www.guidedogs.com

California Campus: 350 Los Ranchitos Road, San Rafael, CA 94903 • (415) 499-4000 • Fax: (415) 499-4035
Oregon Campus: 32901 S.E. Kelso Road, Boring, OR 97009 • (503) 668-2100 • Fax: (503) 668-2141





for the Blind therefore finds in necessary to participate in this process to discuss whether off-leash areas are appropriate in this National Park, and if so, how to insure that proper safeguards are put in place that will minimize the impacts on our graduates and their Guide Dogs.

Guide Dogs for the Blind actively encourages 'Responsible Dog Ownership' and we feel that we can add positive and educated input to the Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee. The interests of Guide Dogs for the Blind, with its decades of experience in promoting the animal/human bond and its expertise in dog management issues related to the visually impaired and highly trained Guide Dogs, are not represented by any of the categories of individuals currently proposed for the committee.

Guide Dogs for the Blind has designated Jim Power to be its representative on the Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee, and Brian Francis as the alternate. Mr. Power and Mr. Francis are employees of Guide Dogs for the Blind and both are authorized to represent Guide Dogs for the Blind and its graduates in this matter. Mr. Power and Mr. Francis have agreed to actively participate in good faith in the development of the rule under consideration.

If you have any questions about this application, please feel free to contact me at any time. Thank you for your consideration. I look forward to working with you on this matter.

Sincerely,

Jim Power
Field Service Manager
Guide Dogs for the Blind, Inc.
San Rafael, CA 94903
Tel: 1 800 295 4050 or 415 499 4055



**GUIDE DOGS FOR THE BLIND JOINS COMMUNITY IN
SUPPORTING LEASH LAWS FOR GOLDEN GATE
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA**

Guide Dogs for the Blind has joined with other community leaders in a petition for emergency rulemaking to request that the Golden Gate Recreation Area implement and enforce the leash law that is currently in effect at all other units of the National Park System. The organization supports the rights of the disabled who use guide dogs or service animals to access all public spaces, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Loose dogs represent a clear threat to the safety, and hence the access rights, of people with disabilities. A 2003 survey of blind people who use guide dogs was conducted by Guide Dog Users, Inc., and revealed that 42% of respondents had experienced at least one dog attack and 89% experienced interference by loose dogs. Findings also showed that the vast majority (nearly 85%) of interference/attacks occurred on a public right-of-way, highlighting the need to enforce leash laws to ensure the rights of the disabled to use and enjoy public thoroughfares, including those within the National Park System.

Guide Dogs for the Blind is a national organization, dedicated to providing people who are blind with the opportunity to experience what a powerful partnership with a Guide Dog can mean - not only to mobility, but to quality of life.

(end)



Guide Dog Users, Inc.
Sheila Styron President
32 W Dartmouth Rd
Kansas City, MO 64113
816-363-3172
sheilastyron@everestkc.net
www.gdui.org

August 25, 2007
Chris Powell
chris.powell@nps.gov

Dear Chris,

I am writing to you on behalf of Guide Dog Users, Inc. (GDUI) an international organization dedicated to advocacy, peer support, public education and all aspects of training, working and living with dogs specially-trained to guide blind and visually-impaired people. GDUI does not train or place guide dogs; but acts as an independent resource network; providing information; support and advice concerning guide dogs; guide; dog training and access laws to its members; the media and the public at large.

GDUI urges you to support the adoption of regulations which would create physically enclosed spaces as off-leash dog play areas for the safety of guide dog handlers and their dogs.

In a 2003 GDUI survey, 89% of guide dog handlers reported incidents of interference from unleashed dogs, placing these visually impaired individuals in serious danger. Even when an interfering pet dog simply wants to play, the team's attention to important elements of safe travel is distracted making the blind person vulnerable to the dangers of traffic and other environmental challenges. 42% of respondents have been the victims of attacks by unleashed dogs causing physical and psychological injury to both members of the team and even death or premature retirement of the guide dog which can cost more than \$50,000 to replace.

GDUI supports the enforcement of leash laws in general because such laws provide important safeguards for people, our pets, wildlife, and parks. Enforcement of the National Park System's leash law and the creation of off leash play areas for dogs would insure dogs have reasonable access to the Park without jeopardizing the safety of disabled individuals partnered with specially trained assistance dogs, pet dogs, wildlife, or park visitors.

Guide Dog Users, Inc. (GDUI) strives to promote civil rights and enhance the quality of life for working guide dog teams. Drawing on the experiences and varied knowledge of its members, GDUI provides peer support, advocacy and information to guide dog users everywhere. In addition, GDUI works with public entities, private businesses and individuals to ensure that guide dog users enjoy the same rights to travel, employment, housing, and participation in all aspects of life that people without disabilities enjoy.

Guide dogs are bred to be gentle and unlikely to defend themselves, and as such are particularly vulnerable to attack. Therefore, GDUI urges creation of off leash play areas for pet dogs at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Sincerely,

Sheila Styron, President
Guide Dog Users, Inc.

Guide Dog Users, Inc. (GDUI) strives to promote civil rights and enhance the quality of life for working guide dog teams. Drawing on the experiences and varied knowledge of its members, GDUI provides peer support, advocacy and information to guide dog users everywhere. In addition, GDUI works with public entities, private businesses and individuals to ensure that guide dog users enjoy the same rights to travel, employment, housing, and participation in all aspects of life that people without disabilities enjoy.

GDUI GUIDE DOG INTERFERENCE/ATTACK SURVEY RESULTS

Number of Respondents: 119

SECTION 1 - INTERFERENCE

1. Have you and your dog guide ever experienced interference by a loose or uncontrolled dog?

Yes 106 (89.1% of all respondents)

2. If yes, how many times in the last 6 months have you and your dog experienced interference?

Respondents who indicated one or more incidents in prior 6 months: 90 (75.6% of all respondents)

Range of incidents in prior 6 months experienced by those respondents who reported at least one incident: low=1, high=90

Average number of incidents in prior 6 months months experienced by those respondents who reported at least one incident: 7.9

3. Have you and your dog ever experienced interference by the same dog more than once?

Yes: 54 (50.9% of all who have experienced interference)

4. Have you and your dog ever experienced interference by a dog that was leashed but inadequately controlled?

Yes: 78 (73.6% of all who have experienced interference)

5. Have you and your dog ever experienced interference while traveling on a public right of way such as a sidewalk or a side of the road?

Yes: 95 (89.6% of all who have experienced interference)

6. Do you ever plan alternate routes to avoid known dogs?

Yes: 50 (47.2% of all who have experienced interference)

7. As a result of interference, my dog exhibited the following behavior (Please choose all that apply):

a. fearful of other dogs: 19 (17.9% of all who have experienced interference)

b. fearful of traveling in the location where the incident occurred: 28 (26.4% of all who have experienced interference)

c. aggressive toward other dogs: 25 (23.6% of all who have experienced interference)

d. other: 24 (22.6% of all who have experienced interference)

e. no behavior changes: 36 (40.0% of all who have experienced interference)

8. Have you ever needed to work with a guide dog trainer to “retrain” your dog after problems with interference?

Yes: 19 (17.9% of all who have experienced interference)

9. As a direct result of interfering dogs, did you have to retire your dog?

Yes: 4 (3.8% of all who have experienced interference)

10. During an episode of interference, did you ever feel that your health or safety was at risk due to the interference?

Yes: 67 (63.2% of all who have experienced interference)

11. To what extent do you fear incidents of interference by a loose or uncontrolled dog? (Please choose one.)

a. minor concern but does not effect my behavior: 41 (38.7% of all who have experienced interference)

b. moderate concern such as planning safer routes away from known dogs: 48 (45.3% of all who have experienced interference)

c. major concern such as limiting travel in order to avoid known dogs: 11 (10.4% of all who have experienced interference)

d. other: 4 (3.8% of all who have experienced interference)

e. none: 2 (1.9% of all who have experienced interference)

SECTION 2 - DOG ATTACKS

12. Have you and your dog guide ever been attacked by a loose or uncontrolled dog?

Yes: 50 (42.0% of all who respondents)

13. If yes, how many times in the past 3 years have you and your dog experienced a dog attack?

Respondents who indicated one or more attacks in prior 3 years: 38 (31.9% of all respondents)

Range of attacks in prior 3 years experienced by those respondents who reported at least one attack: low=1, high=6

Average number of attacks in prior 3 years experienced by those respondents who reported at least one attack: 1.9

14. Have you and your dog ever been attacked by the same dog more than once?

Yes: 11 (22.0% of all who have experienced attack)

15. Have you and your dog ever been attacked by a dog that was leashed but inadequately controlled?

Yes: 25 (50.0% of all who have experienced attack)

16. Have you and your dog ever been attacked while traveling on a public right of way such as a sidewalk or the side of a road?

Yes: 37 (74.0% of all who have experienced attack)

17. Do you ever plan alternate routes to avoid known dogs?

Yes: 24 (48.0% of all who have experienced attack)

18. Please choose the word that best describes the extent of your dog's physical injuries after an attack. (Please choose one.)

a. mild: 19 (38.0% of all who have experienced attack)

moderate: 14 (28.0% of all who have experienced attack)

severe: 4 (8.0% of all who have experienced attack)

d. none: 13 (26.0% of all who have experienced attack)

19. As a direct result of an attack, my dog exhibited the following behavior: (Please choose all that apply):

a. fearful of other dogs: 20 (40.0% of all who have experienced attack)

b. fearful of traveling in the location where the incident occurred: 22 (44.0% of all who have experienced attack)

c. aggressive toward other dogs: 17 (34.0% of all who have experienced attack)

d. other: 7 (14.0% of all who have experienced attack)

e. no behavior changes: 9 (18.0% of all who have experienced attack)

20. As a direct result of an attack, did you have to work with a guide dog trainer to "retrain" your dog?

Yes: 17 (34.0% of all who have experienced attack)

21. As a direct result of an attack, was your dog temporarily or permanently disabled?

Yes: 11 (22.0% of all who have experienced attack)

22. As a direct result of an attack, did you have to retire your dog?

Yes: 3 (6.0% of all who have experienced attack)

23. During an episode of a dog attack, did you ever feel that your health or safety was at risk due to the attack?

Yes: 29 (58.0% of all who have experienced attack)

24. Please choose the word that best describes the extent of your own physical injuries resulting from an attack. (Please choose one.)

a. mild: 12 (24.0% of all who have experienced attack)

b. moderate: 5 (10.0% of all who have experienced attack)

c. severe: 1 (2.0% of all who have experienced attack)

d. none: 31 (62.0% of all who have experienced attack)

25. To what extent do you fear subsequent attacks by a loose or uncontrolled dog? (Please choose one.)

a. minor concern but does not affect my behavior: 14 (28.0% of all who have experienced attack)

- b. moderate concern such as planning safer routes away from known dogs: 21 (42.0% of all who have experienced attack)
- c. major concern such as limiting travel in order to avoid loose or uncontrolled dogs: 12 (24.0% of all who have experienced attack)
- d. other: 1 (2.0% of all who have experienced attack)
- e. none: 2 (4.0% of all who have experienced attack)

SECTION 3 - COSTS RESULTING FROM INTERFERENCE AND DOG ATTACKS

Note: Of 119 respondents, 108 (90.8%) experienced either interference, attack or both.

26. Did you have new or additional expenses as a result of the interference/attack(s)?

Yes: 25 (23.1% of all respondents who reported an interference or attack)

27. What types of new or additional expenses resulted from the interference/attack(s)?

(Please choose all that apply.)

- a. Veterinary services: 16 (64.0% of respondents who had additional expenses)
- b. Medication (for your guide dog): 9 (36.0% of respondents who had additional expenses)
- c. Medical Services (for you): 9 (36.0% of respondents who had additional expenses)
- d. Medication (for you): 5 (20.0% of respondents who had additional expenses)
- e. Replacement/repair of personal property: 1 (4.0% of respondents who had additional expenses)
- f. Lost wages: 2 (8.0% of respondents who had additional expenses)
- g. Transportation: 10 (40% of respondents who had additional expenses)
- h. other: 6 (24.0% of respondents who had additional expenses)

28. Average dollar amount of each category of additional expenditure for each respondent who indicated any additional expenditure)

- a. Veterinary services: \$138.24
- b. Medication (for your dog guide): \$110.84
- c. Medical services (for you): \$21.08
- d. Medication (for you): \$5.84
- e. Replacement/repair of personal property: \$1.00
- f. Lost wages: \$12.00
- g. Transportation: \$32.72
- h. Other: \$37.32

Average dollar amount of additional expenditure for each respondent who indicated any additional expenditure: \$359.04

Average dollar amount of additional expenditure for each respondent who experienced either interference or attack: \$83.11

29. Please identify any other negative impacts or consequences - monetary or otherwise - that resulted directly from the interference/attack which are not adequately covered in the preceding questions and answers:

Number of respondents who indicated having experienced some other type of negative consequence of interference or attack: 21

SECTION 4 - FEELINGS/ATTITUDES ABOUT INTERFERENCE AND DOG ATTACKS

30. Dog interference and attacks jeopardize my ability to move safely through the environment

- a. Strongly Agree: 69 (63.9% of respondents)
- b. Somewhat Agree: 38 (35.2% of respondents)
- c. Undecided: 1 (0.9% of respondents)
- d. Somewhat Disagree: 6 (5.6% of respondents)
- e. Strongly Disagree: 4 (3.7% of respondents)

31. Dog interference and attacks jeopardize my right to travel freely on routes of my choice.

- a. Strongly Agree: 97 (82.9% of respondents)
- b. Somewhat Agree: 15 (12.8% of respondents)
- c. Undecided: 5 (4.3% of respondents)
- d. Somewhat Disagree: 12 (10.3% of respondents)
- e. Strongly Disagree: 3 (2.6% of respondents)

32. Dog interference and attacks jeopardize the ability of my dog guide to safely and effectively perform its duties.

- a. Strongly Agree: 107 (90.7% of respondents)
- b. Somewhat Agree: 9 (7.6% of respondents)
- c. Undecided: 2 (1.7% of respondents)
- d. Somewhat Disagree: 5 (4.2% of respondents)
- e. Strongly Disagree: 4

33. Loose or uncontrolled dogs pose one of the most dangerous situations for guide dog teams in today's environment.

- a. Strongly Agree: 113 (95.8% of respondents)
- b. Somewhat Agree: 4 (3.4% of respondents)
- c. Undecided: 1 (0.8% of respondents)
- d. Somewhat Disagree: 2 (1.7% of respondents)
- e. Strongly Disagree: 2 (1.7% of respondents)

SECTION 5 - DEMOGRAPHICS

34. Your age:

Average age of respondents: 46.3

Age range of respondents: low=21, high=72

35. Your gender:

Male: 31 (26.1% of all respondents)

Female: 88 (73.9% of all respondents)

36. Your dog's age:

Average age of guide dog: 5.0

Age range of respondents: low=2, high=11.5

37. Your dog's gender:

Male: 56 (% of all respondents)

Female: 62 (% of all respondents)

38. I live in the following area:

Rural: 12 (10.1% of all respondents)

Suburban: 53 (44.5% of all respondents)

Urban: 54 (45.4% of all respondents)

39. I typically travel in the following area.

Rural: 3 (4.1% of all respondents)

Suburban: 28 (37.8% of all respondents)

Urban: 43 (58.1% of all respondents)

40. What state do you live in:

Respondents reside in 33 states, the District of Columbia and 3 different Canadian cities.

**EMERGENCY PETITION TO THE
GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TO PROMULGATE AND ENFORCE
36 C.F.R. § 2.15(a)(2) AT THE
GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA**



Desecration by Defecation: Two Bags of Dog Feces Hung Over a Plea for Protecting Imperiled Birds at the GGNRA.
Fort Funston – July 1, 2005

Submitted By

Action for Animals • Guide Dogs for the Blind • Coleman Advocates for Children and Youth • Environmental Quality for Urban Parks • Center for Biological Diversity • Golden Gate Audubon Society • Sierra Club, San Francisco Bay Chapter • California Native Plant Society, Yerba Buena Chapter • San Francisco League of Conservation Voters • Dune Ecological Restoration Team

NOTICE OF PETITION

August 16, 2005

Contact: Brent Plater
Center for Biological Diversity
1095 Market St., Suite 511
San Francisco, CA 94103
Phone: 415-436-9682 x 301
Fax: 415-436-9683

Secretary Gale Norton
Department of Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Director Fran P. Mainella
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Regional Director Jon Jarvis
Pacific West Region
National Park Service
One Jackson Center
1111 Jackson Street
Oakland, CA 94607

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

Dear Secretary Norton, Director Mainella, Regional Director Jarvis, and
Superintendent O’Neill:

Pursuant to the Right to Petition Government Clause in the First Amendment to
the United States Constitution,¹ the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”),² and 43

¹ Congress shall make no law . . . abridging . . . the right of the people . . . to petition Government for a redress of grievances.” U.S. Const., amend. I. The right to petition for redress of grievances is among the most precious of the liberties safeguarded by the Bill of Rights. United Mine Workers of America, Dist. 12 v. Illinois State Bar Ass’n, 389 U.S. 217, 222 (1967). It shares the “preferred place” accorded in our system of government to the First Amendment freedoms, and has “a sanctity and a sanction not permitting dubious intrusions.” Thomas v. Collins, 323 U.S. 516, 530 (1945). “Any attempt to restrict those First Amendment liberties must be justified by clear public interest, threatened not doubtful or remotely, but by clear and present danger.” Id. The Supreme Court has recognized that the right to petition is logically implicit in, and fundamental to, the very idea of a republican form of government. United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. (2 Otto) 542, 552 (1875).

² The APA provides that “each agency shall give an interested person the right to petition for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of a rule.” 5 U.S.C. § 553(e).

C.F.R. Part 14,³ Action for Animals, Guide Dogs for the Blind, Coleman Advocates for Children and Youth, Environmental Quality for Urban Parks, Center for Biological Diversity, Golden Gate Audubon Society, Dune Ecological Restoration Team, Yerba Buena Chapter of the California Native Plant Society, San Francisco Bay Chapter of the Sierra Club, and San Francisco League of Conservation Voters hereby petition the National Park Service to promulgate and enforce a rule implementing 36 C.F.R. § 2.15(a)(2) at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (“GGNRA”). Rulemaking is necessary due to recent court decisions making clear that the GGNRA has, without following formal or informal rulemaking procedures, exempted itself from this validly promulgated, nation-wide regulation in significant portions of the GGNRA.

Good cause exists to promulgate and enforce 36 C.F.R. § 2.15(a)(2) at the GGNRA on an expedited or emergency basis. As demonstrated by this petition, the voice control agenda has not been adequate to protect people, our pets, wildlife, or the park from harm caused by dogs roaming off-leash, and off-leash incidents are likely to increase due to recent court orders inhibiting the Park Service’s ability to enforce park safeguards. As explained by the Humane Society of the United States and the International City/County Management Association, the voice control agenda and other non-physical pet restraint measures are inadequate to protect park visitors.⁴ The Park Service thus faces an urgent problem that cannot be adequately addressed solely by the voice control agenda currently in place, and under similar circumstances courts have found that good cause exists to promulgate rules on an emergency basis. Hawaii Helicopter Operators Assn. v. FAA, 51 F.3d 212 (9th Cir. 1995).

³ The Department of Interior’s regulations require the National Park Service to give “prompt consideration” to this petition and “notify promptly” the petitioners about the action taken. 43 C.F.R. § 14.3.

⁴ Geoffrey L. Handy, Humane Society of the United States, International City/County Management Association, Animal Control Management: A Guide for Local Governments (2001) (“Adequate restraint should be defined as physical control of animals; alternative methods such as voice control, electronic fences, and chemical sprays are not reliable for dogs whose basic predatory, sexual, or territorial defense drives have been triggered.”).

Recently the Park Service announced a proposal to proceed with a negotiated rulemaking process to address pet management regulations at the GGNRA. 70 Fed. Reg. 37,108 (June 28, 2005). While this process may result in permanent leash law enforcement throughout the park, the process will not result in final rulemaking until 2007 or 2008, leaving the GGNRA unprotected for several years. *Id.* at 37,109. Under such circumstances, it is appropriate for the National Park Service to initiate emergency rulemaking procedures to restore leash law enforcement at the GGNRA on an interim basis, see, e.g., National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Assn. v. United States, 59 F.3d 1219 (Fed. Cir. 1995) (finding good cause to exist where interim rulemaking restores agency compliance with applicable law), and if necessary and appropriate supersede these emergency rules with regulations adopted through the negotiated rulemaking process.

An appropriate response to this emergency petition would be to propose, accept 30 days of public comment, and make effective upon final publication in the Federal Register pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 553(d)(3) the following regulation:⁵

36 C.F.R. § 7.97. Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

...

(d) *Pets*. The following are prohibited: Failing to crate, cage, restrain on a leash which shall not exceed six feet in length, or otherwise physically confine a pet at all times.

Judicial review under the APA requires reviewing courts to “compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(1). Accordingly, the National Park Service cannot unreasonably delay action on this emergency petition. Consistent with this mandate, the Department of Interior’s petition processing regulations, and the exigent circumstances that currently exist at the GGNRA, we expect

⁵ Alternatively the Park Service may implement this regulation pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 1.5(b) without publication in the Federal Register under its emergency rulemaking authority.

a final response to this emergency petition within 60 days. If you have any questions about this request, do not hesitate to contact me at (415) 436-9682 x 301.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Brent Plater". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Brent Plater

I am as strident and ardent an animal rights person as you're going to find: I don't eat animals, I don't wear animals, and I don't let my dogs off-leash. It's not a question of the dog's right, it's a question of protecting the dog. The idea that there's some kind of right to run off-leash—this is why animal rights people get a bad name, because they have idiotic ideas like this.

- Rutgers law professor Gary Francione, founder and director of Rutgers' Animal Rights Law Project (quoted in July/August 2002 edition of Legal Affairs Magazine)

SUMMARY

Leash laws provide important safeguards for people, our pets, wildlife, and our parks, and as such they are widely supported as a cornerstone of responsible dog ownership. In the National Park System, leash laws have been effective in providing reasonable accommodations for people with pets while ensuring that our Nation's outstanding biological, cultural, historical, and aesthetic resources are not impaired or degraded. In the San Francisco Bay Area—home to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, one of our nation's boldest conservation experiments—there is broad support for leash laws in our parks, with over 71% of the general public supporting the leash laws that protect the GGNRA.⁶

Unfortunately the administrators of the GGNRA have not been faithful to the National Park System's leash laws or the public's will to see these laws enforced. For over two decades, GGNRA administrators have pursued a policy of non-enforcement of leash laws at the park, ignoring validly promulgated pet management regulations and instead adhering to a voice control agenda in significant portions of the GGNRA. Perhaps most disturbingly, this policy was implemented without using informal or formal rulemaking procedures, depriving the general public of any opportunity to express its overwhelming support for leash law protections at our parks.

The adverse results of this illicit policy could hardly be more evident. The GGNRA's own records demonstrate that the voice control agenda has failed to protect people, our pets, wildlife, or the park. Park visitors have been bitten, chased, charged, and knocked to the ground; dogs have been lost, injured, and killed; imperiled wildlife and plants have been harassed and destroyed; and the very purpose for which the park was established has been put into jeopardy. The situation at the GGNRA is so extraordinary that it impedes efforts to obtain reasonable dog access in other parks, because the damage done to the GGNRA is not something other parks wish to replicate.

⁶ See ex. 107.

This petition documents many of the adverse impacts caused by the voice control agenda at the GGNRA. Yet because the GGNRA has failed to maintain adequate records of off-leash incidents at the park over the past two decades the actual number of incidents is believed to be far greater than what can be reported here. Fortunately both the documented and undocumented harm caused by the voice control agenda can be remedied through promulgation and enforcement of the National Park System's leash law on an emergency basis at the GGNRA. The National Park System's leash law is an effective method of ensuring that our pets have reasonable access to National Parks while preserving the parks unimpaired for future generations to enjoy. Unless and until the National Park Service promulgates and enforces the leash law at the GGNRA, the park's ability to protect people, pets, wildlife, and the park itself from the threats imposed by off-leash dogs will be greatly diminished.

PETITIONERS

Action for Animals is based in Oakland, California and has published a monthly calendar of events for Bay Area animal and environmental activists since 1984. During those same years, Action for Animals has spent considerable time and effort passing animal welfare legislation in the State Capitol, as well as on the local level. Much of the focus has been on the welfare of dogs and cats, in addition to animals in circuses, rodeos, and live animal food markets. Eric Mills, coordinator for Action for Animals, is on the Board of PawPAC, California's political action committee for animals. Action for Animals continues to work with a variety of animal welfare and environmental organizations on mutual concerns affecting animals, both wild and domestic.

Guide Dogs for the Blind ("Guide Dogs") is a nonprofit, charitable organization with a mission to provide guide dogs and training in their use to visually impaired people throughout the United States and Canada. Guide Dogs' dogs and services are free to those we serve, thanks to the generosity of donors and support of volunteers. Guide Dogs' headquarters and a training facility are in San Rafael, California—20 miles north of San Francisco. The organization is proud to have provided more than 10,000 dogs to people with vision loss since 1942. Guide Dogs' schools accept visually impaired students from throughout the United States and Canada for training with a guide dog. The organization offer follow-up services to each graduate of our program at their home or place of business for the lifespan of their dog. As part of this service, Guide Dogs surveys its graduates to better understand the challenges they may face in working with, protecting, and enjoying guide dogs. A significant challenge faced by our graduates is off-leash dogs. A 2003 survey conducted by a national guide dog user group indicated that 89% of graduates have had guide dogs interfered with by off-leash dogs, and 42% of graduates have had their guide dogs attacked by off-leash dogs. Because of this, Guide Dogs recommends that graduates avoid any place where off-leash dogs are known to roam.

Coleman Advocates for Children and Youth (“Coleman Advocates”) is a one-of-a-kind local community organization that works to transform San Francisco’s services and policies for children, youth, and their families in order to create a more family-friendly community. This includes ensuring that San Francisco’s parks remain a safe and vibrant place for children, youth, and families. In particular Coleman Advocates has been involved in ensuring that San Francisco’s parks remain open and accessible to families, children, and youth through leash law enforcement. Coleman Advocates has a representative on San Francisco’s Dog Advisory Committee, and is also involved in public education and outreach efforts to ensure that leash laws are complied with and enforced in San Francisco. Coleman Advocates is also involved in the proposed negotiated rulemaking process for reviewing the applicability of the leash law to lands within the GGNRA.

Environmental Quality for Urban Parks (“EQUP”) is comprised of individuals and organizations advocating for the environmental quality of urban parks and the natural areas of the City and County of San Francisco. EQUP believes that urban parks and natural areas are extensions of the living and recreational spaces for the residents of and visitors to San Francisco. EQUP promotes high and quantifiable standards for soil, water, air, flora, and fauna and assuring safe, clean, and fun human experiences in nature, both active and passive. EQUP has been particularly active in ensuring that leash laws are complied with in San Francisco to ensure that urban parks remain safe and inviting places for people to enjoy.

The Center for Biological Diversity (“the Center”) is a non-profit organization with offices in San Francisco, San Diego, and Joshua Tree, California; Silver City, New Mexico; Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona; Portland, Oregon; and Washington, D.C. The Center is dedicated to protecting rare and imperiled species and the habitats upon which they depend. The Center has been involved in the protection of imperiled species at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (“GGNRA”) for at least 5 years, and has a particular interest in the protection of the imperiled West Coast distinct population segment of the western snowy plover. During this time, the Center has taken an active

role in ensuring that the leash law is enforced at the GGNRA, in part to protect imperiled shorebirds such as the snowy plover from harm. For example, on February 15, 2005 the Center submitted comments to protect critical habitats for the Snowy Plover within the GGNRA, in part to protect the species from constant harassment from off-leash dogs. The Center is also a potential member of the GGNRA's negotiated rulemaking process for reviewing the applicability of the leash law to lands within the park. The Center has also been involved in advocacy and public education efforts aimed at ensuring that reasonable regulations are put in place to ensure that endangered species and wild places at the GGNRA are protected from threats posed by off-leash dogs. The interests of the Center and its members in observing, studying, and otherwise enjoying the GGNRA and its wildlife have been, and will continue to be, harmed by off-leash dogs, and if the GGNRA fails to promulgate and enforce the National Park Service's nationwide leash law the Center's interest will continue to be impaired.

Golden Gate Audubon Society ("GGAS") is dedicated to protecting Bay Area birds, other wildlife, and their natural habitats. GGAS works to conserve and restore wildlife habitat, connect people of all ages and backgrounds with the natural world, and educate and engage Bay Area residents in the protection of our shared, local environment. Founded in 1917, GGAS is one of the oldest conservation organizations on the West Coast and has played a key role in protecting wildlife and their natural habitats throughout the Bay Area. The GGAS is a potential member of the GGNRA's negotiated rulemaking process for reviewing the applicability of the leash law to lands within the park. The GGAS has also been involved in advocacy and public education efforts aimed at ensuring that reasonable regulations are put in place to ensure that endangered birds and wild places at the GGNRA are protected from threats posed by off-leash dogs.

The Sierra Club San Francisco Bay Chapter is a volunteer-based organization with 40,000 Sierra Club members in the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, and San Francisco. The San Francisco Bay Chapter and its groups sponsor numerous conservation issue committees and recreational activity sections, based on type of outing

or social group. As part of these efforts, the San Francisco Bay Chapter is focused on preserving the historic, aesthetic, recreational, and biological values at the GGNRA.

The California Native Plant Society is a statewide non-profit organization of amateurs and professionals. Our goals are to increase understanding of California's native flora and to preserve this rich natural heritage for future generations. The Yerba Buena Chapter encompasses San Francisco and northern San Mateo Counties and is named for the tiny fragrant mint *Satureja douglasii* found in this area. The Yerba Buena Chapter Activities are as diverse as our membership and range from conservation and habitat restoration to native plant gardening and photography.

The San Francisco League of Conservation Voters ("SFLCV") formed over twenty years ago to promote environmental protection through active participation in the San Francisco political system and to enhance the integrity of that political system for all San Franciscans. As such, SFLCV promotes conservation and protection of natural resources, environmental justice, and sustainability, as well as good government issues and political reforms.

The Dune Ecological Restoration Team ("DERT") is an existing, organized group of experienced Presidio restoration volunteers. We are comprised of many of the volunteers who were at the heart of the Crissy Field Restoration. DERT's mission is to "... restore, protect and expand the natural resources of the Presidio of San Francisco." Of late DERT has been requested by the Presidio Trust to assist them in their efforts on several restoration sites where the Army still has a role to play.

INTRODUCTION

Action for Animals, Guide Dogs for the Blind, Coleman Advocates for Children and Youth, Environmental Quality for Urban Parks, Center for Biological Diversity, Golden Gate Audubon Society, Sierra Club, San Francisco Bay Chapter, California Native Plant Society, Yerba Buena Chapter, San Francisco League of Conservation Voters, and Dune Ecological Restoration Team (hereinafter “Park Protection Organizations”) are non-profit organizations concerned with the welfare of companion animals, wildlife, people, and public parks. The National Park Service’s failure to implement and enforce validly promulgated pet management regulations at the GGNRA, particularly 36 C.F.R. § 2.15(a)(2), poses a significant threat to each of these concerns. The Park Protection Organizations submit this petition to request that the National Park Service immediately begin rulemaking to bring the GGNRA into compliance with nationwide regulations.

This petition explains how the GGNRA’s failure to enforce the leash law has resulted in dog attacks on people recreating at this National Park; explains how running dogs off-leash at the GGNRA—a park that contains none of the safeguards recommended by responsible animal welfare organizations to ensure the safety of off-leash pets—has resulted in needless and preventable injuries and deaths to many dogs in the park; explains how continued enforcement of the National Park System’s leash law at the GGNRA—which protects more federally listed species than any other unit of the National Park System in the continental United States⁷—is critically important to the continued existence of the threatened and endangered species in the park; and explains how the epidemic of off-leash dogs at the GGNRA has subverted the original values Congress sought to protect when it established the park over 30 years ago.

⁷ See http://www.nature.nps.gov/biology/endangeredspecies/Top_10_Parks.pdf. Only three National Parks contain a greater number of imperiled species: Haleakala National Park, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, and Channel Islands National Park. Each of these parks is found on an island, which typically have more endemic species than their continental counterparts. This makes the diversity of life preserved at the GGNRA that much more unique and astounding.

While the National Park Service retains the discretion to ban dogs from the GGNRA altogether because of these threats, the Park Protection Organizations believe that such a drastic measure is not warranted. Instead—and consistent with the Nation’s laws and regulations that have been in place for nearly 60 years—the regulations allowing dogs in most of the park, so long as they are properly leashed, should be implemented and enforced. These reasonable regulations protect pets, wildlife, people, and the park so that the GGNRA’s exceptional resources will be preserved for present and future generations to enjoy.

ARGUMENT

I. Dogs roaming off-leash greatly impact other users of the GGNRA.

The GGNRA provides recreational opportunities for millions of Bay Area residents—and the Nation as a whole—that city, county, and state parks in California have been unable to provide. With so many potential users, the GGNRA has inevitably required compliance with reasonable safeguards to ensure that no park visitor will be harmed by another’s infringing use. The National Park Service’s leash law is a classic example of these reasonable safeguards: it provides accommodations to a variety of interest groups, while ensuring that no one’s recreational activities will be infringed.

However, because the leash law has not been enforced at the GGNRA, off-leash dogs have repeatedly injured people and have infringed on the experiences of many park users. Just over the past several years in the GGNRA, there have been dozens of incidents resulting in unwanted physical contacts between dogs and people.⁸ Many of these users have claimed that their experiences at the park have been ruined by off-leash

⁸ See, e.g., ex. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 (three attacks), 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 92, 93, 25. At least thirteen of these contacts involved bites or other serious injuries to the victims. Ex. 3, 5, 7, 8, 12 (two attacks resulting in serious injuries), 19, 21, 22, 92, 24. At least three incidents resulted in children being knocked down. See, e.g. ex. 18, 20. In addition to directly injuring park users, at least two rangers have been injured rescuing dogs that ran over cliffs. Ex. 87.

dogs.⁹ The GGNRA has a duty to everyone living in the Bay Area to provide reasonable safeguards and protections to all users at the park, and this can only be done effectively through promulgation and enforcement of the National Park Service's pet management regulations.

A. Since September of 2000, dozens of off-leash dogs at the GGNRA have harmed park visitors.

Roaming off-leash dogs in the GGNRA are a significant hazard to GGNRA visitors, and unfortunately this hazard has caused many serious injuries to park users. Promulgating and enforcing the National Park Service's leash law at the GGNRA would eliminate nearly all of these attacks.

There have been thirteen serious physical injuries in the GGNRA in just the past several years that have resulted from unwanted contacts with unleashed dogs.¹⁰ In one attack, 14 year old Tina Phan was with friends at Rodeo Beach in the GGNRA when she encountered two unleashed dogs. When the dog's owner told Ms. Phan that the dogs were friendly, Ms. Phan began to pet one of them. She was then attacked and bitten on the face, receiving severe physical and emotional injuries, trauma, stress, and pain and suffering, and had to be taken by ambulance to Marin General Hospital for emergency medical treatment. Specifically, Ms. Phan received torn lips, severed cheek muscles and skin, and puncture wounds. Ms. Phan now has permanent scars on her upper and lower lips and surrounding cheeks, and has lost some sensation in that area of her face. She continued to suffer mental, physical, emotional, and nervous pain for at least one year after the incident. As a result of the attack Ms. Phan required physicians, surgeons, and

⁹ Ex. 15, 27, 28, 29, 25.

¹⁰ See, e.g., ex. 5 (dog bite victim who could not ascertain whether off-leash attacking dog had current rabies vaccination due to owner's absence); 7 (dog attacked horse causing injuries to horse and rider); 8 (dog attack causing facial injuries that required an ambulance); 12 (two attacks resulting in serious injuries, one of which caused a horseback rider to be trampled); 14 (victim's arm broken by dog jumping on her); 22 (horseback rider received ankle injury after being thrown from horse that was chased by dogs); 92 (off-leash dog bit two people while attacking their leashed dogs); and 24 (victim bitten by off-leash dog that attacked her leashed dog).

therapists, and her family incurred significant medical expenses from being forced to employ those medical professionals to care for her. Ex. 21.

Horses and their riders in the GGNRA have been attacked by off-leash dogs numerous times in the recent past, resulting in serious injuries to the riders and an injury to a bystander in the way of an escaping horse. During the past few years, there were at least ten reports or complaints of dogs chasing or attacking horses in the GGNRA, three of which involved injuries to the riders.¹¹ Ex. 32, 7, 30, 33, 12 (recounting four incidents, one of which is the same as ex. 7), 31, 22, 34. In one attack, a horseback rider and his horse were attacked by two off-leash dogs on the beach. The horse and rider both received serious injuries, the dog was euthanized later that day, and other riders were terrified by the attack. Ex. 7, 12. In another attack, a girl had to be helicoptered off the beach due to being trampled by a horse that was being chased by an off-leash dog. Ex. 30. In still another attack, the rider was barely able to avoid trampling people on the beach due to being chased by an off-leash dog. Ex. 31. Another rider received an ankle injury after being thrown from a horse that was being chased by an off-leash dog. Ex. 22.

Persons walking leashed dogs have been knocked down by unleashed dogs attacking leashed dogs, sometimes causing injury.¹² A man who regularly walks his leashed dogs at Crissy Field was knocked down by off-leash dogs attacking his leashed dogs, injuring his knee. Ex. 13. On a separate occasion while walking his leashed dogs, the same man was knocked down again by attacking off-leash dogs. Id.

¹¹ See, e.g., ex. 7 (horse and rider injured by attacking dog, dog put down); 30 (girl helicoptered off beach after being trampled by horse that was being chased by off-leash dog); 12 (four incidents, including two injuries to riders); 31 (rider barely avoided trampling people on beach while her horse was being chased by off-leash dog); and 22 (rider eventually fell off his horse and was trampled after horse was chased at length by off-leash dog).

¹² Ex. 6 (off-leash dogs knock over person walking leashed dogs), 13 (man knocked down twice by attacking off-leash dogs).

Three persons with leashed dogs were bitten by off-leash dogs that attacked their leashed dogs.¹³ A husband and wife were walking their dog on a leash along Milagra Ridge in the GGNRA when an off-leash dog “came out of the brush” and attacked the leashed dog. The husband was bitten in the upper thigh by the off-leash dog, and the woman was bitten in the finger. Ex. 92. Another woman was walking her leashed dog at Fort Funston when it was attacked by two off-leash dogs. The woman picked up her dog by the collar in an attempt to stop the altercation and was bitten on the leg by one of the attacking off-leash dogs.

Off-leash dogs, often playfully, jump on people who do not wish to experience that physical contact. In one incident, a woman received a broken arm from being jumped on by an off-leash dog at Fort Point. Ex. 14. Another park user was jogging at Fort Point when an off-leash dog suddenly darted in front of him, causing him to come “crashing down” onto his left hip and both kneecaps. The dog’s owner was 25 feet away at the time. Ex. 3. These incidents point out the fact that even “friendly” dogs can cause serious injuries if they are not leashed, as there is no evidence that these dogs meant any harm or were acting in a vicious manner.

¹³ Ex. 92 (man and wife walking leashed dogs bitten by off-leash dog attacking the leashed dogs); 24 (woman bitten by one of two off-leash dogs that attacked her leashed dog).



Crissy Field, May 24, 2003. An off-leash dog trips a jogger.

Because of their small size and limited strength, small children can be easily injured by off-leash dogs, and such injuries can traumatize a child long after the physical injuries are healed. Unfortunately there have been at least five reported incidents of unleashed dogs seriously threatening or knocking over small children at the GGNRA.¹⁴ This results in additional and unnecessary risks of injury for families with small children if they visit areas where dogs are allowed off-leash. To fairly balance the interests of all park users without prohibiting dogs completely, the GGNRA must promulgate rules requiring dogs in the park to be leashed.

¹⁴ Ex. 35 (off-leash dog trampled two year old); 36 (two-and-a-half year old twin girls assaulted and traumatized by off-leash dogs); 18 (children knocked down and terrified number of times by off-leash dogs); 45; and 20 (off-leash dogs knocked over children on Baker Beach).

B. Charging and growling off-leash dogs frighten visitors and hamper their ability to enjoy the GGNRA.

Since 2000 alone, there have been dozens of complaints or reports of unleashed dogs frightening people by charging or growling at them.¹⁵ One Crissy Field visitor was almost attacked by an off-leash dog. A “handler” had to get between the victim and the dog to prevent the victim from being physically harmed. The victim felt that his life was threatened. Ex. 47. In another incident, a jogger at Fort Funston was approached by two large off-leash dogs that were 100 yards from their owner. The dogs growled and barred their teeth at the jogger. Ex. 48.

There have been at least 13 reports of unleashed dogs causing general apprehension and fear of using the GGNRA.¹⁶ Most of these incidents involved large dogs or children, where apprehension of an attack causing serious injury is reasonable. In at least one instance the incident caused the visitors to leave.¹⁷ Ex. 45. In another instance, the victim was afraid for his or her life. Ex. 47. A parent reported that she is afraid to let her children “get out of arms reach because of all the dogs that are off leash [in the GGNRA].” Ex. 55. One parent had to abandon a seven month old in order to grab his two year old who was being charged by a large off-leash dog. Ex. 54. The

¹⁵ See, e.g., ex. 38 (off-leash Boxer approached visitor and growled at her continuously); 39 (park visitor chased for over 100 yards by off-leash dog); 40 (large off-leash dog ran straight at naturalist); 41 (park user scared by off-leash dog barking at him); 42 (victim frightened by 40 dogs, almost getting “taken out”); 43 (jogger charged by growling off-leash dog); 44 (park visitor approached “in a menacing way by large dogs”); 45 (off-leash pit bull ran up to children, ages two and five); 46 (park visitor “constantly frightened” by off-leash dogs); 47 (visitor felt life threatened by large off-leash dog); 48 (jogger approached by two large off-leash dogs that growled and barred their teeth at him); 49 (off-leash dogs at Stinson Beach approached children with food, parent feared that dogs might bite children attempting to get food); and 50 (ranger chased by off-leash dog near Battery Davis).

¹⁶ Ex. 51; 52 (visitor feels it is dangerous to walk at Crissy Field); 2; 53 (Crissy Field user with osteoporosis is afraid of large off-leash dogs that could cause a fall); 54 (Crissy Field user’s small child charged by off-leash dog); and 55 (parent afraid to let children “out of arms reach” at Ocean Beach due to off-leash dogs).

¹⁷ Again, it can be reasonably inferred that most people who have been frightened by dogs at the GGNRA do not file a report. They simply leave and do not return.

problem of dogs frightening people would not exist, or would at least be greatly lessened, if dogs were leashed.

C. Off-leash dogs are more likely to leave behind dog feces in the park, reducing the recreational value of the GGNRA.

There have been at least 17 complaints of dog walkers¹⁸ failing to clean up their dog's feces.¹⁹ There were also numerous complaints of negative park experiences due to odors from dog urine and feces.²⁰ An off-leash dog defecated directly in front of one family. Ex. 4. As happened in this incident, persons with off-leash dogs often fail to pay attention to their dog's actions and thus are unaware of defecations. Additionally, there is no way for a dog walker to even know whether his or her dog has defecated, let alone clean it up, if the dog is a good distance away due to being off-leash. Likewise, there is no way for a walker with multiple off-leash dogs to keep track of the dogs' defecations. On the other hand, a walker with a leashed dog will be aware of the dog defecating and thus will be able to clean it up.

¹⁸ Dog "walker" refers to anyone walking a dog or dogs, regardless of whether the walker is the owner.

¹⁹ Ex. 57; 58; 53; 4 (off-leash dog defecated directly in front of a family); 59; 60; 61; 37; 46; 17; 62 (off-leash dog defecated on trail at Crissy Field, walker refused to clean up); 63 (off-leash dog defecated on flower bed in Sutro Park, walker not present); 64 (off-leash dog defecated on Ocean Beach, walker merely covered feces with sand); 65 (off-leash dog with no walker present defecated on dunes on Ocean Beach); 66 (off-leash dog defecated on Ocean Beach, walker had no bag to clean it up); 67 (two off-leash dogs defecated on Ocean Beach, walker not present); and 62 (owner refused to remove feces).

²⁰ Ex. 69 (smell of dog urine and feces at Crissy Field is overwhelming); 4 (smell of dog feces at Crissy Field permeates the air); 70; and 71.



Fort Funston, July 6, 2005. An off-leash dog defecates at the park while its owner walks away, apparently oblivious to the dog's defecation.

Dog feces left on the ground not only ruins the park experience for many visitors due to its unsightliness and odor, it is also a health hazard. Ex. 60. As it is far more likely that walkers will clean up after their dogs if those dogs are leashed, dog feces left on the ground is one more reason that dogs should be leashed in the GGNRA.

D. Off-leash dogs in the GGNRA create other considerable dangers to people and otherwise ruin their park experiences.

There are at least two reports of unleashed dogs creating serious traffic hazards by running onto roads, endangering the animals and causing drivers to swerve in order to avoid hitting them. Ex. 72, 73. There were also two complaints of unleashed dogs potentially causing harm to disabled people. Ex. 11, 74. There was one complaint that an unleashed dog urinated on a visitor's "belongings" (Ex. 35), complaints of unleashed dogs attempting to take food or otherwise disturbing meals (ex.. 57, 69, 4, 15, 75), and a complaint that the presence of unleashed dogs in or near water prevents people from fishing (ex. 76).

E. Off-leash dogs prevent individuals with service animals from using the GGNRA.

Off-leash dogs pose a significant challenge to individuals who rely on service animals to help them enjoy the GGNRA. A 2003 survey conducted by a national guide dog user group indicated that 89% of individuals with service animals have had their guide dogs interfered with by off-leash dogs, and 42% of graduates have had their guide dogs attacked by off-leash dogs. Ex. 77. Because of this, organizations such as Guide Dogs for the Blind recommend that their graduates avoid any place where off-leash dogs are known to roam. Thus, the failure to enforce the leash law in the GGNRA has exposed those with service animals to a high-risk of interference or attack, and in most cases have precluded these individuals from enjoying the park altogether.

II. Running dogs off-leash at the GGNRA puts the welfare of dogs at great risk.

Like driving without a seatbelt, walking a dog off-leash is an activity that is inherently risky. While the general public is well attuned to the risks an off-leash dog poses to children, the elderly, and wildlife, few people understand that the greatest risk is often borne by the dog itself. At the GGNRA, this has been particularly true: literally hundreds of off-leash dogs have been lost, injured, or killed while roaming the park off-leash.²¹

The threats facing off-leash dogs in the GGNRA are numerous. High-speed automobile traffic along the Great Highway and Skyline Boulevard borders the park at Ocean Beach and Fort Funston—both of which are places where the National Park

²¹ This is likely an underestimate of the actual number of dogs harmed by off-leash dog walking since the inception of the GGNRA. This estimate is based solely on incidents that have been reported to the Park Service and subsequently published in an incident report. An unknown number of altercations are never reported to the Park Service; similarly an unknown number of reported altercations are not recorded in incident reports. Thus, it is likely that the actual number of off-leash dogs injured at the GGNRA is substantially higher than the conservative numbers used for the purposes of this petition.

Service's leash law is consistently ignored—and dogs have ran into traffic, been struck by cars, and killed while walking in the park off-leash.²² High, crumbling cliffs at Fort Funston and Mori Point pose a danger to off-leash dogs, and several dogs have fallen off of, or become trapped upon, the sides of these cliffs, requiring rescue.²³ At Crissy Field—and for that matter, throughout most of the GGNRA—the landscape is so large and topography so varied that it is not possible to consistently monitor a dog's off-leash behavior, and has resulted in numerous lost dogs, dog fights, and bites.²⁴ In some portions of the park dogs have even been preyed upon by wild coyotes. See ex. 82.

Because of the risks associated with running dogs off-leash, responsible animal welfare organizations around the country have established minimum standards and essential safeguards to ensure that dogs can engage in off-leash recreation without harm. These safeguards include (1) adequate fencing—that dogs cannot dig under or jump over—to ensure that dogs will not get lost or wander into dangerous situations; (2) an appropriate acreage so that—if fights or other emergency situations arise—dog owners

²² For example, on August 13, 2004, a dog was seen in the middle of Skyline Boulevard, causing traffic to swerve out of the way at speeds near 50 miles an hour. See ex. 78. The dog had escaped from its owner after being walked at Fort Funston, apparently without a leash. Id. (noting that no leash was found in the dog owner's possession). Remarkably the dog was returned to its owner unharmed.

However, a German Shepard/Standard Poodle mixed-breed dog was not so lucky. After being walked at Fort Funston, the dog was startled by a loud noise and ran away from its handlers. A few days later the dog was found dead on the side of the road, struck and killed by automobile traffic. Another off-leash dog owned by a Presidio YMCA member was hit by a park ranger driving an official vehicle. Ex. 72.

²³ For example, On December 11, 2004, Park Rangers rescued an off-leash dog that fell off the cliffs at Fort Funston, see ex. 79; on September 26, 2004, an off-leash Doberman Pinscher was rescued from the cliffs at Fort Funston, along with the dog's owner, see ex. 80; and on October 11, 2004, a yellow Labrador Retriever ran off the cliffs at Fort Funston chasing a ball, requiring another rescue attempt. See ex. 81. Additional examples are cited below.

²⁴ For example, on September 1, 2004, a Bull Terrier was lost at the South end of Baker Beach. See ex. 83; on November 16, 2004, a woman was cited for walking at least four off-leash dogs simultaneously at Fort Funston, one of which had previously bitten another dog at the park. See ex. 84. Additional examples are cited below.

can quickly reach their pets to address the situation; (3) consistent monitoring to ensure that poorly behaved dogs are removed before altercations occur; and (4) regular maintenance to ensure that the area remains a clean and healthy place for dogs to play.

However, none of these safeguards exist at the GGNRA. For example, there are no fenced off-leash areas in the park, and the primary areas where off-leash dogs are found—Ocean Beach, Fort Funston, and Crissy Field—are enormous areas that dog owners cannot easily monitor or rapidly cover if altercations arise. Absent these basic protections, it is not responsible to take a dog to the GGNRA off-leash.²⁵ As shown below, unfortunately, people continue to allow dogs to roam off-leash at the GGNRA, to the detriment of literally hundreds of dogs.

A. Off-leash dogs have been injured and killed at the GGNRA falling off steep cliffs.

The GGNRA contains several scenic properties with towering, wind-swept cliffs that descend steeply to the ocean below. These cliffs are one of the visual splendors of the park, and were mentioned by Congress on numerous occasions when the GGNRA was established. See, e.g., 1972 U.S.C.C.A.N. 4850, 4852. However, in many places these cliffs are also quite dangerous: their steep windward sides are often hidden from visitors approaching from the leeward side until the last possible moment. Numerous signs warning visitors to stay well away from cliff's edge are thus posted throughout the GGNRA.

However, dogs of course do not derive any benefit from these postings, and numerous visitors have watched in horror as their off-leash dog was injured or killed after bounding off the edge of a cliff. Indeed, on January 15, 2005, a park visitor was

²⁵ Indeed, the American Kennel Club, a nationwide organization that promotes responsible dog ownership and basic good manners for dogs through a “Canine Good Citizenship” program, actively promotes compliance with leash laws as a cornerstone of responsible dog ownership. See ex. 85.

recreating near the cliffs at Mori Point²⁶ with his 1 ½ year old mixed-breed dog. The dog was not wearing a leash. At approximately 2:00 p.m., the dog “ran off” the cliffs at Mori Point, falling nearly 200 feet to the beach below. Although Park Rangers initiated a rescue investigation almost immediately, it took rescuers nearly an hour to locate the dog. At the time it appeared that the dog was in “bad shape but still alive.” Unfortunately, by the time the dog was secured for transport and reached the top of the cliffs, “the dog was not moving and appeared to be lifeless.” See ex. 86.

Sadly this is not an isolated event at the GGNRA. In the year 2000 alone the GGNRA rescued 15 dogs—along with two dog owners who attempted to rescue their dogs but became stranded themselves—from the cliffs at Fort Funston, a popular but extremely dangerous place for some park visitors to flout the National Park Service’s leash law. See ex. 26. At least two of these dogs were injured, as were two Park Rangers, during the rescue attempts. Id.

Each of these incidents could have been prevented if the National Park Service had promulgated and enforced the reasonable leash law at the GGNRA. A simple leash would have ensured that these pets would not unwittingly bound over the edge of a cliff, protecting the dog’s life and keeping Park Rangers from placing their own lives at risk to rescue the off-leash dog.

B. Off-leash dogs have been involved in literally dozens of dog fights and dog bites at the GGNRA.

The GGNRA is renowned for its vast open spaces nestled into a cosmopolitan urban setting. While this open space is an essential component of the park, it presents an immense challenge to individuals who insist on allowing their dogs to roam the park off-leash. Unfortunately, too many dogs and their owners are not up to the challenge, and literally dozens of dogs have been harmed in physical altercations while roaming off-

²⁶ Mori Point is a relatively recent acquisition to the GGNRA located in Pacifica, CA that links the adjacent National Park lands of Sweeny Ridge and Milagra Ridge. Mori Point is clearly posted with signs explaining that pets must be leashed. See ex. 86.

leash. For example, on September 4, 2004, a Pit Bull was off-leash²⁷ at Ocean Beach when it attacked another dog and “locked onto it.” See ex. 88. Fortunately the Pit Bull’s owner was able to break up the altercation, but the bitten dog was bloodied and suffered injuries to its neck. Id. Just over a month later, a Shepherd-mix bit a Weimaraner, inflicting a wound in the Weimaraner’s hind leg that required stitches through several layers of muscle. Both dogs were off-leash, and the owner of the Weimaraner was so far from his dog that he did not even witness the attack. See ex. 89.

In one of the most brazen rejections of the National Park Service’s leash law, on February 6, 2005, the owners of a large Husky were cited for repeatedly allowing their dog to roam off-leash in the GGNRA near Mori Point—the very place where a dog plunged to its death a month earlier. The dog owner “lets the dog run until he is ready to come home,” and claimed that if “it was left alone it would come home.” See ex. 90. When asked to leash the dog by a Park Ranger, the dog owner asserted that the Park Ranger “did not know anything about [this] breed since they do what they want.” Id. The dog owner nonetheless attempted to leash the dog for over 10 minutes, but was unable to leash or verbally control the dog. The Park Ranger issued a citation to the dog owner, and warned that the dog could be impounded if it was observed running off-leash in the future. Id.

A few minutes later, while the Husky was still roaming off-leash in the area, the Park Ranger came across a couple walking their dog on-leash. The couple informed the Park Ranger that they “see that dog running around all the time” and that the Husky “disturbs [our] dog.” Moments later, as the couple continued their hike, the Park Ranger observed the Husky “chase [the couple] and their pet off the trail and into the bushes.” Eventually they escaped the husky, but the dog continued to roam off-leash when the Ranger left Mori Point. Id.

²⁷ It is not clear from the criminal incident report if the dog was purposefully taken off-leash or if the dog slipped its collar. In either event, the attack could have been prevented if the dog was properly leashed.

These off-leash altercations go on and on: on April 8, 2000, an off-leash dog bit a leashed dog while being walked at Crissy Field, sparking an angry argument between the owners of the two dogs.²⁸ See ex. 91. On September 15, 2004, an off-leash dog came out of the brush near Milagra Ridge and attacked an on-leash dog, biting the thigh and finger of the on-leash dog’s owners. See ex. 23. The off-leash dog owner defended that her dog “was just playing.” Id. On September 17, 2004, two off-leash pugs attacked and bit a 100-pound Labrador Retriever—which was also off-leash—and the Labrador’s owner. See ex. 93. On February 13, 2004 two off-leash Boxers attacked a Scottish Terrier and a Giant Schnauzer while these dogs were being walked on-leash. See ex. 13. Indeed, in the past five years there have been at least 70 reported instances of off-leash dogs biting or attacking other dogs in the GGNRA. All of these incidents could have been prevented if the dogs were properly restrained on leashes; but this will only happen when the National Park Service promulgates and enforces responsible leash laws at the GGNRA.

C. Off-leash dogs pose a particularly acute risk to small dogs, which may be victimized by “predatory drift.”

Because dogs have descended from wolves, they contain an innate instinct to hunt. Generally this instinct is expressed in benign activities such as chasing balls, retrieving sticks, or playing Frisbee. However, evidence is emerging that dogs can have more visceral predatory instincts triggered by other, smaller dogs, particularly when the

²⁸ At first blush it appears difficult to understand how a heated argument could occur when an off-leash dog bites an on-leash dog. After all, it is the failure to restrain the off-leash dog that increases the severity of the altercation. But in what is becoming a hallmark of irresponsible dog ownership at the GGNRA, people who allow their dogs to roam off-leash often blame the on-leash dog for being bitten. They argue that a leash, through physical restraint, causes a dog to act aggressively in a manner that an unrestrained dog would not. This argument, however, has been rejected by reputable animal welfare organizations for decades. Indeed, the Marin Humane Society recently published an article about so-called “leash aggression” explaining that it is caused by walking dogs off-leash—i.e., dogs become accustomed to doing whatever they like when off-leash and therefore throw an aggressive “canine tantrum” when they are put back on a leash. Dogs that are properly trained on a leash do not exhibit leash aggression. See ex. 94.

smaller dog panics or appears injured. This phenomenon is referred to as “predatory drift” because an otherwise well-behaved and obedient dog “drifts” into a predatory mode. According to the San Francisco SPCA, “predatory drift frequently results in serious injury or death” to the smaller prey-dog, because a bite inflicted during predatory drift incidents “is a much more serious kind of bite” than would normally occur in a regular dog fight. See ex. 95. The risk of a predatory drift event is so great that the San Francisco SPCA refuses to allow people to adopt dogs if they currently own a dog that is either less than half the size or twice the size of the new dog they wish to adopt. Id.

When dogs are allowed to roam off-leash, the consequences of predatory drift incidents become particularly dire. Without a leash or other physical restraint on the dog, it can become difficult or impossible to prevent the larger dog from attacking and killing the smaller dog. Small dogs are thus particularly vulnerable to people who walk their dogs off-leash, and thus at this time, with off-leash dogs roaming freely at the GGNRA, it is particularly risky to take a small dog to the park, even on-leash.

III. Running dogs off-leash at the GGNRA puts the welfare of wildlife at great risk.

The GGNRA contains over 100 rare or special status plants and animals. 67 Fed. Reg. 1424, 1428 (Jan. 11, 2002). In recognition of the critical importance the GGNRA plays in the conservation of these species, the park was designated as part of the Golden Gate Biosphere Reserve in 1989. Id. In addition, the park contains literally thousands of other species, many of which find refuge in the park as either localized residents or migrating visitors.

The GGNRA has a “heightened responsibility to preserve and protect those species and their habitat everywhere they occur within the GGNRA.” Id. Unfortunately, the increasing frequency and intensity of off-leash dog walking at the park has made it exceptionally difficult to ensure that imperiled species in the park are not jeopardized. Because they are physically unrestrained and cannot understand the sensitivity of the GGNRA’s parklands, off-leash dogs are more likely to initiate activities that harm or

harass wildlife. And once initiated, harmful or destructive behaviors are more difficult to correct than those of dogs that are on-leash.

These impacts are exceptionally acute to shorebirds such as the federally listed Pacific Coast distinct population segment of the western snowy plover (“snowy plover”). The snowy plover is a diminutive shorebird that is in a race against extinction. It is believed that fewer than 2,000 adult birds remain in this population. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Western Snowy Plover Pacific Coast Population Draft Recover Plan, p.7 (2001) (available at <http://pacific.fws.gov/ecoservices/endangered/recovery/snowyplover/>) (hereinafter “Recovery Plan”). However, despite the fact that potential nesting habitat for the snowy plover exists in the GGNRA; despite the fact that between 20 and 85 snowy plovers reside at Ocean Beach during the winter; and despite the fact that snowy plover nests have been found on private lands north and south of the park’s boundaries, no snowy plovers are believed to be nesting within the Park. GGNRA, Draft Snowy Plover Management Plan, Ocean Beach, San Francisco, p. 14, 48 (1998). Ex. 96. While pre-nesting activity has occurred at Ocean Beach, the nests have all failed, most likely because of the “intense level of recreation activity on the beach.” Id. at 48. Of these recreational activities, “unleashed pets represent the most significant recreational threat to wintering snowy plovers . . . because of the prolonged and repeated disturbance created when they chase birds.” Id. at 21.

Snowy plovers are believed to be particularly sensitive to disturbance by dogs compared to other recreational activities.²⁹ Lafferty, Kevin D. Birds at a Southern California Beach: Seasonality, Habitat Use and Disturbance by Human Activity, 10 Biodiversity and Conservation 1949, 1960 (2001), See ex. 56. Unfortunately snowy plovers face nearly constant harassment by off-leash dogs at Ocean Beach. Park scientists estimate that snowy plovers are intentionally chased by dogs 400 times each

²⁹ Furthermore, off-leash dogs are about twice as likely to disturb snowy plovers as leashed dogs. Lafferty, Kevin D. Disturbance to Wintering Western Snowy Plovers, 101 Biological Conservation 315, 323 (2001), See ex. 68.

winter. Draft Snowy Plover Management Plan, Ocean Beach, San Francisco, at 22. When flushed, snowy plovers must spend vital energy on “vigilance and avoidance behaviors at the expense of foraging and resting activity.” Recovery Plan, p. 58. This in turn results in decreased accumulation of the energy reserves necessary for snowy plovers to complete their annual migration and to successfully breed. Id. Off-leash dogs can thus negatively impact the survivorship and fecundity of individual birds by simply chasing them.

The Park Service’s incident reports of off-leash dogs harassing shorebirds are voluminous.³⁰ For example, on February 1, 2005, during the snowy plover’s residence at Ocean Beach, a Park Ranger witnessed an off-leash dog running along the high tide mark and “chasing birds from the flotsam as it went along.” See ex. 102. The Park Ranger contacted the owner of the dog, and after ascertaining that the owner was providing false information to him, informed the owner that the park had “concerns with pets off-leash within the Snowy Plover habitat area” and proceeded to write the dog owner a ticket. The dog owner then became “belligerent” and claimed that the Park Ranger was only issuing the citation “because [the dog owner] is Korean.” Id.

Similarly, on April 15, 2000, a large Doberman Pinscher was seen giving chase to a killdeer—another small shorebird—in Crissy Field’s designated Wildlife Protection Area, “almost catching it in its jaws.” The killdeer was attempting to defend its nest. See ex. 103. Half an hour later, another off-leash dog approached the killdeer and “almost

³⁰ To list a few: on November 21, 2004, a Park Ranger witnessed a dog-owner throwing a ball for his off-leash dog at Ocean Beach, which promptly ignored the ball but “started running after [a] bird instead, causing the bird to fly away.” See ex. 97. On October 26, 2004, a Park Ranger witnessed an off-leash dog run through a group of shore birds “multiple times, causing the birds to scatter, without the owner noticing.” See ex. 98. On January 22, 2002, an off-leash Golden Retriever growled and barked at a horseback rider, and then chased birds off the beach. See ex. 99. On January 9, 2004, an off-leash dog jumped into the Sutro Baths and began chasing after a bird, which had to take flight to avoid being caught by the dog. See ex. 100. And on October 10, 2004, a small off-leash dog chased a shorebird at Ocean Beach for approximately 50 yards. When the dog returned to his owner the dog received a treat. See ex. 101. It is unclear if the dog received the treat for chasing the bird or for returning to its owner.

grabbed [the] killdeer in [its] mouth” as the killdeer attempted to lead the dog away from its nest. The chase lasted over 30 seconds. Id. at 2. On April 17, 2000, the killdeer nest was found destroyed and the eggs gone, “with fresh dog prints and scuff marks atop [the] former nest area.” Id. at 3.

Unfortunately it is not only shorebirds that are being impacted by roaming off-leash dogs. The highly imperiled mission blue butterfly, and the habitats upon which the species depends, are also being impacted by off-leash dogs. See ex. 104. Protected marine mammals are regularly harassed and even bitten by off-leash dogs, and the endangered tidewater goby, as well as imperiled salmon, are also believed to be impacted by off-leash dogs. 67 Fed. Reg. 1428.

These impacts need not occur. Dogs and imperiled wildlife can coexist at the GGNRA, but only if the National Park Service’s reasonable leash law is promulgated at the GGNRA and enforced. See ex. 96 at 23 (Even the snowy plover may coexist with dogs but only “if significantly higher levels of [leash law] compliance can be achieved”). Because the snowy plover begins returning to the GGNRA in July, it is that much more imperative that the National Park Service initiate emergency rulemaking to ensure that the leash law can be enforced at Ocean Beach throughout the winter season.

IV. Allowing dogs to roam off-leash at the GGNRA is inconsistent with the purposes and goals of this National Park.

The GGNRA is one of our country’s boldest conservation experiments. Congress squeezed the nation’s largest urban park between some of the most expensive real estate in the country, a refuge for wildlife and city dwellers alike.

The experiment has largely worked. The GGNRA has become synonymous with the high quality of life San Franciscan’s hold dear, intertwined with our identity as much as the Golden Gate Bridge and the 49ers. It props-up property values, provides recreational opportunities for thousands of visitors, and creates an oasis for a variety of wildlife species.

The boldness of Congress' urban national park experiment was evident from the inception of the GGNRA. Congress noted that, although regional and local parks such as Golden Gate Park and the Berkeley Hills provide much needed recreation space for the Bay Area, there was still a need to bring the values preserved in the National Park System closer to people. Congress found that "many families in this urban impacted area do not enjoy the affluence which would enable them to take advantage of the outdoor recreation areas located even as close as the Point Reyes National Seashore," and that while the GGNRA "will not add significantly to the open lands in the city, [] it will ensure its continuity as open space for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations of city-dwellers." 1972 U.S.C.C.A.N. 4850, 4851-52.

The cornerstone of Congress' national urban park experiment was to ensure that the GGNRA was not managed as if it were another city playground or ball field. Instead, Congress commanded that the GGNRA be preserved "as far as possible, in its natural setting, and protect it from development and uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of the area." 16 U.S.C. § 460bb (emphasis added). As such, Congress further commanded that recreational and educational uses "shall" only occur if they are "consistent with sound principles of land use planning and management." Id.

The legislative history makes clear that Congress suspected, but did not mandate, that certain uses may be compatible with sound management of the park. For example, Congress suggested that park visitors might "fly kits [sic], sunbathe, walk their dogs, or just idly watch the action along the bay" while visiting Crissy Field. 1972 U.S.C.C.A.N. at 4852. However, contrary to assertions made by irresponsible dog owner groups advancing a voice control agenda, nowhere in the National Park Service's Organic Act, the act establishing the GGNRA, or in the relevant legislative history did Congress suggest that off-leash dog walking should be allowed: indeed, given that Congress must have been aware that the National Park System had a nationwide regulation requiring all dogs to be on-leash while visiting National Parks at the time the GGNRA was created, the only reasonable conclusion from this portion of the legislative history is that Congress

contemplated people walking their dogs on-leash while visiting Crissy Field. See Miles v. Apex Marine Corp., 498 U.S. 19, 32 (1990) (“We assume that Congress is aware of existing law when it passes legislation.”); United States v. Hunter, 101 F.3d 82, 85 (9th Cir. 1996) (Ninth Circuit “presume[s] that Congress is knowledgeable about existing law pertinent to the legislation it enacts.”) (internal quotations omitted).

Nor does the fact that Congress established the GGNRA as a National Recreation Area, rather than a National Park, change the applicable principles of land management. As a preliminary matter, Congress mandated that the GGNRA be managed in accordance with the National Park Service’s Organic Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1 et seq., as amended and supplemented. 16 U.S.C. § 460bb-3. The Organic Act itself requires that all units of the National Park System be managed “to conserve the scenery, and the natural and historic objects, and the wildlife therein and . . . leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.” 16 U.S.C. § 1. Furthermore, in the past when the National Park System attempted to manage Recreation Areas in a less protective manner, Congress amended the Organic Act to prohibit such artificial distinctions:

[T]he national park system, which began with establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, has since grown to include superlative natural, historic, and recreation areas in every major region of the United States . . . ; that these areas, though distinct in character, are united through their inter-related purposes and resources into one national park system as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage; . . . and that it is the purpose of this Act to include all such areas in the System.

16 U.S.C. § 1a-1. (emphasis added). As pointed out in Bicycle Trails Council v. Babbitt, 1994 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12805 (N.D. Cal. 1994) (aff’d, 82 F.3d 1445 (9th Cir. 1996)), a case that dealt specifically with management at the GGNRA, “[the National Park Service] interpreted Congress’s amendments to the Organic Act to be clear in the message that [the National Park Service] . . . was to manage all units of the park system so as to effect the purpose of the Organic Act—primarily resource protection.” Id. at *18.

The National Park Service has already determined, through notice and comment rulemaking, that the entire National Park System must have reasonable leash laws enforced in order to effect the purpose of the Organic Act. Yet the GGNRA has failed to enforce the leash law for decades, resulting in great degradation to the park. It is precisely for this reason that the National Park Service must promulgate and enforce the leash law at the GGNRA. The essential purpose of Congress' urban national park experiment at the GGNRA is to bring wildness closer to people. The GGNRA gives people who otherwise cannot or will not drive to Death Valley or Yosemite an opportunity to be exposed to things more than human. This of course applies to those without the fiscal resources to travel to our distant National Parks, but it also provides opportunities for the over-worked and time-stressed individuals who, because of life's daily grind, cannot scrape the time together to visit far-away places. For these individuals and the rest of us living in civilization, urban national parks such as the GGNRA provide an oasis of hope for a sustainable society. As Congress recognized, National Parks, as opposed to city, county, regional, or even state parks, are uniquely positioned to make this vision become reality because of their greater resources, their relative insulation from political whims, and their less-parochial outlook.

National Parks such as the GGNRA cannot accomplish this purpose while simultaneously accommodating all forms of recreation enjoyed by the public without restriction. The National Park Service has thus recognized that the role of the National Park System is to "provide opportunities for forms of enjoyment that are uniquely suited and appropriate for the superlative natural and cultural resources found in the parks" and that the park service will "defer to local, state, and other . . . organizations to meet the broader spectrum of recreational needs and demands." 67 Fed. Reg. at 1427. In San Francisco, the GGNRA's reliance on the city of San Francisco to provide off-leash recreation opportunities is well founded. The City of San Francisco now contains approximately 27 designated off-leash areas throughout the city, and in 2002 the city adopted a final "Dog Policy" for expanding off-leash recreation into even more portions of the city. Available at http://www.parks.sfgov.org/site/recpark_index.asp?id=2181.

V. The situation at the GGNRA has been exacerbated since the National Park Service’s leash law was formally invalidated.

As shown above, off-leash dogs in the GGNRA are having significant impacts on the welfare of people, our pets, wildlife, and the park itself. The Park Service has been making a valiant attempt to protect dogs, wildlife, and the park from off-leash dogs—and in particular to protect park users from the outlandish activities highlighted above—but the task has become almost Sisyphean. Irresponsible dog owners continuously flaunt responsible animal welfare organization’s recommendations for ensuring the safety of pets and wildlife, and law enforcement officials have been unable to dedicate enough resources to ensure that the leash law is complied with throughout the park. When the park is able to enforce existing laws, Park Rangers are often presented with false information or met with intimidation tactics to try and subvert the GGNRA’s enforcement process.

Unfortunately recent court decisions have made it even more difficult for the park to cite dog owners who allow their dogs to roam off-leash and impact park resources. For example, on December 12, 2004, a Park Ranger was attempting to explain the importance of the leash law to six dog walkers who had their dogs off-leash. These individuals “surrounded” the Park Ranger and attempted to debate the Park Ranger about the Magistrate’s Order in an “openly hostile demeanor.” See ex. 105. In order to prevent the contact from escalating “into a fracas requiring additional units, [the ranger] departed the area.” Id. Similarly on March 1, 2005, Park Rangers found a dog owner with three off-leash dogs sitting off-trail in sensitive butterfly habitats, only a few hundred yards away from posted signs that contain leash law requirements and information about the endangered mission blue butterfly. See ex. 106. When told of the infraction, the dog owner became argumentative and stated “[w]e beat you at Fort Funston, and at Crissy Field, we don’t have to leash our pets.” Id. He continued, “the leash law was abolished and only applied to a few parks.” Id.

These confrontational attitudes are making it difficult for Park Rangers to protect park resources from the impacts noted above. But they are also making it more difficult

for park users to request reasonable accommodations from irresponsible dog owner groups. Unless and until the National Park Service promulgates and enforces the leash law at the GGNRA, the park's ability to protect people, pets, wildlife, and the park itself from the threats imposed by off-leash dogs will be greatly diminished.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Park Protection Organizations request that the National Park Service promulgate and enforce 36 C.F.R. § 2.15(a)(2) at the GGNRA. Due to recent court decisions that have unexpectedly eliminated these reasonable protections for the first time, the Park Protection Organizations request that the regulation be promulgated on an emergency basis, and that leash law enforcement begin no later than 60 days from receipt of the petition.

President, Board of Supervisors



City and County of San Francisco

AARON PESKIN
佩斯金 · 市参事主席

January 23, 2006

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

COPY

Dear Superintendent O'Neil:

For many years the issue of pet management at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area has been of concern to my constituents and the city of San Francisco.

In a petition to you dated August 16, 2005, a broad coalition of groups proposed a reasonable approach to pet management at the GGNRA. The proposal included enforcement of the leash laws. I urge you to follow the request made by that coalition which included Action for Animals, Coleman Advocates for Children and Youth, the United Pier Anglers of California, and the Center for Biological Diversity.

According to a poll included in the materials sent you with the petition, over 70% of Bay Area residents are in favor of leash law enforcement at the park making it apparent that GGNRA's voice control measures have not been effective in resolving pet management issues at the park. Leash law enforcement is likely to greatly improve visitor experiences and is consistent with the public's wishes.

Leash law enforcement will ensure that dogs have reasonable access to the GGNRA without jeopardizing the safety of other dogs, wildlife, or park visitors. This is particularly true during the proposed negotiated rulemaking process. Until that process is completed and a long-term solution is identified, leash laws should be enforced so that the park's sensitive wildlife is protected and the park remains accessible to all.

I urge you to enforce the National Park System's leash law at the GGNRA.

Sincerely,

Aaron Peskin

Cc: Director Fran P. Mainella, National Park Service

Cc: Director Fran P. Mainella, National Park Service
Regional Director Jon Jarvis, National Park Service
Secretary Gale Norton, Department of the Interior
Superintendent Brian O'Neill, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Copy

August 22, 2005



Secretary Gale Norton
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Director Fran P. Mainella
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Regional Director Jon Jarvis
Pacific West Region
National Park Service
One Jackson Center
1111 Jackson Street
Oakland, CA 94607

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

Dear Secretary Norton, Director Mainella, Regional Director Jarvis, and Superintendent O'Neill:

I am writing to express the American Humane Association's support for the adoption of regulations requiring dogs to be leashed, or otherwise humanely restrained, while in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, as described by the petition, submitted by a broad coalition of groups that includes Action for Animals; Guide Dogs for the Blind; Coleman Advocates for Children and Youth; Environmental Quality for Urban Parks; Center for Biological Diversity; Golden Gate Audubon Society; Sierra Club, San Francisco Bay Chapter; California Naïve Plant Society, Yerba Buena Chapter; San Francisco League of Conservation Voters; and Dune Ecological Restoration Team.

As the oldest national organization dedicated to protecting children and animals, our main concern in having unrestrained pets in a place like Golden Gate National Recreation Area is the increased potential it poses for injury and harm to the animals themselves, as well as to the human visitors.

A companion animal is susceptible to a number of diseases – including rabies and bubonic plague – and parasites that can be carried by wild animals. Many of these diseases can be a threat to human health as well. A person has no way of keeping their unrestrained dog from chasing wildlife, consuming the remains of wild animals, or coming in contact with fecal matter, all potential vectors of contagions.

[Faint, illegible text]

63 Inverness Drive East
Englewood, CO 80112-5117
303-792-9900
303-792-5333 fax
www.americanhumane.org

Secretary Norton, Director Mainella,
Regional Director Jarvis, and Superintendent O'Neill

August 22, 2005
Page 2

Additionally, the majority of dogs will chase any species of wildlife if given the opportunity, regardless of whether they are hungry or aggressive/protective, or if they've been bred or trained for hunting. Without being able to physically restrain their dogs, owners have no way of preventing injury or death to their pets when their animals are free to interact with wild animals or race across dangerous terrain. Unrestrained dogs interfere with the enjoyment and safety of human visitors to Golden Gate National Recreation Area. A horse approached by a dog may buck its rider or flee from the trail and become lost. Humans may be frightened, tripped, or even bitten by dogs that are out of their owners' control. Dogfights may break out. Meanwhile, unleashed dogs can also cause damage to trails, public facilities, and the ecosystem.

We understand the joy of sharing outdoor adventures with our pets and want to ensure those opportunities continue to be available at Golden Gate National Recreation Area. However, without leash requirements in place and enforced, the potential for adventure is too close to being the potential for accidental injury for both dogs and people.

Thank you for your consideration of this important petition.

Sincerely,



Marie Belew Wheatley
President & CEO

MBW/br

cc: Brent Plater, Staff Attorney
Center for Biological Diversity
San Francisco Bay Area Office
1095 Market St., Suite 511
San Francisco, CA 94103



September 7, 2005

Secretary Gale Norton
Department of Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Director Fran P. Mainella
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW
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Regional Director Jon Jarvis
Pacific West Region
National Park Service
One Jackson Center
1111 Jackson Street
Oakland, CA 94607

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

Dear Secretary Norton, Director Mainella, Regional Director Jarvis and Superintendent O'Neill:

On behalf of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) and its 111,000 California members and donors, I urge you to support the adoption of regulations requiring dogs to be leashed, or otherwise humanely restrained, while in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, as described in the petition dated August 16, 2005 and submitted by a broad coalition of groups.

The ASPCA supports the enforcement of leash laws in general because such laws provide important safeguards for people and pets. Enforcement of The National Park System's leash law would allow pets reasonable access to the Park while protecting people, pets, wildlife and the park itself from the threats imposed by off-leash dogs.

The petition articulately sets forth the factual basis for enforcement of the National Park System's leash laws. Therefore, I again urge support for the promulgation and enforcement of 36 C.F.R. Section 2.15(a)(2) at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jill A. Buckley". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Jill A. Buckley, Esq.

Legislative Liaison

ASPCA

P.O. Box 48

Pismo Beach, CA 93448

(805) 474-9660



September 20, 2005

Secretary Gale Norton
Department of the Interior
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Director Fran P. Mainella
National Park Service
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Regional Director Jon Jarvis
Pacific West Region
National Park Service
One Jackson Center
1111 Jackson Street
Oakland, CA 94607

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

Dear Secretary Norton, Director Mainella, Regional Director Jarvis, and Superintendent O'Neill:

Dogs Deserve Better, based in Tipton, PA, is an ASPCA award-winning national nonprofit education/legislation/rescue organization dedicated to freeing chained and penned dogs by bringing them into the family home to live. DDB spays/neuters and provides veterinary care for these rescues as well. The organization currently has 84 representatives in 27 states and branches in Puerto Rico, Canada, and Australia.

We urge you to support the adoption of regulations that require dogs be leashed or otherwise humanely restrained while in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area as described in the petition dated August 16, 2005 and submitted by a broad coalition of groups.

Thank you,

Tammy Grimes
Founder, Dogs Deserve Better



Shirwin Smith

08/17/2004 05:16 PM
PDT

To: kristi@
cc:
Subject: Re: my letter to the editor, SF Chron

Dear Kristi - We received your email, attached below, letting us know about the letter you sent in to the Chronicle. Thank you for sending us that, and for letting us know your thoughts about off-leash dogwalking and GGNRA's enforcement of the existing National Park Service regulation that requires dogs, where they are allowed in National Parks, to be on a leash.

With your concerns about the need for a balance of park uses and protection of endangered species, you may be interested to know that we have an opportunity to move forward to find an appropriate solution for dog management here at GGNRA. The park was given approval by the National Park Service to begin a negotiated rulemaking process here that may result in a regulation change. To learn more about negotiated rulemaking (reg-neg), here is the GGNRA web site about the reg-neg, and all the steps that led up to the NPS decision to proceed with rulemaking: <http://www.nps.gov/goga/pets/regneg/> However, unless and until the existing regulation is changed, it will continue to be enforced here at the park. For more information about the current regulation, please see: <http://www.nps.gov/goga/pets/pdf/pets.pdf>

The status of the reg-neg process is that we're now working with the neutral facilitator who is managing the first phase of the process, an assessment which will determine if such a process has a reasonable chance of success. The assessment phase of negotiated rulemaking (reg-neg) began early this month with interviews conducted with a broad range of stakeholder representatives. These interviews will give the team a better understanding of stakeholders' perspectives on dog management issues and how they would like to see their interests represented in a reg-neg process. Once the team has completed the interviews, they will prepare an assessment report summarizing their findings and recommending to the NPS whether or not to proceed with establishment of a reg-neg committee at this time.

If the assessment determines that the park and the interested parties are ready to move forward, a Negotiated Rulemaking Committee will be formed with the goal of reaching consensus on issues surrounding dog management. If the process does go forward, there will be many opportunities for public participation, both by attending reg-neg committee meetings, which are open to the public, and participating in the public comment and scoping meetings of the NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) process which occurs along with the rulemaking.

Thank you for letting us know your concerns. If you have any other questions, please let me know.

Shirwin Smith
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Management Assistant
Ft. Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
415-561-4947
shirwin_smith@nps.gov

Here's a copy of a letter to the editor I sent to the Chronicle today. I support all your attempts to enforce leash laws and thank you for your efforts. Kristi ----- I don't have room for a dog, but I love seeing dogs in my neighborhood and watching them play in designated off-leash areas. But I don't understand why some dog owners and walkers insist that all parks should be leash-free. I've been jumped on, licked, muddied, or nearly bitten many times by unattended or poorly controlled dogs in park areas where leashes were clearly required. I visited Fort Funston once and have never been back - uncontrolled dogs ruined my visit. I am happy to see my tax dollars support off-leash areas; according to sfdog.org, there are at least 9 legal off-leash areas in the city, plus several others whose status is under review. But those who impose their off-leash philosophy at other parks, with no sensitivity for other visitors or endangered species, destroy

my sympathy for dog owners and walkers. I don't own a dog, but I vote, too.

Crissy Field Restoration 2000 Incident Log

Human/Animal/Environment Interaction

One Date per Page

Submit Weekly to L. Stringer

Draft 3/29/00

Date: 11/9/00	Time: 4:45 PM	Observer(s): MYLA ABLOB	Entered
Notes:			

Area: PROMENADE	Type of Incident: DNB/HUMAN INTERACTION
Degree of Disturbance:	Species Involved:
Picture Taken?: NO By:	Action Taken? NO
Description of Incident: OFF-LEASH DOGS ALMOST KNUCKED OVER ELDERLY GENTLEMAN WALKING ALONG PROMENADE W/LANE - OWNERS HAD TO CALL DOGS OFF	

Area:	Type of Incident:
Degree of Disturbance:	Species Involved:
Picture Taken?: By:	Action Taken?
Description of Incident:	

Types of Incidents:	Areas:	Please Include:
Person in restoration area	Fenced dune (A, C, D etc.)	Is person aware of rules, problem? Voice control attempted? Obeyed?
Dog in restoration area	Ocean	
Tracks in restoration area	Beach (note nearest dune)	Degree of Disturbance: 0= no obvious disturbance 1= slight (i.e. bird agitated, plant damaged) 2= moderate (i.e. bird moves, plant broken) 3= severe (i.e. bird leaves site, many plants killed)
Disturbance in restoration area	Cypress trees	
Dog harassing wildlife	Promenade	
Dead wildlife found	East lawn	
Dead plants found	Marsh inlet	
Wildlife killed	Shell mound	
Plants killed	Marsh upland (N,S,E,W)	
Feces not removed	Tidal marsh (N,S,E,W)	
Dog/ human interaction	Marsh water	
Other _____ (specify)	Dune swale	

Crissy Field Restoration 2000 Incident Log

Human/Animal/Environment Interaction

One Date per Page

Submit Weekly to L. Stringer

Draft 3/29/00

Date: 12-10-00	Time: 11:30 AM	Observer(s): MYLA ABLO6	Entered
Notes:			

Area: PROMENADE	Type of Incident: DOG/HUMAN INTERACTION
Degree of Disturbance:	Species Involved:
Picture Taken? <input type="checkbox"/> By:	Action Taken? <input type="checkbox"/>
Description of Incident: OFF-LEASH DOGS JUMPING ON BEDECKLY PERSON IN WHEELCHAIR - PERSON PUSHING PERSON IN WHEELCHAIR HAD TO SHOO DOGS OFF	

Area:	Type of Incident:
Degree of Disturbance:	Species Involved:
Picture Taken? <input type="checkbox"/> By:	Action Taken? <input type="checkbox"/>
Description of Incident:	

Types of Incidents:	Areas:	Please Include:
Person in restoration area Dog in restoration area Tracks in restoration area Disturbance in restoration area Dog harassing wildlife Dead wildlife found Dead plants found Wildlife killed Plants killed Feces not removed Dog/ human interaction Other _____ (specify)	Fenced dune (A, C, D etc.) Ocean Beach (note nearest dune) Cypress trees Promenade East lawn Marsh inlet Shell mound Marsh upland (N,S,E,W) Tidal marsh (N,S,E,W) Marsh water Dune swale	Is person aware of rules, problem? Voice control attempted? Obeyed? <hr/> Degree of Disturbance: 0= no obvious disturbance 1= slight (i.e. bird agitated, plant damaged) 2= moderate (i.e. bird moves, plant broken) 3= severe (i.e. bird leaves site, many plants killed)

6/11 SUSPENDED CORRESPONDENCE

RECEIVED

June 6, 2003

JUN 10 2003

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

ACTION PERSON: Rich Weideman

REPLY DUE

SUPT'S OFC: June 18, 2003

PWR/OTHER: _____

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

COPIES PROVIDED O'Neill

OR FORWARDED Borjes

VIA E-MAIL File

P.03-223 Chris Powell

Shirwin Smith

Yvette Ryan

Dear Mr. O'Neil,

My name is Antoinette Mogannam. I am writing to you to make you aware of incidents that have occurred on SF Beach right below Fort Funston involving off-leash dogs and to ask for your help.

On March 30, 2003 my horse was attacked by an off-leash pitbull on the beach just below Fort Funston where I have been riding for 8 years. The same dog also bit my friend on her foot, but she had boots on and was not injured. Actions against the owner have been taken and are still in progress. My case # with the National Park Service is 002671@1421. The owner was charged with 36 CFR 2.34 (a)(4) and 36 CFR 2.15(a)(3).

Just two weeks ago on May 21st, another lady was riding on the beach when two off-leash pitbulls running towards her caused her enough concern to try and get off the beach right away. She fell off, was stepped on numerous times by the horse, the pitbulls chased her horse off the beach, then hovered over her barking until the owners caught up, put them on leashes, and called 911. She had to be helicoptered to Eden Hospital in Castro Valley. She is OK. We are all still in shock.

A couple of months prior to these incidents another friend and his horse were attacked by two off-leash dogs. One dog, in that case, was put down and the injuries suffered by the horse and owner were awful and terrified us all.

We have problems being chased and harassed by all types of dogs and so are joggers. We thought the leash law was supposed to protect us, not single us out for one attack after the other. My friends and I are asking for your help. Dog owners are not obeying the leash law and are instead migrating down to SF beach causing considerable danger to us, our horses, and others. The rangers are great about getting out there to help us when incidents occur, but there just isn't enough signs and patrols.

Will you help us get the message across? I am willing and more than grateful to help in any way that you may suggest.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



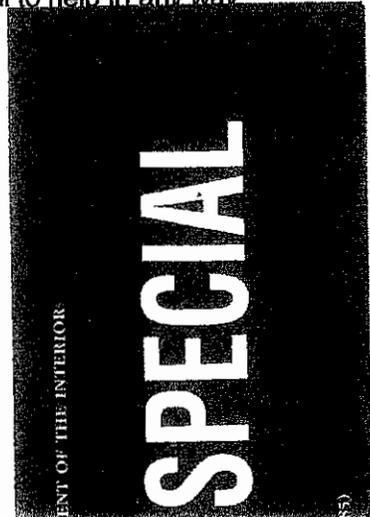
Antoinette Mogannam (was Antoinette Malouf when incident occurred)

San Francisco, CA 94116

W, 415- [REDACTED]

H, 415- [REDACTED]

C, 415- [REDACTED]



Record of telephone conversation:

Date: February 17, 2004

Time: 1:00 p.m.

Contact: Sandra O'Brien

Contact info: (415) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]@pacbell.net

- She and her husband have two dogs – Scottish terrier and giant schnauzer – that they walk on leash at Crissy usually three times/day, 9 or 10 a.m., around 3 p.m. and around 5 p.m.
- Her husband was knocked down by a doberman on March 16, 2003, injuring one knee.
- On Friday, February 13, 2004, when he was walking the two dogs, they were attacked by two boxers that they see frequently, always off-leash
- Her husband fell again
- Owner of boxer unable to control her dogs, and yelled at Sandra's husband as he kicked at the boxer attacking the terrier.
- They have not turned in an incident report, and I urged them to do so, saying it's not too late to send it in, and that such incidents should be documented
- They say that they regularly see a number of dogs, the same dogs, off leash at Crissy particularly the 2 boxers, a malamute and a Doberman and are concerned that there isn't more enforcement, but understand it's hard for USPP and NPS to be everywhere.
- Sandra has made copies of our "Reasons to Leash Your Dog" cards, blown up on red paper and has given copies to people at Crissy to indicate that there is a leash law.
- She has been in contact with Connie Leonard – last year – about the off leash problem, and just wanted to call again because of this attack on her dogs
- Asked her to please report any future incidents directly to the USPP and to feel free to call again if needed

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Rd.
[REDACTED]
(415) [REDACTED] Home
(415) [REDACTED] Work

February 3, 2003

Gale A. Norton
Secretary of the Interior
United States Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Dogs off-leash in Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA)

Dear Ms. Norton:

I would like to register a complaint against the GGNRA for not adequately enforcing the dog leash laws in Golden Gate Park. The park is required to enforce leash laws under Title 36, section 15 (a)(2) of the National Parks Service pet regulation. There has been some public notice and education on the issue over the past two years. However, many dog owners do not comply with the rule and continue to use beaches, trails and protected reserves for off-leash activity. This seriously infringes on the use of beaches and trails for the general public.

Crissy beach is an excellent example of a public beach that has been completely dominated by off-leash dogs. On the weekends, there are literally hundreds of off-leash dogs on the beach at any one time. This makes it impossible to have a picnic on the beach or allow children to play. The dogs attempt to eat any food brought to the beach and tend to get sand on anyone sitting on the beach. Children are in danger of getting bit or knocked over, since most of the dogs are full size and much larger in size.

I would recommend requiring GGNRA to enforce the leash laws by issuing citations and posting more signs. Dog owners have completely ignored public information and education on the issue.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

cc: Ms. Fran P. Mainella (Director) EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL
Brian O'Neill (GGNRA) OFFICE OF THE
Christine Ottaway (GGNRA) 03 FEB 11 AM '03

579637

RECEIVED

EDYTHE CAMPBELL
[REDACTED]
KENSINGTON, CA 94707
[REDACTED]

R. Weideman
Cc: B. O'Neill
M. Scott
Y. Ruan

RECEIVED

MAR 27 2001

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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

Dear Mr. O'Neill:

Subject: DOG LEASH LAW

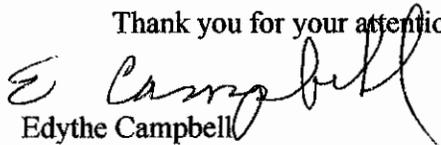
I am an active and healthy 77 year old who enjoys and wants to continue to enjoy visiting our National Parks.

I do, however, have two hip replacements and must take care not to fall. I also have an elderly mini-dachshund who also enjoys and wants to continue to enjoy visiting any of the parks open to dogs.

Unleashed dogs pose a considerable danger to both of us. My experience is that unleashed dogs are almost always large and exuberant. They tend to race up to me, sometimes pushing me off balance. My 12-pound dachshund is terrified when a large dog runs up and leaps on either of us. On one occasion a Labrador nosed under my dog and rolled him around like a ball. He lost a toenail in that encounter. No malicious intent on the part of the Lab, but nonetheless, both my dog and I were unnecessarily roughed up.

Requiring dogs to be leashed is essential if I am to be permitted to visit our National Parks. If owners of large dogs contend their dogs need running space, I suggest a fenced area the size of a city block be created for their convenience. I would further suggest beaches be excluded as possible sites for such fenced blocks.

Thank you for your attention to my views.


Edythe Campbell

SPECIAL

DI 17
August 1985)

RECEIVED
5/21/97

Solomon Sevy, M.D.
2440 Larkin Street
San Francisco, CA 94109
(415) 673-4394

SUSPENDED CORRESPONDENCE

ACTION PERSON: Gil Soper

REPLY DUE
SUPT'S OFFICE: June 5, 1997

COPIES PROVIDED: McKenzie

P. 97-276 J. Teichert

Hornor

L. Lewis
File

Superintendent GGNRA
Building 210
Fort Mason, San Francisco, CA 94123

Dear Superintendent:

Why are dogs permitted to run wild and defecate on Crissy Field and the beautiful bay beaches of the Presidio National Park? Not enough owners and employed dog walkers actually clean up after their animals.

Dog feces spread many infectious diseases. Infants and young children, who have not learned to keep their fingers out of their mouths, are especially susceptible to infection.

Public health laws prohibit humans from defecating in public places. Why don't the National Parks and the Health Department deal effectively with this real hazard?

Since the number of dogs in the park is steadily increasing, why can't these animals be given a fenced, designated beach area to do their thing?

Sincerely yours.

Sol Sevy, M.D.



National Park Service
 Golden Gate National Recreation Area
 Presidio of San Francisco

Date _____

RECEIVED

DEC 20 2000

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

cc: Carol Prince
 R. Weideman
 C. Powell
 M. Scott

Visitor Comment Form

As part of our continuing efforts to improve services and facilities in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, we encourage and welcome your comments, both negative and positive, on your visit to the park.

You can leave this form with any park staff member, or mail it directly to:

Golden Gate National Recreation Area
 Fort Mason, Building 201
 San Francisco, CA 94123
 Attn: Park Superintendent

Comments: suggestion _____ compliment _____ complaint _____

We are very pleased to see the wildlife protection area you have established at the west end of Chrissy Field. You could also call it the "small child protection area" as my children have been knocked down & terrified a number of times by "friendly" dogs as we have played on the beach.

Thank you for enhancing my children's enjoyment of the park and our wildlife!

(Optional) Name: Kristine Johnson
 Address: [Redacted] SF 94118
 Phone: [Redacted]
 Signature & date: *Kristine Johnson* 12-18-00

11/00



George Su
12/23/2003 08:32 AM
PST

To: Chris Powell/GOGA/NPS@NPS
cc: Shirwin Smith/GOGA/NPS@NPS
Subject: From ParkNet - Dog Management

George Su
Media Specialist / Web Coordinator
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
(415) 561-4758
george_su@nps.gov
<http://www.nps.gov/goga>

The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

— Forwarded by George Su/GOGA/NPS on 12/23/2003 08:44 AM —



[REDACTED]
12/22/2003 02:02 AM
EST

To: George_Su@nps.gov
cc:
Subject: From ParkNet - Dog Management

This message was sent from <http://www.nps.gov/goga/pphtml/contact.cfm>

Please respond to the address below.

This email was sent by: [REDACTED]

RE: Public comment on a range of potential management options for addressing appropriate pet management within Golden Gate National Recreation Area, consistent with protecting national park resources and assuring visitor safety. I have been running along the shore at Ocean Beach for more than twenty (20) years. For the past several years I have stopped running at the Fort Funston area due to the presence of a large number of off leash dogs. More recently, I was bitten by a dog while running along the shore at Ocean Beach, around Ortega. By their very nature, dogs chase moving animals, be they bird or man. Due to the presence of an increasing number of off-leash dogs and recently being bitten by one, it is difficult for me to continue to run on the beach, an activity which has been a long time pleasure for me. In addition, I often see off-leash dogs chasing birds, disturbing their feeding at the shoreline. It is especially disturbing when I see them chasing the plovers. I urge you to continue to require that all dogs on the beach be on leash and that the leash law be vigorously enforced. Please don't let Ocean Beach go to the dogs. Sincerely, Bradley I. Bettinger, M.D. 4022 Cesar Chavez St. San Francisco, CA 94131-1919



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, San Francisco, California 94123

*cc: Kim
Lynn
Sandra* } *potential
language
to
use?*

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A7615 (GOGA-VRPCR)

*Per
granted
yes*

James
*Did Nicole
review / approve?*
Mary
9/30/01

Mr. Alan OwYang

~~████████████████████~~
San Francisco, CA ~~██████████~~

Dear Mr. OwYang:

Please excuse the delay in responding to your letter of February 1, 2001, regarding pets on Ocean Beach. Unfortunately, your letter was inadvertently misplaced and it just recently "resurfaced."

We are currently reviewing our compliance with the National Park Service nationwide regulation that states where pets are permitted in a park, they must be on a leash. Previously, on Ocean Beach, pets were allowed off-leash under voice control from Stairwell 1 south to Stairwell 21. From Stairwell 21 to Sloat Boulevard, pets were required to be leashed to enhance protection of the endangered Western Snowy Plover. Pets will continue to be permitted on Ocean Beach; however, they will have to be on a leash regardless of where on the beach they may be. It is also our policy that when a long standing regulation is changed, that change is instituted over time and that our law enforcement staff use a reasonable and proactive approach in educating the public to the new rule. Our aim, of course, is to establish a cooperative relationship with park visitors to obtain compliance. The bottom line is that our law enforcement staff will have, as they always have, the discretion as to the best approach to mitigate a violation of the pet regulation. If an educational contact gains voluntary compliance, that will be the preferred method of handling the situation. If some egregious incident has occurred, that obviously will be dealt with in a different manner.

*Sample
language*

The other factor pertaining to pets in Golden Gate National Recreation Area is that the park is undertaking a public process to address dog walking as a recreational use. This process is called Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that could, if deemed appropriate, alter the existing regulation or provide some language that would specifically address how dog use of the park would be managed. However, until or if there is a change in the aforementioned service wide regulation, the existing regulation requiring pets to be leashed will be enforced. Information regarding the process and all other

elements related to the pct regulations are posted on the park web site at www.nps.gov/goga. If you do not have access to the internet, many local libraries have computers available for public use.

Specific to your safety concerns, be advised that National Park regulations prohibit the possession or use of a weapon. Also, should you decide to "defend" yourself by use of some type of device to ward off a dog, you might very likely be exposing yourself to potential liability issues. The best course to take is to report any incident that negatively impacts your enjoyment of the park. Should an enforcement officer not be immediately available, you may telephone the park communications center at 561-5505. Please be assured we will make every effort to respond and take appropriate action to correct the problem.

Your interest in the park is appreciated and we hope you will continue to frequent and enjoy not only Ocean Beach but also the many other areas within Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Thank you again for your letter.

Sincerely,

Brian O'Neill
General Superintendent

RECEIVED
FEB 01 2001
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Alan Owyang

[REDACTED]
San Francisco, CA 94116

February 1, 2001

Superintendent
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, Bldg. 201
San Francisco, CA 94123

Re: Leash Law on Federal land
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing to you in response to a recent town meeting I saw on television, in which demands were made to abolish the leash law now loosely enforced at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. I wish I had known about this meeting because, even though I would have been out-numbered, I would have attended and voiced my concerns and desire to retain the current leash law. If possible, please advise me of any upcoming meetings regarding dogs on the beach and the leash law.

I have lived on the Great Highway for a little over nine years. I am a native San Franciscan and it took me about six months to find an apartment near the ocean and the beach. I am 43 years old and fondly remember frequenting Playland during the '60s. I have always enjoyed going to the beach, mostly to see the waves and the sunset, collect local (albeit boring) sea shells, go to the Musee Mechanique and the Cliff House. While living out here on the Great Highway, I try to walk the beach daily, when weather permits. I have chronic lung disease and walking is about all the exercise I can tolerate. That stopped about six months ago and I now walk the beach when I'm in a brave mood to overcome my fear and anxiety over the dogs that frequent Ocean Beach. That fear and anxiety sometimes takes precedence over any enjoyment or health benefit I may garner from an hour's walk on the beach and I will explain below.

For the past few years, I have noticed a preponderance of what I term as [REDACTED] dogs, sometimes in packs. These are rotweillers and pit bulls [REDACTED] owners. They are not leashed and in all fairness to them, leashed dogs seem to be the exception, not the rule at Ocean Beach. Yes, there are signs everywhere and there is the occasional drive of a beach patrol jeep and I've even witnessed, to my joy and amusement, one of your guys getting out of his patrol jeep and apprehending

(yes, running after) a dog owner (who was also running to avoid citation for his unleashed dog). But that's almost a joke because once any dog owner, who defies the leash law, sees the patrol jeep coming, they grasp and leash their dogs and unleash them again once the patrol jeep leaves.

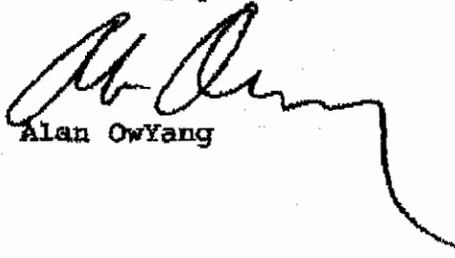
My own personal dog mishaps at the beach are limited, but memorable, and are as follows. A man and his itty bitty dog (I am not good at identifying dog species, but the dog was hairy and prissy) walks the beach regularly. The dog is, of course, unleashed. Without fail and without provocation, that itty bitty dog will charge towards me whenever he/she sees me and stand guard seven feet away from me growling and showing its nasty little fangs. The owner, knowing the dog better than I, has never really tried to control the dog and I must assume only calls the dog off when I appear to be ready to defend myself should the dog decide to lunge towards me and bite me. After many encounters with this man and dog, I finally said to the owner, "There is a leash law you know". He replied, "Yeah, why don't you tell me about it". Like dog, like master. They own the beach and nobody else matters. What that dog owner fails to realize is that the leash law protects his dog as much as it tries to protect me. We all react differently to a stressful situation. I responded to the dog somewhat calmly, others may react to the dog's aggression with like aggression. Come to think of it... I haven't seen that dog in months.

Another incident. I was minding my own business, walking on the beach, when a BIG dog literally came running from behind me, jumped, and tackled me. I did not see it coming and lucky for me, he/she just wanted to play. However, again, the owner knows the dog better than I and I had no idea (until I gained control of my flight or fight response) that the dog wanted to play. The dog looked to be a mix between a German shepard and something else. I gave the owner a very stern look and she simply said, "Sorry", in a very "it's only natural my dog would want to tackle and play with you and I'm slightly sorry for the minor inconvenience" way. I think about this incident frequently and think a dog owner's response to a vicious attack may not be unlike that meek one... "it's only natural my dog would want to attack and kill you and I'm slightly sorry that I haven't been able to adequately curb his killer instinct which I may or may not have helped encourage". As you can imagine, with the encounters I have had (not to mention the pit bull attack on our neighborhood's mail carrier, a few months ago and a block away!),

[REDACTED], and now with the recent killing of the woman in Pacific Heights by a couple of Canary mix dogs, I had to write this letter to you in defense of the leash law. Like I stated previously, I only knew about the leash law controversy when I saw it on TV. The fact that the issue is on hold for 120 days only became known to me when I called the Federal GGNRA Park Police and they referred me to your office. I originally called the Federal Park Police with the sole purpose of asking them, in light

of the Pacific Heights incident, what I can carry, safely and legally, to defend myself against a dog attack, i.e. stun gun, mace, high-octave sound device, etc. I try not to let fear rule my life, but I also think precautions should be taken in light of the reality of the situation. Don't get me wrong, I love dogs very much and I get a lot of friendly dogs come up to me, wagging their tails and wanting to be petted and "scrubbed". An ideal world would be when people raise dogs responsibly and lovingly and I suspect that is the case in the majority of dog owners. But the reality is that not everyone is responsible or loving and some dogs are bred and raised as fighting or trophy dogs... [REDACTED]. I do not ever want myself or anyone to end up like that poor woman in Pacific Heights. The leash law should stay in effect to ensure public safety and if it should continue to be loosely enforced or abolished altogether due to the effective canvassing efforts of dog owners and animal rights groups, I would only appeal to policy makers that there should then be concurrent legislation to allow people like myself the right to defend themselves, by any means, against any unwarranted attacks from ill-bred dogs. After all, it's only natural...

Sincerely yours,



Alan Owyang

AO:

cc: Senator Barbara Boxer
Senator Dianne Feinstein
Congressman Tom Lantos
Assemblyman Kevin Shelley
Senator Jackie Spears
Supervisor Leland Yee
Mayor Willie Brown

TOTAL P. 03
Exhibit 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH X
1 JUVENILE CASE

1 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0	3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area - South Unit	4 LOCATION CODE 2 3 0 0	5 YEAR 0 4	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 9 4 1 1
--------------------------------	--	----------------------------	---------------	-------------------------------------

6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Baker Beachfront - South @ Lobos Creek	7 BEAT 432	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 0 8 2 8 0 4	9 24 HOUR TIME 0 4	10 DAY OF WEEK 7
--	---------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------	---------------------

11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE	12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets - Leash Law Violation	13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 08/28/04	TIME 1150
--------------------------	---	------------------------------------	--------------

14 LAST FIRST MI Spaulding J.D.	15 DATE OF BIRTH	16 PHONE BUSINESS 415-556-8371
------------------------------------	------------------	-----------------------------------

17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP Fort Mason #201, San Francisco, CA 94123	18 PHONE RESIDENCE
--	--------------------

19 LAST FIRST MI [REDACTED]	20 DATE OF BIRTH	21 PHONE BUSINESS
--------------------------------	------------------	-------------------

22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP [REDACTED]	23 PHONE RESIDENCE
--	--------------------

19 LAST FIRST MIDDLE [REDACTED]	20 DATE OF BIRTH	21 PHONE BUSINESS
------------------------------------	------------------	-------------------

22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP [REDACTED]	23 PHONE RESIDENCE
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29 RACE W	30 SEX M	31 AGE 26	32 HGT 5 08	33 WGT 145	34 EYES BRN	35 HAIR BRN	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
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41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET	43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT	45 SHOES	46 SOCIAL SECURITY [REDACTED]	47 PDID [REDACTED]
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48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE [REDACTED]	49 DATE OF BIRTH	50 PHONE BUSINESS
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51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP [REDACTED]	52 PHONE RESIDENCE
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53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH
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65 HAT	66 COAT/JACKET	67 SHIRT	68 TROUSERS/SKIRT	69 SHOES	70 SOCIAL SECURITY	71 PDID
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VEHICLE INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/>	73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN
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IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/>	STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/>	RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/>	SEIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	REMOVED TO	REMOVED BY	82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/>	TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/>	RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>
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ARREST(S) DATE	84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR 2.15 (A) (2)	86 COURT DATE	87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED
----------------	---------	-------------------------------------	---------------	-----------------	--------------------

NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE. While on patrol I was called to Baker Beach for a visitor complaint regarding off leash pets in the area of Lobos Creek. Pets are required to be on leash at Baker Beach and every access point to the beach is signed with universal signage reading "Leash Pets." I responded to the Lobos Creek area of the beach and found visitation extremely high and numerous small children playing in the creek. I also noticed several off-leash dogs in the area. A park visitor pointed out [REDACTED] and a medium white dog playing in the surf just north of the creek. The visitor claimed this dog, along with another, had run through the creek unrestrained knocking over children. The visitor wasn't sure where the second dog had run off to. [REDACTED] he quickly leashed his pet as I approached. I explained to [REDACTED] pets were required to be on a leash and that I had received a complaint regarding his dog. [REDACTED] who claimed not to have identification with him initially claimed the name [REDACTED] a check of DMV records found no such name on file. [REDACTED] then gave me his name as it appeared on his CA Drivers License which showed valid, clear wants and warrants. As I issued MVN [REDACTED] for 36 CFR 2.15 (a) (2) for failure to restrain a pet.	90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE

94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

ATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	96 DISPOSITION
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REPORTING OFFICER D. Spaulding	BADGE /ID 1617	DATE 08/29/04	98 ASSISTING OFFICER	BADGE /ID	99 SUPERVISOR	BADGE /ID 1028	DATE 12/18/04
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A. D. Spaulding *[Signature]*
Exhibit 20

03/12/2002 18:55 4158989211

DAVID C ANDERSON ESQ

PAGE 01

LAW OFFICE OF
DAVID C. ANDERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

222 RUSH LANDING ROAD
 P.O. BOX 1177
 NOVATO, CA 94948
 TELEPHONE:(415) 898-4775
 FACSIMILE: (415) 898-9211

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: (SEE BELOW)

DOCUMENT: PRESS RELEASE

RE: MARIN COUNTY DOG BITE LAWSUIT

DATE: March 12, 2002

PAGES: 10

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Recorder	(415) 749-5549
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Daily Journal	(415) 252-0599
<input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos Litigation Reporter	(610) 225-0501
<input type="checkbox"/> Mcaley's Litigation Reports	(610) 768-0880
<input type="checkbox"/> Jury Verdicts Weekly, Inc.	(707) 539-1839
<input type="checkbox"/> Trials Digest	(510) 420-8006
<input type="checkbox"/> Litigation Research Group	(415) 258-0764
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> San Francisco Chronicle	(415) 896-1107
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> San Francisco Examiner	(415) 777-2525
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oakland Tribune	(510) 208-6477
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Press Democrat	(707) 521-5330
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> San Jose Mercury News	(408) 288-8060
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Daily Journal (L.A.)	(213) 617-1029
<input type="checkbox"/> Marin Independent Journal	(415) 382-0549
<input type="checkbox"/> Hayes Law Reports	(302) 995-9108
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sacramento Bee	(916) 321-1109
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vallejo-Times Herald	(707) 643-5217
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fairfield-Daily Republic	(707) 425-5924
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vacaville Reporter	(707) 447-7405
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles Times	(213) 237-4712
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Channel 5	(415) 765-8916
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Channel 7	(415) 956-6402
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Channel 2	(510) 451-2610
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Channel 13	(916) 374-1304
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Channel 36	(408) 953-3630
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Court TV	(415) 749-5549
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KSFO	(415) 658-5401
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KCBS	(415) 765-4080
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KNBR	(415) 995-6867
<input type="checkbox"/> Confidential Rpt for Attorneys	(760) 721-3683

If not receiving properly,

please call us immediately at 415.898-4775

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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
DAVID C. ANDERSON at (415) 898-4775**

**BITE VICTIM SUES DOG OWNER DOCTORS; GIRL, 14 CITES,
MISCONDUCT IN E.R.**

A fourteen year old high school student from San Rafael who was bitten on the mouth last year at Rodeo Beach filed a lawsuit today against its owners, both physicians who reside in Novato. The suit, filed in Marin County Superior Court, alleges that the Defendants, Aida Bredesen, M.D. and Dale Bredesen, M.D., are strictly liable by California statute as a result of their seven year old Labrador/Golden Retriever biting Tina Phan on the lips and cheek while she was petting the animal during an outing on March 17, 2001. The animal was subsequently quarantined by the Humane Society but not destroyed. The complaint also requests damages resulting from actions occurring afterwards at the hospital where the girl was taken.

Phan was with friends at the beach when the unleashed dog approached and as she bent down to pet the dog, it suddenly and without warning bit her on the mouth. According to her attorney, David Anderson of Novato, California law does not permit a "free first bite" and owners are civilly liable for any injuries and damages suffered by the victim. The incident stirred public interest at the time due to the fact that Rodeo Beach, although a popular recreational spot for many, is part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area which does not require that dogs be leashed. However, Bredesen was cited by park rangers for failing to comply with a provision requiring that dogs be kept under voice control at all times.

Phan suffered scarring to both upper and lower lips and surrounding cheek tissue and has lost some sensation in the region. According to her attorney, as appalling as the dog bite itself is, an even more disturbing series of events occurred immediately following the dog bite. According to the suit, Dr. Bredesen's husband, Dr. Dale Bredesen, was also present at the time of the incident but immediately left the scene with the two dogs in order to avoid the possibility of them being taken into custody by animal control authorities. The Bredesens went to Marin General Hospital where the girl was receiving emergency medical care and, without authorization by the medical staff or consent from Phan or her mother, Lehoa Phan, entered the treatment room. The suit further alleges that the Bredesens then interfered with the medical treatment being rendered by asking that photographs be taken of her face, telling medical staff that Phan was on Ecstasy, had provoked the attack by kissing the animal, and requesting that drug testing be performed. Her attorney says that hospital records show that no testing was performed because nothing in Phan's behavior or appearance suggested she was under the influence of any drugs and that she did not kiss the dog, and that the Bredesens were escorted from the emergency room by a security officer, who Dr. Aida Bredesen, at a subsequent Humane Society "Vicious Animal Hearing," testified was drunk.

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DAVID C ANDERSON ESG

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March 12, 2002

Page 2

According to Anderson, the actions of the defendants at the hospital were "incredibly callous, shocking, and aggressive," particularly in view of the public furor arising from the Diane Whipple fatal dog attack which had occurred recently and the fact that the Bredesens, as physicians, crossed the professional line of appropriate conduct by violating the admonition: "Physician, do no harm." He noted: "This is, like the Whipple case, another situation where the owners of dogs who attack unsuspecting people avoid taking responsibility but instead blame the victim." The defendants' primary concern from the beginning was to protect their dog from possible destruction rather than helping Tina. The dogs were immediately whisked from the scene to avoid quarantine, a story of her kissing the dog was concocted, and then, without any evidence, they leveled the accusation that she was under the influence of drugs. He says that by invading what they, as physicians, knew was the sacrosanct privacy and confidentiality of both the emergency room setting and the physician-patient relationship, the Doctors increased the emotional trauma and suffering already caused by the attack.

The suit seeks damages for the emotional distress caused by the attack and Defendants' behavior as well as for medical treatment, future surgery, permanent disfigurement, and pain and suffering.

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7
 8
 9
 10
 11 Attorneys for Plaintiff
 12 TINA PHAN, a Minor, by and through
 13 LEHOA PHAN, her Guardian Ad Litem,
 14 LEHOA PHAN, Individually

FILED

MAR 12 2002

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY,
Court Executive Officer
MARIN COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
By: M. Galvan, Deputy

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MARIN

11 TINA PHAN, a Minor, by and through
 12 LEHOA PHAN, her Guardian Ad Litem,
 13 LEHOA PHAN, Individually,

Case No. 021249

Plaintiffs,

COMPLAINT FOR:
 (1) STRICT LIABILITY OF DOG'S OWNERS FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY DOG TO ANOTHER (CIVIL CODE SECTION 3342);
 (2) NEGLIGENCE;
 (3) INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS; and
 (4) INVASION OF PRIVACY

vs.

14 DALE BREDESEN, M.D.; AIDA
 15 BREDESEN, M.D.; and DOES 1 through 25,
 16 inclusive,

Defendants.

18
 19
 20 COME NOW Plaintiffs, and complaint and allege against Defendants, and each of them, as
 21 follows:

PRELIMINARY ALLEGATION

22
 23 1. Defendants AIDA BREDESEN, M.D. and DALE BREDESEN, M.D. are individuals
 24 who reside in Novato, California, located in Marin County.

25 2. Plaintiff TINA PHAN is a minor and was a fourteen year old girl at the time of the
 26 dog attack alleged herein. Her birthdate is July 17, 1986. Plaintiff TINA PHAN, as a minor, brings

MAR 19 1999 or MAR 12 2002

1 this suit through her natural mother and Guardian Ad Litem, LEHOA PHAN.

2 3. Plaintiffs are presently unaware of the true names and capacities of the Defendants
3 sued herein as DOES 1 through 25, inclusive, and therefore sue said Defendants by such fictitious
4 names. Plaintiffs will amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities when the same
5 have been ascertained.

6 4. At all times material, DOES 1 through 25, inclusive, were the agents, servants, and
7 employees of the Defendants, and each of them, and in doing the things herein alleged, were acting
8 within the scope or authority of such agency, service, or employment and with the permission and
9 consent of Defendants and each of them.

10 FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
11 FOR STRICT LIABILITY PURSUANT TO CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE SECTION 3342
(As to Plaintiff TINA PHAN Only)

12 5. On or about March 17, 2001, Defendants, and each of them, were the owners of a
13 certain dog believed to be a Labrador/Golden Retriever breed named "Copper."

14 6. On or about March 17, 2001, at approximately 2:30 p.m., Plaintiff TINA PHAN was
15 lawfully present at Rodeo Beach, Golden Gate National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to as
16 "GGNRA"), an unincorporated area of the County of Marin.

17 7. While Plaintiff TINA PHAN was present at Rodeo Beach, she encountered Defendant
18 AIDA BREDESEN, M.D. walking two dogs which she owned, one of them being "Copper."
19 Plaintiff asked Defendant AIDA BREDESEN, M.D. if the dogs were friendly and was told by
20 Defendant that they were. Relying upon this representation, Plaintiff subsequently began to pet
21 "Copper" and was suddenly and without warning attacked and bitten.

22 8. As a proximate result of the actions of Defendants' Dog "Copper," Plaintiff TINA
23 PHAN sustained serious injuries including, but not limited to, torn lips, severed cheek muscle and
24 skin, puncture wounds, and permanent facial scarring, all to her damage in the amount above the
25 minimum jurisdictional limit of this Court, that shall proven at the time of trial. As a direct and legal
26 result of the actions of the Dog, Plaintiff TINA PHAN suffered, was hurt, and injured in her health,

1 strength, and activity, sustaining injury to her nervous system and person, all of which injuries have
2 caused and continue to cause Plaintiff TINA PHAN great mental, physical, emotional, and nervous
3 pain and suffering.

4 9. As a further, proximate result of the actions of Defendants' Dog "Copper," Plaintiff
5 and her mother were required to and did employ physicians, surgeons, therapists, and other health
6 care professionals to examine, treat, counsel, and care for Plaintiff TINA PHAN, and incurred
7 additional medical expenses as shall be proven at the time of trial.

8 10. Plaintiff TINA PHAN is informed and believes, and on such information and belief
9 alleges, that she and/or her mother on her behalf will incur additional medical expenses in the future,
10 the exact amount of which is not presently known but shall be proven at the time of trial.

11 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff TINA PHAN prays for judgment against Defendants and each of
12 them as hereinafter alleged.

13 SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
14 NEGLIGENCE
(As to Plaintiff TINA PHAN Only)

15 11. Plaintiffs incorporate Paragraphs 1 through 10 above as though set forth in full herein.

16 12. Defendants, and each of them, were the caretakers and keepers of the Dog "Copper"
17 and owed a duty to Plaintiff TINA PHAN to maintain and control the Dog in such a manner that the
18 Dog would not attack, bite, or cause injury to Plaintiff.

19 13. ~~At the time of said dog attack, Defendants' Dog "Copper" was not on a leash of any~~
20 ~~type or kind.~~

21 14. At the time of said dog attack, Defendants ~~failed to control their Dog "Copper"~~ as
22 required by Federal and/or GGNRA regulations, despite knowing that Rodeo Beach was a popular
23 recreation area frequented by many persons, including elderly, disabled, and children.

24 15. Defendants negligently and carelessly committed their Dog "Copper" to approach
25 Plaintiff TINA PHAN and failed to warn her not to approach, pet, or place her face near their Dog
26 and knew or should have known that their Dog could bite her.

1 16. Defendants' negligence was the legal cause of Plaintiff TINA PHAN's injuries when
2 their Dog bit and attacked her as alleged herein.

3 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff TINA PHAN prays for judgment against Defendants and each of
4 them as hereinafter alleged.

5 THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
6 INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS
(As to Plaintiffs TINA PHAN and LEHOA PHAN)

7 17. Plaintiffs incorporate Paragraphs 1 through 16 above as though set forth in full herein.

8 18. At the time of said dog attack, both Defendants were or had been previously licensed
9 medical doctors.

10 19. At the time of said dog attack, but unknown to Plaintiff TINA PHAN, Defendant
11 DALE BREDESEN, M.D., was also present at Rodeo Beach with his wife, Defendant AIDA
12 BREDESEN, M.D., and their children. Immediately following said dog attack and without notifying
13 Plaintiff TINA PHAN, Defendant DALE BREDESEN, M.D., took both Dogs, including "Copper"
14 and immediately departed Rodeo Beach with both dogs and children in the family vehicle.
15 Defendant DALE BREDESEN, M.D. removed said Dogs so that they would not be present when
16 law enforcement authorities and/or GGNRA rangers and/or Humane Society representatives arrived
17 at the scene. His purpose in doing so was to prevent Defendants' Dog "Copper" from being taken
18 into custody by animal control authorities.

19 20. ~~Despite the fact that both Defendants were medical doctors, neither offered medical~~
20 ~~assistance to Plaintiff TINA PHAN nor called law enforcement or emergency medical personnel.~~

21 21. Plaintiff TINA PHAN was taken by ambulance to Marin General Hospital in Marin
22 County, California. Shortly after her arrival, her mother Plaintiff LEHOA PHAN arrived in the
23 emergency room to lend care, comfort, and support to her daughter who had sustained severe
24 physical and emotional injuries, trauma, stress, pain and suffering as a result of dog attack. While
25 both Plaintiffs were together in the treatment area of the emergency room of Marin General Hospital,
26 both Defendants AIDA BREDESEN, M.D. and DALE BREDESEN, M.D. entered the treatment area

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DAVID C ANDERSON ESQ

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1 without notice to or consent from either of the Plaintiffs or the medical staff. Plaintiffs allege that
2 Defendants AIDA BREDESEN, M.D. and DALE BREDESEN, M.D. were able to do so either
3 because they represented that they were friends of Plaintiffs' family and/or that they were medical
4 doctors who witnessed the dog attack.

5 22. During the time which Defendants AIDA BREDESEN, M.D. and DALE
6 BREDESEN, M.D. were present without notice to or consent in the treatment area of the emergency
7 room of Marin General Hospital, both interfered with the medical care and attention being rendered
8 to Plaintiff TINA PHAN by asking the medical and nursing staff to take pictures of Plaintiff TINA
9 PHAN's face and by asking the attending physician to examine and to test Plaintiff TINA PHAN for
10 being under the influence of illegal substances, specifically the drug "Ecstasy."

11 23. While in the treatment of the emergency room of Marin General Hospital without
12 authorization or consent by Plaintiffs, Defendants, knowing Plaintiff LEHOA PHAN was present,
13 accused Plaintiff TINA PHAN of being under the influence of the drug "Ecstasy," and provoking the
14 attack by attempting to kiss Defendants' Dog "Copper." Defendants knew or should have known the
15 emotionally traumatized, panic-stricken, fragile, and anxious mental state of both Plaintiffs at the
16 time of these statements.

17 24. Due to the disruptive, inappropriate, and unconsented to conduct and statements by
18 Defendants AIDA BREDESEN, M.D. and DALE BREDESEN, M.D., security personnel were
19 summoned by the medical staff and Defendants were escorted from the treatment area of the
20 emergency room of Marin General Hospital.

21 25. Defendants AIDA BREDESEN, M.D. and DALE BREDESEN, M.D.'s behavior and
22 conduct was appalling, extreme, unwarranted, aggressive, shocking, outrageous, and unprivileged,
23 and was engaged in with reckless disregard of the probability of causing both Plaintiffs TINA PHAN
24 and LEHOA PHAN to suffer emotional distress and done with full knowledge that both Plaintiffs
25 were present at the time.

26 26. Defendants AIDA BREDESEN, M.D. and DALE BREDESEN, M.D. knew or should

1 have known that by deliberately, intentionally, wantonly, inappropriately, and/or with reckless
 2 disregard engaging in the aforementioned conduct and making the aforementioned statements, they
 3 would cause injury and damage to the emotional and psychological health, safety, and well-being of
 4 Plaintiffs TINA PHAN and LEHOA PHAN.

5 27. As a direct and proximate and legal result of the extreme and outrageous conduct of
 6 Defendants AIDA BREDESEN, M.D. and DALE BREDESEN, M.D., and each of them, Plaintiffs
 7 sustained severe mental pain and suffering in a sum according to proof at trial.

8 28. The aforementioned acts and conduct were malicious and despicable and carried out
 9 by Defendants with a willful and conscious disregard of the rights and safety of Plaintiffs, thus
 10 entitling Plaintiffs to punitive damages to punish or make an example of Defendants, and each of
 11 them.

12 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs TINA PHAN and LEHOA PHAN pray for judgment against
 13 Defendants and each of them as hereinafter alleged.

14 FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
 15 INVASION OF PRIVACY
 (As to Plaintiffs TINA PHAN and LEHOA PHAN)

16 29. Plaintiffs incorporate Paragraphs 1 through 28 above as though set forth in full herein.

17 30. On or about March 17, 2001, Defendants AIDA BREDESEN, M.D. and DALE
 18 BREDESEN, M.D., without Plaintiffs' consent, invaded Plaintiffs' rights to privacy by physically
 19 intruding into Plaintiffs' solitude and right to confidentiality and privacy of the medical condition
 20 and affairs of Plaintiff TINA PHAN, minor daughter of Plaintiff LEHOA PHAN, by wrongfully
 21 gaining admittance to the area of the hospital emergency room where Plaintiff TINA PHAN was
 22 being treated as well as the private examination room where she was placed and by physically
 23 trespassing, harassing, and annoying both Plaintiffs in the solitude of an area of the hospital not
 24 accessible by the public.

25 31. The intrusion was offensive and objectionable to Plaintiffs and to a reasonable person
 26 of ordinary sensibilities in that Plaintiffs wrongfully and deceptively gained admittance to the

1 treatment area of the hospital emergency room and Plaintiff TINA PHAN's private examination
 2 room, knowingly gave false information regarding Plaintiff TINA PHAN's medical and mental
 3 condition to physicians and medical staff, requested evaluation and testing of her being under the
 4 influence of illegal drugs, and harassed, and annoyed both Plaintiffs TINA PHAN and LEHOA
 5 PHAN.

6 32. The intrusion was into a place and relationship which was private and confidential
 7 and entitled to be private in that it involved an unconsented invasion into both the area of the
 8 hospital emergency room and into a physician-patient relationship to which Plaintiffs had a
 9 reasonable expectation of privacy, confidentiality, and protection from disclosure to Defendants and
 10 to members of the public.

11 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs TINA PHAN and LEHOA PHAN pray for judgment against
 12 Defendants and each of them as follows:

- 13 1. For Plaintiff TINA PHAN:
 - 14 a. Non-economic damages according to proof;
 - 15 b. Economic damages according to proof;
 - 16 c. Punitive damages according to proof;
 - 17 d. Cost of suit herein occurred
 - 18 e. Such further and other relief as this Court deems just and proper.
- 19 2. For Plaintiff LEHOA PHAN:
 - 20 a. Non-economic damages according to proof;
 - 21 b. Punitive damages according to proof;
 - 22 c. Costs of suit herein occurred;

23 ///
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 26 ///

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d. Such further and other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

DATED: March 11, 2002

LAW OFFICE OF DAVID C. ANDERSON

By 

DAVID C. ANDERSON
TINA PHAN, a Minor, by and through
LEHOA PHAN, her Guardian Ad Litem,
LEHOA PHAN, Individually

K:\DCA\Phan\complaint.wpd

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

PARK RANGER/TECH X
1 JUVENILE CASE 0

1 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0	3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area	4 LOCATION CODE 0 7 0 0	5 YEAR 0 4	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 8 8 7 7
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2 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Fort Funston Beach	7 BEAT 421	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 0 8 1 5 0 4	MO. 0 8	DAY 1 5	YR. 0 4	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 5 0 2	HRS 1 5	MIN. 0 2	10 DAY OF WEEK 1
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11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE	12 NATURE OF INCIDENT PETS: Off Leash; Creating a Hazardous Condition	13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 08/15/04	TIME 1502
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14 LAST	FIRST	MI	C	X	15 DATE OF BIRTH	16 PHONE BUSINESS
			V	X		
17 ADDRESS	STREET	CITY	STATE	ZIP	18 PHONE RESIDENCE	

19 LAST	FIRST	MI	C	X	20 DATE OF BIRTH	21 PHONE BUSINESS
			V	X		
22 ADDRESS	STREET	CITY	STATE	ZIP	23 PHONE RESIDENCE	

18 LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE	A	X	20 DATE OF BIRTH	21 PHONE BUSINESS
			S	X		
22 ADDRESS	STREET	CITY	STATE	ZIP	23 PHONE RESIDENCE	

29 RACE	30 SEX	31 AGE	32 HGT	33 WGT	34 EYES	35 HAIR	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
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48 LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE	A	X	49 DATE OF BIRTH	50 PHONE BUSINESS
			S	X		
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53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH
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<input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED	<input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN	<input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED	<input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED	REMOVED TO	REMOVED BY	82 NCIC 0	83 TELETYPE 0	84 RADIO LOOKOUT 0
ARREST(S) DATE	84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) & 36 CFR 2.34(a)(4)			86 COURT DATE	87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED	

TEM	NARRATIVE (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.	90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE
	On 08/16/04 at approximately 1502 hours, I received a report of off-leash dogs chasing horses on Fort Funston Beach. When I arrived on scene with Ranger Beckert at the base of the sand ladder, I contacted [redacted] who stated that her 3 off-leash dogs were playing in the surf when two horses walked by and she was unable to get control of her dogs as they began to chase the horses. She did not have any leashes with her. [redacted], a rider, was bucked off her horse and landed in the surf. The other rider, [redacted] was still on his horse as it was being chased. Eventually he fell off sustaining injury to his ankle from being stepped on by his horse. The dogs continued to chase the horses s/b towards the Pacific Stables (see supplementals). [redacted] returned clear warrants with the verbal [redacted] was issued [redacted] and [redacted]				

ATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> DOPEN	<input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED	CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	98 DISPOSITION
REPORTING OFFICER Lopez-Milano	BADGE #D #511	DATE 08/16/04	99 ASSISTING OFFICER	BADGE #D	99 SUPERVISOR

2166 8/24/04
Exhibit 22

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH
1 JUVENILE CASE

ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0	3 SYSTEM AREA GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA	4 LOCATION CODE 0 8 0 0	5 YEAR 0 4	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 1 0 2 4 6
LOCATION OF INCIDENT MILAGRA RIDGE	7 BEAT 431	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 0 9 1 5 0 4	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 9 3 7	10 DAY OF WEEK 4

1 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE	12 NATURE OF INCIDENT PETS/DOG BITE	13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 9/15/04 TIME 1937HRS
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W I T N E S S E S C O M P L A I N A N T I M E	17 ADDRESS LASALLE	18 PHONE BUSINESS 415-556-8371
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19 LAST [REDACTED]	20 DATE OF BIRTH [REDACTED]	21 PHONE BUSINESS
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22 ADDRESS [REDACTED]	23 PHONE RESIDENCE [REDACTED]
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19 LAST [REDACTED]	20 DATE OF BIRTH [REDACTED]	21 PHONE BUSINESS
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22 ADDRESS [REDACTED]	23 PHONE RESIDENCE [REDACTED]
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29 RACE	30 SEX	31 AGE	32 HGT	33 WGT	34 EYES	35 HAIR	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
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41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET	43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT	45 SHOES	46 SOCIAL SECURITY	47 PDID
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48 LAST [REDACTED]	49 DATE OF BIRTH [REDACTED]	50 PHONE BUSINESS
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51 ADDRESS [REDACTED]	52 PHONE RESIDENCE
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53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH
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65 HAT	66 COAT/JACKET	67 SHIRT	68 TROUSERS/SKIRT	69 SHOES	70 SOCIAL SECURITY	71 PDID
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72 VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE	73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN
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31 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED	REMOVED TO	REMOVED BY	82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>
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33 ARREST(S) DATE	84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S)	86 COURT DATE	87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED
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33 ITEM	NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.	90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE
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On 09/15/04 at approx. 1937 hours communications advised me of call they had received from San Bruno Police department that a dog had bitten two park visitors at Milagra Ridge. The call was a few hours old but dispatch had the victims information. I called the victim [REDACTED] and received her side of the story. She stated that her and her husband were walking their dog on leash at Milagra Ridge when another off leash dog belonging to [REDACTED] came out of the brush and attacked their dog. In the scuffle, [REDACTED] husband was bitten in the upper right thigh area by [REDACTED] dog. [REDACTED] had another dog on leash and was unable to handle the off leash dog immediately. Per our phone conversation, [REDACTED] also stated that she had her finger bitten by the off-leash pet belonging to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] eventually separated the dogs and gathered veterinarian information from [REDACTED]. According to [REDACTED] the dogs rabies shots were current and she and her husband tended to their wounds. I informed [REDACTED] that I would have an officer be in contact with her to set up a time to gather a statement. I then called [REDACTED] and asked her

95 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED	CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	96 DISPOSITION
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97 REPORTING OFFICER ERIC LASALLE	BADGE /ID R435	DATE 10/2/04	98 ASSISTING OFFICER	BADGE /ID	99 SUPERVISOR Kym Coast	BADGE /ID 532	DATE 10/07/04
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94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

Exhibit 23

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE

2 SYSTEM AREA GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA				8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO. DAY YR. 0 9 1 5 0 4			4 YEAR 0 4		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 1 0 2 4 6					
3 NATURE OF INCIDENT PETS/DOG BITE					6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT									

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

and obtained her side of the story. She informed me via telephone that her dog (Del Ray) was off leash and did approach Bill and [REDACTED] on leash dog but, was just playing. I informed her that I would like to get a statement from her and would need to come the residence. I told her that an officer would be in touch and would call her about a suitable time to arrive. Ranger J.D. Spaulding informed me she attempted to make contact with [REDACTED] on 09/20/04, but was unsuccessful. Ranger J.D. Spaulding obtained a statement from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Another call to [REDACTED] was made at 1755 hours 10/02/04.

Case still pending.

8 WARRANT(S) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		9 <input type="checkbox"/> LATENTS <input type="checkbox"/> PHOTOS		10 ID TECH NOTIFIED		11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED		12 PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES	
13 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED				CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED					
14 REPORTING OFFICER ERIS LASALLE		BADGE/ID R435		DATE 10/02/04		15 INVESTIGATOR		16 SUPERVISOR Kym Coast	
						BADGE/ID 592		DATE 10/07/04	

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE

2 SYSTEM AREA GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA				8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO. DAY YR. 0 9 1 5 0 4			4 YEAR CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 4 0 1 0 2 4 6					
5 NATURE OF INCIDENT PETS-LEASH LAW/DOG BITE				6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT								

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On 10/06/05, I received a phone call from the suspect [REDACTED] whose dog was off leash and later bit victims [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] while at [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. I informed [REDACTED] during previous phone calls to her residence that I would be sending a citation to the residence, but I needed to gather more information from her in order for that to happen. According to statements from [REDACTED] and during a conversation that I had with [REDACTED] over the phone, [REDACTED] admitted to having her dog off-leash in the area on the day the dog bite occurred. During the phone call on [REDACTED] gave me her DOB and complete name. With that information, a computer check for wants and warrants was conducted. It returned clear. With the written statements I gathered from [REDACTED] I sent citation [REDACTED] for 36 CFR 2.15 a2 to the residence of [REDACTED]. A computer check for wants and warrants check returned clear. [REDACTED] info is as follows:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

8 WARRANT(S) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		9 <input type="checkbox"/> LATENTS <input type="checkbox"/> PHOTOS		10 ID TECH NOTIFIED		11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED		12 PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES	
13 STATUS: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED				CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED		Exhibit 23			
14 REPORTING OFFICER ERIC JASALE		BADGE/ID R435		DATE 12/16/04		15 INVESTIGATOR		16 SUPERVISOR Kym West	
						BADGE/ID 592		DATE 11/05/04	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH X
1 JUVENILE CASE

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0		3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area		4 LOCATION CODE 0 7 0 0		5 YEAR 0 4		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 1 1 3 4 1			
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3 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Fort Funston				7 BEAT 421	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 0 9 1 7 0 4	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 7 3 0	10 DAY OF WEEK 6
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11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE		12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets- Bite/ Attack		13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 09/17/2004 TIME 1730	
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WITNESSES COMPLAINANT	14 LAST		FIRST		MI	C	15 DATE OF BIRTH		16 PHONE BUSINESS
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17 ADDRESS		STREET		CITY		STATE		ZIP		18 PHONE RESIDENCE
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WITNESSES COMPLAINANT	19 LAST		FIRST		MI	C	20 DATE OF BIRTH		21 PHONE BUSINESS
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22 ADDRESS		STREET		CITY		STATE		ZIP		23 PHONE RESIDENCE
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ARRESTED	24 LAST		FIRST		MIDDLE	A	25 DATE OF BIRTH		26 PHONE BUSINESS
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27 ADDRESS		STREET		CITY		STATE		ZIP		28 PHONE RESIDENCE
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29 RACE	30 SEX	31 AGE	32 HGT	33 WGT	34 EYES	35 HAIR	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
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41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET	43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT	45 SHOES	46 SOCIAL SECURITY	47 PDID
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SUSPECT	48 LAST		FIRST		MIDDLE	A	49 DATE OF BIRTH		50 PHONE BUSINESS
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51 ADDRESS		STREET		CITY		STATE		ZIP		52 PHONE RESIDENCE
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53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH
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65 HAT	66 COAT/JACKET	67 SHIRT	68 TROUSERS/SKIRT	69 SHOES	70 SOCIAL SECURITY	71 PDID
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72 VEHICLE	73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN
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81		REMOVED TO		REMOVED BY		82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/>	TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/>	RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>
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83 ARREST(S) DATE	84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S)	86 COURT DATE	87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED
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89 ITEM	NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.	90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE
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On September 17, 2004 at approx 5:30pm, Ranger J. Goodwin and I were on patrol at Fort Funston when a white adult female later identified as [redacted] reported to us that she had been bitten by a dog. [redacted] said that while she was walking her dog, two other dogs described as Pugs were running ahead of their owner without a leash and started an altercation with her dog. [redacted] dog is described as a 100lb. Labrador named [redacted] that was on a leash at the time of the incident. [redacted] stated that she had to pick up Gina by the collar to try and stop any further engagement, while doing so, the larger male pug bite her on the leg. [redacted] contacted the owner who said that her dogs were up to date on their rabies shot. [redacted] disengaged contact at this time. When I was contacted by [redacted], she denied any medical attention. I advised her that she needed to get the Rabies Tag No. for future reference. I cleared from the scene at approx. 6:45pm.

On September 29, 2004, [redacted] contacted Park Dispatch in regards to trying to locate the dog that bite her and asked us to try and keep a lookout for the dog.

On October 10, 2004 I was able to get in contact with [redacted] via telephone. [redacted] said that she was able to find the owner of the dog through a dog club and contacted the San Francisco Dog Pound. The San Francisco Dog Pound had a record of the dog, a pug named [redacted] with Rabies Tag No. [redacted] exp. 12/23/2005. The owner of Smokey was identified as [redacted]. I contacted [redacted] via telephone. [redacted] confirmed that the situation occurred and that both of her dogs were up to date on their Rabies shot. [redacted] admitted that her dogs and [redacted] dog were all off leash at the time of the incident of the dog bite. I reminded [redacted] that all dogs must be on a leash and restrained at all times within GGNRA. There has been no further contact.

94 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED	95 CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	96 DISPOSITION	Exhibit 24
97 REPORTING OFFICER J. Herbaugh	BADGE /ID 2476	DATE 10/14/2004	98 ASSISTING OFFICER J. Goodwin
99 SUPERVISOR		BADGE /ID 776	DATE 10-17

SANDY GOLDBERG and
HABITAT RESTORATION SUPPORT GROUP
5934 Taft Ave.
Oakland, CA 94618

September 25, 2000

GGNRA Advisory Commission
Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Building 201
Fort Mason, San Francisco, Ca 94123

**RE: SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED HABITAT RESTORATION CLOSURE AT
FORT FUNSTON (65 Fed. Reg. 44546, July 18, 2000)**

Dear Commission:

**The Advisory Commission Should Support the Proposed Closure and Dune
Restoration Project**

We request that the the GGNRA Advisory Commission adopt a resolution supporting the National Park Service (NPS) proposal to close approximately 12 acres of dunes at Fort Funston to off-trail recreational use, as proposed at 65 Federal Register 44546 (July 18, 2000) and to restore native plants to the closed area. The area is currently covered in part with "iceplant" an invasive, non-native plant. The SF Chronicle recently quoted a Native Plant Society officer who described iceplant as a species that is "actively smothering native California wildflowers while converting pristine coastal dune, cliff and prairie habitats into desolate biological wastelands that our native flora and fauna cannot survive in." (SF Chronicle, Sept. 4, 2000).

The NPS' proposal to remove iceplant and restore the dunes with native plants will undoubtedly provide a vast improvement to the habitat. It will create habitat for native wildlife, such as California quail. I have seen California quail and rabbits in the restored areas of Fort Funston; however, you do not see quail or rabbits in any areas of the dunes where dogs are allowed to run off-leash and off-trail. The proposed closure will keep people and dogs on the trail, and therefore make the 12 acre area available for native wildlife. The proposal is consistent with the recent policy directive issued by the Director of the NPS, indicating that protection of natural resources is the priority in national parks and recreation areas. (See, Director's Order #55, dated September 8, 2000, copy attached). There can be no doubt that removal of iceplant and planting native vegetation will protect the natural resources of Fort Funston.

The NPS is in a unique position to have the experience, resources and opportunity to conduct the proposed habitat restoration project. This opportunity should not be squandered to maintain the area for use as a dog play and exercise area. Past habitat restoration on the Fort Funston dunes has been incredibly successful at establishing thriving, diverse plant communities. The restored areas of the dunes are much more attractive, interesting, colorful and scenic than the areas where iceplant predominates. In addition, the closure and restoration project will increase the future stock of native plants for cuttings and seed collection and natural plant dispersal; will allow native plants that naturally sprout from the seedbank to survive without being trampled by people or dogs or being overcome by iceplant; and will increase the insect population.

in the dunes, where native plants were growing. When I asked the owner to tell the dog to stop, he said that he did not have to listen to me.

On several occasions, I have seen off-leash dogs run into a fenced off area that was restored with native plants and run over the plants. The dogs' owners were, understandably, unable to control their dogs. It is impossible to control an off-leash dog in an environment with dozens of other off-leash dogs and their owners and the odors of hundreds more animals all around you. The dogs are simply too excited and stimulated.

A long-time volunteer at Fort Funston was pulling weeds in a fenced restoration area and a dog ran in and grabbed his leg in its mouth. I have heard about numerous incidents where people were bitten by dogs at Fort Funston. I have heard about a woman who was walking at Fort Funston who was knocked over by a dog and was knocked unconscious. You also do not often see families with small children or babies in strollers at Fort Funston. Due to all the dogs that run up and sniff the kids, and the fact that many children are frightened by off-leash dogs approaching them, it is not surprising that there are not many people who bring their children to Fort Funston.

None of these user conflicts would exist if GGNRA followed the existing federal regulation and required people to walk their dogs on leash at Fort Funston. Although there are many people who currently use Fort Funston for walking their dogs off-leash and off-trail, they should not be allowed to use the Park in a way that impairs the ability of other users to enjoy the Park. The interests of the broader public must be protected.

I work in the native plant nursery at Fort Funston several times a month and many members of the Habitat Restoration Support Group work at the nursery every week, year after year. The work is fun and rewarding, even when you are out in the rain and mud and poison oak. However, it is very disheartening to me and many other GGNRA volunteers to find out (as we recently did through the dogwalkers' lawsuit) that the NPS is not doing everything it can to protect the resources and habitat at Fort Funston. The fact that the NPS is allowing off-leash dog walking, in clear violation of a federal regulation, is a failure to protect and prevent impairment of Fort Funston's resources. Maintaining Fort Funston as a "dog run" is not consistent with federal regulations and the NPS Director's recent policy directive that states that protection of natural resources is the Park Service's priority and that impairment of resources should not be allowed.

I urge the Advisory Commission not to compromise the mission of the NPS in response to one angry and vocal special interest group. Please request that GGNRA begin enforcing existing NPS policies and the federal leash requirement to prevent further degradation of the unique resources of Fort Funston.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



SANDY GOLDBERG and
HABITAT RESTORATION SUPPORT GROUP

1a-1). During the process of updating the 1988 edition of *NPS Management Policies*, the Service decided to incorporate into *Management Policies* a detailed interpretation of those provisions. The purpose in doing so was to help NPS managers understand their legal duties in managing the national park system, and to establish policies and procedures that would help ensure the law is properly and consistently applied throughout the national park system.

The draft of proposed revisions to *NPS Management Policies* was issued for a 60-day public review and comment period, beginning January 19, 2000 [65 FR 2984]. The Service subsequently considered all the comments received, and will adopt the year 2000 edition of *Management Policies* in the near future. However, due to the importance of instituting as soon as possible a Service-wide interpretation of the most salient provisions of the Organic Act and General Authorities Act, the Service is issuing this Director's Order as a means of adopting section 1.4 of *Management Policies*.

2.0 AUTHORITY TO ISSUE THIS DIRECTOR'S ORDER

The authority to issue this Director's Order is found in the NPS Organic Act, and Part 245 of the Department of the Interior Manual, which delegates to the Director of the National Park Service the Secretary of the Interior's authority to supervise, manage, and operate the national park system.

3.0 INTERPRETATION OF THE NPS ORGANIC ACT

The following wording is adopted for publication in *NPS Management Policies* as the agency's interpretation of the meaning of the NPS Organic Act and the General Authorities Act of 1970, as amended. All NPS personnel will conduct their work activities and make decisions affecting the national park system in conformance with this interpretation.

3.1 The Laws Generally Governing Park Management

The most important statutory directive for the National Park Service (NPS) is provided by interrelated provisions of the NPS Organic Act of 1916, and the NPS General Authorities Act of 1970, including amendments to the latter law enacted in 1978.

The key management-related provision of the Organic Act is:

[The National Park Service] shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified . . . by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. (16 USC 1)

Congress supplemented and clarified these provisions through enactment of the General Authorities Act in 1970, and again through enactment of a 1978 amendment to that law (the "Redwood amendment," contained in a bill expanding Redwood National Park, which added the

last two sentences in the following provision). The key part of that Act, as amended, is:

Congress declares that the national park system, which began with establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, has since grown to include superlative natural, historic, and recreation areas in every major region of the United States, its territories and island possessions; that these areas, though distinct in character, are united through their inter-related purposes and resources into one national park system as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage; that, individually and collectively, these areas derive increased national dignity and recognition of their superlative environmental quality through their inclusion jointly with each other in one national park system preserved and managed for the benefit and inspiration of all the people of the United States; and that it is the purpose of this Act to include all such areas in the System and to clarify the authorities applicable to the system. Congress further reaffirms, declares, and directs that the promotion and regulation of the various areas of the National Park System, as defined in section 1c of this title, shall be consistent with and founded in the purpose established by section 1 of this title [*the Organic Act provision quoted above*], to the common benefit of all the people of the United States. The authorization of activities shall be construed and the protection, management, and administration of these areas shall be conducted in light of the high public value and integrity of the National Park System and shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these various areas have been established, except as may have been or shall be directly and specifically provided by Congress. (16 USC 1a-1)

This section 1.4 of *Management Policies* represents the agency's interpretation of these key statutory provisions.

3.2 "Impairment" and "Derogation": One Standard

Congress intended the language of the Redwood amendment to the General Authorities Act to reiterate the provisions of the Organic Act, not create a substantively different management standard. The House committee report described the Redwood amendment as a "declaration by Congress" that the promotion and regulation of the national park system is to be consistent with the Organic Act. The Senate committee report stated that under the Redwood amendment, "The Secretary has an absolute duty, which is not to be compromised, to fulfill the mandate of the 1916 Act to take whatever actions and seek whatever relief as will safeguard the units of the national park system." So, although the Organic Act and the General Authorities Act, as amended by the Redwood amendment, use different wording ("unimpaired" and "derogation") to describe what the National Park Service must avoid, they define a single standard for the management of the national park system, not two different standards. For simplicity, *Management Policies* uses "impairment," not both statutory phrases, to refer to that single standard.

3.3 The NPS Obligation To Conserve and Provide for Enjoyment of Park Resources and Values

The "fundamental purpose" of the national park system, established by the Organic Act and reaffirmed by the General Authorities Act, as amended, begins with a mandate to conserve park resources and values. This mandate is independent of the separate prohibition on impairment.

and so applies all the time, with respect to all park resources and values, even when there is no risk that any park resources or values may be impaired. NPS managers must always seek ways to avoid, or to minimize to the greatest degree practicable, adverse impacts on park resources and values. However, the laws do give the Service the management discretion to allow impacts to park resources and values when necessary and appropriate to fulfill the purposes of a park, so long as the impact does not constitute impairment of the affected resources and values.

The fundamental purpose of all parks also includes providing for the enjoyment of park resources and values by the people of the United States. The "enjoyment" that is contemplated by the statute is broad: it is the enjoyment of all the people of the United States, not just those who visit parks, and so includes enjoyment of park resources and values by all the people of the United States, including people who directly experience parks and those who appreciate them from afar. It also includes deriving benefit (including scientific knowledge) and inspiration from parks, as well as other forms of enjoyment.

Congress, recognizing that the enjoyment by future generations of the national parks can be assured only if the superb quality of park resources and values is left unimpaired, has provided that when there is a conflict between conserving resources and values and providing for enjoyment of them, conservation is to be predominant. This is how courts have consistently interpreted the Organic Act, in decisions that variously describe it as making "resource protection the primary goal" or "resource protection the overarching concern," or as establishing a "primary mission of resource conservation," a "conservation mandate," "an overriding preservation mandate," "an overarching goal of resource protection," or "but a single purpose, namely, conservation."

3.4 The Prohibition on Impairment

While Congress has given the Service the management discretion to allow certain impacts within parks, that discretion is limited by the statutory requirement (enforceable by the federal courts) that the Park Service must leave park resources and values unimpaired, unless a particular law directly and specifically provides otherwise. This, the cornerstone of the Organic Act, establishes the primary responsibility of the National Park Service. It assures that park resources and values will continue to exist in a condition that will allow the American people to have present and future opportunities for enjoyment of them.

The General Authorities Act provides that exceptions to the impairment prohibition must be directly and specifically provided by Congress. These statutory exceptions must be found in the express terms of legislation, not inferred from it. In these cases, of course, the NPS must faithfully follow the specific legislative provisions.

3.5 What Constitutes Impairment of Park Resources and Values

The impairment that is prohibited by the Organic Act and the General Authorities Act is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible NPS manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of those resources or values. Whether an impact meets this definition depends

on the particular resources and values that would be affected; the severity, duration, and timing of the impact; the direct and indirect effects of the impact; and the cumulative effects of the impact in question and other impacts. An impact from an activity that is directly and specifically authorized by Congress does not constitute an impairment.

An impact to any park resource or value may constitute an impairment. An impact would be more likely to constitute an impairment to the extent that it affects a resource or value whose conservation is:

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

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

Impairment may occur from visitor activities. NPS activities in managing a park, or activities undertaken by concessioners, contractors, and others operating in the park.

3.6 What Constitutes Park Resources and Values

The "park resources and values" that are subject to the no-impairment standard include:

- the park's scenery, natural and historic objects, and wildlife, including, to the extent present in the park: the ecological, biological and physical processes that created the park and continue to act upon it; scenic features; natural visibility, both in daytime and at night; natural landscapes; natural soundscapes and smells; water and air resources; soils; geological resources; paleontological resources; archeological resources; cultural landscapes; ethnographic resources; historic and prehistoric sites, structures, and objects; museum collections; and native plants and animals;
- the park's role in contributing to the national dignity, the high public value and integrity, and the superlative environmental quality of the national park system, and the benefit and inspiration provided to the American people by the national park system; and
- any additional specific values and purposes for which a particular park was established.

Park resources and values do not include any attributes of a park whose conservation is not

among the purposes for which a park was included in the national park system or is being managed. For example, the term generally does not include non-native species or man-made structures that are not historic or prehistoric, unless their conservation is a specific additional purpose for which an individual park was established.

3.7 Decision-Making Requirements to Avoid Impairments

Before approving a proposed action that could lead to an impairment of park resources and values, an NPS decision-maker must consider the impacts of the proposed action and determine, in writing, that the activity will not lead to an impairment of park resources and values. If there would be an impairment, the action may not be approved.

When an NPS decision-maker becomes aware that an ongoing activity might have led or might be leading to an impairment of park resources or values, the decision-maker must investigate and determine if there is, or will be, an impairment. If so, the decision-maker must take appropriate action, to the extent possible within NPS authorities and available resources, to eliminate the impairment. Whenever practicable, such an investigation and determination shall be made as part of an appropriate park planning process undertaken for other purposes.

In making a determination of whether there would be, or is, an impairment, an NPS decision-maker must use his or her professional judgment. The decision-maker must be guided by the values expressed in the Organic Act and the General Authorities Act to assure the preservation of the high public value and integrity of the national park system, the national dignity of parks, the superlative environmental quality of parks, and the important role of parks in providing benefit and inspiration for all the people of the United States. In making such a determination, the decision-maker also must consider any environmental assessments or environmental impact statements required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; relevant scientific studies of the park resources that could be affected, including those required by Title II of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998; and public comments.

----- End of Director's Order -----

2 of 7 DOCUMENTS

FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 65, No. 180

Notices

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (DOI)

National Park Service (NPS)

Notice of New Policy Interpreting the National Park Service (NPS) Organic Act

65 FR 56003

DATE: Friday, September 15, 2000

ACTION: Notice of new policy.

To view the next page, type .np* TRANSMIT.
To view a specific page, transmit p* and the page number, e.g. p*1

[*56003]

SUMMARY: The Director of the NPS has approved "Director's Order #55: Interpreting the National Park Service Organic Act." This Director's Order adopts section 1.4 of NPS "Management Policies" in advance of adopting the entire 10-chapter volume. We have done this so that all NPS employees will have access to our official interpretation of the 1916 NPS Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1) and the 1978 amendment to the National Park System General Authorities Act of 1970 (16 U.S.C. 1a-1). These statutes, taken together, are the primary source of guidance for managing the national parks. All NPS personnel must conduct their work activities and make decisions affecting the national park system in conformance with the interpretation in this Director's Order. *

ADDRESSES: Director's Order #55 is available on the Internet at <http://www.nps.gov/refdesk/DOrders/index.htm#new>. Requests for paper copies should be sent to: NPS Office of Policy, Room 2414, Main Interior Building, Washington, DC 20240. Copies may also be obtained by calling (202) 208-7456.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Chick Fagan at (202) 208-7456.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A draft of proposed revisions to NPS "Management Policies" was issued for a 60-day public review and comment period, beginning January 19, 2000 [65 FR 2984]. We subsequently considered all the comments received, and will adopt the year 2000 edition of Management Policies in the near future. However, due to the importance of instituting as soon as possible a Service-wide interpretation of the most salient provisions of the Organic Act and General Authorities Act, we have issued Director's Order #55 as a means of adopting section 1.4 of "Management Policies." This Service-wide interpretation will help all NPS employees understand their legal duties in managing the national park system, and will help ensure the law is properly and consistently applied throughout the national park system.

Comments on Draft Section 1.4

Sixteen organizations and individuals commented on section 1.4 of the draft "Management Policies." Their comments and our responses are summarized below. Most of the comments listed are summaries or consolidations of comments that shared similarities.

of the Parks, include NPS policies that are relevant.

Comment #7: Impairments caused by actions that were reviewed and approved as acceptable in the past should be exempt from eliminating the impairment.

Our response: The Organic Act and the General Authorities Act do not include any provisions to exempt prior authorized activities from the prohibition on the impairment of park resources and values.

Comment #8: The policy should be clear that as-yet undiscovered resources must be protected from impairment, in the same way that known resources must be protected.

Our response: We agree that the resources and values which the Organic Act protects are not limited to those that we happen to know about today. We believe the policy is sufficiently clear on this point.

Comment #9: The new policy requirement for an "impairment review" by the NPS will be costly, contentious, and burdensome.

Our response: For the past 30 years the NPS has been complying with the requirement of the National Environmental Policy Act that we evaluate the environmental consequences of our proposed actions. We plan to integrate into the NEPA compliance process the new requirement for a determination that there would be no impairment of park resources and values from a proposed activity. We do not expect it to make the management decision-making process appreciably more costly, contentious, or burdensome.

Comment #10: The policies set forth in section 1.4 need to be supplemented by additional directives and procedures to help ensure their effective implementation.

Our response: We will judge over the coming months whether field managers have difficulty applying the policy, and we will issue supplemental guidance, as necessary.

Dated: September 8, 2000.

Loran Fraser,

Chief, Office of Policy.

[FR Doc. 00-23732 Filed 9-14-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

Cliff Rescues at Fort Funston for calendar year 2000

DATE	LOCATION	CASE #	Ranger	INJURIES
No incidents occurred for the month of <i>January</i> .				
No incidents occurred for the month of <i>February</i> .				
March 23, 2000	Dog rescue north of Deck	2497	Ehmann	none
March 25, 2000	Dog rescue above FOFO sewer	2530	Airey	Dog
April 01, 2000	Dog Rescue near B. Davis	2763	Sherman	Ranger
April 07, 2000	Dog Rescue north of Deck	3002	Airey	none
April 09, 2000	Dog Rescue B. Davis	3090	McFarland	none
April 16, 2000	Dog Rescue Sunset T.	3268	Beckert	Dog
May 29, 2000	Dog Rescue B. Davis	4637	Beckert	none
June 10, 2000	Dog + Human Rescue	5083	Heeren	none
July 23, 2000	Dog Rescue B. Davis	6629	Prokop	none
August 10, 2000	Dog Rescue B. Davis	7169	Airey	none
September 03, 2000	Dog + Human Rescue	7878	Ehmann	none
September 05, 2000	Dog Rescue near Deck	7954	Ehmann	none
October 24, 2000	Dog Rescue Sunset Trail	9698	Lopez	Ranger
November 26, 2000	Dog Rescue Sunset Trail	10870	Lopez	none
December 30, 2000	Dog Rescue near Deck	11938	Prokop	none

FORT FUNSTON CLIFF RESCUE TOTALS:

15 Dogs Rescued (2 dogs injured)

2 Humans Rescued

2 Rangers Injured (arm scrape + shoulder/back injury)



Shirwin Smith
02/23/2005 12:30 PM
PST

To: michaeldranc [REDACTED]
cc:
Subject: Re: Dogs at Ocean Beach

Dear Mr. Cooksey: We received your email (attached below) about your experience with off leash dogs during visits to Ocean Beach; we regret that your visits have been so unpleasant. Although, as you noted, the park does have signs and brochures <http://www.nps.gov/goga/pets/pdf/pets.pdf> explaining that federal regulations for National Park Service areas, including Ocean Beach, require that dogs be on a leash no longer than 6 feet, there is certainly not always voluntary compliance by park visitors. We very much appreciate your awareness of the regulation.

You note that you have had to contact a law enforcement officer previously for an off-leash incident. Just to be sure you have the best contact numbers, here are numbers for the GGNRA communications center; 561-5510 (for non-emergency), or 561-5656 (emergencies only). Please do use those numbers if you need to report an incident and one of our law enforcement staff are not in the area.

Because of the situation that you experienced, you might be interested to know that we are hoping to find an appropriate solution for dog management here at GGNRA through a negotiated rulemaking process that may result in a regulation change. If you are interested in learning more about the negotiated rulemaking process at GGNRA, here is the web site with information about that process, and the public comment period - the Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking - that preceded it. <http://www.nps.gov/goga/pets/regneg/>

Thank you for letting us know your concerns, and if you have any questions, please let me know.

Shirwin Smith
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Management Assistant
Ft. Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
415-561-4947
shirwin_smith@nps.gov

*To Whom it May Concern, I'm wondering about the policy concerning dogs at Ocean Beach. I regularly walk my dog on a leash and harness at Ocean Beach. The problem is, very few other dog owners use leashes, even though signs are posted instructing people to leash their dogs. My dog is *constantly* acosted by other dogs, running free, far from their owners all over the beach. Once, I even had to call the police because a man with loose pit bulls let his dogs come after my small dog. Why is this policy not enforced? This weekend, I walked with my dog twice on the beach. More than 4 times loose dogs ran away from the guidance of their owners and nattempted to start fights with my dog. It's out of control and needs to be policed or enforced in some way or another. When people allow loose animals to run around, it not only are other dogs threatened, and people, but it also ruins a public beach experience for those of us who live very close to the beach. I'm looking forward to seeing some changes soon at Ocean Beach.
Thanks, Michael Cooksey*

yes - Enforce leashing dogs Law!
Our National Park deserves to be a
park that is safe & clean. Too many
dog owners are not responsible citizens
allowing dogs to bother and bite and
tramp on native plants being restored.
Unleashed dogs are a nuisance
because they run unsupervised
and undisciplined. They soil the park
also. I don't want them around me
at the picnic areas especially -
Sincerely, Elsie K. Ho

Mar 3, 2001

San Francisco, CA 94109-
[REDACTED]

HABITAT RESTORATION SUPPORT GROUP
c/o Sandy Goldberg
██████████
Oakland, CA 94618

June 20, 2000

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

Bruce Babbitt, Secretary
Department of Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

John Reynolds, Regional Director
National Park Service, Pacific West Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107

Robert Stanton, Director
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Gentlemen:

We request that the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) and the National Park Service (NPS) manage Fort Funston and GGNRA in compliance with 36 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 2.15(a)(2), which requires dogs to be on a leash in national parks and recreation areas. This regulation states:

"The following are prohibited: ... (2) Failing to crate, cage, restrain on a leash which shall not exceed six feet in length, or otherwise physically confine a pet at all times."

The GGNRA and NPS recently, in documents filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of CA, in *Fort Funston Dog Walkers v. Babbitt* (Case No. C 00 877 WHA), stated that this regulation prohibits dogs off leash at Fort Funston. NPS regulations do not provide authorities the discretion to disregard the regulation for a particular location in a national park or recreation area.

While some of the undersigned are dog owners and understand the desire to provide areas where dogs can be walked off leash, national parks and national recreation areas are not the appropriate locations for this activity.

GGNRA has had a policy allowing dogs off leash and off trail at Fort Funston (see enclosed brochures) and other areas in GGNRA. Until recently, there were signs at Fort Funston indicating that dogs could be off leash, or as it is sometimes referred to, "under voice control." As a result of this well-publicized, long-term policy a situation now exists where hundreds of off leash dogs are found at Fort Funston.

This results in the following adverse impacts:

- It prevents natural growth of native vegetation and forces out native wildlife (such as California quail).
- Off leash, off trail dog walking has denuded slopes of all vegetation.

- The incredible diversity and beauty of the restored dunes, where dogs must be on a leash and stay on the trails, demonstrates the high habitat value of the rest of Fort Funston. It is expected that Fort Funston will be included in the recovery plan for the rare plant, San Francisco Lessingia. This further indicates that this is valuable habitat and off leash dogs should not be allowed to degrade it.
- The "voice control" policy simply does not work with the large number of dogs that visitors regularly bring to Fort Funston. Routinely, dogs are seen wandering without their owner anywhere in sight. Groups of dogs run and chase each other, ignoring voice commands by their owners. It is impossible to prevent dogs from running up to small children, who may be frightened. Numerous dog fights have occurred, and numerous people have been attacked or bitten by dogs.
- Frequently dogs run or are chased by other dogs over the steep coastal bluff and get trapped on the cliff. Park rangers lower themselves over the cliff to rescue the dog, risking serious injury. These risks are unreasonable and unnecessary.
- The extent of off leash dog use at Fort Funston degrades the experience of visitors who simply want a quiet, peaceful walk to appreciate nature.

GGNRA rangers routinely observe many dogs off leash, however they make no effort to inform people that they are required to put their dog on a leash or to enforce the leash requirement, except in limited areas closed for habitat restoration. This reflects an intentional policy of the GGNRA and NPS not to enforce the leash requirement found in NPS regulations, but rather to affirmatively allow hundreds of people to violate the federal regulations.

The GGNRA and NPS have the responsibility to take appropriate actions to educate visitors about the leash requirement and to enforce the regulation requiring that dogs must be on a leash. We request that the GGNRA and NPS immediately begin to do so.

As volunteers, we have each dedicated hundreds of hours working to restore and protect the GGNRA and we believe that it is equally important for the GGNRA and NPS to uphold their obligation to fully protect the Park resources. We are hopeful that the Park will do so. However, we also request that you consider this letter notice of our intent to file a legal action in federal court to require the GGNRA and NPS to manage the GGNRA and Fort Funston in compliance with 36 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 2.15(a)(2).

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Sandy Goldberg

Sandy Goldberg, Chris Vulpe, Joy Durighello, Jaime Cabada, Ingrid Cabada, Adele Fasick, Virginia Krasevac, Marianna Pieck, Peggy Van Diem, Shirley Suhrer, Charlie Starbuck, Lucy Stoffe-Anderson, James Dougherty, Dale Smith

Members, HABITAT RESTORATION SUPPORT GROUP

cc: Chuck O'Connor, U.S. Attorney's Office; Ralph Mihan, Field Solicitor, Dept. of Interior, GGNRA Advisory Commission

ENJOYING THE PARK WITH YOUR DOG



DOING YOUR PART

There are many opportunities to enjoy Golden Gate National Recreation Area with your dog. It is important to remember that national parks contain resources that can be seriously damaged by dogs that are not properly controlled. Rules pertaining to dogs are designed to provide a safe and enjoyable experience for you and your dog, as well as other visitors, while also protecting park resources.

Your cooperation is necessary if this is to remain one of the premier national park sites in the country. Please be mindful of restrictions on off-leash dog use and observe the rules of common courtesy and dog etiquette. You may be cited and fined for a violation of these rules. (36 CFR Part 2)

Leash Length

In areas requiring leashes, dogs must be kept on a leash no longer than six feet.



Dog etiquette

Always pick up your dog's litter. It is unhealthy, contaminates the environment, and affects the territorial behavior of some wild animals. It is inconsiderate to leave your dog's litter in public areas.

Many children (and adults) are frightened by dogs. Hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians may also be disturbed, and even endangered, by dogs that are not effectively controlled. Please show respect for others by closely managing your dog. Barking and aggressive dogs are not appreciated in any park area.

Service dogs

A service dog is one that assists someone who has a vision or hearing impairment. If you have a service dog, please inquire at one of the park visitor centers for assistance in planning a hike.

What is "Voice Control"?

In some areas, dogs are permitted off-leash under "voice control." This means the dog must respond immediately and obediently to single commands. In a voice-control area, a dog owner must ...

- be familiar with the boundary of the voice-control area
- carry a leash at all times
- leash the dog immediately if it displays aggressive behavior toward any person or other animal or is not responding to commands
- assure the dog does not dig holes, chase wildlife, destroy vegetation, or enter any fenced or closed areas, or disturb other visitors.

continues on reverse

Golden Gate

National Recreation Area
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

PLIGHT OF THE PLOVERS



© A. Morris/VIREO

A BIRD IN DANGER

The Western Snowy Plover (*Chadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) is a small, pale shorebird with a sad story to tell. Once numbering in the thousands, it is estimated that only 1200 - 1600 of this species' coastal population survives along the Pacific coast from

Washington to Baja California. Almost 5% of them reside on Ocean Beach during their non-nesting season!

Their coastal habitat of flat, sandy beaches has been dramatically reduced by urban development, the spread of non-native dune

plants and increased human recreational use. As these beach habitats become more popular for people, roaming dogs, and off-road vehicle use, plovers are increasingly threatened.

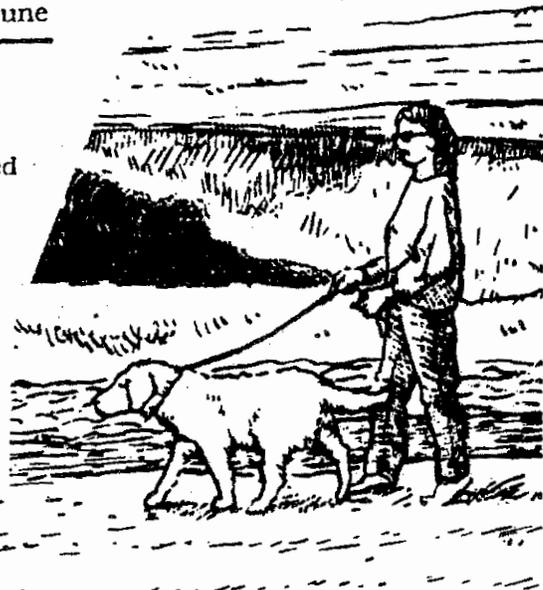
OCEAN BEACH: Your National Park

Ocean Beach is a 5-mile strip of coastline on the western edge of San Francisco extending from the Cliff House to Fort Funston. It is part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) and is managed by the National Park Service.

In March 1993, the coastal population of the Snowy Plover was listed as a threatened species, and is now protected under the Endangered Species Act.

The National Park Service was established in part to protect the last of America's vanishing wildlife, and faces an important challenge in helping the plovers.

You can help protect the Snowy Plover on Ocean Beach by understanding this bird's plight.



A DAY IN THE LIFE OF AN OCEAN BEACH SNOWY PLOVER

During their months in San Francisco (July through April), Snowy Plovers spend their days like we would want to -- eating and resting. They build up fat reserves for breeding and then move up and down the coast and to inland salt flats to nest.

When resting, they choose depressions in the sand, such as shallow footprints, where they are camouflaged and out of the wind. If disturbed, they will usually walk and "bump" one another from one depression to another.

It is imperative that the Snowy Plovers do not become agitated enough to take flight as this uses up valuable stored energy reserves and could jeopardize their breeding success.

Park visitors, such as joggers, walkers, and horseback riders, do not seem to bother the birds

SUSPENDED CORRESPONDENCE

ACTION PERSON: Yvette Ruan

REPLY DUE
SUPT'S OFFICE: July 26, 2002

COPIES PROVIDED O'Neill
OR FORWARDED File
VIA E-MAIL Elizabeth McFarland
P.02-255



Write an e-mail message

From: gcalja@~~hotmail.com~~
(Gary Aden)

To: GGNRA—Public Affairs, Fort Mason Bldg 201, SF, CA
94123

Cc:

Subject: Unleashed Dogs at Crissy Field

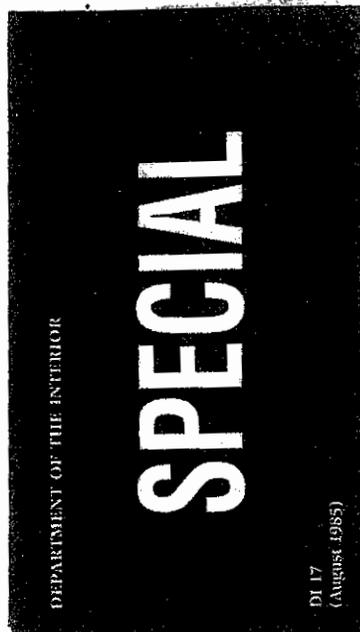
To Whom It May Concern:

My name is Pamela Aden and I am a San Francisco resident. As a frequent user of the GGNRA@ Crissy Field, I am writing to voice my complaints regarding the lack of enforcement of the law that requires dogs be on a leash at all times in the National Park.

On May 27, 2002, I was jogging through the parking lot at Fort Point at the base of the Golden Gate Bridge. An unleashed golden retriever dog trailing ~25 feet behind it's owner spontaneously darted in front of me. I was literally swept off my feet into a handstand after which I came crashing down onto my left hip and both of my kneecaps. The dog's owner was oblivious to the actions of her dog despite the fact that given the holiday this parking lot was heavily trafficed by tour buses and cars.

As a result of this dog owner's irresponsibility, I am unable to work due to a fractured wrist. Persistent left hip pain limits my walking.

Since Memorial Day I have returned to Crissy Field several times. I am dismayed to notice 2 things: 1) Signs alerting dog owners to leash their animals blend into the environment and are not seen (or are ignored) by park users and 2) I have never seen a Park Ranger enforce the law even when unleashed dogs are within their sight. Recently, I spoke to a ranger about this problem. Her response was positiveto the subject of my writing this letter and also confirmed my belief that park rangers, in general, are uncomfortable enforcing the law.

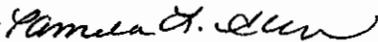


I love dogs. I don't believe dog owners act maliciously, just selfishly when they fail to appreciate that unleashed dogs pose a danger to other people trying to enjoy the park.

Please do your job by: 1) Enforcing the law, 2) Post leash law signs that stand out against the environment and 3) Explore creating a dog park within the Presidio where dogs can run off leash within a fenced in area.

Thank you for your consideration, I would appreciate a follow up reply at the return address on the envelope.

Sincerely,



Pamela Aden



6/6/03

- Antonette Bulganan
Fort Funston: Craig's List posting

Not signed --

- Says how to avoid tickets @ 707u
- Who posted on Craig's List?

Complaint note syst'd:

~~Attached on horse~~

- 1) - Dog attached horse at stables
- 2) - Other girl helicoptered off beach because trampled on beach.
- Signage - need posting closer to
- Patrols hill going down to beach
- 3) Assumed here all complaints going to dog walking groups

cy: C. Powell
Yvette Ruan
Shirwin Smith

RECEIVED

APR 29 2004

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

April 28, 2004

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

Dear Mr. O'Neil,

This past Sunday, April 25, 2004, I was riding my horse on the beach just below Fort Funston when I had a terrifying experience with an off leash dog.

The dog approached my horse barking then started trying to bite my horse's legs. I was doing everything possible to avoid my horse getting bit and to avoid the dog getting kicked while his owner helplessly tried to get control of his dog. Nothing worked. The dog began chasing us all along the beach and would not recall to his owner - it was awful and frightening. I was riding bareback and it took all my power to stay on, control my horse, and avoid trampling someone - I still can't believe no one was harmed! When I got the chance I pepper sprayed the dog in the eyes. An observer was so scared for me, he grabbed the pepper spray and kept spraying the dog and his owner was finally able to grab him.

I was involved in a dog attack last year, on the same beach, and have attached a letter I wrote to you for your reference. This incident and the ones mentioned in the attached letter are only a few experiences of many, myself, others and our horses have to deal with on a daily basis. It is becoming out of control and frightening!

Dog owners are not obeying the leash law and are instead causing dangerous incidents. I suggest a "Big Sweep" at the beach and Fort Funston to enforce the leash law and believe it's in everyone's best interest to do this before one of these incidents turns fatal!

Please consider me as a participant for meetings and for public comment regarding this situation.

Sincerely,



Antoinette Mogannam
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

cc: Shirwin Smith

June 6, 2003

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

Dear Mr. O'Neil,

My name is Antoinette Mogannam. I am writing to you to make you aware of incidents that have occurred on SF Beach right below Fort Funston involving off-leash dogs and to ask for your help.

On March 30, 2003 my horse was attacked by an off-leash pitbull on the beach just below Fort Funston where I have been riding for 8 years. The same dog also bit my friend on her foot, but she had boots on and was not injured. Actions against the owner have been taken and are still in progress. My case # with the National Park Service is 002671 @ 1421. The owner was charged with 36 CFR 2.34 (a)(4) and 36 CFR 2.15(a)(3).

Just two weeks ago on May 21st, another lady was riding on the beach when two off-leash pitbulls running towards her caused her enough concern to try and get off the beach right away. She fell off, was stepped on numerous times by the horse, the pitbulls chased her horse off the beach, then hovered over her barking until the owners caught up, put them on leashes, and called 911. She had to be helicoptered to Eden Hospital in Castro Valley. She is OK. We are all still in shock.

A couple of months prior to these incidents another friend and his horse were attacked by two off-leash dogs. One dog, in that case, was put down and the injuries suffered by the horse and owner were awful and terrified us all.

We have problems being chased and harassed by all types of dogs and so are joggers. We thought the leash law was supposed to protect us, not single us out for one attack after the other. My friends and I are asking for your help. Dog owners are not obeying the leash law and are instead migrating down to SF beach causing considerable danger to us, our horses, and others. The rangers are great about getting out there to help us when incidents occur, but there just isn't enough signs and patrols.

Will you help us get the message across? I am willing and more than grateful to help in any way that you may suggest.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Antoinette Mogannam (was Antoinette Malouf when incident occurred)



Shirwin Smith
02/24/2004 09:22 AM
PST

To: [REDACTED]
cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Tennessee Valley

Dear Mr. Porter-Roth - Thank you for the information regarding dogs being walked on the Tennessee Valley Trail down to the beach. I will forward your email to the Law Enforcement Operations Supervisor for her information as well.

Can you tell me what time of day you normally walk in Tennessee Valley? That information could be helpful for our staff.

Shirwin

Shirwin Smith
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Management Assistant
Ft. Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
415-561-4947
shirwin_smith@nps.gov

*This message was sent from <http://www.nps.gov/goga/pphtml/contact.cfm>
Please respond to the address below.*

This email was sent by: [REDACTED]

I walk in Tennessee Valley 2 to 3 times a week. I was there today and saw three people walking their dogs to the beach from the main parking lot. There is a large "No Pets" sign at the entrance to the trail, which these people ignore. When I mention the sign they either ignore me completely or say, "I walk my dog out here all the time." and keep walking. Most of the time the dogs are leashed and are running off trail. I talked with a ranger once and she said that the Tennessee Valley area is a protected area and dogs should not be there. According to 36 CFR P2.15 Pets, all pets are restricted from T.V. Is it time to place a more prominent sign or to somehow step up enforcement? Also, my daughter daughter rides out of Miwok Stables and has said that dogs pose a real problem on the trail as the horses are not used to dogs and could easily be spooked. Thanks, Bud Porter-Roth Mill Valley, CA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CASE INCIDENT RECORD

1. ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0				2. ORGANIZATION (PARK) NAME Golden Gate National Recreation Area				3. LOCATION CODE 0 7 0 0				4. CASE/INCIDENT NO. 0 0 0 4 2 1			
5. LOCATION OF INCIDENT Fort Funston beach.						6. WHEN DID IT OCCUR		MO. 0 1	DAY 1 4	YR. 0 5	24 HOUR TIME 1 6	HRS. 0 5	MIN. 0 5	7. DAY OF WEEK 6	
8. OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE				9. NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets/visitor complaint.						10. HOW REPORTED Observed.					
11. REPORTED BY Bob Airey-Van Diem						12. ADDRESS Bldg. 201 Fort Mason S.F. CA 94123						13. HOME PHONE		BUSINESS 415 556-6371	
14. RECEIVED BY Bob Airey-Van Diem						15. WHEN RECEIVED 01/14/05			16. TIME BROADCAST 1605 hrs.		17. WHEN INVESTIGATED DATE 01/14/05 TIME 1605 hrs.				
18. INVESTIGATED BY Bob Airey-Van Diem						19. OFFICER/RANGER NO. 1 5 9			20. WHEN CLEARED DATE 01/14/05 TIME 1630 hrs.		DISPOSITION 21.				

22. INVOLVED PERSONS	23. ADDRESS	24. PHONE	25. SEX	26. RACE	27. AGE	28. DATE OF BIRTH
1			F	W		NA
2						
3						
4						

29. DETAILS OF INCIDENT

On 01/14/05 at approximately 1605 hrs., I responded to Fort Funston to take a visitor complaint report. I called [redacted] and she stated she was riding her horse on Fort Funston beach just south of the sand ladder when several dogs off-leash ran towards her horse. None of the dogs bit her horse but the owner did nothing to stop the dogs from charging at her horse. The woman with the dogs off-leash was verbally abusive to her. She had red hair, wearing sun glasses, blue spandex knee high pants, and was walking ten dogs. About five of them were off-leash. The suspect exchanged words with [redacted] and then headed up the sand ladder towards the Fort Funston parking lot. I checked the Fort Funston parking area and the sunset trail for anyone matching the description of the suspect. I never found anyone matching the description. I took a report and cleared at 1630 hrs.

30. QUANTITY	31. PROPERTY STOLEN OR DAMAGED	32. ESTIMATED VALUE	RECOVERED	
			33. DATE	34. VALUE
35. PROPERTY CODE OF HIGHEST VALUE		36. TOTAL	37. TOTAL	

INVESTIGATED BY (Signature and Date)
Bob Airey-Van Diem 01/15/05

APPROVED BY (Signature and Date)
[Signature] 1/15/05 Exhibit 33



National Park Service
Golden Gate National
Recreation Area

Date 4/26/03
Park Area FUNSTON

Visitor Comment Form

As part of our continuing efforts to improve services and facilities in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, we encourage and welcome your comments on your visit to the park. You can leave completed form with any park staff member, or mail it directly to:

Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
Attn: Park Superintendent

You may also send an email to:
GOGA_Public_Affairs@nps.gov

CALLED WEEK OF
\$19 TO GET
WALKING
ADDRESS -
SES

Comments:

DOGS OFF LEASH - ASKED
OWNERS TO LEASH. THEY SAID
NO. WE WILL NOT LEASH YOU
FU - YOU.

PLEASE ENFORCE DOGS OFF LEASH
LAW. THIS DOG SCARED ME WITH
BARKING, ETC.

ALSO, OTHER UNLEASHED DOGS
WERE BARKING AT AND SCARING
WOMEN ON HORSES.

THANK YOU

Optional

(Note: The information on this form will become part of the public record)

Name: GEORGE TINGU

Address:

Phone: (408) [REDACTED]





Shirwin Smith
03/22/2004 06:26 PM
PST

To: [REDACTED]
cc:
Subject: Dogs at Crissy Field

Hello,

We recently received your email regarding your experience with dogs while visiting Crissy Field. Federal regulations for National Park Service areas, which includes Crissy Field - part of Golden Gate National Recreation Area - do require that dogs be on a leash no longer than 6 feet wherever they are allowed in NPS areas. Although the park does have signs and brochures explaining that regulation (<http://www.nps.gov/goga/pets/pdf/pets.pdf>) there is not always voluntary compliance by park visitors. If you need to report an incident and one of our law enforcement staff are not in the area, please do call our communications center at 561-5510 (for non-emergency), or 561-5505 (emergencies only).

Regarding your question about beaches where dogs are not allowed, there are three: China Beach - west of the Golden Gate, off of Camino del Mar; in Marin, Stinson Beach and Tennessee Valley Beach.

Because of the situation that you experienced, you might be interested to know that we are about to address the dog regulation (here at GGNRA only) with a negotiated rulemaking process that may result in a regulation change, but unless and until the existing regulation is changed, it will continue to be enforced here at the park. If you are interested in learning more about the negotiated rulemaking process at GGNRA, here is the web site with information about that process, and the public comment period - the Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking - that preceded it.
<http://www.nps.gov/goga/pets/regneg/>

Hope this information is useful. If you have any other questions, please let me know.

Thank you for letting us know your concerns.

Sincerely,

Shirwin Smith
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Management Assistant
Ft. Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
415-561-4947
shirwin_smith@nps.gov

Hi I was wondering if you could address a concern for me. My family and I recently visited Crissy Fields Beach Area and we were overwhelmed by the number of dogs allowed to run around freely. Are there any rules about leashes? Could you let us know. In the two hours we were there a dog urinated on my belongings and trampled over my two year old. I found it frustrating that hardly any dog was on a leash yet I had to keep holding my daughters hand as though she had to be on a leash. I am a dog lover but the number of dogs was incredible and they are allowed to just run around. Is there a section of the beach that does not allow dogs? Also if there is a law because I didn't see any sign that said dogs must be on leashes then it is definitely not being enforced. I love Crissy Fields and I want my children to enjoy it. Thank You Concerned Parent P.S. If you are not the person I should be addressing this concern to could you please let me know where I could send this e-mail.



National Park Service
Golden Gate National
Recreation Area

RECEIVED
APR 2 2001
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Roger/Sandra

Date _____

Park Area _____

Visitor Comment Form

As part of our continuing efforts to improve services and facilities in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, we encourage and welcome your comments on your visit to the park. You can leave completed form with any park staff member, or mail it directly to:

Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
Attn: Park Superintendent

You may also send an email to:
GOGA_Public_Affairs@nps.gov

Comments:

We have two girls 2 1/2 years old.
~~Our~~ ^{Our kids} have been assaulted by dogs
who off leash. Their small size
seems to attract these attacks. The
kids are ~~not~~ now traumatized by
these attacks. Please designated
dog areas and safe area for
kids

Optional Name: *Tim Lennon*

1/01

Address: [Redacted]

SFCA 94110

Phone: 415- [Redacted]

Signature & date: *[Signature]*

April 14, 2001

For more park information, visit our website at www.nps.gov/goga.



Printed on recycled paper



[REDACTED]@yahoo.com
01/15/2004 08:16 PM
EST

To: George_Su@nps.gov
cc:
Subject: From ParkNet - Please police your parks

This message was sent from <http://www.nps.gov/goga/pphtml/contact.cfm>

Please respond to the address below.

This email was sent by: [REDACTED]@yahoo.com

My wife, my two children, and myself were trying to enjoy the Land's End/Sutero trail along the cliff, however, there are so many irresponsible dog owners that we had to leave. At one point, two women walking a pit bull named Suede refused to put a leash on their dog, even when the dog ran up to my children (2 and 5). My kids froze and the owners escorted their dog away, thankfully nothing happened, but do you want to wait until a child gets mauled by a dog on your trail before you do something? We saw at least 15 dogs not on leashes, and a couple of close calls where dogs were pulled away, as well as dog poop on the trail.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, San Francisco, California 94123

IN REPLY REFER TO:

November 18, 2004

Ms. Mary Cantini Norkin
[REDACTED]

Dear Ms. Norkin:

Thank you for your letter to Superintendent O'Neill letting us know about your experience with off leash dogs in the Fort Mason area. Although the park does have signs and brochures (<http://www.nps.gov/goga/pets/pdf/pets.pdf>) explaining the federal regulation, which requires that dogs be on a leash no longer than 6 feet wherever they are allowed in National Park Service (NPS) areas there is certainly not always voluntary compliance by park visitors. Please do call our communications center directly if you need to report an incident and one of our law enforcement staff are not in the area; the numbers are 415-561-5510 (for non-emergency), or 415-561-5656 (emergencies only).

With your concerns, you may be interested to know that we have an opportunity to move forward to find an appropriate solution for dog management here at GGNRA. The park was given approval by the NPS to begin a negotiated rulemaking process that may result in a regulation change. If you would like to learn more about negotiated rulemaking (reg-neg), here is our web site which gives the current status of the reg-neg, and all the steps that led up to the NPS decision to proceed with rulemaking: <http://www.nps.gov/goga/pets/regneg> However, unless and until the existing regulation is changed, it will continue to be the regulation in effect here at the park.

The status of the reg-neg process is that we're working with a team of neutral facilitators which is managing the first phase of the process, an assessment which will determine if such a process has a reasonable chance of success. The assessment phase began in June with confidential interviews conducted by the neutral team with a broad range of stakeholder representatives to gain a better understanding of stakeholders' perspectives on dog management issues and how they would like to see their interests represented in a reg-neg process. The interviews were completed by August; the team then prepared a Situation Assessment Report summarizing their findings. You'll find the Assessment Report at:

http://www.nps.gov/goga/pets/regneg/pdf/final_ggnra_assessment_report.pdf

Based on the results of the interviews, the report recommends to the NPS that the agency proceed with establishment of a reg-neg committee, and proposes names for committee membership that would create a balanced representation of interests. The goal of the committee

would be to "determine..whether there are circumstances under which off-leash dogwalking could be consistent with (NPS) mandates and with significant interests of the public". If a committee is formed, there will be many opportunities for public participation, both by attending reg-neg committee meetings and participating in the public comment and scoping meetings of the NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) process which will run concurrently with the rulemaking.

I hope this information is useful. If you have any questions, you can contact me at (415) 561-4947, or Shirwin_Smith@nps.gov.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shirwin Smith". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Shirwin" and last name "Smith" clearly distinguishable.

Shirwin Smith
Management Assistant
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

RECEIVED

NOV 15 2004

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

November 10, 2004
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Superintendent Brian O'Neill
Golden Gate National Parks
Ft. Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123

Dear Superintendent O'Neill:

I have been a supporter of the Golden Gate National Parks Association, now called the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy for many years. In fact, I joined onto the Golden Gate Keeper program when it started 2 or 3 years ago. I am not wealthy. I support the park because I use and enjoy it every day, and I love our park.

The irresponsible mountain bikers in the Marin Headlands bother me. I get upset when I see dogs frolicking in Rodeo Lagoon, and in the marsh at Chrissy Field. I rarely say anything because I know it is hopeless, but this morning I had a very disturbing experience.

I walk or run over Ft. Mason hill several times a week. This morning at about 6:30 I was near the top of the hill, on the dirt road, when I was approached by 2 dogs. One of the dogs, a boxer type, was very aggressive. The other dog just seemed to be joining in the fray. The woman with the dog called the dog away from me, but the dog stayed growling at me. I told her that her dog was supposed to be on a leash and to leash it, and she said no, she would not. She did not have her dog under voice control either, because it took a while for her to get to the dog and distract it with a treat.

I called 911, which I shouldn't have done, but I just wanted to be put through to someone who might be able to cite these 2 women with their unruly dogs. I got put through to Animal Control, and they told me to call the Park Police, by that time the women were on their way, and I had to get to work.

I want you to be aware of this, because one of the dogs was very aggressive, and I am sure that this will happen again. I can give you a pretty good description of both dogs if you need one.

Thank you for reading my letter.

Sincerely,

Mary Cantini Norkin

Mary Cantini Norkin



Darren Fong
03/14/2001 02:01 PM
PST

To: Daphne Hatch
cc:
Subject: Fort Funston

Forward Header

Subject: Fort Funston
Author: "Roy Bridgman" [REDACTED]@hotmail.com> at np--internet
Date: 3/12/01 1:45 PM

Dear Mr. Yee,

I was very disappointed to read that you are continuing to pursue the battle with the Park Service over dog access to protected areas of Fort Funston. We are blessed with the presence of wildlife, particularly rare species in California, and their presence in a metropolis like San Francisco is particularly encouraging. Efforts to protect this threatened natural heritage should not be discouraged or dismissed in the name of dog walking. Particularly in a supposedly progressive city like San Francisco, we should be encouraging small sacrifices for such an important goal as wildlife protection. The misguided beliefs of the SF SPCA should not be used to determine land policies.

As a side note, the last time I visited Fort Funston, I took a friend from out of town bicycling along the paved trail. During that ride an off-leash dog chased me, barking for over 100 yards, despite the owner's calling. As we have all learned from recent events, and should have known already, without a leash, a dog can be dangerous and even deadly. A person has no way of knowing how a person raises their dog or how much control they have over it.

As a resident of the Sunset, a dog lover, a wildlife biologist, and a regular user of nearby open space, I encourage you to put more thought into this, instead of fighting the GGNRA's complex management tasks. It would be more useful for you to turn your energies toward finding or creating, and better managing recreational space for dog-walkers elsewhere.

Sincerely,

Roy Bridgman
2286 45th Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94116
[REDACTED]@sprynet.com

Get your FREE download of MSN Explorer at <http://explorer.msn.com>

Received: from hotmail.com ([64.4.18.132]) by ccmil.itd.nps.gov with SMTP (IMA Internet Exchange 3.13) id 00018ED6; Mon, 12 Mar 2001 16:43:53 -0500

Received: from mail pickup service by hotmail.com with Microsoft SMTPSVC; Mon, 12 Mar 2001 13:45:20 -0800

Received: from 207.178.152.26 by lw12fd.law12.hotmail.msn.com with HTTP; Mon, 12



Marybeth McFarland
02/01/2005 11:53 AM
PST

To: Shirwin Smith/GOGA/NPS@NPS
cc: Chris Powell/GOGA/NPS@NPS, Yvette Ruan/GOGA/NPS@NPS, Kim
Coast/GOGA/NPS@NPS
Subject: Re: Fw: Dog Incident at Crissy Field

Dear Shirwin,

Thank you for forwarding this email. I am glad to share this with Denee. It is my belief that if there had been a LE Ranger present and observed this situation or received a complaint from the visitors there would be sufficient grounds for a pet violation contact and the issuance of a citation if that was what was necessary to gain compliance. This is a prime example of "other things going on" that would necessitate a contact. Again, our understanding is that these types of situations are being heard at the petty offense calendar to be handled and not waiting until the appeal decision.

MB

Marybeth
(415) 561-5140 phone
(415) 561-5158 fax

(415) 716-8143 cellular

Shirwin Smith



Shirwin Smith
01/31/2005 04:50 PM
PST

To: Marybeth McFarland/GOGA/NPS@NPS
cc: Chris Powell/GOGA/NPS@NPS
Subject: Fw: Dog Incident at Crissy Field

Hi MB - Chris suggested that this be sent along to you, FYI. We haven't had a communication of this sort for some time. Perhaps this should be brought to Denae's (sp?) attention, relative to the court's handling of off leash tickets?

Shirwin

Shirwin Smith
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Management Assistant
Ft. Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
415-561-4947
shirwin_smith@nps.gov

--- Forwarded by Shirwin Smith/GOGA/NPS on 01/31/2005 04:45 PM ---



"J. Robertson"
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
01/30/2005 10:43 PM
PST

To: Yvette_Ruan@nps.gov, Chris_Powell@nps.gov,
Shirwin_Smith@nps.gov
cc: gavin.newsom@sfgov.org
Subject: Dog Incident at Crissy Field

Hello GGNRA Administrative staff,

My name is Jean Robertson and I am a San Francisco citizen. I have lived and worked in this city since 1988. I am currently a Principal at an SFUSD Elementary School. This morning my children, ages 5 and 11, asked if we could have a picnic at Crissy Field. This is one of their favorite spots to dig. Why not! we thought, it's Sunday. My husband and I packed a lunch and the kids and off we went for what we thought would be a beautiful day on the bay.

As we approached the beach area with our sand toys, blanket and lunch - we were alarmed to have a dog literally stop in front of us and defecate. The dog's owner was 30 to 40 yards ahead of the dog, walking with a friend, completely oblivious of their dog and its actions. This was NOT a good sign we thought.

We walked a few yards in the other direction carefully scoping out a place in which to set up our blanket. We began to settle into our lunches when a dog (apprx. 35 pounds) suddenly appeared on our blanket. This dog sniffed each of us in a spastic fashion, licked our sandwiches and continued to frolic around, on and within our blanketed area. The dog was excited as he/she stepped on our legs and arms and kicked sand up into our lunches. The dog's owner came into view several seconds later and verbally admonished his dog. The dog was clearly not under voice control as he/she continued his/her antics. We asked the dog owner to please remove his dog from our picnic blanket. He responded with, "this is a "dog beach", what do you expect"? We were shocked and couldn't believe our ears. Our reply was, "we are just a quiet family trying to enjoy our lunch". The dog owner continued to imply that we were wrong if we expected to come to Crissy Field and NOT be bothered by dogs - he stated over and over, "this is a dog beach - this is what you get when you come to a dog beach". Needless to say his dog continued his sloppy antics several more times before finally running off.

I want you to know that today is indeed a very sad day for the Robertsons. Crissy Field has been one of our most treasured areas of this city. What we saw and experienced today has left all of us with a heavy heart. The beach was literally teeming with dogs and their owners. In the past when we have gone to Crissy Field we were able to share the space with the dogs and their owners. There was always other people sitting on the beach enjoying a good book or playing with their children. Dogs would frolic but otherwise leave us alone.

Today Crissy Field looked shoddy and messy. The smell of dog feces permeated the air. The dog owner outlined above clearly put his dog above humans and faulted us for being out in an area where dogs are allowed to run free. It was clear that we were not welcome by this particular dog owner. Needless to say our day was ruined. We left shortly after and returned home.

How sad that in the dog owner's eyes Crissy field is off-limits to picnicing families. His words, "this is a dog beach".

I thought you should know about this. Please don't allow this beautiful, treasured, open and natural area go to the dogs. I hope that you care.

Thank you for listening. Sincerely, Jean Robertson

Crissy Field Restoration 2000 Incident Log

Human/Animal/Environment Interaction

One Date per Page

Submit Weekly to L. Stringer

Draft 3/29/00

Date: 8/25/00	Time:	Observer(s):	Entered
Notes:		MYLA AKLOB	

Area: PROMENADE	Type of Incident: HUMAN/DOG INTERACTION
Degree of Disturbance: 0	Species Involved: DOG
Picture Taken?: NO By:	Action Taken? NO
Description of Incident: "TEX" - DOG LAYBE LT. BROWN DOG RAN STRAIGHT AT ME, BUT DOG WNT ATTACK JUST SLAVED ME A BIT	

Area:	Type of Incident:
Degree of Disturbance:	Species Involved:
Picture Taken?: By:	Action Taken?
Description of Incident:	

Types of Incidents:	Areas:	Please Include:
Person in restoration area Dog in restoration area Tracks in restoration area Disturbance in restoration area Dog harassing wildlife Dead wildlife found Dead plants found Wildlife killed Plants killed Feces not removed Dog/ human interaction Other _____ (specify)	Fenced dune (A, C, D etc.) Ocean Beach (note nearest dune) Cypress trees Promenade East lawn Marsh inlet Shell mound Marsh upland (N,S,E,W) Tidal marsh (N,S,E,W) Marsh water Dune swale	Is person aware of rules, problem? Voice control attempted? Obeyed? Degree of Disturbance: 0= no obvious disturbance 1= slight (i.e. bird agitated, plant damaged) 2= moderate (i.e. bird moves, plant broken) 3= severe (i.e. bird leaves site, many plants killed)



National Park Service
Golden Gate National
Recreation Area

Date 4/26/03
Park Area FUNSTON

Visitor Comment Form

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Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
Attn: Park Superintendent

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GOGA_Public_Affairs@nps.gov

CALLED WEEK OF
\$19 TO GET
WALKING
ADDRESS -
SES

Comments:

DOGS OFF LEASH - ASKED
OWNERS TO LEASH. THEY SAID
NO. WE WILL NOT LEASH YOU
FU - YOU.

PLEASE ENFORCE DOGS OFF LEASH
LAW. THIS DOG SCARED ME WITH
BARKING, ETC.

ALSO, OTHER UNLEASHED DOGS
WERE BARKING AT AND SCARING
WOMEN ON HORSES.

THANK YOU

Optional

(Note: The information on this form will become part of the public record)

Name: GEORGE TINGU

Address:

Phone: (408) [REDACTED]



7/30/03

- Mike McShane (415) [REDACTED] ATD
logger at Fort Funston @ about 8 AM
Had enough of dogs
- no dogs on leash
got 40 dogs coming up to him
he almost got "taken out"
- Please go out there & look
at site
covered by dogs + they're all guard
- This is over the top.
- someone will get hurt
- Needs to write ticket

George Durgerian
08/09/2003 09:21 AM
PDT

To: John Evans/GOGA/NPS@NPS, Chris Powell/GOGA/NPS@NPS
CC:
Subject: charging dog incident at Funston

Hi John and Chris,

Just FYI, as I was jogging in to work this morning, I was charged by a growling dog. This occurred at the far north end of the paved trail at Funston at 0815. I told the owner to get the dog off of me in no uncertain terms and she complied and then leashed the dog. I did not identify myself as a ranger. I told Lee Walker of the FFDW about it a few minutes later as we passed each other. As I am leading a group this morning and didn't have the time to wait for a responding officer, I didn't report it an any official way (ie, a case incident), but am asking that it be noted. If you think a case incident is best, I'll write one up.

Thanks.

George

George Durgerian
Golden Gate National Recreation Area/Ft. Funston
Fort Mason Bldg. 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
415-239-2366

The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.
george_durgerian@nps.gov
<http://www.nps.gov/goga>

Brian O'Neil
Superintendent, GGNRA
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123

RECEIVED

NOV 28 2003

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

cc: Bartling
Ruan
Maj. Ludwick
C. Powell
R. Weideman

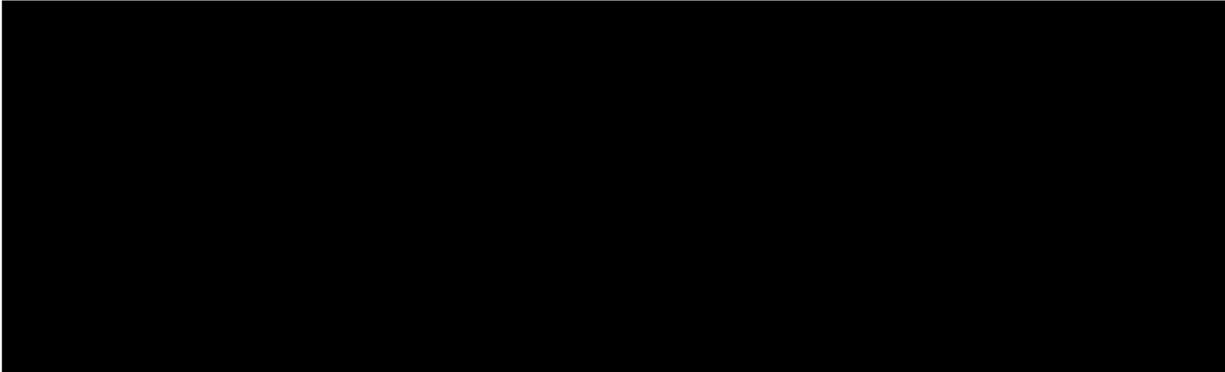
26 November 2003

Dear Superintendent O'Neil:

I am writing this letter with some regret because, though I don't own a dog, I enjoy them and admire their joyful play. I have walked the Crissy Field beach several times a week for a number of years and have never had any difficulty with dogs. Unfortunately, twice in the past couple of weeks I have been approached in a menacing way by large dogs - one a Rhodesian ridgeback and the other what appeared to be a sheepdog and Bearnaise mountain dog mix. Both ran at me with ears back, growling, and glaring directly at me. I stopped and stood still as their owners called them back. Both dogs responded to the voice commands and both owners were apologetic and put the dogs on a leash. In both cases I was walking east and the dogs and their owners were walking west, coming toward me. I was carrying binoculars, as I enjoy birdwatching along the small Crissy Field lagoon, and I was wearing dark glasses, as I was heading directly into the sun. Also, in both cases, lost in my own thoughts, I was unaware of the dogs until they rushed toward me. Neither I nor the dog owners had any idea why their dogs behaved as they did.

I can understand why dog owners and dogs love that beach, but it seems to me that it is just a matter of time before someone is seriously bitten. If I hadn't known enough to stand still until the dog owners called their dogs, who knows what would have happened. Certainly a child would have responded with a more demonstrative show of fear. As I said to the second dog owner, whose dog came at me this morning, I don't want to be the victim of that inevitable accident.

I also am bothered by the mindless way a number of dog owners let their animals chase birds in the Bay - loons, cormorants, etc. They simply don't see the birds or are totally absorbed with their pets. Some education would help, but in some cases I'm sure the dog owners believe their dogs have the right to chase birds, which, of course need all their energy to find food and care for themselves.



At any rate, the current situation should not continue until someone is bitten. Dogs are dogs, not people, in spite of what their owners may think, and we do not understand them. That is what makes them interesting, often amusing, and sometimes unpredictably dangerous.

Sincerely,

Sidney J.P. Hollister

[Redacted]
[Redacted] 94109
[Redacted] mindspring.com



[REDACTED]@yahoo.com

01/15/2004 08:16 PM
EST

To: George_Su@nps.gov

CC:

Subject: From ParkNet - Please police your parks

This message was sent from <http://www.nps.gov/goga/pphtml/contact.cfm>

Please respond to the address below.

This email was sent by: [REDACTED]@yahoo.com

My wife, my two children, and myself were trying to enjoy the Land's End/Sutero trail along the cliff, however, there are so many irresponsible dog owners that we had to leave. At one point, two women walking a pit bull named Suede refused to put a leash on their dog, even when the dog ran up to my children (2 and 5). My kids froze and the owners escorted their dog away, thankfully nothing happened, but do you want to wait until a child gets mauled by a dog on your trail before you do something? We saw at least 15 dogs not on leashes, and a couple of close calls where dogs were pulled away, as well as dog poop on the trail.

March 19, 2003

[REDACTED]
San Francisco, CA 94109
[REDACTED]

Chris Powell
National Park Service

Dear Chris Powell:

I am writing to urge better enforcement of the leash laws and no pet policies in our city parks. I walk in Golden Gate Park (the north western side), Aquatic Park and Ocean Beach every day. I am constantly frightened by off leash dogs running around and disturbed by the dog excrement I see.

What prompted me to write now is a recent walk in Mountain Lake. I read The San Francisco Chronicle article last Thursday (March 13) about all the wonderful improvements there, among other parks. I called Steve Bilezikian to thank him for his efforts. While there is a designated dog run area, I saw 11 dogs running around off leash in the parts where leashes are required!

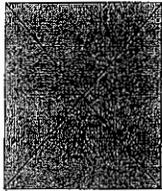
I see dogs off leash EVERY DAY at these places. Dogs are prohibited at Aquatic Park, yet there they run every day off leash. The signs are not enough. I am tired of having to avoid piles of dog feces, urine drenched sand or grass and the fear of a dog running up to me, while the owner hollers and assures me "don't worry he doesn't bite."

The dog population has exploded in San Francisco. Yes, there are many conscientious, responsible dog owners, but someone is responsible for the piles left behind and the urine that permeates every inch of our city. I am frightened of dogs and sick of the filth careless owners leave behind.

Our parks are in need of better pet enforcement. If the sign says "no dogs" I expect that to be enforced. It is violated on a daily basis in Aquatic Park and the other parks mentioned above. Please do more to protect the people. Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

RECEIVED
FEB 21 2001
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE



National Park Service

Date 02.19.2001

Golden Gate National
Recreation Area

Park Area Fort Funston

Visitor Comment Form

As part of our continuing efforts to improve services and facilities in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, we encourage and welcome your comments on your visit to the park. You can leave completed form with any park staff member, or mail it directly to:

Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
Attn: Park Superintendent

You may also send an email to:
GOGA_Public_Affairs@nps.gov

Comments:

I would like to complain of the increasing difficulty to hike or jog the trails in & around Fort Funston. My family & I have lived in the Sunset for 25 years & have seen this area deteriorate due to the free roaming dogs that not only mar the environment but continually harras hikers & joggers.

Lately, I think it was on Saturday the 10th of February, I was jogging on the trails to the east of the F.F. observatory area, when I was approached by two large dogs that were not leashed & at a distance (100 yards) from their owner. They growled, bared their teeth & forced me to a standstill. I pleaded with the owner to leash them only to be informed by him that they would do no harm if I didn't run.

Optional (Note: The information on this form will become part of the public record)

Name: MR. Kim Eric Lilot

Address: [REDACTED]

Phone: S.F., CA: 94116

Home: [REDACTED]

work: [REDACTED]

email: [REDACTED]



Visit our website at www.nps.gov/goga.

Printed on recycled paper

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
U.S. PARK RANGER
1 JUVENILE CASE

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0		3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area			4 LOCATION CODE 1 5 0 0			5 YEAR 0 5		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 4 7 7		
--------------------------------	--	---	--	--	----------------------------	--	--	---------------	--	-----------------------------------	--	--

6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Stinson Beach				7 BEAT 531	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 0 1 0 9 0 5	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 5 3 6	10 DAY OF WEEK 1
---	--	--	--	---------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------

11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE		12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Disorderly Conduct / Pets				13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 1-9-05 TIME 1536	
--------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	---	--

COMPLAINANT	14 LAST		FIRST		MI	C	X	15 DATE OF BIRTH 2-16-43		16 PHONE BUSINESS	
	17 ADDRESS		STREET		CITY	STATE	ZIP	18 PHONE RESIDENCE			
	19 LAST		FIRST		MI	C	X	20 DATE OF BIRTH 1-30-65		21 PHONE BUSINESS	
	22 ADDRESS		STREET		CITY	STATE	ZIP	23 PHONE RESIDENCE			

ARRESTED	19 LAST		FIRST		MIDDLE	A	S	O	20 DATE OF BIRTH		21 PHONE BUSINESS	
	22 ADDRESS		STREET		CITY	STATE	ZIP	23 PHONE RESIDENCE				

SUSPECT	29 RACE	30 SEX	31 AGE	32 HGT	33 WGT	34 EYES	35 HAIR	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS		40 ARMED WITH
	41 HAT		42 COAT/JACKET		43 SHIRT		44 TROUSERS/SKIRT		45 SHOES		46 SOCIAL SECURITY		47 POID
	48 LAST		FIRST		MIDDLE	A	S	O	49 DATE OF BIRTH		50 PHONE BUSINESS		
	51 ADDRESS		STREET		CITY	STATE	ZIP	52 PHONE RESIDENCE					

OTHER	53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS		64 ARMED WITH
	65 HAT		66 COAT/JACKET		67 SHIRT		68 TROUSERS/SKIRT		69 SHOES		70 SOCIAL SECURITY		71 POID

72 VEHICLE INVOLVED IN CRIME KNOWN TO OPERATE		73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN	
---	--	---------	---------	----------	---------------	----------	---------------	----------	-----------------------------	--

81 IMPOUNDED			STOLEN			RECOVERED			SEIZED			REMOVED TO		REMOVED BY		82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/>		TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/>		RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>	
--------------	--	--	--------	--	--	-----------	--	--	--------	--	--	------------	--	------------	--	----------------------------------	--	-----------------------------------	--	--	--

83 ARREST(S) DATE		84 TIME		85 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR §				86 COURT DATE		87 VALUE STOLEN		88 VALUE RECOVERED	
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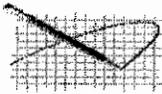
93 ITEM NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.

On 1-9-05 at approximately 1536 hours, dispatch requested that I respond to [redacted] in Stinson Beach to take a report from a woman about someone who had kicked her dog. I met with Bently at [redacted] store. She stated that she had walked two of her dogs from the central bathroom at Stinson Beach onto the beach. [redacted] said that her dogs ran up to some children and that [redacted] had tried to kick one of her dogs. When she confronted [redacted] about it that he was hostile toward her and pushed his chest against hers. I advised [redacted] that dogs were not allowed on the beach, but that I would interview [redacted]. I met with [redacted] on the beach and asked him what had happened. He stated that one of the two dogs had run up to the children in his group and that he was worried that they might bite the kids trying to get their food. He had kicked at the dogs to make them leave but had never touched them. He stated the [redacted] had aggressively come at him to complain about the way he was treating her dogs. He had stood his ground to protect the children from the aggressive approach from [redacted]. He also stated that he had never touched [redacted].

Clear 1630 hours

95 STATUS		OPEN	SUSPENDED	CLOSED BY:	ARREST	EXCEPTION	UNFOUNDED	95 DISPOSITION	
-----------	--	------	-----------	------------	--------	-----------	-----------	----------------	--

97 REPORTING OFFICER Pat Norton		BADGE #/D 925 2-13-05	DATE	98 ASSISTING OFFICER		BADGE/ID	99 SUPERVISOR <i>[Signature]</i>		BADGE #/D 2166 2/20/05	DATE
------------------------------------	--	--------------------------	------	----------------------	--	----------	-------------------------------------	--	---------------------------	------



John Goodwin
10/03/2004 10:53 PM
PDT

To: Shirwin Smith/GOGA/NPS
cc:
Subject: Dog Bite victim at Ft Funston

Hi Shirwin,

Mary Beth McFarland indicated I should get in touch with you regarding a dog bite victim which occurred in late September at Ft Funston. The victim, Leslie Zamarripa, stated she was bitten by a "Pug" named "Conky". The victim was unable to provide any info on the owner of the dog. The victim has asked if the Park could assist in locating the owner of the dog so it can be confirmed if the dog has current rabie vaccination. McFarland indicated you may have some contacts with the dog community and perhaps can help get the word out.

Thanks,

John Goodwin

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CASE INCIDENT RECORD

ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0				2. ORGANIZATION (PARK) NAME GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL REC. AREA				3. LOCATION CODE 0 7 0 0				4. CASE/INCIDENT NO. 0 0 1 6 3 5				
LOCATION OF INCIDENT DRT FUNSTON (BATTERY DAVIS)						6. WHEN DID IT OCCUR	MO. 0 2	DAY 1 9	YR. 0 5	24 HOUR TIME 1 1 3 4		7. DAY OF WEEK 7				
OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE				9. NATURE OF INCIDENT VISITOR COMPLAINT-PET OFF LEASH						10. HOW REPORTED [REDACTED]						
11. REPORTED BY [REDACTED]						12. ADDRESS [REDACTED]						13. HOME PHONE BUSINESS				
14. RECEIVED BY ANGER LASALLE						15. WHEN RECEIVED 02/19/05			16. TIME BROADCAST 1134 HOURS		17. WHEN INVESTIGATED DATE 02/19/05 TIME 1130 HRS					
18. INVESTIGATED BY ANGER LASALLE						19. OFFICER/RANGER NO. R 0 4 3 5			20. WHEN CLEARED DATE 02/19/05 TIME 1140 HRS		DISPOSITION 21. [REDACTED]					

22. INVOLVED PERSONS	23. ADDRESS	24. PHONE	25. SEX	26. RACE	27. AGE	28. DATE OF BIRTH
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	M	W		

DETAILS OF INCIDENT

On 02/19/05 at approximately 1130 hours, I was confronted by Interpretative Ranger [REDACTED] about a dog incident at the Fort Funston ranger station. [REDACTED] stated that he was jogging to Fort Funston Ranger station from his home and was chased by an off-leash dog near Battery Davis. The owner, a white female adult failed to call the dog back to her and allowed the dog to give chase. [REDACTED] stopped running, causing the dog to stop and asked the owner if she was going to leash the dog. She replied, "No." [REDACTED] then asked the woman why. She then got a bewildered look. The woman then stated to [REDACTED] "You should have kept running." [REDACTED] replied, "What, you wanted me to stop and get bit?" The female then replied, "Oh, I'm sorry... you're a little aged man and this is your world."

physical description of the female subject was not given.

QUANTITY	31. PROPERTY STOLEN OR DAMAGED	32. ESTIMATED VALUE	RECOVERED	
			33. DATE	34. VALUE
PROPERTY CODE OF HIGHEST VALUE		36.	37. TOTAL	
INVESTIGATED BY (Signature and Date) ERIC LASALLE 2/19/05		APPROVED BY (Signature and Date) Kym Coast 02/22/05		



"Kevin Kendrick"
[REDACTED]

11/11/2003 10:49 AM
PST

To: <Chris_Powell@nps.gov>
cc: <brian_o'neill@nps.gov>, <Holly_Bundock@nps.gov>, <Ric_Borjes@nps.gov>, <Rich_Weideman@nps.gov>, <Shirwin_Smith@nps.gov>, <Howard_Levitt@nps.gov>, <Mai-liis_bartling@nps.gov>, <lori_furtado@nps.gov>
Subject: RE: National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15

Chris -

I am following up on our meeting with Brian O'Neill on October 29, 2003 and would like to know if there is an ability to work together in a positive and proactive manner to achieve voluntary compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15.

I once again implore the NPS to act before we have another Diane Whipple tragedy - only this time, the victim will most likely be a toddler.

Best regards,

Kevin

Kevin Kendrick
[REDACTED]

San Francisco, CA 94129

t: [REDACTED]

c: [REDACTED]

e: [REDACTED]

From: Kevin Kendrick [mailto:[REDACTED]]
Sent: Thursday, October 16, 2003 12:03 PM
To: Chris_Powell@nps.gov
Cc: brian_o'neill@nps.gov; Holly_Bundock@nps.gov; Ric_Borjes@nps.gov; Rich_Weideman@nps.gov; Shirwin_Smith@nps.gov; Howard_Levitt@nps.gov; Mai-liis_bartling@nps.gov; lori_furtado@nps.gov
Subject: RE: National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15

Chris -

It has been 8 weeks since our meeting with General Superintendent Brian O'Neill on August 22, 2003 and 2 weeks since our phone call and my subsequent email (see below) to you requesting an update on the specific actions as outlined in our meeting. I have yet to receive a response and am becoming increasingly frustrated with the progress (or lack thereof) in regards to achieving voluntary compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 for the safety of our children. As of yesterday, the vast majority of dogs remain off-leash in violation of the law.

At our meeting on August 22 with Brian, we concurred that public safety from off-leash dogs will only come about through voluntary compliance of the leash law and that voluntary compliance can only be assured through the public awareness of the law and vigorous and uniform enforcement of the law. As agreed, the Park Service would take specific actions during the month of September to move towards voluntary compliance and I would suspend for the month of September my FOIA request dated June 17, 2003.

I once again request that you let me know the specific actions taken during September 2003 and more importantly, what actions will the NPS be implementing over the next 90 days to achieve voluntary compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15.

I would like to work with you and Brian in a positive and proactive manner to achieve voluntary compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15. Working in this manner will allow us to dedicate our time and resources to solving the problem.

However, given the lack of response and action from the NPS, I am compelled to reassert my FOIA request to the NPS and will do so next week.

Sincerely,

Kevin

P.S. As of yesterday, I did not see new signs stating, "Failure to leash your pet is a violation of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 and will result in a fine." We agreed this was one of the short term steps necessary to achieve voluntary compliance (see your email dated August 25, 2003 provided below).

Kevin Kendrick

[REDACTED]
San Francisco, CA 94129

t: [REDACTED]

c: [REDACTED]

e: [REDACTED]@shell.net

-----Original Message-----

From: Chris_Powell@nps.gov [mailto:Chris_Powell@nps.gov]

Sent: Monday, October 06, 2003 8:31 AM

To: Kevin Kendrick

Subject: RE: National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 - Meeting Notes

Kevin,

Brian's correct email is brian_o'neill@nps.gov. You can also send a copy of any emails to Brian's secretary Lori Furtado, whose email is lori_furtado@nps.gov. I will respond in writing to your questions in the next few days.

Chris

-----Original Message-----

From: Kevin Kendrick [mailto:Kevin.Kendrick@nps.gov]

Sent: Thursday, October 02, 2003 10:32 PM

To: Chris_Powell@nps.gov

Cc: brian_oneill@nps.gov; Holly_Bundock@nps.gov; Rich_Weideman@nps.gov;

Shirwin_Smith@nps.gov; Howard_Levitt@nps.gov; Mai-liis_bartling@nps.gov

Subject: National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 - Meeting Notes

Chris -

Thank you for the call today highlighting the steps the Park Service is taking to make Crissy Field safe for toddlers as well as all other visitors to the Park. I hope to work with you and General Superintendent Brian O'Neill in a positive, proactive manner to achieve voluntary compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 at Crissy Field/Presidio before a toddler is gravely injured by an off-leash dog.

At our meeting on August 22 with Brian, we concurred that public safety from off-leash dogs will only come about through voluntary compliance of the leash law and that voluntary compliance can only be assured through the public awareness of the law and vigorous and uniform enforcement of the law. As agreed, the Park Service would take specific actions during the month of September to move towards voluntary compliance and I would suspend for the month of September my FOIA request dated June 17, 2003.

The steps as outlined in your email dated August 25, 2003 as well as from my notes of the meeting are both short term and long term. The short term steps include: a) Discussing the current situation with organized dog walking groups and asking them to educate and encourage compliance from peers and members; b) Discussing and evaluating of law enforcement profile; c) Increasing outreach materials to inform public of current regulation; and d) Evaluating signage and ensuring that signage contains current regulation and that it be placed in visible locations. The long term steps include the Park Service making a decision on whether current dog walking regulation remains in place at GGNRA (36CFR2.15) or the park begins public planning process to consider an alternative management plan for dog walking in GGNRA, taking into account other users, safety concerns and resource management concerns.

Please let me know the specific actions taken during September 2003. More importantly, what is the specific game plan over the next 90 days to achieve voluntary compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15? When does the NPS expect that the public will have a sense of a material, noticeable change of the current environment at Crissy Field? As of my visit today, I have seen no progress - the vast majority of dogs remain off-leash in violation of the law.

Time is of the essence. I once again implore the NPS to act quickly before we have another Diane Whipple tragedy - only this time, the victim will most likely be a toddler.

Best regards,

Kevin

Kevin Kendrick

San Francisco, CA 94129

t: (415) 222-2228

c:

e:

P.S. On my visit today, I did not see new signs which contain the current regulation. We agreed this was one of the short term steps necessary to achieve voluntary compliance (see your email dated August 25, 2003). The current "Leash Your Pet" signs do not provide proper notice that failure to leash your pet is a violation of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36

CFR 2.15 and will result in a fine.

-----Original Message-----

From: Chris_Powell@nps.gov [mailto:Chris_Powell@nps.gov]

Sent: Monday, August 25, 2003 3:30 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: Holly_Bundock@nps.gov; Rich_Weideman@nps.gov; Shirwin_Smith@nps.gov;

Howard_Levitt@nps.gov

Subject: Meeting Notes

Kevin,

It was a pleasure to meet you and your sister Chris on Friday when you came in to discuss your concerns regarding the current dogwalking situation on Crissy Field and your safety concerns.

As promised, I wanted to outline the short- and long-term steps we will discuss with our GGNRA staff to facilitate compliance with the current dogwalking regulation (36CFR2.15), which requires dogs on-leash in national parks where they are allowed. We agreed to touch base by the end of September on these items, but please feel free to contact me at any time by email or at (415) 561-4732. Visitor safety is our top concern, and we thank you for your suggestions.

Short-term Steps:

1) Increasing voluntary compliance:

a) Discuss current situation with organized dogwalking groups and ask them to educate and encourage compliance from peers and members.

2) Discuss and evaluate law enforcement profile

3) Increase outreach materials to inform public of current regulation

4) Evaluate signage and ensure that signage contains current regulation and that it is placed in visible locations

Long-term Step:

NPS will make decision on whether current dogwalking regulation remains in place at GGNRA (36CFR2.15) or the park begins public planning process to consider an alternative management plan for dogwalking in GGNRA, taking into account other users, safety concerns and resource management concerns.



winmail.dat



Chris Powell
03/12/2003 09:29 AM
PST

To: [redacted]@att.net
cc: Rich Weideman/GOGA/NPS@NPS, Yvette Ruan/GOGA/NPS@NPS,
Christine Hodakievic/GOGA/NPS@NPS
Subject: Re: Dogs and bicycles in Crissy Field

Dear Mr. [redacted] and Mr. [redacted]

Thank you for your note regarding conditions on Crissy Field. I'm sorry that you have had difficulties while walking on Crissy Field due to off-leash dogs and bicycles. The GGNRA provides many different types of recreational opportunities on Crissy Field, including dogwalking on-leash and bicycling and we ask all users to remember that they are sharing the area with walkers, joggers, windsurfers and small children.

The National Park Service regulation requires dogs to be on-leash where allowed in national parks, including Crissy Field and other areas of GGNRA. It is important that all visitors to GGNRA voluntarily abide by the NPS regulations and our protection and interpretive rangers work to educate users when they are in the field. Unfortunately, when the situation warrants, citations are given.

If you carry a cell phone when at Crissy Field, you can call Dispatch to report an incident at (415) 561-5656. They will send law enforcement staff immediately if they are available and not responding to another incident. I have forwarded this message to our law enforcement and protection staff so they are aware of your past incidences on Crissy Field. and they may contact you if they need more information. Please feel free to contact us in the future if you have questions or future interactions that you would like to discuss.

Christine Powell
Office of Public Affairs
(415) 561-4732

Brian O'Neill

Brian O'Neill
03/12/2003 07:50 AM
PST

To: Mai-Liis Bartling/GOGA/NPS@NPS, Howard Levitt/GOGA/NPS@NPS,
Rich Weideman/GOGA/NPS@NPS, Chris Powell/GOGA/NPS@NPS,
Lance Ludwick/USPP/NPS@NPS, Yvette Ruan/GOGA/NPS@NPS
cc:
Subject: Dogs and bicycles in Crissy Field

----- Forwarded by Brian O'Neill/GOGA/NPS on 03/12/2003 07:50 AM -----



[redacted]@att.net
03/12/2003 03:37 PM
GMT

To: brian_o'neill@nps.gov
cc:
Subject: Dogs and bicycles in Crissy Field

Dear Mr O'neill, we enjoy walking frequently in Crissy Field, and lately we see far more bicycles and dogs without a leash, on our latest trip there, we counted 16 large dogs without a leash, add to that the fact bicycles at high speed and it actually makes it dangerous to go there for a walk. Something should be done in order to preserve that beautiful area.

Sincerely yours, J [redacted] and [redacted]



Shirwin Smith
01/08/2004 09:12 AM
PST

To: Chris Powell/GOGA/NPS@NPS, Rich Weideman/GOGA/NPS@NPS
cc:
Subject: Phone complaint -dogs at Crissy

Attached is a record of complaint call I received on Tues. Chris - I'll put a copy in the regneg contact file because he could be a good interview subject for the neutral. Is reasonable and represents adults fearful of injury by off-leash dogs.



Telephone contact 10604.do

SES

Record of telephone conversation:

Date: January 6, 2004

Time: 4:05p.m.

Caller: Richard Sipser

Contact info: [REDACTED]

- Walks frequently, and has for some time, at different times of the day on Crissy Field beach – from East Beach to Warming Hut.
- Dogs are everywhere – many of them big. There is apparently no effort by the NPS to control off-leash activity
- There are "no signs" about leash law
- Never has seen a ranger patrolling on beach, and when speaking to a ranger at Warming Hut, was told that they do not patrol beach. (I asked further about this and determined he had been talking to an Interp. ranger)
- Mr. Sipser has osteoporosis and cannot fall due to high risk for broken bones – is fearful of all the (especially) large dogs running loose
- Thinks dogs and dog walkers should have their own area, but that they shouldn't put others at risk.
- Also notes problem with dog feces not being picked up
- Wrote in during the ANPR and is on our mailing list.
- Would be willing to be contacted by neutral during interview phase of regneg



Dan Kimball
 12/16/2003 01:16 PM
 MST

To: Brian O'Neill/GOGA/NPS@NPS
 CC:
 Subject: Fw: Voluntary Compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15

Brian: The msg below (in hard copy) was forwarded to me by the Director. She asked that I get back to her re: the current status of this issue. Would it be possible for your staff to put together a briefing statement on this matter so that I could update her? Please advise. Thanks and Happy Holidays! Dan

Dan B. Kimball
 Assistant to Deputy Director Randy Jones
 National Park Service
 1849 C St. NW, Room 2230
 Washington, DC 20240
 Phone: 202-208-3818 or 202-208-4227; FAX 202-208-7947
 Cell: 720-480-0474; email: dan_kimball@nps.gov

----- Forwarded by Dan Kimball/FTCOLLINS/NPS on 12/16/2003 03:08 PM -----



"Kevin Kendrick"
 12/03/2003 10:52 AM
 PST

To: <brian_o'neill@nps.gov>
 cc: <dbulwa@sfchronicle.com>, <rkim@sfchronicle.com>, <chroniclewatch@sfchronicle.com>, "Feinstein, Senator \\\(Feinstein\\)" <Senator_Feinstein@feinstein.senate.gov>, "Rep. Nancy Pelosi" <ca08.pub@mail.house.gov>, "Senator Speier" <Senator.Speier@SEN.CA.GOV>, <Gale_Norton@ios.doi.gov>, <Fran_Mainella@nps.gov>, <Denec.Diluigi@usdoj.gov>, <Diane.kefauver@mail.house.gov>, <lori_furtado@nps.gov>, <Holly_Bundock@nps.gov>, <Ric_Borjes@nps.gov>, <Rich_Weideman@nps.gov>, <Chris_Powell@nps.gov>
 Subject: Voluntary Compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15

Superintendent O'Neill -

Below is the San Francisco Chronicle article on the pit bull attack of a police horse that left both the police officer and the dog walker in the hospital. This attack required another police officer to discharge his 40-calibre semiautomatic Beretta twice in a public park.

The attack highlights the danger to law enforcement officers as well as to the public when our leash laws are violated. The attack of the police officer could have been avoided if the dog owner had voluntarily complied with the law.

As background, I first contacted your office in March 2003 after a Shepard ran towards my two year old with the owner of the dog chasing behind the dog pleading for him to stop. The dog did not respond and I was forced to abandon my 7 month old son and grab my two year old before the Shepard did. I was lucky the Shepard did not turn and go after my 7 month old son. My two year old (now three) remains terrified of dogs.

It has been over three months since we first met on August 22. In this meeting, we

concluded that public safety from off-leash dogs will only come about through voluntary compliance of the leash law and that voluntary compliance can only be assured through the public awareness of the law and vigorous and uniform enforcement of the law. We agreed the Park Service would take specific actions during the month of September to move towards voluntary compliance and I would suspend for the month of September my FOIA request dated June 17, 2003. One of the short term steps the NPS agreed to was "ensuring signage contains current regulation and that it is placed in visible locations" (see Chris Powell's email to Kevin Kendrick dated August 25, 2003 below). We also agreed to work together in a positive and proactive manner to achieve voluntary compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 thus allowing us to dedicate our time and resources to solving the problem.

In this effort, I would like to know what specific measures the NPS has taken since August 2003 and have these measures been effective over the past 90 days in achieving voluntary compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15. I would also like to know what future actions the NPS will be implementing to achieve voluntary compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15.

Time is of the essence. I once again implore the NPS to act quickly before we have an incident on Crissy Field similar to the pit bull attack of the police officer at Golden Gate Park. Even worse, the victim could be a toddler.

Sincerely,

Kevin

P.S. What is the status on the new signs at Crissy Field with the current regulation as you agreed in our August 22, 2003 meeting? This is one of the short term steps necessary to achieve voluntary compliance (see Chris Powell's email dated August 25, 2003 provided below).

Kevin Kendrick

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
t: [REDACTED]
c: [REDACTED]
e: k-j-k@ [REDACTED]

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Pit bull attacks S.F. police horse

Cop, dog, pet owner hurt in Golden Gate Park

Demian Bulwa, Chronicle Staff Writer

URL: sfgate.com/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2003/11/24/BAGLV39DJD1.DTL

A pit bull was shot, a cop and a dog walker were rushed to the hospital, and a police horse named "AAA Andy" was badly hurt but alive -- all this after a chance encounter between two animals on a crisp Sunday at San Francisco's Golden Gate Park.

The chaos started at 12:50 p.m. as a young woman walked her black pit bull through the park near the Conservatory of Flowers. According to San Francisco police, she made an illegal and costly decision: She let the dog off its leash.

Witnessing the move was police Sgt. David Herrera of the department's mounted unit. He shouted at the woman, ordering her to re-leash her canine, said Sgt. Neville Gittens, a department spokesman.

That's when the dog turned its attention to Herrera's steed.

The pit bull charged AAA Andy, ripping at the horse's flesh on its back legs and its rib cage, Gittens said. The dog's owner, whose name was not released, tried to intervene. That's when things got really bad.

With the dog snapping away, AAA Andy threw Herrera to the ground. At about the same time, the dog's owner attempted to pull her pet away from the horse. But when she got close, AAA Andy kicked her in the face with a hind leg,

Gittens said.

She went down, joining Herrera.

"Then the horse takes off running," Gittens said.

AAA Andy galloped through the park along John F. Kennedy Drive, with the pit bull close behind.

About a half-mile away, near the Eighth Avenue/Fulton Street entrance to the park, another police sergeant got involved. Sgt. Peter Dacre of San Francisco's Richmond Station had heard Herrera's radio calls for help.

Seeing a park gardener and another citizen approaching the riderless AAA Andy, the uniformed Dacre climbed out of his car to help settle down the jumpy horse.

"Then somebody shouted, 'That bugging dog is coming back!' " Dacre said.

"The dog started having another go at the horse. I was between the horse and the dog, and

I tried to kick (the dog)."

It was no use. Dacre said he unholstered his .40-calibre semiautomatic Beretta pistol and ended the attack with two shots -- one of which struck the pit bull and sent it scurrying into nearby bushes.

Both Herrera and the dog owner were rushed to St. Mary's Medical Center. Herrera went home in a few hours with back and neck injuries. The woman was treated for head injuries and a broken finger, Gittens said.

Meanwhile, the dog survived the bullet wound and was picked up by Animal Care and Control. Its condition was unknown Sunday night.

AAA Andy was being treated for puncture wounds late Sunday at the police stables in Golden Gate Park.

Herrera, reached at home Sunday night, declined comment.

Police will review the dog's history to see if it has ever been involved in other attacks. Then police will decide whether to cite or charge the dog's owner, Dacre said.

"I think this just goes to the basic unpredictability of certain breeds of dogs," he said. "The dog was frenzied. The whole thing lasted about 45 seconds."

E-mail Demian Bulwa at dbulwa@sfchronicle.com.

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From: Kevin Kendrick [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, October 16, 2003 12:03 PM
To: Chris_Powell@nps.gov
Cc: brian_o'neill@nps.gov; Holly_Bundock@nps.gov; Ric_Borjes@nps.gov;
Rich_Weideman@nps.gov; Shirwin_Smith@nps.gov; Howard_Levitt@nps.gov;
Mai-liis_bartling@nps.gov; lori_furtado@nps.gov
Subject: RE: National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15

Chris -

It has been 8 weeks since our meeting with General Superintendent Brian O'Neill on August 22, 2003 and 2 weeks since our phone call and my subsequent email (see below) to you requesting an update on the specific actions as outlined in our meeting. I have yet to receive a response and am becoming increasingly frustrated with the progress (or lack thereof) in regards to achieving voluntary compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 for the safety of our children. As of yesterday, the vast majority of dogs remain off-leash in violation of the law.

At our meeting on August 22 with Brian, we concurred that public safety from off-leash dogs will only come about through voluntary compliance of the leash law and that voluntary compliance can only be assured through the public awareness of the law and vigorous and uniform enforcement of the law. As agreed, the Park Service would take specific actions during the month of September to move towards voluntary compliance and I would suspend for the month of September my FOIA request dated June 17, 2003.

I once again request that you let me know the specific actions taken during September 2003 and more importantly, what actions will the NPS be implementing over the next 90 days to achieve voluntary compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15.

I would like to work with you and Brian in a positive and proactive manner to achieve voluntary compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15. Working in this manner will allow us to dedicate our time and resources to solving the problem.

However, given the lack of response and action from the NPS, I am compelled to reassert my FOIA request to the NPS and will do so next week.

Sincerely,

Kevin

P.S. As of yesterday, I did not see new signs stating, "Failure to leash your pet is a violation of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 and will result in a fine." We agreed this was one of the short term steps necessary to achieve voluntary compliance (see your email dated August 25, 2003 provided below).

Kevin Kendrick

t: [REDACTED]
c: [REDACTED]
e: k-j-k@nps.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: Chris_Powell@nps.gov [mailto:Chris.Powell@nps.gov]
Sent: Monday, October 06, 2003 8:31 AM
To: Kevin Kendrick

Subject: RE: National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 - Meeting Notes

Kevin,

Brian's correct email is brian_o'neill@nps.gov. You can also send a copy of any emails to Brian's secretary Lori Furtado, whose email is lori_furtado@nps.gov. I will respond in writing to your questions in the next few days.

Chris

-----Original Message-----

From: Kevin Kendrick [mailto:k-j-k@nps.gov]

Sent: Thursday, October 02, 2003 10:32 PM

To: Chris_Powell@nps.gov

Cc: brian_oneill@nps.gov; Holly_Bundock@nps.gov; Rich_Weideman@nps.gov; Shirwin_Smith@nps.gov; Howard_Levitt@nps.gov; Mai-liis_bartling@nps.gov

Subject: National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 - Meeting Notes

Chris -

Thank you for the call today highlighting the steps the Park Service is taking to make Crissy Field safe for toddlers as well as all other visitors to the Park. I hope to work with you and General Superintendent Brian O'Neill in a positive, proactive manner to achieve voluntary compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 at Crissy Field/Presidio before a toddler is gravely injured by an off-leash dog.

At our meeting on August 22 with Brian, we concurred that public safety from off-leash dogs will only come about through voluntary compliance of the leash law and that voluntary compliance can only be assured through the public awareness of the law and vigorous and uniform enforcement of the law. As agreed, the Park Service would take specific actions during the month of September to move towards voluntary compliance and I would suspend for the month of September my FOIA request dated June 17, 2003.

The steps as outlined in your email dated August 25, 2003 as well as from my notes of the meeting are both short term and long term. The short term steps include: a) Discussing the current situation with organized dog walking groups and asking them to educate and encourage compliance from peers and members; b) Discussing and evaluating the current enforcement profile; c) Increasing outreach materials to inform public of current regulations; d) Evaluating signage and ensuring that signage is clearly visible and that it be placed in visible locations. The long term steps include evaluating the current regulation and making a decision on whether current dog walking regulation remains in place at Crissy Field (36 CFR 2.15) or the park begins public planning process to consider an alternative management plan for dog walking in GGNRA, taking into account other users, safety concerns and resource management concerns.

Please let me know the specific actions taken during September 2003. More importantly, what is the specific game plan over the next 90 days to achieve voluntary compliance of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15? When does the NPS expect that the public will have a sense of a material, noticeable change of the current environment at Crissy Field? As of my visit today, I have seen no progress - the vast majority of dogs remain off-leash in violation of the law.

Time is of the essence. I once again implore the NPS to act quickly before we have another Diane Whipple tragedy - only this time, the victim will most likely be a toddler.

Best regards,

Kevin

Kevin Kendrick

3
t:
c:
e:

P.S. On my visit today, I did not see new signs which contain the current regulation. We agreed this was one of the short term steps necessary to achieve voluntary compliance (see your email dated August 25, 2003). The current "Leash Your Pet" signs do not provide proper notice that failure to leash your pet is a violation of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 and will result in a fine.

-----Original Message-----

From: Chris_Powell@nps.gov [mailto:Chris.Powell@nps.gov]

Sent: Monday, August 25, 2003 3:30 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: Holly_Bundock@nps.gov; Rich_Weideman@nps.gov; Shirwin_Smith@nps.gov; Howard_Levitt@nps.gov

Subject: Meeting Notes

Kevin,

It was a pleasure to meet you and your sister Chris on Friday when you came in to discuss your concerns regarding the current dogwalking situation on Crissy Field and your safety concerns.

As promised, I wanted to outline the short- and long-term steps we will discuss with our GGNRA staff to facilitate compliance with the current dogwalking regulation (36CFR2.15), which requires dogs on-leash in national parks where they are allowed. We agreed to touch base by the end of September on these items, but please feel free to contact me at any time by email or at (415) 561-4732. Visitor safety is our top concern, and we thank you for your suggestions.

Short-term Steps:

- 1) Increasing voluntary compliance:
 - a) Discuss current situation with organized dogwalking groups and ask them to educate and encourage compliance from peers and members
- 2) Discuss and evaluate law enforcement profile
- 3) Increase outreach materials to inform public of current regulation

4) Evaluate signage and ensure that signage contains current regulation and that it is placed in visible locations

Long-term Step:

NPS will make decision on whether current dogwalking regulation remains in place at GGNRA (36CFR2.15) or the park begins public planning process to consider an alternative management plan in GGNRA, taking into account other users, safety concerns, and resource management concerns.

-----Original Message-----

From: Kevin Kendrick [mailto:k-j-k@parkbell.net]

Sent: Wednesday, June 18, 2003 11:49 AM

To: rick_borges@nps.gov

Cc: rich_weideman@nps.gov

Subject: Freedom of Information Act Request

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act.

I request that a copy of the following documents [or documents containing the following information] for the dates between January 1, 2002 to June 15, 2003 be provided to me:

- All reports, summaries, committee minutes, emails or other documents related to off-leash, leash or pets on leash, including but not limited to the enforcement of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 at Crissy Field/Presidio.
- All reports, summaries, committee minutes, emails or other documents related to signs for "Leash Pets" or "Pets on Leash" at Crissy Field/Presidio.
- All documents including operation notes and law enforcement duties related to off-leash enforcement including but not limited to the enforcement of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 at Crissy Field/Presidio.
- All law enforcement incident reports related to off-leash pets, including but not limited to the enforcement of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 at Crissy Field/Presidio.
- All FOIA requests related to off-leash, leash or pets on leash, including but not limited to the enforcement of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 at Crissy Field/Presidio.

I request a waiver of all fees for this request. Disclosure of the requested information to me is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not for commercial use.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Kevin Kendrick

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
t: [REDACTED]
c: [REDACTED]
e: [REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: Kevin Kendrick [mailto:[REDACTED]]
Sent: Tuesday, June 17, 2003 1:19 AM
To: Mai-liis_bartling@nps.gov; yvette_ruan@nps.gov
Cc: rkim@sfchronicle.com; chroniclewatch@sfchronicle.com; pfimrite@sfchronicle.com; Chris_Powell@nps.gov; Denee.Diluigi@usdoj.gov; Diane.kefauver@mail.house.gov; Fran_Mainella@nps.gov; cmiddleton@presidiotrust.gov; Gale_Norton@ios.doi.gov; senator@boxer.senate.gov; senator@feinstein.senate.gov; sf.nancy@mail.house.gov
Subject: RE: OFF-LEASH INCIDENT WITH 2 YEAR OLD

Dear Acting Superintendent Bartling and Chief Ranger Ruan:

I sent you the below email 21 days ago and have not received ANY response.

Please let me what progress has been made to make Crissy Field safe from off-leash dogs and what actions you have taken to enforce the National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15.

I once again implore you to act before a toddler is gravely injured by an off-leash dog.

Sincerely,

Kevin

Kevin Kendrick

San Francisco, CA 94129

t:

c:

e: k-j-k@

-----Original Message-----

From: Kevin Kendrick [mailto:k-j-k@]

Sent: Tuesday, May 27, 2003 3:22 PM

To: 'Mai-liis_bartling@nps.gov'; 'yvette_ruan@nps.gov';
Cc: 'Chris_Powell@nps.gov'; 'rkim@sfchronicle.com';
'chroniclewatch@sfchronicle.com'; 'Denee.Diluigi@usdoj.gov';
'Diane.kefauver@mail.house.gov'; 'Fran_Mainella@nps.gov';
'cmiddleton@presidiotrust.gov'; 'Gale_Norton@ios.doi.gov';
'senator@boxer.senate.gov'; 'senator@feinstein.senate.gov';
'sf.nancy@mail.house.gov'

Subject: OFF-LEASH INCIDENT WITH 2 YEAR OLD

Dear Acting Superintendent Bartling and Chief Ranger Ruan -

I visited Crissy Field on Saturday, May 24th, to see what progress had been made in making Crissy Field safe from off-leash dogs.

As you recall, my family was walking along Crissy Field in March when a shepard ran towards my two year old with the owner of the dog chasing behind the dog pleading for him to stop. The dog did not respond and I was forced to abandon by 7 month old son and grab my two year old who was approximately ten feet away from me. I was lucky the shepard did not turn and go after my 7 month old son. As a result of the incident, my two year old is terrified of dogs. I immediately reported the incident to the Park Police and have sent you numerous emails in an attempt to have the law enforced and make Crissy Field safe for toddlers (see below). I have also copied other concerned parties.

To date, I have seen no progress - the vast majority of dogs remain off-leash in violation of the law. By my count, eight out of ten dogs from 10 am to 11 am on May 24th were off-leash. I also noticed that the "Leash Your Pet" signs are few and far between and do not include a statement such as "Failure to leash your pet is a violation of National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15 and will result in a fine".

Please see the attached document that offers ideas on making Crissy Field

safer for visitors from off-leash dogs. Also in the document is a sample of pictures taken at Crissy Field on Saturday, May 24, 2003 between 10 am and 11 am showing violation of the National Park Service Pet Regulation.

I once again ask you to provide me with the specific measures and actions (i.e. times of patrol, number of rangers dedicated, citations issued per ranger, number of signs to be posted, dates of posting, etc.).

The only way Crissy Field will be safe for infants and toddlers from the off-leash dogs is if the law is vigorously enforced. I implore you to act before a toddler is gravely injured by an off-leash dog.

Sincerely,

Kevin

Kevin Kendrick
[REDACTED]

t: [REDACTED]

c: [REDACTED]

e: [REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: Kevin Kendrick [mailto:kj@REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, May 19, 2003 11:07 AM
To: 'Diane.kefauver@mail.house.gov'
Cc: 'sf.nancy@mail.house.gov'; 'Mai-liis_bartling@nps.gov';
'Chris_Powell@nps.gov'; 'Denee.Diluigi@usdoj.gov'
Subject: FW: OFF-LEASH INCIDENT WITH 2 YEAR OLD

Diane -

I appreciate the return phone call and any help Congresswoman Pelosi can provide to Acting Superintendent Bartling to make Crissy Field safe and allow her to vigorously enforce the law to protect our youngest and most vulnerable citizens.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me.

Best regards,

Kevin

Kevin Kendrick
~~308A Infanteria Terrace~~
~~San Francisco, CA 94129~~
t: (415) ~~332-2378~~
c: ~~(415) 332-2378~~
e: k-j-k@~~pacbell.net~~

-----Original Message-----

From: Kevin Kendrick [mailto:k-j-k@~~pacbell.net~~]
Sent: Wednesday, May 14, 2003 12:41 PM
To: 'Denee.Diluigi@usdoj.gov'
Cc: 'Mai-liis_bartling@nps.gov'; 'Chris_Powell@nps.gov'
Subject: FW: OFF-LEASH INCIDENT WITH 2 YEAR OLD

Denee -

Thank you for taking the time to talk with me today. Attached is the email I sent to Mai-Liis Bartling, Acting Superintendent. At her suggestion, I contacted you to find out the process for increasing the fine for off-leash violations. I believe the only way to make Crissy Field safe is to enforce the law and make the monetary penalty for violating the law reflect the risk exposure the violator is incurring on our youngest and most vulnerable citizens.

Please feel free to call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Kevin

Kevin Kendrick
~~308A Infanteria Terrace~~
~~San Francisco, CA 94129~~
t: (415) ~~332-2378~~
c: ~~(415) 332-2378~~
e: k-j-k@~~pacbell.net~~

-----Original Message-----

From: Kevin Kendrick [mailto:k-j-k@~~pacbell.net~~]

Sent: Wednesday, May 14, 2003 12:14 PM
To: Mai-liis_bartling@nps.gov
Cc: yvette_ruan@nps.gov; Chris_Powell@nps.gov; michael_feinstein@nps.gov;
brian_oneill@nps.gov; Fran_Mainella@nps.gov; cmiddleton@presidiostrust.gov;
tlombardi@presidiostrust.gov; Gale_Norton@ios.doi.gov;
senator@boxer.senate.gov; senator@feinstein.senate.gov;
sf.nancy@mail.house.gov; Denee.Diluigi@usdoj.gov
Subject: FW: OFF-LEASH INCIDENT WITH 2 YEAR OLD

Dear Acting Superintendent Bartling:

Thank you for your email message responding to my concern about my family's safety at Crissy Field.

While I appreciate your candid response, I am not convinced that it is SAFE to bring my 9-month old and 2-year old back to Crissy Field. The reason for my continued concern is the lack of specifics on how the LAW will be enforced. I agree with you that education is important and increased resources are needed. However, a specific plan of action on how to provide a SAFE environment for our youngest and most vulnerable citizens is in order - PREVENTION IS DEMANDED. Your response, while encouraging, is too general in nature.

For example, you state, "Although rangers are not able to spend their entire shift at Crissy Field, in the course of their day they do patrol Crissy Field on foot, bicycle or by vehicle". This does not provide assurance to me that it is SAFE to visit Crissy Field nor does it allow me to assess if there are some times that are more SAFE than others.

On our phone call of May 5, 2003, I suggested a "RANGER ON DUTY" time period designation at Crissy Field, similar to the "LIFEGUARD ON DUTY" system used at our beaches. During these periods, visitors (especially those with infants and toddlers) would have significant confidence that the SAFETY of their families would be met. Dog owners would have fair warning that if they choose to violate the LAW when the "RANGER IS ON DUTY", they would not receive the standard "Please put your dog on a leash" from the Ranger but rather would receive an immediate citation - no warning given, no questions asked. The word would quickly get out to the groups you identified in your email (including Crissy Field Dog, San Francisco SPCA, Fort Funston Dogwalkers, P-Dog, among others) and more importantly to the individual violators. Rather than cede the responsibility by "asking the local dog walking groups to educate their members on the regulations", you would

EDUCATE OFF-LEASH VIOLATORS OF THE REGULATION THROUGH THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE

REGULATION. I do not believe the problem is with the groups you identified but rather is with the individual violators.

I also believe you might get a false sense of progress by evaluating the number of calls and complaints to USPP Dispatch. The reason for the decline in calls to dispatch, at least from this visitor, is that I no longer visit Crissy Field. I am staying away because Crissy Field is NOT SAFE for my toddler and infant; therefore, I have not called dispatch since the incident described in my March email. I know other parents of infants and toddlers who also refuse to visit Crissy Field for fear of the safety of their children. You are not receiving calls to dispatch from them. A mere study of the number of complaints does not reflect the true nature of the problem of off-leash violators. I suggest that you personally visit the area by the Warming Hut, the path from the Warming Hut to East Beach, and the shore of East Beach on any late afternoon to truly understand the problem.

I appreciate your invitation to bring further incidences to your attention and your assurance that you will continue your outreach and compliance efforts. However, I can not afford to RISK THE SAFETY of my children without knowing that they are SAFE from off-leash dogs. The only way Crissy Field will be SAFE for infants and toddlers from the off-leash dogs is if the LAW IS VIGOROUSLY ENFORCED and the would-be violators know that they will be cited and fined, time and time again, until they COMPLY WITH THE LAW.

Please let me know what SPECIFIC MEASURES AND ACTIONS (i.e. times of patrol, number of rangers dedicated, citations issued per ranger, number of signs to be posted, dates of posting, etc.). I simply want to know WHEN IT WILL BE SAFE for my family to return to Crissy Field.

Sincerely,

Kevin

Kevin Kendrick

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
t: [REDACTED]
c: [REDACTED]
e: [REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: Chris_Powell@nps.gov [mailto:Chris_Powell@nps.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, May 13, 2003 3:54 PM

To: Kevin Kendrick

Cc: Mai-liis_bartling@nps.gov; yvette_ruan@nps.gov

Subject: RE: OFF-LEASH INCIDENT WITH 2 YEAR OLD

N16 (GOGA-PASE)

Dear Mr. Kendrick,

We have received your email message of April 23, 2003 regarding negative encounters with off-leash dogs at Crissy Field and would like to bring you up-to-date on our efforts to eliminate these situations.

You are familiar with the federal regulation that requires dogs on-leash, where allowed, in national parks. Although we have taken several steps to educate dogwalkers on this regulation, it is unfortunate, as you point out, that some dogwalkers only comply when an NPS staff member is present. In addition to our enforcement efforts, we are working to gain increased compliance through park signage, informational brochures and our Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) website.

We have also asked local dogwalking groups, including Crissy Field Dog, San Francisco SPCA, Fort Funston Dogwalkers, PDog, and others, to educate their members on the regulations. We recently met with representatives of these groups on March 28, 2003, to inform them that we are receiving complaints from visitors who feel unsafe or uncomfortable with off-leash dogs in the park and are forwarding complaints such as yours. They agreed to check their websites to ensure that dogwalkers are receiving the correct information. We will continue to stress voluntary compliance, which is the key to all visitors having a safe, comfortable visit.

During your phone conversation with Chief Ranger Yvette Ruan on 5/5/03, she informed you that we presently have an increased ranger presence in the field since the Department of Homeland Security lowered the threat status to Level Yellow. The park is in the process of hiring additional law enforcement staff, which will facilitate a greater presence in the park. Although rangers are not able to spend their entire shift at Crissy Field, in the course of their day they do patrol Crissy Field on foot, bicycle or

by vehicle. The park experiences increased usage during the warm summer months in a number of areas throughout the park. With the busy summer season upon us, we plan to have our rangers will pay special attention to areas with greatest visitation. Based on this informational assessment, we will schedule patrols so that our rangers can most effectively interact with the greatest number of visitors.

During past conversations regarding these unfortunate contacts on Crissy Field, we have suggested that you call USPP Dispatch at (415) 561-5505 when an incident occurs so law enforcement personnel can immediately respond. I understand you have Dispatch ten times over the nine months to report off-leash dogs. Please continue to report these incidences to Dispatch when they occur.

During a phone conversation of 5/9/03, you asked what the process is for increasing fines for off-leash citations. The bail schedule for fines is reviewed and updated by the U.S. Magistrate every other year. You may contact the U.S. Magistrate's Office through the Court Clerk at the U.S. Attorney's Office at (415) 436-7200. The Court Clerk will advise you as to how to proceed.

Although I hope that your future visits to Crissy Field are without incident, please continue to bring an further incidences to our attention. I can assure you that we will continue our outreach and compliance efforts.

Sincerely,

Mai-Liis Bartling
Acting Superintendent
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

-----Original Message-----

From: Kevin Kendrick [mailto:k-j-k██████████]
Sent: Monday, May 05, 2003 5:06 PM
To: Mai-liis_bartling@nps.gov
Subject: FW: OFF-LEASH INCIDENT WITH 2 YEAR OLD

Mai-Liis -

Thank you for taking the time to talk with me today. I thought I would send you the emails that I have sent on April 23, 2003 and March 13, 2003 so that you would not have to spend time locating them.

As I stated to you, I have not received ANY response from ANYONE regarding

my April 23, 2003 e-mail.

I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible and letting me know that it is SAFE to return to Crissy Field.

Sincerely,

Kevin
Kevin Kendrick

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
t: [REDACTED]
c: [REDACTED]
e: [REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: Kevin Kendrick [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, April 23, 2003 10:28 PM
To: brian_oneill@nps.gov; Mai-liis_bartling@nps.gov; yvette_ruan@nps.gov;
Fran_Mainella@nps.gov; cmiddleton@presidiotrust.gov;
tlombardi@presidiotrust.gov
Cc: Gale_Norton@ios.doi.gov; senator@boxer.senate.gov;
senator@feinstein.senate.gov; sf.nancy@mail.house.gov;
michael_feinstein@nps.gov; Chris_Powell@nps.gov
Subject: RE: OFF-LEASH INCIDENT WITH 2 YEAR OLD

I am writing to follow-up regarding the off-leash incident my family had at Crissy Field in March (please see below). Please let me know what specific measures have been taken over the past six weeks to enforce the law and how will the law be enforced in the future. I would like to know WHEN IT WILL BE SAFE for my family to return to Crissy Field.

I received a call after my initial email from Chief Ranger Ruan. She stated that resources to enforce the law would be forthcoming. I have returned weekly to Crissy Field by myself and continue to witness off-leash violators. As of today, I do not have the confidence that my family would be SAFE if we returned to Crissy Field.

Please let me know what is being done to enforce the National Park Service Pet Regulation, 36 CFR 2.15. I would like to return to Crissy Field in the near future but can only do so if I know that my family will not be assaulted. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Kevin Kendrick

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
t: [REDACTED]
c: [REDACTED]
e: k-j-k@ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: Kevin Kendrick [mailto:k-j-k@ [REDACTED]]
Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2003 10:36 AM
To: brian_oneill@nps.gov; Mai-liis_bartling@nps.gov;
yvette_ruan@nps.gov
Cc: Fran_Mainella@nps.gov; Chris_Powell@nps.gov;
michael_feinstein@nps.gov; cmiddleton@presidiotrust.gov;
tlombardi@presidiotrust.gov; Gale_Norton@ios.doi.gov;
senator@boxer.senate.gov; senator@feinstein.senate.gov;
sf.nancy@mail.house.gov
Subject: OFF-LEASH INCIDENT WITH 2 YEAR OLD

Dear Superintendent O'Neill, Acting Superintendent Bartling and Chief Ranger Ruan:

I am writing to tell you about a recent incident at Crissy Field in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

I have a 2 year old son, Ryan, and a 7 month old son, Nicholas. We love to take walks along the beach at Crissy Field. However, I NOW FEAR FOR THE SAFETY OF MY TWO YOUNG SONS and Ryan is now AFRAID OF DOGS.

Off-Leash dogs have overrun the area. Today, I was walking with Ryan and Nicholas when a large shepard ran towards Ryan (2 year old) with the dog's owner chasing and yelling at him. The dog was not on a leash nor did he respond to his owner's pleas to STOP. I was forced to make a split second decision, run and grab Ryan out of harm's way. This action required that I abandon Nicholas (7 month old) in his



George Su
 12/23/2003 08:06 AM
 PST

To: Chris Powell/GOGA/NPS@NPS, George Durgerian/GOGA/NPS@NPS
 CC:
 Subject: From ParkNet - beach fires and dogs

It mentioned dogs as well as bonfires.

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broken glass syringes hot coals trash trash trash trash. When are you going to eliminate this unfortunate tradition. Ocean beach is no longer a deserted stretch of beach used by a few people. Unless you are going to have patrols each and every night or are going to pick up the trash that these people leave every evening you must stop this foolishness. I can not let my two children play on the beach without shoes on at all times. I also can not let my children get out of arms reach because of all the dogs that are off leash constantly up and down the beach. I have witnessed dogs chasing snowy plover down the beach and through the dunes. This happens with rangers and beach patrol trucks within view. Child safety is obviously not a priority with regards to Ocean beach. You are allowing a tiny vocal minority dictate your foolish policy. I expect this kind of policy from The City but not the Feds. A concerned resident of the Outer Richmond



Birds at a Southern California beach: seasonality, habitat use and disturbance by human activity

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Abstract. Use of a Santa Barbara beach by people and birds varied in both time and space. There were 100 birds, 18 people and 2 dogs per kilometer. Bird density varied primarily with the season and tide while human activity varied most between weekend and weekday. Bird distributions along the beach were determined mainly by habitat type (particularly a lagoon and exposed rocky intertidal areas). For crows and western gulls, there was some evidence that access to urban refuse increased abundance. Interactions between birds and people often caused birds to move or fly away, particularly when people were within 20 m. During a short observation period, 10% of humans and 39% of dogs disturbed birds. More than 70% of birds flew when disturbed. Bird species varied in the frequency that they were disturbed, partially because a few bird species foraged on the upper beach where contact with people was less frequent. Most disturbances occurred low on the beach. Although disturbances caused birds to move away from humans, most displacement was short enough that variation in human activity did not alter large-scale patterns of beach use by the birds. Birds were less sensitive to humans (but not dogs) when beach activity was low.

Key words: beach, birds, disturbance, dogs, recreation, shorebirds

Introduction

About half of the shorebird species in North America are in decline, primarily due to habitat destruction and degradation (Howe et al. 1989; Brown et al. 2000a). The world's growing coastal population continues to increase the encroachment of people into shorebird habitat (Burger and Gochfeld 1991). A good example is Southern California, where the climate and culture make beach recreation popular along the Pacific Flyway. The resulting disturbance from humans and pets degrades habitat for shorebirds because disturbance may reduce foraging efficiency and opportunities for rest (Burger 1986; Brown et al. 2000b). Chronic, cumulative disturbance could, therefore, reduce shorebird reproduction and survivorship. In particular, short flights are energetically costly for small birds (Nudds and Bryant 2000) and shorebirds unsuccessful in gaining necessary fat reserves have very low survival rates (Brown et al. 2000b).

To better understand how management actions might reduce disturbance, I investigated recreational activity and the responses of birds (primarily shorebirds) on

a Southern California Beach. My research objectives were to determine: (1) factors associated with bird and human use of the study site and (2) how disturbance varied with bird species, human activity and the distance between the two. Based on similar studies done with other species (Burger 1986), I expected that the effect of an activity on birds would vary among activity types and that some bird species would be more sensitive to disturbance than others (Burger and Gochfeld 1998).

People can disturb birds if they approach too closely or too quickly. In addition, some dogs may actively chase birds for prolonged periods. The sensitivity of shorebirds to dogs is illustrated by the observation that snowy plovers react at twice the distance to dogs that they do to pedestrians (Fahy and Woodhouse 1995; Lafferty 2001). Perhaps this heightened reaction is because being chased conditions birds to be wary of dogs or because birds instinctively view dogs as predators (Gabrielsen and Smith 1995). Although they do not remove habitat or kill birds directly, disturbances cause birds to suspend feeding and/or expend energy in flight, movement or vigilance. Impacts to birds are most likely a result of cumulative effects on reproduction and survivorship. Birds that forage slowly or ineffectively may not build the requisite fat reserves that are especially important to stressed and depleted migrants who must rest and feed to successfully resume their migratory journey (Puttick 1979).

Studies on piping plovers indicate that reproductive success is lower in areas with high human disturbance because of reduced foraging efficiency and the depletion of fat reserves (Burger 1986, 1991, 1994). In areas where people are absent, piping plovers can spend 90% of their active time feeding compared with less than 50% in areas where people are common (Burger 1994). Disturbance can also cause birds to abandon habitat (Burger 1986). On the northeast coast of North America, gulls and terns are least likely to be permanently displaced, ducks usually move a short distance while herons, egrets and shorebirds are most likely to be displaced the furthest distance (Burger 1981). In Ventura County, for example, shorebird abundance is low on beaches with high human use, presumably because disturbance causes birds to seek more isolated locations (McCrory and Pierson 2000). Pet activity, in particular, reduces shorebird abundance (Burger 1981; Klein 1993) and those birds that remain must spend more energy on vigilance and escape at the expense of foraging and rest (Pfister et al. 1992; Burger 1993; Burger 1994).

For this study, I observed shorebirds and human activity on the beach. In particular, I noted whether activity disturbed birds. Shorebirds were disturbed very frequently. The effect of disturbance was influenced by the type of activity and varied among bird species. Effects of disturbance on shorebird feeding and distribution were difficult to determine.

Materials and methods

The study site (Figure 1) was a 2.85-km stretch of coastline that surrounds Coal Oil Point between Ellwood Beach and the community of Isla Vista (Santa Barbara Coun-

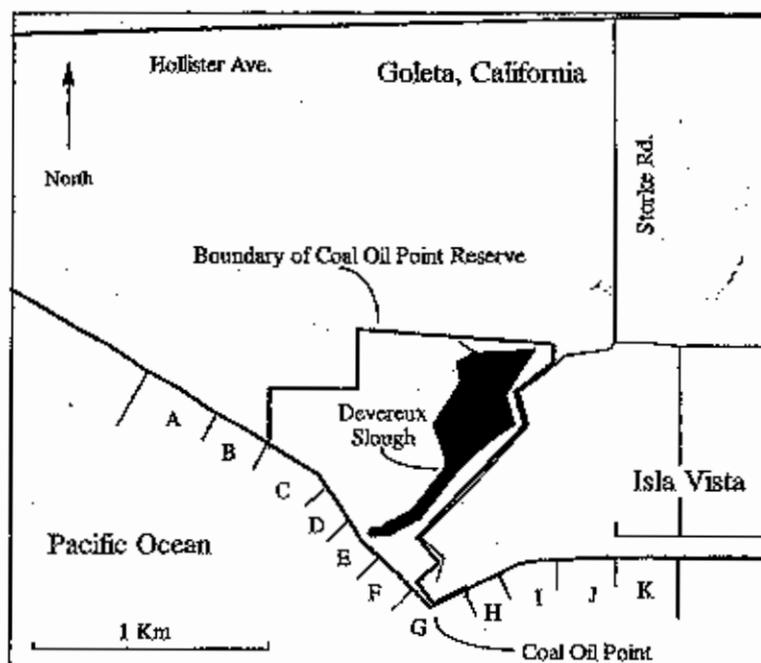


Figure 1. Map of the transect and study area.

ty, California). This area has a rich high-intertidal invertebrate assemblage, presumably due to the large amount of drift algae deposited on the beach from offshore kelp forests (Dugan et al. 2000), and attracts a diverse and abundant shorebird community. The Southern Pacific Coast Regional Shorebird Plan considers Coal Oil Point an important area for shorebirds (Page and Schuford 2000).

With an assistant, I conducted weekly shoreline surveys from January 1999 to January 2000 along the beach between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. The survey transect was established to cover a recent (1999) US Fish and Wildlife Service designation of western snowy plover critical habitat. I divided the study area into 11 sectors based on landmarks, property boundaries and existing transects. We noted the weather and tide conditions at the start of the survey and collected beach profile data at each sector. For each sector, we counted the number of feeding and non-feeding birds (all species), as well as other animals and humans using the beach. We only counted birds if they interacted with the habitat. Usually, this meant that the bird was on the beach. We did not count birds that flew over-head with the exception of raptors which we counted if they were in clear view of the beach (due to their potential to disturb). We moved rapidly enough so that the chance of double counting was low. Nonetheless, it was possible to record people or birds in more than one transect or to miss them entirely.

We also recorded disturbances that clearly caused birds to fly or move. We actively avoided disturbing birds and when birds reacted to us we did not record the event as a disturbance. Disturbance agents were classified according to type, behavior, distance from bird(s) and location on the beach. Disturbed birds were classified according to species, behavior prior to disturbance, number of birds and response. Survey dates alternated between weekends and weekdays.

Depending on the comparison made, I analyzed data using Pearson's or Spearman correlation coefficients, Fisher's exact test, Kruskal-Wallis, Multivariate repeated measures analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) and χ^2 2×2 contingency tables when the data met the assumptions of the test employed. Counts were standardized for sector length prior to analysis. All data were correlational so associations do not necessarily imply causal relationships among variables.

Results

13 881 birds representing 57 species were counted during 48 surveys. Figure 2 lists the species and shows the frequency and abundance of the most common species. Half of the birds observed were feeding. The western snowy plover, a federally threatened bird, was the most abundant species and represented 25% of the birds seen.

Bird abundances and density (Figure 2, Table 1) varied among seasons according to migration patterns, but did not vary significantly from weekend to weekday. Bird density also decreased marginally with tidal height and varied significantly, but inconsistently with temperature (Table 1). The density of birds varied significantly among sectors along the transect (Figure 3, Table 1). The birds were attracted to areas with exposed, rocky substrate (areas G-K, see Figures 1 and 3, had exposed rocks on some days; at these sites, the relative abundance of birds was positively associated with the percent of the beach profile that was exposed rock, $r = 0.61$, $n = 231$, $P < 0.01$). The proportion of rock substrate in these sectors was higher in the winter (due to sand removal by winter storms) and at low tide. Snowy plovers were not seen in the five sectors closest to the town of Isla Vista. Proximity to Isla Vista associated positively with crow ($r = 0.82$, $n = 10$, $P < 0.05$) and western gull abundance ($r = 0.71$, $n = 10$, $P < 0.05$). There were no indications that human activity reduced bird abundance at the scale of a sector. For example, the relative abundance of birds in a particular sector (i.e., the extent to which bird density deviated from the mean density at that sector) was not negatively associated with the amount of human activity in a sector (average $r = 0.09$, $n = 10$, $P > 0.05$).

During the average observation period there were 51 people along the transect (18 per kilometer). The average (and standard deviation) counts over the 48 dates were 31.8 (29.8) people walking or jogging, 18.9 (25.0) sitting, 4.8 (4.4) dogs and 0.2 (0.9) horses. Other potential disturbance agents included 7.6 (8.7) crows and 0.2 (0.5) raptors. People were evenly distributed throughout the transect except for a high

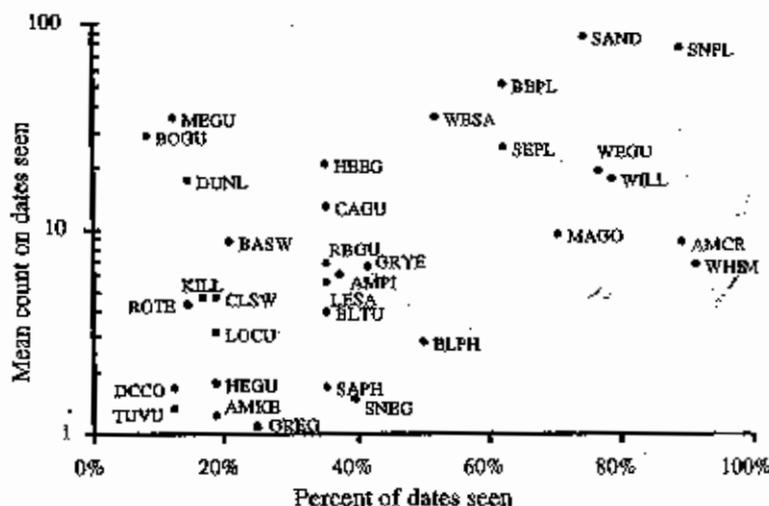


Figure 2. Frequency and abundance of common bird species. Species abbreviations (from the English) as per Klimkiewicz and Robbins (1978) listed below by feeding guild. Common shorebirds were: whimbrel (WHIM), western snowy plover (SNPL), willet (WILL), sanderling (SAND), marbled godwit (MAGO), semipalmated plover (SEPL), black-bellied plover (BBPL), western sandpiper (WESA), greater yellowlegs (GRYE), American pipit (AMPI), least sandpiper (LESA), black turnstone (BLTU), long-billed curlew (LOCU), killdeer (KILL), and dunlin (DUNL). Shorebirds seen but not plotted were: surf-bird, spotted sandpiper, ruddy turnstone, long-billed dowitcher, American avocet and wandering tattler. Common gulls and terns were: western gull (WEGU), Heermann's gull (HEBG), California gull (CAGU), ring-billed gull (RBGU), royal tern (ROTE), mew gull (MEGU), and Bonaparte's gull (BOGU). Gulls and terns seen but not plotted were: least tern, Forster's tern and Caspian tern. Common 'Misc piscivores' were: snowy egret (SNEG), great egret (GREG), double-crested cormorant (DCCO). Misc. piscivores seen but not plotted were: brown pelican, green heron, common merganser and great blue heron. Common land birds were: American crow (AMCR), American pipit (AMPI), Say's phoebe (SAPH), barn swallow (BASW), cliff swallow (CLSW), American kestrel (AMKE), turkey vulture (TUVU). Land birds seen but not plotted were: white-tailed kite, Merlin, western kingbird, loggerhead shrike, European starling, white-crowned sparrow, Cooper's hawk, red-shouldered hawk, and violet green swallow. Waterfowl seen but not plotted were: Canada goose and brant.

Table 1. Multivariate repeated measures analysis of bird density. Sectors, not dates, were used as repeated measures since the same tide, temperature, season and weekend designation affected all sectors within a given date.

Source	Wilk's λ	F	df	P
Sector	0.38	4.41	10, 27	0.0010
Season	0.11	2.89	30, 79	0.0001
Weekend	0.59	1.86	10, 27	0.0975
Season * weekend	0.14	2.59	30, 79	0.0004
Temperature	0.37	4.65	10, 27	0.0007
Tide	0.55	2.20	10, 27	0.0505

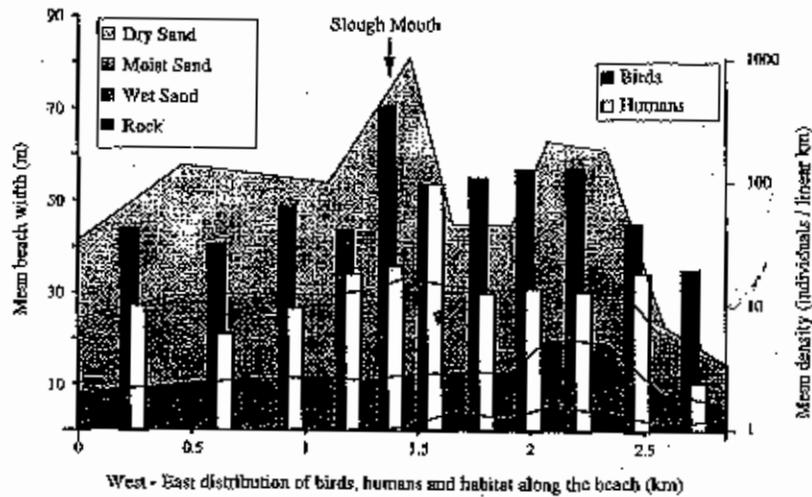


Figure 3. Beach width, substrate type and density of birds and humans along the transect.

density at a sunbathing area in the middle of the transect (F) and a low density at the most eastern sector (K, east of the Camino Majorca Stairs) which was often narrow or covered by water (Figure 3). Not surprisingly, human activity (Figure 4, Table 2) was substantially higher on weekends.

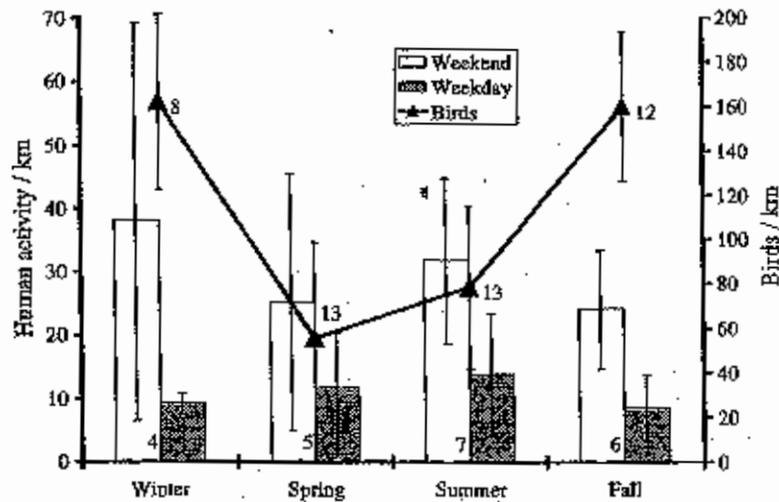


Figure 4. Seasonal variation in beach use by humans and birds (includes all bird species). Sample size included in bar or next to point. Weekend effect for birds removed for simplicity. Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. Averages were based on a weekly 2.85 km beach transect. See Tables 1 and 2.

Table 2. Multivariate repeated measures analysis of human density. See Table 1.

Source	Wilk's λ	F	df	P
Sector	0.84	0.51	10, 27	0.8675
Season	0.47	0.78	30, 79	0.7796
Weekend	0.46	3.13	10, 27	0.0088
Season * weekend	0.47	0.79	30, 79	0.7676
Temperature	0.82	0.59	10, 27	0.8014
Tide	0.88	0.94	10, 27	0.9427

During the 2-10 min we observed them, 10% the people disturbed an average of 10 birds each (of which about 7 flew). Joggers, which were less abundant than walkers, had the same probability of disturbing birds but disturbed twice as many birds per disturbing person (Table 3). Walkers, on the other hand, were more often in groups so that there was, on average, no difference between the number of birds disturbed by a walking event or a jogging event. People not moving along the beach were much less likely to disturb birds and, when they did, they disturbed far fewer birds. Most disturbances occurred when a disturber was within 20 m of a bird (Figure 5).

On average, there were 11 dogs to every 100 people, for an average density of 2 dogs per km. Due to the increased amount of human activity on the weekends, dog abundance was more than twice as high on weekends (8) as on weekdays (3) (*t*-test, $P < 0.005$). Thirty-nine percent of dogs observed disturbed 22 birds each, 75% of which flew (Table 4). Leashing reduced both the probability that a dog disturbed birds ($2 \times 2 \chi^2 = 5.1$, Fisher's exact test, (1 tailed) $P = 0.018$) and the number of birds per disturbance (Table 4). However, only 7% of pets were leashed. About 9% of dogs chased birds during the brief observation period. Not surprisingly, dogs that chased

Table 3. Disturbance to shorebirds by people. Disturbance was defined as causing a bird to move or fly. Activity corresponds to the total counts described as means in the Results. '% that disturb' was based on a 2-10 min observation period and was thus an underestimate of what a person disturbed during their entire time on the beach. Disturbers were divided into walkers, joggers and bike riders. A disturbance event could be caused by more than one disturber, e.g., two joggers, so data were divided accordingly. 'Birds/disturbance' was the number of birds disturbed per event. 'Birds/disturber' was the number of birds disturbed per human that was involved in a disturbance. Standard deviations were not calculated for the latter because of the difficulty in assigning disturbed birds to individuals in a group of disturbers. Aircraft were present, but were not recorded. They did not cause disturbances in this study.

	Walk	Jog	Still/Play	Bike	Total
Activity (n)	1524		907	-	2431
Disturbed (%)	16		0.4	-	10
No of events, No of disturbers	128, 201	109, 127	4, 7	8, 11	259, 346
No of disturbed birds	2272	3160	16	104	5552
Birds/disturbance (SD)	17.8 (27.3)	29.0 (63.8)	4 (5.3)	13 (4.8)	22 (46.7)
Birds disturbed/disturber	11.3	24.9	2.2	9.4	16
Disturbed birds that flew (%)	62	84	81	88	74

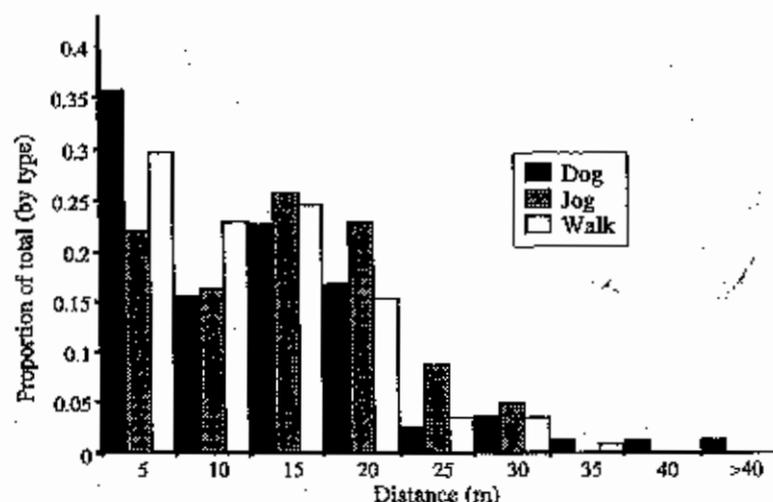


Figure 5. Relative frequency distribution of distances between birds that were disturbed and the disturbing agent. Each disturbance type sums to one. See Tables 3 and 4 for the relative abundance of the disturbance agents.

birds were significantly more likely to disturb birds than were unleashed dogs that did not chase birds ($2 \times 2 \chi^2 = 41$, $P < 0.0001$). Although dogs that chased birds disturbed a greater number of birds per event than unleashed dogs that did not chase, this difference was not statistically significant.

There was substantial variation among bird species in the proportion of individuals that were disturbed (Figure 6). Neither size of bird, guild (e.g., gull, shorebird, piscivore), frequency of occurrence or density had an effect on the proportion of individuals of a particular species that was disturbed (Multiple regression with all $P > 0.05$). A smaller proportion of land birds (10%) was disturbed than other birds (59%) ($n_1 = 33$ of the most common species, Mann-Whitney $U = 143$, $P = 0.022$). Although a higher proportion of aquatic bird species that frequented the water's edge

Table 4. Disturbance to shorebirds by dogs. See Table 3 for explanation. All chasing dogs were unleashed but were not included in the unleashed totals.

	Leashed	Unleashed	Chasing	Total
Activity (total n, see Table 3)	18	221	25	264
Disturbed (%)	11	34	100	39
No. of events, No. of disturbers	2, 2	61, 75	25, 25	88, 102
No. of disturbed birds	11	1329	727	2229
Birds/disturbance (SD)	5.5 (6.3)	22.5 (40.9)	29.1 (38.8)	24.2 (39.2)
Birds/disturber	5.5	18.3	29.1	21.9
Disturbed birds that flew (%)	100	76	81	72

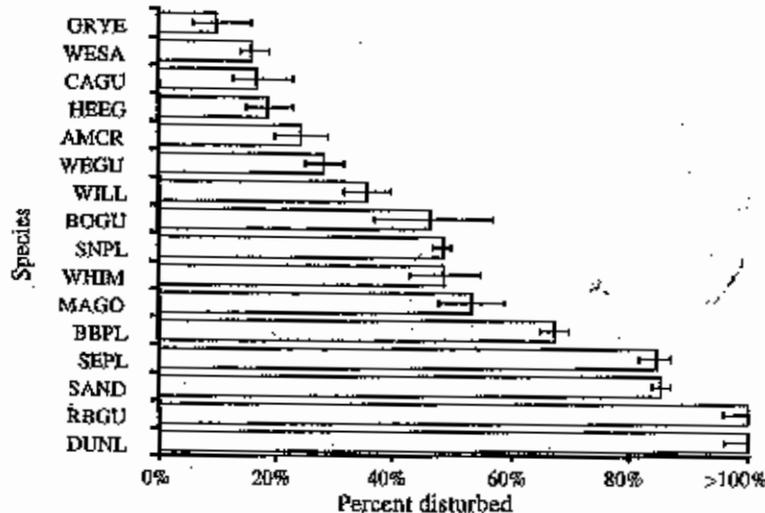


Figure 6. Variation in disturbance among the most common aquatic birds. Data were pooled over all survey dates. Bars are 95% confidence intervals around the percentage for the pooled data. Abbreviations as per Figure 1.

were disturbed (78%) than aquatic birds that were more typically found on the dry sand (19%), this was not significantly different, perhaps due to low sample size ($n_2 = 26$ of the most common aquatic species, Mann-Whitney $U = 29.5$, $P = 0.08$). There was a non-random distribution of the locations (dry sand, moist sand, saturated sand or rock, $\chi^2 = 6032$, $df = 3$, $P < 0.0001$) of disturbances (number of disturbed birds) indicating that disturbances were concentrated in moist and saturated sand (Figure 7). The same pattern was evident for disturbance events and disturbers. These results were likely due to the easily observable pattern that more humans and birds (except snowy plovers) were on the lower beach (though these data were not specifically taken for humans unless a disturbance occurred).

The proportion of birds disturbed increased with the amount of activity in each beach sector (Spearman $\rho = 0.41$, $n = 366$, $P < 0.01$). The average distance that birds reacted to humans increased with the proportion of birds that were disturbed on a particular day ($r = 0.49$, $n = 37$, $P < 0.01$), suggesting disturbance sensitized birds. In contrast, the distance that birds reacted to dogs was independent of the amount of disturbance on a particular date ($r = -0.03$, $n = 37$, $P > 0.05$). The proportion of all birds feeding did not decline significantly with increased disturbance rates ($r = -0.18$, $n = 45$, $P > 0.05$) or with increased beach activity ($r = -0.14$, $n = 45$, $P > 0.05$), although for some common bird species (black-bellied plover, $r = -0.47$, $n = 27$ and willet, $r = -0.42$, $n = 21$) the association between disturbance and feeding was stronger.

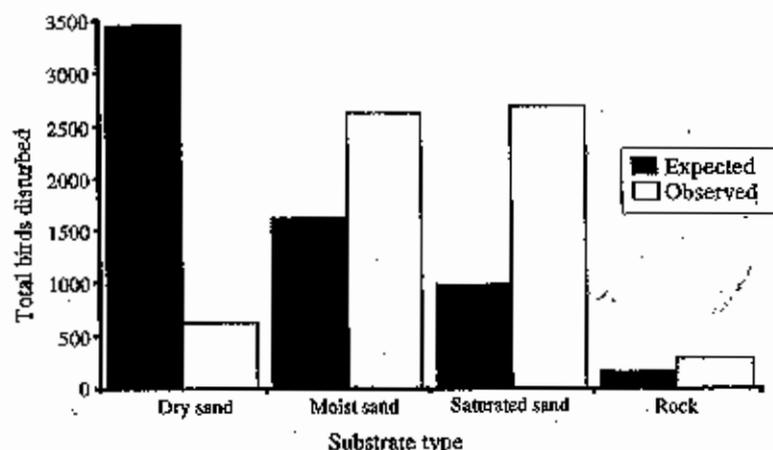


Figure 7. Location of disturbances among substrate type (observed) relative to available substrate type (expected). Expected values for each substrate type are the total number of disturbed birds times the proportion of a particular substrate type recorded for the beach (averaged over all dates). People and birds were generally lower on the beach (moist and saturated), with the exception of a sunbathing area, where most of the people were on the dry sand. The departure from expected, therefore, is most likely because people and birds did not use the habitat evenly (because we did not record habitat use, I could not evaluate this quantitatively).

When averaged over the course of the year, there was no association between the spatial distribution of birds and the spatial distribution of people along the transect ($r = 0.12$, $n = 11$, $P > 0.05$). Although disturbed birds always moved away from the activity that disturbed them (see also Smit and Visser 1993), an analysis of the distribution of birds among sectors and dates did not reveal that birds increasingly occupied less populated sectors as overall beach activity increased ($r = 0.0$, $n = 45$, $P > 0.05$), a trend that was consistent for all common species. This was true for an independent study of snowy plovers which found that plovers did not find more isolated locations to roost as human activity increased from the early morning to the afternoon (Lafferty 2001).

Discussion

Large-scale seasonal variation and habitat features such as a lagoon and rocky intertidal area determined the distribution of birds at Coal Oil Point. Work/school schedules influenced patterns of human activity within the study area. Although people disturbed birds, their presence did not significantly alter the large-scale distribution of birds. Disturbances were frequent and varied according to the type of human activity. Birds were particularly sensitive to dogs. Most disturbances occurred on the wet sand, the area where many birds fed and humans walked and jogged.

Distribution

At Coal Oil Point, a lagoon mouth (Devereux Slough) in the center of the transect (sector E) attracted birds around its margin (and snowy plovers that roosted on the dry sand of the delta) and a rocky point provided rich foraging habitat at low tide for many species, especially in the winter where rocks were exposed. Crows and western gulls may have been more common near the college student community of Isla Vista because these species will feed on garbage (Ward and Low 1997). The change in sector use with season by birds was most likely due to the fact that rock was more exposed at the eastern sectors in the winter and due to the lower abundance of snowy plovers (the species with the highest site fidelity to the lagoon mouth) in the summer months.

The weekday-weekend effect was the main factor determining human density. Unfortunately, due to the several day spaces between counts, I could not determine whether bird densities along the transect actually declined in response to weekend activity. In comparison to birds, spatial variation in how people used the site was relatively low except for high numbers of people sunbathing at a sector called Sands Beach, particularly on weekends (the spatial distribution of people in the water was strongly influenced by two surfing areas -- we did not count surfers if they were in the water). Although one might expect summer beach crowds, winter months had as much activity, presumably due to good winter surfing conditions, overcast summer weather and the fact that many students were away during summer break.

The lack of an association between the spatial distribution of birds and the spatial distribution of people along the transect suggests that habitat features may be more important in determining the distribution of birds than human activity, at least at the spatial scale at which I divided the transects into sectors. When disturbed birds moved, they did not often move out of the sector where they were disturbed, making the effect of disturbance on displacement difficult to detect on the scale of a sector. This is consistent with McCrary and Pierson (2000) who did not see an effect of human activity on shorebird abundance when they limited their analysis to a particular beach; only when they compared human and bird use among beaches did they see a negative association. Burger (1986) also saw an effect of disturbance on bird distribution when comparing sites at large spatial scales.

Disturbance

Fitness impacts to birds from single acts of disturbance are difficult to assess (Burger 1986), except for nesting birds, which may suffer dramatically from a single event. ~~Along this stretch of beach it was clear that each bird was disturbed on average~~ ~~disturbances~~ ~~times per day.~~ Such disturbances may come at the expense of feeding and ~~rest~~ ~~for species that are making energetically demanding migrations~~ (Nudds and Bryant 2000). The lack of an association between feeding (for most birds) and human

activity contrasts with the results of Burger and Gochfeld (1991) who found that human activity altered foraging rates of sanderlings, underscoring that species specific differences (as seen in this study) may be important in this regard (Burger and Gochfeld 1998). That birds reacted to humans at a greater distance on days where the risk of getting disturbed was high suggests that birds can be hypersensitized to humans. It is also interesting that birds changed their sensitivity to humans but not to dogs, perhaps because being chased always gives birds a valid concern about the presence of dogs. These data differ from Fitzpatrick and Bouchez' (1998) observation that shorebirds can become habituated to disturbance. This might be because habituation may require predictable patterns of human activity which birds can learn pose no threat to them (Burger 1989; Burger and Gochfeld 1991). At Coal Oil Point, human activity is neither predictable nor inconsequential for birds. Other factors shown to increase sensitivity of birds, but not investigated here, include time of day (Burger and Gochfeld 1991), watercraft (Burger 1998), noise levels (Burger and Gochfeld 1998) and location to location variation (Burger 1986; McCrary and Pierson 2000).

~~Dogs disturbed birds at a greater rate than humans due to the tendency for some dogs to chase birds and the possibility that some birds, such as snowy plovers, are more sensitive to dogs than humans (McCrary 2004).~~ The observation of 11 dogs to every 100 people was slightly less than the 15 dogs per 100 people observed at 13 Ventura County beaches (40 miles south of the study), where three beaches had over 30 dogs per 100 people (McCrary and Pierson 2000). Although the countywide leash law was posted at the main beach entrance, this law was not enforced, explaining the near absence of compliance by dog owners.

The differential susceptibility among bird species to disturbance was partially explained by habitat use. Most disturbances occurred at the lower beach where many birds were foraging or resting and many people were walking or jogging. Birds that tended to roost (snowy plovers) or forage (whimbrel) in the upper beach were less frequently disturbed. This is best explained by the likelihood of a disturbance greatly increasing as the distance between the disturber and the bird decreases. Fitzpatrick and Bouchez (1998); Burger (1981) also note that different species responded differentially to disturbances. Fitzpatrick and Bouchez (1998) suggest that this relates to differences among species in cryptic plumage. Although it is not clear that plumage explains most of the variation seen in my study, such a pattern is consistent with the observation that snowy plovers rely on cryptic coloration and remaining motionless to avoid predators and were much more hesitant to fly (25%) from a disturbance relative to other species (75%).

Conservation

Given the high rates of disturbance and the resulting implications for shorebird conservation, what actions could reduce impacts? The main finding from this study is that the rate of disturbance at a particular location was primarily a function of: (1) the

type, location and frequency of human activity and (2) the distribution, abundance and species composition of the bird community. Managing any of these factors could, therefore, reduce disturbance rates. One goal might be to minimize overlap between birds and humans by concentrating human activity away from preferred shorebird habitat (such as lagoon and rocky intertidal areas). Possible management actions to accomplish this might include the strategic distribution of parking lots and beach-access points. Where birds and humans do overlap, reducing the frequency of high-impact activity, such as unleashed pets, could also substantially reduce disturbance. Changing human behavior is likely to be a challenge, requiring sustained efforts of education, notification and enforcement.

Although little is presently done specifically to protect shorebirds, the guiding land-use document for coastal California, The California Coastal Act, acknowledges the need to 'regulate the time, place and manner of public access' to protect the 'fragility of the natural resources in the area' (California Public Resources Code Section 30214(a3)). This goal is consistent with the Southern Pacific Coast Regional Shorebird Plan that proposes limiting human disturbance to shorebirds and, in particular, restricting dogs from beaches with important shorebird habitat and leashing dogs on all other beaches (Page and Shuford 2000). As conflicts between wildlife and human recreation become more acute, coastal policy, planning and implementation may benefit from studies such as this.

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United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Pacific West Region
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, California 94607-4807

G06A
B. O'Neill
Cy: R. Wieslawa
C. Powell
S. Smith
Loi

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A3615 (PWR-RD)

JUN 11 2003

RECEIVED

Mr. Ron Koenig

JUN 13 2003

[REDACTED]
San Francisco, California 94123-4901

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Dear Mr. Koenig:

Thank you for your letters of May 13, 2003, to this office and the Director of the National Park Service regarding negative encounters with off-leash dogs during your visit to Crissy Field in Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA).

From your letter, it looks like you are aware of the Federal regulation (36 CFR 2.15) that requires dogs to be on-leash wherever they are allowed in any national park, including GGNRA. Although park staff have taken several steps to educate dogwalkers on this regulation, it is unfortunate that some dogwalkers only comply when a National Park Service staff member is present. We are working to increase awareness and understanding of the regulation through park signage, informational brochures and the GGNRA website - www.nps.gov/goga.

GGNRA staff have also asked local dogwalking groups, including Crissy Field Dog, San Francisco SPCA, Fort Funston Dogwalkers, P-Dog and others, to educate their members on the leash regulation. Park staff members met with representatives of these groups this past March to inform them that we are receiving complaints from visitors who feel unsafe or uncomfortable with off-leash dogs in the park. As a result of that meeting, the park will forward complaints such as yours to the appropriate dogwalking groups. The group representatives, in turn, agreed to check their websites to ensure that dogwalkers are receiving the correct information about GGNRA sites and the leash requirement. We will continue to stress voluntary compliance, which is the key to all visitors having a safe, comfortable visit.

Regarding the presence of law enforcement rangers at GGNRA sites, the park was able to increase the number of rangers in the field when the Department of Homeland Security lowered the threat status to Level Yellow. The park is also in the process of hiring additional law enforcement staff to provide a greater uniformed presence in the park. Although rangers are not able to spend their entire shift in any one location, in the course of their day they do patrol sites heavily visited by dogwalkers, such as Crissy Field, on foot, bicycle or by vehicle.

GGNRA experiences increased usage during the warm summer months and park management plans to schedule patrols so that our rangers can most effectively interact with the greatest

number of visitors. However, the law enforcement staff may not always be in the immediate area when an off leash incident occurs. We suggest that park visitors wishing to report an incident call the Park Communications Center at (415) 561-5505 so that GGNRA law enforcement personnel, either park rangers or park police, can respond as quickly as possible to the situation.

Although we hope that your future visits to GGNRA are without mishap, please do bring any further incidents to our attention. Meanwhile, the park will continue its outreach and compliance efforts.

Thank you for your concern and interest in GGNRA.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jonathan B. Jarvis". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Jonathan B. Jarvis
Regional Director, Pacific West Region

RON KOENIG

May 13, 2003

Regional Director
National Park Service, Pacific West Region
One Jackson Center
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607

Dear Director:

RE: Crissy Field, San Francisco

The Park Service must enforce its regulations in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, or these parklands will fall into ruin.

On Sunday, I took my mother to Crissy Field for a picnic. We had hoped to enjoy its incredible beauty and to observe migrating waterfowl in the restored marsh. However, the failure of the Park Service to enforce regulations against free-roaming dogs ruined our afternoon.

Dogs in search of food repeatedly interrupted our meal. However, far worse, they chased the birds and kept them on the wing with their barking. Only a few hardy seagulls braved the onslaught with sporadic landings. Adults were also wading in the marsh, inside the fenced in area, with their children and dogs, thus ensuring that no wildfowl would alight and feed.

The canines rooted around in the young vegetation and defecated on the plants. We did not witness a single pet owner picking up fecal matter for disposal

It is a shame that the Park Service allows such gorgeous habitat to be ruined by self-centered pet owners. We saw only one dog out of about one hundred that was even on a leash. Despite dog-ban symbols everywhere, there was no enforcement anywhere. The one patrol car we saw was merely cruising up and down the main drag *outside* the beach and marsh area, never entering, stopping, or patrolling in the public areas.

Our national parks are a blessing to be valued and enjoyed by all of us. However, if the Park Service will not control human and pet destruction, we will quickly lose these treasures. There seems little point in spending money to restore habitats just to provide expensive playgrounds for dogs and their selfish masters.

The cost of having even one ranger on patrol would be less than the cost of continually repairing the dogs' devastation. Dogs are a menace to this environment. I am appalled that you allow this to happen.

I ask that you provide personnel who will enforce anti-dog regulations and keep Crissy Field and our other parks in the GGNRA a welcoming, pristine environment for everyone.

Sincerely,


Ron Koenig



Terri Thomas
01/10/2000 11:12 AM
PST

To: Daphne Hatch, Sharon Farrell, Darren Fong
cc:
Subject: crissy dogs

Sharon, Daphne, Darren,
FYI,
Terri

Forward Header

Subject: crissy dogs
Author: Lisa Hillstrom at NP -GOGA-PRES
Date: 1/7/00 12:03 PM

rich and naomi ,
attached are some photos from my quick camera rove this am .
in one hour i encountered two different professional dog walkers . to
their credit they were managing their dogs pretty well , but as usual
there are concerns about that many dogs at once : impacting the
resources, walkers not being able to manage /control/monitor so many at
once, exciting/stirring other dogs who are off leash , and a general
feel that dogs are "taking over" the area . (pictures tell a thousand
words)

i did actually compliment one of them for her conscientious efforts
after i had photographed her (photo series 16,17,18), explained the
problems/concerns people have raised especially the dog feces pick up
problem. she admitted that someone actually picked up after her dog
behind her (she didn't see it). OOPS!

my general observation today is the dog community works together
and when they see the ranger in uniform they look out for each
other;none of them want anyone to spoil it for the others and they
quickly help out other dog owners /walkers who are having problems
or don't/can't pick up after their dogs .

i also encountered a woman with 2 small dogs , they slipped under the
fence and were in the marsh area , she had no voice control whatsoever .
i captured her dogs in the fenced off marsh area with a photo (#21).

some comments :

- * the signage for the marsh is not noticeable , need some further down
the beach especially for dog walkers . people still think the inlet
area is accessible for dogs , this is not clear
- * thank you , what a wonderful project ! can't believe it !
- * the weekends are when you really need to be down here , the "regulars "
are responsible and clean up after themselves .

 - mvc-009f.jpg  - mvc-008f.jpg  - mvc-007f.jpg  - mvc-004f.jpg  - mvc-021f.jpg 
- mvc-018f.jpg  - mvc-017f.jpg  - mvc-016f.jpg

3/29/04

RECEIVED CALL -

Very upset gentleman -

Left no name -

WAS AT Ocean Beach 3/28/04
(SUNDAY) 10 - 12 noon

- Dogs running out of
control -

- OWNERS NOT picking up
after dogs

- NO LAW enforcement

Rick W.

FILE COPY



Shirwin Smith
10/18/2004 03:00 PM
PDT

To: Yvette Ruan/GOGA/NPS@NPS, Constance
Leonard/GOGA/NPS@NPS
cc: Chris Powell/GOGA/NPS@NPS
Subject: Fort Mason Complaint

Hi all - got a phone call this morning from a commercial dog walker, Jason Shine, who walks dogs on Fort Mason 4 or 5 times a day. He says he keeps his dogs on leash, because of the leash regulation (and he mentioned the big sign at the entrance) and asked if we are enforcing the leash law, because so many dogs are out there off leash. Apparently this causes him problems, when off-leash dogs come and tangle with his leashed charges, sometimes knocking him over in the process. He has mentioned the leash reg to others, but they just dismiss his comments. He also notes that especially in the morning, he sees the same people over and over - a regular crowd.

He's hoping that, as long as there is a leash law, that there will be more enforcement of it at Fort Mason. I told him I would pass the information and his comments on to our LE Division.

Shirwin Smith
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Management Assistant
Ft. Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
415-561-4947
shirwin_smith@nps.gov



CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ANIMAL CONTROL & WELFARE COMMISSION

October 31, 1977

01 GROVE STREET
ROOM 115-B

PHONE 558-5775

RECEIVED
GOLDEN GATE
NAT. REC. AREA
NOV 4 11 47 AM '77

Mr. Jack Wheat
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Mr. Wheat:

The Animal Control and Welfare Commission has received complaints regarding loose dogs roaming Great Highway section of Ocean Beach, disturbing those who would like to enjoy this recreational area and leaving feces which is a nuisance as well as detrimental to health.

We have been informed that your Department has given permission for owners to exercise their dogs off leash at Ocean Beach. Would you please confirm this. Are signs posted so that people using the beach are aware that they are in an area subject to loose dogs?

Our concern is who has enforcement of San Francisco areas under your jurisdiction and what laws prevail. In a discussion with Officer Tendler, Court Liaison Officer, we were told that the beach is under a proprietary interest basis and that the S.F. Police Department has equal authority about involvement. The S.F.S.P.C.A. is the contractual Animal Control Office for the City and County of San Francisco. Under what circumstances is that agency allowed to fulfill its obligation to enforce Municipal Health Codes Sec. 40 and 41.12(a) pertaining to nuisance and off-leash? Would you please send us a copy of your animal laws?

We are wondering if these areas are properly policed. If you advise that you are doing an appreciated job may we tell our San Francisco citizens of your commitment?

A reply at your earliest convenience will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Schindel
Henry Schindel
Chairman

Gen Mgr	
Planners	
Public Info	
Supt	
Admin Off	
Envr Compli	
Maintenance	
Interp	
Park Police	
S.F. Unit Mgr	
Marin Unit Mgr	
Permit Off	
Recreation	
Safety Off	
YCC	
Pier 1	
Action	
File	

FILE COPY

C. Powell
By: B. O'Neil

RECEIVED

NOV 12 2003

November 9, 2003

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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

re: Dog Management/reg-neg Process

Dear Staff of the GGNRA:

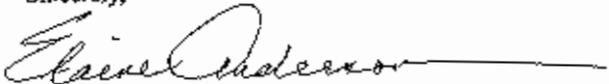
This letter is written in response to your recent memorandum regarding off-leash decisions. As you noted, I had written before, and in that letter I expressed my opposition to dogs running free in our National Parks. Now I am writing again to tell you that my opposition has increased and I urge you to act in the public behalf by strictly enforcing leash laws.

I believe in the democratic process but this issue has been aired sufficiently and I think it is time for decision rather than handing the process over to yet another committee. Our treasury has been squandered and the current administration is moving step by step to diminish our parklands. Let's not waste more of our time and money on endless debate on dogs. How many dog maulings do we need?

Last week I was on the beach at the foot of Ocean Boulevard in Carmel. It is now a dog beach rather than a beach for people. Large animals running everywhere, surrounding small children and otherwise making the beach unpleasant. One dog owner covered his dog's dropping with a light layer of sand which the next wave would quickly wash away. This is not healthy for the public domain.

You have it in your power to be decisive. Just do it!

Sincerely,



Elaine Anderson
~~4005 Dominguez Drive~~
El Cerrito, CA 94530
~~510/230-3410~~

Author: GOGA Public Affairs at NP-GOGA
Date: 3/26/01 3:14 PM
Normal

TO: Roger Scott TO: Chris Powell TO: Rich Weideman Subject: Dog droppings at the marina this last SUNDAY----- Message Contents

Forward Header

Subject: Dog droppings at the marina this last SUNDAY
Author: [REDACTED]
Date: 3/26/01 10:36 AM

March 25, 2001

Dear GGNRA

I see that the GGNRA is getting a lot of slack from pet owners.

I would like to make a comment. please read the enclosed letter..

I have been walking Fort Funston for almost 40 years, and I have seen it go from a beautiful pristine area with wildlife to nothing more than a dog toilet for a bunch of people who let their animals run rampart Some pick up their animal's defecation, most don't, and what about the gallons of urine from a day of terror from all the dogs that are deposited on the native plants? ..

I have seen cars filled with as many as seven dogs by dog walkers, and watch these animals tear through native plants, chase birds, and harass people, and all on a daily basis. Yet pet owners think this is their right. Whatever happened to PEOPLE FIRST?

This last Sunday I was down at the Marina area.. And saw this mans animal defecate, right on the trail, people going by, and he didn't even bother to pick it up I brought it to his attention and he yelled at me and said that I was a PET HATER//

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE???

Also another issue here is the GALLONS of DOG URINE that are randomly deposited on NATIVE PLANTS... Daily Are you people BLIND??..Don't you see what is going on??

I am tired of hearing that its only a FEW people.. It may be a "few" that don't pick up their animals feces.. But EVERY PET OWNER allows their dog to URINATE ANYWHERE.. Is that any better?.

Well its time to give theses places back to the people to enjoy. Fine these idiots, who ruin it for others.. they Don't own these places, it's for PEOPLE And NOT PETS..

I applaud the GGNRA for taking a step toward preserving these places, and lets hope they keep it that way. It's time to give these areas back to the people where they rightfully belong.

Thanks for your time

Lawrence Kulig

[REDACTED]

San Francisco ca 94114

check out my UPDATED site <http://hometown.aol.com/kuligart/index.html>

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH x
1 JUVENILE CASE 0

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0		3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area		4 LOCATION CODE 0 6 0 0		5 YEAR 0 4		6 CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 8 5 2 0				
6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Sutro Park, San Francisco, CA				7 BEAT 421	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 0 8 0 7 0 4	9 MO. 0 8	10 DAY 0 7	11 YR. 0 4	12 24 HOUR TIME 1 9 0 0	13 HRS 1 9	14 MIN 0 0	15 10 DAY OF WEEK 7
11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE		12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets-Leash Law						13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 08/07/04 TIME 1900 hrs				

WITNESSES COMPLAINANT	16 I FACT Goodwin	17 SIGHT John	18 LN C	19 V V	20 W W	21 DATE OF BIRTH	22 PHONE BUSINESS (415) 558-8371	
	17 ADDRESS Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Ft Funston, San Francisco, CA						18 CITY 94123	19 STATE CA
	18 LAST Goodwin	19 FIRST John	20 MI M	21 LG G	22 V V	23 W W	24 DATE OF BIRTH	25 PHONE BUSINESS
	22 ADDRESS Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Ft Funston, San Francisco, CA						23 CITY 94123	24 STATE CA

ARRESTED SUSPECT	26 I FACT	27 SIGHT	28 LN	29 C	30 V	31 W	32 DATE OF BIRTH	33 PHONE BUSINESS				
	22 ADDRESS						23 CITY	24 STATE				
	29 RACE	30 SEX	31 AGE	32 HGT	33 WGT	34 EYES	35 HAIR	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
	41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET	43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT	45 SHOES	46 SOCIAL SECURITY	47 POID	48 PHONE BUSINESS				
	49 LAST						49 FIRST	49 MIDDLE	49 DATE OF BIRTH	50 PHONE BUSINESS		
	51 ADDRESS						51 CITY	51 STATE	51 ZIP	52 PHONE RESIDENCE		
	53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH
	65 HAT	66 COAT/JACKET	67 SHIRT	68 TROUSERS/SKIRT	69 SHOES	70 SOCIAL SECURITY	71 POID	72 PHONE BUSINESS				
	51 ADDRESS						51 CITY	51 STATE	51 ZIP	52 PHONE RESIDENCE		

72 VEHICLE	73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN	
81		REMOVED TO		REMOVED BY		82			
83 ARREST/DATE		84 TIME		85 CHARGE(S)		86 COURT DATE		87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED

89 ITEM	90 NARRATIVE	91 STL	92 REC	93 PROP	94 VALUE
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On 08/07/04, at 1900 hrs, while on foot patrol of Sutro Park, I observed a German Shepherd mix dog running throughout the park without a leash. I followed the dog for approximately ten minutes but did not observe an owner claim the dog. During the approximate ten minutes I followed the dog, I observed it defecate once in a flowerbed and urinate multiple times. The dog traveled to the north parking lot of Sutro Park where I observed it approach a white adult male. I asked the white adult male if the dog was his and he replied yes. The white adult male was identified by a California driver's license as [REDACTED]. Park Dispatch indicated there were negative wants/warrants for [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was issued [REDACTED]. Clear at 1920 hrs.

95 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED				CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED				96 DISPOSITION							
97 REPORTING OFFICER John Goodwin		BADGE #/D 2233		DATE 08/08/04		98 ASSISTING OFFICER		BADGE #/D		99 SUPERVISOR		BADGE #/D 776		DATE 8-22-04	

John Goodwin

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH
1 JUVENILE CASE

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0	3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area	4 LOCATION CODE 7 0 0	5 YEAR 0 4	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 1 2 7 4 8
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6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Ocean Beach near Lawton St.	7 BEAT 422	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 1 1 1 4 0 4	9 24 HOUR TIME 0 8 2 0	10 DAY OF WEEK 1
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11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE	12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets- Failure to Restrain on a Leash	13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 11-14-04 TIME 0820 hrs.
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WITNESSES COMPLAINANT	14 LAST FIRST MI C V W Warmerdam Mark G.	15 DATE OF BIRTH	16 PHONE BUSINESS 415-556-8371
	17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP Bldg. 201 Fort Mason- SDVP San Francisco CA 94123	18 PHONE RESIDENCE	
	19 LAST FIRST MI C V W	20 DATE OF BIRTH	21 PHONE BUSINESS
	22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP	23 PHONE RESIDENCE	

ARRESTED	24 LAST FIRST MIDDLE A S U [REDACTED]	25 DATE OF BIRTH	26 PHONE BUSINESS
	27 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP [REDACTED]	28 PHONE RESIDENCE	
	29 RACE 30 SEX 31 AGE 32 HGT 33 WGT 34 EYES 35 HAIR 36 HAIR LENGTH 37 HAIR STYLE 38 FACIAL HAIR 39 MARKS/SCARS 40 ARMED WITH W M 6 5 200 brn brn shrt		

41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET	43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT	45 SHOES	46 SOCIAL SECURITY [REDACTED]	47 PDID [REDACTED]
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SUSPECT OTHER	48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE A S U [REDACTED]	49 DATE OF BIRTH	50 PHONE BUSINESS
	51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP	52 PHONE RESIDENCE	
	53 RACE 54 SEX 55 AGE 56 HGT 57 WGT 58 EYES 59 HAIR 60 HAIR LENGTH 61 HAIR STYLE 62 FACIAL HAIR 63 MARKS/SCARS 64 ARMED WITH		

65 HAT	66 COAT/JACKET	67 SHIRT	68 TROUSERS/SKIRT	69 SHOES	70 SOCIAL SECURITY	71 PDID
--------	----------------	----------	-------------------	----------	--------------------	---------

72 VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE	73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN
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81 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED	REMOVED TO	REMOVED BY	82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>
83 ARREST(S) DATE	84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2)	86 COURT DATE
		87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED

89 ITEM	NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.	90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE
	On 11-14-04, at approx. 0820 hrs., I observed an adult male, later identified as [REDACTED] walking northbound on Ocean Beach near Lawton St. with his medium sized dog (which was off-leash and running unrestrained). I observed this dog defecate and I observed [REDACTED] kick sand over the excrement without picking it up. When I contacted [REDACTED] he told me that he didn't know about the leash law and he told me that he had only lived in San Francisco for two months. When I told him that I was going to verify his address, [REDACTED] told me to go ahead and write him a ticket. He told me that he lied to me about living in San Francisco for only two months. There is a clearly posted and visible sign at every legal pedestrian crossing on the Great Highway in this area that states, "DOGS MUST BE ON LEASH." I issued [REDACTED] a verbal warning for giving false information to a federal officer and for not picking up his pet's excrement. I issued him [REDACTED] for 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2), Failure to Restrain Pet on a Leash (\$50). I released [REDACTED] on-scene and cleared at approx. 0835 hrs.				

94 STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED	95 CLOSED BY <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	96 DISPOSITION
---	---	----------------

97 REPORTING OFFICER M. Warmerdam	BADGE #/D 2232	DATE 11-18-04	98 ASSISTING OFFICER	BADGE #/D	99 SUPERVISOR <i>[Signature]</i>	BADGE #/D	DATE 11/29/04
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Exhibit 64

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE 0
U.S. PARK RANGER 4
1 JUVENILE CASE 0

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0		3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area			4 LOCATION CODE 7 0 0			5 YEAR 0 4		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 1 3 4 4 8			
---------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	---------------------------------	--	--	----------------------	--	--	--	--	--

6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Ocean Beach Dunes near Lawton St.						7 BEAT 461	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR?	MO. 1 2	DAY 0 3	YR. 0 4	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 0 0 0	HRS 1 0	MIN. 0 0	10 DAY OF WEEK 6
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11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE				12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets- Failure to Restrain				13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 12-03-04 TIME 1000 hrs.			
--------------------------	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

WITNESSES COMPLAINANT	14 LAST FIRST MI		15 DATE OF BIRTH		16 PHONE BUSINESS	
	Warmerdam	Mark	G.		415-556-8371	
17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		18 PHONE RESIDENCE				
GGNRA B201 Fort Mason San Francisco CA 94123						

ARRESTED	19 LAST FIRST MIDDLE		20 DATE OF BIRTH		21 PHONE BUSINESS	
22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		23 PHONE RESIDENCE				

29 RACE W	30 SEX M	31 AGE 34	32 HGT 5 6	33 WGT 132	34 EYES blu	35 HAIR blnd	36 HAIR LENGTH med	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
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41 HAT		42 COAT/JACKET		43 SHIRT		44 TROUSERS/SKIRT		45 SHOES		46 SOCIAL SECURITY		47 PDID	

SUSPECT	48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE		49 DATE OF BIRTH		50 PHONE BUSINESS	
51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		52 PHONE RESIDENCE				

53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH		
65 HAT		66 COAT/JACKET		67 SHIRT		68 TROUSERS/SKIRT		69 SHOES		70 SOCIAL SECURITY		71 PDID	

72 VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE		73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN			

81 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED				REMOVED TO				REMOVED BY				82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>			
83 ARREST(S) DATE		84 TIME		85 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2)				86 COURT DATE		87 VALUE STOLEN		88 VALUE RECOVERED			

93 ITEM	NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.								90: STL	91: REC	92: PROP	93: VALUE	
	<p>On 12-03-04, at approx. 1000 hrs., I observed a medium sized dog defecating in the Ocean Beach Dunes near Lawton St. The dog was off leash and I did not see the owner in the area. I looked over the dunes onto the beach and observed a white male, later identified as Alex [redacted] calling this dog. I contacted [redacted] and he told me that he was responsible for this dog and that he was aware of the leash law. [redacted] was not aware that this dog had defecated in the dunes. I advised [redacted] that there is a clearly posted and visible sign at every legal crosswalk on the west side of the Great Highway in this area that states, "DOGS MUST BE ON LEASH." [redacted] told me that his address was within a couple blocks of Ocean Beach and that he frequently visited the beach. I issued him a verbal warning for not picking up this dog's pet excrement and MVN [redacted] for 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2), Failure to Restrain Pet (\$50). I released [redacted] on-scene and cleared at approx. 1015 hrs.</p>												
										94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED			

95 STATUS: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED		CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED				96 DISPOSITION			

97 REPORTING OFFICER M. Warmerdam		BADGE #/D 2232		DATE 12-04-04		98 ASSISTING OFFICER		BADGE #/D		99 SUPERVISOR		BADGE #/D Exhibit 65		DATE	
										<i>[Signature]</i>					

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 3 SYSTEM AREA 4 LOCATION CODE 5 YEAR CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER

6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT 7 BEAT 8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 9 24 HOUR TIME 10 DAY OF WEEK 11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE 12 NATURE OF INCIDENT 13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE TIME

14 LAST FIRST MI 15 DATE OF BIRTH 16 PHONE BUSINESS 17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 18 PHONE RESIDENCE

19 LAST FIRST MI 20 DATE OF BIRTH 21 PHONE BUSINESS 22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 23 PHONE RESIDENCE

24 LAST FIRST MIDDLE 25 DATE OF BIRTH 26 PHONE BUSINESS 27 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 28 PHONE RESIDENCE

29 RACE 30 SEX 31 AGE 32 HGT 33 WGT 34 EYES 35 HAIR 36 HAIR LENGTH 37 HAIR STYLE 38 FACIAL HAIR 39 MARKS/SCARS 40 ARMED WITH

41 HAT 42 COAT/JACKET 43 SHIRT 44 TROUSERS/SKIRT 45 SHOES 46 SOCIAL SECURITY 47 PDID 48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE 49 DATE OF BIRTH 50 PHONE BUSINESS

51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 52 PHONE RESIDENCE 53 RACE 54 SEX 55 AGE 56 HGT 57 WGT 58 EYES 59 HAIR 60 HAIR LENGTH 61 HAIR STYLE 62 FACIAL HAIR 63 MARKS/SCARS 64 ARMED WITH

65 HAT 66 COAT/JACKET 67 SHIRT 68 TROUSERS/SKIRT 69 SHOES 70 SOCIAL SECURITY 71 PDID

72 VEHICLE 73 YEAR 74 MAKE 75 MODEL 76 BODY STYLE 77 COLOR 78 TAG NUMBER 79 STATE 80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN

81 IMPOUNDED STOLEN RECOVERED SEIZED REMOVED TO REMOVED BY 82 NCIC TELETYPE RADIO LOOKOUT

83 ARREST(S) DATE 84 TIME 85 CHARGE(S) 86 COURT DATE 87 VALUE STOLEN 88 VALUE RECOVERED

93 ITEM NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE. 90: STL 91: REC 92: PROP 93: VALUE

94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

95 STATUS 96 DISPOSITION

97 REPORTING OFFICER 98 ASSISTING OFFICER 99 SUPERVISOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH
1 JUVENILE CASE

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0		3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area			4 LOCATION CODE 0 7 0 0			5 YEAR 0 4		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 1 1 2 0 1			
6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Ocean Beach at Kirkham, San Francisco, CA					7 BEAT 421	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 1 0 0 8 0 4	MO.	DAY	YR.	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 0 4 0	HRS	MIN.	10 DAY OF WEEK 6
11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE		12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets-Leash Law							13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 10/08/04 TIME 1040 hrs				
WITNESSES COMPLAINANT INACTIV M	14 LAST Goodwin		FIRST John		MI I	C V W	15 DATE OF BIRTH			16 PHONE BUSINESS (415) 556-2371			
	17 ADDRESS Golden Gate National Recreation Area		STREET		CITY	STATE	ZIP			18 PHONE RESIDENCE			
	19 LAST		FIRST		MI	C V W	20 DATE OF BIRTH			21 PHONE BUSINESS			
	22 ADDRESS		STREET		CITY	STATE	ZIP			23 PHONE RESIDENCE			
ARRESTED SUSPECT OTHER	19 LAST		FIRST		MIDDLE	A S U	x	20 DATE OF BIRTH			21 PHONE BUSINESS		
	22 ADDRESS		STREET		CITY	STATE	ZIP			23 PHONE RESIDENCE			
	29 RACE W	30 SEX F	31 AGE 18	32 HGT 5	33 WGT 3	34 EYES Blue	35 HAIR Bld	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH	
	41 HAT		42 COAT/JACKET		43 SHIRT		44 TROUSERS/SKIRT		45 SHOES		46 SOCIAL SECURITY		47 POID
48 LAST		FIRST		MIDDLE	A S U	x	49 DATE OF BIRTH			50 PHONE BUSINESS			
51 ADDRESS		STREET		CITY	STATE	ZIP			52 PHONE RESIDENCE				
53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH		
65 HAT		66 COAT/JACKET		67 SHIRT		68 TROUSERS/SKIRT		69 SHOES		70 SOCIAL SECURITY		71 POID	
72 VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE		73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN				
81 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED				REMOVED TO			REMOVED BY			82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>			
83 ARREST(S) DATE		84 TIME		85 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR 2.15 (a)(2), (a)(5)			86 COURT DATE		87 VALUE STOLEN		88 VALUE RECOVERED		
93 ITEM	NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.								90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE	

On 10/08/04, at 1040 hrs, while on foot patrol along Ocean Beach at Kirkham, I observed two small dogs [redacted] running unleashed on the beach. I observed both dogs defecate on the sand. I attempted to catch the dogs but was unsuccessful. I followed the dogs south on the beach for approx. 1/2 mile. I spoke with numerous individuals on the beach but no one took responsibility for the dogs. After approx 1/2 hour, a white adult female, identified as [redacted] who stated she was looking for a [redacted] approached me. [redacted] stated the dogs were hers and a "friend's". [redacted] did not identify the "friend". [redacted] stated the dogs ran away from her when she parked her car in the Ocean Beach parking lot. Ocean Beach is signed in numerous locations that pet owners are responsible for leashing their pets and cleaning up after them. Park Dispatch indicated [redacted] had a non-extraditable [redacted] out of [redacted] for [redacted]. During the contact [redacted] repeatedly referred to me as a "Fuck" and "Fucking Bastard". I advised the Ocean Beach lifeguards to assist in looking for the dogs and advise [redacted] if they located them. [redacted] was issued [redacted] for [redacted] and [redacted]. Clear at 1130 hrs.

95 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED				CLOSED BY: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED				96 DISPOSITION			
97 REPORTING OFFICER John Goodwin		BADGE #/D 2233	DATE 10/10/04	98 ASSISTING OFFICER		BADGE #/D	99 SUPERVISOR 		BADGE #/D	DATE 11-3-04 Exhibit 67	
94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED											

Disturbance to wintering western snowy plovers

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Abstract

In order to better understand the nature of disturbances to wintering snowy plovers, I observed snowy plovers and activities that might disturb them at a beach near Devereux Slough in Santa Barbara, California, USA. Disturbance (activity that caused plovers to move or fly) to wintering populations of threatened western snowy plovers was 16 times higher at a public beach than at protected beaches. Wintering plovers reacted to disturbance at half the distance (~40 m) as has been reported for breeding snowy plovers (~80 m). Humans, dogs, crows and other birds were the main sources of disturbance on the public beach, and each snowy plover was disturbed, on average, once every 27 weekend min and once every 43 weekday min. Dogs off leash were a disproportionate source of disturbance. Plovers were more likely to fly from dogs, horses and crows than from humans and other shorebirds. Plovers were less abundant near trail heads. Over short time scales, plovers did not acclimate to or successfully find refuge from disturbance. Feeding rates declined with increased human activity. I used data from these observations to parameterize a model that predicted rates of disturbance given various management actions. The model found that prohibiting dogs and a 30 m buffer zone surrounding a 400 m stretch of beach provided the most protection for plovers for the least amount of impact to beach recreation. Published by Elsevier Science Ltd.

Keywords: Shorebirds; Pets; Recreation; Coastal; Conservation

1. Introduction

Shorebirds appear to be declining on large spatial scales (Howe et al., 1989; Brown et al., 2000a). Many use sandy beaches and are subject to disturbance from humans and pets that may reduce foraging efficiency and opportunities for rest (Brown et al., 2000b). For this reason, the US Shorebird Conservation Plan calls for increased research to determine how disturbance affects shorebird populations so that managed areas can be used for educational and recreational purposes while contributing to overall shorebird recovery goals (Brown et al., 2000b). Beach nesting species are arguably the most sensitive species to disturbance and several, particularly coastal plovers in the genus *Charadrius*, are endangered or threatened.

Western snowy plovers (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) are small shorebirds that use sand-spits, dune-backed beaches, unvegetated beach strands, open areas around estuaries, and beaches at river mouths for nesting and roosting (Wilson, 1980; Stenzel et al., 1981). The snowy plover breeding season on the West Coast of

North America begins in early March and continues into September. Some winter where they nest, while others migrate (Page et al., 1995). Winter roosts may consist of 200–300 birds spread over 200 m along the upper beach; birds within the roost tend to aggregate. Individuals often sit in small depressions (on many beaches these are human footprints) or, when the wind is blowing, in the lee of beach debris.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service, lists western snowy plovers as a Threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. Habitat destruction, increased predator pressure, and increased beach recreation all correspond with the ongoing decline of snowy plover populations (Page et al., 1995). Beach recreation tends to be highest during the plover breeding season (March–September). If a parent is forced away from a nest, its eggs may die due to exposure or predation. Human activities detrimental to nesting include disruption of incubation and brooding and trampling of eggs and chicks. Causes of disturbance include pets (Stenzel et al., 1981; Warriner et al., 1986; Hatch, 1996), beach driving (Stenzel et al., 1981; Warriner et al., 1986; Page, 1988), horseback riding (Page, 1988), beach grooming (Stenzel et al., 1981), surf fishing (Fahy and Woodhouse, 1995), falcon flying, camping, jogging, clam digging, livestock grazing,

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sunbathing, picnicking, hang gliding, kite flying and model airplane flying (US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1995). Due to these impacts, snowy plovers have stopped breeding at 52 of the 80 former western US coastal nesting locations (Page and Stenzel, 1981).

Few human activities are lethal to roosting plovers and impacts are best understood in terms of how reduced opportunities to forage or rest could have cumulative impacts on reproduction and survivorship. In particular, short flights are energetically costly for small birds (Nudds and Bryant, 2000). Although energetic impacts are difficult to quantify, they can be indirectly inferred by quantifying disturbance rates because shorebirds unsuccessful in gaining necessary fat reserves apparently have very low survival rates (Brown et al., 2000b). An additional impact is the possibility that plovers will abandon a wintering site if disturbance is too intense. For example, at Goleta Beach in Santa Barbara County (CA), snowy plovers stopped breeding (but continued to winter) concurrent with the opening of beach access to humans. After three decades of increasing recreation, they permanently abandoned this site for wintering (M. Holmgren pers. comm.).

Because information suitable for managing wintering birds is relatively unavailable to managers, I investigated recreational activity and the responses of wintering western snowy plovers to understand how management actions might reduce disturbance to plovers during the non-breeding period. Based on similar studies done with other species and with breeding snowy plovers, I predicted that the effect of human activity on plovers would depend on the type of activity and decrease with increasing distance from plovers. I also predicted that rates of disturbance would be lower at areas where wintering plovers currently breed than at an area that they have abandoned for breeding. A unique aspect of the study was the use of disturbance rates to build a model that compared the efficacy of hypothetical management options such as removing dogs as a source of disturbance or closing sections of the plover roost to foot traffic.

2. Methods

2.1. Study sites

The primary study site was the public beach near Devereux Slough (32°25'00" N, 119°52'30" W). Devereux Slough is on the University of California Coal Oil Point Reserve on the Santa Barbara County mainland (California, USA). Snowy plovers no longer breed at Devereux Slough, but wintering snowy plovers roost among cobble, drift and depressions on a sandy delta formed by the slough mouth. At this site, snowy plovers are the most abundant bird species (Lafferty, 2001).

They forage on invertebrates along the tidal margin and decomposing drift kelp. The beach has a rich high-intertidal invertebrate community, presumably due to the large amount of drift algae deposited on the beach from off-shore kelp forests (Dugan et al., 2000). Page and Shuford (2000) consider this site to be important snowy plover and shorebird habitat, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service designated 2.85 km of shoreline as Snowy Plover Critical Habitat in 1999 (such designation does not provide for active management). In addition to Devereux, we visited three sites (Santa Rosa Island, San Nicolas Island and Point Mugu Naval Base) to obtain an indication of the rates of disturbance to wintering plovers on beaches where they still breed. Human use of these beaches is very low because there is little to no public access.

2.2. Focal observations

With the help of an assistant, I observed the plover roost from a stationary position that was close enough to easily view plovers through binoculars, yet far enough that the plovers appeared to behave as if the observer was not present. Each potential disturbance agent that either came within 50 m of the roost, walked between the roost and the ocean or flew over the roost (e.g. aircraft) was noted whether it disturbed plovers or not. We estimated the shortest distance between the activity and plovers to within 5 m and recorded disturbances as causing plovers either to move or fly. Observation periods lasted for a minimum of 30 min and occurred between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. We chose this time period because it was late enough that beach users were present but early enough that wind rarely interfered with sampling. Every 30 min, we counted plovers and noted the number that were roosting or actively foraging. We also noted weather and tide conditions at the start of the survey and collected beach profile data (width of wet sand, dry sand and moist sand). Sampling dates alternated between weekdays and weekends. We did not watch plovers on holidays.

On 7 and 8 April 2000 (one weekend day and one weekday), we conducted dawn to dusk observations of 16 non-breeding male birds at Devereux so that I could extrapolate mid-day disturbance rates into daily disturbance rates and determine how disturbance and plover behavior changed over the course of the day.

Including the dusk to dawn surveys, we observed the Devereux plover roost for 34 h, 18.5 h of which were between 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. (mid-day). We conducted 8.5 h of weekday mid-day observations, for 464 plover observation h (a plover observation hour is the equivalent of watching one plover for 1 h or 2 plovers for 30 min). Ten hours of mid-day observation were made on weekends, for a total of 500 plover observation

h. We analyzed data collected before 10:00 a.m. and after 2:00 p.m. separately from the mid-day observations (as specified in Section 3). We used the same focal observation techniques at Santa Rosa Island (four ~4 h observations south of Skunk Point, September 15–19, 1999), Point Mugu Naval Base (two 3 h observations at Nike Zeus, October 8 and 14, 1999) and San Nicolas Island (two 4 h observations at Coast Guard and Tender Beaches, February 3, 2000).

2.3. Beach surveys

In addition to the focal observations, we conducted 48 weekly shoreline surveys from January 1999 to January 2000 along the beach between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. (see Lafferty, 2001). The survey transect covered the 2.8 km long Critical Habitat and helped map the location of the plover roost relative to beach features such as trailheads. Along the transect, we counted the number of plovers, as well as other animals and humans using the beach, moving rapidly enough so that the chance of double counting was low. We also recorded disturbances that clearly caused birds to fly or move. Disturbance agents were classified according to type and behavior. Survey dates alternated between weekends and weekdays. These data provided additional information on the types of activities that disturbed plovers.

2.4. Data analysis

I conducted statistical tests with the software package Systat 5.2.1 (Wilkinson, 1989). To evaluate disturbance rates, I used the Poisson distribution's estimate of the standard deviation with a sample size consisting of the number of plover observation hours to obtain confidence intervals of the number of disturbances per plover per hour. I evaluated the percentage of dogs vs. percentage of humans that disturbed plovers and the percentage of walkers vs. percentage of joggers that disturbed plovers with a Chi-Square test. I ran logistic regressions to compare how the probability of disturbance decreased with distance for dogs and humans. I calculated Pearson's correlation coefficients to test for associations between selected combinations of the following variables: average distance between people and the plover roost, tidal height, beach width, average distance at which plovers were disturbed, prior human activity, prior rates of disturbance and plover feeding activity (see Section 3 for combinations tested). Because I could not transform the data to meet the assumptions of ANOVA, I used a Kruskal–Wallis test to compare the means of feeding activity in the afternoon and morning among the disturbed and undisturbed beaches and to compare plover density (at Devereux) at roost areas adjacent to trail heads vs. areas not adjacent to trail heads.

2.5. Management model

To investigate the effect of different management options (closed areas of various sizes, pets vs. no pets), I constructed a deterministic mathematical model to investigate how disturbances to plovers might change if dogs did not disturb them and/or if buffer zones of various distances were maintained around wintering plovers (e.g. using signs and physical barriers). The metric I used for comparison was the number of flights caused by a disturbance, per bird, per hour, or $(f/b)/h$. This was the product of three proportions derived from the data: (1) the number of birds that flew divided by the number of disturbed birds, or f/d , (2) the number of disturbances per bird, per disturbance event, or $(d/b)/e$ and (3) the number of disturbance events per hour, or e/h .

A premise of the model was that disturbance should decline with increasing distance between plovers and the source of disturbance. I used the logistic regressions mentioned in 2.4 to determine the association between the distance of an activity and the probability of a disturbance, p , according to the extinction function $p = 1 / (1 + \exp(-(1 - C * i)))$ where C is a constant that determines how fast the impact of an activity falls off with distance and i is the distance, in m, between the plover roost and a particular activity.

Multiplying p_i across the observed distribution of activity at different distances i from the roost yielded the association $e/h = \sum p_i N_i$, where N was the hourly rate of activity at distance i and i was summed from 0 to infinity. I simulated 10, 20 and 30 m buffer zones by moving all activity observed near the roost to the 10, 20 and 30 m distance bins (respectively) prior to summing across distances and calculating $f/b/h$. I simulated the effect of removing dogs as a source of disturbance by calculating $f/b/h$ for dogs and people separately and comparing the difference between people only and dogs and people.

To determine the relationship between the lateral length of a beach closure and the frequency that a closed area would contain all plovers, I first obtained east and west coordinates for the outer boundaries of the plover roost on each beach survey. I then used a simple iterative optimization model to determine the shortest distance along the shore that would contain a particular proportion of the roosts observed.

3. Results

3.1. Focal observations

At Devereux, we watched an average of 64 plovers per observation date ($n = 38$, S.D. = 49), yielding 1032 plover observation h. We observed 79 disturbances of the

To estimate the weekly rate of disturbance for an individual plover, I calculated the ratio between the hourly rate of disturbance in midday (2.2 disturbances/plover/hour on weekends and 1.4 disturbances/plover/hour on weekdays) and the daily amount of disturbance from the weekend and weekday dusk to dawn surveys. The daily amount was 8.8×2.2 for a weekend day and 10.9×1.4 for weekdays. The estimated weekly disturbance was, therefore, 115 disturbances per plover per week. Given the mean abundance of plovers at the site throughout the entire year (60 birds, personal observation), there were an estimated 3100 "plover weeks" and 356,000 disturbances to plovers each year.

Rates of disturbance at Devereux were high compared with beaches where plovers presently breed. On Santa Rosa Island, plovers were not disturbed during 16 h of observation, representing 329.5 plover observation h. At Point Muga Naval Base, an osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*, disturbed seven plovers during 88 plover observation h and on San Nicolas Island, nine disturbance events (by other shorebirds, a kestrel, *Falco sparverius*, and an elephant seal, *Mitronga angustirostris*), during 264 plover observation h, disturbed 55 plovers. In total, on protected beaches, each wintering bird was disturbed 0.023 times per h (Poisson S.D. = 0.15, 95% confidence intervals from 0.011–0.034). This was the equivalent of once every 11 mid-day h (sites pooled) or once every 10.4 mid-day h (sites averaged), compared with once every 38 min at Devereux (a 16-fold difference).

The distance between human activity and the roost peaked at about 30 m and relatively few people or dogs beyond this distance disturbed plovers (Fig. 1a and b). The number of individual people or pets in a group did not significantly alter the probability of disturbance (Logistic regression, Chi-Square = 1.9, d.f. = 8, $P < 0.98$). Both logistic regressions (Fig. 2) indicated that the probability of a disturbance decreased with the distance from activity (Chi-Square = 48.3, d.f. = 1, $P < 0.0001$) and that, at any particular distance, dogs had a higher probability of disturbing plovers than did humans (Chi-Square = 5.3, d.f. = 1, $P = 0.02$).

The distance between people and the plover roost increased with the width of the beach ($R = 0.47$, $n = 17$, $P < 0.05$), presumably because a narrow beach increased the potential overlap between beach users and snowy plovers. Much of the variation in beach width was a function of tidal height ($R = -0.48$, $n = 17$, $P < 0.05$) but it was also affected by seasonal variation in the distribution of sand; in the winter and early spring, the beach was narrower due to the scouring action of storms.

3.2. Dusk to dawn surveys

Human activity was lowest in the mornings and increased throughout the day. An analysis of the dawn to dusk surveys found no indication that plover sensi-

plover roost by people, pet dogs, equestrians, crows and other birds. On weekdays, 12.7 people ($n = 17$, S.D. = 9.9) and 1.4 dogs ($n = 17$, S.D. = 1.8) entered the Devereux site every 30 min during the mid-day observations. Of these, 12% ($n = 241$) of the humans and 23% of the dogs ($n = 26$) disturbed plovers at a rate of 20% of the roost per disturbing person and 26% of the roost per disturbing dog. Considering all disturbances, each plover was disturbed an average of 2.2 times per hour (Poisson S.D. = 1.5, 95% confidence intervals from 2.07–2.33), or once every 27 min. Seventeen percent of the disturbed plovers flew ($n = 1089$).

On weekends, 20 people ($n = 20$, S.D. = 12.3) and 1.4 dogs ($n = 20$, S.D. = 2.2) entered the Devereux site every 30 min during the mid-day observations. Twelve percent ($n = 401$) of the humans and 28% of the dogs ($n = 29$) disturbed plovers at a rate of 20% of the roost per disturbing person and 73% of the roost per disturbing dog. Considering all disturbances, each plover was disturbed an average of 2.2 times per hour (Poisson S.D. = 1.5, 95% confidence intervals from 2.07–2.33), or once every 27 min. Seventeen percent of the disturbed plovers flew ($n = 1089$).

On average, 0.4 ($n = 17$, S.D. = 2.1) horses entered the site every 30 min during the mid-day observations. Sixty percent ($n = 15$) of the horses disturbed plovers at a rate of 34% of the roost per disturbing horse. We did not record the rate at which birds (other than plovers) came near the roost (shorebird activity was high and rarely disturbed plovers). Seven crows disturbed plovers at a rate of 29% of the roost per disturbing crow. Other birds (particularly groups of black-bellied plovers, *Pluvialis squataria*, and sandpeeps, *Callis ibis*) were abundant near the roost and sometimes disturbed plovers as they walked or flew near the roost. Birds other than crows disturbed 41 plovers (or 2% of the total disturbances).

Although we did not see vehicles, their tracks appeared in the plover roost area every month or two. One airplane flying below 500 feet (the legal minimum altitude) caused the entire roost of 80 plovers to move but 12 other aircraft flying directly over the roost did not disturb plovers, presumably due to their higher

A higher proportion of dogs than humans disturbed plovers (2×2 Chi-Square = 10.3, $P = 0.001$). Only 21% of dogs were leashed even though posted regulations required leashing. Leashed and unleashed dogs disturbed plovers but there was an insufficient sample size of leashed dogs to test the hypothesis that leashing reduced the likelihood of disturbing plovers. For humans, a smaller proportion of joggers (6%, $n = 161$) disturbed plovers than did walkers (19%, $n = 520$, 2×2 Chi-Square = 16, $P < 0.0001$), this unexpected result was apparent even after controlling for distances between humans and plovers.

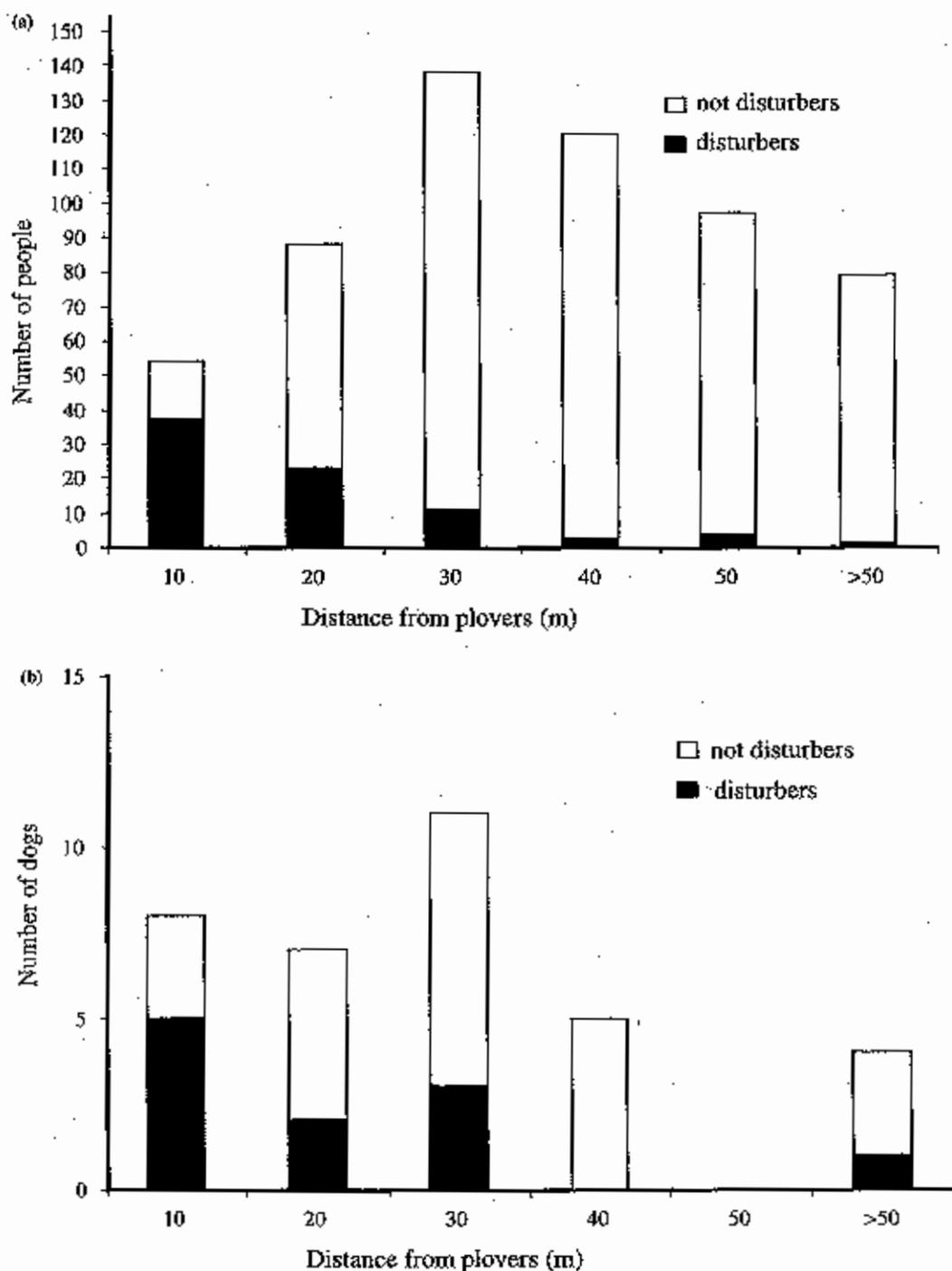


Fig. 1. (a) The nearest distance people came to the roost. The distance axis represents the minimum distance that a person came to a snowy plover. The solid fill represents those people that disturbed plovers (in this case, the distance represents how close the person was at the time of disturbance). (b) The nearest distance dogs came to the roost (see Fig. 4a).

tivity (measured as the average distance at which plovers were disturbed) changed with respect to the previous amount (summed over 2 h) of human activity ($R=0.02$, $n=34$, $P>0.05$) or human disturbance

($R=0.11$, $n=34$, $P>0.05$). There was no association between the average distance between plovers and people and the previous two hours of human/pet activity ($R=0.19$, $n=49$, $P>0.05$) or disturbance events

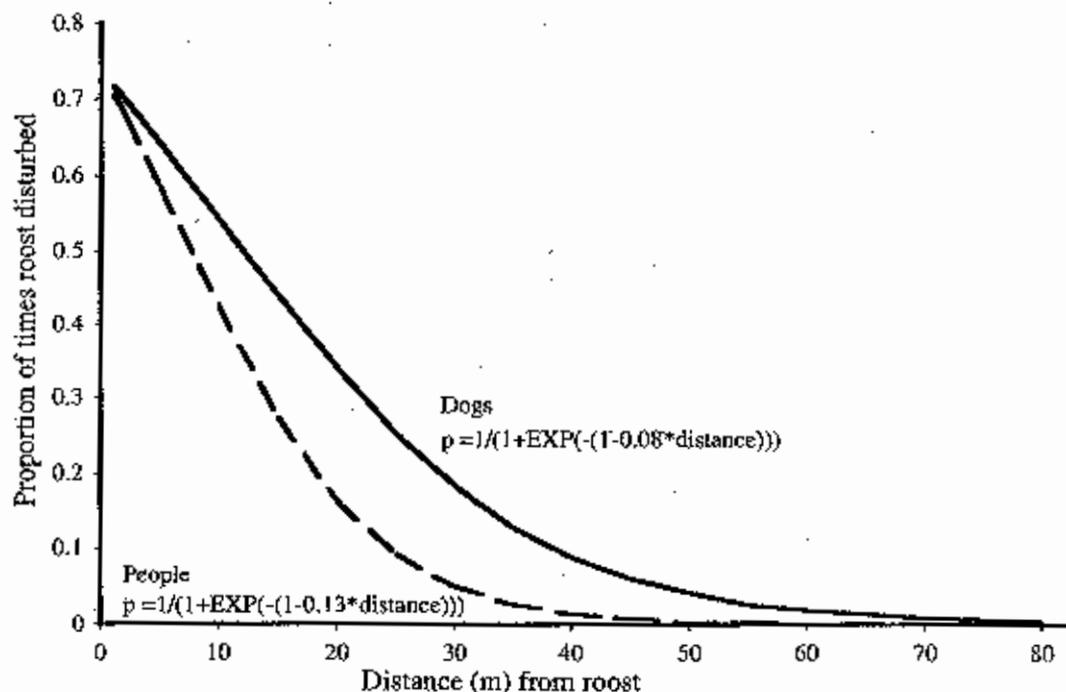


Fig. 2. The association between distance to the roost for people (dashed line) or dogs (solid line) and the probability of a disturbance. This estimation was based on a logistic regression applied to the data shown in Fig. 1a and b.

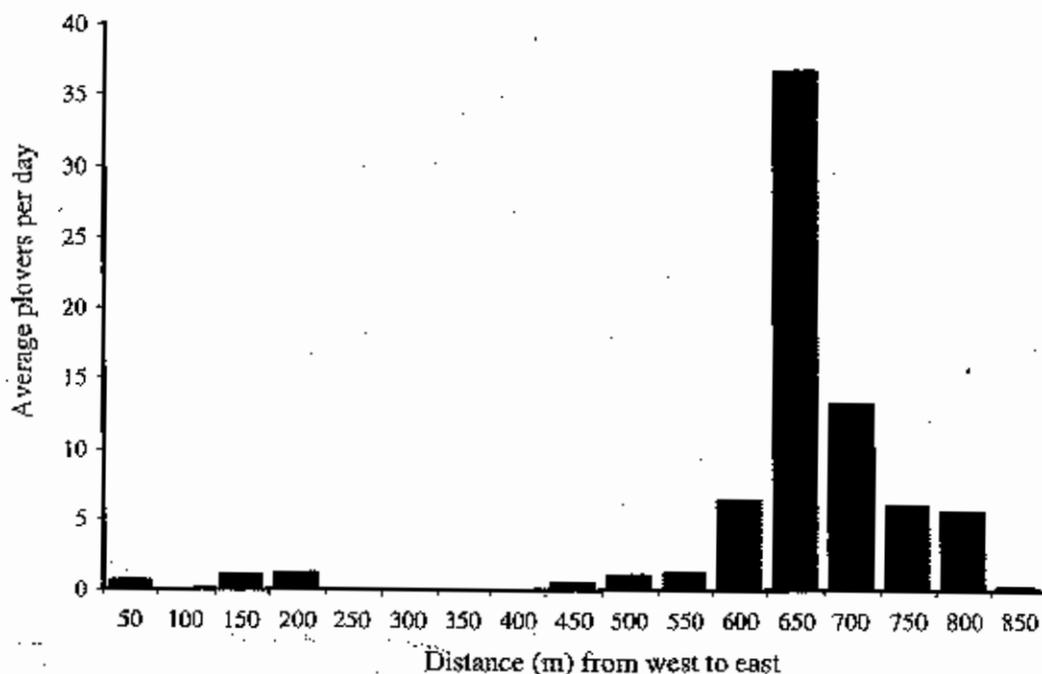


Fig. 3. The west-east distribution of snowy plovers. The location of the roost varied from day to day and often included more than one distance bin. Devereux Slough mouth was located between the 550 and 700 m marks.

($R=0.03$, $n=49$, $P>0.05$), suggesting that disturbed plovers, though they moved away from each disturber, were not successful at finding areas with low levels of

human activity. A similar analysis across dates found negative but non-significant associations between the average distance at which humans disturbed plovers and

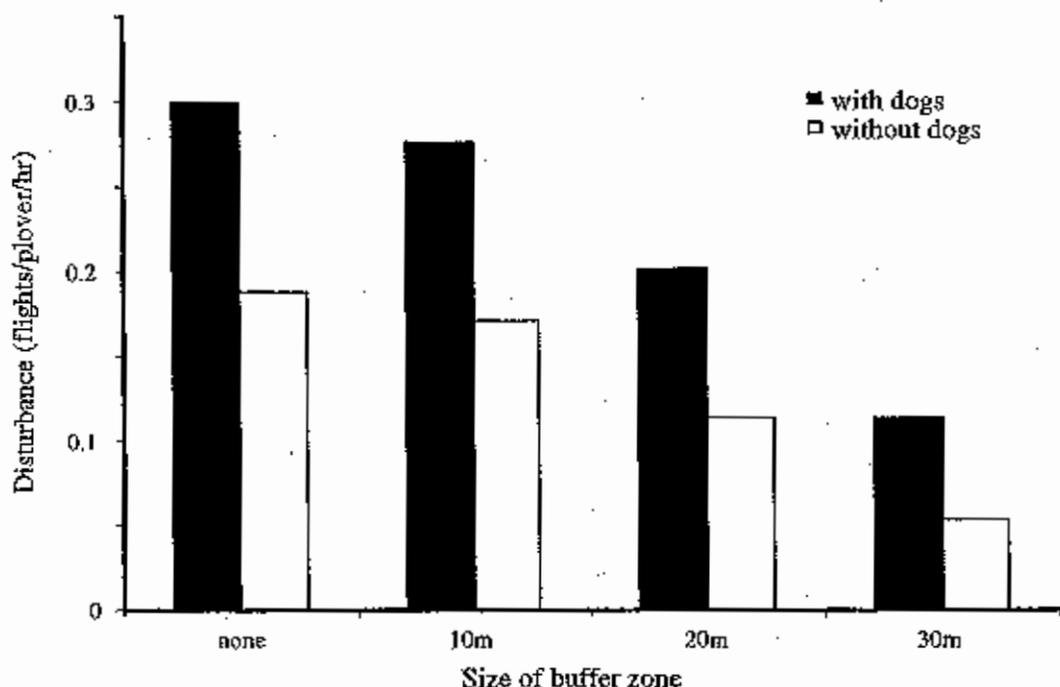


Fig. 4. The effect of removing dogs as disturbers and/or establishing a buffer zone around the plover roost of various distance. These predictions were based on data shown in Figs. 1–3.

the amount of human activity on the beach ($R = -0.41$, $n = 16$, $P > 0.05$) and the proportion of the roost that was disturbed on that date ($R = -0.20$, $n = 16$, $P > 0.05$).

During the dawn to dusk surveys, an average of 43% of the plovers fed in the morning until about 10:30 a.m. Later, most plovers (95%) roosted unless disturbed. Plover feeding activity declined with the abundance of beach users ($R = -0.42$, $n = 53$, $P < 0.01$) who were more abundant in the afternoon. Only after dark did we see plovers feeding again.

Data on the proportion of plovers feeding before and after 10:30 a.m. from the protected beaches allowed a preliminary investigation into the effect of disturbance on feeding activity. There was a significant effect of time of day (39 early vs. 9% late, Mann Whitney $U = 2073$, $n = 113$, d.f. = 1, $P < 0.001$), but not an overall effect of protected vs. public beach (24 vs. 24%, Mann Whitney $U = 1451$, $n = 113$, d.f. = 1, $P = 0.37$) on feeding. However, less late-day feeding occurred at Devereux relative to the protected beaches (5 vs. 13%, Mann Whitney $U = 564$, $n = 82$, d.f. = 1, $P = 0.002$).

3.3. Beach surveys

Snowy plovers roosted in one or two clusters along an 850 m stretch of dry sand near the mouth of Devereux Slough. Plover habitat utilization dropped off sharply to the east of the slough and more gradually to the west of the slough (Fig. 3). Roosting birds typically occurred in

one or two dense aggregations and the mean lateral stretch of beach occupied by the plover roost was typically 37 m (mode and median) wide. The density of plovers was lower in areas at the heads of four beach access trails compared with other areas where plovers roosted (0.1 birds per 2500 m² vs. 4.6 birds per 2500 m², $n = 19$ sites, Mann Whitney $U = 11$, $P = 0.045$).

3.4. Causes of intense disturbance

I combined data from the focal observations and the beach transects to assess 3994 disturbed plovers. Humans disturbed 2270, dogs 884, crows 531, horses 166, airplanes 80 and birds 66 plover. When only considering the 1333 plovers that flew, humans disturbed 628, crows 322, dogs 316, horses 66, and birds 1 plover(s). By dividing the numbers of plovers that flew by the total number of disturbed plovers, it was possible to determine that plovers flew relatively little in response to other birds (21%) and humans (28%), an intermediate amount in response to dogs (36%) and horses (40%) and most in response to crows (61%).

3.5. Management

Fig. 4 presents results from the management model which estimated intense (flight response) disturbances under different scenarios. Removing disturbance due to dogs dramatically reduced disturbance in all scenarios



Fig. 5. The association between the size of an optimally placed closed area and (1) the average number of plovers on the beach that would be contained within a 30 m buffer from human activity (solid line) and (2) the proportion of dates on which the plover roost would fall within a 30 m buffer from human activity (dashed line). The predictions were based on a model parameterized from the data represented in Fig. 3.

(e.g. simply removing dogs reduced disturbance from 0.3 to 0.18 flights per bird per h). The 5 m and 10 m buffer zones were relatively ineffective, while 20 m and 30 m buffer zones reduced disturbance to 67% and 38% of the total, respectively. Although not shown, the results from the model were directly proportional to the amount of human activity. In other words, doubling the frequency of people and/or dogs simply would have doubled the rate of disturbance for all categories.

Increasing the lateral length of beach that was hypothetically closed to human activity sharply increased the proportion of dates on which the plover roost was protected up until a distance of 400 m, at which over 90% of the roosts and 96% of the plovers gained protection (Fig. 5). Increasing the closed area beyond 400 m did not achieve as great a gain in protection per metre closed.

4. Discussion

4.1. Observations

The main result from this study was that snowy plovers were most frequently disturbed when approached closely by people and animals. There was clear evidence of a disproportionate effect of dogs on plovers and some evidence that plover feeding was affected by activity on the beach. Such a high rate of disturbance events (4.3 per h) may prevent snowy plovers from using Devereux

to breed. Similarly, at Ocean Beach (San Francisco), there are 4.5 disturbance events per h to wintering snowy plovers and snowy plovers do not nest (Hatch, 1996). Plovers did not appear to significantly acclimate to high rates of disturbance at Devereux (in fact, most shorebirds at Devereux have increased sensitivity when disturbance is high (Lafferty, 2001)).

Plovers flew readily in response to crows, perhaps because crows can prey on eggs and chicks. Crows also disturb other bird species using the beach (Lafferty, 2001). Crow abundance has steadily increased in Santa Barbara County over the last two decades (Lehman, 1994). Along the beach, their abundance increases with proximity to a nearby (<2 km) urban area (Lafferty, 2001), probably because crows thrive in urban settings (Ward and Low, 1997). Crows fed on litter left by beach users and used exotic trees planted near Devereux Slough to roost and nest.

Disturbance appeared to alter the spatial distribution of plovers at Devereux. Roosting plovers were less abundant near the heads of beach trails, suggesting that repeated foot traffic degraded these areas for plovers so that plovers avoided them. In contrast, within the main roost area at the mouth of Devereux Slough, plovers that moved in response to a disturbance were not able to find predictably isolated areas to roost, perhaps because, unlike at the heads of trails, foot traffic through the delta area was relatively random. Snowy plovers, because of their site fidelity and narrow habitat requirements, have few alternative roosting sites. Some

shorebirds do leave disturbed areas (Burger, 1981, 1986). On Ventura County (CA, USA) sand beaches, for example, shorebird abundance declines with increased human use, presumably because disturbance causes birds to seek more isolated locations (McCrary and Pierson, 2000).

Birds that forage slowly or ineffectively may not build the requisite fat reserves needed for migration and reproduction (Puttick, 1979). Studies on the closely related piping plover, *Charadrius melodus*, indicate that reproductive success is lower in areas with high human disturbance because of reduced foraging efficiency and the depletion of fat reserves (Burger, 1986, 1991, 1994; Flemming et al., 1988). In areas where people are absent, piping plovers can spend 90% of their foraging time feeding compared with less than 50% in areas where people are common (Burger, 1994). Human activity also affects the foraging of wintering sanderlings (Burger and Gochfeld, 1991). The shift in foraging from afternoon to the early morning at Devereux, may have been a result of higher amounts of disturbance in the afternoon. However, the extent to which human activity or time of day actually affected feeding was unknown because prey availability, satiation and wind probably also affected snowy plover foraging patterns in this study and varied with the time of day. For example, talrid amphipods (*Megalorchestia* spp.) were more abundant during the morning and late evening hours while kelp flies, *Coelopa vanduzeei*, appeared active all day. Had we observed plovers more in the early morning when they were feeding, we might have seen a more pronounced effect of disturbance on feeding rates. Disturbance might force shorebirds to feed at night (Burger, 1984; Burger and Gochfeld, 1991). Plovers have excellent night vision (Rojas et al., 1999) and fed on amphipods in near total darkness at Devereux, perhaps because disturbance limited opportunities to feed in the day.

In general, shorebirds at this site are very sensitive to dogs on the beach (Lafferty, 2001). Similarly, on the East Coast, piping plovers react at twice the distance and are displaced twice as far by dogs as they are by pedestrians (US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1996). Such sensitivity may derive from being chased by dogs or because birds instinctively view dogs as predators (Gabrielsen and Smith, 1995). Pet activity can reduce shorebird abundance (Burger, 1981; Klein, 1993) and those birds that remain must spend more energy on vigilance and escape at the expense of foraging and resting (Pflieger et al., 1992; Burger, 1994).

The wintering plovers in this study were less than half as sensitive to disturbance as breeding plovers at Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB). At VAFB, 40% (vs. 12% at Devereux) of the people using the beach and 70% (vs. 31% at Devereux) of unleashed pets disturbed plovers (Fahy and Woodhouse, 1995). In addition, breeding plovers reacted at greater distances to a dis-

turbance; it was only at >80 m (vs. 30–40 m at Devereux) that activity did not disturb plovers (Fahy and Woodhouse, 1995). Therefore, data from Devereux should not be applied to breeding snowy plovers.

4.2. Management

The disturbance data were useful for parameterizing models which indicated that active management (pet prohibition/closed areas) of a small fraction (~15%) of the Critical Habitat at Devereux could greatly reduce disturbance. Although beach closures have successfully protected snowy plovers during the breeding season (Page 1990), closures to protect wintering birds are, to my knowledge, limited to Point Mugu Naval Base and the mouth of the Santa Ynez River. The hypothetical nature of the management model should be cast in light of the difficulty of obtaining compliance. For example, at nearby Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB), 30% of beach users entered posted closed areas where plovers breed and roost (Fahy and Woodhouse, 1995).

Voluntary compliance with posted pet regulations is also often low. The effect of leash laws on reducing disturbance to snowy plovers is a product of the effectiveness of a leash and the level of compliance. Although leashing makes it difficult for pets to chase birds and reduces the probability of disturbance and the number of birds per disturbance, leashed pets still disturb birds (Lafferty, 2001). For example, Fahy and Woodhouse (1995) observed that leashed pets were about half as likely to disturb snowy plovers as unleashed pets. With education and posting, but without enforcement, 10% of owners leashed their pets at Ocean Beach (Hatch, 1996), 7% of pets were on leash along the Critical Habitat at Devereux (Lafferty, 2001) and 21% of pets were on leash in the Devereux plover roost. At VAFB, posting and a moderate enforcement presence (15% of daylight hours) brought compliance with the leash law to 30%. Full-time enforcement at Ocean Beach brought compliance to near 100%, mostly because pet owners moved their activity to adjacent beaches lacking enforcement (Hatch, 1996).

Increasing coastal human populations throughout the world will continue to generate conflicts between coastal recreation and shorebird populations because both depend on a very narrow strip of habitat. For this reason, the Southern Pacific Coast Regional Shorebird Plan proposes limiting human disturbance to shorebirds (Page and Schuford, 2000). Although laws requiring the protection of listed species such as the snowy plover may influence the management of coastal habitats, Brown et al. (2000b) recommend that management strategies consider entire shorebird guilds rather than single species. It is therefore worth considering that wintering snowy plovers are less frequently disturbed than most other shorebirds because (1) snowy plovers

are relatively hesitant to move or fly from a person or dog and (2) snowy plovers roost in the dry sand away from most foot traffic (Lafferty, 2001). Despite these differences, snowy plovers can act as an important umbrella species in the sense that restricting pets on beaches in order to protect snowy plovers will benefit the entire shorebird guild.

There are two ways that managing for snowy plovers could inadvertently increase disturbance to other shorebirds. Firstly, restricting pets only from core snowy plover roost areas might increase the density of pets immediately outside the managed area (Hatch, 1996). In the case of Devereux, shorebirds are very abundant at the rocky point just east of the plover roost and displacing pets to this area could inadvertently increase the effect of dogs on other shorebirds. Therefore, it may be useful to anticipate an edge effect of enforcement in terms of the distribution of other wildlife using adjacent habitats. Secondly, requiring people to walk along the wet sand to avoid snowy plovers concentrates activity into precisely the location where disturbances to most other bird species occur. This means that upper beach closures to protect plovers should be limited to core plover areas in a manner consistent with the management model developed here.

Acknowledgements

Darcie Goodman, David Hubbard, Nick Kalodimos and Kathleen Whitney assisted with field observations. Mike Behrens, Jenny Dugan, Krista Fahy, Nick Kalodimos, Jack Mellor, Kathleen Whitney and three anonymous referees provided valuable comments on a draft of the manuscript. Mark Holmgren, Jenny Dugan, Dave Hubbard and Daphne Hatch provided advice on sampling design. Krista Fahy and Daphne Hatch provided reports that allowed me to make useful comparisons with other sites. The University of California Natural Reserve System, Tom Keeney, Grace Smith and Mark Senning arranged access at Coal Oil Point Reserve, Point Mugu, San Nicolas Island and Santa Rosa Island, respectively.

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Shirwin Smith
05/17/2004 01:48 PM
PDT

To: Yvette Ruan/GOGA/NPS@NPS, Constance
Leonard/GOGA/NPS@NPS
cc:
Subject: Fw: off-leash dogs at Crissy Field-East Beach

Can either of you give me any information to respond to this guy? Is it correct for me to mention that we are conducting daily patrols in heavily used areas? Is there more to mention? I'll also send him info about the reg-neg, but would like to at least respond to his complaint.

Shirwin

— Forwarded by Shirwin Smith/GOGA/NPS on 05/17/2004 01:44 PM —



"Chris Apicella"
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

05/17/2004 11:35 AM
MST

To: <Chris_Powell@nps.gov>, <Shirwin_Smith@nps.gov>,
<Yvette_Ruan@nps.gov>
cc:
Subject: off-leash dogs at Crissy Field-East Beach

I am writing to express my dismay over the de-facto use of the East Beach of Crissy Field as an off-leash dog park. On many sunny weekends, I have counted up to 40 dogs running around off-leash in both the parking lot and the beach area. As a non-dog owner, I believe I have a right to enjoy the beach equally as the rest of the public. 40 dogs running around off leash seriously compromises this ability. Though the dog walkers seem to think their views are in the majority, there is a silent majority of us regular users who have been harassed and intimidated into silence and I feel the need to speak up.

I cannot bring my lunch and sit on the beach without numerous dogs coming up to me. Dog owners have told me that I should know better than to have a picnic at a dog park.

I cannot sit in the grass without becoming overwhelmed with the smell of urine and feces. I am not sure if there are any documented health risks associated with this but there is an incredibly large amount of dog feces that does not get picked up.

I have seen numerous dog fights and large dogs running up to small children.

The upsetting part of all of this is that attempts to point of the leash law to these individuals is almost always met by harassment and intimidation. I recently spoke to one of the park rangers who wouldn't do anything because he was tired of being surrounded and intimidated by the dog owners. The dog walkers are an organized and vocal group with an attitude that those who shout the loudest get their way. This is entirely unfair and the rules should apply to everyone for the benefit of all of us. The situation has gotten completely out of hand and something needs to be done.

Regards,
Chris Apicella



"George Durgerian"
<usfour@hotmail.com>
>

To: chris_powell@nps.gov
cc:
Subject: Fort Funston update - 02/28/2003

03/03/2003 12:06 AM
GMT

Chris,

FYI.

George

-----Original Message Follows-----

From: "Fort Funston" <[REDACTED].net>
To: <[REDACTED].net>
Subject: Fort Funston update - 02/28/2003
Date: Fri, 28 Feb 2003 07:43:43 -0800

1. Cleanup:

It's that time again - Saturday, March 1st, at 9:30am we'll meet in the upper parking lot near the chipped trail (at the opposite end from the hang glider platform). We have everything you'll need - buckets, bags, gloves . . . Then we'll meet at the picnic tables under the trees for coffee, doughnuts, prizes . . .

Just bring yourself, your kids, and of course, your pups. (We're beginning the best cleanup months - great weather and no foxtails.)

2. Horse/Dog incident

There was an incident on the beach last Friday between a dog & horse. There are several versions, but everyone seems to agree that the horse and rider were injured, the dog's owner had multiple dogs and only one leash, she was unable to get the aggressive dog under control, and the dog was put down later the same day. Sad for everyone involved.

Please - carry a leash for each of your dogs & be prepared to use it when voice control isn't working. If you aren't 100% sure how your dog will react, put it on a leash when you see a horse. We're sharing the recreational use of Fort Funston and the beaches with horse riders, joggers, bikers & others. Help us maintain good relations with the stables to the south.

3. Renew membership:

Time to renew your annual membership? Send \$10 to PO Box [REDACTED], Daly City, 94017-0959 or use PayPal and pay to [REDACTED].com.

Enjoy your walks!

MSN Messenger - fast, easy and FREE! <http://messenger.msn.co.uk>

5-9-02

3:00 p.m.

Visitor came to UC
to complain about
the dog droppings at
Fort Mason. She
said she picks up
droppings all the
time. She suggested
placing plastic bags
at Fort Mason
similar to Crissy Field.
She said this would
help.

Visitor lives in the
Marina. Her name
is



National Park Service
Golden Gate National
Recreation Area

Date 25 JANUARY 2004

Park Area CRISST FIELD

Visitor Comment Form

As part of our continuing efforts to improve services and facilities in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, we encourage and welcome your comments on your visit to the park. You can leave a completed form with any park staff member, or mail it directly to:

RECEIVED
JAN 27 2004
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
Attn: Park Superintendent

Rich W.

You may also send an email to:
GOGA_Public_Affairs@nps.gov

Comments:

AFTER FOLLOWING THE DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION OF THE PARK WITH GREAT INTEREST, I WAS VERY PLEASED WITH THE RESULTS ON OPENING DAY. DURING THE FIRST YEAR, I VISITED A FEW TIMES AND WAS PLEASED TO SEE THE WETLANDS PRESERVE BEGINNING TO COME INTO ITS OWN. TODAY I WAS SHOCKED AT THE DEGRADATION OF THE PARK'S "NATURAL" AREAS. MOST OF THE MAJOR PATHS & NEARLY ALL THE BEACH WAS COMPLETELY OVERRUN BY DOGS. AT LEAST 25% WERE OFF-LEASH, THOUGH SOLID WASTE DID NOT APPEAR TO BE A PROBLEM, THE STENCH OF DOG URINE WAS AT TIMES OVERPOWERING. THIS IS NOT CONSISTENT W/ MY UNDERSTANDING OF THE AGREEMENTS REACHED W/ DOG OWNERS WHEN THE PARK WAS PROPOSED. DOGS MAY BE OFF-LEASH AT FORT

Optional

(Note: The information on this form will become part of the public record)

POINT 9 IN CITY PARK DOG RUNS. PLS ENFORCE THE LEASH LAW!!

Name:

Address:

Phone:

ALSO, I'D LIKE TO SEE DOGS RESTRICTED FROM BEACH ACCESS ALTOGETHER. DOGS + KIDS PLAYING IN THE SAND DO NOT MIX!

Visit our website at www.nps.gov/goga.



Printed on recycled paper

THANK YOU.

=====
The National Park Service cares for special
places saved by the American people so that
all may experience our heritage.

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA
=====

----- Forwarded by Will Elder/GOGA/NPS on 05/28/03 09:19 AM -----



Rick E. Thurber
[REDACTED]@earthlink.
net>

To: will_elder@NPS.gov
cc: chroniclewatch@sfchronicle.com
Subject: Nat'l Park Service is Agents of Abuse

05/26/03 08:22 AM MST

We are a family with a dog who would very much like the Park Service to either begin enforcing the Leash Law or officially open the GGNRA and the Presidio to dogs. (You can confirm the fact that we are dog owners if you like- we will come by your office and introduce you to 'Jimmy' our dog).

It is very difficult for us to use the park as it is with the 'anything goes' policy currently in effect. As it is, dog owners are abusing the park when they allow their dogs to roam off leash and thereby disturb and / or destroy park features and plants, disturb other park visitors and create a potential for dog attack and injury to other dogs, children or adults. Just two weeks ago a co-member of the YMCA Presidio gym had his off-leash dog hit by one of your park rangers driving in an official vehicle.

Members of the Park Service are in fact agents of abuse for allowing this abusive condition to DAILY take place.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE U.S. PARK RANGER 1 JUVENILE CASE

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 3 SYSTEM AREA 4 LOCATION CODE 5 YEAR CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER

6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT 7 BEAT 8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO. DAY YR. 9 24 HOUR TIME 10 DAY OF WEEK

11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE 12 NATURE OF INCIDENT 13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE TIME

14 LAST FIRST MI C V W X 15 DATE OF BIRTH 16 PHONE BUSINESS

17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 18 PHONE RESIDENCE

19 LAST FIRST MI C V W X 20 DATE OF BIRTH 21 PHONE BUSINESS

22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 23 PHONE RESIDENCE

24 LAST FIRST MIDDLE A S U X 25 DATE OF BIRTH 26 PHONE BUSINESS

27 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 28 PHONE RESIDENCE

29 RACE 30 SEX 31 AGE 32 HGT 33 WGT 34 EYES 35 HAIR 36 HAIR LENGTH 37 HAIR STYLE 38 FACIAL HAIR 39 MARKS/SCARS 40 ARMED WITH

41 HAT 42 COAT/JACKET 43 SHIRT 44 TROUSERS/SKIRT 45 SHOES 46 SOCIAL SECURITY 47 PDID

48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE A S U 49 DATE OF BIRTH 50 PHONE BUSINESS

51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 52 PHONE RESIDENCE

53 RACE 54 SEX 55 AGE 56 HGT 57 WGT 58 EYES 59 HAIR 60 HAIR LENGTH 61 HAIR STYLE 62 FACIAL HAIR 63 MARKS/SCARS 64 ARMED WITH

65 HAT 66 COAT/JACKET 67 SHIRT 68 TROUSERS/SKIRT 69 SHOES 70 SOCIAL SECURITY 71 PDID

72 VEHICLE 73 YEAR 74 MAKE 75 MODEL 76 BODY STYLE 77 COLOR 78 TAG NUMBER 79 STATE 80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN

81 82 NCIC TELETYPE RADIO LOOKOUT VALUE RECOVERE

83 ARREST(S) DATE 84 TIME 85 CHARGE(S) 86 COURT DATE 87 VALUE STOLEN 88 VALUE RECOVERE

93 ITEM NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT. INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.

90: STL 91 REC 92 PROP 93 VALU

94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

95 STATUS X: OPEN O: SUSPENDED CLOSED BY O: ARREST I: EXCEPTION O: UNFOUNDED 96 DISPOSITION

97 REPORTING OFFICER BADGE #/D DATE 98 ASSISTING OFFICER BADGE #/D 99 SUPERVISOR BADGE #/D

100 EXHIBIT

101 SIGNATURE

102 DATE

103 TIME

104 LOCATION

105 OFFICER

106 SUPERVISOR

107 EXHIBIT

Brian O'Neill
11/15/2004 10:38 AM
PST

To: Mai-Liis Bartling/GOGA/NPS@NPS, Chris Powell/GOGA/NPS@NPS,
Shirwin Smith/GOGA/NPS@NPS
cc:
Subject: Fw: GGNRA rule-making--?NOT inclusive?

----- Forwarded by Brian O'Neill/GOGA/NPS on 11/15/2004 10:38 AM -----



Robert R Planthold
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
11/15/2004 08:54 AM
EST

To: brian_o'Neill@nps.gov
cc:
Subject: Fw: GGNRA rule-making--?NOT inclusive?

[Just so you're as informed as the consultants. Bob Planthold]

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Robert R Planthold [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED], gbourne@ccp.csus.edu
Cc: [REDACTED]
Date: Sun, 14 Nov 2004 22:51:51 -0500
Subject: GGNRA rule-making--?NOT inclusive?
Message-ID: <20041114.225236.-3815427.11.political_bob@juno.com>

I'm known to you as a possible alternate in the GGNRA proposed rule-making for off-leash dog use.

After getting the packet Friday, 12 Nov., I see some inconsistencies and potential problems from what has been printed in the 14 Sept. edition of the Sit.Rep.

IF I can persuade some GGNRA employee to give me an e-mail for Sup't. O'Neill, this will be forwarded to him as well.

Basically, the ADA and the various disability communities need to be more specifically included and emphasized than what is the case with the material and criteria on pages 5 and 6.

Specifically, the 3rd bullet on page 6 mentions "relevant federal laws" without including the ADA. While many [non--disabled] might think that current or planned physical accessibility means compliance, that overlooks that the ADA also requires PROGRAMMATIC access.

Programmatic access means at least that whatever off-leash dog usage rule is made MUST also be usable by any and all people with any number of disabilities. Refer to the Sat. e-mail copied below for instances of that. More broadly, the rule-making must be such that anyone with a cognitive, developmental, sensory, psychiatric, or mobility disability must be able to use the off-leash dog areas as well as be reasonably safe from abuse of off-leash dog areas.

Just think of the litigation liability if the rule-making process DOESN'T include such discussions and realistic planning for usage by and safety for the disabled.

Programmatic access may also involve the rule-making process itself, since rule-making is an ongoing program that is applied to any number of

situations.

From that, the evidence on pages 21 and 22 of those contacted for input on the issue of off-leash dog use doesn't show outreach to nor consideration of the various disability communities. The closest you have is the staff person to whom I might be an alternate; yet he is neither disabled nor a senior. ONE person to speak for the interests of approx. 30% of the combined populations of seniors and ALL the disability communities in SF?

In case you think there isn't much demographic data to show a proportionate interest in GGNRA recreation use by seniors and the disabled, such that this 30% of the population has a far lower level of reason to be fully included amongst those involved in this negotiated relegating process, let me offer an example and then a simple analysis. In the fall of 1987, then SF Supe. Harry Britt questioned the need for SF to comply with the disability-access provisions of California's Building Code [Title 24] in tearing up sidewalk corners to install wheelchair ramps by saying he didn't see any people with wheelchairs in the Castro. He used the very lack of physical access that prevented the presence of people with disabilities as a way to justify no need for such access because they weren't there. A tautology of sorts.

So, with GGNRA, you might have to consider that the p. 3 admission of 20+ years of violation of the NPS rules requiring dogs to be on a leash could easily have deterred people with disabilities and seniors from using the GGNRA parklands as much as they would like. That this ended in 2001 doesn't automatically mean everyone knows that and believes it is effectively enforced, even while discussions about a negotiated rule are in process

Even the reference in the first bullet on p. 6 is indicative of an unfamiliarity with the ADA. To talk of "handicapped individuals" over 14 years after the passage of the ADA is akin to using the phrase "colored people" as a way to describe those people who are African-American in origin. "Handicapped" is a 19th century English slang term for beggars--cap in hand became transmogrified to handicapped.

I suggest that KEY INTERESTS AND CONSIDERATIONS on p. 5 is incomplete with regard to the "limited number of identifiable interests that will be significantly affected by the rule" when there are no specific disability agencies such as the Golden Gate Reg'l. Ctr., the Bay Area Hearing Society, Rose Resnick Lighthouse for the Blind, DCARA, United Cerebral Palsy of the Bay Area also solicited for input with regard to their affected constituencies.

My analysis implies a delay in starting this negotiated rule-making process while specific and focussed disability outreach happens; yet, such will avoid adverse publicity and lessen potential high-cost personal damages lawsuits by people with disabilities or seniors who might get injured by a rule that doesn't include responding to the special needs of these two legally-protected classes.

I figure it's better to be forewarned now than suffer later.

This also might argue for more complete information be provided to potential alternates so that their expertise and insights can come into play sooner rather than later. Bob Planthold [415-431-6453]

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Robert R Planthold <political_bob@juno.com>
To: gbourne@ccp.csus.edu
Cc: [REDACTED]
Date: Sat, 13 Nov 2004 10:57:23 -0500
Subject: GGNRA rule-making
Message-ID: <20041113.105812.-3870895.4.political_bob@juno.com>

Greg, it occurred to me there might be benefit from having some protocol about whether / when alternates easily participate in the discussions.

Sections on Membership 1-b and Meetings-1g are not clear.

Membership 1-b: Alternates "represent" when the primary is not present. Does representation simply mean voting?
Or does "representation" also mean speaking only when the primary is absent?

Similarly, with Meetings--1-g: Is an alternate a "member" or a "non-member attendee", according to 1-g?

[By the way, p. 2 has a section 1--Membership; p. 3 has a section 1--Meetings.]

It might be that an alternate disagrees with the primary delegate OR spots something that the primary delegate missed. If an alternate speaks only in the absence of a primary, then that might mean earlier work gets questioned when an alternate takes the place of a primary; yet, if alternates speak freely as a peer to a primary, that can extend the discussions substantially.

The latter approach means meetings might last longer; the former means there could be frustration or zig-zagging when an alternate gets to vote in the absence of a primary.

I understand that the 4 sub-committees offer opportunities for alternates to do more intensive work than they might have opportunity to speak on when the primary attends the full group. Still, I ask you to consider some of this so the process can start with more clarity.

Finally, a separate process issue is that there ought to be some determination about whether ANY sub-committee mtg. can EVER be held in ANY site that is not properly accessible for the disabled. Accessibility is more than simply a doorway and ramp; it includes bathrooms, water fountains, pay phones, and even doors easily-openable by someone with limited hand strength.

[A side issue then is that non-federal bldgs. can be subject only to ADA access requirements, while non-federal bldgs. are also subject to Calif. Bldg. code [Title 24 or 25] access requirements where those are more prescriptive or restrictive.

From that flows whether there should be a positive statement made about how meetings' public documents can / will be made available in advance to those with blind / low-vision--upon timely advance request--by those who need materials in alternative accessible formats, i.e., Braille, audiotape of a report, large-print format, ASCII disk.

Similarly, whether an audio-amplification device can / will be made available--upon timely advance request--for those who are hearing-impaired.

[For this latter technology, the SF Mayor's Office on Disability--554-6789--can provide product names or requirements .]

I'd rather you be aware of some of these technical concerns now, so you have time to address it.

It's been a point sorely missed by various groups involved in this issue that those with disabilities, whether or not having a [guide] dog--have a personal vulnerability concern. The deaf can't hear a warning to watch out for anyone or anything approaching from behind--as in a human running backwards while playing frisbee with his pet, nor can the blind see anyone approaching from any angle. Those semi-ambulatory, such as myself, need to have a path that is safe from being bumped into in such a way as to imperil balance.

Hope this helps. Bob Planthold



George Su
12/11/2003 02:04 PM
PST

To: Chris Powell/GOGA/NPS@NPS
cc: Shirwin Smith/GOGA/NPS@NPS
Subject: From ParkNet - off-leash dog walking at Crissy Field

George Su
Media Specialist / Web Coordinator
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
(415) 561-4758
george_su@nps.gov
<http://www.nps.gov/goga>

The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

— Forwarded by George Su/GOGA/NPS on 12/11/2003 02:16 PM —



~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
12/11/2003 04:46 PM
EST

To: George_Su@nps.gov
cc:
Subject: From ParkNet - off-leash dog walking at Crissy Field

This message was sent from <http://www.nps.gov/goga/phtml/contact.cfm>

Please respond to the address below.

This email was sent by: ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Could someone please tell me the status of off-leash dog use at the East Beach of Crissy Field? There are "Leash your Pet" signs all over the place that are generally ignored and not enforced at all. In fact, I was specifically told by a dog owner whose dog was disturbing me while eating lunch on the beach, that I was "in the wrong" for trying to eat lunch at a "off-leash dog park." If that is the case, it doesn't seem very fair.



Kyle Mizokami
[Redacted]
04/30/2004 04:40 PM
MST

To: Shirwin_Smith@nps.gov
cc:
Subject: Re: Anglers' Representative

An in person or phone interview would be just fine. Mid-May is fine as well, I will look forward to it.

Incidentally, I just had an email to Kim Coast bounce back to me a few moments ago. Would you happen to know if she's on leave?

Kyle

On Apr 30, 2004, at 4:36 PM, Shirwin_Smith@nps.gov wrote:

>
>
>
>
> Mr. Mizokami: Terrific! I'm so pleased that you're willing to take
> part
> in this assessment process. Our hope is that it will begin around
> mid-May.
> Letters will first go out to each potential interviewee, explaining the
> process and introducing the assessment team. Then the team will
> contact
> each representative and set up a time for the interview, which can be
> in
> person, or possibly by phone.
>
> Hope that's enough detail for now. If you'll be out of town during
> that
> time, perhaps a phone interview will work.
>
> Again, thank you for your time -
>
> Shirwin
>
>
> Shirwin Smith
> Golden Gate National Recreation Area
> Management Assistant
> Ft. Mason, Building 201
> San Francisco, CA 94123
> 415-561-4947
> shirwin_smith@nps.gov

>
>
>
> Shirwin_Smith@nps.gov
>
> Kyle Mizokami
[Redacted]
To:
>
> 04/30/2004 04:27
cc:
> Representative
Subject: Re: Anglers'
> PM MST
>
>
>

>
>
>
>
> Ms. Smith:
>
>> Mr. Mizokami:
>>
>> I am one of the people at Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA)
>> who
>> is working on the negotiated rulemaking issue for dog management at
>> GGNRA (
>> for information, go to <http://www.nps.gov/goga/pets/regneg/>)
> Hello! I've been following the dog management issue at GGNRA for
> several years now, and I must say, you certainly have your work cut out
> for you..
>
>> I received
>> your contact information through your emails with Kim Coast regarding
>> fishing at Crissy Field, and I thought perhaps you could give me some
>> advice about getting representation in the negotiated rulemaking
>> process
>> for anglers who use GGNRA lands. We are trying to reach as many user
>> groups in the park as possible who would be significantly affected by
>> a
>> change in the existing regulation, and from your email to Ms. Coast, I
>> gathered that you, and other anglers, determine what areas of the park
>> to
>> use based on the presence or absence of off-leash dogs. That is what
>> brings me to contact you now.
> I'm heartened that the concerns of anglers are being taken into account
> during the dog management rulemaking (although I am disappointed that
> we had no input in the rulemaking that declared the Crissy Field
> Wildlife Protection Area off-limits to angling.) The dog management
> issue impacts anglers greatly at Crissy Field and I believe that we
> should have a voice in the process.
>
> You are correct: to a great extent, where dogs are allowed dictates
> where we fish. You've no doubt read my email to Ms. Coast, so you have
> a general idea of what my personal experiences have been. I have spoken
> to other anglers and my experiences are not uncommon.
>>
>> As a visitor to the park, you likely are aware that GGNRA is subject
>> to the
>> section of the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 2.15) that requires
>> pets
>> in any NPS areas where they are allowed to be on a leash no longer
>> than 6
>> feet. Although the park does have signs and brochures explaining
>> that
>> regulation, you are certainly aware there is not always voluntary
>> compliance by park visitors
> Offhand, I would estimate compliance at about five percent. I haven't
> been there for a few months, though.
>>
>> The park now has an opportunity to move forward to find an appropriate
>> solution for dog management here at GGNRA through a negotiated
>> rulemaking
>> process that may result in a regulation change. We're is about to
>> begin
>> the assessment phase of the process and are putting together a list of

>> people representing various interest groups surrounding the off-leash
>> issue. We would like to have the variety of park users represented,
>> and
>> were wondering if you would be willing to be one of the names we
>> submit to
>> the assessment team to potentially be interviewed for this process.
>> Here's
>> the description of the purpose of the assessment:
>>
>> Assessment Phase: This initial step will determine whether the
>> establishment of a negotiated rulemaking committee is feasible and
>> appropriate. A neutral convener, hired with the assistance of the
>> Institute, will identify and interview affected stakeholders to assess
>> their willingness to constructively participate on a committee, and
>> whether
>> constructive negotiations would or would not be possible. If the
>> neutral
>> convener deems that a proposed rule could be reached collaboratively,
>> the
>> convener will identify individuals representing a balance of
>> perspectives
>> for participation and will establish the parameters for moving
>> forward.
> Yes. Please consider me for interviewing by the assessment team. I
> would very much like to share my experiences.
>
> My contact information:
>
> Kyle Mizokami
> [REDACTED]
> San Francisco, CA 94115
> [REDACTED]
>
>> This would a confidential interview; the report that results from the
>> process would mention only points of view expressed during the
>> interviews
>> and would not identify the interviewees. Let me know if you would be
>> willing to be on the list of potential interviewees to represent the
>> interests of anglers, or if you know of another person who would be
>> willing
>> to be interviewed. If you have any questions, please contact me by
>> email
>> or phone - I'm generally in between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
> Everything sounds good. Oh, when would this interviewing process take
> place? My schedule is flexible; however, a rough time frame would be
> useful.
>
> Thank you for your consideration in this matter.
>
> Sincerely,
>
> Kyle Mizokami
>
>
>

GDUI GUIDE DOG INTERFERENCE/ATTACK SURVEY RESULTS

Number of Respondents: 119

SECTION 1 - INTERFERENCE

1. Have you and your dog guide ever experienced interference by a loose or uncontrolled dog?

Yes 106 (89.1% of all respondents)

2. If yes, how many times in the last 6 months have you and your dog experienced interference?

Respondents who indicated one or more incidents in prior 6 months: 90 (75.6% of all respondents)

Range of incidents in prior 6 months experienced by those respondents who reported at least one incident: low=1, high=90

Average number of incidents in prior 6 months months experienced by those respondents who reported at least one incident: 7.9

3. Have you and your dog ever experienced interference by the same dog more than once?

Yes: 54 (50.9% of all who have experienced interference)

4. Have you and your dog ever experienced interference by a dog that was leashed but inadequately controlled?

Yes: 78 (73.6% of all who have experienced interference)

5. Have you and your dog ever experienced interference while traveling on a public right of way such as a sidewalk or a side of the road?

Yes: 95 (89.6% of all who have experienced interference)

6. Do you ever plan alternate routes to avoid known dogs?

Yes: 50 (47.2% of all who have experienced interference)

7. As a result of interference, my dog exhibited the following behavior (Please choose all that apply):

a. fearful of other dogs: 19 (17.9% of all who have experienced interference)

b. fearful of traveling in the location where the incident occurred: 28 (26.4% of all who have experienced interference)

c. aggressive toward other dogs: 25 (23.6% of all who have experienced interference)

d. other: 24 (22.6% of all who have experienced interference)

e. no behavior changes: 36 (40.0% of all who have experienced interference)

8. Have you ever needed to work with a guide dog trainer to “retrain” your dog after problems with interference?

Yes: 19 (17.9% of all who have experienced interference)

9. As a direct result of interfering dogs, did you have to retire your dog?

Yes: 4 (3.8% of all who have experienced interference)

10. During an episode of interference, did you ever feel that your health or safety was at risk due to the interference?

Yes: 67 (63.2% of all who have experienced interference)

11. To what extent do you fear incidents of interference by a loose or uncontrolled dog? (Please choose one.)

a. minor concern but does not effect my behavior: 41 (38.7% of all who have experienced interference)

b. moderate concern such as planning safer routes away from known dogs: 48 (45.3% of all who have experienced interference)

c. major concern such as limiting travel in order to avoid known dogs: 11 (10.4% of all who have experienced interference)

d. other: 4 (3.8% of all who have experienced interference)

e. none: 2 (1.9% of all who have experienced interference)

SECTION 2 - DOG ATTACKS

12. Have you and your dog guide ever been attacked by a loose or uncontrolled dog?

Yes: 50 (42.0% of all who respondents)

13. If yes, how many times in the past 3 years have you and your dog experienced a dog attack?

Respondents who indicated one or more attacks in prior 3 years: 38 (31.9% of all respondents)

Range of attacks in prior 3 years experienced by those respondents who reported at least one attack: low=1, high=6

Average number of attacks in prior 3 years experienced by those respondents who reported at least one attack: 1.9

14. Have you and your dog ever been attacked by the same dog more than once?

Yes: 11 (22.0% of all who have experienced attack)

15. Have you and your dog ever been attacked by a dog that was leashed but inadequately controlled?

Yes: 25 (50.0% of all who have experienced attack)

16. Have you and your dog ever been attacked while traveling on a public right of way such as a sidewalk or the side of a road?

Yes: 37 (74.0% of all who have experienced attack)

17. Do you ever plan alternate routes to avoid known dogs?

Yes: 24 (48.0% of all who have experienced attack)

18. Please choose the word that best describes the extent of your dog's physical injuries after an attack. (Please choose one.)

a. mild: 19 (38.0% of all who have experienced attack)

moderate: 14 (28.0% of all who have experienced attack)

severe: 4 (8.0% of all who have experienced attack)

d. none: 13 (26.0% of all who have experienced attack)

19. As a direct result of an attack, my dog exhibited the following behavior:

(Please choose all that apply):

a. fearful of other dogs: 20 (40.0% of all who have experienced attack)

b. fearful of traveling in the location where the incident occurred: 22 (44.0% of all who have experienced attack)

c. aggressive toward other dogs: 17 (34.0% of all who have experienced attack)

d. other: 7 (14.0% of all who have experienced attack)

e. no behavior changes: 9 (18.0% of all who have experienced attack)

20. As a direct result of an attack, did you have to work with a guide dog trainer to "retrain" your dog?

Yes: 17 (34.0% of all who have experienced attack)

21. As a direct result of an attack, was your dog temporarily or permanently disabled?

Yes: 11 (22.0% of all who have experienced attack)

22. As a direct result of an attack, did you have to retire your dog?

Yes: 3 (6.0% of all who have experienced attack)

23. During an episode of a dog attack, did you ever feel that your health or safety was at risk due to the attack?

Yes: 29 (58.0% of all who have experienced attack)

24. Please choose the word that best describes the extent of your own physical injuries resulting from an attack. (Please choose one.)

a. mild: 12 (24.0% of all who have experienced attack)

b. moderate: 5 (10.0% of all who have experienced attack)

c. severe: 1 (2.0% of all who have experienced attack)

d. none: 31 (62.0% of all who have experienced attack)

25. To what extent do you fear subsequent attacks by a loose or uncontrolled dog? (Please choose one.)

a. minor concern but does not affect my behavior: 14 (28.0% of all who have experienced attack)

- b. moderate concern such as planning safer routes away from known dogs: 21 (42.0% of all who have experienced attack)
- c. major concern such as limiting travel in order to avoid loose or uncontrolled dogs: 12 (24.0% of all who have experienced attack)
- d. other: 1 (2.0% of all who have experienced attack)
- e. none: 2 (4.0% of all who have experienced attack)

SECTION 3 - COSTS RESULTING FROM INTERFERENCE AND DOG ATTACKS

Note: Of 119 respondents, 108 (90.8%) experienced either interference, attack or both.

26. Did you have new or additional expenses as a result of the interference/attack(s)?

Yes: 25 (23.1% of all respondents who reported an interference or attack)

27. What types of new or additional expenses resulted from the interference/attack(s)?

(Please choose all that apply.)

- a. Veterinary services: 16 (64.0% of respondents who had additional expenses)
- b. Medication (for your guide dog): 9 (36.0% of respondents who had additional expenses)
- c. Medical Services (for you): 9 (36.0% of respondents who had additional expenses)
- d. Medication (for you): 5 (20.0% of respondents who had additional expenses)
- e. Replacement/repair of personal property: 1 (4.0% of respondents who had additional expenses)
- f. Lost wages: 2 (8.0% of respondents who had additional expenses)
- g. Transportation: 10 (40% of respondents who had additional expenses)
- h. other: 6 (24.0% of respondents who had additional expenses)

28. Average dollar amount of each category of additional expenditure for each respondent who indicated any additional expenditure)

- a. Veterinary services: \$138.24
- b. Medication (for your dog guide): \$110.84
- c. Medical services (for you): \$21.08
- d. Medication (for you): \$5.84
- e. Replacement/repair of personal property: \$1.00
- f. Lost wages: \$12.00
- g. Transportation: \$32.72
- h. Other: \$37.32

Average dollar amount of additional expenditure for each respondent who indicated any additional expenditure: \$359.04

Average dollar amount of additional expenditure for each respondent who experienced either interference or attack: \$83.11

29. Please identify any other negative impacts or consequences - monetary or otherwise - that resulted directly from the interference/attack which are not adequately covered in the preceding questions and answers:

Number of respondents who indicated having experienced some other type of negative consequence of interference or attack: 21

SECTION 4 - FEELINGS/ATTITUDES ABOUT INTERFERENCE AND DOG ATTACKS

30. Dog interference and attacks jeopardize my ability to move safely through the environment

- a. Strongly Agree: 69 (63.9% of respondents)
- b. Somewhat Agree: 38 (35.2% of respondents)
- c. Undecided: 1 (0.9% of respondents)
- d. Somewhat Disagree: 6 (5.6% of respondents)
- e. Strongly Disagree: 4 (3.7% of respondents)

31. Dog interference and attacks jeopardize my right to travel freely on routes of my choice.

- a. Strongly Agree: 97 (82.9% of respondents)
- b. Somewhat Agree: 15 (12.8% of respondents)
- c. Undecided: 5 (4.3% of respondents)
- d. Somewhat Disagree: 12 (10.3% of respondents)
- e. Strongly Disagree: 3 (2.6% of respondents)

32. Dog interference and attacks jeopardize the ability of my dog guide to safely and effectively perform its duties.

- a. Strongly Agree: 107 (90.7% of respondents)
- b. Somewhat Agree: 9 (7.6% of respondents)
- c. Undecided: 2 (1.7% of respondents)
- d. Somewhat Disagree: 5 (4.2% of respondents)
- e. Strongly Disagree: 4

33. Loose or uncontrolled dogs pose one of the most dangerous situations for guide dog teams in today's environment.

- a. Strongly Agree: 113 (95.8% of respondents)
- b. Somewhat Agree: 4 (3.4% of respondents)
- c. Undecided: 1 (0.8% of respondents)
- d. Somewhat Disagree: 2 (1.7% of respondents)
- e. Strongly Disagree: 2 (1.7% of respondents)

SECTION 5 - DEMOGRAPHICS

34. Your age:

Average age of respondents: 46.3

Age range of respondents: low=21, high=72

35. Your gender:

Male: 31 (26.1% of all respondents)

Female: 88 (73.9% of all respondents)

36. Your dog's age:

Average age of guide dog: 5.0

Age range of respondents: low=2, high=11.5

37. Your dog's gender:

Male: 56 (% of all respondents)

Female: 62 (% of all respondents)

38. I live in the following area:

Rural: 12 (10.1% of all respondents)

Suburban: 53 (44.5% of all respondents)

Urban: 54 (45.4% of all respondents)

39. I typically travel in the following area.

Rural: 3 (4.1% of all respondents)

Suburban: 28 (37.8% of all respondents)

Urban: 43 (58.1% of all respondents)

40. What state do you live in:

Respondents reside in 33 states, the District of Columbia and 3 different Canadian cities.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
U.S. PARK RANGER
1 JUVENILE CASE

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0				3 SYSTEM AREA GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA				4 LOCATION CODE 0 7 0 0			5 YEAR 0 4		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 8 7 7 7			
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6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT SKYLINE AND JOHN MUIR						7 BEAT 461	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR?	MO. 0 8	DAY 1 3	YR. 0 4	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 3 5 7	10 DAY OF WEEK 6
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11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE				12 NATURE OF INCIDENT PETS-LEASH LAW				13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 8/13/04 TIME 1357 HRS			
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WITNESSES COMPLAINANT VICTIM	14 LAST FIRST MI		15 DATE OF BIRTH		16 PHONE BUSINESS	
	LASALLE ERIC D				4152-556-8371	
	17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		18 PHONE RESIDENCE			
	FORT MASON BLDG 201 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123					
9 LAST FIRST MI		20 DATE OF BIRTH		21 PHONE BUSINESS		
22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		23 PHONE RESIDENCE				

ARRESTEE	19 LAST FIRST MIDDLE		20 DATE OF BIRTH		21 PHONE BUSINESS	
	22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		23 PHONE RESIDENCE			

29 RACE O	30 SEX M	31 AGE 28	32 HGT 5 7	33 WGT 154	34 EYES BLK	35 HAIR BLK	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
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41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET	43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT	45 SHOES	46 SOCIAL SECURITY	47 PDID
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48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE		49 DATE OF BIRTH		50 PHONE BUSINESS	
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51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		52 PHONE RESIDENCE	
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53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH
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65 HAT	66 COAT/JACKET	67 SHIRT	68 TROUSERS/SKIRT	69 SHOES	70 SOCIAL SECURITY	71 PDID
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72 VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE	73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN
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81 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED				REMOVED TO	REMOVED BY	82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>
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83 ARREST(S) DATE	84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S)	86 COURT DATE	87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED
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93 ITEM	NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT. INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.	90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALU
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On 08/13/04 at approx. 1357 hours, I was driving southbound along Skyline Blvd when I noticed a black dog running in the street at the intersection of John Muir. Skyline drive serves as major highway with a maximum speed limit of 50 miles per hour. Traffic was swerving out of the way to avoid hitting the dog. I notified communications of the problem and attempted to slow traffic down. The dog then ran out of traffic toward a car parked on the shoulder next to the John Muir gate at Fort Funston. I made contact with the subject/owner later identified as [redacted] and asked him what happened. At the same time I requested his identification. [redacted] stated that he the dog got away from him as he attempted to put him back into the car. I asked if his pet was on leash in the area prior to him putting the dog in the car. [redacted] stated yes. I looked around in the car for a leash and did not see one. I conducted a computer check for wants and warrants and informed [redacted] that he needed to have his pet on leash at all times and locations on GGNRA. I cleared at approx. 1410 hours with a verbal warning.

95 STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED				CLOSED BY <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED				96 DISPOSITION	
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97 REPORTING OFFICER LASALLE, E	BADGE #/D 435	DATE 11/16/04	98 ASSISTING OFFICER	BADGE #/D	99 SUPERVISOR Kym Coast	BADGE #/D 532	11/12
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Exhibit 78
532 11/12

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE PARK RANGER/TECH 1 JUVENILE CASE I

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 8140 Golden Gate National Recreation Area 4 LOCATION CODE 0700 5 YEAR 04 013720

6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Fort Funston hang glider deck. 7 BEAT 462 8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 121104 9 24 HOUR TIME 1426 10 DAY OF WEEK 7

11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE 12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Sar land/Pets/Leash law. 13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 12/11/04 TIME 1426 hrs.

WITNESSES: 14 LAST FIRST MI AIREY-VAN DIEM BOB 15 DATE OF BIRTH 16 PHONE BUSINESS 415-556-8371 17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP Bldg. 201 Fort Mason S.F. CA 94123 18 PHONE RESIDENCE

ARRESTEE: 19 LAST FIRST MIDDLE 20 DATE OF BIRTH 21 PHONE BUSINESS 22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 23 PHONE RESIDENCE

SUSPECT: 29 RACE W 30 SEX F 31 AGE 39 32 HGT 510 33 WGT 150 34 EYES HZL 35 HAIR AUB 36 HAIR LENGTH Long 37 HAIR STYLE 38 FACIAL HAIR NA 39 MARKS/SCARS NA 40 ARMED WITH NA

41 HAT 42 COAT/JACKET 43 SHIRT 44 TROUSERS/SKIRT 45 SHOES 46 SOCIAL SECURITY 47 PDID

48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE 49 DATE OF BIRTH 50 PHONE BUSINESS 51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 52 PHONE RESIDENCE

OTHER: 53 RACE 54 SEX 55 AGE 56 HGT 57 WGT 58 EYES 59 HAIR 60 HAIR LENGTH 61 HAIR STYLE 62 FACIAL HAIR 63 MARKS/SCARS 64 ARMED WITH 65 HAT 66 COAT/JACKET 67 SHIRT 68 TROUSERS/SKIRT 69 SHOES 70 SOCIAL SECURITY 71 PDID

72 VEHICLE INVOLVED IN CRIME KNOWN TO OPERATE 73 YEAR 74 MAKE 75 MODEL 76 BODY STYLE 77 COLOR 78 TAG NUMBER 79 STATE 80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN

81 IMPOUNDED STOLEN RECOVERED SEIZED REMOVED TO REMOVED BY 82 NCIC TELETYPE RADIO LOOKOUT 83 ARREST(S) DATE 84 TIME 85 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) 86 COURT DATE 87 VALUE STOLEN 88 VALUE RECOVERED

93 ITEM NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS... On 12/11/04 at 1426 hrs., I received a report from park dispatch of a dog stuck on the cliff at Fort Funston near the hang glider deck. I responded from the ranger office and contacted [redacted] on the sunset trail fifty yards north of the hang glider deck. I located the dog, switched the incident over to the ICS channel. Ranger Warmerdam set up the lowering system while Ranger Agnew prepared to climb. Ranger Goodwin was communications and edge control. We lowered ranger Agnew down the cliff side and he rescued the dog. I ran a computer check on [redacted] and she had no wants or warrants. I issued her a MVN P[redacted] for 36 CFR 2.12(a)(2) for failure to restrain pet on a leash. I took a report and all units cleared at 1515 hrs.

95 STATUS OPEN SUSPENDED CLOSED BY ARREST EXCEPTION UNFOUNDED 96 DISPOSITION

97 REPORTING OFFICER Bob Airey-Van Diem 159 12/15/04 98 ASSISTING OFFICER Warmerdam 99 SUPERVISOR 12/17/04

Crissy Field Restoration 2000 Incident Log

Human/Animal/Environment Interaction

One Date per Page

Submit Weekly to L. Stringer

Draft 3/29/00

Date: 5/1/01	Time: app. 5:00 PM	Observer(s): Peter Brystow	Entered
Notes:			

Area: EAST BEACH	Type of Incident: DOG/HUMAN INTERACTION
Degree of Disturbance:	Species Involved:
Picture Taken?: NO By:	Action Taken? YES
Description of Incident: DOG ATTACKED HUMAN - HUMAN HAD WOUNDS TO FACE - AMBULANCE TO RUMBER	
DAS	

Area:	Type of Incident:
Degree of Disturbance:	Species Involved:
Picture Taken?: By:	Action Taken?
Description of Incident:	

Types of Incidents:	Areas:	Please Include:
Person in restoration area	Fenced dune (A, C, D etc.)	Is person aware of rules, problem? Voice control attempted? Obeyed?
Dog in restoration area	Ocean	
Tracks in restoration area	Beach (note nearest dune)	<p style="text-align: center;">Degree of Disturbance:</p> 0= no obvious disturbance 1= slight (i.e. bird agitated, plant damaged) 2= moderate (i.e. bird moves, plant broken) 3= severe (i.e. bird leaves site, many plants killed)
Disturbance in restoration area	Cypress trees	
Dog harassing wildlife	Promenade	
Dead wildlife found	East lawn	
Dead plants found	Marsh inlet	
Wildlife killed	Shell mound	
Plants killed	Marsh upland (N,S,E,W)	
Feces not removed	Tidal marsh (N,S,E,W)	
Dog/ human interaction	Marsh water	
Other _____ (specify)	Dune swale	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH x
1 JUVENILE CASE

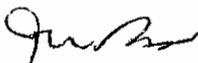
ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0		3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area			4 LOCATION CODE 0 7 0 0			5 YEAR 0 4		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 1 0 7 4 4																	
LOCATION OF INCIDENT Ft Funston cliff area, San Francisco, CA					7 BEAT 411	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 0 9	MO. 2	DAY 6	YR. 0 4	9 24 HOUR TIME 2 0 0 3	10 DAY OF WEEK																
1 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE		12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Hazardous Condition/Leash Law							13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 09/26/04 TIME 2003 hrs																		
WITNESSES PLAINTIFF ARRESTED SUSPECT OTHER	14 LAST FIRST MI C V W				15 DATE OF BIRTH				16 PHONE BUSINESS																		
	Goodwin John I								(415) 556-8371																		
17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		18 PHONE RESIDENCE		19 LAST FIRST MI C V W		20 DATE OF BIRTH		21 PHONE BUSINESS																			
Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Ft Funston, San Francisco, CA		94123																									
22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		23 PHONE RESIDENCE		19 LAST FIRST MIDDLE A S O		20 DATE OF BIRTH		21 PHONE BUSINESS																			
29 RACE		30 SEX		31 AGE		32 HGT		33 WGT		34 EYES		35 HAIR		36 HAIR LENGTH		37 HAIR STYLE		38 FACIAL HAIR		39 MARKS/SCARS		40 ARMED WITH					
W		M		40		6 0		190		Grn		Brn															
41 HAT		42 COAT/JACKET		43 SHIRT		44 TROUSERS/SKIRT		45 SHOES		46 SOCIAL SECURITY		47 PDID															
48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE A S O				49 DATE OF BIRTH				50 PHONE BUSINESS																			
51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		52 PHONE RESIDENCE		53 RACE		54 SEX		55 AGE		56 HGT		57 WGT		58 EYES		59 HAIR		60 HAIR LENGTH		61 HAIR STYLE		62 FACIAL HAIR		63 MARKS/SCARS		64 ARMED WITH	
65 HAT		66 COAT/JACKET		67 SHIRT		68 TROUSERS/SKIRT		69 SHOES		70 SOCIAL SECURITY		71 PDID															
73 YEAR		74 MAKE		75 MODEL		76 BODY STYLE		77 COLOR		78 TAG NUMBER		79 STATE		80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN													
81 REMOVED TO				82 REMOVED BY				83 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/>				84 TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/>				85 RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>											
86 ARREST(S) DATE		87 TIME		88 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR 2.34 (a)(4), 2.15 (a)(2)				89 COURT DATE		90 VALUE STOLEN		91 VALUE RECOVERED															
92 NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.		93 STL		94 REC		95 PROP		96 VALUE																			

On 09/26/04, at 2003 hrs, I received a report from Park Police Dispatch of an individual with a dog trapped on the cliff area near Ft. Funston. The reporting party was the individual's wife, identified as [REDACTED]. I responded to Ft Funston in a marked patrol unit with lights and siren activated. At Ft Funston I was joined by Rangers John Evans, Jennifer Spaulding, and Eric Beckert. At approximately 2020 hrs we arrived to Ft Funston. I observed the individual, a white adult male, approx. 75' down a cliff, approx. 300 yards north of the hang glider deck. With the white adult male was an off-leash large dark gray Doberman. A rope rescue was performed, with Ranger Spaulding rappelling to and reaching the white adult male and dog. Ranger Spaulding, the white adult male and dog were safely raised to a safe position away from the cliffs.

The white adult male was identified by a California driver's license as [REDACTED]. Park Police Dispatch indicated negative wants/warrants for [REDACTED] stated he was walking his two dogs with [REDACTED] when his Doberman went over the cliff. [REDACTED] stated the Doberman was not on a leash at the time. [REDACTED] further stated he made his way to the Doberman but could not safely return to the cliff edge.

[REDACTED] was issued [REDACTED] for 36 CFR 2.34 (a)(4) and [REDACTED] for 36 CFR 2.15 (a)(2). Both violation notices were marked Mandatory Appearance. All units were clear at 2230 hrs.

95 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED		CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED		96 DISPOSITION	
97 REPORTING OFFICER John Goodwin		BADGE #/D 2233		DATE 10/01/04	
98 ASSISTING OFFICER		BADGE #/D		99 SUPERVISOR 	
				BADGE #/D 776	
				DATE 10-3-04	



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH
1 JUVENILE CASE

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0				3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area				4 LOCATION CODE 0 7 0 0			5 YEAR 0 4		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 1 1 3 6 7			
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6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Fort Funston						7 BEAT 462	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? <input type="checkbox"/>	MO. 1 0	DAY 1 1	YR. 0 4	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 3 1 9	10 DAY OF WEEK 2
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11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE						12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Land Rescue (DOG)						13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 10/11/04		TIME 1319	
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WITNESSES	14 LAST FIRST MI				15 DATE OF BIRTH		16 PHONE BUSINESS	
	Lopez-Milano Raquel						415 556-8371	
	17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP						18 PHONE RESIDENCE	

COMPLAINANT	19 LAST FIRST MI				20 DATE OF BIRTH		21 PHONE BUSINESS	
	South Unit Protection GGNRA CA 94123						22 PHONE RESIDENCE	
	22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP						23 PHONE RESIDENCE	

ARRESTED	19 LAST FIRST MIDDLE				20 DATE OF BIRTH		21 PHONE BUSINESS	
	[REDACTED]				[REDACTED]		22 PHONE RESIDENCE	
	22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP						23 PHONE RESIDENCE	

29 RACE W	30 SEX F	31 AGE 26	32 HGT 5 7	33 WGT 130	34 EYES Brn	35 HAIR Red	36 HAIR LENGTH Long	37 HAIR STYLE Strt.	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
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41 HAT				42 COAT/JACKET		43 SHIRT		44 TROUSERS/SKIRT		45 SHOES		46 SOCIAL SECURITY		47 PDID	
48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE				49 DATE OF BIRTH		50 PHONE BUSINESS		51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		52 PHONE RESIDENCE		53 RACE		54 SEX	

53 RACE				54 SEX		55 AGE		56 HGT		57 WGT		58 EYES		59 HAIR		60 HAIR LENGTH		61 HAIR STYLE		62 FACIAL HAIR		63 MARKS/SCARS		64 ARMED WITH	
65 HAT				66 COAT/JACKET		67 SHIRT		68 TROUSERS/SKIRT		69 SHOES		70 SOCIAL SECURITY		71 PDID											

72 VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE		73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN
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81 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED				REMOVED TO	REMOVED BY	82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>	
83 ARREST(S) DATE		84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR 2.15 (A) (2)		86 COURT DATE	87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED

93 ITEM	NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.	90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE
	On 10/11/04 at approximately 1319 hours, a radio broadcast was made to report a dog over the cliffs at Fort Funston. Myself and Rangers Spaulding, Beckert, Camiccia, Forbes and Public Safety Lifeguards Dobrowski and Robles responded. I made contact with [REDACTED], who was the owner and reporting party who made the call via 911-CHP. She stated that her yellow Lab was off leash, as well as the black Lab, that was currently with her. I asked her to leash her black Lab, but she stated that she had no leashes. Her yellow Lab chased after a ball and ran off the cliff. A search of the cliffs was fruitless, until another visitor found the Lab walking near the hang glider deck and notified the life-guardians. The dog was reunited with his owner. [REDACTED] returned clear of wants. She was cited for 36 CFR 2.15 (A) (2) off-leash for two dogs.				
94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED					

95 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED		CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED			96 DISPOSITION	
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97 REPORTING OFFICER R. Lopez-Milano		BADGE # #511	DATE 10/11/04	98 ASSISTING OFFICER		BADGE #	99 SUPERVISOR 		BADGE #	DATE 10/13/04
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CAUTION COYOTE HABITAT

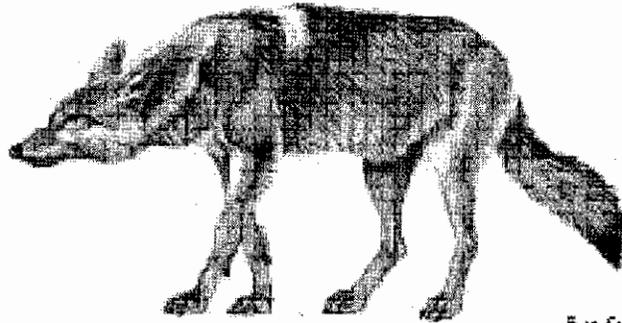


Photo: David C. Cooney, USGS Wildlife Services

PETS MUST BE LEASHED

Coyotes occur in this area and have been observed following or approaching hikers, particularly those with pets. Leash pets or leave them at home.

- * Avoid hiking or running alone or after dark.
- * Keep children and pets under close supervision.

If you encounter a coyote at close range:

- * **REMAIN CALM- DO NOT RUN.**
- * **PICK UP SMALL CHILDREN AND PETS IMMEDIATELY.**
- * **STAND UPRIGHT, MAINTAIN EYE CONTACT, BACK AWAY SLOWLY.**
- * **BE ASSERTIVE-** If approached, wave your arms, speak firmly or shout, and throw sticks or rocks.
- * **IF ATTACKED, FIGHT BACK AGGRESSIVELY.**

We would like your help in learning more about the locations and behavior of coyotes in the park. **Please report sightings to the nearest visitor center.** Call Park Dispatch at (415)561-5510 as soon as possible if you encounter an aggressive coyote. Leave your name and phone number.

**Golden Gate National Recreation Area
US Department of Interior National Park Service**



Removal of this sign is illegal and could result in injury to others.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CASE INCIDENT RECORD

1. ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0				2. ORGANIZATION (PARK) NAME Golden Gate National Recreation Area						3. LOCATION CODE 2 3 0 0				4. CASE/INCIDENT NO. 0 0 9 5 9 1							
5. LOCATION OF INCIDENT South Baker Beach.						6. WHEN DID IT OCCUR		MO. 0 9		DAY 0 1		YR. 0 4		24 HOUR TIME 1 7		HRS. 2 7		MIN. 7		7. DAY OF WEEK 4	
8. OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE				9. NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets/Lost pet.								10. HOW REPORTED Observed.									
11. REPORTED BY Airey-Van Diem						12. ADDRESS Bldg. 201 Fort Mason S.F. CA 94123						13. HOME PHONE BUSINESS 415 556-8371									
14. RECEIVED BY Airey-Van Diem						15. WHEN RECEIVED 09/01/04				16. TIME BROADCAST 1727 hrs.				17. WHEN INVESTIGATED DATE 09/01/04 TIME 1727 hrs							
18. INVESTIGATED BY Airey-Van Diem						19. OFFICER/RANGER NO. 1 5 9				20. WHEN CLEARED DATE 09/01/04 TIME 1815 hrs.				21. DISPOSITION							

22. INVOLVED PERSONS	23. ADDRESS	24. PHONE	25. SEX	26. RACE	27. AGE	28. DATE OF BIRTH
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	M	W	NA	NA

DETAILS OF INCIDENT

On 09/01/04 at 1727 hrs., I was contacted by [REDACTED] at the South end of Baker Beach. He stated at approximately 1530 hrs., he lost his red bull terrier on the beach. He searched all of Baker Beach but could not find it. I advised him that I would check the [REDACTED] and China Beach for the dog. I was not able to find the dog. I took a report and cleared at 1815 hrs.

30. QUANTITY	31. PROPERTY STOLEN OR DAMAGED	32. ESTIMATED VALUE	34. RECOVERED	
			33. DATE	34. VALUE
35. PROPERTY CODE OF HIGHEST VALUE		36.	37. TOTAL	
			00	

38. INVESTIGATED BY (Signature and Date)
Airey-Van Diem 09/02/04

39. APPROVED BY (Signature and Date)
[Signature] 9/6/04

Exhibit 83

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH
1 JUVENILE CASE

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0	3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area	4 LOCATION CODE 0 7 0 0	5 YEAR 0 4	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 1 2 8 0 4
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6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Fort Funston - Horse Trail	7 BEAT 411	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 1 1	MO. 1 5	DAY 0 4	YR. 0 4	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 6 3 1	10 DAY OF WEEK 2
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11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE	12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets: Off Leash	13 WHEN RECEIVED DATE TIME 11/16/04 1631
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W I T N E S S C O M P L A I N A N T I M	14 LAST Lopez-Milano	FIRST Raquel	MI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15 DATE OF BIRTH	16 PHONE BUSINESS 415 556-8371
	17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		18 PHONE RESIDENCE					
	South Unit Protection GGNRA CA 94123							

A R R E S T E D	19 LAST ---	FIRST ---	MI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20 DATE OF BIRTH	21 PHONE BUSINESS
	22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		23 PHONE RESIDENCE					

S U S P E C T	19 LAST [REDACTED]	FIRST [REDACTED]	MIDDLE [REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20 DATE OF BIRTH	21 PHONE BUSINESS
	22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		23 PHONE RESIDENCE					
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]					

29 RACE A	30 SEX F	31 AGE [REDACTED]	32 HGT 5 2	33 WGT 118	34 EYES Brn	35 HAIR Blk	36 HAIR LENGTH Shld	37 HAIR STYLE Strt	38 FACIAL HAIR None	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
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41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET	43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT	45 SHOES	46 SOCIAL SECURITY [REDACTED]	47 PDID [REDACTED]
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O T H E R	48 LAST ---	FIRST ---	MIDDLE ---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	49 DATE OF BIRTH	50 PHONE BUSINESS
	51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		52 PHONE RESIDENCE					

72 VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE	73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN
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81 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED	REMOVED TO	REMOVED BY	82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>
83 ARREST(S) DATE	84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR 2.15 (a)(2)	86 COURT DATE
		87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED

93 ITEM	NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.	90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE
	On 11/16/04 at approximately 1626 hours, I was on foot patrol with Officer Ramos on the horse trail at Fort Funston. As we walked, I observed 6 unleashed white [REDACTED] running near [REDACTED]. I asked her to place all the dogs on leashes. It took about 5 minutes for her to get them leashed. She provided me with verbal information which returned clear of wants and warrants. I explained the rules and regulations to her about leash law. She stated that two of her dogs were on leash prior to my contacting her because they were high energy. Most of her dogs were barking at passing dogs. I gave her the benefit of the doubt and cited her for four dogs off leash. [REDACTED] was involved in a dog bite incident on [REDACTED] at Fort Funston in which one of her dogs bite another dog. Case is still being investigated.				
		94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED			

95 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED	CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	96 DISPOSITION
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97 REPORTING OFFICER R. Lopez-Milano	BADGE #/D #511	DATE 11/16/04	98 ASSISTING OFFICER	BADGE #/D	99 SUPERVISOR 	BADGE #/D 841/17
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Love your dog, leash your dog

Love means never forgetting to use a leash.

Every dog deserves the protection a leash provides.

Always leash your dog when you're outside.

Safety and peace of mind are assured when you use a leash.

Have a heart; if you love your dog, leash your dog.



For more information about responsible dog ownership visit www.akc.org



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUBSM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH
1 JUVENILE CASE

1 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0		3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area			4 LOCATION CODE 0 8 0 0			5 YEAR 0 5		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 0 0 4 8 1				
6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Mori Point, San Mateo County, CA					7 BEAT	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 0 1 1 5 0 5		9 24 HOUR TIME 1 4 0 0		10 DAY OF WEEK 7				
11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE					12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Hazardous Condition / Pets-Leash Law					13 WHEN RECEIVED DATE 01/15/05 TIME 1435 hrs				
WITNESSES	14 LAST Goodwin			FIRST John			MI I	15 DATE OF BIRTH		16 PHONE BUSINESS (415) 556-8371				
	17 ADDRESS Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Ft Funston, San Francisco, CA											18 PHONE RESIDENCE		
	19 LAST [REDACTED]											20 DATE OF BIRTH		21 PHONE BUSINESS
ARRESTED	22 ADDRESS [REDACTED]			CITY [REDACTED]			STATE [REDACTED]		ZIP [REDACTED]		23 PHONE RESIDENCE			
	29 RACE B			30 SEX M	31 AGE 50	32 HGT 5 10	33 WGT 200	34 EYES Brn	35 HAIR Brn	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
	41 HAT		42 COAT/JACKET		43 SHIRT		44 TROUSERS/SKIRT		45 SHOES		46 SOCIAL SECURITY		47 PDID	
SUSPECT	48 LAST [REDACTED]			FIRST [REDACTED]			MIDDLE [REDACTED]		49 DATE OF BIRTH		50 PHONE BUSINESS			
	51 ADDRESS [REDACTED]											52 PHONE RESIDENCE		
	53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH		
65 HAT		66 COAT/JACKET		67 SHIRT		68 TROUSERS/SKIRT		69 SHOES		70 SOCIAL SECURITY		71 PDID		
72 VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE		73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN					
81 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED					REMOVED TO			REMOVED BY			82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>			
83 ARREST(S) DATE		84 TIME		85 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR 2.34 (a)(4), 2.15 (a)(2),				86 COURT DATE		87 VALUE STOLEN		88 VALUE RECOVERED		
93 NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.									90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE		

On 01/15/05, at 1435 hrs, while on foot patrol at Mori Point, I was contacted by Steve Engler, Battalion Chief for the North County Fire Authority (NCFA), who indicated that he was responding to a report of a dog on the cliff at Mori Point. At approximately 1455 hrs, Engler and I located the reporting party and dog's owner, identified by a California driver's license as [REDACTED], at the western tip of Mori Point. Park Dispatch indicated that there were negative wants/warrants for [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated his dog, a 1 1/2 year old mix, ran off the cliff at Mori Point. [REDACTED] stated his dog was off-leash at the time of the accident. Mori Point is clearly posted that pets must be leashed. [REDACTED] stated he lost a visual of his dog when it went off the cliff. Despite spending the next 1/2 hour searching for the dog along the cliff edge, neither Engler nor I could locate the dog. At approx. 1530 hrs, I was approached by an individual who identified himself as [REDACTED] who stated he was familiar with the area below the cliff and could safely reach it to search for the dog. [REDACTED] stated he "fished the area many times for stripers" and knew "a safe way of reaching the beach below the cliffs". [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] of the risks involved and [REDACTED] stated he was aware of the risks. At approx. 1545 hrs, I observed that [REDACTED] had reached the beach below the cliff and located the dog on the beach. [REDACTED] stated the dog was in "bad shape but still alive". At approx. 1600 hrs, Ranger Jennifer Spaulding, two additional NCFA vehicles with six personnel and Bill Brissenden from the Peninsula Humane Society (PHS) arrived on scene. At 1618 hrs a climber from the NCFA descended down the approx 200' cliff, reaching the dog at approx. 1630 hrs. I observed the climber secure the dog to a litter. At approx. 1645 hrs, I observed the climber ascend the cliff with the dog on a litter secured above the climber. The climber reached the top of the cliff with the dog at approx. 1710 hrs. I observed the dog was not moving and appeared to be lifeless. After the dog was placed into the PHS vehicle, I issued [REDACTED]:

[REDACTED] for 36 CFR 2.34 (a)(4), \$250.00 bail and [REDACTED] for 36 CFR 2.15 (a)(2), \$50.00 bail

All parties were clear of Mori Point at 1730 hrs.

95 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED		CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED		96 DISPOSITION	
97 REPORTING OFFICER John Goodwin		BADGE #/D 2233	DATE 01/20/05	98 ASSISTING OFFICER	
				99 SUPERVISOR	
				BADGE #/D 776 86	

Cliff Rescues at Fort Funston for calendar year 2000

DATE	LOCATION	CASE #	Ranger	INJURIES
No incidents occurred for the month of <i>January</i> .				
No incidents occurred for the month of <i>February</i> .				
March 23, 2000	Dog rescue north of Deck	2497	Ehmann	none
March 25, 2000	Dog rescue above FOFO sewer	2530	Airey	Dog
April 01, 2000	Dog Rescue near B. Davis	2763	Sherman	Ranger
April 07, 2000	Dog Rescue north of Deck	3002	Airey	none
April 09, 2000	Dog Rescue B. Davis	3090	McFarland	none
April 16, 2000	Dog Rescue Sunset T.	3268	Beckert	Dog
May 29, 2000	Dog Rescue B. Davis	4637	Beckert	none
June 10, 2000	Dog + Human Rescue	5083	Heeren	none
July 23, 2000	Dog Rescue B. Davis	6629	Prokóp	none
August 10, 2000	Dog Rescue B. Davis	7169	Airey	none
September 03, 2000	Dog + Human Rescue	7878	Ehmann	none
September 05, 2000	Dog Rescue near Deck	7954	Ehmann	none
October 24, 2000	Dog Rescue Sunset Trail	9698	Lopez	Ranger
November 26, 2000	Dog Rescue Sunset Trail	10870	Lopez	none
December 30, 2000	Dog Rescue near Deck	11938	Prokop	none

FORT FUNSTON CLIFF RESCUE TOTALS:

15 Dogs Rescued (2 dogs injured)

2 Humans Rescued

2 Rangers Injured (arm scrape + shoulder/back injury)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH
1 JUVENILE CASE

ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0	3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area	4 LOCATION CODE 0 7 0 0	5 YEAR 0 4	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 9 7 3 6
LOCATION OF INCIDENT Ocean Beach @ Lincoln Way.		7 BEAT 421B	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 0 9 0 4 0 4	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 7 0 7
1 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE		12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets/Dog bite.		13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 09/04/04 TIME 1707 hrs.

WITNESSES COMPLAINANT	14 LAST Airey-Van Diem	FIRST Bob	MI	C V W	X	15 DATE OF BIRTH	16 PHONE BUSINESS 415-556-8371					
	17 ADDRESS Bldg. 201 Fort Mason	STREET	CITY S.F.	STATE CA	ZIP 94123	18 PHONE RESIDENCE						
ARRESTED	19 LAST [REDACTED]	FIRST [REDACTED]	MI	C V W	X	20 DATE OF BIRTH NA	21 PHONE BUSINESS					
	22 ADDRESS [REDACTED]	STREET	CITY [REDACTED]	STATE [REDACTED]	ZIP [REDACTED]	23 PHONE RESIDENCE NA						
SUSPECT	19 LAST [REDACTED]	FIRST [REDACTED]	MIDDLE	A S U	X	20 DATE OF BIRTH NA	21 PHONE BUSINESS					
	22 ADDRESS [REDACTED]	STREET	CITY [REDACTED]	STATE [REDACTED]	ZIP [REDACTED]	23 PHONE RESIDENCE [REDACTED]						
OTHER	29 RACE W	30 SEX M	31 AGE NA	32 HGT 6 1	33 WGT 180	34 EYES Blu	35 HAIR Brw	36 HAIR LENGTH Short	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR None	39 MARKS/SCARS NA	40 ARMED WITH NA
	41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET	43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT	45 SHOES	46 SOCIAL SECURITY	47 PDID					
OTHER	48 LAST [REDACTED]	FIRST [REDACTED]	MIDDLE	A S U	X	49 DATE OF BIRTH [REDACTED]	50 PHONE BUSINESS					
	51 ADDRESS [REDACTED]	STREET	CITY [REDACTED]	STATE [REDACTED]	ZIP [REDACTED]	52 PHONE RESIDENCE [REDACTED]						
OTHER	53 RACE B	54 SEX M	55 AGE 22	56 HGT 5 10	57 WGT 130	58 EYES Brn	59 HAIR Blk	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR None	63 MARKS/SCARS NA	64 ARMED WITH NA
	65 HAT	66 COAT/JACKET	67 SHIRT	68 TROUSERS/SKIRT	69 SHOES	70 SOCIAL SECURITY	71 PDID					

2 VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE	73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN
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1 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED	REMOVED TO	REMOVED BY	82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>
3 ARREST(S) DATE	84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2).	86 COURT DATE
			87 VALUE STOLEN
			88 VALUE RECOVERED

3 ITEM	NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.	90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE
	On 09/04/04 at approximately 1707 hrs., I responded to Ocean Beach at Lincoln Way for a report of a dog bite victim. I was contacted by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on the beach. [REDACTED] was a witness to the dog fight which occurred in front of him on the beach. He stated that a beige pitbul was off leash and attacked [REDACTED] black dog. [REDACTED] stated her black dog was on leash and a beige pitbul attacked her dog and locked onto it. She stated the owner of the pitbul, later identified as [REDACTED], broke up the fight and then left the area. At approximately 1710 hrs., SFPD officers returned to the scene of the dog fight with [REDACTED]. I asked [REDACTED] what happened. He stated, "My dog slipped out of his collar and then went for the black dog and got into a fight."				
					94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

15 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED	CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	96 DISPOSITION
17 REPORTING OFFICER Bob Airey-Van Diem	BADGE #/D 0159	DATE 09/22/04
98 ASSISTING OFFICER	BADGE #/D	99 SUPERVISOR [Signature]
		BADGE #/D 2166
		DATE 10/10/04

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE

2 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO. DAY YR. 0 9 0 4 0 4	4 YEAR 0 4	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 9 7 3 6
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5 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets/Dog bite.	6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT
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_____ was in an area that was clearly signed, "Leash Pets!" If he could of kept his dog on a leash he could of prevented a dog fight. None of the people at the scene were injured. The black dog suffered some injuries to the neck area. There was some blood visible. _____ stated she was going to take her dog to a vet. I issued _____ a citation: MVN _____ for 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) for failure to restrain a pet on a leash. I took a report and cleared at 1725 hrs.

WARRANT(S) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	9 <input type="checkbox"/> LATENTS <input type="checkbox"/> PHOTOS	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12 PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES
3 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED		CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED		
4 REPORTING OFFICER 30b Airey-Van Diem	BADGE/ID 159	DATE 09/22/04	15 INVESTIGATOR BADGE/ID DATE	16 SUPERVISOR BADGE/ID DATE 2166 10/10/04

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE PARK RANGER/TECH X 1 JUVENILE CASE

Organization Code: 8140 Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Location Code: 1400. Year: 04. Case/Incident Number: 011341.

Location of Incident: Coastal Trail above Muir Beach. Beat: 551. When did it occur? 10/09/04. Hour: 18, Min: 01. Day of week: 7.

Offense/Incident Code: Pets- Bite/ Attack. Nature of Incident: Pets- Bite/ Attack. When received: 10/09/2004, Time: 1801.

Witness 1: Last, First, MI, DOB, Address, City, State, ZIP, Phone Business, Phone Residence.

Witness 2: Last, First, MI, DOB, Address, City, State, ZIP, Phone Business, Phone Residence.

Arrested: Last, First, Middle, DOB, Address, City, State, ZIP, Phone Business, Phone Residence.

Suspect 1: Race, Sex, Age, Hgt, Wgt, Eyes, Hair, Length, Style, Facial Hair, Marks/Scars, Armed With.

Suspect 1: Hat, Coat/Jacket, Shirt, Trousers/Skirt, Shoes, Social Security, PDID.

Suspect 2: Last, First, Middle, DOB, Address, City, State, ZIP, Phone Business, Phone Residence.

Suspect 2: Race, Sex, Age, Hgt, Wgt, Eyes, Hair, Length, Style, Facial Hair, Marks/Scars, Armed With.

Suspect 2: Hat, Coat/Jacket, Shirt, Trousers/Skirt, Shoes, Social Security, PDID.

Vehicle: Involved in Crime, Known to Operate, Year, Make, Model, Body Style, Color, Tag Number, State, Identifying Features/VIN.

Impounded, Stolen, Recovered, Seized, Removed to, Removed by, NCIC, Teletype, Radio Lookout.

Arrest(s) Date, Time, Charge(s), Court Date, Value Stolen, Value Recovered.

Item 9: Narrative, STL, REC, PROP, VALUE.

On October 9, 2004, Ranger A. Faria and I were on patrol at Muir Beach. While at the Muir Beach parking lot, an individual later identified as [redacted] informed us that his dog was involved in an altercation with another dog. [redacted] reported that while walking his leashed dog approx. 1 mile up the Coastal Trail, at approximately 5:00 p.m. another dog that was unleashed approached his dog. [redacted] stated that his dog, while trying to defend itself, bit the other dog on the right hindquarter. [redacted] dog is described as a brown/ tan shepherd mix named [redacted]. The unleashed dog was described as a gray weimerer. After the altercation, both parties traded information. The individual that was walking the unleashed dog was identified by [redacted] as [redacted] from Greenbrae, CA. As reported from [redacted] was walking his neighbor's dog named [redacted]. The owner of [redacted] was identified as [redacted] from [redacted].

[redacted] contacted [redacted] via telephone. [redacted] reported that [redacted] was required to get several stitches from the bite but [redacted] refused to give a report regarding the incident. I reminded [redacted] that all dogs must be on a leash at all times while in the Golden Gate Rec. Area (GGNRA). As of now all, there has been no further incident. We cleared from the scene at approx. 6:15pm.

On October 15, 2004, I contacted all parties involved. [redacted] declined to give a witness statement and I again reminded [redacted] that all dogs must be on a leash and restrained at all times within GGNRA. The owner of [redacted] reported that [redacted] had received stitches in several layers of the muscle in the right thigh totaling \$400.00. [redacted] further stated that he often lets [redacted] run on the trail without a leash. [redacted] admitted to [redacted] that he didn't even see the incident of the dog bite happen and said that both dogs were off leash at the time of the incident. I reminded [redacted] that all dogs must be on a leash and restrained at all times within GGNRA. I then contacted [redacted] and informed him that all parties have been contacted and updated [redacted] on the condition of [redacted]. I reminded [redacted] that all dogs must be on a leash and restrained at all times within GGNRA. All dogs were reported to be up to date on their rabies shot. There has been no further contact.

Status: Open, Suspended. Closed by: Arrest, Exception, Unfounded. Disposition.

Reporting Officer: J. HERBAUGH, Badge #2476, Date: 10/14/2004. Assisting Officer: A. FARIA, Badge #1673. Supervisor: [Signature], Badge # [redacted], Date: 10-17-04.

2001 Crissy Field Restoration 2000 Incident Log

Human/Animal/Environment Interaction

One Date per Page

Submit Weekly to L. Stringer

Draft 3/29/00

Date: 1/6/01	Time: 2:30 ^{PM}	Observer(s): MYLA ABLOB STEVE HERNANDEZ	Entered
Notes:			

Area: PROMENADE	Type of Incident: DOG/HUMAN INTERACTION
Degree of Disturbance:	Species Involved:
Picture Taken?: NO By:	Action Taken? NO
Description of Incident: I HEARD AN OWNER CALLING A DOG OFF. I TURNED AROUND TO SEE WHAT WAS GOING ON. A LARGE DOG WAS SNIFFING AND JUMPING UP ON AN ELDERLY LADY. THE WOMAN SAID TO THE OWNER "I DON'T LIKE DOGS AND I DON'T THINK THEY SHOULD ^{BE} RUNNING AROUND OFF LEASH." THE OWNER IGNORED THE WOMAN AND KEPT WALKING ON WITH HIS DOG OFF LEASH.	

Area:	Type of Incident:
Degree of Disturbance:	Species Involved:
Picture Taken?: By:	Action Taken?
Description of Incident:	

Types of Incidents:	Areas:	Please Include:
Person in restoration area	Fenced dune (A, C, D etc.)	Is person aware of rules, problem? Voice control attempted? Obeyed?
Dog in restoration area	Ocean	
Tracks in restoration area	Beach (note nearest dune)	Degree of Disturbance: 0= no obvious disturbance 1= slight (i.e. bird agitated, plant damaged) 2= moderate (i.e. bird moves, plant broken) 3= severe (i.e. bird leaves site, many plants killed)
Disturbance in restoration area	Cypress trees	
Dog harassing wildlife	Promenade	
Dead wildlife found	East lawn	
Dead plants found	Marsh inlet	
Wildlife killed	Shell mound	
Plants killed	Marsh upland (N,S,E,W)	
Feces not removed	Tidal marsh (N,S,E,W)	
Dog/human interaction	Marsh water	
Other _____ (specify)	Dune swale	

CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0		3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area			4 LOCATION CODE 1 7 0 0		5 YEAR 0 5		CASE INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 1 2 2 6				
6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Mori Point				7 BEAT 411	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR?	MO 0 2	DAY 0 6	YR 0 5	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 3 4 0	HRS 1 3	MIN 4 0	10 DAY OF WEEK 1	
11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE		12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets - Leash Law / Running-at-large						13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 02/06/05 TIME 1340					
WITNESSES COMPLAINANT	14 LAST FIRST MI		15 DATE OF BIRTH		16 PHONE BUSINESS								
	Agnew James X		On file		415-561-4378								
	17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		18 PHONE RESIDENCE										
	Building 1227 Ruckman Avenue San Francisco CA 94123												
ARRRESTED SUSPECT OTHER	19 LAST FIRST MI		20 DATE OF BIRTH		21 PHONE BUSINESS								
	[REDACTED]		06/18/53										
	22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		23 PHONE RESIDENCE										
	[REDACTED]												
24 LAST FIRST MIDDLE		25 DATE OF BIRTH		26 PHONE CELL									
[REDACTED]		06/18/53		[REDACTED]									
27 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		28 PHONE RESIDENCE											
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]											
29 RACE	30 SEX	31 AGE	32 HGT	33 WGT	34 EYES	35 HAIR	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH		
W	M	51	600	205	BRN	BRN							
41 HAT		42 COAT/JACKET		43 SHIRT		44 TROUSERS/SKIRT		45 SHOES		46 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		47 POID	
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	
48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE		49 DATE OF BIRTH		50 PHONE BUSINESS									
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]									
51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		52 PHONE RESIDENCE											
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]											
53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH		
65 HAT		66 COAT/JACKET		67 SHIRT		68 TROUSERS/SKIRT		69 SHOES		70 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		71 POID	
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	
72 VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE		73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN				
[REDACTED]													
81 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED				REMOVED TO				REMOVED BY				82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>	
83 ARREST(S) DATE		84 TIME		85 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2)				86 COURT DATE		87 VALUE STOLEN		88 VALUE RECOVERED	
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]				[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	

NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS. INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT. INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.

SUMMARY: On 02/06/2005 at 1310 hours, while on foot patrol of the Mori Point area, I observed a large white and grey Husky dog running-at-large. I issued [REDACTED] (owner of the pet) Violation Notice [REDACTED] for 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) - unleashed pet and was clear of the contact at approximately 1350 hours.

95 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED		CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED		96 DISPOSITION			
97 REPORTING OFFICER James X. Agnew		BADGE/ID 2475	DATE 02/06/05	98 ASSISTING OFFICER		BADGE/ID 2166	DATE 2/13/05
[Signature]		[Signature]		[Signature]		[Signature]	

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE

2 SYSTEM AREA

Golden Gate National Recreation Area

3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR

MO.	DAY	YR.
02	06	05

4 YEAR

CASE NUMBER

0	5	•	0	0	1	2	2	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT

Pets - Leash Law / Running-at-large

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION:

SUMMARY: On 02/06/2005 at 1310 hours, while on foot patrol of the Mori Point area, I observed a large white and grey husky dog running-at-large from the small pond to approximately one-third of the way up the hillside. The dog ran unattended throughout the area, without an apparent owner, and I made contact with several park visitors in the immediate area to attempt to determine if the owner was present. At approximately 1320 hours I was able to catch the dog by the collar and obtain owner information from the tag ([REDACTED]). I called the phone number, identified myself as a National Park Service, and requested to speak with the owner of [REDACTED]. A female stated that she was the owner and "lets the dog run until he is ready to come home". I informed her of the regulations and advised her to come get her pet. She stated that she lived nearby and could not see him from her home. At that time I advised her to meet me at the small pond or the dog would be immediately impounded. I waited several minutes and then called the owner again. She stated that the dog always runs away from her and that if it was left alone it would come home. I again advised her of the circumstances and she replied her husband would meet me.

[REDACTED] then observed a WMA exit a residence on the NPS boundary line and head in my direction. I contacted [REDACTED] on the south-side of the Coastal Connector 1 (main coastal access) trail across from the small pond. [REDACTED] identified the dog as his and stated that he "lets the dog run all the time in the area" and that "he only comes home when he wants to." I requested [REDACTED] leash his pet and take it home. [REDACTED] stated that I "did not know anything about that breed since they do what they want." I observed [REDACTED] attempt to leash his pet for over 10 minutes while I checked his status with 3GNRA Dispatch and informed him of the regulations in place to protect the resources. During the entire contact [REDACTED] was unable to leash, or physically or verbally control his pet. [REDACTED] continued to run at large throughout the Mori Point area. I advised [REDACTED] that he needed to control his pet and that he would be impounded if he was observed to be running-at-large by a NPS Park Ranger in the future.

The Mori Point area is well marked with signs stating "Leash Pets" and Information bulletins describing the protected Native and Endangered Species that exist in the area.

I issued [REDACTED] Violation Notice [REDACTED] 0 for 36 CFR 2.15(a) (2) - unleashed pet and was clear of the contact at approximately 1350 hours. Neither [REDACTED] nor I were able to restrain [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] remained in the area and observed [REDACTED] running-at-large while I continued a foot patrol of the area. A couple (WMA & WFA) walking their pet on leash contacted me and spontaneously stated without provocation that they "see that dog running around all the time" as they simultaneously pointed to [REDACTED]. I asked if he was a problem and they complained that "he disturbs their dog." I watched the couple continue their walk westward along the Coastal Connector 1 trail for approximately 100 yards and observed [REDACTED] chase them and their pet off the trail and into the bushes. They were eventually able to make [REDACTED] leave them alone. I continued to patrol the area and was contacted by a WFA with 3 juveniles who also stated she "sees the dog always running around."

[REDACTED] continued to run unrestrained as I continued my foot patrol and until I left Mori Point at 1410 hours.

SUSPECTS: [REDACTED] 0

[REDACTED] large white and grey Husky canine.

VEHICLE: Not Applicable

PROPERTY: Not Applicable

END OF REPORT

32 WARRANT(S) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	33 <input type="checkbox"/> LATENTS <input type="checkbox"/> PHOTOS	34 ID TECH NOTIFIED	35 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	36 Page 2
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37 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN	<input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED	CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	
38 REPORTING OFFICER James X. Agnew <i>[Signature]</i>	BADGE/ID 2475	DATE 02/06/05 <i>02/06/05</i>	39 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID 2166	DATE 2/13/05 Exhibit 90

Crissy Field Restoration 2000 Incident Log

Human/Animal/Environment Interaction

One Date per Page

Submit Weekly to L. Stringer

Draft 3/29/00

Date: <u>4/18/00</u>	Time: <u>10:15 am</u>	Observer(s): <u>Lew Stringer</u> <u>all Sat. Volunteer program</u>	Entered
Notes:			

Area: <u>Beach in front of Dune D</u>	Type of Incident: <u>Dog human interaction</u>
Degree of Disturbance:	Species Involved:
Picture Taken?: <u>None</u> By:	Action Taken? <u>None</u>

Description of Incident:

Two individuals were arguing loudly on the beach in front of Dune D where the Saturday Crissy Program was weeding. One dog walker was angry @ the other because his dog (not on leash), attacked the others dog. The attacking dog could not be controlled by voice, and had to be dragged off of the other dog. The two men then began to argue loudly about the law of dogs needing to be on leash. They were both extremely agitated, and almost came to blows. →

A whale sitting off shore helped cool them down.

Area:	Type of Incident:
Degree of Disturbance:	Species Involved:
Picture Taken?: By:	Action Taken?

Description of Incident:

Types of Incidents:	Areas:	Please Include:
Person in restoration area Dog in restoration area Tracks in restoration area Disturbance in restoration area Dog harassing wildlife Dead wildlife found Dead plants found Wildlife killed Plants killed Feces not removed Dog/ human interaction Other _____ (specify)	Fenced dune (A, C, D etc.) Ocean Beach (note nearest dune) Cypress trees Promenade East lawn Marsh inlet Shell mound Marsh upland (N,S,E,W) Tidal marsh (N,S,E,W) Marsh water Dune swale	Is person aware of rules, problem? Voice control attempted? Obeyed? Degree of Disturbance: 0= no obvious disturbance 1= slight (i.e. bird agitated, plant damaged) 2= moderate (i.e. bird moves, plant broken) 3= severe (i.e. bird leaves site, many plants killed)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH
1 JUVENILE CASE

ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0	3 SYSTEM AREA GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA	4 LOCATION CODE 0 8 0 0	5 YEAR 0 4	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 1 0 2 4 6
LOCATION OF INCIDENT MILAGRA RIDGE	7 BEAT 431	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 0 9 1 5 0 4	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 9 3 7	10 DAY OF WEEK 4

1 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE	12 NATURE OF INCIDENT PETS/DOG BITE	13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 9/15/04 TIME 1937HRS
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W I T N E S S E S C O M P L A I N A N T I M E	17 ADDRESS LASALLE	18 PHONE BUSINESS 415-556-8371
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19 LAST [REDACTED]	20 DATE OF BIRTH [REDACTED]	21 PHONE BUSINESS
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22 ADDRESS [REDACTED]	23 PHONE RESIDENCE [REDACTED]
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19 LAST [REDACTED]	20 DATE OF BIRTH [REDACTED]	21 PHONE BUSINESS
-----------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------

22 ADDRESS [REDACTED]	23 PHONE RESIDENCE [REDACTED]
--------------------------	----------------------------------

29 RACE	30 SEX	31 AGE	32 HGT	33 WGT	34 EYES	35 HAIR	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
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41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET	43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT	45 SHOES	46 SOCIAL SECURITY	47 PDID
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48 LAST [REDACTED]	49 DATE OF BIRTH [REDACTED]	50 PHONE BUSINESS
-----------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------

51 ADDRESS [REDACTED]	52 PHONE RESIDENCE
--------------------------	--------------------

53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH
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65 HAT	66 COAT/JACKET	67 SHIRT	68 TROUSERS/SKIRT	69 SHOES	70 SOCIAL SECURITY	71 PDID
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72 VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE	73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN
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31 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED	REMOVED TO	REMOVED BY	82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>
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33 ARREST(S) DATE	84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S)	86 COURT DATE	87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED
-------------------	---------	--------------	---------------	-----------------	--------------------

33 ITEM	NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.	90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE
---------	--	--------	--------	---------	----------

On 09/15/04 at approx. 1937 hours communications advised me of call they had received from San Bruno Police department that a dog had bitten two park visitors at Milagra Ridge. The call was a few hours old but dispatch had the victims information. I called the victim [REDACTED] and received her side of the story. She stated that her and her husband were walking their dog on leash at Milagra Ridge when another off leash dog belonging to [REDACTED] came out of the brush and attacked their dog. In the scuffle, [REDACTED] husband was bitten in the upper right thigh area by [REDACTED] dog. [REDACTED] had another dog on leash and was unable to handle the off leash dog immediately. Per our phone conversation, [REDACTED] also stated that she had her finger bitten by the off-leash pet belonging to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] eventually separated the dogs and gathered veterinarian information from [REDACTED]. According to [REDACTED] the dogs rabies shots were current and she and her husband tended to their wounds. I informed [REDACTED] that I would have an officer be in contact with her to set up a time to gather a statement. I then called [REDACTED] and asked her

95 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED	CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	96 DISPOSITION
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97 REPORTING OFFICER ERIC LASALLE	BADGE /ID R435	DATE 10/15/04	98 ASSISTING OFFICER	BADGE /ID	99 SUPERVISOR Kym Coast	BADGE /ID 532	DATE 10/07/04
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94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

Exhibit 92

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE

2 SYSTEM AREA GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA				8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO. DAY YR. 0 9 1 5 0 4			4 YEAR 0 4		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 1 0 2 4 6					
3 NATURE OF INCIDENT PETS/DOG BITE					6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT									

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

and obtained her side of the story. She informed me via telephone that her dog (Del Ray) was off leash and did approach Bill and [REDACTED] on leash dog but, was just playing. I informed her that I would like to get a statement from her and would need to come the residence. I told her that an officer would be in touch and would call her about a suitable time to arrive. Ranger J.D. Spaulding informed me she attempted to make contact with [REDACTED] on 09/20/04, but was unsuccessful. Ranger J.D. Spaulding obtained a statement from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Another call to [REDACTED] was made at 1755 hours 10/02/04.

Case still pending.

8 WARRANT(S) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		9 <input type="checkbox"/> LATENTS <input type="checkbox"/> PHOTOS		10 ID TECH NOTIFIED		11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED		12 PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES			
13 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED				CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED							
14 REPORTING OFFICER ERIS LASALLE		BADGE/ID R435		DATE 10/02/04		15 INVESTIGATOR		BADGE/ID 592		DATE 10/07/04	

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE

2 SYSTEM AREA GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA				8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO. DAY YR. 0 9 1 5 0 4			4 YEAR CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 4 0 1 0 2 4 6					
5 NATURE OF INCIDENT PETS-LEASH LAW/DOG BITE				6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT								

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On 10/06/05, I received a phone call from the suspect [REDACTED] whose dog was off leash and later bit victims [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] while at [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. I informed [REDACTED] during previous phone calls to her residence that I would be sending a citation to the residence, but I needed to gather more information from her in order for that to happen. According to statements from [REDACTED] and during a conversation that I had with [REDACTED] over the phone, [REDACTED] admitted to having her dog off-leash in the area on the day the dog bite occurred. During the phone call on [REDACTED] gave me her DOB and complete name. With that information, a computer check for wants and warrants was conducted. It returned clear. With the written statements I gathered from [REDACTED] I sent citation [REDACTED] for 36 CFR 2.15 a2 to the residence of [REDACTED]. A computer check for wants and warrants check returned clear. [REDACTED] info is as follows:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

8 WARRANT(S) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	9 <input type="checkbox"/> LATENTS <input type="checkbox"/> PHOTOS	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12 PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES
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13 STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED	CLOSED BY <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	Exhibit 92
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14 REPORTING OFFICER ERIC JASALE	BADGE/ID R435	DATE 12/16/04	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR Kym West	BADGE/ID 592	DATE 11/05/04
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE PARK RANGER/TECH X 1 JUVENILE CASE

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 3 SYSTEM AREA 4 LOCATION CODE 5 YEAR CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER

3 LOCATION OF INCIDENT 7 BEAT 8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 9 24 HOUR TIME 10 DAY OF WEEK

11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE 12 NATURE OF INCIDENT 13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE TIME

14 LAST FIRST MI C V W 15 DATE OF BIRTH 16 PHONE BUSINESS 17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 18 PHONE RESIDENCE 19 LAST FIRST MI C V W 20 DATE OF BIRTH 21 PHONE BUSINESS 22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 23 PHONE RESIDENCE

24 LAST FIRST MIDDLE A S U 25 DATE OF BIRTH 26 PHONE BUSINESS 27 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 28 PHONE RESIDENCE 29 RACE 30 SEX 31 AGE 32 HGT 33 WGT 34 EYES 35 HAIR 36 HAIR LENGTH 37 HAIR STYLE 38 FACIAL HAIR 39 MARKS/SCARS 40 ARMED WITH 41 HAT 42 COAT/JACKET 43 SHIRT 44 TROUSERS/SKIRT 45 SHOES 46 SOCIAL SECURITY 47 PDID

48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE A S U 49 DATE OF BIRTH 50 PHONE BUSINESS 51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 52 PHONE RESIDENCE 53 RACE 54 SEX 55 AGE 56 HGT 57 WGT 58 EYES 59 HAIR 60 HAIR LENGTH 61 HAIR STYLE 62 FACIAL HAIR 63 MARKS/SCARS 64 ARMED WITH 65 HAT 66 COAT/JACKET 67 SHIRT 68 TROUSERS/SKIRT 69 SHOES 70 SOCIAL SECURITY 71 PDID

72 VEHICLE 73 YEAR 74 MAKE 75 MODEL 76 BODY STYLE 77 COLOR 78 TAG NUMBER 79 STATE 80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN

81 82 NCIC TELETYPE RADIO LOOKOUT 83 ARREST(S) DATE 84 TIME 85 CHARGE(S) 86 COURT DATE 87 VALUE STOLEN 88 VALUE RECOVERED

89 ITEM 90 STL 91 REC 92 PROP 93 VALUE

On September 17, 2004 at approx 5:30pm, Ranger J. Goodwin and I were on patrol at Fort Funston when a white adult female later identified as [redacted] reported to us that she had been bitten by a dog. [redacted] said that while she was walking her dog, two other dogs described as Pugs were running ahead of their owner without a leash and started an altercation with her dog. [redacted] dog is described as a 100lb. Labrador named [redacted] that was on a leash at the time of the incident. [redacted] stated that she had to pick up Gina by the collar to try and stop any further engagement, while doing so, the larger male pug bite her on the leg. [redacted] contacted the owner who said that her dogs were up to date on their rabies shot. [redacted] disengaged contact at this time. When I was contacted by [redacted], she denied any medical attention. I advised her that she needed to get the Rabies Tag No. for future reference. I cleared from the scene at approx. 6:45pm.

On September 29, 2004, [redacted] contacted Park Dispatch in regards to trying to locate the dog that bite her and asked us to try and keep a lookout for the dog.

On October 10, 2004 I was able to get in contact with [redacted] via telephone. [redacted] said that she was able to find the owner of the dog through a dog club and contacted the San Francisco Dog Pound. The San Francisco Dog Pound had a record of the dog, a pug named [redacted] with Rabies Tag No. [redacted] exp. 12/23/2005. The owner of Smokey was identified as [redacted]. I contacted [redacted] via telephone. [redacted] confirmed that the situation occurred and that both of her dogs were up to date on their Rabies shot. [redacted] admitted that her dogs and [redacted] dog were all off leash at the time of the incident of the dog bite. I reminded [redacted] that all dogs must be on a leash and restrained at all times within GGNRA. There has been no further contact.

94 STATUS: OPEN SUSPENDED 95 CLOSED BY: ARREST EXCEPTION UNFOUNDED 96 DISPOSITION 97 REPORTING OFFICER BADGE #/D DATE 98 ASSISTING OFFICER BADGE #/D DATE 99 SUPERVISOR BADGE #/D DATE

Dog Parks — the Good, the Bad and the Ugly

By Trish King

Marin Humane Society

IN MARIN AND OTHER parts of the country, dog parks are seen as a necessity — a way for people to exercise their pets and have them socialize with other dogs. Dogs need regular exercise — and some of them need a lot of it — but dog parks might not be the best choice.

When all of the dogs visiting a dog park have been exposed to socialization, they play well together and there aren't many problems. But the potential for problems is always there, and the responsible dog guardian knows this and is prepared.

TAILS OF MARIN

Many people use dog parks to socialize with friends and acquaintances, too. This is great fun, except that when one is chatting with a friend, it's hard to watch one's dog — and they do require watching. It only takes a moment for something to happen.

Dogs can also learn bad things at dog parks. Here are some examples:

► Dogs learn that they don't have to obey their owners, and that their owners can't make them. When the owner calls, the dog sometimes doesn't respond. When the owner chases, the dog runs away. In just minutes, the dog learns she is smarter, faster and more agile than her owner.

► Dogs learn to bully other dogs. Let's face it, dogs have different playing styles. Some are very physical and love to body-slam each other. Some like to



UJ file photo/Marian Little Utley

CAUTION: Although dog parks can be a great place for exercise and for pet owners to socialize, they can also be a place where dogs learn bad behavior.

chase or to be chased. Some are cautious and sensitive. If a dog learns that careful, shy dogs are fun to bully, then he's learned something we would rather he hadn't ... and the shy, cautious dog has learned that he is not safe in a dog park and that his owner can't help him if another dog chases him.

► Some dogs learn that they have to protect themselves and they use aggression to do so. These dogs — usually the shy, cautious ones — might hide under a bench. From there, they'll growl and snap. Once dogs

use this method to drive away scary dogs, they'll do it again and again.

► Dogs learn that they have a right to meet and greet all other dogs. While this may not seem to be a problem, it breeds something called "leash aggression," which is really a canine tantrum. These dogs pull madly on their leashes to meet other dogs, the owners pull back angrily, the dogs pull harder and often bark, and oncoming dogs see their posture and believe they are being aggressive. Often, owners of these dogs are confused because their dogs

are so good off-leash and only terrorize on-leash.

► Many dogs develop possession or guarding problems in parks. They'll guard their own balls or toys — or they'll find those of another dog and guard them.

► Some dogs can't seem to calm down once they've become excited. They're the ones who will get into two or three scuffles in a row — not because they're aggressive, but because they have too much energy and no place to put it.

People contribute to dog park problems as well. Often, they don't recognize problem behavior — or they chastise a dog for behaving improperly when it really didn't. Or, more often, they just tell the guardian of a frightened dog that the dogs will "work it out." They might, but it might not be the way you wanted them to. If a dog is traumatized at a young age in a dog park, it may develop lasting behavioral issues.

Some dogs just shouldn't go to dog parks. They might be too shy, too bold, too defensive or too possessive. Often, it's best that owners of those dogs concentrate on walks or runs rather than visiting a dog park. Those owners are relieved after they realize that dog park play is not mandatory.

Trish King is the director of behavior and training at the Marin Humane Society, which contributes Tails of Marin articles and welcomes animal-related questions and stories about the people and animals in our community. Contact tails@MarinHumaneSociety.org or write to Tails of Marin, 171 Bel Marin Keys Blvd. Novato, CA 94949.

Size Differences in Dogs



Predatory Behavior

Everyone knows that dogs like chasing balls, cats, sticks and Frisbees, but not everyone knows why. Dogs are descended from wolves, which are predators. Many dogs have thus inherited, to some degree, instincts to hunt. Activities like chasing moving objects, stalking, and grabbing and shaking stuffed animals are all examples of these instincts.

Wolves are all about the same size and live in the same social group for their entire lives. Dogs, by contrast, have been selectively bred to achieve a staggering variety of sizes, and also regularly meet dogs that are new to them. Selective breeding has also exaggerated different aspects of predatory behavior. This is why border collies herd sheep, pointers point, terriers love killing small animals and so many dogs love chasing and retrieving. Problems arise when predatory behavior is directed at other dogs.

Predatory Drift

Even dogs that are not usually into hunting-type activities may have predatory reflexes triggered if the situation is close enough to a predator-prey interaction. A good example is when one dog flees from another. The rapidly retreating animal looks like prey.

Another example is when a doggie argument occurs and one dog panics and begins to vocalize or struggle like a prey animal. A predatory reflex in the other dog may then kick in. When this happens, it's called predatory drift – what began as a social interaction **drifted** into a predator-prey interaction. Predatory drift frequently results in serious injuries or death to the dog that is struggling and panicking. This is because the prey-killing reflex is a much more serious kind of bite – often a grab and shake - than that which occurs in a regular dogfight.

The risk of predatory drift is greatly increased when there is a significant size difference between the two dogs arguing. For this reason, all interactions between very large and very small dogs should be closely supervised, especially if there is reason to expect any arguing. The risk goes higher still if the smaller dog is prone to panic and/or the larger dog has demonstrated any predatory propensities. Because of this risk, The SF/SPCA uses a "50% rule" in its adoption policy – the smaller of two dogs must be at least half the weight of the larger dog.

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SNOWY PLOVER MANAGEMENT PLAN

OCEAN BEACH, SAN FRANCISCO

ADMINISTRATIVE DRAFT – DO NOT DISTRIBUTE

~~May 1998~~

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SNOWY PLOVER NATURAL HISTORY

DESCRIPTION

The snowy plover is a cosmopolitan species comprised of at least five races that range over an area that includes portions of North and South America, Europe, Africa and Asia. Its North American habitat includes beaches, lagoons, salt evaporation ponds, barren or sparsely vegetated salt flats and braided river channels. The total U.S. population is estimated at 21,000 with declining numbers along the Pacific and Gulf coasts due to habitat degradation and increasing recreational use of beaches. It is the Pacific coast population of the snowy plover that is now designated as threatened by the USFWS (Page et al. 1995). The current nesting population along coastal Washington, Oregon and California is estimated to be around 1,900 adults (Page, pers. comm.).

The snowy plover is a small, pale-colored shorebird with dark patches on either side of the upper breast. It breeds on coastal beaches from southern Washington to southern Baja California and in the western interior around saline lakes and ponds. Both coastal and interior breeders winter along the Pacific coast. The mean life span of snowy plovers is about 3 years, but at least one individual was 15 years old when last seen (Page et al. 1995).

Between 20 and 85 snowy plovers currently inhabit Ocean Beach during the non-breeding season, from July through mid-May. There are no confirmed nesting records for snowy plovers on Ocean Beach, although they breed on nearby sand beaches north and south of GGNRA.

MONITORING PROGRAM

In accordance with NPS management policies and guidelines, and to provide data necessary for development of an appropriate management plan based upon an understanding of the number and distribution of snowy plovers on Ocean Beach and their interactions with human activity, GGNRA established a snowy plover monitoring program in cooperation with the Point Reyes Bird Observatory (PRBO) in late 1994.

Due to the heavy recreational use of beaches in or near urban areas, there was concern about the effects of various beach uses on the declining snowy plover population. Although studies have been completed on disturbances to shorebirds (Burger 1981; Burger 1986; Burger 1991; Burger 1993; Burger 1994; Burger and Gochfeld 1991; Gabrielsen and Smith 1995; Staine and Burger 1994), none of the research was specific to wintering snowy plovers, thus a monitoring program was put in place.

DISTURBANCE

Ocean Beach has always been a popular location for recreational activities, including fishing, surfing, dog walking, kite flying, horseback riding, beach walking, bird watching, jogging, picnicking, campfires, and beach parties. ~~GNRA monitoring data indicates that unleashed pets represent the most significant recreational threat to wintering snowy plovers and migratory shorebirds on the beach because of the prolonged and repeated disturbance created when they chase birds.~~ Other human activities with the potential to adversely impact snowy plovers and their habitat on Ocean Beach include nighttime vehicle use directly in their path, prolonged vehicle and/or heavy equipment operation during the day, beach grooming, beach cleanup activities, and emergency operations.

VISITOR ACTIVITIES

Ocean Beach's location in the midst of San Francisco and the region's mild Mediterranean climate attract high levels of beach recreation year-round. The most common recreational activities on Ocean Beach include walking, jogging, dog walking, fishing, and surfing. Less common pursuits include kite flying, horseback riding, sunbathing, picnicking, group gatherings, and nighttime campfires. Visitation depends on several factors, including weather, time of day, day of the week, and season. Visitation on weekend afternoons averages four to eight times higher than on weekday mornings, and maximum weekend visitation (nearly 2,000 people encountered per hour) may be more than ten times greater than the weekday maximum. Local neighborhood beach use probably accounts for most weekday visitation, while weekend use includes visitors from a much larger geographic area.

Visitation is highest during the spring and summer months. Weather conditions account for wide day-to-day variability in recreational beach use. Beach walking, jogging, dog walking, fishing, and surfing are activities that occur at Ocean Beach regularly, even during cold, wet and windy weather. The greatest numbers of people are encountered north of Judah Street, with the fewest between Lawton and Vicente Streets (Hatch 1996). This pattern largely reflects the location of adjacent parking lots.

UNLEASHED PETS

Unleashed pets represent the greatest recreational threat to snowy plovers and migratory shorebirds on Ocean Beach because ~~dogs instinctively chase birds and, unlike all other activities that occur on the beach, the dogs that do chase birds specifically focus and direct their actions and attention toward snowy plovers and the other shorebirds that live on the beach.~~ Beaches are the natural habitat or home for these birds. Disturbance associated with dogs can be prolonged and difficult for birds to avoid without repeated escape maneuvers, often requiring flight and

increased energy expenditure, or fleeing entirely from the area. Dogs appear and behave similarly to natural shorebird predators like foxes and can elicit instinctive flight or fright reactions by birds (Gabrielsen and Smith 1995). In contrast, disturbance created by joggers and beach walkers is usually momentary as it does not target snowy plovers or shorebirds and usually can be alleviated by birds walking or running out of their direct path or by crouching and hiding.

While there is no published scientific research on disturbance to snowy plovers, several scientific papers have been published on disturbance to piping plovers which are closely related to snowy plovers and occupy similar habitats on the east and gulf coasts of the United States. Piping plovers were listed as a federally threatened species in 1986. Their decline is attributed to many of the same factors affecting the Pacific coast population of the snowy plover. A review of the scientific literature on shorebird disturbance indicates that repeated disturbances reduce foraging efficiency in piping plovers and other shorebirds, probably forcing them to increase the total time dedicated to feeding activities. Increased energy expenditure due to repeated disturbance during the breeding season is hypothesized to reduce foraging time, deplete fat reserves, and possibly result in decreased fitness (fewer offspring produced) in piping plovers, whose reproductive success is lower in areas with high human disturbance (Burger 1991; Burger 1994).

The GGNRA snowy plover monitoring program documented 381 dogs deliberately chasing gulls and shorebirds (from 1 to over 100 birds per incident), and 49 dogs chasing snowy plovers (between 1 and 34 birds per incident) between December 1994 and May 1996. This results in a conservative estimate of nearly 5,000 instances of dogs deliberately chasing birds (mostly migratory shorebirds) per year,¹ and more than 400 instances of dogs intentionally chasing snowy plovers in a wintering season.² An average of 3.25 plovers were chased per incident leading to a cumulative estimate of approximately 1,350 snowy plovers chased in a year. A significant amount of inadvertent snowy plover disturbance by dogs also occurs when dogs are chasing other birds or running loose on the beach.

From December 1994 through May 1996, the NPS snowy plover monitoring program documented that only 10 percent of dogs observed on Ocean Beach were leashed, 50 percent were classified as roaming, and another 6 percent were chasing birds. The remaining 34 percent were unleashed obedient dogs that remained within 6 to 10 feet of their owners.

Based on these results and the information gathered on the distribution of snowy plovers on Ocean Beach, the NPS, in consultation with the USFWS, agreed to begin enforcement of existing

¹ Estimate of numbers of dogs chasing birds in a year was determined by taking the total number of survey hours (~275 hours), assuming an annual average of 10 daylight hours of beach use per day, dividing 275 survey hours by 10 daylight hours per day = 27.5 days or approximately 4 weeks of daylight hours), multiplying the number of dogs observed chasing birds during the 275 survey hours (381) by 13 to get the estimated number of dogs chasing birds over 52 weeks in a year. $381 \times 13 = 4953$.

² Estimate of number of dogs chasing snowy plovers in a year was determined by totaling the number of hours of direct plover observation (~100 hours), assuming an annual average of 10 daylight hours of beach use per day (100 hours of observation equals approximately 1.5 weeks of daylight hours), dividing the number of dogs observed chasing plovers during 100 hours (19) by 1.5 to get number of dogs chasing plovers in one week (12.7), multiplying dogs chasing plovers in one week by 33 weeks to get number of dogs chasing plovers over 7.5 peak months of plover presence on Ocean Beach. $12.7 \times 33 = 419$. An average of 3.25 plovers were chased per incident or $419 \times 3.25 = 1362$ cumulative total snowy plovers chased.

NPS leash regulations on the 2-mile portion of Ocean Beach between Stairwell 21 and Sloat Boulevard. ~~More than 99 percent of snowy plover observations since December 1994 have been on this section of Ocean Beach.~~

The GGNRA General Superintendent approved a policy in July 1996 that identified "voice-control" areas in the park where obedient pets may be off leash. Voice-control areas on Ocean Beach are south of Sloat Boulevard and north of Stairwell 21 (near Fulton Street) (GGNRA 1996). Interpretive and regulatory snowy plover protection signs informing the public of this change in park policy were installed beginning in November 1996. A public meeting, brochures, maps, interpretive walks, ranger patrols, and media outreach were all used to inform the public about the presence and vulnerability of snowy plovers and the changes in enforcement of NPS leash regulations. Enforcement of the leash regulation in the Snowy Plover Management Area began on January 1, 1997. The USFWS April 22, 1997 letter to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and accompanying "Justification for Enforcement of the National Park Service's Leash Law on Portions of Ocean Beach, San Francisco, California" are included in this document as Appendix B.

Analysis of snowy plover monitoring program data on degree of dog control between July 1997 and January 1998 documented an increase to 26 percent of dogs leashed in the Snowy Plover Management Area and 13 percent in the voice-control areas. Roaming dogs in the snowy plover area increased from 50 to 57 percent and increased to 72 percent in the voice-control areas. The percent of dogs chasing shorebirds remained at declined to less than 5 percent for the entire beach. Prior to enforcement of leash restrictions in the Snowy Plover Management Area, the highest numbers of dogs occurred between Stairwell 21 and Rivera Street, as well as just south of Sloat Boulevard. With the advent of leash restrictions between Stairwell 21 and Sloat Boulevard, there has been a significant shift in dog use to the north and south ends of the beach outside of the snowy plover area and to other "voice control" areas of the park (Hatch, Stenzel et al. 1997). Overall dog use on Ocean Beach has declined by almost 50 percent and to an even greater extent in the snowy plover area. See Section 4.2.1.2, Campfires, for discussion of potential nighttime impacts of unleashed pets.

The park's new policy to enforce leash restrictions in the area where snowy plovers occur should be adequate to protect wintering snowy plovers on Ocean Beach. ~~significantly higher levels of compliance can be achieved. Degree of compliance appears to be somewhat variable.~~ The dramatic decline in numbers of dogs in the plover area is believed to have significantly reduced the level of disturbance associated with roaming dogs. Ranger patrols and public contact, both by resource protection and interpretive rangers, need to continue on a routine basis in order to gain increased compliance and ensure protection of snowy plovers. Additional interpretive and/or resource protection staff resources may be necessary to ensure the success of snowy plover protection measures.

The NPS is committed to pursuing funding to accomplish interpretive initiatives to further snowy plover protection in the park. Potential avenues for public outreach include establishing a volunteer program for viewing snowy plovers and migratory shorebirds, conducting programs for neighborhood schools and community organizations, production of an educational and training

for plovers banded previously. Peregrine falcons, a federally endangered species, have been observed capturing other larger shorebird species on Ocean Beach and may occasionally take snowy plovers. Merlins may also prey on local shorebirds. Ravens and gulls may prey on injured adult plovers and shorebirds.

Predator control is not proposed for snowy plover management on Ocean Beach. The park does not propose to eliminate known peregrine roosting habitat in close proximity to Ocean Beach.

Predation is a much more significant threat to birds during breeding season, when vulnerable chicks and eggs are targeted by predators, including ravens, gulls, striped skunks, raccoons, foxes, feral cats, and other species. In the event of snowy plover nesting, predator exclosures would be erected immediately to prevent predation by ravens, gulls and mammalian predators to the extent possible. Increased beach cleanup efforts and removal of garbage and pet litter from the beach may help to reduce the incidence of predators that would affect nesting plovers.

Predation does not appear to have a measurable impact on wintering snowy plovers at Ocean Beach.

POTENTIAL SNOWY PLOVER NESTING

There are no known recent or historical records of snowy plover nesting on Ocean Beach, although anecdotal reports of snowy plovers nesting on Ocean Beach during the 1950's have been encountered. Snowy plovers probably nested in the vicinity of Ocean Beach prior to development and destruction of the dune field that once extended for several miles inland. Pre-nesting behavior has been observed from March until mid-May on Ocean Beach, and it is possible that nesting has been attempted but failed due to the intense level of recreational activity on the beach. The park received letters from a concerned citizen and the Golden Gate Audubon Society recommending fencing of potential nesting habitat when pre-nesting behavior and late departure of plovers occurred in May 1995. While the park was considering how to address the situation, the plovers departed.

Discussions with the USFWS and Gary Page at Point Reyes Bird Observatory (PRBO) led to the decision in subsequent years not to pursue actions, like fencing, that might encourage snowy plovers to nest on Ocean Beach unless an active nest was confirmed. It was felt that snowy plover reproductive success would likely be higher if they were encouraged to nest in other locations. The level of recreational disturbance and potential for nest/chick predation by unnaturally elevated predator populations associated with the urban environment are believed to be severe impediments to nesting success on Ocean Beach.

Nesting of snowy plovers on Ocean Beach is considered to be a highly unlikely event given the level of daily recreational activity on the beach. Snowy plover surveys will continue to be conducted once every one to two weeks throughout the breeding season, when plovers are normally absent from Ocean Beach. In the event that snowy plovers are suspected of nesting, the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH x
1 JUVENILE CASE

ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0	3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area - South Unit	4 LOCATION CODE 0 7 0 0	5 YEAR 0 4	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 1 3 0 7 3
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LOCATION OF INCIDENT Ocean Beach at Judah	7 BEAT 411	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 1 1 2 1 0 4	MO. 1 1	DAY 2 1	YR. 0 4	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 4 5 5	HRS 1 4	MIN. 5 5	10 DAY OF WEEK 1
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1 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE	12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets - Leash Law	13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 11/21/2004	TIME 1455
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14 LAST Camiccia	FIRST Daniel	MI C	C <input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	15 DATE OF BIRTH	16 PHONE BUSINESS (415) 556-8371
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17 ADDRESS B201 Fort Mason	STREET San Francisco	CITY San Francisco	STATE CA	ZIP 94123	18 PHONE RESIDENCE
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19 LAST Beckert	FIRST Eric	MI	C <input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	20 DATE OF BIRTH	21 PHONE BUSINESS
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22 ADDRESS B201 Fort Mason	STREET San Francisco	CITY San Francisco	STATE CA	ZIP 94123	23 PHONE RESIDENCE
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19 LAST [REDACTED]	FIRST [REDACTED]	MIDDLE [REDACTED]	A <input type="checkbox"/>	S <input type="checkbox"/>	20 DATE OF BIRTH [REDACTED]	21 PHONE BUSINESS
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22 ADDRESS [REDACTED]	STREET [REDACTED]	CITY [REDACTED]	STATE [REDACTED]	ZIP [REDACTED]	23 PHONE RESIDENCE [REDACTED]
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29 RACE W	30 SEX M	31 AGE 5	32 HGT 11	33 WGT 165	34 EYES Brn	35 HAIR Brn	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
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41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET	43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT	45 SHOES	46 SOCIAL SECURITY [REDACTED]	47 PDID [REDACTED]
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48 LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE	A <input type="checkbox"/>	S <input type="checkbox"/>	49 DATE OF BIRTH	50 PHONE BUSINESS
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51 ADDRESS [REDACTED]	STREET [REDACTED]	CITY [REDACTED]	STATE [REDACTED]	ZIP [REDACTED]	52 PHONE RESIDENCE
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53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH
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65 HAT	66 COAT/JACKET	67 SHIRT	68 TROUSERS/SKIRT	69 SHOES	70 SOCIAL SECURITY	71 PDID
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VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE	73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN
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<input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED	<input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN	<input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED	<input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED	REMOVED TO	REMOVED BY	82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>
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ARREST(S) DATE	84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S) 36CFR 2.15(a)(2)	86 COURT DATE	87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED
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EM	NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.	90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE
	On November 21, 2004 at approximately 1450 hours, while on foot patrol of Ocean Beach with Ranger Beckert, I observed an individual walking south on the beach near Judah with his dog running off leash. The individual was throwing a ball for his dog to run after. While the dog was running for the ball it noticed a bird on the beach and started running after the bird instead causing the bird to fly away. I contacted the owner of the dog and identified him as [REDACTED]. A computer check showed [REDACTED] clear of any wants or warrants. Ocean beach is posted at all entrances that dogs must be on leash. I explained to [REDACTED] why it was necessary to have his dog on leash and issued him citation [REDACTED] for 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) - Failure to leash pet.				

TUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED	CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	96 DISPOSITION
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REPORTING OFFICER Camiccia [Signature]	BADGE /ID #R2425	DATE 11/22/04	98 ASSISTING OFFICER E. Beckert	BADGE/ID #R944	99 SUPERVISOR [Signature]	BADGE /ID 0933	DATE 11/29/04
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
 PARK RANGER/TECH
 1 JUVENILE CASE

2 ORGANIZATION CODE: 8 1 4 0 3 SYSTEM AREA: Golden Gate National Recreation Area - South Unit 4 LOCATION CODE: 0 7 0 0 5 YEAR: 0 4 CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER: 0 1 1 9 6 6

6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT: Ocean Beach at Stairwell #6 7 BEAT: 461 8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR?: 1 0 2 6 0 4 9 24 HOUR TIME: 0 9 5 6 10 DAY OF WEEK: 3

11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE: 12 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Pets - Leash Law 13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE: 10/26/2004 TIME: 0956

14 LAST: Camiccia FIRST: Daniel MI: C 15 DATE OF BIRTH: 16 PHONE BUSINESS: (415) 556-8371

17 ADDRESS: B201 Fort Mason CITY: San Francisco STATE: CA ZIP: 94123 18 PHONE RESIDENCE:

19 LAST: Beckert FIRST: Eric MI: 20 DATE OF BIRTH: 21 PHONE BUSINESS:

22 ADDRESS: B201 Fort Mason CITY: San Francisco STATE: CA ZIP: 94123 23 PHONE RESIDENCE:

19 LAST: FIRST: MIDDLE: 20 DATE OF BIRTH: 21 PHONE BUSINESS:

22 ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP: 23 PHONE RESIDENCE:

29 RACE: W 30 SEX: M 31 AGE: 43 32 HGT: 6 | 00 33 WGT: 200 34 EYES: Brn 35 HAIR: Blu 36 HAIR LENGTH: 37 HAIR STYLE: 38 FACIAL HAIR: 39 MARKS/SCARS: 40 ARMED WITH:

41 HAT: 42 COAT/JACKET: 43 SHIRT: 44 TROUSERS/SKIRT: 45 SHOES: 46 SOCIAL SECURITY: 47 PDID:

48 LAST: FIRST: MIDDLE: 49 DATE OF BIRTH: 50 PHONE BUSINESS:

51 ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP: 52 PHONE RESIDENCE:

53 RACE: A 54 SEX: M 55 AGE: 54 56 HGT: 5 | 10 57 WGT: 155 58 EYES: Gry 59 HAIR: Blk 60 HAIR LENGTH: 61 HAIR STYLE: 62 FACIAL HAIR: 63 MARKS/SCARS: 64 ARMED WITH:

65 HAT: 66 COAT/JACKET: 67 SHIRT: 68 TROUSERS/SKIRT: 69 SHOES: 70 SOCIAL SECURITY: 71 PDID:

72 VEHICLE: INVOLVED IN CRIME KNOWN TO OPERATE 73 YEAR: 74 MAKE: 75 MODEL: 76 BODY STYLE: 77 COLOR: 78 TAG NUMBER: 79 STATE: 80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/MIN:

81: IMPOUNDED STOLEN RECOVERED SEIZED REMOVED TO: REMOVED BY: 82: NCIC TELETYPE RADIO LOOKOUT

83 ARREST(S) DATE: 84 TIME: 85 CHARGE(S): 36CFR 2.15(a)(2) 86 COURT DATE: 87 VALUE STOLEN: 88 VALUE RECOVERED:

93 ITEM: NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE. 90 STL: 91 REC: 92 PROP: 93 VALUE:

On October 26, 2004 at approximately 1019 hours, while on patrol of Ocean Beach with Ranger Beckert, I observed an individual (later identified as [redacted]) throwing a ball to his dog near stairwell 6. The dog was off leash and running up and down the beach chasing the ball. As I was issuing [redacted] I observed two more dogs running off leash in the area. One of the dogs was about 300 feet away from its owner (later identified as [redacted]) and ran through a group of birds multiple times causing the birds to scatter, without its owner noticing. As I was issuing [redacted] another dog ran up to us, off leash, circled around us and ran off. The owner of the dog, [redacted], came up and put her dog on a leash. As I was issuing [redacted] observed another dog running up and down the beach chasing birds on the shoreline. I contacted the owner of the dog and identified her as [redacted]. I issued [redacted]. A computer check showed all four individuals clear of wants and warrants. I explained to all four individuals why it is illegal to have their dogs off leash and issued each of them a [redacted] for 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) - Failure to leash pet.

94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED: 95 STATUS: OPEN SUSPENDED CLOSED BY: ARREST EXCEPTION UNFOUNDED 96 DISPOSITION:

97 REPORTING OFFICER: D. Camiccia BADGE #R2425 DATE: 10/26/04 98 ASSISTING OFFICER: E. Beckert BADGE #R944 99 SUPERVISOR: BADGE # Exhibit 98

[Handwritten signatures and notes]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE

SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area				8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO. DAY YR. 1 0 2 6 0 4		4 YEAR 0 4		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 1 1 9 6 6			
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NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets - Leash Law					6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT						
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ITEM	7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION										
	#2 [REDACTED]				#4 [REDACTED]						
	[REDACTED]				[REDACTED]						
	[REDACTED]				[REDACTED]						
	[REDACTED]				WM 5-10 155 Gry Blk						
	[REDACTED]				[REDACTED]						
	[REDACTED]				[REDACTED]						

11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED		12 PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES	
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3 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED		CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	
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4 REPORTING OFFICER D. Camiccia		BADGE/ID #R2425		DATE 10/26/04		15 INVESTIGATOR		BADGE/ID 573		DATE 11/6/04	
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CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0		3 SYSTEM AREA GOGA- South		4 LOCATION CODE 0 7 0 4		5 YEAR 0 2		6 CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 0 7 0 8								
8 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Beach Area just South of Fort Funston				7 BEAT 462	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 0 1	MO. 2	DAY 2	YR. 0 2	9 24 HOUR TIME 1: 2	10 HRS. 1: 7	11 MIN. 3	12 DAY OF WEEK				
11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE		12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets- Dog off-leash, Disturbing Wildlife						13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 01/22/02 TIME 1217								
COMPLAINANT	14 LAST Warmerdam		FIRST Mark		MI G		15 DATE OF BIRTH / /		16 PHONE BUSINESS 415-556-8371							
	17 ADDRESS NUMBER Bldg. 201 Fort Mason- SDVP		STREET		CITY San Francisco		STATE Ca		ZIP 94123		18 PHONE RESIDENCE					
	19 LAST On Supplemental		FIRST		MI		20 DATE OF BIRTH / /		21 PHONE BUSINESS							
	22 ADDRESS NUMBER On Supplemental		STREET		CITY		STATE		ZIP		23 PHONE RESIDENCE					
ARRESTED	24 LAST HAMMANN		FIRST Andrew		MIDDLE K		25 DATE OF BIRTH 10/18/51		26 PHONE BUSINESS							
	27 ADDRESS NUMBER 1160 Hanover St.		STREET		CITY Daly City		STATE Ca		ZIP 94014		28 PHONE RESIDENCE 415-841-1015					
	29 RACE W	30 SEX M	31 AGE 50	32 HGT 5 7	33 WGT 175	34 EYES blu	35 HAIR brn	36 HAIR LENGTH shirt	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH				
	41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET		43 SHIRT		44 TROUSERS/SKIRT		45 SHOES		46 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 522-78-4971		47 POID Ca C1237169				
SUSPECT	48 LAST		FIRST		MIDDLE		49 DATE OF BIRTH / /		50 PHONE BUSINESS							
	51 ADDRESS NUMBER		STREET		CITY		STATE		ZIP		52 PHONE RESIDENCE					
	53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH				
	65 HAT	66 COAT/JACKET		67 SHIRT		68 TROUSERS/SKIRT		69 SHOES		70 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		71 POID				
72 VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE		73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN							
81 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED		REMOVED TO		REMOVED BY		82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>		83 ARREST(S) DATE / /		84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S) 36 CPR 2.15(a)(2)		86 COURT DATE / /	87 VALUE STOLEN \$	88 VALUE RECOVERED \$	
89 ITEM	NARRATIVE (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS. INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT. INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT. DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.							90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE					
	On 01-22-02, at approx. 1217 hrs., I received a radio call from Park Communications of a dog off-leash and chasing birds on the beach just south of Fort Funston. While responding from Fort Miley, I called the complainant and she told me that the dog was a golden retriever and the apparent owner was heading northbound towards the Fort Funston sand ladder. Ranger Beckert and myself contacted this white male, later identified as Andrew K. HAMMANN, at the bottom of the sand ladder, and I cited/released him on-scene for Disturbing Wildlife and Failure to Leash Pet.															
							94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED CIB									
96 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED		CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED		96 DISPOSITION:												
97 REPORTING OFFICER M. Beckert		BADGE/ID 2 2 3 2	DATE 01/22/01	98 ASSISTING OFFICER B. Beckert		BADGE/ID 944	99 SUPERVISOR		BADGENO	DATE						

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASED

2 SYSTEM AREA COGA- South		3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO. DAY YR. 0 1 2 2 0 2		4 YEAR 0 2		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 0 7 0 8	
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5 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets- Dog off-leash; Disturbing Wildlife		8 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT	
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7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION	
ITEM	<p>COMPLAINANT'S INFORMATION:</p> <p>Jamie T. Hoff 672 Fourth Ave. San Bruno, Ca. 94066 650-255-7073 DOB 02-06-62</p> <p>The complainant, Jamie T. Hoff, told me that she was riding her horse on the beach below Fort Funston, when she observed a golden retriever running off-leash after birds on the beach. Hoff told me that this dog barked and growled at her horse while it was running off-leash on two different occasions that day. She said the person responsible for the golden retriever was watching it chase birds.</p> <p>When Ranger Beckert and myself arrived at the Fort Funston sandladder, we observed an off-leash golden retriever chasing birds on the beach with a white male walking northbound and watching this dog. Upon reaching the bottom of the sandladder at approx. 1240 hrs., we contacted subject HAMMANN with his golden retriever off leash. He was headed up to the Fort Funston Parking Lot. I also observed complainant Hoff on her horse on the beach. She later told me that the subject we contacted (HAMMANN) was indeed the subject she had seen with the off-leash golden retriever. Hoff also told me later that she would testify in court on this matter.</p> <p>I directed HAMMANN to put his dog on-leash and advised him that pets needed to be on leash in all areas of GGNRA and that it was illegal for a pet to be running after wildlife. HAMMANN said that there are fewer and fewer areas to let his dog run free. He also said that he had not received his warning yet.</p> <p>I issued HAMMANN MVN P120691 for 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2), Failure to Leash Pet and MVN P120724 for 36 CFR 2.2(a)(2), Teasing/Frightening/Disturbing of Wildlife.</p> <p>All units cleared at approx. 1300 hrs. and at approx. 1305 hrs., I observed that the "LEASH PETS" sign was clearly posted and visible at the west end of the Fort Funston Parking Lot.</p>

8 WARRANT(S) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		9 <input type="checkbox"/> LATENTS <input type="checkbox"/> PHOTOS		10 ID TECH NOTIFIED		11 INVESTIGATION NOTIFIED CIB		12 PAGE OF PAGES	
13 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED				CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED					
14 REPORTING OFFICER M. [Signature] 2232		DATE 01-22-02		15 INVESTIGATOR		BADGE/ID		DATE	
				16 SUPERVISOR		BADGE/ID		DATE	

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE

SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area - South District				8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO. DAY YR. 0 1 2 2 0 2			4 YEAR 0 2		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 0 7 0 8			
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NATURE OF INCIDENT Failure to Restrain Pets/Harassing Wildlife					6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT						
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ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On January 22, 2002 Ranger Mark Warmerdam and I contacted ANDREW HAMMANN about his dog running off leash ~~chasing the birds along the surf line~~ below Fort Funston. Both Warmerdam and I observed Hammann with a dog that was chasing birds off the beach. We contacted Hammann at the bottom of the stairway south of the Hang Glider Deck as he and his dog were coming up from the beach. His dog was unleashed at this time. Hammann stated right away, "I have not received a warning yet". Hammann was informed that the contact was not only for having his pet off leash but also because he was allowing his pet to chase the birds from the beach. Hammann stated and that his dog did not harm any of the birds, ~~only chased the birds from the beach~~. Hammann was agitated about being contacted and felt that he should receive a warning prior to a ticket. I informed Hammann that signs were put in place approximately one year ago and that the park staff had been actively telling people to leash their pets. I told him about the history of the Pet Policy at Golden Gate NRA and the legal problems with the past language of the parks policy and informed him of the Advanced Notice of Proposed Rule Making that was in progress. Hammann stated that he was aware of all the changes but felt they were unfair to the traditional users of this area.

WARRANT(S) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	9 <input type="checkbox"/> LATENTS <input type="checkbox"/> PHOTOS	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12 PAGE OF PAGES
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STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED		CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED		
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REPORTING OFFICER Eric Beckert	BADGE/ID R944	DATE 01/20/02	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE Exhibit 99
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH
1 JUVENILE CASE

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0		3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area - South Unit			4 LOCATION CODE 0 6 0 0			5 YEAR 0 4		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 0 2 6		
6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Sutro Baths					7 BEAT 461	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 0 1	MO. 0	DAY 9	YR. 0 5	9 24 HOUR TIME 0 9 3 0	10 DAY OF WEEK	

11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE					12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets - Leash Law					13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 01/09/2005 TIME 0930	
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WITNESSES	14 LAST FIRST Camiccia Daniel		MI C	C V W	15 DATE OF BIRTH		16 PHONE BUSINESS (415) 556-8371	
	17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP B201 Fort Mason San Francisco CA 94123		18 PHONE RESIDENCE					

COMPLAINANT	19 LAST FIRST Goodwin John		MI	C V W	20 DATE OF BIRTH		21 PHONE BUSINESS (415) 556-8371	
	22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP B201 Fort Mason San Francisco CA 94123		23 PHONE RESIDENCE					

ARRESTED	19 LAST FIRST [REDACTED]		MIDDLE	A S O	20 DATE OF BIRTH		21 PHONE BUSINESS	
	22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP [REDACTED]		23 PHONE RESIDENCE					

29 RACE W	30 SEX M	31 AGE 48	32 HGT 6 02	33 WGT 170	34 EYES Blu	35 HAIR Brn	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET	43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT	45 SHOES	46 SOCIAL SECURITY		47 PDID				

SUSPECT	48 LAST FIRST [REDACTED]		MIDDLE	A S O	49 DATE OF BIRTH		50 PHONE BUSINESS	
	51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP [REDACTED]		52 PHONE RESIDENCE					

OTHER	53 RACE		54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH
	65 HAT		66 COAT/JACKET	67 SHIRT	68 TROUSERS/SKIRT	69 SHOES	70 SOCIAL SECURITY		71 PDID				

72 VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE	73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN
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81 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED			REMOVED TO	REMOVED BY	82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>
83 ARREST(S) DATE	84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S) 36CFR 2.15(a)(2)	86 COURT DATE	87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED

93 ITEM	NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.				90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE
	<p>On January 9, 2004, at approximately 0931 hours, while on foot patrol of Sutro Baths with Ranger Goodwin I observed two people walking with their dog off leash. I contacted the individuals and asked them to put their dog on a leash. One of the individuals, later identified as [REDACTED], stated that he had a leash but his dog was going to swim in Sutro Baths. At this time [REDACTED] allowed his dog to run off, where it jumped into the water at Sutro Baths and began chasing after a bird. The bird had to take flight to avoid being caught by the dog. I told [REDACTED] again that he needed to put his dog on a leash and he became argumentative, telling Ranger Goodwin and I that he has been letting his dog swim here for years and that his dog does no harm. [REDACTED] continued being argumentative and irate but called his dog back and tied a piece of fabric around its neck. A computer check showed [REDACTED] clear of wants or warrants. It is posted at the trailheads at Merrie Way Parking, where [REDACTED] parked, that dogs must be on a leash. I explained to barker again the reason his dog needed to be on a leash and issued him citation # [REDACTED] for 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) - failure to Restrain Pet.</p>							

95 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED				CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED				96 DISPOSITION	
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97 REPORTING OFFICER D. Camiccia		BADGE #/ID #R2425	DATE 01/10/2005	98 ASSISTING OFFICER		BADGE #/ID	99 SUPERVISOR af 0533 1/10/05		BADGE #/ID	DATE
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH
1 JUVENILE CASE

1 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0		3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area - South Unit			4 LOCATION CODE 0 7 0 0			5 YEAR 0 4		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 1 1 3 0 0			
6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Ocean Beach at Judah					7 BEAT 461	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR?	MO. 1 0	DAY 1 0	YR. 0 4	9 24 HOUR TIME 0 9 1 0	10 DAY OF WEEK 1		

11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE					12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets/Leash Law					13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 10/10/2004 TIME 0910		
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WITNESSES COMPLAINANT	14 LAST FIRST MI				15 DATE OF BIRTH		16 PHONE BUSINESS		
	Camiccia Daniel C						(415) 556-8371		
17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP				18 PHONE RESIDENCE					
B201 Fort Mason San Francisco CA 94123									

WITNESSES COMPLAINANT	19 LAST FIRST MI				20 DATE OF BIRTH		21 PHONE BUSINESS		
	Goodwin John								
22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP				23 PHONE RESIDENCE					
B201 Fort Mason San Francisco CA 94123									

ARRESTED	18 LAST FIRST MIDDLE				20 DATE OF BIRTH		21 PHONE BUSINESS		
	[REDACTED]				[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP				23 PHONE RESIDENCE					
[REDACTED]				[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	

29 RACE W	30 SEX M	31 AGE 63	32 HGT 5 10	33 WGT 180	34 EYES Blu	35 HAIR Brn	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
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41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET	43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT	45 SHOES	46 SOCIAL SECURITY	47 PDID
					[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

SUSPECT	48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE				49 DATE OF BIRTH		50 PHONE BUSINESS		
	[REDACTED]				[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP				52 PHONE RESIDENCE					
[REDACTED]				[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	

53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH
65 HAT	66 COAT/JACKET	67 SHIRT	68 TROUSERS/SKIRT	69 SHOES	70 SOCIAL SECURITY	71 PDID					

72 VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE		73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN

31 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED			REMOVED TO	REMOVED BY	82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>
33 ARREST(S) DATE	84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S)	86 COURT DATE	87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED
		36CFR 2.15(a)(2)			

33 ITEM	NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.				90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE
	<p>On October 10, 2004 at approximately 0910 hours while on foot patrol of Ocean Beach with Ranger Goodwin I observed an individual walking with his small black and white dog off leash. When the dog saw a bird on the beach it took off running away from its owner and chased the bird for approximately 50 yards. The owner did not attempt to call his dog back. When the dog finally returned to the man he gave the dog what appeared to be a dog biscuit and continued walking down the beach with his dog off leash. I contacted the man and identified him as [REDACTED]. A computer check showed [REDACTED] clear of any warrants or warrants. I explained to [REDACTED] why it was necessary to have his dog on a leash and gave him a citation for failure to restrain his dog. [REDACTED]</p>							
94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED								

95 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED		CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED			96 DISPOSITION	

97 REPORTING OFFICER D. Camiccia	BADGE /ID #R2425	DATE 10/10/04	98 ASSISTING OFFICER J. Goodwin	BADGE /ID	99 SUPERVISOR af 80533	BADGE /ID	DATE

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature] Exhibitor

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK PARK RANGER 1 JUVENILE

2 ORGANIZATION CODE 3 SYSTEM AREA 4 LOCATION CODE 5 YEAR CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER

6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT 7 BEAT 8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO. DAY YR. 9 24 HOUR TIME 10 DAY OF WEEK

11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE 12 NATURE OF INCIDENT 13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE TIME

14 LAST FIRST MI 15 DATE OF BIRTH 16 PHONE BUSINESS 17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 18 PHONE RESIDENCE

24 LAST FIRST MIDDLE 25 DATE OF BIRTH 26 PHONE BUSINESS 27 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 28 PHONE RESIDENCE

29 RACE 30 SEX 31 AGE 32 HGT 33 WGT 34 EYES 35 HAIR 36 HAIR LENGTH 37 HAIR STYLE 38 FACIAL HAIR 39 MARKS/SCARS 40 ARMED WITH

41 HAT 42 COAT/JACKET 43 SHIRT 44 TROUSERS/SKIRT 45 SHOES 46 SOCIAL SECURITY 47 PDID

48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE 49 DATE OF BIRTH 50 PHONE BUSINESS 51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP 52 PHONE RESIDENCE

53 RACE 54 SEX 55 AGE 56 HGT 57 WGT 58 EYES 59 HAIR 60 HAIR LENGTH 61 HAIR STYLE 62 FACIAL HAIR 63 MARKS/SCARS 64 ARMED WITH

65 HAT 66 COAT/JACKET 67 SHIRT 68 TROUSERS/SKIRT 69 SHOES 70 SOCIAL SECURITY 71 PDID

72 VEHICLE 73 YEAR 74 MAKE 75 MODEL 76 BODY STYLE 77 COLOR 78 TAG NUMBER 79 STATE 80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN

81 82 NCIC TELETYPE RADIO LOOKOUT 83 ARREST(S) DATE 84 TIME 85 CHARGE(S) 86 COURT DATE 87 VALUE STOLEN 88 VALUE RECOVERED

93 ITEM NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.

SUMMARY: While on patrol of the Ocean Beach dune area between Lincoln Way and Irving I observed a dog running along the beach with no apparent owner. I observed the dog running along the high tide mark chasing birds from the flotsam as it went along. Nearly a quarter mile behind the unattended dog I observed a woman carrying a leash. I contacted [redacted] near Irving and asked if the dog that was now near the outflow at Lincoln Way was her pet. She stated that it was and that there was no problem because her dog was a nice dog. I requested that she leash her pet and requested to see some identification. SHIM stated that she did not have her drivers license with her and was reluctant to give her name and date of birth. Eventually she provided me with the names of [redacted] with a date of birth of 07-04-46 then when that came back not on record she used [redacted] with a date of birth of 07-04-46, again that came back not on record. [redacted] then changed the date of birth to 06-06-48. Eventually [redacted] provided me her correct name and date of birth. I issued MVN [redacted] for 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) failure to restrain pet and [redacted] for 36 2.32(a)(3)(i) for false information. Both were issued as mandatory appearances before the Federal Magistrate.

94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED 95 STATUS 96 DISPOSITION 97 REPORTING OFFICER 98 ASSISTING OFFICER 99 SUPERVISOR

Eric Beckett R944 [Signature] [Signature] 592 02/03/85 Exhibit 102

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE

2 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR?	MO 0 2	DAY 0 1	YR. 0 5	4 YEAR 0 5	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 1 0 1 5
5 NATURE OF INCIDENT Disorderly Conduct -- False Information / Pets -- Failure to restrain		6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT				

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

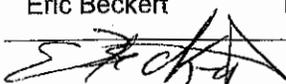
While on patrol of the Ocean Beach dune area between Lincoln Way and Irving I observed a dog running along the beach with no apparent owner. I observed the dog running along the high tide mark chasing birds from the flotsam as it went along. My first impression was that it was a lost dog and I was going to try and capture it to see if it had any tags so the owner could be notified. However, prior to catching up to the dog, nearly a quarter mile behind the unattended dog I observed a woman carrying a leash who I suspected was the dogs' owner.

I contacted [redacted] near Irving on Ocean Beach and asked if the dog that was now near the outflow at Lincoln Way was her pet. She stated that it was and that there was no problem because her dog was a nice dog. She continued by stating that "no one leashes their dogs here" I advised her that this was a leash area and requested that she leash her pet and requested to see some identification. [redacted] started to walk away stating that I did not need any information from her that she was leaving now. I advised [redacted] that walking away from a lawful contact would make the situation worse and could result in her arrest. [redacted] stopped walking away and stated "then you have to give all the people here tickets, come on I will take you" and started walking away again, I advised [redacted] that I needed to deal with her first before I could deal with any other persons on the beach and that she would need to provide me with a drivers license, state identification card or give me her name verbally so I can determine who she is.

[redacted] stated that she did not have her drivers' license with her and was reluctant to give her name and date of birth, stating that I did not need that information because she would leave. Eventually she provided me with the name of [redacted] with a date of birth of 07-04-46. I wrote this information down in my note book; showed it to her and asked "Is this correct?" she stated that it was. I continued by stating "because if it is false information then you will receive additional tickets and make matters worse, and could even get arrested, are you sure that this is correct" and read back to her "first name [redacted], middle initial [redacted], and last name [redacted] with a date of birth July 4, 1946?" Again she stated that it was correct. I radioed that information in to Park Communications who stated that the information as given was not on record. I asked [redacted] again "is this correct information that you gave me?" and she insisted that it was. I advised her again that she did not want to provide false information to a law enforcement officer, that doing so would result in an arrest situation. [redacted] then stated that her name was [redacted] with the same date of birth, 07-04-46, which she gave earlier. Again this information came back not on record. I once again advised her of the problem that she was creating, and reminded her that she is taking a simple matter and turning it into a complex situation. [redacted] then changed the date of birth to July 6, 1948 (06-06-48). Again this information was not found on record. I asked [redacted] what the middle initial stood for, and she stated it was [redacted]. I asked her if that was her first name on her drivers' license. [redacted] then stated that her name is [redacted] with a date of birth of June 6, 1948. That she did not want to give correct information in hopes of not getting a ticket. This information came back to a person meeting her description with a valid California Drivers' license. As I started to write the Magistrate Violation Notices [redacted] started pleading with me to not give her a ticket. [redacted] stated it was not fair and that I should give her a warning. I advised her again of the parks concerns with pets off leash within the Snowy Plover habitat area and the giving of false information. As I continued to write the MVN she threw down her leash and gloves and became belligerent yelling that I am doing this because she is Korean and that all others on the beach should be ticketed as well.

I issued MVN [redacted] for 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) failure to restrain pet and [redacted] for 36 2.32(a)(3)(i) for giving false information. Both were issued as mandatory appearances before the Federal Magistrate. When I started to inform her of the citations and the process involved with mandatory appearances she stated that she would not take the tickets and started walking away. I informed her again that it was to her benefit to take the citations as there was information on them that she needed. She eventually took the citations then gave them back to me and after a few more minutes took the citations and walked away, returning two more times to tell me that it was not fair to give her these citations before she finally departed the area at approximately 0750 hours.

8 WARRANT(S) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	9 <input type="checkbox"/> LATENTS <input type="checkbox"/> PHOTOS	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12 PAGE OF PAGES				
13 STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED		CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED						
14 REPORTING OFFICER Eric Beckert	BADGE/ID R944	DATE 02-01-05	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID Lynn Coart 592	DATE 02/02/05	16 SUPERVISOR Lynn Coart 592	BADGE/ID 592	DATE 02/02/05



Crissy Field Restoration 2000 Incident Log

Human/Animal/Environment Interaction

One Date per Page

Submit Weekly to L. Stringer

Draft 3/29/00

Date: 4/15/00	Time: 10:00 AM	Observer(s): Josiah Clark Lew Stringer	Entered
Notes: This event continues w/ @ least 5 dogs seen over 1 hr.		Com. Volunteers	

Area: Water Bird Protection	Type of Incident: Dog Harassing Wildlife
Degree of Disturbance: 3	Species Involved: Killdeer (2)
Picture Taken?: Yes By: Lew	Action Taken? Video taken, Josiah Clark
Description of Incident: Killdeer on beach giving distress calls & distraction displays. (Eventually nest found on beach.) large butterscotch Doberman Pincher gave chase to killdeer, almost catching it in jaws. Killdeer used distraction display in attempt to draw dog off. Killdeer waited away from nest giving distress calls.	

Area: Water Bird Protection	Type of Incident: Dog Harassing Wildlife
Degree of Disturbance: 3	Species Involved: Killdeer
Picture Taken?: By: see above	Action Taken? above
Description of Incident: Yellow lab spotted killdeer on beach and gave chase. Killdeer flew off site for over 10 minutes, leaving nest behind. Dog left. Owner unaware of dog's action.	

Types of Incidents:	Areas:	Please Include:
Person in restoration area	Fenced dune (A, C, D etc.)	Is person aware of rules, problem? Voice control attempted? Obeyed? Upon showing nest to observer, they tried controlling pursuing dog by voice, but failed to obey.
Dog in restoration area	Ocean	
Tracks in restoration area	Beach (note nearest dune)	Degree of Disturbance:
Disturbance in restoration area	Cypress trees	
Dog harassing wildlife	Promenade	0= no obvious disturbance
Dead wildlife found	East lawn	1= slight (i.e. bird agitated, plant damaged)
Dead plants found	Marsh inlet	2= moderate (i.e. bird moves, plant broken)
Wildlife killed		Shell mound
Plants killed	Marsh upland (N,S,E,W)	
Feces not removed	Tidal marsh (N,S,E,W)	
Dog/human interaction	Marsh water	
Other Nest Disturbance (specify)	Dune swale	

Crissy Field Restoration 2000 Incident Log

Human/Animal/Environment Interaction

One Date per Page

Submit Weekly to L. Stringer

Draft 3/29/00

Date: 4/15/00	Time: 10:30 am	Observer(s): Josiah Clark Lew Stringer Community Volunteers	Entered
Notes: Continued from previous page, involves nest.			

Area: Water bird Protection	Type of Incident: Dog Harassing Wildlife Nest
Degree of Disturbance: 3	Species Involved: Killdeer, Willet
Picture Taken?: By: yes	Action Taken?
Description of Incident: Large Black & white dog approached from West. Spotted Willet & gave chase, Willet landed on Coast Guard Pier. Further down beach, Killdeer got up from nest, ran out to do distraction display. Dog almost grabbed Killdeer in mouth. Chase persisted for over 30 seconds.	

Area: Water bird Protection	Type of Incident: Dog Harassing wildlife
Degree of Disturbance: 2, 3	Species Involved: Forster's Tern, Willet, Greater Scaup, Surf Scoter
Picture Taken?: By:	Action Taken?
Description of Incident: Dog owner threw the ball in water for Brown retriever. As dog swam out, Willet & over 80 Forster's Terns left their roost on Coast Guard Pier. Dog proceeded to pass up ball and swim first at Nearby Scaup feeding on pilings, and then after Surf Scoter. All birds waited in bay.	

Types of Incidents:	Areas:	Please Include:
Person in restoration area Dog in restoration area Tracks in restoration area Disturbance in restoration area Dog harassing wildlife Dead wildlife found Dead plants found Wildlife killed Plants killed Feces not removed Dog/ human interaction Other _____ (specify)	Fenced dune (A, C, D etc.) Ocean Beach (note nearest dune) Cypress trees Promenade East lawn Marsh inlet Shell mound Marsh upland (N,S,E,W) Tidal marsh (N,S,E,W) Marsh water Dune swale	Is person aware of rules, problem? Voice control attempted? Obeyed? Person not aware Degree of Disturbance: 0= no obvious disturbance 1= slight (i.e. bird agitated, plant damaged) 2= moderate (i.e. bird moves, plant broken) 3= severe (i.e. bird leaves site, many plants killed)

Crissy Field Restoration 2000 Incident Log

Human/Animal/Environment Interaction

One Date per Page

Submit Weekly to L. Stringer

Draft 3/29/00

Date: <u>April 17 6th</u>	Time: <u>11:00 AM</u>	Observer(s): <u>Jessica Clark</u>	Entered
Notes: <u>Observer</u>			

Area: <u>Waterbird Protection</u>	Type of Incident: <u>Evidence of nest destruction by dog</u>
Degree of Disturbance: <u>Nest destroyed</u>	Species Involved: <u>Killdeer</u>
Picture Taken?: By:	Action Taken?
Description of Incident: <u>Nest which was intact on Saturday was found destroyed, with fresh dog prints & scuff marks atop former nest area. Egg gone, likely crushed or eaten by dog.</u>	

Area:	Type of Incident:
Degree of Disturbance:	Species Involved:
Picture Taken?: By:	Action Taken?
Description of Incident:	

Types of Incidents:	Areas:	Please Include:
Person in restoration area	Fenced dune (A, C, D etc.)	Is person aware of rules, problem? Voice control attempted? Obeyed?
Dog in restoration area	Ocean	
Tracks in restoration area	Beach (note nearest dune)	Degree of Disturbance: 0= no obvious disturbance 1= slight (i.e. bird agitated, plant damaged) 2= moderate (i.e. bird moves, plant broken) 3= severe (i.e. bird leaves site, many plants killed)
Disturbance in restoration area	Cypress trees	
Dog harassing wildlife	Promenade	
Dead wildlife found	East lawn	
Dead plants found	Marsh inlet	
Wildlife killed	Shell mound	
Plants killed	Marsh upland (N,S,E,W)	
Feces not removed	Tidal marsh (N,S,E,W)	
Dog/human interaction	Marsh water	
Other _____ (specify)	Dune swale	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
U.S. PARK RANGER
1 JUVENILE CASE

1 ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0	3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area	4 LOCATION CODE 8 0 0	5 YEAR 0 5	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 0 8 9 2
LOCATION OF INCIDENT Milagra Ridge- West Side		7 BEAT 411	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO. 0 1 DAY 2 8 YR. 0 5	9 24 HRS 1 6 MIN 3 5 10 DAY OF WEEK 6

OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE	12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets- Failure to Restrain Pet with a Leash	13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 01-28-05 TIME 1635 hrs.
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14 LAST FIRST MI C X V W Warmerdam Mark G.	15 DATE OF BIRTH	16 PHONE BUSINESS 415-556-8371
17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP GGNRA B201 Fort Mason San Francisco CA 94123	18 PHONE RESIDENCE	

9 LAST FIRST MI C X V W	20 DATE OF BIRTH	21 PHONE BUSINESS
22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP	23 PHONE RESIDENCE	

19 LAST FIRST MIDDLE A S U X	20 DATE OF BIRTH	21 PHONE BUSINESS
22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP	23 PHONE RESIDENCE	

29 RACE W	30 SEX F	31 AGE 29	32 HGT 5 4	33 WGT 135	34 EYES blue	35 HAIR blond	36 HAIR LENGTH shld	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH	
41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET	43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT	45 SHOES	46 SOCIAL SECURITY	47 PDID						

48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE A S U	49 DATE OF BIRTH	50 PHONE BUSINESS
51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP	52 PHONE RESIDENCE	

53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH
65 HAT	66 COAT/JACKET	67 SHIRT	68 TROUSERS/SKIRT	69 SHOES	70 SOCIAL SECURITY	71 PDID					

VEHICLE INVOLVED IN CRIME	73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN
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IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	REMOVED TO	REMOVED BY	82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>
ARREST(S) DATE	84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2)	86 COURT DATE
		87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED

NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE. On 01-28-05, at approx. 1635 hrs., while on foot patrol of the west side of Milagra Ridge, I observed an adult female, later identified as [REDACTED], walking southbound on a single track trail with a medium sized, brown dog (which was off leash and running unrestrained through the bushes.) At one point, I observed this dog running approx. 30 feet from [REDACTED]. I also observed [REDACTED] quickly leash this dog when she looked in my direction. The area that her dog was running off leash through the bushes was the mission blue butterfly endangered species area. I contacted [REDACTED] and advised her of the clearly posted and visible signs at the only legal entrance to Milagra Ridge that state, "LEASH PETS" and "DOGS MUST BE ON LEASH." Upon a dispatch computer check, [REDACTED] returned clear of wants/warrants. I issued her MVN [REDACTED] for 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) - Failure to Restrain Pet with a Leash (\$50). I released [REDACTED] on-scene and cleared at approx. 1650 hrs.	90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE

US: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED	CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	96 DISPOSITION
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REPORTING OFFICER Warmerdam [Signature]	BADGE /ID 2232	DATE 01-29-05	98 ASSISTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	99 SUPERVISOR [Signature]	BADGE /ID 776	DATE 2-6-05
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
U.S. PARK RANGER
1 JUVENILE CASE

ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0	3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area	4 LOCATION CODE 1 4 0 0	5 YEAR 0 4	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 1 3 7 5 2
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LOCATION OF INCIDENT Lower Alta Ave. at Donahue	7 BEAT 561	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 1 2 1 2 0 4	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 1 3 0	10 DAY OF WEEK 1
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1 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE	12 NATURE OF INCIDENT PETS - Closed Area	13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 12-12-04 TIME 1130
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14 LAST FIRST MI Del Secco Robert J.	15 DATE OF BIRTH	16 PHONE BUSINESS (415)331-3812
17 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP GGNRA Bldg. 1056 Ft. Cronkhite, Sausalito, CA 94965		18 PHONE RESIDENCE

19 LAST FIRST MI	20 DATE OF BIRTH	21 PHONE BUSINESS
22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		23 PHONE RESIDENCE

19 LAST FIRST MIDDLE MI	20 DATE OF BIRTH	21 PHONE BUSINESS
22 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		23 PHONE RESIDENCE

29 RACE	30 SEX	31 AGE	32 HGT	33 WGT	34 EYES	35 HAIR	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
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41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET	43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT	45 SHOES	46 SOCIAL SECURITY	47 PDID
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48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE MI	49 DATE OF BIRTH	50 PHONE BUSINESS
51 ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP		52 PHONE RESIDENCE

53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH
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65 HAT	66 COAT/JACKET	67 SHIRT	68 TROUSERS/SKIRT	69 SHOES	70 SOCIAL SECURITY	71 PDID
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2 VEHICLE	73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN
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<input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED IN CRIME	<input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE	REMOVED TO	REMOVED BY	82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/>	TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/>	RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED	<input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN	<input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED	<input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED	85 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR § 2.15	86 COURT DATE	87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED
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3 ITEM	NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.	90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE
	At the above date and time I was on patrol in the area of Lower Alta Ave. and came in contact with a number of dog walkers (6) who had allowed their pets off leash. I made contact with one of the owners and was interpreting the need for leash control and the park boundaries when I was surrounded by all of the pets and their owners. They tried to engage me in a debate about the park's pet regulations and the recent court case where pet violator's charges were dismissed. I provided them with pet maps and information cards on the park's pet policies. I stated that the recent cases were not applicable to this area of the park and that there had been no change in the park regulations. I declined to debate the issues due to some of the individuals openly hostile demeanor. Rather than have the contact escalate into a fracas requiring additional units, I departed the area. I noted that the park boundary signs were missing from the area and many of the information sandwich boards had been toppled. Clear at 1210 hours.				
		94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED			

15 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED	CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	96 DISPOSITION
17 REPORTING OFFICER R. Del Secco	BADGE #/D R918	DATE 12-12-04
98 ASSISTING OFFICER	BADGE #/D	99 SUPERVISOR <i>[Signature]</i>
		BADGE #/D DATE 0533 12/12/04

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER/TECH
1 JUVENILE CASE

ORGANIZATION CODE 8 1 4 0	3 SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area - South District	4 LOCATION CODE 0 8 0 0	5 YEAR 0 5	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 9 7 0
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LOCATION OF INCIDENT Mira Ridge	7 BEAT 411	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 0 3 0 1 0 5	MO. 0 3	DAY 0 1	YR. 0 5	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 1 3 7	10 DAY OF WEEK 3
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OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE	12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Pets - Failure to restrain	13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 03-01-05 TIME 1137
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14 LAST Beckert	FIRST Eric	MI	15 DATE OF BIRTH	16 PHONE BUSINESS 415-556-8371
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17 ADDRESS GGNRA Building 201 Fort Mason	CITY San Francisco	STATE CA	ZIP 94123	18 PHONE RESIDENCE
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19 LAST	FIRST	MI	20 DATE OF BIRTH	21 PHONE BUSINESS
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22 ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	23 PHONE RESIDENCE
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24 LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE	25 DATE OF BIRTH 04-23-61	26 PHONE BUSINESS
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27 ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	28 PHONE RESIDENCE
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29 RACE W	30 SEX M	31 AGE 43	32 HGT 5 7	33 WGT 190	34 EYES Hzi	35 HAIR Blk	36 HAIR LENGTH Med	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
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41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET	43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT	45 SHOES	46 SOCIAL SECURITY	47 PDID
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48 LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE	49 DATE OF BIRTH	50 PHONE BUSINESS
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51 ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	52 PHONE RESIDENCE
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53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH
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65 HAT	66 COAT/JACKET	67 SHIRT	68 TROUSERS/SKIRT	69 SHOES	70 SOCIAL SECURITY	71 PDID
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VEHICLE INVOLVED IN CRIME KNOWN TO OPERATE	73 YEAR	74 MAKE	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE	77 COLOR	78 TAG NUMBER	79 STATE	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN
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<input type="checkbox"/> POUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED REST(S) DATE	84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S) 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2)	86 COURT DATE	87 VALUE STOLEN	88 VALUE RECOVERED	82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO LOOKOUT <input type="checkbox"/>
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M NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.	90 STI	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE
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SUMMARY: While on patrol of Mira Ridge I observed a white male (later identified as [redacted]) with three unrestrained dogs (Golden Retrievers) walking on the trail from near the top of the ridge southward. I drove my patrol vehicle to the bottom of the trail and hiked up to inform him of the parks concern. When I was unable to locate [redacted] and the dogs on the trail I looked off the hill side and found [redacted] and the three dogs sitting on the hill side off trail. I requested that he return to the trail and that the area was a leash control area.

[redacted] became argumentative stating first that he did not see a sign. Then [redacted] stated "We beat you at Fort Funston, and at Orissy Field, we don't have to leash our pets." Stating that a "Circuit Judge" abolished the leash law. I requested [redacted] information and he refused and took a combative stance stating that he did not have to tell me anything. I informed [redacted] that it would only make matters worse and requested his identification again. [redacted] continued to take a combative stance approaching me several times taking my photo at a close range with a digital camera. I requested that a second unit respond to my location as it appeared that [redacted] was going to become combative. [redacted] finally gave his information verbally and was issued MVN [redacted] for 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) failure to restrain pets (3).

94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

S: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED	CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	96 DISPOSITION
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REPORTING OFFICER Eric Beckert	BADGE/ID R944	DATE 03-01-05	98 ASSISTING OFFICER R. Lopez	BADGE/ID R511	99 SUPERVISOR Kym Gust	BADGE/ID 592	DATE 03/02/05
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Exhibit 106
592 03/02/05

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE

M AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area		8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? 0 3 0 1 0 5	MO. 0 3	DAY 0 1	YR. 0 5	4 YEAR 0 5	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 1 9 7 0
RE OF INCIDENT - Failure to restrain		6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT					

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

While on patrol of Milagra Ridge I observed a white male (later identified as [REDACTED]) with three unrestrained dogs (Golden Retriever's) walking southward on the dirt trail that departs the paved service road to the top of the ridge. I drove my patrol vehicle to the bottom of the trail and hiked up to inform him of the parks concern with unleashed pets and the Mission Blue Butterfly (an endangered species). When I was unable to locate [REDACTED] and dogs on the trail I looked off the hill side and found [REDACTED] and the three dogs sitting on the hillside off trail. I requested that he return to the trail and that the area is posted as a leash control area, and that he needs to stay on the trail because of the sensitive butterfly habitat. [REDACTED] stood up and took my picture with a digital camera before walking towards me. [REDACTED] became argumentative stating first that he did not see a sign. I pointed to three large signs (approximately 4 feet by 4 feet) within a few hundred yards of our location and told him that those signs have these rules posted along with information about the Mission Blue Butterfly. [REDACTED] stated that he did not see them. I requested [REDACTED] identification, either as a driver's license or identification card. [REDACTED] said "I don't have to show you anything" Then [REDACTED] said "What's your name?" I told him Beckert, and showed him my name tag on my jacket, and said "but I need to know who you are, and have you leash your dogs". [REDACTED] stated "We beat you at Fort Funston, and at Crissy Field, we don't have to leash our pets." [REDACTED] continued by stating that a "Circuit Judge" abolished the leash law. I requested [REDACTED] information again and he refused and took a combative stance, clutching his camera in one hand and making a fist with the other, stating that he did not have to tell me anything. I informed [REDACTED] that it would only make matters worse and requested his identification for a third time. [REDACTED] continued to take a combative stance approaching me several times taking my photo at a close range with his digital camera. I put up my hand in a defensive position and advised him not to approach me like that and at that time [REDACTED] said "What, are you afraid of getting your picture taken? You're the one with the gun" I requested that a second unit to respond to my location as it appeared that [REDACTED] was going to become combative. After he heard my request on the radio he gave me the name of [REDACTED] with a date of birth 04-28-67. I asked if it was spelled with a 'k' or a 'c' and he stated a 'c'. His information came back not on file. I asked again for him to spell his name and give me his date of birth, the second time he spelled [REDACTED] with a 'k' and park communication was able to locate his information through a query of DMV records. [REDACTED] was clear of any wants or warrants.

[REDACTED] continued to be argumentative stating that his dogs were not hurting any of the resources and wanted me to show him the park boundary, arguing that he was not even in the park when I contacted him. I had to tell [REDACTED] several times to leash his dogs before he finally complied, leashing two dogs on one leash and the third on a second leash. At about this time Ranger Lopez arrived and parked her vehicle above our location at the top of the trail.

[REDACTED] continued to argue stating that it was illegal for the Park Service to post signs stating that the public use was going to change without a public comment period and that the "Circuit Judge" already told the Park Service that and that the leash law was abolished and only applied to a few parks. I informed [REDACTED] that the Federal Regulation 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) was not changed in any recent court case and that it still applied to all areas of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and all other National Park areas, and that the signs he was referring to on Milagra have been in place for over five years. [REDACTED] stated that he would advise Mr. Sweeny (?) and Brian O'Neil of my wrong doings and show them the pictures of me writing him a ticket. I issued MVN [REDACTED] for 36 CFR 2.15(a)(2) failure to restrain pets for the three pets, for a total of \$150.00. I advised [REDACTED] that he had 21 days to make a remittance or take the issue to court. [REDACTED] stated that he would take it to court. [REDACTED] departed the area with his three leashed dogs, passing Ranger Lopez on the trail.

10 REPORTING OFFICER Eric Beckert	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12 PAGE OF PAGES
STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED	CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	
10 REPORTING OFFICER Eric Beckert	BADGE/ID R944	DATE 03-01-05
15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
16 SUPERVISOR Kym Coast	BADGE/ID 592	DATE 03/02/05

Exhibit 106

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE

SYSTEM AREA Golden Gate National Recreation Area				8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO. DAY YR. 0 3 0 1 0 5			4 YEAR 0 5		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 0 1 9 7 0			
NATURE OF INCIDENT Leash Law						6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT						

EM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On 03/01/05 at approximately 1137 hours, Ranger Beckert requested an additional unit to assist him with an uncooperative subject with dogs at Milagra Ridge. When I arrived on scene, I parked my marked vehicle near the trail that they were on. As I approached them, I observed the male subject standing near Beckert with three leashed dogs. The male began to walk away and head my direction. Beckert made a radio transmission indicating that he was clear of the subject.

As I passed the subject with the three dogs on leash, he asked me a rhetorical question, "Does he like beating up people?" and continued walking past me.

WARFANT(S) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		9 <input type="checkbox"/> LATENTS <input type="checkbox"/> PHOTOS		10 ID TECH NOTIFIED		11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED		12 PAGE OF PAGES	
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3 STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED			CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED			
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4 REPORTING OFFICER R. Lopez-Milano <i>R Lopez</i>		BADGE/ID #511		DATE 03/01/05		15 INVESTIGATOR		BADGE/ID		DATE		16 SUPERVISOR Kym Coast <i>Kym Coast</i>		BADGE/ID 592		DATE 03/02/05 EXTD	
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**Public Opinion Research
Telephone Survey
Regarding
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Pet Management Issues**

**Technical Report
December 2002**

The Social Research Laboratory
Northern Arizona University



Prepared by:

The Social Research Laboratory

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***Public Opinion Telephone Research Survey
Regarding
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Pet Management Issues***

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I. Methodology

Objectives

The Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), a unit of the National Park Service, commissioned Northern Arizona University's Social Research Laboratory (SRL) at the beginning of the public comment period to conduct a survey of residents of Marin County, San Francisco County, Alameda County, and San Mateo County. This survey focused on residents' opinions concerning pet management regulations in parklands administered by GGNRA. Dr. Frederic I. Solop served as principal investigator and Kristi K. Hagen served as co-principal investigator for this study. Arian Sunshine Coffman served as Project Manager. The SRL provided technical research consultation on all aspects of this research project. SRL personnel developed the study methodology, wrote the survey instrument in consultation with GGNRA staff, fielded the survey instrument, conducted data analysis, and wrote this report with final review from GGNRA staff.

Survey Instrument Design

Dr. Solop and Ms. Hagen, with GGNRA input and final review, developed the survey instrument to ensure unbiased and balanced data collection in meeting the project objectives. The first step in the survey design was to conduct background research in the area of pet management in national park units. Background research on this topic area is quite limited. Literature reviews and Internet searches were completed in an effort to uncover previous scientific studies and research. None were found that related to the scientific study of pet management in national parks.

Once the survey instrument was finalized, it was thoroughly pre-tested before data collection was initiated. The instrument was tested in-house and in the field for validity, clarity, phrasing, flow, neutrality, and comprehensiveness. Residents living in the four-county area were surveyed during the pre-test and asked to comment on the survey after completion. The pre-tests confirmed the validity and reliability of the survey instrument. The survey instrument was submitted to the National Park Service's Washington Social Science Office and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review. Final OMB clearance was received March 22, 2002.

Final Survey Design

Survey fielding was conducted between May 20 and July 2, 2002, with 400 adult residents living within each of the four counties (total respondents = 1600). Data collection within the four counties occurred simultaneously to maintain consistency in respondent information. The study utilized a random-digit dial (RDD) sampling technique to generate a representative sample of households in the four-county area. RDD involves the random generation of phone numbers within blocks of residential phone numbers assigned to geographic areas. This sampling technique produces a scientifically representative sample of a population because all households

with working telephones have an equal chance of being contacted. Listed and unlisted residential households have similar probabilities of being included in an RDD study. This is a commonly accepted, standard method of respondent selection. To avoid biases in who is more likely to answer the telephone and who is more likely to complete a phone survey, area adult residents were randomly selected from sampled households using the “most recent birthday” method of selection. Calling took place Monday through Sunday, with morning, afternoon, and evening shifts. The average length of the survey was approximately eight minutes. Fifty trained interviewers were employed to conduct the calling. The survey utilized Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) technology. CATI is a system in which computers are employed to increase the accuracy, flexibility, and efficiency of telephone surveys. The computer system maintains a database of phone numbers, engages the sampling procedures, schedules callbacks, and records the disposition of each call. Interviewers are trained on interviewing protocol and use of the CATI system prior to fielding of the survey. Interviewers view survey questions on the computer screen in a programmed sequence and record respondents’ answers with use of a keyboard. Data entry errors are decreased using this system.

Survey Implementation

Once a phone contact was initiated, trained interviewers introduced the survey to potential respondents by identifying the name of the calling center and the purpose of the survey. Respondents were assured that nothing was being sold or solicited, and they were guaranteed confidentiality of responses. Respondents were asked for their consent to take the survey and told the survey would take approximately eight minutes to complete. Every effort was made to obtain the highest possible completion rates. Several techniques were employed to achieve this goal. Survey fielding utilized an established pattern of callbacks to minimize non-sampling errors that occur from certain types of people not being available at particular times of the day. Also, a refusal conversion process helped to maintain the integrity of the original sampling framework and minimize non-response bias in sampling.

In the refusal conversion process, declined interviews were reattempted using a prescribed call-back schedule. The first time a respondent declined to participate in the survey, the respondent was coded as a “soft-refusal.” The telephone number was returned to the sample database and called again by a skilled “refusal converter,” an interviewer specially trained to convert refusals into completed interviews. If a respondent refused a second time, they were coded as a “medium refusal” and recontacted by a skilled interviewer in an attempt to complete the interview. If the respondent refused a third time, they were coded as a “hard refusal” and their number was removed from the sample database.

Telephone numbers that were busy, rang without answer, or answered by an answering machine were called a minimum of ten times at different hours of different days before being removed from the sample database. Once “dead,” another phone number in the sample was substituted for the original number. This “call-back” procedure minimized the possibility of nonrandom bias from entering into the data.

Quality Control

The Social Research Laboratory utilized several quality checks in the collection of data. All interviewers were thoroughly trained in telephone surveying methodology prior to interviewing. After several general training sessions, interviewers received training specific to this project and remained in practice mode until maximum proficiency was reached. Once an interviewer was prepared to administer the survey, supervisors performed frequent and regular monitoring of calls and data collection.

Supervisors who were trained to check on the accuracy and validity of data collection completed a “supervisor call-back” of randomly selected calls. Each calling shift held a pre-shift meeting that prepped interviewers on updates and changes in survey procedures. Interviewer meetings were held regularly and meetings with calling center staff were also held throughout the fielding of the survey to address questions that may have arisen.

Respondents were also provided with the following information:

“This survey has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget. The designated approval number is #1024-0224 (NPS #02-016) with an expiration date of 11/30/2003. You may direct comments that you have about any aspect of the survey to: Information Collection Clearance Officer, WASO Administrative Program Center, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240. Or, you may call the principal investigator of this survey.”

The name and phone number of the principal investigator was then provided.

Sampling Error

“Sampling error” is a social science term that describes the probable difference between interviewing everyone in a given population and interviewing a sample drawn from that population. Survey research makes inferences from the sample population to the general population; therefore, the percentages obtained in telephone surveys such as these are estimates of what the percentage would be if the entire population had been surveyed. “Sampling error” reflects how close the sample data is to what is true for the population as a whole. Smaller sampling error means the sample data is closer to reflecting true information from a larger population. Larger sampling error means the sample data is not as close to reflecting true information from a larger population. The standard for a scientific survey is to have a sampling error that is no larger than +/- 5 percent.

The “sampling error” associated with a 1600 person sample drawn from a population of approximately 3,172,154 people is +/- 2.5 percent at a 95 percent confidence level. The sampling error associated with data from each of the four counties is +/- 5.0 percent at a 95 percent confidence level. Thus, for the regional-level data, if 50 percent of those in the sample are found to agree with a particular statement, the actual percentage of agreement in the population from which the sample is drawn would be between 47.5 percent and 52.5 percent (50% +/- 2.5%). The 95 percent confidence level means that this +/- 2.5 percent margin of error

would occur in 95 out of 100 samples of this size drawn in a similar manner from the four-county area. This level of error meets professional standards for a reliable scientific survey.

Sampling error increases as sample size is reduced. This must be kept in mind when comparing the responses of different groups, identified in the report as subsets, within the sample (e.g., men versus women). Smaller numbers of respondents on any question translate into higher margins of error.

Completion Rates

For this survey, completion rates were calculated to indicate the percentage of contacted respondents completing the survey. Survey completion rates for each county are presented below. A summary completion rate for the entire study is also presented.

<i>Alameda:</i>	<i>59%</i>
<i>Marin:</i>	<i>62%</i>
<i>San Mateo:</i>	<i>66%</i>
<i><u>San Francisco:</u></i>	<i><u>68%</u></i>
<i>Study Average:</i>	<i>64%</i>

Completion rates of 64 percent are very good for a scientific telephone survey of this type and suggest that the survey data is a reliable reflection of attitudes, behaviors, and ideas within the broader population.

Analysis of Survey Results

Once the survey fielding process was completed, data was exported from CATI to SPSS, a statistical software program. Data files were then reviewed for accuracy. At the request of GGNRA, the data was examined for nonrandom sampling error using standard procedures. County data was adjusted to accurately reflect the gender, age, race, and ethnic composition of the population based on Census 2000 information. Regional-level data was also adjusted to accurately reflect the relative population of each county. A complete SPSS dataset was used for analysis.

Data findings are presented in this executive summary report. The report includes methodology, executive summary of findings, an annotated questionnaire, and cross-tabulation tables. Tables and figures are included in the executive summary to provide a graphic portrait of subset attitudes. Subsets (the breakout of respondents by demographic features such as age, gender, income, etc.) are included in figures only when significant subset differences occur within the data. All verbatim questions were coded according to decisions made in the questionnaire development phase of this project. A comprehensive listing of verbatim responses is available in Appendix B.

Table Reading

Two sets of tables are provided in Appendices A and C. The Annotated Questionnaire in Appendix A contains the survey as it was presented to respondents. Each question is followed by a summary table of regional data (data from all four counties combined) and data for each county. In some tables, “don’t know” and/or “refused” responses are coded as “missing data.” Additionally, all figures are rounded off to whole numbers. Therefore, total responses to some questions may be greater or less than 100 percent. Data may vary by one percent or more due to rounding in the tables and charts. Differences between data in the report and appendices are also due to rounding.

Appendix C consists of cross-tabulations that present data in a condensed form. Questions asked of respondents are cross-tabulated by demographic variables to illustrate similarities and differences across specific subsets within the population. Thus, each table shows how individuals of different genders, ages, races, ethnicities, dog ownership statuses, income levels, and education levels responded to selected survey questions. Presenting data in this manner assists in making comparisons across demographic categories. For some variables, several categories have been collapsed to fewer categories to simplify data presentation. Note: categories with small numbers of responses (n size) should be read with caution. Small size responses carry a larger margin of error and should be understood as more descriptive in nature (see margin of error table on page 8). When reading the Executive Summary, it is important to note that salient information is bolded, italicized, and/or underlined for quick reference.

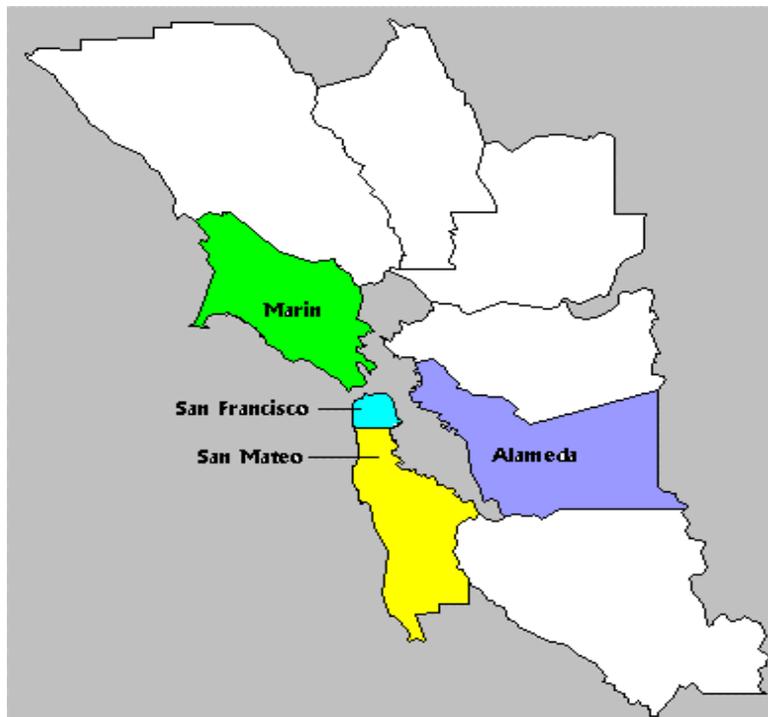
Weighting of the data can increase the apparent number of responses. Thus, while 400 respondents were surveyed from each of the four counties (total n = 1600), the count of responses for questions may vary slightly depending upon weighting for both the regional and county datasets. This will affect any totaling of numbers of categories of respondents and percentages for a particular question, while actually increasing the validity and/or reliability of the information (see page 8 for further discussion on this).

Ethnicity and race questions were based on the 2000 Census question wording and follow the same order. All respondents were first presented with an ethnicity question that asked, “Are you of Hispanic, Latino/a or Spanish origin?” The response categories were “Yes,” “No,” “Don’t know,” and “Refused.” All respondents were then asked, “What do you primarily consider your race to be?” Following US Census protocol, respondents were able to select more than one response. The response categories provided were “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “Asian,” “Black or African American,” “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander,” “White,” “Don’t know,” and “Refused.” For purposes of data analysis and due to small numbers, “American Indian or Alaska Native” and “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander” categories are collapsed in with the category of “Other” in this report.

Survey Limitations

The goal of this study was to interview a representative sample of adults from households within the four-county area adjacent to the GGNRA. However, despite the use of rigorous scientific methodology, all telephone sample studies face certain challenges and limitations. Only households that contain a working telephone were capable of participating in the study. Other types of survey methodologies were not used to reach residents who may not have a working telephone in the home. Random-digit dial or RDD telephone sampling generates telephone numbers that are both listed and unlisted. Since telephone companies' boundaries for telephone exchange areas are not necessarily coterminous with geopolitical boundaries such as counties, telephone companies are not exact in assigning phone numbers within a defined geographical region. For this study, approximately 98 percent of telephone sample records were found to lie within the county for which it was generated and assigned. Only those records that were within the respective county were used in the study.

This survey was administered in English, as this is the single widest spoken language in the four-county area, and was not provided in any other language. In an effort to account for RDD telephone sampling, non-English speaking respondents, and other types of sampling error, ratio-estimation adjustments were made to the final dataset after fielding was completed. Populations of the four counties vary, so ratio-estimation adjustments were also made to ensure that each county was proportionally represented in the regional dataset.



The 2000 Census DP-1 Profile of General Characteristics report for county populations indicates the following adult (18 years of age and older) populations for the four counties surveyed and each county's proportion of the total population surveyed:

County	County Population	Proportion of Total Population
Alameda	1,089,169	43.67%
Marin	197,104	7.89%
San Francisco	663,931	26.61%
San Mateo	545,061	21.86%
<i>Totals</i>	<i>2,495,265</i>	<i>100.03%</i>

Ratio-estimation, also known as weighting, allows the dataset to more fully represent the population from which it was drawn. In a perfect world, a probability sample is representative of the population and all eligible respondents in that population have an equal and non-zero chance of being selected for participation. However, in the practical world, sample telephone numbers that are selected may not lead to a completed interview for a variety of reasons. Statistical adjustments are made to correct for sampling error and increase the representativeness of the sample to the population from which it was drawn. Proportions of certain demographic characteristics for the four-county populations are provided in Census 2000 reports. Using this information, researchers assigned weights to the data based on the different demographic characteristics pertinent to this study (gender, age, race, ethnicity, and region).

In several instances in the report, a subset of respondents was given survey questions. Since smaller numbers of respondents on any question translate into larger margins of error, the following table is provided to assist the reader in understanding the margin of error associated with reduced sample sizes.

SAMPLE SIZE

	<i>N=1600</i>	<i>N=800</i>	<i>N=400</i>	<i>N=100</i>	<i>N=50</i>	<i>N=25</i>
Margin of Error:	+/-2.5%	+/-3.5	+/- 5%	+/-10%	+/-14%	+/-20%

Lastly, this report is not an exhaustive review of available data. It contains only those elements deemed salient and helpful to policy decisionmakers. The researchers were not asked to discuss the impact and policy implications of the findings, but rather to present the findings to decisionmakers for their review and integration into their decision-making process.

II. Executive Summary

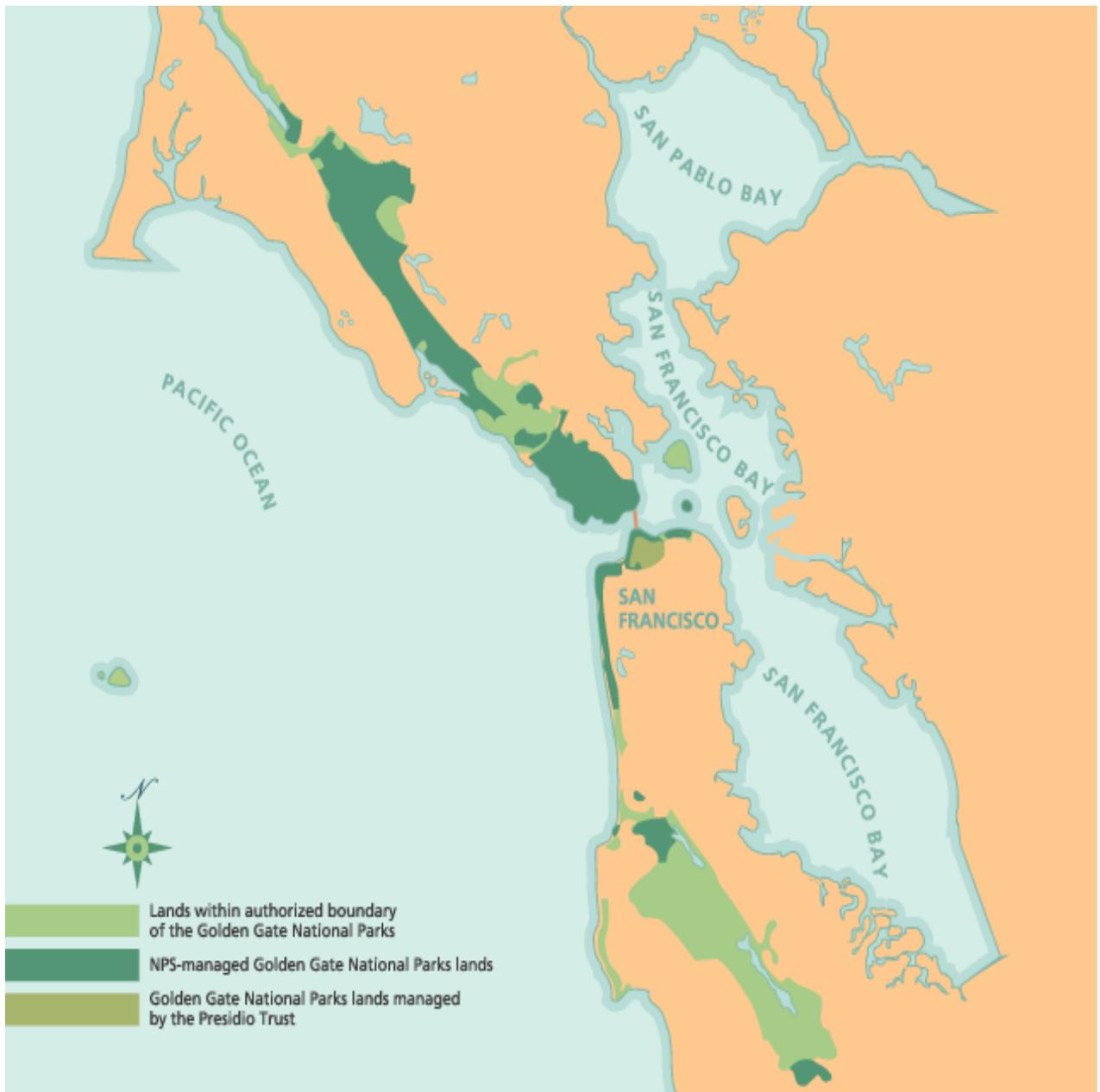
Public Opinion Research Telephone Survey Project Description and Objectives

On January 11, 2002, GGNRA implemented the Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR). As the Federal Register states:

This notice is intended to solicit public comment on a range of potential management options for addressing appropriate pet management within Golden Gate National Recreation Area, consistent with protecting national park resources and assuring visitor safety. This procedure could result in a range of outcomes, from enforcement of the existing regulation, to revisions of the existing regulation that would permit off-leash pets within portions of Golden Gate National Recreation Area under specific conditions. (Vol. 67, No. 8, pg.11)

GGNRA managers solicited public comment by letter, fax, e-mail, and oral comment from all interested parties during the 91-day public comment period for the ANPR. GGNRA contracted the Social Research Laboratory at Northern Arizona University to compile and evaluate the comments received. Two public information meetings were held on March 13 and 19, 2002, to present information on all aspects of pet management and help inform public comment. An oral comment opportunity was held on April 6, 2002, to allow members of the public to submit their comments to the ANPR orally.

The following picture of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area illustrates the sites that comprise the GGNRA and is provided to assist the reader in understanding the areas under discussion.



In addition to these forms of soliciting public comment, NPS officials sought a method that would garner regional representation of the local public's attitudes concerning the pet management regulations. Many members of the public are unable to attend public meetings, or do not write in on issues in which they may have an interest. GGNRA sought to obtain input in the form of a public opinion research survey in order to provide a representative sample of public opinion from the region surrounding the GGNRA, including the adjacent counties of Alameda, Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo.



The public opinion research project was initiated in the form of a telephone survey during GGNRA's public comment period on the ANPR. The Social Research Laboratory was contracted to develop and administer the survey instrument and analyze the information collected in close cooperation with the GGNRA staff.

The research effort involved a three-step process: constructing the survey instrument, administering the survey, and analyzing the results. The first step included a series of conversations and a meeting between the SRL and GGNRA staff to ensure that the sample and survey design methodology and construction of the survey instrument met the objectives of the study. Second, the survey methodology and sampling plan was rigorously controlled to ensure that the results met the targeted level of confidence in the results with an agreed upon margin of error for each survey item, county, and region. Finally, the evaluation and analyses of the survey results was not only compiled by item but included significant cross-tabulations to determine context for different inputs, as well.

Current NPS Leash Regulations and Public Opinion

One purpose of the survey research project was to ascertain public opinion regarding off-leash dog walking at GGNRA sites. The public's attitudes regarding this subject were collected in three specific sets of questions. For the first set of questions, respondents were read the statement, "Current NPS regulations allow for walking dogs on-leash at most GGNRA sites AND prohibit any off-leash dog walking," and asked if they support or oppose this current regulation. Nearly three-quarters of all respondents from the four-county region (71%) support the current dog walking regulation and nearly one-quarter (23%) oppose the current regulation. Focusing on respondents with strong feelings toward the issue, the population of respondents "strongly supporting" the current regulation (45%) is almost four times as large as the population of respondents "strongly opposed" to the current regulation (12%).

In the second set of questions, respondents were asked about their attitudes toward imposing additional limits to on-leash dog walking in the GGNRA. One-third of residents (33%) want to further limit the number of sites in which on-leash dog walking is allowed, with 19 percent "strongly in favor" of this regulation change and 14 percent "somewhat in favor" of this change. A much larger group opposes reducing the number of sites available for on-leash dog walking. Over half of respondents (55%) do not want to see a reduction in the number of sites where on-leash dog walking is allowed; 27 percent "somewhat oppose" this change and 28 percent "strongly oppose" further limitations.

The third set of questions asked respondents whether they support allowing dogs off-leash in the GGNRA. Forty percent of respondents from the four-county area say they support allowing dogs off-leash. Seventeen percent of all respondents say they "strongly support" off-leash dog walking and almost one-quarter (23%) of respondents say they "somewhat support" off-leash dog walking. Just over half of respondents oppose off-leash dog walking (53%); 17 percent "somewhat oppose" off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites and 36 percent "strongly oppose" off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites. Dog owners and non-owners differ significantly on this issue.¹ Just over one-half of dog owners (51%) say they support off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites while 45 percent oppose off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites. Thirty-five percent of non-owners support off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites and 56 percent oppose it.

Respondents were then read the following abbreviated GGNRA mission statement to provide a context for their response:

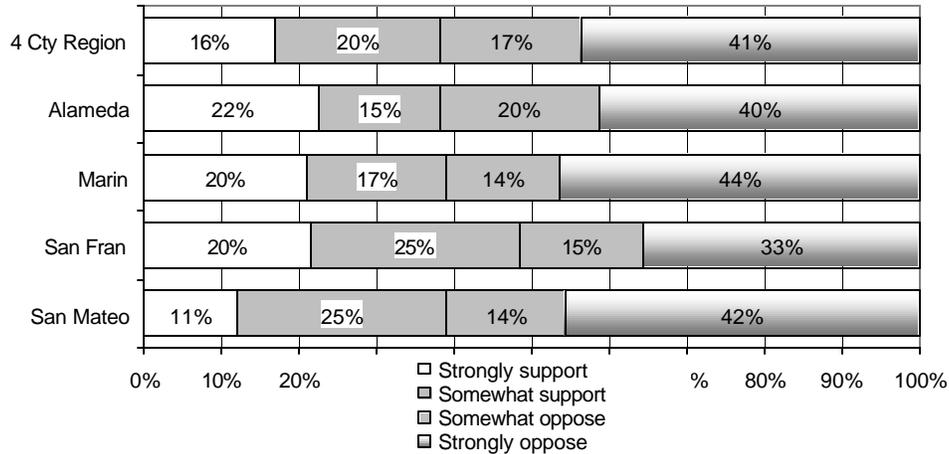
"The mission of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is the preservation, unimpaired, of the natural and cultural resources, and scenic and recreation values, of the park for present and future generations to enjoy."

Respondents were then asked whether they support or oppose off-leash dog walking at GGNRA sites. Over half of all respondents in the four-county area (58%) oppose off-leash dog walking after hearing the GGNRA mission statement. Forty-one percent of respondents "strongly oppose" off-leash dog walking and 17 percent "somewhat oppose" off-leash dog walking. Thirty-six percent of all respondents support off-leash dog walking; 16 percent "strongly

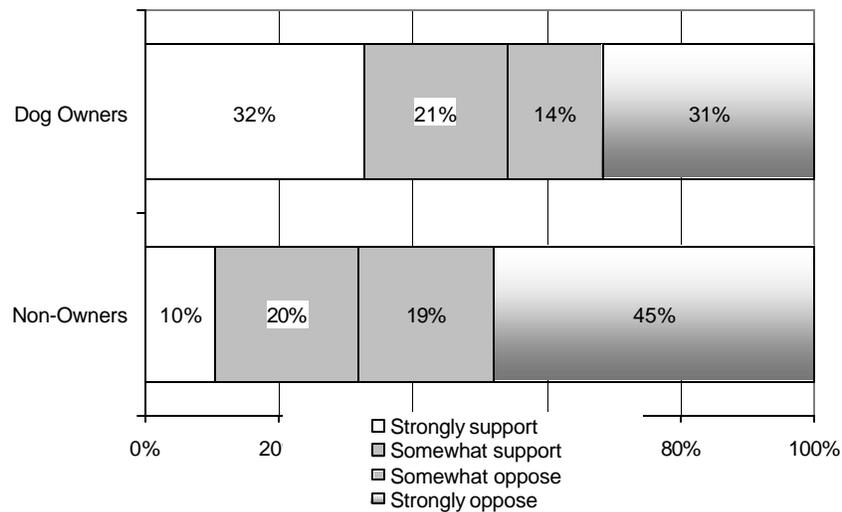
¹ Smaller numbers of respondents on any question translate into larger margins of error.

support” and 20 percent “somewhat support” off-leash dog walking. The following graphs illustrate these responses to Question 17:

**Position on Off-Leash Dog Walking
(after mission statement was read)**



**Position on Off-Leash Dog Walking by Ownership
(after mission statement was read)**



These series of aforementioned questions establish the crux of the regional public’s attitude toward off-leash dog walking. Should there be further efforts to understand and plan for any off-leash dog walking in GGNRA, then Questions 17-20 should be considered as important input into that process. One note to remember in that regard is that one must then take into account those in Question 17 who were strongly opposed to off-leash dog walking in the park who were not asked Questions 18-20 about off-leash situations in the park because they had already stated their strong opposition. In the summary that follows, these items and other variables will be more fully discussed.

Park Visitation

All respondents were read a list of GGNRA park sites and asked if they had visited each site within the last 12 months or at an earlier time. *Virtually all respondents (96%) have visited at least one GGNRA site in their lifetime and three quarters of respondents (74%) visited at least one GGNRA site within the last year.*⁴ Table 1 provides a full listing of park site visitation statistics. (For a full reference to question wording and order, please see Appendix A.)

Table 1

FOUR COUNTY REGION*					
	<i>Visited more than 12 months ago</i>	<i>Visited within last 12 months</i>	<i>Never visited</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Total</i>
Alcatraz	42%	10%	48%	--	100%
Baker Beach	38%	20%	41%	1%	100%
Bolinas Ridge	21%	12%	63%	4%	100%
China Beach	29%	17%	52%	2%	100%
Cliff House	42%	32%	26%	1%	101%
Crissy Field	27%	33%	39%	2%	101%
Fort Baker	28%	22%	47%	3%	100%
Fort Funston	24%	18%	55%	3%	100%
Fort Mason	33%	32%	33%	2%	100%
Fort Point	23%	17%	56%	3%	99%
Land's End	17%	15%	65%	3%	100%
Milagra Ridge	3%	3%	90%	5%	101%
Marin Headlands ⁵	22%	36%	41%	1%	100%
Muir Beach	34%	25%	38%	3%	100%
Muir Woods	40%	27%	32%	1%	100%
Ocean Beach	29%	39%	29%	3%	100%
Olema Valley	13%	15%	71%	2%	101%
Phleger Estate	3%	1%	92%	4%	100%
Presidio ⁶	27%	49%	23%	1%	100%
Rodeo Beach	10%	11%	76%	3%	100%
Stinson Beach	39%	32%	29%	1%	101%
Sutro Heights Parks and Baths	23%	18%	58%	1%	100%
Sweeney Ridge	5%	4%	88%	4%	101%
Tennessee Valley	11%	16%	72%	2%	101%

* Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

The sites visited by the largest proportion of respondents are Presidio (76%), Cliff House (74%), Stinson Beach (71%), Ocean Beach (68%), and Muir Woods (67%). Presidio was visited by 49 percent of respondents within the last 12 months, followed by Ocean Beach (39%), Marin

⁴ Items of particular interest or salience are presented in italicized format for better identification.

⁵ Marin Headlands include all Marin Headlands except Rodeo Beach. These other subsites are separately identified due to nature of their identity within the park.

⁶ Presidio site above includes all Presidio lands except Baker Beach and Crissy Field.

Headlands (36%), Crissy Field (33%), and the Cliff House, Fort Mason, and Stinson Beach each at (32%).

Respondents who had visited a GGNRA site within the last 12 months were asked for the total number of visits they had made in the last 12 months. Responses ranged from one visit to 500 visits with an average number of 28 visits and a median number of eight visits per respondent made in the last 12 months. People from San Francisco County had the highest average number of visits with 55 visits per respondent and people from Alameda County had the lowest average number of visits with nine visits per respondent. For a comprehensive listing of GGNRA park sites visited by each county’s respondents, see the Annotated Questionnaire in Appendix A.

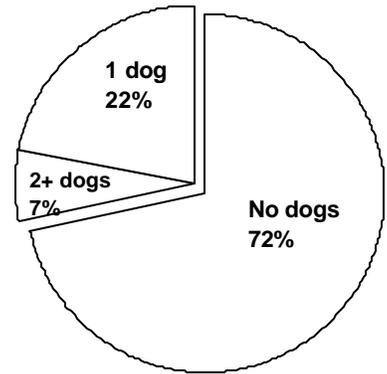
Individual park visitation by each respondent was recoded into a broader classification to better represent park visitorship. Overall, five percent of residents have never visited a GGNRA site or don’t know if they have ever visited a GGNRA site. Twenty-three percent of residents were classified as “low visitorship.” This group has visited a GGNRA site in their lifetime but not within the last 12 months. Nearly 30 percent (29%) of respondents were classified as “medium visitorship.” These residents said they had visited a GGNRA site up to five times within the last 12 months. Those residents classified as “high visitorship” – more than five visits to a GGNRA site within the last 12 months – comprise the largest group of respondents. Forty-four percent of residents fall within this classification. Similar to the breakdown of park visits by county above, San Francisco County had the largest percentage of high visitorship with 36 percent of residents stating they had visited a GGNRA site more than five times in the last year. Marin County had the second highest percentage of high visitorship with 30 percent of residents having more than five visits in the last 12 months (see Table 2). For a full comparison of questions by visitor status, see Appendix C.

Table 2*					
Visitation to Park Units by Region					
	Never visited	Low visitorship	Medium visitorship	High visitorship	Total
4-County Area	5%	23%	29%	44%	101%
Visitation to Park Units by County					
Alameda	63%	44%	30%	17%	29%
Marin	6%	7%	21%	30%	21%
San Francisco	10%	15%	17%	36%	25%
San Mateo	22%	34%	32%	18%	26%
<i>Total</i>	<i>101%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>101%</i>	<i>101%</i>

*All respondents

Dog Ownership and Care

All respondents were asked if they currently own or care for one or more dogs. *Twenty-two percent of respondents throughout the four-county area say they own or care for one dog and seven percent of respondents own or care for more than one dog.* Marin County residents are more likely to own or care for a dog (35%) than San Mateo residents (32%), Alameda residents (31%), and San Francisco residents (19%). Women in the four-county area are somewhat more likely than men to say they own or care for a dog (31% vs. 25%), and overall, individuals with higher incomes are more likely to own or care for a dog. Residents earning less than \$50,000 annually are less likely to own or care for a dog (19%) than residents earning over \$100,000 annually (44%). Dog ownership is spread fairly equally across low and high visitorship levels (32% and 31%) but only 14 percent of those who have not visited a GGNRA site say they own a dog.

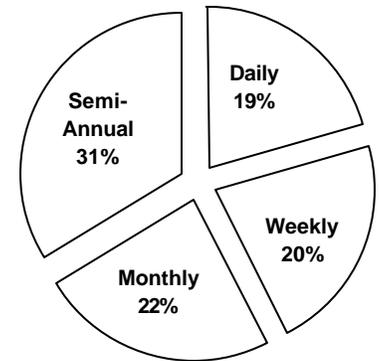


All respondents

Respondents owning or caring for one or more dogs were asked for the total number of dogs under their care. Twenty-three percent of dog-owning respondents have more than one dog. The highest number of dogs owned or cared for by any member of this population subset is five. Women are more likely to own or care for multiple dogs (28% of female dog owners/care givers) than men (16% of male dog owners/care givers). Younger (ages 18-44) dog owner/care givers are three times more likely to care for multiple dogs (29%) than older (ages 65+) dog owner/care givers (11%).

Dog Owner Use of GGNRA Sites

All dog owners and caregivers (28% of all respondents) were asked a series of questions regarding their use of GGNRA sites.⁷ Respondents were first asked if they had ever taken their dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site. *Half of dog-owning respondents (50%, or 14% of all respondents) say they have walked their dog(s) in a GGNRA site while the same proportion of respondents have not taken their dog to a GGNRA site (50%).* Among those who do walk dogs in a GGNRA park site, one in five visit a GGNRA site daily or weekly (19% and 20% respectively), 22 percent visit the site with their dog(s) monthly, and almost one-third (31%) visit with their dog(s) semi-annually. High visitation residents are the most likely to make use of GGNRA sites for dog walking with 66 percent saying they have taken their dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site. Medium and high visitation residents also report the most frequent use of the park (28% and 20% daily use, 12% and 26% weekly use).



Dog owners walking dogs in a GGNRA site (n=223)

More male than female dog owners have visited a GGNRA site with their dog(s) (61% vs. 41%). Over half (54%) of Asian American dog owners have visited a GGNRA site with their dog(s),

⁷ Dog owner/care givers will be referred to as dog owners throughout the report.

and slightly less than half (47%) of white residents have taken their dog(s) to a GGNRA site. African Americans are least likely to have taken a dog to a GGNRA site (33%). *A larger proportion of dog-owning respondents living in San Francisco (75%) and Marin counties (69%) have taken dogs to GGNRA sites than dog owners living in San Mateo (44%) or Alameda (29%) counties.*

As part of this series of cascading questions, dog owners were also asked if they ever had someone else take their dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site. *Almost one-fifth of dog-owning residents (18%, n=81), or 5 percent of the total population, have had someone else take their dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site.* Next, this subset of the respondent population (who did have their dog walked by others) was asked if they had ever hired a commercial dog walker to take a dog(s) to a GGNRA site. One in five (20%) dog owners who have taken their dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site have had their dog(s) taken to a GGNRA site by a commercial dog walker. *Twenty percent of this population subset translates into one percent (1%) of all survey respondents having had their dog(s) taken to a GGNRA site by a commercial dog walker (n=16).*

Experience With Dogs Off-leash

All GGNRA visitors were asked if they had ever seen a dog allowed off-leash by another visitor at a GGNRA site. *Over half of visitors living in the four-county region (52%) say they have seen a dog off-leash at a GGNRA park site (39% have not seen a dog off-leash, 9% were unsure).* GGNRA visitors living in San Francisco and Marin counties are more likely to have seen a dog off-leash (75% and 71%, respectively) than visitors living in San Mateo (44%) or Alameda counties (42%).

Visitors who have seen dogs off-leash were asked how a dog being off-leash affected their visitor experience: did dogs off-leash add to their experience, detract from their experience, or have no effect on their experience? *Twenty-seven percent of visitors who have seen dogs off-leash report that off-leash dogs added to their experience and 22 percent say dogs off-leash detracted from their experience. Nearly half of visitors who have seen dogs off-leash in a GGNRA site (49%) believe dogs off-leash had no impact on their experience.* The largest proportion of visitors from each county who have seen dogs off-leash in a GGNRA site say off-leash dogs had neither a positive nor negative effect upon their experience within the GGNRA park site.

Experiences with off-leash dogs vary little across three of the four counties. Close to one-third of Alameda (32%), Marin (30%), and San Francisco (34%) County visitors who have seen dogs off-leash in a GGNRA site view their experiences with off-leash dogs positively. Twenty-five percent of Alameda residents responding to this question, 26 percent of Marin residents, and 20 percent of San Francisco residents said that their encounters with dogs off-leash detracted from their experience. San Mateo visitors who have seen a dog off-leash at a GGNRA site are least likely to describe their encounter with an off-leash dog as adding to their experience (19%). San Mateo residents within the population subset are most likely to describe their experiences with off-leash dogs in GGNRA sites as not affecting their experience (61%), compared to 45 percent, 44 percent, and 40 percent of people in this population subset living in the other counties.

Younger visitors (18-44) are more likely to say that off-leash dogs added to their experiences (36%) than older visitors (20% reported a negative experience, 56% report no effect on their experience). Twenty-one percent of visitors ages 45-64 and 18 percent of visitors 65 years of age and older say off-leash dogs added to their experience at a GGNRA site. More visitors ages 45-64 report having a negative experience (31%), followed by visitors 65 and older (20%). See Figure 1 or Appendix C for a detailed portrait of visitors' experiences with off-leash dogs in a GGNRA park site.

Dog ownership is related to one's personal experience with off-leash dogs in GGNRA park sites. Dog owners who have visited a GGNRA site and have seen a dog off-leash are more likely to view their interaction with off-leash dogs as adding to their experience than non-owners in the same population subset (37% vs. 23%). Non-dog owners are three times more likely than dog owners in this population subset to believe that off-leash dogs detracted from their experience in a GGNRA park site (28% vs. 9%) (see Table 3).

	Dog Owner	Does Not Own Dog	Total
Added to	37%	23%	27% (n=217)
Detracted from	9%	28%	22% (n=174)
Did not affect	54%	47%	49% (n=393)
Don't know	1%	2%	2% (n=13)
<i>Total</i>	<i>101%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100% (n=798)</i>

*GGNRA visitors who have seen a dog off-leash in a GGNRA

Almost one-quarter (24%) of those who frequent a GGNRA site often (high visitation) and just less than one quarter (22%) of those who occasionally visit the GGNRA (low visitation), report having a negative experience. Respondents who reported having a positive or negative experience with off-leash dogs were given an opportunity to say how off-leash dogs affected their experience.

Following are a few of the verbatim quotes provided by respondents describing their experiences with off-leash dogs in GGNRA park sites. (See Appendix B for a full listing of open-ended responses to this question.)

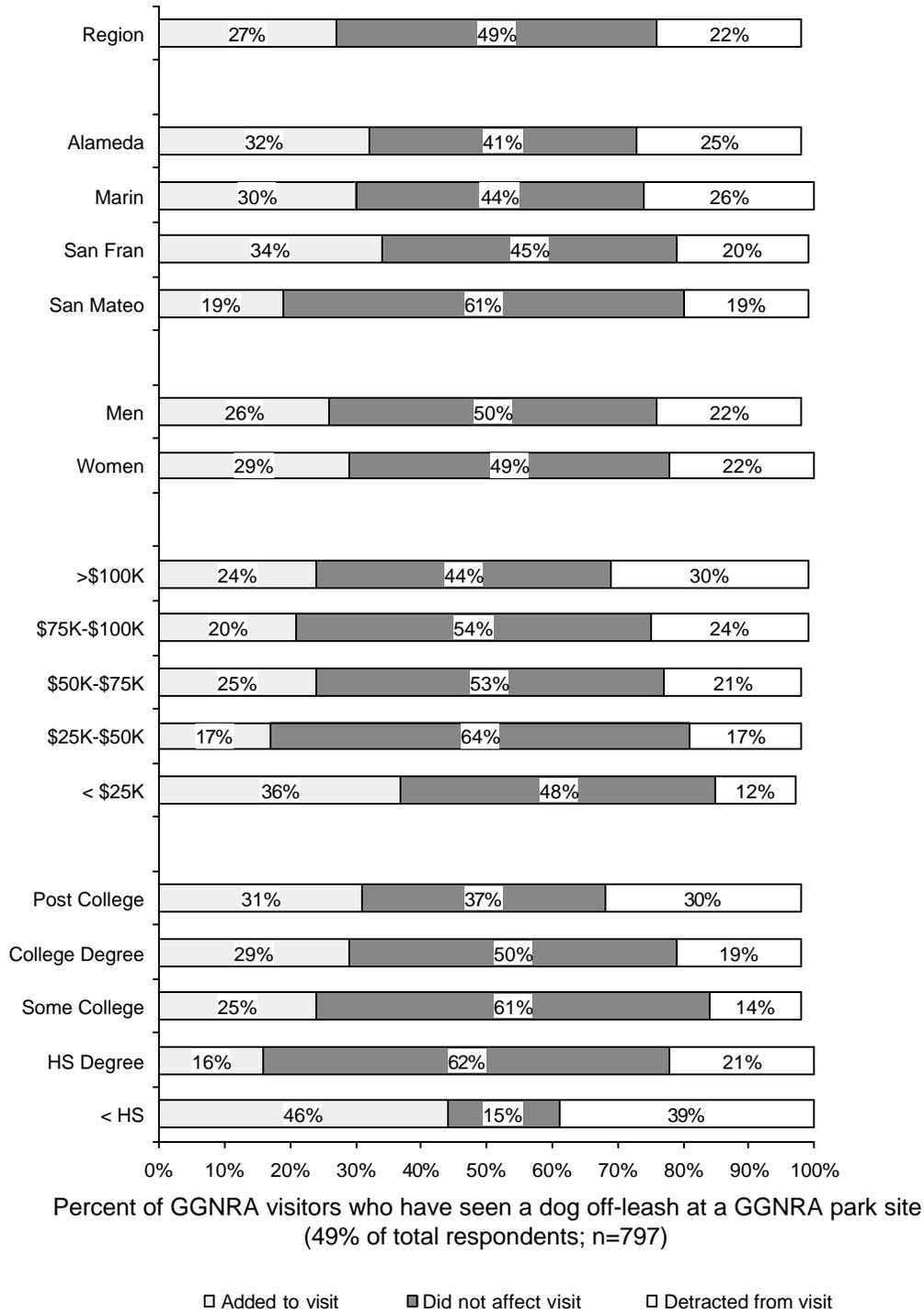
Positive Experiences

- It is wonderful to play with other people's dogs.
- The dogs visually add to the park.
- It's wonderful to exercise dogs; builds community with other dog walkers.
- The dogs are usually well behaved and nice to have around.
- I like dogs being able to play together and it is hard to throw a ball for a dog on a leash.
- I love dogs and I think dogs are less aggressive off-leash.
- Dogs have more freedom, which gives them a chance to play with other dogs.

Negative Experiences

- I have been the victim of a Rottweiler attack, so anytime I see a large dog off-leash, it makes me a little more cautious, nervous.
- Noisy, messy, and worry about chasing wildlife and threatened by them.
- We have a problem with people who own dogs and want them to have the same rights as people; they think they have the right to let them run rampant without concern for the environment.
- When you have small children, the dogs are a problem; our daughter was carried on Ocean Beach and got knocked over; dogs have taken something from the kids and poop everywhere.
- We keep our dog on a leash because other dogs are aggressive.
- Some owners do not know where their dogs have run off; when I am hiking, dogs bother me.
- Dog poop is left on the ground, and at picnics dogs sniff at your food.

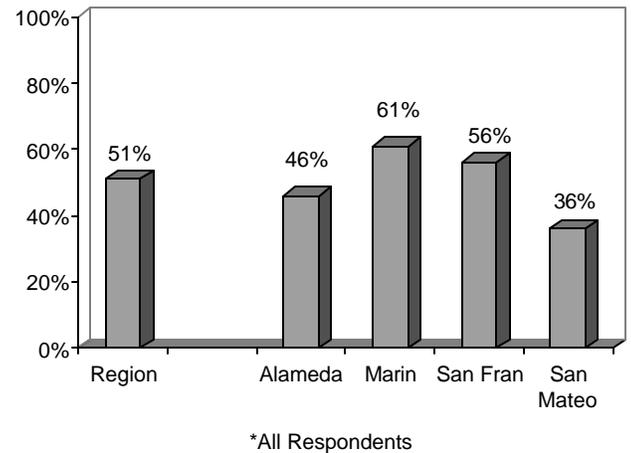
Figure 1: Visitor Experiences With Off-Leash Dogs in a GGNRA Park Site



Familiarity with NPS Pet Management Regulations

Survey participants were asked about familiarity with present National Park Service regulations regarding dog leash laws at GGNRA park sites (see Figure 2). *Half of respondents (50%) said they are familiar with current NPS leash laws and 47 percent said they are not familiar with these rules.* Marin County residents (61%) are more likely to say they are familiar with these regulations than residents of other counties (San Francisco County - 56%; Alameda County - 46%; San Mateo County - 36%). Thirty-seven percent of Marin residents, 44 percent of San Francisco residents, 52 percent of Alameda residents, and 60 percent of San Mateo residents say they are not familiar with present NPS dog leash laws. Women and men report similar levels of familiarity with NPS pet management regulations (52% and 49%, respectively, with 46% of women and 49% of men unfamiliar with the regulations). Older residents are generally more aware of these laws than younger residents (62% of 65+; 47% of 45-64; and 46% of 44 and younger are familiar; 37% of 65+; 49% of 45-64; and 53% of those under 44 are unfamiliar with the current regulations). *Dog owners are more likely than respondents without dogs to be familiar with leash laws (63% vs. 46%, respectively, with 35% of dog owners and 52% of those without dogs unfamiliar with the regulations).* *Residents who visit GGNRA sites frequently are much more likely to be familiar with leash laws than those who don't visit or have low visitation.* *Sixty-two percent of high visitation residents report being familiar with current regulations as compared to 47 percent of medium visitation residents, 40 percent of low visitation residents and 18 percent of nonvisitors.*

Figure 2: Familiarity with NPS Pet Management Regulations



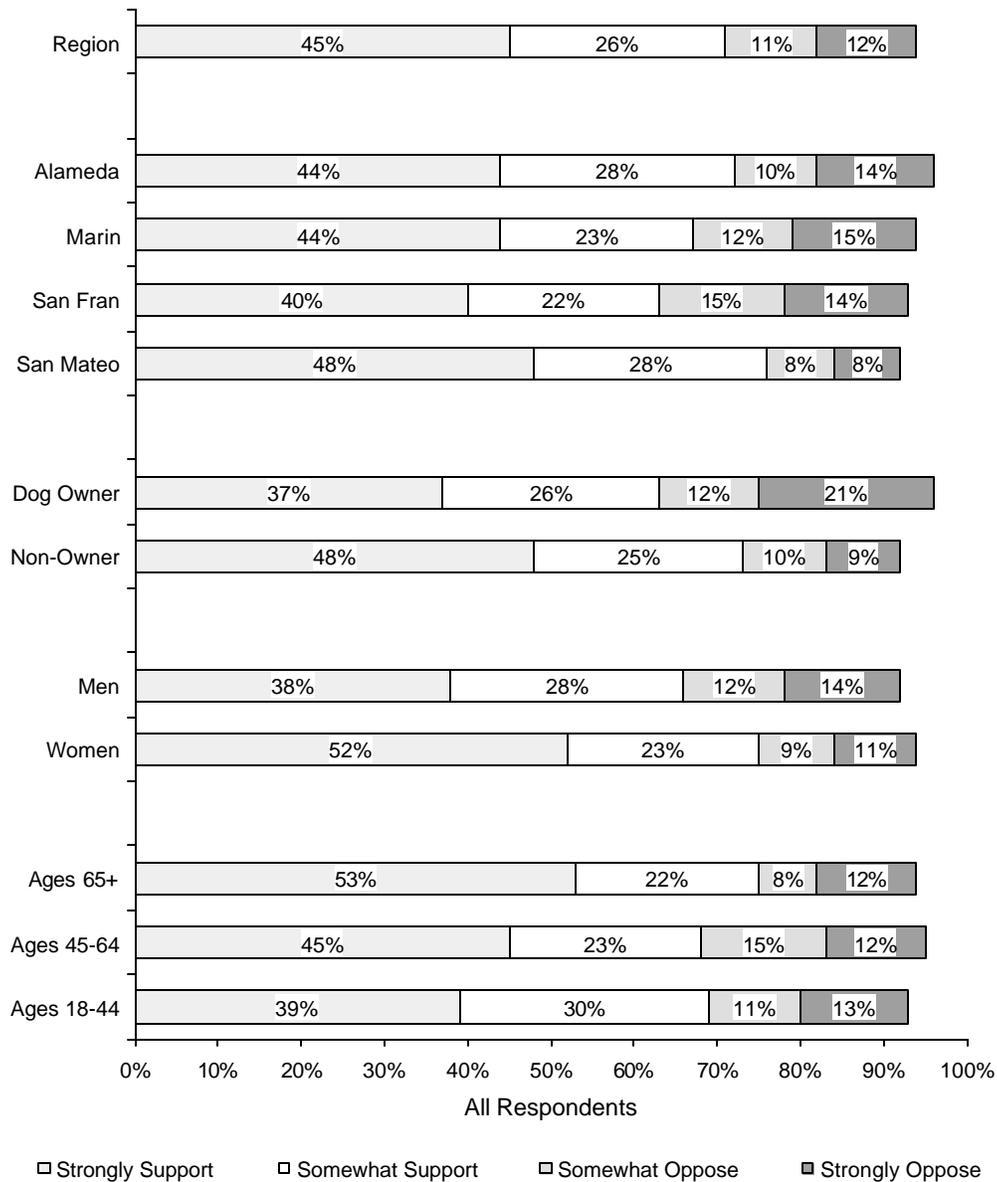
Opinions Regarding Current Leash Regulations

Respondents were read the statement, “Current NPS regulations allow for walking dogs on-leash at most GGNRA sites AND prohibit any off-leash dog walking,” and asked if they support or oppose this current regulation. *Nearly three-quarters of all respondents from the four-county area (71%) support the current dog walking regulation and 23 percent oppose the current regulation (see Figure 3).* Focusing on respondents with strong feelings toward the issue, the population of respondents who “strongly support” the current regulation (45%) is almost 4 times as large as the population of respondents “strongly opposed” to the current regulation (12%).

Levels of support and opposition to current NPS pet management regulations vary across counties. San Mateo County respondents express the highest proportion of support for current regulations (76%), followed by Alameda with 72 percent support. Fewer respondents from Marin and San Francisco counties support current leash regulations (67% and 63%,

respectively). Women (75%), older respondents (75%), and people who do not own a dog (73%) express greater support for the regulation than men (66%), younger people (69%), and dog owners (63%). People who visit GGNRA are stronger in their support of allowing on-leash dog walking than those who don't visit GGNRA sites. Fifty-four percent of low visitation residents, 46 percent of medium visitation residents and 41 percent of high visitation residents strongly support continuing to allow dogs on-leash in the park.

**Figure 3:
Attitudes Toward Current Leash Regulations**



Additional Limitations to On-Leash Dog Walking

Respondents were queried about their attitudes toward imposing additional limits to on-leash dog walking in the GGNRA. *One-third of residents (33%) want to further limit the number of sites in which on-leash dog walking is allowed, with 19 percent “strongly in favor” of this regulation change and 14 percent “somewhat in favor” of this change. A much larger group opposes reducing the number of sites available for on-leash dog walking. Over half of respondents (55%) do not want to see a reduction in the number of sites where on-leash dog walking is allowed; 27 percent “somewhat oppose” this change and 28 percent “strongly oppose” further limitations. Eleven percent of respondents are unsure of their position on this issue. (See Figure 4 for a detailed demographic analysis of responses to this question.)*

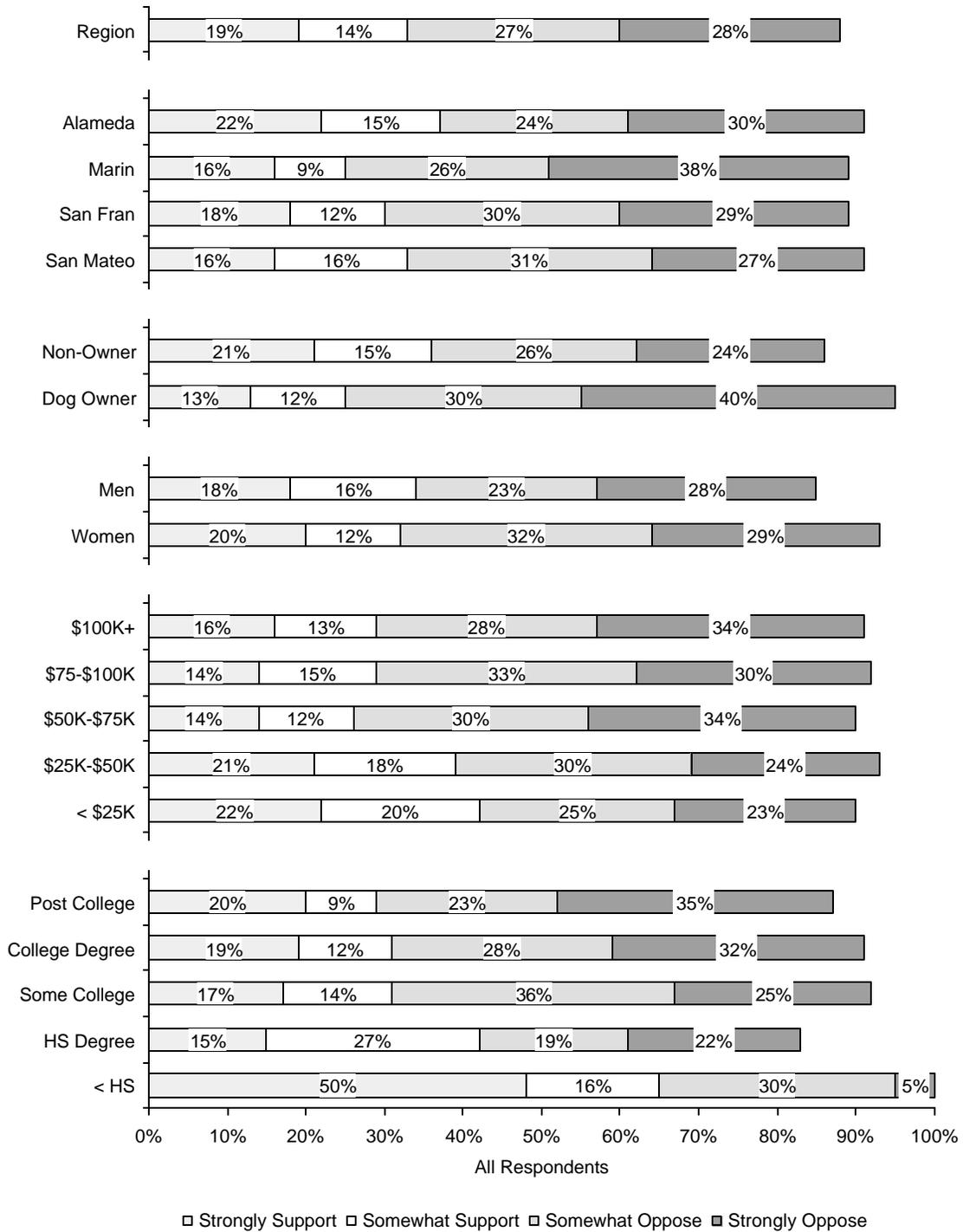
Figure 4 portrays regional differences in support and opposition to further limiting dog walking. Alameda residents support additional limitations more frequently than residents from the other three counties, with 22 percent who “strongly support” and 15 percent who “somewhat support” further limiting the areas that on-leash dog walking can take place. Fifty-four percent of Alameda residents oppose further limitations on dog walking with 24 percent “somewhat opposed” and 30 percent “strongly opposed” to an increase in limits. Residents of San Mateo, Marin, and San Francisco counties are close in their positions with slightly more than one-third (33%) of San Mateo residents and 30 percent of San Francisco and 25 percent of Marin residents supporting additional on-leash limitations. In contrast, 58 percent of San Mateo residents, 59 percent of San Francisco residents, and 64 percent of Marin residents either “strongly” or “somewhat oppose” further limiting on-leash dog walking in the GGNRA.

Males and females responded similarly to additional limitations on on-leash dog walking. Approximately one-third of men and women (34% and 32%, respectively) support further restrictions, with slightly more women in opposition to further restrictions (61%) than men (51%). Those who don’t visit GGNRA sites or who visit infrequently are more likely to support reducing the number of GGNRA sites where on-leash dog walking is permitted than those who visit somewhat or very frequently. Fifty-one percent of nonvisitors strongly or somewhat support a reduction in sites for on-leash dog walking while 27 percent of very frequent visitors want to see a reduction in the number of GGNRA sites where on-leash dog walking is allowed.

Dog owners are more strongly opposed to limiting sites where dogs can be walked on-leash than non-owners. Seventy percent of respondents with dogs do not want to see a reduction in the number of GGNRA sites where on-leash dog walking is permitted. Half of respondents who do not own dogs oppose this reduction. On the other side of the coin, 37 percent of non-dog owners want to see increased site limitations for on-leash dog walking, while one-quarter of dog owners support this option.

Cross-tabulations by income and education suggest individuals having less than a high school degree are twice as likely to support increased limits on on-leash dog walking, as compared to those with a college degree or more than a college degree (66% vs. 31%, respectively). Residents earning \$50,000 a year or less are more supportive of reducing the number of sites on-leash dogs can visit (40%) than residents earning \$50,001 - \$100,000 a year (28%) and residents who earn more than \$100,000 a year (29%).

**Figure 4:
Attitudes Toward Additional Limits
For On-Leash Dog Walking**

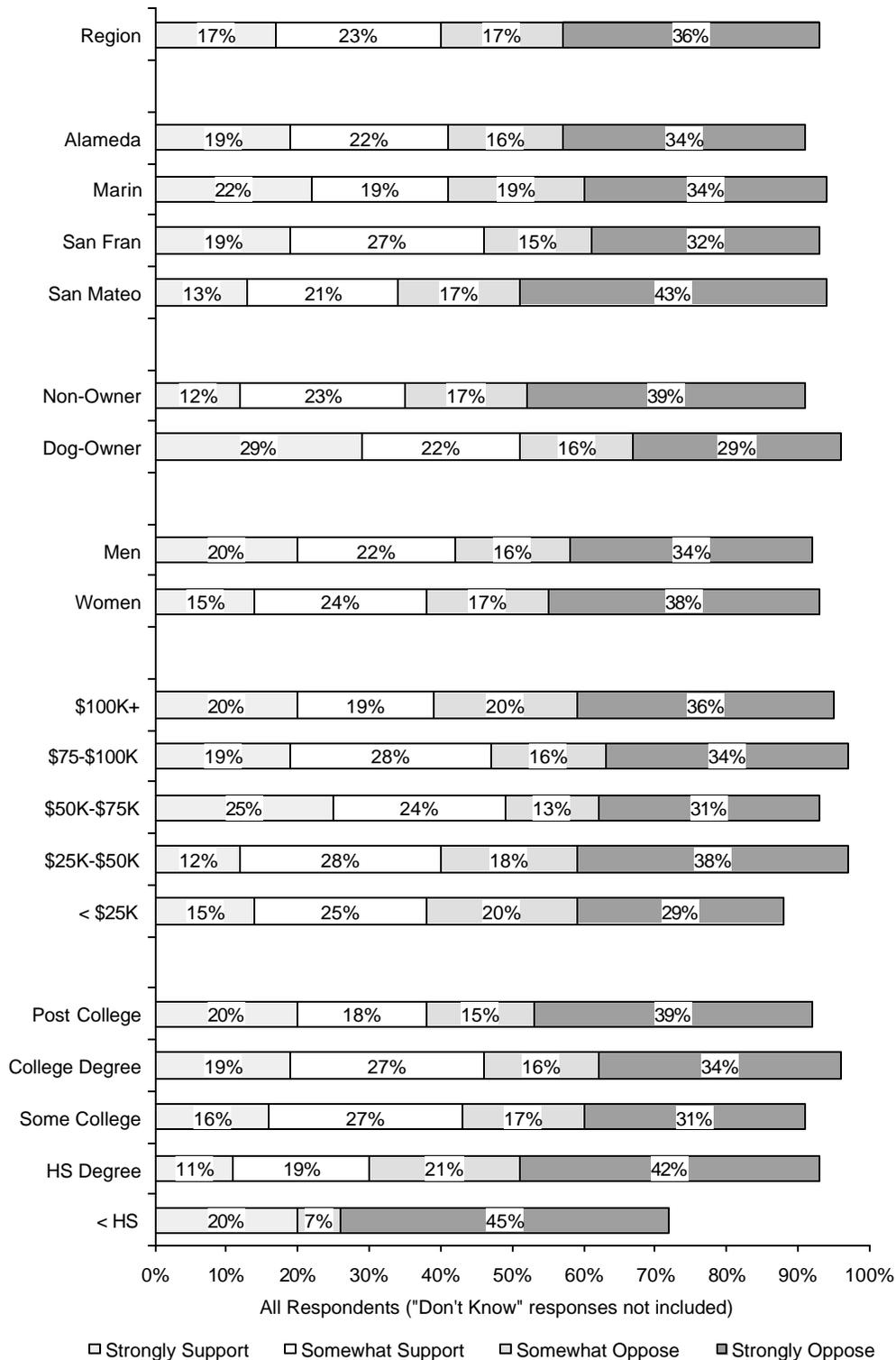


Support for or Opposition to Off-Leash Dog Walking

GGNRA is interested in understanding attitudes of residents of the four-county area toward off-leash dog walking. All survey respondents were asked specifically (in Question 13) if they support or oppose allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites. *Forty percent of respondents from the four-county area say they support allowing dogs off-leash (see Figure 5). Seventeen percent of all respondents say they “strongly support” off-leash dog walking and almost one-quarter (23%) of respondents say they “somewhat support” off-leash dog walking. Just over half of respondents oppose off-leash dog walking (53%); 17 percent “somewhat oppose” off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites and 36 percent “strongly oppose” off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites. Seven percent of residents are unsure whether they support or oppose off-leash dogs in GGNRA park sites.*

One-half of dog owners (51%) say they support off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites and 45 percent oppose off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites. Thirty-five percent of non-owners support off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites and 56 percent oppose it. Residents who visit GGNRA sites very frequently are more likely to support off-leash dog walking than people who rarely or never visit GGNRA sites. Almost half of residents with high visitorship (49%) strongly or somewhat support allowing dogs off-leash while 28 percent of low visitorship residents and 18 percent of nonvisitors support off-leash dogs.

**Figure 5:
Attitudes Toward Off-Leash Dog Walking**



Opinions of Residents Who Support Off-Leash Dog Walking

Respondents supportive of off-leash dog walking (639 respondents out of 1600, or 40% of all respondents) were asked a series of questions probing specific preferences.⁸ This subset of survey participants were read two options and asked to specify which option they most prefer: “First, do you prefer allowing dogs off-leash in ALL areas where on-leash walking is now allowed –OR– do you prefer allowing dogs off-leash ONLY in limited areas?”

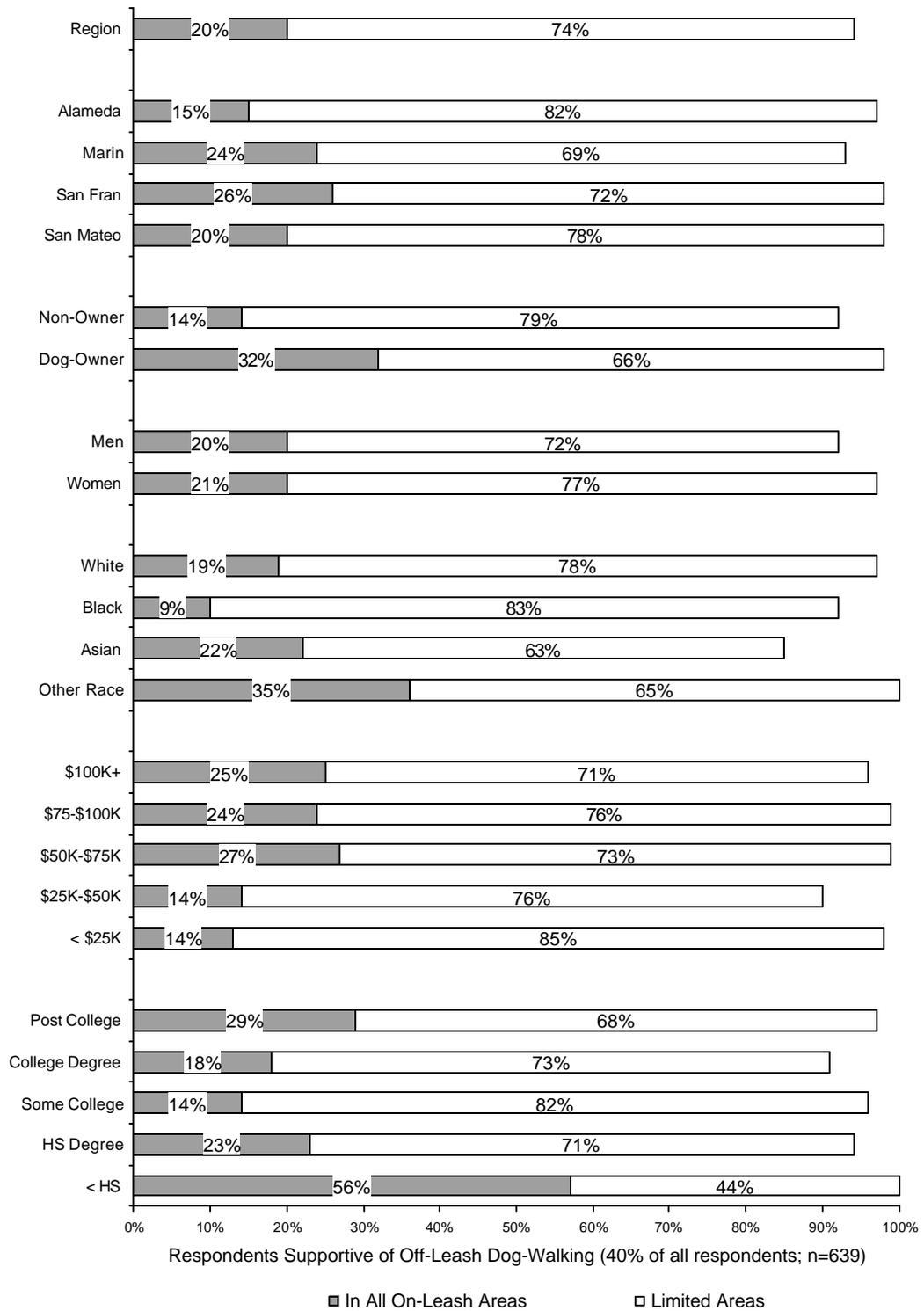
One in five off-leash supporters (20%, or 8% of all survey respondents) would like to see dogs able to be off-leash in ALL areas where on-leash dog walking is currently allowed. Three-quarters of those respondents supportive of off-leash dog walking (74%, or 30% of all survey respondents) prefer to have off-leash dog walking only in limited areas (see Figure 6). Residents who visit GGNRA sites most frequently expressed the strongest support (24%) while those who visit somewhat frequently or infrequently expressed lower levels of support (15% and 18% respectively). Nonvisitors expressed the lowest level of support (15%) for allowing dogs off-leash in areas where on-leash dog walking is currently allowed.

Within the four-county area, of those supporting off-leash dog walking, support for allowing it only in limited areas ranges from a high of 82 percent in Alameda County (34% of all Alameda County respondents) to 69 percent from Marin County residents (29% of all Marin County respondents). Just over three-quarters of San Mateans (78%, or 26% of all San Mateo County respondents) and just under three-quarters of San Franciscans (72%, or 33% of all San Francisco County respondents) support this option. Within the four counties, 26 percent of San Francisco County residents who support off-leash dog walking (12% of all San Francisco County respondents) prefer to see off-leash dogs allowed anywhere that on-leash dogs are currently allowed. Nearly as many Marin County residents share this view (24%, or 10% of all Marin County respondents), along with San Mateo residents (20%, or 7% of all San Mateo respondents). Alameda residents who support off-leash dog walking are less likely to support allowing off-leash dog walking in all areas where on-leash dog walking is currently allowed (15%, or 6% of all Alameda respondents). One percent or less of residents from each of the four counties did not prefer either option.

There is no difference between males and females in preferences between the two options, nor are there distinct differences between age groups. Individuals from different educational and income levels differ in their preferences for off-leash dog walking. Supporters of off-leash dog walking who have a lower level of education are divided in their support for where to walk dogs off-leash, but are more likely to prefer off-leash walking in all areas where on-leash walking is currently allowed, compared to more educated supporters of off-leash dog walking. As income levels increase, so does support for allowing off-leash dogs in all areas that now allow for on-leash dog walking. A majority of off-leash dog walking supporters who own dogs (66%, or 34% of all dog owners) and who do not own dogs (79%, or 28% of all non-dog owners) support allowing off-leash dog walking only in limited areas. However, dog owners are more than twice as likely to prefer off-leash dog walking in all areas currently designated for on-leash dog walking than people who do not own dogs (32% vs. 14%, or 16% of all dog owners vs. 5% of people who do not own dogs).

⁸ The margin of error associated with a sample of 640 respondents is +/- 4.0% at a 95% confidence level.

**Figure 6:
Preferences for Where to Walk Dogs Off-Leash**



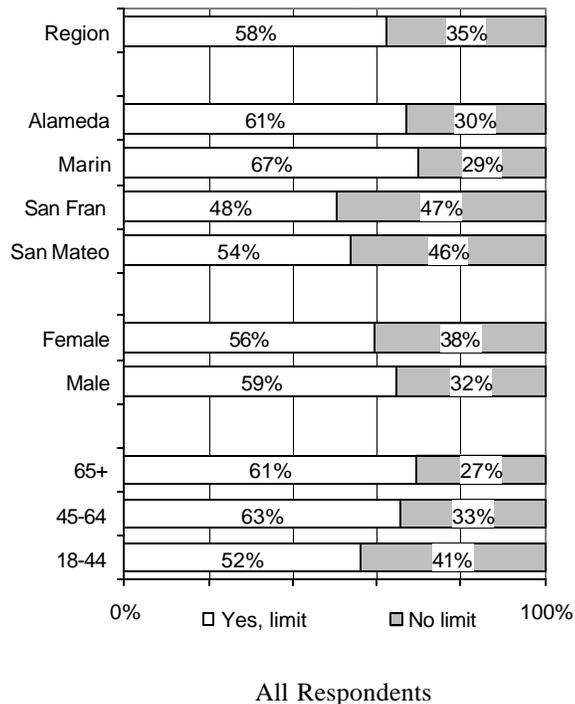
Preferences for Off-Leash Availability

The subset of respondents supporting off-leash dog walking was asked whether they favor off-leash dog walking to be available all of the time or only during limited times. Some of these subsets consist of small numbers of respondents. These cases result in a larger margin of error. *Over two-thirds of off-leash supporters (64%, or 25% of all respondents) prefer to see off-leash walking available ALL the time and one-third of off-leash supporters (34%, or 14% of all respondents) would rather see it limited to certain times of the day.* Within the subset that favors limiting availability of off-leash dog walking, 38 percent (or 5% of all respondents) prefer to have off-leash dog walking limited by both time and day, 35 percent prefer hourly limitations (5% of all respondents), and 23 percent want to see off-leash dog walking limited by day (3% of all respondents). This subset of respondents preferring limits to off-leash dog walking were further questioned about preferences within those limitations. Respondents wanting to see time of day restrictions for off-leash walking were asked what time of day they preferred limiting the hours; only morning hours (23%, or 2% of all respondents), only afternoon hours (6%, or 1% of all respondents), only evening/dusk hours (21%, or 2% of all respondents), or no limit on hours/available at all times (39%, or 4% of all respondents). Among respondents preferring limiting the days for off-leash dog walking, 37 percent (or 3% of all respondents) say off-leash dog walking should only be on weekdays, 11 percent (1% of all respondents) say only weekends, and 46 percent (4% of all respondents) say limits should be on both weekdays and weekends. High and medium frequency visitors are most supportive of allowing dogs off-leash all the time (65% and 71%, respectively).

Limit the Number of Dogs Walked?

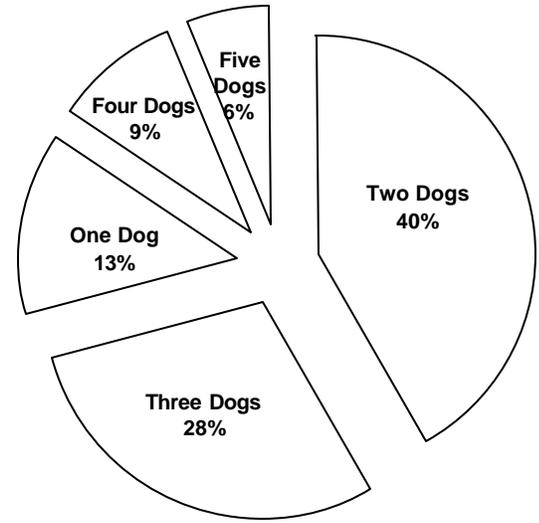
All survey respondents were asked if there should be a limit on the number of dogs walked by any one person at any one time in GGNRA sites (this includes on and off-leash dogs). *Overall, most respondents (58%) think that there should be a limit on the number of dogs walked by a single person in a GGNRA site.* Marin and Alameda County residents (67% and 61%) are somewhat more likely to prefer limits on the number of dogs any one person can walk at a time than residents from San Mateo and San Francisco (54% and 48%). Middle age and older (45+) residents are more supportive of limiting how many dogs a person can walk than

Figure 7:
Should There Be Limits on the Number of Dogs walked?



residents ages 18 to 44 (61% and 63% compared to 52%) (see Figure 7). A similar number of males and females want to see limits (59% and 56%) as those who don't want limits applied (32% and 38%). Nonvisitors and infrequent visitors expressed the highest interest in limiting the number of dogs walked (72% and 61%) while more frequent visitors expressed lower interest in limits (medium visitation, 54% and high visitation, 57%).

Of those respondents who prefer limits on the number of dogs walked, forty percent (23% of all respondents; n=364) say that two is highest number of dogs a person should be allowed to handle. Just over one quarter (28%, or 16% of all respondents; n=256) of respondents who support a limit say three dogs is enough and a smaller proportion prefer a limit of either one dog or four dogs (13% and 9%, respectively, or 8% and 5% of all respondents; n=120 and n=79). Six percent (4% of all respondents; n=58) say five dogs should be the limit (see figure 7a).



Respondents who prefer to limit the number of dogs walked (n=917)

Figure 7a: Breakout of dog walking limits

	N	Percent	Valid Percent
1	120	8%	13%
2	364	23%	40%
3	256	16%	28%
4	79	5%	9%
5+	58	4%	6%
Don't know	39	2%	4%
Total	917	57%	100%
Refused	1	0%	
	System skip	682	43%
	Total	683	43%
Total	1600	100%	

The Mission of the GGRNA and Off-leash Dog Walking

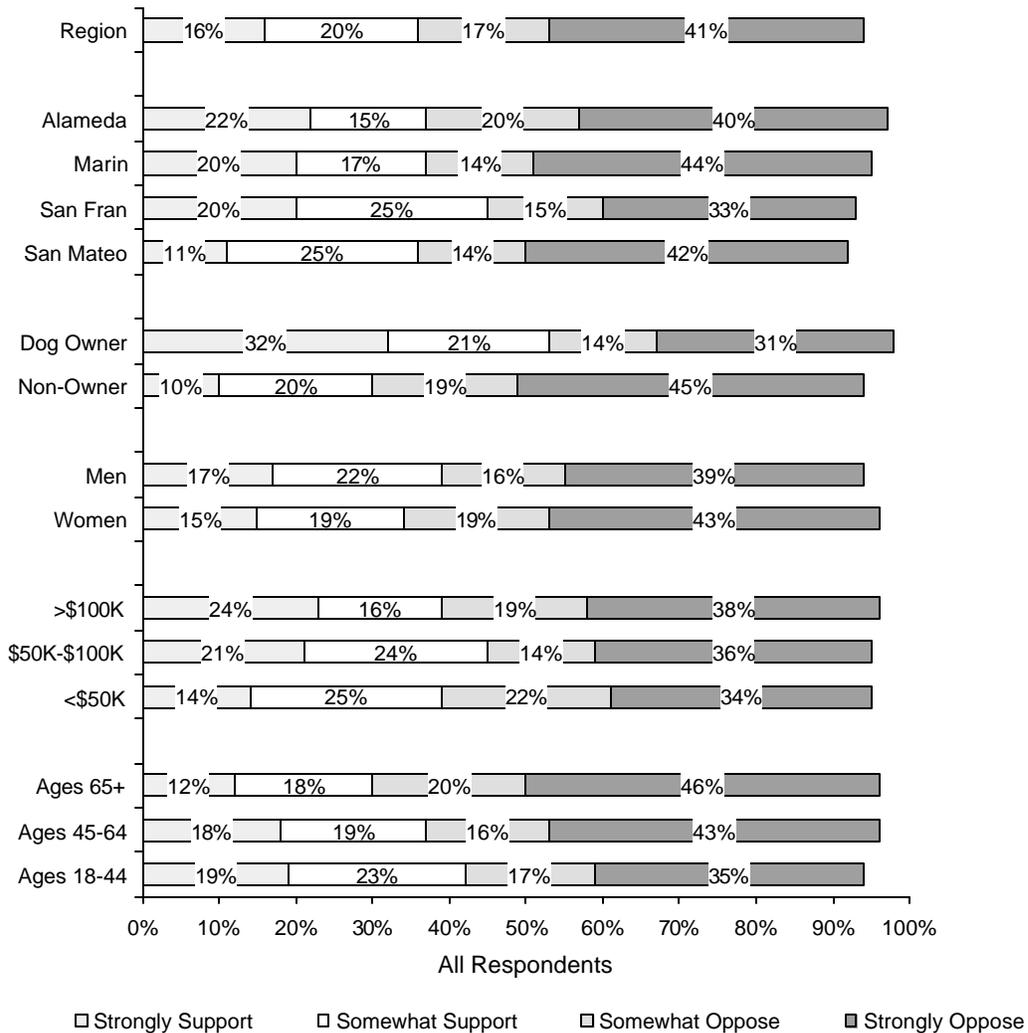
As an introduction to Question 17, all respondents were read an abbreviated version of the NPS GGNRA mission statement:

“The mission of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is the preservation, unimpaired, of the natural and cultural resources, and scenic and recreation values, of the park for present and future generations to enjoy.”

After hearing the mission statement, respondents were asked if they “support” or “oppose” off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites. *Over half of all respondents in the four-county area (58%) oppose off-leash dog walking after hearing the GGNRA mission statement. Forty-one percent of respondents “strongly oppose” off-leash dog walking and 17 percent “somewhat oppose” off-leash dog walking.* Opposition to off-leash dog walking varies across the four counties with Alameda County having the highest number of residents either “strongly” or “somewhat opposed” to off-leash dog walking (60%). In San Francisco County, slightly less than half of respondents (48%) oppose off-leash dog walking; 33 percent of San Francisco respondents “strongly oppose” and 15 percent “somewhat oppose” this option.

Respondents who do not own dogs are much more likely than dog owners to oppose off-leash dog walking (63% vs. 45%, respectively). Women are more likely (62%) than men (55%) to oppose off-leash dog walking. Age also plays an important role in whether someone supports or opposes off-leash dog walking. Residents 65 years of age or older are more likely to oppose off-leash dog walking (65%) than 18 to 44 year olds (52%). Residents who visit GGNRA sites very frequently or somewhat frequently are more supportive of allowing off-leash dog walking (43% and 36%, respectively) than low frequency visitors and nonvisitors (28% and 16%, respectively) after hearing the mission statement again.

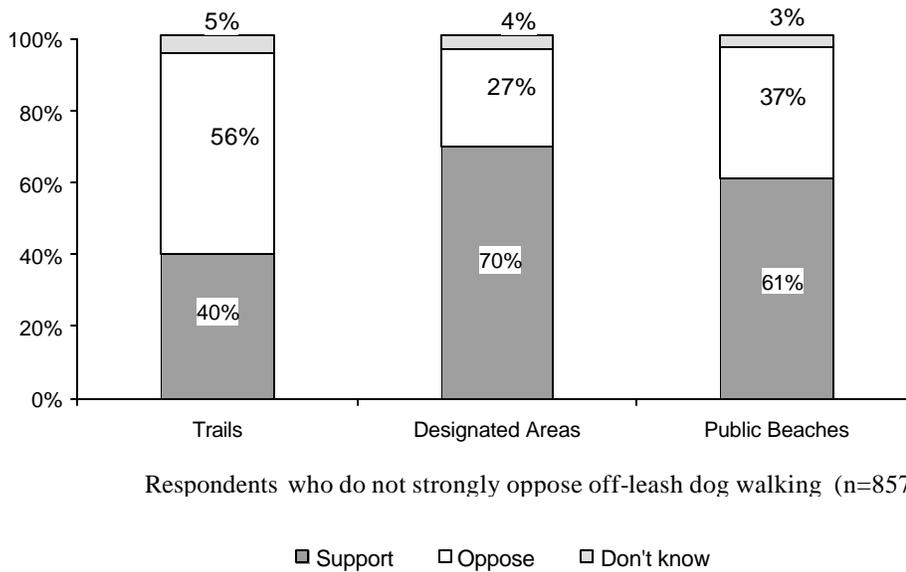
**Figure 8:
Attitudes Toward Off-leash Dog Walking
After Hearing GGNRA Mission Statement**



Respondents not in strong opposition to off-leash dog walking⁹ (54% of all respondents) were asked follow-up questions examining off-leash options in greater depth. Three off-leash scenarios were presented and respondents were asked if they “support” or “oppose” each option:

- 1) Allowing off-leash dog walking on trails used by hikers, bikers, or horses;
- 2) Allowing off-leash dog walking only in designated areas that are separated from other visitors, and;
- 3) Allowing off-leash dog walking at public beaches in the GGNRA.

**Figure 9:
Off-leash Locations**



Overall, within the subset of people who do not “strongly oppose” off-leash dog walking, most people (70%, or 37% of all respondents) support allowing off-leash dog walking only in designated areas that are separated from other visitors. Twenty-seven percent of this subset oppose this option (14% of all respondents). Sixty-one percent of this subset (33% of all respondents) support off-leash dog walking at public beaches in the GGNRA park (36% oppose; 19% of all respondents), and 40 percent (21% of all respondents) support off-leash dog walking on trails used by hikers, bikers, or horses (56% or 30% of all respondents oppose this option). High frequency visitors are consistently more supportive of all off-leash options over low frequency visitors and nonvisitors (see Table 4).

Table 4

Support Levels (Strong / Somewhat) for Off-Leash Locations by Visitation Levels				
	Nonvisitor	Low Visitation	Med. Visitation	High Visitation
Trails	20%	30%	41%	46%
Designated Areas	47%	79%	70%	67%
Public Beaches	32%	40%	67%	69%

⁹ Includes “somewhat oppose,” “somewhat support,” and “strongly support” off-leash recreation.

Those respondents who did not “strongly oppose” off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites (as well as those who had no opinion or refused to answer) were asked three follow-up questions as to what areas in which they would support off-leash dogs. This subset (54% of all respondents, n=857) was asked their support for off-leash dogs on park beaches, separate designated areas and multi-use trails. Levels of support for different off-leash dog walking locations vary by county. Fifty-two percent of San Francisco County respondents answering this question support off-leash dog walking on trails used by hikers, bikers, or horses (31% of all respondents), 44 percent of Marin County respondents (22% of all Marin County respondents) support this option, and 34 percent of both Alameda County and San Mateo County respondents support this option (19% of all Alameda County respondents and 17% of all San Mateo County respondents). Seventy-seven percent of San Mateo respondents answering this question (38% of all San Mateo County respondents) support allowing off-leash dog walking only in designated areas that are separated from other visitors, 70 percent of Alameda County respondents (40% of all Alameda County respondents) support this option, while 65 percent of respondents from Marin County (33% of all Marin County respondents), and 63 percent of San Francisco County respondents (38% of all San Francisco County respondents) support this option. Support for allowing off-leash dog walking at public beaches in the park varies from 74 percent among San Francisco County respondents (45% of all San Francisco County respondents) to 68 percent of respondents from Marin County (34% of all Marin County respondents), 59 percent of respondents from San Mateo County (29% of all San Mateo County respondents), and 54 percent of respondents from Alameda County (31% of all Alameda County respondents).

Discussion

A central question running throughout the GGNRA telephone study involves an understanding of public opinion regarding National Park Service pet management regulations. Information central to this question is found in responses to Questions 11, 13, and 17 (see Annotated Questionnaire in Appendix A). Each of these questions probes attitudes toward dog walking in GGNRA park sites, although the questions approach this topic from different directions.

Question 11: Current regulations allow for walking dogs on-leash at most GGNRA sites and prohibit any off-leash dog walking. Do you support or oppose this current regulation?

Question 13: Do you support or oppose allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites?

Question 17: “The mission of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is the preservation, unimpaired, of the natural and cultural resources, and scenic and recreation values of the park for present and future generations to enjoy.” Knowing this, do you support or oppose allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites?

Question 11 is framed as a referendum on current GGNRA policy. Hearing the policy, seven out of ten people (71%) in the four-county region surrounding GGNRA park sites express their support for the dog walking regulations, while nearly one-quarter oppose this regulation (23%). Nearly half of all respondents express “strong support” for current regulations (45%) as compared to the proportion of residents who “strongly oppose” this regulation (12%). A review

of the data presented above indicates that support for the current regulations is consistent throughout each of the four counties and among every demographic subset including dog owners.

Questions 13 and 17 approach the question of dog walking regulations from different directions. Question 13 asks specifically about attitudes toward off-leash dog walking without a context of current policy that does not allow off-leash dog walking. This is a theoretical question framed without a contextual understanding of consequences inherent in adopting one position or another. When framed in this more hypothetical manner, a majority of people in the four-county area (53%) say they oppose off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites. Notable in the response to this question is the intensity of opposition. More than one-third of the public (36%) “strongly oppose” off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites. Forty percent of the public supports off-leash dog walking with 17 percent stating they “strongly support” dogs off-leash. Majorities of people in all demographic subsets except for dog owners say they oppose off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites. Dog owners are divided on this question, with 51 percent supporting off-leash dog walking and 45 percent opposing off-leash dog walking.

Question 17 frames the issue of dog walking regulations within the context of the GGNRA mission. After hearing the abbreviated mission statement of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, people in the four-county area continue to oppose off-leash dog walking in proportions similar to those found in Question 13. Whereas 40 percent of survey respondents supported (strongly and somewhat support combined) off-leash dog walking in Question 13, 36 percent support off-leash dog walking in Question 17. Opposition to off-leash dog walking differs only slightly between the two questions. When the question was first asked, 53 percent of respondents opposed (strongly and somewhat opposed combined) off-leash dog walking, with 36 percent strongly opposing off-leash dog walking. When the question was asked a second time, after hearing the GGNRA mission statement, 58 percent of respondents in the four-county area opposed off-leash dog walking with 41 percent “strongly opposing” off-leash dog walking. The intensity of opposition increased in Question 17 after information about the GGNRA mission was provided. Looking at it from another perspective, 17 percent stated a strong support for off-leash dog walking prior to the reading of the mission statement and 23 percent said they were “somewhat supportive.” After the abbreviated mission statement was presented, most of those who were strongly supportive maintained their position (16%) while those who had been somewhat supportive were slightly more likely to change positions (20%). (See Table 5 for a comparison of data before (Q13) and after the presentation of the abbreviated mission statement.)

Table 5

Comparison of Q13 and Q17 responses				
	Q13 Percents & Frequencies		Q17 Percents & Frequencies	
Strongly support	17%	N=273	16%	N=257
Somewhat support	23%	N=366	20%	N=324
Somewhat oppose	17%	N=265	17%	N=276
Strongly oppose	36%	N=575	41%	N=654
Don't know	8%	N=121	5%	N=84

If pet management regulations are changed to allow for off-leash dog walking, Questions 17-20 (see Annotated Questionnaire) provide valuable information about public preferences for the shaping of new regulations. Of course, one must take into account the number of those strongly opposed to off-leash dog walking and not asked the subsequent questions. Recognizing that, the next series of questions was asked of 54 percent of respondents (n=857) (see Question 17). For this subset, in order of preference, 70 percent of this population support allowing off-leash dog walking only in designated areas that are separated from other visitors (37% of all respondents, n=597). Likewise, 61 percent, of this population support allowing off-leash dog walking at public beaches in the park (33% of all respondents, n= 520). Forty percent of this subset of respondents support allowing off-leash dog walking on trails used by hikers, bikers, or horses (21% of all respondents, n=341), while 56 percent of the same subset oppose allowing off-leash dog walking on these multi-use trails (30% of all respondents, n=476).

Appendix A

Annotated Questionnaire

Appendix A – Annotated Questionnaire

INTRODUCTION

Hello, my name is (STATE YOUR FIRST AND LAST NAME) and I am calling from Northern Arizona University. I am not selling anything. We are asking people questions about the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The purpose of the survey is to help the National Park Service improve its services to you and to people like you. In order for our survey to be most representative, I need to talk to the person currently living in your household who is 18 years of age or older, and who has had the most recent birthday. Would that be you or someone else?

1. Self → *Proceed with survey*
2. Someone else → *Ask to speak with that person; if that person is not home, schedule callback*

IF SELF:

The Paperwork Reduction Act requires approval of all federal government surveys by the Office of Management and Budget. If you would like to know more about the approval of this survey, I can provide information upon request.* The questions I would like to ask you will only take about 8 minutes to complete. All of your answers are voluntary and confidential. If I should come to any question you prefer not to answer, just let me know and I'll skip over it, OK?

1. Yes
2. No → *PROBE: Is there another time when it would be better to talk to you?*

IF SOMEONE ELSE:

Hello, my name is (STATE YOUR FIRST AND LAST NAME) and I am calling from Northern Arizona University. I am not selling anything. We are asking people questions about the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The purpose of the survey is to help the National Park Service improve its services to you and to people like you. The Paperwork Reduction Act requires approval of all federal government surveys by the Office of Management and Budget. If you would like to know more about the approval of this survey, I can provide information upon request. The questions I would like to ask you will only take about 8 minutes to complete. All of your answers are voluntary and confidential. If I should come to any question you prefer not to answer, just let me know and I'll skip over it, OK?

1. Yes
2. No → *PROBE: Is there another time when it would be better to talk to you?*

* Additional information provided upon request; see end of annotated questionnaire for full information.

SURVEY QUESTIONS

Before we begin the survey, I'd like to tell you something about the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. *[Read to all respondents.]*

The Golden Gate National Recreation Area, also known as "GGNRA," is a system of National Park Service sites in the San Francisco Bay Area stretching 70 miles north and south of the Golden Gate Bridge, creating a 75,500-acre greenbelt along the Pacific Ocean. *[Read to all respondents.]*

- Now I would like to read a list of Golden Gate National Recreation Area park sites. Please tell me if you have ever visited each site that I read.¹ *[Asked of all respondents.]*

FOUR COUNTY REGION						
		<i>Ever visited</i>	<i>Last 12 months</i>	<i>Never visited</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Total N</i>
Alcatraz		42%	10%	48%	--	1600
Baker Beach		38%	20%	41%	1%	1600
Bolinas Ridge		21%	12%	63%	4%	1600
China Beach		29%	17%	52%	2%	1600
Cliff House		42%	32%	26%	1%	1600
Crissy Field		27%	33%	39%	2%	1600
Fort Baker		28%	22%	47%	3%	1600
Fort Funston		24%	18%	55%	3%	1600
Fort Mason		33%	32%	33%	2%	1600
Fort Point		23%	17%	56%	3%	1599
Land's End		17%	15%	65%	3%	1600
Milagra Ridge		3%	3%	90%	5%	1600
Marin Headlands		22%	36%	41%	1%	1600
Muir Beach		34%	25%	38%	3%	1598
Muir Woods		40%	27%	32%	1%	1598
Ocean Beach		29%	39%	29%	3%	1598
Olema Valley		13%	15%	71%	2%	1600
Phleger Estate		3%	1%	92%	4%	1600
Presidio		27%	49%	23%	1%	1600
Rodeo Beach		10%	11%	76%	3%	1599
Stinson Beach		39%	32%	29%	1%	1600
Sutro Heights Parks and Baths		23%	18%	58%	1%	1600
Sweeney Ridge		5%	4%	88%	4%	1600
Tennessee Valley		11%	16%	72%	2%	1600

¹ -- = Total percent is less than 1.

ALAMEDA						
		<i>Ever visited</i>	<i>Last 12 months</i>	<i>Never visited</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Total N</i>
Alcatraz		41%	8%	51%	--	400
Baker Beach		25%	8%	65%	2%	400
Bolinas Ridge		18%	6%	73%	3%	400
China Beach		22%	8%	69%	2%	400
Cliff House		39%	19%	41%	1%	400
Crissy Field		24%	15%	58%	3%	400
Fort Baker		26%	12%	61%	2%	400
Fort Funston		15%	10%	74%	1%	400
Fort Mason		32%	19%	48%	1%	400
Fort Point		20%	11%	66%	4%	400
Land's End		9%	8%	79%	3%	400
Milagra Ridge		3%	2%	94%	2%	400
Marin Headlands		21%	23%	54%	1%	400
Muir Beach		32%	19%	48%	1%	400
Muir Woods		35%	22%	43%	1%	400
Ocean Beach		29%	25%	44%	2%	400
Olema Valley		9%	7%	83%	1%	400
Phleger Estate		2%	1%	96%	1%	400
Presidio		30%	28%	41%	1%	400
Rodeo Beach		8%	7%	84%	1%	400
Stinson Beach		36%	19%	44%	1%	400
Sutro Heights Parks and Baths		13%	9%	77%	1%	400
Sweeney Ridge		3%	1%	95%	1%	400
Tennessee Valley		6%	10%	82%	2%	400

MARIN						
		<i>Ever visited</i>	<i>Last 12 months</i>	<i>Never visited</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Total N</i>
Alcatraz		43%	13%	43%	--	400
Baker Beach		47%	31%	21%	1%	400
Bolinas Ridge		33%	32%	30%	5%	400
China Beach		38%	36%	25%	1%	400
Cliff House		45%	29%	27%	--	400
Crissy Field		31%	43%	25%	1%	400
Fort Baker		32%	42%	25%	2%	400
Fort Funston		27%	14%	54%	5%	400
Fort Mason		34%	43%	22%	1%	400
Fort Point		27%	24%	45%	4%	399
Land's End		23%	12%	61%	4%	400
Milagra Ridge		3%	2%	89%	6%	400
Marin Headlands		18%	71%	10%	1%	400
Muir Beach		35%	51%	12%	2%	400
Muir Woods		40%	47%	12%	2%	400
Ocean Beach		34%	32%	30%	3%	400
Olema Valley		18%	44%	35%	2%	400
Phleger Estate		2%	1%	91%	6%	400
Presidio		20%	67%	13%	--	400
Rodeo Beach		16%	26%	54%	4%	400
Stinson Beach		27%	64%	8%	--	400
Sutro Heights Parks and Baths		31%	12%	56%	2%	400
Sweeney Ridge		3%	4%	87%	6%	400
Tennessee Valley		25%	46%	28%	1%	400

SAN FRANCISCO						
		<i>Ever visited</i>	<i>Last 12 months</i>	<i>Never visited</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Total N</i>
Alcatraz		41%	15%	44%	--	400
Baker Beach		39%	43%	18%	--	400
Bolinas Ridge		19%	12%	66%	3%	400
China Beach		33%	24%	43%	1%	400
Cliff House		31%	57%	12%	--	400
Crissy Field		22%	58%	19%	1%	400
Fort Baker		24%	31%	40%	5%	400
Fort Funston		26%	35%	37%	2%	400
Fort Mason		29%	52%	17%	2%	400
Fort Point		21%	28%	50%	1%	400
Land's End		13%	36%	49%	2%	400
Milagra Ridge		2%	2%	92%	4%	400
Marin Headlands		19%	51%	30%	1%	400
Muir Beach		27%	34%	34%	4%	398
Muir Woods		38%	35%	27%	--	398
Ocean Beach		18%	72%	9%	1%	398
Olema Valley		12%	13%	74%	2%	400
Phleger Estate		2%	--	96%	2%	400
Presidio		17%	74%	9%	1%	400
Rodeo Beach		7%	15%	77%	2%	399
Stinson Beach		38%	40%	22%	--	400
Sutro Heights Parks and Baths		22%	39%	39%	1%	400
Sweeney Ridge		2%	4%	92%	3%	400
Tennessee Valley		9%	20%	71%	--	400

SAN MATEO						
		<i>Ever visited</i>	<i>Last 12 months</i>	<i>Never visited</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Total N</i>
Alcatraz		50%	11%	39%	--	400
Baker Beach		36%	13%	50%	2%	400
Bolinas Ridge		20%	3%	76%	1%	400
China Beach		26%	7%	64%	3%	400
Cliff House		46%	31%	22%	1%	400
Crissy Field		31%	25%	43%	1%	400
Fort Baker		26%	11%	61%	3%	400
Fort Funston		24%	20%	55%	2%	400
Fort Mason		36%	21%	40%	3%	400
Fort Point		24%	13%	61%	2%	400
Land's End		16%	9%	72%	4%	399
Milagra Ridge		3%	6%	88%	3%	400
Marin Headlands		28%	22%	49%	1%	400
Muir Beach		37%	13%	50%	1%	400
Muir Woods		47%	16%	37%	1%	400
Ocean Beach		31%	38%	28%	2%	400
Olema Valley		11%	3%	83%	3%	400
Phleger Estate		5%	2%	90%	3%	400
Presidio		33%	45%	22%	1%	400
Rodeo Beach		6%	5%	85%	3%	400
Stinson Beach		44%	20%	36%	1%	400
Sutro Heights Parks and Baths		22%	16%	61%	--	400
Sweeney Ridge		9%	6%	82%	3%	400
Tennessee Valley		5%	2%	90%	3%	400

2. What is the total number of visits you have made to GGNRA park sites in the last 12 months? [Asked only of those respondents who said 'yes' to visiting any of the sites.]

	REGIONAL	ALAMEDA	MARIN	SAN FRANCISCO	SAN MATEO
Lowest number of visits	1	1	1	1	1
Highest number of visits	500	123	365	500	365
Average	28	9	35	55	12

3. Now I'd like to know if you currently have one or more dogs. (This includes own/care for/responsible for, either permanently or temporarily.) [Asked of all respondents.]

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Yes, have only one dog.	22%	348	20%	79	26%	102	15%	60	26%	103
Yes, have more than one dog.	7%	103	11%	43	9%	35	4%	14	6%	25
No, don't have any dogs.	72%	1149	70%	278	66%	263	82%	326	68%	271
Don't know	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0
Total Percent	101%	1600	101%	400	101%	400	101%	400	100%	399

4. How many dogs do you have (own/keep/care for)? [Asked only if respondent said they have a dog(s).]

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
One	77%	348	65%	79	75%	102	81%	60	80%	103
Two	15%	67	14%	17	22%	29	16%	12	16%	21
Three	6%	27	17%	20	2%	3	3%	2	1%	1
Four	2%	9	5%	6	1%	1	--	0	3%	4
Five or more	--	0	--	0	1%	1	--	0	--	0
Total	100%	451	101%	122	101%	136	100%	74	100%	129

5. Have you ever taken (your dog/one of your dogs) for a walk in a GGNRA site?
[Asked only of those respondents who said 'yes' to having a dog(s).]

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Yes	50%	224	29%	35	69%	94	75%	55	44%	57
No	50%	224	69%	85	31%	42	25%	18	55%	71
Don't know	1%	2	2%	2	1%	1	--	0	--	0
Total	101%	451	100%	122	101%	137	100%	73	99%	128

- 5a. How often do you take your dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site - daily, weekly, monthly, or semi-annually? *[Asked only of those respondents who have taken their dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site.]*

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Daily	19%	43	8%	3	18%	17	30%	17	9%	5
Weekly	20%	45	27%	9	17%	16	35%	20	12%	7
Monthly	22%	48	24%	8	32%	31	17%	10	15%	8
Semi-annually	31%	68	38%	13	31%	29	18%	10	38%	22
Don't know	9%	19	3%	1	2%	2	--	0	27%	15
Total	101%	223	100%	34	100%	95	100%	57	101%	57

6. Have you ever had someone else take (your dog/one of your dogs) for a walk in a GGNRA site? *[Asked only of those respondents who said 'yes' to having a dog(s).]*

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Yes	18%	81	9%	11	17%	23	47%	35	10%	13
No	79%	356	89%	109	78%	107	53%	39	84%	108
Don't know	3%	14	2%	2	5%	6	--	0	6%	7
Total	100%	451	100%	122	100%	136	100%	74	100%	128

7. Have you ever hired a commercial dog-walker to take your dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site? *[Asked only of those respondents who said 'yes' to having a dog(s).]*

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Yes	20%	16	24%	3	14%	3	16%	5	8%	1
No	80%	65	76%	8	87%	20	84%	29	92%	12
Don't know	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0
Total	100%	81	100%	11	101%	23	100%	34	100%	13

8. Have you ever seen a dog allowed off-leash by a visitor at any GGNRA site?
 [Asked of GGNRA visitors.]

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Yes	52%	801	42%	155	71%	279	75%	296	44%	168
No	39%	592	52%	190	21%	84	20%	81	42%	162
Don't know	9%	138	6%	21	8%	32	5%	19	14%	55
Total	100%	1531	100%	366	100%	395	100%	396	100%	385

9. How did dogs being off-leash affect your visitor experience – did it add to your experience, did it detract from your experience, or did it not affect your experience at all?
 [Asked of GGNRA visitors.]

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Added to experience	27%	217	32%	50	30%	83	34%	99	19%	32
Detracted from experience	22%	174	25%	39	26%	72	20%	57	19%	32
Did not affect experience	49%	393	41%	63	44%	124	45%	131	61%	102
Don't know	2%	13	2%	3	--	1	1%	4	1%	2
Total	100%	797	100%	155	100%	280	100%	291	100%	168

- 9a. Please tell me how the dog(s) being allowed off-leash affected your experience.
 [Open-ended]

10. Are you familiar with present National Park Service regulations regarding dog leash laws at GGNRA sites? [Asked of all respondents.]

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Yes	51%	801	46%	180	61%	242	56%	225	36%	145
No	47%	752	52%	205	37%	147	44%	174	60%	241
Don't know	2%	33	2%	7	3%	11	--	1	3%	14
Total	100%	1586	100%	392	101%	400	100%	400	99%	400

11. Current regulations allow for walking dogs on-leash at most GGNRA sites AND prohibit any off-leash dog walking. Do you support or oppose this current regulation? Is that strongly (support/oppose) or somewhat (support/oppose)? *[Asked of all respondents.]*

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Strongly support	45%	718	44%	174	44%	174	40%	158	48%	193
Somewhat support	26%	406	28%	112	23%	90	23%	89	28%	112
Somewhat oppose	11%	170	10%	41	12%	47	15%	60	8%	31
Strongly oppose	12%	194	14%	55	15%	61	15%	58	8%	33
Don't know	7%	108	5%	18	7%	27	8%	30	8%	30
Total	101%	1596	101%	400	101%	399	101%	395	100%	399

12. Do you support or oppose further limiting on-leash dog walking in the GGNRA? Is that strongly (support/oppose) or somewhat (support/oppose)? *[Asked of all respondents.]*

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Strongly support	19%	304	22%	86	16%	62	18%	73	16%	63
Somewhat support	14%	228	15%	62	9%	38	12%	47	17%	69
Somewhat oppose	27%	437	24%	95	26%	105	30%	119	31%	121
Strongly oppose	28%	453	30%	120	38%	151	29%	117	27%	106
Don't know	11%	177	9%	37	11%	44	11%	44	10%	39
Total	99%	1599	100%	400	100%	400	100%	400	101%	398

13. Do you support or oppose allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites? Is that strongly (support/oppose) or somewhat (support/oppose)? *[Asked of all respondents.]*

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Strongly support	17%	273	19%	78	22%	89	19%	76	13%	52
Somewhat support	23%	366	22%	89	19%	77	27%	106	21%	83
Somewhat oppose	17%	265	16%	65	19%	75	15%	61	17%	67
Strongly oppose	36%	575	34%	137	34%	137	32%	129	43%	172
Don't know	8%	121	8%	31	5%	22	7%	28	6%	25
Total	101%	1600	99%	400	99%	400	100%	400	100%	399

14. Now I'm going to read you two options. Please listen carefully to both options and tell me which option you prefer most. First, do you prefer allowing dogs off-leash in ALL areas where on-leash walking is now allowed OR do you prefer allowing dogs off-leash ONLY in limited areas? *[Asked only of those respondents who favor off-leash dog walking.]*

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
In all areas where on-leash is allowed	20%	129	15%	26	24%	40	26%	47	20%	27
Off-leash only in limited areas	74%	473	82%	137	69%	114	72%	131	78%	105
Neither	1%	7	1%	2	1%	2	1%	2	1%	2
Don't know/no opinion	5%	30	1%	2	6%	11	1%	2	1%	2
Total	100%	639	99%	167	100%	167	100%	182	100%	136

15. If GGNRA areas were designated for off-leash dog walking, do you favor off-leash dog walking being available ALL the time or ONLY during limited times?

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
All the time	64%	405	60%	100	71%	118	76%	139	57%	77
During limited times	34%	217	38%	63	27%	46	22%	39	39%	52
Don't know	2%	15	2%	3	2%	3	2%	4	4%	6
Total	100%	637	100%	166	100%	167	100%	182	100%	135

15a. Do you prefer limiting hours in the day when off-leash dog walking takes place, limiting days in the week when off-leash walking takes place, or both? *[Asked only of those respondents who favored limiting the times off-leash walking being available.]*

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Limiting hours	35%	75	27%	17	50%	23	37%	15	31%	16
Limiting days	23%	50	43%	27	12%	6	25%	10	17%	9
Both	38%	82	28%	18	30%	13	36%	14	45%	24
Don't know	4%	10	3%	2	9%	4	2%	1	6%	3
Total	100%	217	101%	64	101%	46	100%	40	99%	52

15b. Do you prefer limiting the hours for off-leash dog walking to...? *[Asked only of those respondents who answered 'limiting hours' or 'both.']*

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Only morning hours	23%	37	42%	14	25%	9	14%	4	16%	7
Only afternoon hours	6%	10	3%	1	19%	7	7%	2	6%	2
Only evening/dusk hours	21%	33	26%	9	10%	3	27%	8	19%	7
No limit on hours	39%	62	9%	3	33%	12	37%	11	54%	22
Don't know	11%	16	20%	7	14%	5	15%	4	6%	2
Total	100%	158	100%	34	101%	36	100%	29	101%	40

15c. Do you prefer limiting the days for off-leash walking to...?
[Asked only of those respondents who answered 'limiting days' or 'both.']

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Only weekdays	37%	48	64%	28	33%	6	8%	2	25%	8
Only weekends	11%	15	6%	3	14%	3	10%	3	20%	7
Both weekdays and weekends	46%	60	27%	12	40%	7	73%	18	54%	18
Don't know/no opinion	7%	9	3%	1	14%	2	9%	2	--	0
Total	101%	132	100%	44	101%	18	100%	25	99%	33

16. Do you believe there should be a limit on the number of dogs walked by any one person at any one time at GGNRA sites? (This includes on- or off-leash.) *[Asked of all respondents.]*

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Yes	58%	918	61%	242	67%	268	48%	188	54%	205
No	35%	562	30%	119	29%	116	47%	185	46%	175
No dogs should be allowed in	--	5	1%	3	--	0	--	1	--	0
Don't know	7%	112	9%	34	4%	17	6%	23	--	0
Total	100%	1597	100%	398	100%	401	101%	397	99%	380

16a. How many dogs do you believe a person should be allowed to walk at any one time? (This includes on- or off-leash.) *[Asked of those respondents answering 'yes' to limiting the number of dogs walked by one person at one time.]*

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
One	13%	120	20%	50	5%	14	9%	17	12%	25
Two	40%	364	36%	87	40%	107	33%	62	49%	99
Three	28%	256	25%	60	34%	91	26%	49	22%	45
Four	9%	79	5%	13	9%	24	16%	31	9%	18
Five or more	6%	58	8%	19	9%	24	11%	20	3%	5
Don't know	4%	39	6%	15	2%	6	5%	9	6%	12
Total	100%	916	100%	244	99%	266	100%	188	101%	204

The mission of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is the preservation, unimpaired, of the natural and cultural resources and scenic and recreation values of the park for present and future generations to enjoy. *[Read to all respondents.]*

Knowing this, do you support or oppose...

17. Allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites?

[Asked of all respondents.]

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Strongly support	16%	257	22%	87	20%	79	20%	81	11%	44
Somewhat support	20%	324	15%	61	17%	68	25%	101	25%	100
Somewhat oppose	17%	276	20%	78	14%	56	15%	61	14%	55
Strongly oppose	41%	654	40%	162	44%	176	33%	131	42%	167
Don't know/ no opinion	5%	84	3%	12	5%	21	7%	26	8%	30
Total	99%	1595	100%	400	100%	400	100%	400	100%	396

18. Allowing off-leash dog walking on trails used by hikers, bikers, or horses?

[Asked of all respondents except those who 'strongly oppose' off-leash dog walking.]

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Strongly support	20%	167	16%	35	24%	49	20%	49	14%	28
Somewhat support	20%	174	18%	41	19%	39	32%	77	20%	39
Somewhat oppose	27%	231	31%	71	25%	50	24%	57	30%	60
Strongly oppose	29%	245	32%	73	25%	50	20%	49	30%	60
Don't know/ no opinion	5%	40	3%	6	7%	15	4%	10	6%	12
Total	101%	857	100%	226	100%	203	100%	242	100%	199

19. Allowing off-leash dog walking only in designated areas that are separated from other visitors? [Asked of all respondents except those who 'strongly oppose' off-leash dog walking.]

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Strongly support	36%	306	37%	84	37%	74	28%	67	39%	78
Somewhat support	34%	291	33%	74	28%	57	35%	86	38%	76
Somewhat oppose	15%	128	14%	33	13%	27	18%	43	15%	30
Strongly oppose	12%	99	14%	31	15%	30	16%	39	6%	12
Don't know/ no opinion	4%	33	2%	5	7%	15	3%	8	2%	3
Total	101%	857	100%	227	100%	203	100%	243	100%	199

20. Allowing off-leash dog walking at public beaches in the park? [Asked of all respondents except those who 'strongly oppose' off-leash dog walking.]

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Strongly support	27%	232	26%	59	35%	71	34%	81	20%	40
Somewhat support	34%	288	28%	64	32%	66	41%	99	39%	77
Somewhat oppose	17%	141	20%	44	13%	26	15%	37	13%	26
Strongly oppose	20%	167	24%	53	14%	29	8%	19	27%	53
Don't know/ no opinion	3%	27	3%	6	6%	11	2%	5	1%	2
Total	101%	855	101%	226	100%	203	100%	241	100%	198

DEMOGRAPHICS

Now I would like to ask a few questions so we can classify your answers.

D1. How long have you lived in the San Francisco Bay Area? *[Asked of all respondents.]*

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Less than one year	8%	52	13%	23	3%	4	6%	11	9%	13
1 year up to but not including 3 years	19%	117	16%	28	17%	27	18%	38	16%	22
3 years up to but not including 6 years	12%	78	11%	20	13%	21	14%	28	13%	18
6 or more years	19%	121	19%	34	20%	32	22%	45	15%	20
Don't know	42%	262	42%	76	48%	77	41%	86	48%	66
Total	100%	630	101%	181	101%	161	101%	208	101%	139

D2. What is your age? *[Asked of all respondents.]*

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
18 - 44	45%	680	58%	226	45%	172	58%	230	53%	198
45 - 64	25%	373	29%	113	38%	147	26%	103	31%	117
65 or older	31%	469	14%	54	17%	67	16%	63	16%	60
Total	101%	1522	101%	393	100%	386	100%	396	100%	375

D3. What is the highest grade of school or year of college that you have completed? [Asked of all respondents.]

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Less than high school degree (Grades 1-11)	3%	45	4%	14	--	0	2%	9	2%	7
High school degree	15%	234	17%	68	6%	25	16%	63	12%	49
Some college/ Associate's degree	29%	453	36%	142	23%	89	20%	78	34%	134
Bachelor's degree	29%	463	22%	89	36%	142	34%	133	30%	117
Post-Bachelor's degree	25%	388	21%	85	35%	138	29%	113	22%	88
Total	101%	1583	100%	398	100%	394	101%	396	100%	395

D4. Which of the following income groups includes your total family income in 2001 before taxes? [Asked of all respondents.]

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Up to \$25,000	18%	207	21%	66	6%	18	21%	61	9%	26
\$25,001 to \$50,000	20%	229	25%	77	14%	40	17%	49	18%	54
\$50,001 to \$75,000	18%	211	17%	53	21%	59	20%	58	20%	57
\$75,001 to \$100,000	16%	185	12%	38	19%	55	19%	55	17%	51
\$100,000 or more	27%	313	25%	77	40%	113	23%	65	36%	106
Total	99%	1145	100%	311	100%	285	100%	288	100%	294

D5. Are you of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin? [Asked of all respondents.]

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Yes	33%	513	37%	145	21%	84	25%	97	41%	160
No	67%	1058	63%	249	79%	306	75%	293	59%	234
Total	100%	1571	100%	394	100%	390	100%	390	100%	394

D6. What do you primarily consider your race to be? [Respondent may select more than one.]
[Asked of all respondents.]

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Asian	22%	338	22%	84	5%	18	32%	119	21%	76
Black/ African American	10%	151	16%	60	3%	11	8%	31	4%	13
White	57%	860	52%	199	87%	328	51%	192	62%	230
Other	11%	163	11%	43	5%	20	9%	33	14%	51
Total	100%	1512	101%	386	100%	377	100%	375	101%	370

D7. Respondent's gender

	REGIONAL		ALAMEDA		MARIN		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN MATEO	
Male	50%	792	49%	196	50%	202	50%	199	49%	197
Female	51%	808	51%	204	50%	198	50%	202	51%	203
Total	101%	1600	100%	400	100%	400	100%	401	100%	400

Those are all the questions I have for you. Thank you very much for your time!

***This information was provided to respondents upon request:**

“This survey has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget. The designated approval number is **#1024-0224 (NPS #02-016) Expiration Date 11/30/2003**. You may direct comments that you have about any aspect of the survey to:

Information Collection Clearance Officer
WASO Administrative Program Center
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Or, you may call the principal investigator of this survey. His name is Dr. Fred Solop. He is the director of the Social Research Laboratory at Northern Arizona University. You can call Dr. Solop toll-free at (866) 213-5716.”

Appendix B
Open-Ended Verbatim
Responses

Appendix B – Verbatim Responses

“Please tell me how the dog(s) being off-leash affected your experience.”

[Asked only of respondents who had a positive or negative experience with dog(s) off-leash at a GGNRA site.]

Positive Experiences with Dogs Off-Leash

- Rather see them off-leash, but these days you can't do that.
- Freedom of animal-display joy okay as long as they are under control.
- I love dogs and like see them enjoy their freedom.
- I love to see dogs running around as long as they're well behaved.
- I like to watch Social dogs exercise.
- I am happy to see dogs run freely if they are under control.
- Dogs were playfully playing with owners and were not bothering anyone else.
- Some owners do not know where their dogs have run off. When I am hiking dogs bother me.
- It is fun to watch dogs play.
- It is convenient when dogs are off-leash.
- I love dogs and I think dogs are less aggressive off-leash.
- Dogs being off-leash did not bother me.
- My dogs played with other nice dogs.
- I grew up in the country and it is nice to see other places still allow dogs to run around.
- It is fun to see dogs run around.
- I love dogs.
- Dogs get exercise when off-leash but should be within voice control.
- I like to watch dogs run around.
- A dog being off-leash makes it more fun and adds to socialization.
- No problem with dogs being off-leash.
- I like seeing dogs enjoy themselves.
- It is fun to watch dogs swim after balls in the water.
- Dogs are having fun running around.
- Dog people have to have somewhere where dogs can interact. You learn a lot from them. A dog is like a child to a lot of people. Makes it friendlier. Not many places where dogs can be dogs. Never once have I seen a dog encounter with a bad experience. Most educated owners have control of their dogs.
- Gave another dog for her dog to play with. Didn't see any misbehaving dogs. It also encourages social interaction for people.
- Off-leash dogs are more social.
- Most dogs are well behaved and very good.
- I like dogs when they are off-leash.
- It was like watching children play it was fun to see!
- I like dogs and I don't have any fear them, some people are, but they are not nuisances.
- I like to see dogs running free having fun.

- I like to be able to let my dog run.
- Happy dogs, happy owners.
- It was nice to see dogs free, the owners are very considerate, and they are very clean.
- I believe in off-leash dog walking.
- I like dogs being able to play together and it is hard to throw a ball to a dog on a leash.
- I enjoy off-leash dog walking.
- Dogs can interact with public.
- Greeting and playing with dogs is enjoyable.
- I like dogs to be free and able to run around.
- I enjoy dogs interacting with each other most are better behaved than people.
- I love seeing animals run about enjoying their freedom. It brings happiness to families with dogs.
- They need an area to allow dogs off their leash.
- I like it when dogs are allowed off-leash.
- I have no problems with it.
- No problems with dogs being allowed off-leash.
- Dogs are wonderful creatures and they are very friendly.
- I Enjoy watching dogs run and play.
- I am pleased to see dogs being able to run if the dogs are under voice command.
- It is enjoyable and fun watching my dog play in the water.
- I enjoyed seeing dogs run and having fun.
- I like dogs.
- I love dogs.
- Dogs being off-leash made for a fun afternoon.
- Because I just got a dog and I am learning about dogs and the social interaction for both the dog and I was positive.
- I like running and playing with my dog at the beach.
- Dogs are nicer off-leash there is no leash aggression.
- I'm very fond of dogs and not afraid of them and I like to see how happy they are when they're frolicking. I prefer the dogs to the people.
- I like to watch the dogs play.
- I like to pet the dogs.
- My friends dogs and my dogs were there to play and get exercise.
- My dog has more fun and gets better exercise off-leash.
- I loves dogs.
- I enjoy seeing well-behaved dogs running around.
- Dogs have more freedom, which gives them a chance to play with other dogs.
- It's good to see animals free.

Negative Experiences with Dogs Off-Leash

- You don't know how the dogs are going to act. The dogs also spatter sand on you and they leave poop everywhere.
- Dogs should be controlled or be in certain areas.
- Dogs leave feces everywhere and get in the way. When dogs fight they frighten my grandchildren.
- Mindful of no leash area and mindful of plants and habitat and it bothers you with dogs off-leash.
- Owners do not pick up after their dogs.
- Dog poop is left on the ground and at picnics dogs sniff at your food.
- I have visited a beach where dogs were off-leash, but I prefer when dogs are on-leash while at the beach.
- Dogs chase me while I am riding my bike, which frightens me.
- I had my dog on-leash abiding by the rules while the other dogs weren't.
- My dog got bit by another dog once-it was bleeding. Because of this I think off-leash dogs are a threat to other dogs and people.
- I do not like to see dogs running loose.
- I am afraid that dogs might bite me.
- Dog run up to you, invade your space, which makes my daughter afraid. Dog poop is not picked up.
- I think dogs should be on a leash. Some irresponsible dog owners do not control their dogs. I have a child and it concerns me when dogs are off their leashes.
- I am a little afraid of dogs, but most of the time the dogs are fine.
- I worry about wildlife being destroyed by dogs.
- Dogs chase wildlife and run at you and cause people to be scared.
- Dogs being off their leashes bother me, especially on Tennessee valley road.
- Most of the dogs are untrained and knock his children down, not many people clean up after their dogs.
- I am afraid of dogs.
- I have a 17 month olds son and a dog came and ate our picnic.
- Dogs get into fights with each other. Their owners don't clean up after them.
- I have a dog and do not know if the dog would be nice or mean.
- Dogs off-leash may be a potential threat.
- Dogs are annoying and run our over towels when were at the beach.
- I dislike dogs and their owners.
- I have a problem with people who own dogs and want them to have the same rights as people; they think they have the right to let them run rampant without concern for the environment and other people.
- I don't think I am trusting of wild-running dogs. Don't know whether they are hostile or not.
- I keep my dog on a leash, so I would rather other owners did too.
- I am not a dog person; apprehensive of dogs I don't know.
- Off-leash dogs negatively affected my experience.

- Allowing a dog off-leash is bad.
- I don't like it when dogs are off-leash.
- I do not want dogs allowed off-leash, but it is the number of dogs that need to be restricted. Dog walkers are spoiling it for everybody else.
- You can't be enjoying yourself while visiting when dogs are off-leash.
- Owners poorly control their dogs. Their dogs also chase after wildlife. Dogs also disturb other visitors.
- I worry about the safety of my children.
- When dogs approach me, I am unsure of their actions.
- You have to watch your back to not get caught.
- It is frightening because you never know when a dog will turn on you.
- It can be frightening, messy, and interruptive.
- Not always detracting, but on beaches especially its annoying to look around for dog crap, and I've witnessed dogs chasing birds.
- I'd prefer not having dogs running up to me.
- I would like people to clean up after their animals.
- I have small children and I have safety concerns.
- I always get nervous because my dog is on a leash and I don't know how he will respond!
- Sometimes worry they will bite, or dogs chase birds off the beach or they poop where I might step in it.
- It puts you on a side of caution, you have to be more aware, and it would be a concern.
- It was a negative experience.
- Little kids are scared of the dogs.
- Because I am allergic to dogs.
- It is harmful to the environment they are often not controlled.
- It is just not safe and that bothers me.
- A pit bull dog wandering around without a leash frightened my family and I.
- We keep our dog on-leash other dogs are too aggressive.
- I fear for my daughter's safety.
- Certain breeds of dogs should not be allowed in the GGNRA. Pit bulls should not be allowed in the parks.
- I do not like dogs off a leash in an on-leash area.
- Don't like it because I may get attacked by one of them. Dog owners should keep them on the dog leashes.
- Dogs Cause problems for everyone. Especially when dogs are on the beach. Putting sand on people.
- I don't trust dogs because they might attack you.
- Dogs off-leash are better behaved in my experience; dogs on-leash can be more aggressive than off-leash.
- I am a firm believer that dogs should be on a leash.
- I don't like dogs running up to me.
- A dog was interacting negatively with my dog.
- At Stinson beach, dogs run all over the place, makes a mess on the beach. Never know if the dog will run up and bite you, and everyone thinks his or her dog is harmless.

- Dogs interfere with the wildlife, which should be protected.
- When I go to Stinson beach, there's dogs off-leash, and you don't know if they are under control or not.
- Occasionally there is minimal confrontation.
- Some of dogs run up to you and jump on you.
- Dogs are dangerous; I have been run into by dogs at the park.
- I don't know how stable dogs are with kids.
- Owners do no clean up after them.
- She doesn't like dogs off-leash they bother plants and animals. Also dogs jump on her.
- Don't like dogs off-leash.
- I have to worry about dogs around me.
- Most dogs are not under control and knock over my kite set.
- I don't like the dogs running around, pooping all over the place.
- Owners don't clean up after their dogs.

Appendix C
Cross-tabulation Tables by
Demographics

Appendix C -- Cross-tabulation Tables (Survey Questions by Demographics)

Do you currently have one or more dogs?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Yes, have only one dog	Count	181	167	348
	Percent	22.4%	21.1%	21.7%
Yes, have more than one dog	Count	71	33	104
	Percent	8.8%	4.2%	6.5%
No, don't have any dogs	Count	557	592	1149
	Percent	68.9%	74.7%	71.8%
Total	Count	809	792	1601
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Yes, have only one dog	Count	140	86	110	336
	Percent	19.8%	23.1%	23.5%	21.7%
Yes, have more than one dog	Count	58	29	14	101
	Percent	8.2%	7.8%	3.0%	6.5%
No, don't have any dogs	Count	510	258	345	1113
	Percent	72.0%	69.2%	73.6%	71.8%
Total	Count	708	373	469	1550
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Yes, have only one dog	Count	65	103	100	268
	Percent	14.9%	26.0%	31.8%	23.4%
Yes, have more than one dog	Count	17	28	39	84
	Percent	3.9%	7.1%	12.4%	7.3%
No, don't have any dogs	Count	354	265	175	794
	Percent	81.2%	66.9%	55.7%	69.3%
Total	Count	436	396	314	1146
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree /GED	Some college/ AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/ BS	
Yes, have only one dog	Count	8	41	106	106	79	340
	Percent	17.8%	17.5%	23.3%	22.9%	20.4%	21.5%
Yes, have more than one dog	Count	4	10	40	24	24	102
	Percent	8.9%	4.3%	8.8%	5.2%	6.2%	6.4%
No, don't have any dogs	Count	33	183	308	332	284	1140
	Percent	73.3%	78.2%	67.8%	71.9%	73.4%	72.1%
Total	Count	45	234	454	462	387	1582
	Percent	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Yes, have only one dog	Count	57	62	20	187	326
	Percent	35.2%	18.3%	13.2%	21.7%	21.6%
Yes, have more than one dog	Count	10	16	23	45	94
	Percent	6.2%	4.7%	15.1%	5.2%	6.2%
No, don't have any dogs	Count	95	260	109	628	1092
	Percent	58.6%	76.9%	71.7%	73.0%	72.2%
Total	Count	162	338	152	860	1512
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Yes, have only one dog	Count	130	212	342
	Percent	25.4%	20.0%	21.8%
Yes, have more than one dog	Count	33	68	101
	Percent	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%
No, don't have any dogs	Count	349	779	1128
	Percent	68.2%	73.6%	71.8%
Total	Count	512	1059	1571
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
Yes, have only one dog	Count	348	0	348
	percent	77.2%	.0%	21.8%
Yes, have more than one dog	Count	103	0	103
	percent	22.8%	.0%	6.4%
No, don't have any dogs	Count	0	1149	1149
	percent	.0%	100.0%	71.8%
Total	Count	451	1149	1600
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

How many dogs do you have (own, keep, care for)?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
1	Count	181	167	348
	percent	72.1%	83.9%	77.3%
2	Count	40	27	67
	percent	15.9%	13.6%	14.9%
3	Count	21	5	26
	percent	8.4%	2.5%	5.8%
4	Count	9	0	9
	percent	3.6%	.0%	2.0%
5	Count	0	0	0
	percent	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	Count	251	199	450
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
1	Count	140	86	110	336
	percent	71.1%	74.8%	89.4%	77.2%
2	Count	31	21	12	64
	percent	15.7%	18.3%	9.8%	14.7%
3	Count	24	1	1	26
	percent	12.2%	.9%	.8%	6.0%
4	Count	2	7	0	9
	percent	1.0%	6.1%	.0%	2.1%
5	Count	0	0	0	0
	percent	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	Count	197	115	123	435
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
1	Count	65	103	100	268
	percent	80.2%	78.6%	72.5%	76.6%
2	Count	11	19	21	51
	percent	13.6%	14.5%	15.2%	14.6%
3	Count	0	9	14	23
	percent	.0%	6.9%	10.1%	6.6%
4	Count	5	0	3	8
	percent	6.2%	.0%	2.2%	2.3%
5	Count	0	0	0	0
	percent	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	Count	81	131	138	350
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
1	Count	8	41	106	106	79	340
	percent	66.7%	78.8%	73.1%	81.5%	76.7%	76.9%
2	Count	4	5	20	18	19	66
	percent	33.3%	9.6%	13.8%	13.8%	18.4%	14.9%
3	Count	0	4	12	6	5	27
	percent	.0%	7.7%	8.3%	4.6%	4.9%	6.1%
4	Count	0	2	7	0	0	9
	percent	.0%	3.8%	4.8%	.0%	.0%	2.0%
5	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0
	percent	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	Count	12	52	145	130	103	442
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
1	Count	57	62	20	187	326
	percent	85.1%	79.5%	47.6%	81.0%	78.0%
2	Count	6	11	11	33	61
	percent	9.0%	14.1%	26.2%	14.3%	14.6%
3	Count	4	3	11	8	26
	percent	6.0%	3.8%	26.2%	3.5%	6.2%
4	Count	0	2	0	3	5
	percent	.0%	2.6%	.0%	1.3%	1.2%
5	Count	0	0	0	0	0
	percent	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	Count	67	78	42	231	418
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
1	Count	130	212	342
	percent	79.8%	76.0%	77.4%
2	Count	9	57	66
	percent	5.5%	20.4%	14.9%
3	Count	18	8	26
	percent	11.0%	2.9%	5.9%
4	Count	6	2	8
	percent	3.7%	.7%	1.8%
5	Count	0	0	0
	percent	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	Count	163	279	442
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner	
		Own dog(s)	Total
1	Count	348	348
	percent	77.2%	77.2%
2	Count	67	67
	percent	14.9%	14.9%
3	Count	27	27
	percent	6.0%	6.0%
4	Count	9	9
	percent	2.0%	2.0%
5	Count	0	0
	percent	.0%	.0%
Total	Count	451	451
	percent	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
1	Count	88	93	64	103	348
	percent	65.2%	83.0%	84.2%	81.1%	77.3%
2	Count	20	17	10	20	67
	percent	14.8%	15.2%	13.2%	15.7%	14.9%
3	Count	22	1	2	1	26
	percent	16.3%	.9%	2.6%	.8%	5.8%
4	Count	5	1	0	3	9
	percent	3.7%	.9%	.0%	2.4%	2.0%
5	Count	0	0	0	0	0
	percent	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	Count	135	112	76	127	450
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Have you ever taken your dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Yes	Count	104	121	225
	percent	41.3%	60.5%	49.8%
No	Count	146	78	224
	percent	57.9%	39.0%	49.6%
Don't know	Count	2	1	3
	percent	.8%	.5%	.7%
Total	Count	252	200	452
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Yes	Count	88	64	61	213
	percent	44.4%	55.7%	49.2%	48.7%
No	Count	109	50	63	222
	percent	55.1%	43.5%	50.8%	50.8%
Don't know	Count	1	1	0	2
	percent	.5%	.9%	.0%	.5%
Total	Count	198	115	124	437
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Yes	Count	44	72	60	176
	percent	54.3%	55.0%	43.5%	50.3%
No	Count	36	59	78	173
	percent	44.4%	45.0%	56.5%	49.4%
Don't know	Count	1	0	0	1
	percent	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Total	Count	81	131	138	350
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Yes	Count	6	19	49	78	70	222
	percent	46.2%	37.3%	33.6%	60.0%	67.3%	50.0%
No	Count	7	32	95	52	34	220
	percent	53.8%	62.7%	65.1%	40.0%	32.7%	49.5%
Don't know	Count	0	0	2	0	0	2
	percent	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Total	Count	13	51	146	130	104	444
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Yes	Count	41	42	14	110	207
	percent	60.3%	53.8%	32.6%	47.4%	49.2%
No	Count	26	36	29	121	212
	percent	38.2%	46.2%	67.4%	52.2%	50.4%
Don't know	Count	1	0	0	1	2
	percent	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.5%
Total	Count	68	78	43	232	421
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Yes	Count	83	138	221
	percent	50.9%	49.3%	49.9%
No	Count	79	141	220
	percent	48.5%	50.4%	49.7%
Don't know	Count	1	1	2
	percent	.6%	.4%	.5%
Total	Count	163	280	443
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner	Total
		Own dog(s)	
Yes	Count	224	224
	percent	49.8%	49.8%
No	Count	224	224
	percent	49.8%	49.8%
Don't know	Count	2	2
	percent	.4%	.4%
Total	Count	450	450
	percent	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Yes	Count	38	70	58	59	225
	percent	27.9%	62.5%	76.3%	46.5%	49.9%
No	Count	96	42	18	68	224
	percent	70.6%	37.5%	23.7%	53.5%	49.7%
Don't know	Count	2	0	0	0	2
	percent	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
Total	Count	136	112	76	127	451
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

How often do you take your dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Daily	Count	25	18	43
	percent	24.3%	14.9%	19.2%
Weekly	Count	16	29	45
	percent	15.5%	24.0%	20.1%
Monthly	Count	24	24	48
	percent	23.3%	19.8%	21.4%
Semi-annually	Count	34	35	69
	percent	33.0%	28.9%	30.8%
Don't know	Count	4	15	19
	percent	3.9%	12.4%	8.5%
Total	Count	103	121	224
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Daily	Count	11	9	22	42
	percent	12.8%	13.8%	36.1%	19.8%
Weekly	Count	30	7	5	42
	percent	34.9%	10.8%	8.2%	19.8%
Monthly	Count	24	12	9	45
	percent	27.9%	18.5%	14.8%	21.2%
Semi-annually	Count	19	23	22	64
	percent	22.1%	35.4%	36.1%	30.2%
Don't know	Count	2	14	3	19
	percent	2.3%	21.5%	4.9%	9.0%
Total	Count	86	65	61	212
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Daily	Count	8	24	6	38
	percent	17.8%	33.8%	10.0%	21.6%
Weekly	Count	8	13	12	33
	percent	17.8%	18.3%	20.0%	18.8%
Monthly	Count	5	19	16	40
	percent	11.1%	26.8%	26.7%	22.7%
Semi-annually	Count	9	13	24	46
	percent	20.0%	18.3%	40.0%	26.1%
Don't know	Count	15	2	2	19
	percent	33.3%	2.8%	3.3%	10.8%
Total	Count	45	71	60	176
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Daily	Count	5	5	4	11	18	43
	percent	100.0%	27.8%	8.3%	13.9%	26.1%	19.6%
Weekly	Count	0	7	9	12	16	44
	percent	.0%	38.9%	18.8%	15.2%	23.2%	20.1%
Monthly	Count	0	2	4	22	17	45
	percent	.0%	11.1%	8.3%	27.8%	24.6%	20.5%
Semi-annually	Count	0	4	15	31	18	68
	percent	.0%	22.2%	31.3%	39.2%	26.1%	31.1%
Don't know	Count	0	0	16	3	0	19
	percent	.0%	.0%	33.3%	3.8%	.0%	8.7%
Total	Count	5	18	48	79	69	219
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Daily	Count	16	12	0	13	41
	percent	41.0%	28.6%	.0%	11.7%	20.0%
Weekly	Count	10	4	1	28	43
	percent	25.6%	9.5%	7.7%	25.2%	21.0%
Monthly	Count	5	4	6	24	39
	percent	12.8%	9.5%	46.2%	21.6%	19.0%
Semi-annually	Count	8	8	6	43	65
	percent	20.5%	19.0%	46.2%	38.7%	31.7%
Don't know	Count	0	14	0	3	17
	percent	.0%	33.3%	.0%	2.7%	8.3%
Total	Count	39	42	13	111	205
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		*Hispanic/Non-Hispanic *		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Daily	Count	18	25	43
	percent	22.5%	18.0%	19.6%
Weekly	Count	18	26	44
	percent	22.5%	18.7%	20.1%
Monthly	Count	13	33	46
	percent	16.3%	23.7%	21.0%
Semi-annually	Count	18	48	66
	percent	22.5%	34.5%	30.1%
Don't know	Count	13	7	20
	percent	16.3%	5.0%	9.1%
Total	Count	80	139	219
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner	
		Own dog(s)	Total
Daily	Count	43	43
	percent	19.3%	19.3%
Weekly	Count	45	45
	percent	20.2%	20.2%
Monthly	Count	48	48
	percent	21.5%	21.5%
Semi-annually	Count	68	68
	percent	30.5%	30.5%
Don't know	Count	19	19
	percent	8.5%	8.5%
Total	Count	223	223
	percent	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Daily	Count	5	14	17	7	43
	percent	13.2%	20.0%	29.3%	11.9%	19.1%
Weekly	Count	9	12	18	7	46
	percent	23.7%	17.1%	31.0%	11.9%	20.4%
Monthly	Count	7	22	12	8	49
	percent	18.4%	31.4%	20.7%	13.6%	21.8%
Semi-annually	Count	16	20	11	21	68
	percent	42.1%	28.6%	19.0%	35.6%	30.2%
Don't know	Count	1	2	0	16	19
	percent	2.6%	2.9%	.0%	27.1%	8.4%
Total	Count	38	70	58	59	225
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Have you ever had someone else take your dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Yes	Count	44	37	81
	percent	17.5%	18.5%	18.0%
No	Count	199	157	356
	percent	79.3%	78.5%	78.9%
Don't know	Count	8	6	14
	percent	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%
Total	Count	251	200	451
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Yes	Count	22	22	33	77
	percent	11.1%	19.1%	26.6%	17.6%
No	Count	165	91	91	347
	percent	82.9%	79.1%	73.4%	79.2%
Don't know	Count	12	2	0	14
	percent	6.0%	1.7%	.0%	3.2%
Total	Count	199	115	124	438
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Yes	Count	16	35	21	72
	percent	19.5%	26.7%	15.2%	20.5%
No	Count	65	96	107	268
	percent	79.3%	73.3%	77.5%	76.4%
Don't know	Count	1	0	10	11
	percent	1.2%	.0%	7.2%	3.1%
Total	Count	82	131	138	351
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Yes	Count	5	5	14	30	27	81
	percent	41.7%	9.6%	9.7%	23.1%	26.2%	18.3%
No	Count	7	46	130	94	71	348
	percent	58.3%	88.5%	89.7%	72.3%	68.9%	78.7%
Don't know	Count	0	1	1	6	5	13
	percent	.0%	1.9%	.7%	4.6%	4.9%	2.9%
Total	Count	12	52	145	130	103	442
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Yes	Count	17	22	11	30	80
	percent	25.0%	28.2%	25.6%	12.9%	19.0%
No	Count	50	53	32	198	333
	percent	73.5%	67.9%	74.4%	85.3%	79.1%
Don't know	Count	1	3	0	4	8
	percent	1.5%	3.8%	.0%	1.7%	1.9%
Total	Count	68	78	43	232	421
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Yes	Count	18	63	81
	percent	11.0%	22.5%	18.3%
No	Count	135	213	348
	percent	82.8%	76.1%	78.6%
Don't know	Count	10	4	14
	percent	6.1%	1.4%	3.2%
Total	Count	163	280	443
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner	Total
		Own dog(s)	
Yes	Count	81	81
	percent	18.0%	18.0%
No	Count	356	356
	percent	78.9%	78.9%
Don't know	Count	14	14
	percent	3.1%	3.1%
Total	Count	451	451
	percent	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Yes	Count	16	17	36	12	81
	percent	11.9%	15.0%	47.4%	9.4%	18.0%
No	Count	116	90	40	110	356
	percent	85.9%	79.6%	52.6%	86.6%	78.9%
Don't know	Count	3	6	0	5	14
	percent	2.2%	5.3%	.0%	3.9%	3.1%
Total	Count	135	113	76	127	451
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Have you ever hired a commercial dog-walker to take your dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Yes	Count	6	11	17
	percent	13.3%	29.7%	20.7%
No	Count	39	26	65
	percent	86.7%	70.3%	79.3%
Total	Count	45	37	82
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Yes	Count	3	4	9	16
	percent	13.6%	17.4%	27.3%	20.5%
No	Count	19	19	24	62
	percent	86.4%	82.6%	72.7%	79.5%
Total	Count	22	23	33	78
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Yes	Count	5	4	6	15
	percent	31.3%	11.4%	27.3%	20.5%
No	Count	11	31	16	58
	percent	68.8%	88.6%	72.7%	79.5%
Total	Count	16	35	22	73
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Yes	Count	5	1	0	2	8	16
	percent	100.0%	20.0%	.0%	6.9%	29.6%	20.0%
No	Count	0	4	14	27	19	64
	percent	.0%	80.0%	100.0%	93.1%	70.4%	80.0%
Total	Count	5	5	14	29	27	80
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Yes	Count	12	1	0	2	15
	percent	75.0%	4.5%	.0%	6.7%	19.0%
No	Count	4	21	11	28	64
	percent	25.0%	95.5%	100.0%	93.3%	81.0%
Total	Count	16	22	11	30	79
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner	Total
		Own dog(s)	
Yes	Count	16	16
	percent	19.8%	19.8%
No	Count	65	65
	percent	80.2%	80.2%
Total	Count	81	81
	percent	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Yes	Count	5	5	5	1	16
	percent	31.3%	31.3%	13.9%	8.3%	20.0%
No	Count	11	11	31	11	64
	percent	68.8%	68.8%	86.1%	91.7%	80.0%
Total	Count	16	16	36	12	80
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Have you ever seen a dog allowed off-leash by a visitor at any GGNRA site?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Yes	Count	379	422	801
	percent	48.3%	56.5%	52.3%
No	Count	330	262	592
	percent	42.1%	35.1%	38.7%
Don't know	Count	75	63	138
	percent	9.6%	8.4%	9.0%
Total	Count	784	747	1531
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Yes	Count	386	217	181	784
	percent	57.4%	60.8%	39.9%	52.8%
No	Count	246	117	207	570
	percent	36.6%	32.8%	45.6%	38.4%
Don't know	Count	41	23	66	130
	percent	6.1%	6.4%	14.5%	8.8%
Total	Count	673	357	454	1484
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Yes	Count	173	230	189	592
	percent	43.5%	59.3%	61.2%	54.1%
No	Count	189	132	89	410
	percent	47.5%	34.0%	28.8%	37.4%
Don't know	Count	36	26	31	93
	percent	9.0%	6.7%	10.0%	8.5%
Total	Count	398	388	309	1095
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Yes	Count	12	80	197	265	237	791
	percent	27.3%	40.2%	44.7%	58.8%	62.7%	52.3%
No	Count	32	95	203	141	115	586
	percent	72.7%	47.7%	46.0%	31.3%	30.4%	38.7%
Don't know	Count	0	24	41	45	26	136
	percent	.0%	12.1%	9.3%	10.0%	6.9%	9.0%
Total	Count	44	199	441	451	378	1513
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Yes	Count	80	132	78	458	748
	percent	50.6%	45.2%	53.4%	54.1%	51.8%
No	Count	65	149	53	294	561
	percent	41.1%	51.0%	36.3%	34.7%	38.9%
Don't know	Count	13	11	15	95	134
	percent	8.2%	3.8%	10.3%	11.2%	9.3%
Total	Count	158	292	146	847	1443
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Yes	Count	209	575	784
	percent	43.0%	56.6%	52.2%
No	Count	243	339	582
	percent	50.0%	33.4%	38.7%
Don't know	Count	34	102	136
	percent	7.0%	10.0%	9.1%
Total	Count	486	1016	1502
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
Yes	Count	260	541	801
	percent	58.6%	49.8%	52.4%
No	Count	152	440	592
	percent	34.2%	40.5%	38.7%
Don't know	Count	32	105	137
	percent	7.2%	9.7%	9.0%
Total	Count	444	1086	1530
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Yes	Count	161	202	272	167	802
	percent	38.9%	60.3%	70.3%	42.1%	52.3%
No	Count	233	98	92	170	593
	percent	56.3%	29.3%	23.8%	42.8%	38.7%
Don't know	Count	20	35	23	60	138
	percent	4.8%	10.4%	5.9%	15.1%	9.0%
Total	Count	414	335	387	397	1533
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

How did dogs being allowed off-leash affect your visitor experience?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Added to experience	Count	107	111	218
	percent	28.5%	26.3%	27.4%
Detracted from experience	Count	83	91	174
	percent	22.1%	21.6%	21.8%
Did not affect experience	Count	182	211	393
	percent	48.5%	50.0%	49.3%
Don't know	Count	3	9	12
	percent	.8%	2.1%	1.5%
Total	Count	375	422	797
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Added to experience	Count	137	46	33	216
	percent	35.9%	21.1%	18.2%	27.7%
Detracted from experience	Count	62	67	37	166
	percent	16.2%	30.7%	20.4%	21.3%
Did not affect experience	Count	182	103	101	386
	percent	47.6%	47.2%	55.8%	49.4%
Don't know	Count	1	2	10	13
	percent	.3%	.9%	5.5%	1.7%
Total	Count	382	218	181	781
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Added to experience	Count	41	51	46	138
	percent	23.7%	22.6%	24.3%	23.5%
Detracted from experience	Count	27	50	56	133
	percent	15.6%	22.1%	29.6%	22.6%
Did not affect experience	Count	102	121	84	307
	percent	59.0%	53.5%	44.4%	52.2%
Don't know	Count	3	4	3	10
	percent	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%
Total	Count	173	226	189	588
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Added to experience	Count	6	13	48	76	73	216
	percent	46.2%	16.0%	24.5%	29.0%	30.7%	27.3%
Detracted from experience	Count	5	17	27	50	72	171
	percent	38.5%	21.0%	13.8%	19.1%	30.3%	21.6%
Did not affect experience	Count	2	50	119	132	87	390
	percent	15.4%	61.7%	60.7%	50.4%	36.6%	49.4%
Don't know	Count	0	1	2	4	6	13
	percent	.0%	1.2%	1.0%	1.5%	2.5%	1.6%
Total	Count	13	81	196	262	238	790
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Added to experience	Count	17	33	7	144	201
	percent	21.5%	25.0%	8.9%	31.7%	27.0%
Detracted from experience	Count	11	29	19	104	163
	percent	13.9%	22.0%	24.1%	22.9%	21.9%
Did not affect experience	Count	51	70	53	196	370
	percent	64.6%	53.0%	67.1%	43.2%	49.7%
Don't know	Count	0	0	0	10	10
	percent	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	1.3%
Total	Count	79	132	79	454	744
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Added to experience	Count	74	140	214
	percent	36.3%	24.3%	27.4%
Detracted from experience	Count	27	142	169
	percent	13.2%	24.7%	21.7%
Did not affect experience	Count	103	281	384
	percent	50.5%	48.8%	49.2%
Don't know	Count	0	13	13
	percent	.0%	2.3%	1.7%
Total	Count	204	576	780
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
Added to experience	Count	95	122	217
	percent	36.5%	22.7%	27.2%
Detracted from experience	Count	23	152	175
	percent	8.8%	28.3%	22.0%
Did not affect experience	Count	139	254	393
	percent	53.5%	47.3%	49.3%
Don't know	Count	3	9	12
	percent	1.2%	1.7%	1.5%
Total	Count	260	537	797
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Added to experience	Count	50	61	79	27	217
	percent	31.3%	30.3%	29.5%	16.1%	27.2%
Detracted from experience	Count	34	53	52	35	174
	percent	21.3%	26.4%	19.4%	20.8%	21.8%
Did not affect experience	Count	71	87	133	103	394
	percent	44.4%	43.3%	49.6%	61.3%	49.4%
Don't know	Count	5	0	4	3	12
	percent	3.1%	.0%	1.5%	1.8%	1.5%
Total	Count	160	201	268	168	797
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Are you familiar with National Park Service regulations regarding dog leash laws at GGNRA sites?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Yes	Count	418	383	801
	percent	51.7%	49.3%	50.5%
No	Count	372	380	752
	percent	46.0%	48.9%	47.4%
Don't know	Count	18	14	32
	percent	2.2%	1.8%	2.0%
Total	Count	808	777	1585
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Yes	Count	323	175	283	781
	percent	45.6%	46.9%	62.2%	50.8%
No	Count	374	182	167	723
	percent	52.8%	48.8%	36.7%	47.1%
Don't know	Count	11	16	5	32
	percent	1.6%	4.3%	1.1%	2.1%
Total	Count	708	373	455	1536
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Yes	Count	200	211	153	564
	percent	45.9%	53.1%	48.7%	49.2%
No	Count	231	179	149	559
	percent	53.0%	45.1%	47.5%	48.7%
Don't know	Count	5	7	12	24
	percent	1.1%	1.8%	3.8%	2.1%
Total	Count	436	397	314	1147
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Yes	Count	39	94	195	256	211	795
	percent	88.6%	40.0%	43.0%	57.1%	54.4%	50.7%
No	Count	5	139	252	174	171	741
	percent	11.4%	59.1%	55.6%	38.8%	44.1%	47.3%
Don't know	Count	0	2	6	18	6	32
	percent	.0%	.9%	1.3%	4.0%	1.5%	2.0%
Total	Count	44	235	453	448	388	1568
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Yes	Count	83	139	74	470	766
	percent	51.2%	41.1%	49.0%	55.6%	51.2%
No	Count	76	189	77	362	704
	percent	46.9%	55.9%	51.0%	42.8%	47.0%
Don't know	Count	3	10	0	14	27
	percent	1.9%	3.0%	.0%	1.7%	1.8%
Total	Count	162	338	151	846	1497
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Yes	Count	252	536	788
	percent	50.5%	50.6%	50.6%
No	Count	237	501	738
	percent	47.5%	47.3%	47.4%
Don't know	Count	10	22	32
	percent	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%
Total	Count	499	1059	1558
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
Yes	Count	283	518	801
	percent	62.7%	45.6%	50.5%
No	Count	159	593	752
	percent	35.3%	52.2%	47.4%
Don't know	Count	9	24	33
	percent	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%
Total	Count	451	1135	1586
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Yes	Count	200	211	226	164	801
	percent	45.1%	62.4%	57.4%	39.9%	50.5%
No	Count	234	118	167	233	752
	percent	52.8%	34.9%	42.4%	56.7%	47.4%
Don't know	Count	9	9	1	14	33
	percent	2.0%	2.7%	.3%	3.4%	2.1%
Total	Count	443	338	394	411	1586
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Current regulations allow for walking dogs on-leash at most GGNRA sites and prohibit any off-leash dogwalking. Do you support or oppose this current regulation?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Strongly support	Count	416	301	717
	percent	51.8%	38.1%	45.0%
Somewhat support	Count	185	221	406
	percent	23.0%	27.9%	25.5%
Somewhat oppose	Count	74	96	170
	percent	9.2%	12.1%	10.7%
Strongly oppose	Count	84	109	193
	percent	10.5%	13.8%	12.1%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	44	64	108
	percent	5.5%	8.1%	6.8%
Total	Count	803	791	1594
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Strongly support	Count	276	167	246	689
	percent	39.1%	44.9%	52.5%	44.6%
Somewhat support	Count	212	84	103	399
	percent	30.1%	22.6%	22.0%	25.8%
Somewhat oppose	Count	77	55	35	167
	percent	10.9%	14.8%	7.5%	10.8%
Strongly oppose	Count	89	46	54	189
	percent	12.6%	12.4%	11.5%	12.2%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	51	20	31	102
	percent	7.2%	5.4%	6.6%	6.6%
Total	Count	705	372	469	1546
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Strongly support	Count	210	148	131	489
	percent	48.3%	37.9%	42.0%	43.0%
Somewhat support	Count	128	95	94	317
	percent	29.4%	24.3%	30.1%	27.9%
Somewhat oppose	Count	41	56	33	130
	percent	9.4%	14.3%	10.6%	11.4%
Strongly oppose	Count	30	65	37	132
	percent	6.9%	16.6%	11.9%	11.6%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	26	27	17	70
	percent	6.0%	6.9%	5.4%	6.2%
Total	Count	435	391	312	1138
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Strongly support	Count	44	116	185	190	172	707
	percent	100.0%	49.6%	40.8%	41.4%	44.2%	44.8%
Somewhat support	Count	0	61	137	115	90	403
	percent	.0%	26.1%	30.2%	25.1%	23.1%	25.5%
Somewhat oppose	Count	0	20	60	58	31	169
	percent	.0%	8.5%	13.2%	12.6%	8.0%	10.7%
Strongly oppose	Count	0	21	31	67	73	192
	percent	.0%	9.0%	6.8%	14.6%	18.8%	12.2%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	0	16	40	29	23	108
	percent	.0%	6.8%	8.8%	6.3%	5.9%	6.8%
Total	Count	44	234	453	459	389	1579
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Strongly support	Count	80	132	73	394	679
	percent	48.8%	39.1%	48.3%	46.1%	45.0%
Somewhat support	Count	47	102	37	199	385
	percent	28.7%	30.2%	24.5%	23.3%	25.5%
Somewhat oppose	Count	14	28	22	95	159
	percent	8.5%	8.3%	14.6%	11.1%	10.5%
Strongly oppose	Count	19	45	7	116	187
	percent	11.6%	13.3%	4.6%	13.6%	12.4%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	4	31	12	51	98
	percent	2.4%	9.2%	7.9%	6.0%	6.5%
Total	Count	164	338	151	855	1508
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Strongly support	Count	218	484	702
	percent	42.9%	45.8%	44.9%
Somewhat support	Count	140	261	401
	percent	27.6%	24.7%	25.6%
Somewhat oppose	Count	63	104	167
	percent	12.4%	9.8%	10.7%
Strongly oppose	Count	69	121	190
	percent	13.6%	11.4%	12.1%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	18	87	105
	percent	3.5%	8.2%	6.7%
Total	Count	508	1057	1565
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
Strongly support	Count	167	551	718
	percent	37.1%	48.1%	45.0%
Somewhat support	Count	118	289	407
	percent	26.2%	25.2%	25.5%
Somewhat oppose	Count	53	116	169
	percent	11.8%	10.1%	10.6%
Strongly oppose	Count	95	98	193
	percent	21.1%	8.6%	12.1%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	17	91	108
	percent	3.8%	7.9%	6.8%
Total	Count	450	1145	1595
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Strongly support	Count	197	149	162	210	718
	percent	43.0%	44.2%	41.5%	51.2%	45.0%
Somewhat support	Count	134	71	84	117	406
	percent	29.3%	21.1%	21.5%	28.5%	25.5%
Somewhat oppose	Count	43	43	57	27	170
	percent	9.4%	12.8%	14.6%	6.6%	10.7%
Strongly oppose	Count	63	45	56	29	193
	percent	13.8%	13.4%	14.4%	7.1%	12.1%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	21	29	31	27	108
	percent	4.6%	8.6%	7.9%	6.6%	6.8%
Total	Count	458	337	390	410	1595
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you support or oppose further limiting on-leash dog walking in the GGNRA?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Strongly support	Count	158	146	304
	percent	19.6%	18.4%	19.0%
Somewhat support	Count	99	129	228
	percent	12.3%	16.3%	14.3%
Somewhat oppose	Count	254	183	437
	percent	31.5%	23.1%	27.3%
Strongly oppose	Count	231	222	453
	percent	28.6%	28.0%	28.3%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	65	112	177
	percent	8.1%	14.1%	11.1%
Total	Count	807	792	1599
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Strongly support	Count	120	63	103	286
	percent	17.0%	16.9%	22.0%	18.5%
Somewhat support	Count	125	42	52	219
	percent	17.7%	11.3%	11.1%	14.2%
Somewhat oppose	Count	181	115	133	429
	percent	25.6%	30.9%	28.4%	27.7%
Strongly oppose	Count	197	120	124	441
	percent	27.9%	32.3%	26.4%	28.5%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	83	32	57	172
	percent	11.8%	8.6%	12.2%	11.1%
Total	Count	706	372	469	1547
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Strongly support	Count	94	55	51	200
	percent	21.5%	14.0%	16.3%	17.5%
Somewhat support	Count	82	53	39	174
	percent	18.8%	13.5%	12.5%	15.2%
Somewhat oppose	Count	120	125	88	333
	percent	27.5%	31.8%	28.1%	29.1%
Strongly oppose	Count	102	126	107	335
	percent	23.3%	32.1%	34.2%	29.3%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	39	34	28	101
	percent	8.9%	8.7%	8.9%	8.8%
Total	Count	437	393	313	1143
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Strongly support	Count	22	35	78	87	78	300
	percent	50.0%	14.9%	17.3%	18.9%	20.1%	19.0%
Somewhat support	Count	7	64	65	55	33	224
	percent	15.9%	27.2%	14.4%	11.9%	8.5%	14.2%
Somewhat oppose	Count	13	44	161	129	89	436
	percent	29.5%	18.7%	35.6%	28.0%	22.9%	27.6%
Strongly oppose	Count	2	52	112	146	136	448
	percent	4.5%	22.1%	24.8%	31.7%	35.0%	28.3%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	0	40	36	44	53	173
	percent	.0%	17.0%	8.0%	9.5%	13.6%	10.9%
Total	Count	44	235	452	461	389	1581
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Strongly support	Count	34	70	30	153	287
	percent	20.9%	20.7%	19.7%	17.8%	19.0%
Somewhat support	Count	29	80	22	91	222
	percent	17.8%	23.7%	14.5%	10.6%	14.7%
Somewhat oppose	Count	38	71	61	252	422
	percent	23.3%	21.0%	40.1%	29.3%	27.9%
Strongly oppose	Count	45	75	21	284	425
	percent	27.6%	22.2%	13.8%	33.1%	28.1%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	17	42	18	79	156
	percent	10.4%	12.4%	11.8%	9.2%	10.3%
Total	Count	163	338	152	859	1512
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Strongly support	Count	124	175	299
	percent	24.1%	16.6%	19.0%
Somewhat support	Count	66	158	224
	percent	12.8%	15.0%	14.3%
Somewhat oppose	Count	155	278	433
	percent	30.2%	26.3%	27.6%
Strongly oppose	Count	117	324	441
	percent	22.8%	30.7%	28.1%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	52	121	173
	percent	10.1%	11.5%	11.0%
Total	Count	514	1056	1570
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
Strongly support	Count	57	246	303
	percent	12.7%	21.4%	19.0%
Somewhat support	Count	55	173	228
	percent	12.2%	15.1%	14.3%
Somewhat oppose	Count	134	303	437
	percent	29.8%	26.4%	27.3%
Strongly oppose	Count	180	273	453
	percent	40.1%	23.8%	28.3%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	23	154	177
	percent	5.1%	13.4%	11.1%
Total	Count	449	1149	1598
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Strongly support	Count	95	68	68	73	304
	percent	20.8%	20.1%	17.3%	17.8%	19.0%
Somewhat support	Count	82	36	45	64	227
	percent	17.9%	10.6%	11.5%	15.6%	14.2%
Somewhat oppose	Count	109	84	116	128	437
	percent	23.9%	24.8%	29.5%	31.3%	27.3%
Strongly oppose	Count	126	112	113	102	453
	percent	27.6%	33.0%	28.8%	24.9%	28.3%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	45	39	51	42	177
	percent	9.8%	11.5%	13.0%	10.3%	11.1%
Total	Count	457	339	393	409	1598
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you support or oppose allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Strongly support	Count	117	156	273
	percent	14.5%	19.7%	17.1%
Somewhat support	Count	191	175	366
	percent	23.6%	22.1%	22.9%
Somewhat oppose	Count	135	130	265
	percent	16.7%	16.4%	16.6%
Strongly oppose	Count	307	269	576
	percent	38.0%	33.9%	36.0%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	58	63	121
	percent	7.2%	7.9%	7.6%
Total	Count	808	793	1601
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Strongly support	Count	149	62	53	264
	percent	21.0%	16.7%	11.3%	17.0%
Somewhat support	Count	167	73	118	358
	percent	23.6%	19.6%	25.2%	23.1%
Somewhat oppose	Count	131	55	75	261
	percent	18.5%	14.8%	16.0%	16.8%
Strongly oppose	Count	198	164	187	549
	percent	27.9%	44.1%	39.9%	35.4%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	64	18	36	118
	percent	9.0%	4.8%	7.7%	7.6%
Total	Count	709	372	469	1550
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Strongly support	Count	58	86	64	208
	percent	13.3%	21.7%	20.4%	18.2%
Somewhat support	Count	116	102	59	277
	percent	26.5%	25.8%	18.8%	24.2%
Somewhat oppose	Count	85	59	63	207
	percent	19.5%	14.9%	20.1%	18.1%
Strongly oppose	Count	145	128	112	385
	percent	33.2%	32.3%	35.8%	33.6%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	33	21	15	69
	percent	7.6%	5.3%	4.8%	6.0%
Total	Count	437	396	313	1146
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Strongly support	Count	9	26	71	86	78	270
	percent	20.0%	11.1%	15.7%	18.7%	20.1%	17.1%
Somewhat support	Count	0	45	124	123	70	362
	percent	.0%	19.2%	27.4%	26.7%	18.0%	22.9%
Somewhat oppose	Count	3	48	79	73	59	262
	percent	6.7%	20.5%	17.4%	15.8%	15.2%	16.6%
Strongly oppose	Count	20	97	141	156	152	566
	percent	44.4%	41.5%	31.1%	33.8%	39.2%	35.8%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	13	18	38	23	29	121
	percent	28.9%	7.7%	8.4%	5.0%	7.5%	7.7%
Total	Count	45	234	453	461	388	1581
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Strongly support	Count	36	69	8	144	257
	percent	22.2%	20.4%	5.3%	16.7%	17.0%
Somewhat support	Count	29	57	58	201	345
	percent	17.9%	16.9%	38.4%	23.4%	22.8%
Somewhat oppose	Count	28	58	23	144	253
	percent	17.3%	17.2%	15.2%	16.7%	16.7%
Strongly oppose	Count	63	108	52	320	543
	percent	38.9%	32.0%	34.4%	37.2%	35.9%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	6	46	10	51	113
	percent	3.7%	13.6%	6.6%	5.9%	7.5%
Total	Count	162	338	151	860	1511
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Strongly support	Count	101	166	267
	percent	19.7%	15.7%	17.0%
Somewhat support	Count	101	256	357
	percent	19.7%	24.2%	22.7%
Somewhat oppose	Count	74	188	262
	percent	14.4%	17.8%	16.7%
Strongly oppose	Count	193	373	566
	percent	37.6%	35.3%	36.0%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	44	75	119
	percent	8.6%	7.1%	7.6%
Total	Count	513	1058	1571
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
Strongly support	Count	131	141	272
	percent	29.1%	12.3%	17.0%
Somewhat support	Count	100	266	366
	percent	22.2%	23.2%	22.9%
Somewhat oppose	Count	74	191	265
	percent	16.4%	16.6%	16.6%
Strongly oppose	Count	129	446	575
	percent	28.7%	38.8%	36.0%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	16	105	121
	percent	3.6%	9.1%	7.6%
Total	Count	450	1149	1599
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Strongly support	Count	75	78	73	47	273
	percent	16.4%	23.1%	18.6%	11.4%	17.1%
Somewhat support	Count	102	68	104	92	366
	percent	22.3%	20.2%	26.5%	22.3%	22.9%
Somewhat oppose	Count	79	61	57	68	265
	percent	17.2%	18.1%	14.5%	16.5%	16.6%
Strongly oppose	Count	161	107	126	181	575
	percent	35.2%	31.8%	32.1%	43.9%	35.9%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	41	23	33	24	121
	percent	9.0%	6.8%	8.4%	5.8%	7.6%
Total	Count	458	337	393	412	1600
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you prefer allowing dogs off-leash in all areas where on-leash walking is now allowed, or do you prefer allowing dogs off-leash ONLY in limited areas?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
In all areas where on-leash is allowed	Count	63	66	129
	percent	20.5%	20.0%	20.2%
Off-leash only in limited areas	Count	236	237	473
	percent	76.6%	71.8%	74.1%
Neither	Count	5	2	7
	percent	1.6%	.6%	1.1%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	4	25	29
	percent	1.3%	7.6%	4.5%
Total	Count	308	330	638
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
In all areas where on-leash is allowed	Count	66	29	34	129
	percent	20.9%	21.3%	20.0%	20.7%
Off-leash only in limited areas	Count	229	102	127	458
	percent	72.5%	75.0%	74.7%	73.6%
Neither	Count	2	3	1	6
	percent	.6%	2.2%	.6%	1.0%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	19	2	8	29
	percent	6.0%	1.5%	4.7%	4.7%
Total	Count	316	136	170	622
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
In all areas where on-leash is allowed	Count	24	48	31	103
	percent	13.8%	25.5%	25.4%	21.3%
Off-leash only in limited areas	Count	139	139	87	365
	percent	79.9%	73.9%	71.3%	75.4%
Neither	Count	2	1	3	6
	percent	1.1%	.5%	2.5%	1.2%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	9	0	1	10
	percent	5.2%	.0%	.8%	2.1%
Total	Count	174	188	122	484
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
In all areas where on-leash is allowed	Count	5	16	27	37	43	128
	percent	55.6%	22.9%	13.8%	17.7%	29.1%	20.3%
Off-leash only in limited areas	Count	4	50	160	153	100	467
	percent	44.4%	71.4%	81.6%	73.2%	67.6%	73.9%
Neither	Count	0	2	2	1	3	8
	percent	.0%	2.9%	1.0%	.5%	2.0%	1.3%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	0	2	7	18	2	29
	percent	.0%	2.9%	3.6%	8.6%	1.4%	4.6%
Total	Count	9	70	196	209	148	632
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
In all areas where on-leash is allowed	Count	23	28	6	65	122
	percent	35.4%	22.2%	9.2%	18.8%	20.3%
Off-leash only in limited areas	Count	42	79	54	270	445
	percent	64.6%	62.7%	83.1%	78.0%	73.9%
Neither	Count	0	2	0	5	7
	percent	.0%	1.6%	.0%	1.4%	1.2%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	0	17	5	6	28
	percent	.0%	13.5%	7.7%	1.7%	4.7%
Total	Count	65	126	65	346	602
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
In all areas where on-leash is allowed	Count	34	93	127
	percent	16.8%	22.0%	20.3%
Off-leash only in limited areas	Count	152	309	461
	percent	75.2%	73.0%	73.8%
Neither	Count	0	7	7
	percent	.0%	1.7%	1.1%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	16	14	30
	percent	7.9%	3.3%	4.8%
Total	Count	202	423	625
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
In all areas where on-leash is allowed	Count	74	55	129
	percent	32.0%	13.5%	20.3%
Off-leash only in limited areas	Count	153	319	472
	percent	66.2%	78.6%	74.1%
Neither	Count	2	5	7
	percent	.9%	1.2%	1.1%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	2	27	29
	percent	.9%	6.7%	4.6%
Total	Count	231	406	637
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
In all areas where on-leash is allowed	Count	30	30	46	23	129
	percent	16.9%	20.5%	26.0%	16.7%	20.2%
Off-leash only in limited areas	Count	144	91	127	110	472
	percent	81.4%	62.3%	71.8%	79.7%	74.0%
Neither	Count	1	2	2	2	7
	percent	.6%	1.4%	1.1%	1.4%	1.1%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	2	23	2	3	30
	percent	1.1%	15.8%	1.1%	2.2%	4.7%
Total	Count	177	146	177	138	638
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

If GGNRA areas were designated for off-leash dog walking, do you favor off-leash dog walking being available ALL the time or ONLY during limited times?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
All the time	Count	189	215	404
	percent	61.6%	65.5%	63.6%
During limited times	Count	114	103	217
	percent	37.1%	31.4%	34.2%
Don't know	Count	4	10	14
	percent	1.3%	3.0%	2.2%
Total	Count	307	328	635
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
All the time	Count	211	97	88	396
	percent	67.0%	71.3%	51.8%	63.8%
During limited times	Count	98	34	79	211
	percent	31.1%	25.0%	46.5%	34.0%
Don't know	Count	6	5	3	14
	percent	1.9%	3.7%	1.8%	2.3%
Total	Count	315	136	170	621
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
All the time	Count	100	128	89	317
	percent	58.1%	68.4%	71.8%	65.6%
During limited times	Count	68	57	32	157
	percent	39.5%	30.5%	25.8%	32.5%
Don't know	Count	4	2	3	9
	percent	2.3%	1.1%	2.4%	1.9%
Total	Count	172	187	124	483
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
All the time	Count	6	37	110	134	112	399
	percent	60.0%	53.6%	56.4%	64.1%	75.7%	63.2%
During limited times	Count	4	30	82	69	32	217
	percent	40.0%	43.5%	42.1%	33.0%	21.6%	34.4%
Don't know	Count	0	2	3	6	4	15
	percent	.0%	2.9%	1.5%	2.9%	2.7%	2.4%
Total	Count	10	69	195	209	148	631
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
All the time	Count	44	88	16	227	375
	percent	66.7%	71.0%	23.9%	65.8%	62.3%
During limited times	Count	20	36	49	106	211
	percent	30.3%	29.0%	73.1%	30.7%	35.0%
Don't know	Count	2	0	2	12	16
	percent	3.0%	.0%	3.0%	3.5%	2.7%
Total	Count	66	124	67	345	602
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
All the time	Count	122	272	394
	percent	60.4%	64.6%	63.2%
During limited times	Count	79	135	214
	percent	39.1%	32.1%	34.3%
Don't know	Count	1	14	15
	percent	.5%	3.3%	2.4%
Total	Count	202	421	623
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
All the time	Count	171	234	405
	percent	73.7%	57.8%	63.6%
During limited times	Count	58	159	217
	percent	25.0%	39.3%	34.1%
Don't know	Count	3	12	15
	percent	1.3%	3.0%	2.4%
Total	Count	232	405	637
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
All the time	Count	99	104	129	72	404
	percent	56.6%	71.2%	73.3%	51.8%	63.5%
During limited times	Count	73	40	44	60	217
	percent	41.7%	27.4%	25.0%	43.2%	34.1%
Don't know	Count	3	2	3	7	15
	percent	1.7%	1.4%	1.7%	5.0%	2.4%
Total	Count	175	146	176	139	636
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you prefer limiting hours in the day when off-leash dog-walking takes place, limiting days in the week when off-leash walking takes place, or both?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Limiting hours	Count	45	30	75
	percent	39.5%	29.4%	34.7%
Limiting days	Count	22	27	49
	percent	19.3%	26.5%	22.7%
Both	Count	42	40	82
	percent	36.8%	39.2%	38.0%
Don't know	Count	5	5	10
	percent	4.4%	4.9%	4.6%
Total	Count	114	102	216
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Limiting hours	Count	37	14	24	75
	percent	37.8%	41.2%	30.4%	35.5%
Limiting days	Count	21	8	17	46
	percent	21.4%	23.5%	21.5%	21.8%
Both	Count	39	8	33	80
	percent	39.8%	23.5%	41.8%	37.9%
Don't know	Count	1	4	5	10
	percent	1.0%	11.8%	6.3%	4.7%
Total	Count	98	34	79	211
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Limiting hours	Count	14	16	8	38
	percent	20.6%	27.6%	25.0%	24.1%
Limiting days	Count	26	9	7	42
	percent	38.2%	15.5%	21.9%	26.6%
Both	Count	27	32	15	74
	percent	39.7%	55.2%	46.9%	46.8%
Don't know	Count	1	1	2	4
	percent	1.5%	1.7%	6.3%	2.5%
Total	Count	68	58	32	158
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Limiting hours	Count	0	6	12	41	15	74
	percent	.0%	20.0%	14.8%	58.6%	46.9%	34.1%
Limiting days	Count	4	8	26	8	4	50
	percent	100.0%	26.7%	32.1%	11.4%	12.5%	23.0%
Both	Count	0	15	40	20	8	83
	percent	.0%	50.0%	49.4%	28.6%	25.0%	38.2%
Don't know	Count	0	1	3	1	5	10
	percent	.0%	3.3%	3.7%	1.4%	15.6%	4.6%
Total	Count	4	30	81	70	32	217
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Limiting hours	Count	6	17	8	42	73
	percent	30.0%	47.2%	16.3%	39.6%	34.6%
Limiting days	Count	5	9	1	34	49
	percent	25.0%	25.0%	2.0%	32.1%	23.2%
Both	Count	8	9	40	23	80
	percent	40.0%	25.0%	81.6%	21.7%	37.9%
Don't know	Count	1	1	0	7	9
	percent	5.0%	2.8%	.0%	6.6%	4.3%
Total	Count	20	36	49	106	211
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Limiting hours	Count	33	41	74
	percent	41.8%	30.6%	34.7%
Limiting days	Count	23	24	47
	percent	29.1%	17.9%	22.1%
Both	Count	23	60	83
	percent	29.1%	44.8%	39.0%
Don't know	Count	0	9	9
	percent	.0%	6.7%	4.2%
Total	Count	79	134	213
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
Limiting hours	Count	21	54	75
	percent	36.2%	34.2%	34.7%
Limiting days	Count	10	40	50
	percent	17.2%	25.3%	23.1%
Both	Count	25	57	82
	percent	43.1%	36.1%	38.0%
Don't know	Count	2	7	9
	percent	3.4%	4.4%	4.2%
Total	Count	58	158	216
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Limiting hours	Count	19	21	13	21	74
	percent	26.0%	52.5%	29.5%	35.0%	34.1%
Limiting days	Count	30	3	7	10	50
	percent	41.1%	7.5%	15.9%	16.7%	23.0%
Both	Count	23	13	23	24	83
	percent	31.5%	32.5%	52.3%	40.0%	38.2%
Don't know	Count	1	3	1	5	10
	percent	1.4%	7.5%	2.3%	8.3%	4.6%
Total	Count	73	40	44	60	217
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you prefer limiting the hours for off-leash dog-walking to...?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Only morning hours	Count	22	14	36
	percent	25.3%	20.0%	22.9%
Only afternoon hours	Count	3	7	10
	percent	3.4%	10.0%	6.4%
Only evening/dusk	Count	16	17	33
	percent	18.4%	24.3%	21.0%
No limit on hours (all times)	Count	36	25	61
	percent	41.4%	35.7%	38.9%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	10	7	17
	percent	11.5%	10.0%	10.8%
Total	Count	87	70	157
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Only morning hours	Count	32	4	1	37
	percent	42.1%	17.4%	1.8%	23.7%
Only afternoon hours	Count	8	2	0	10
	percent	10.5%	8.7%	.0%	6.4%
Only evening/dusk	Count	15	6	12	33
	percent	19.7%	26.1%	21.1%	21.2%
No limit on hours (all times)	Count	14	7	39	60
	percent	18.4%	30.4%	68.4%	38.5%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	7	4	5	16
	percent	9.2%	17.4%	8.8%	10.3%
Total	Count	76	23	57	156
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Only morning hours	Count	6	5	15	26
	percent	15.0%	10.4%	68.2%	23.6%
Only afternoon hours	Count	3	1	0	4
	percent	7.5%	2.1%	.0%	3.6%
Only evening/dusk	Count	13	14	1	28
	percent	32.5%	29.2%	4.5%	25.5%
No limit on hours (all times)	Count	17	23	5	45
	percent	42.5%	47.9%	22.7%	40.9%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	1	5	1	7
	percent	2.5%	10.4%	4.5%	6.4%
Total	Count	40	48	22	110
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way				Total
		HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Only morning hours	Count	6	14	11	6	37
	percent	27.3%	25.9%	18.0%	27.3%	23.3%
Only afternoon hours	Count	2	2	6	0	10
	percent	9.1%	3.7%	9.8%	.0%	6.3%
Only evening/dusk	Count	5	15	8	5	33
	percent	22.7%	27.8%	13.1%	22.7%	20.8%
No limit on hours (all times)	Count	8	20	27	7	62
	percent	36.4%	37.0%	44.3%	31.8%	39.0%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	1	3	9	4	17
	percent	4.5%	5.6%	14.8%	18.2%	10.7%
Total	Count	22	54	61	22	159
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Only morning hours	Count	5	8	12	11	36
	percent	33.3%	30.8%	25.5%	16.7%	23.4%
Only afternoon hours	Count	2	0	1	6	9
	percent	13.3%	.0%	2.1%	9.1%	5.8%
Only evening/dusk	Count	0	10	15	8	33
	percent	.0%	38.5%	31.9%	12.1%	21.4%
No limit on hours (all times)	Count	8	6	18	29	61
	percent	53.3%	23.1%	38.3%	43.9%	39.6%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	0	2	1	12	15
	percent	.0%	7.7%	2.1%	18.2%	9.7%
Total	Count	15	26	47	66	154
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Only morning hours	Count	20	17	37
	percent	35.7%	16.8%	23.6%
Only afternoon hours	Count	6	4	10
	percent	10.7%	4.0%	6.4%
Only evening/dusk	Count	0	33	33
	percent	.0%	32.7%	21.0%
No limit on hours (all times)	Count	26	35	61
	percent	46.4%	34.7%	38.9%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	4	12	16
	percent	7.1%	11.9%	10.2%
Total	Count	56	101	157
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
Only morning hours	Count	19	18	37
	percent	41.3%	16.2%	23.6%
Only afternoon hours	Count	0	10	10
	percent	.0%	9.0%	6.4%
Only evening/dusk	Count	10	23	33
	percent	21.7%	20.7%	21.0%
No limit on hours (all times)	Count	16	45	61
	percent	34.8%	40.5%	38.9%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	1	15	16
	percent	2.2%	13.5%	10.2%
Total	Count	46	111	157
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Only morning hours	Count	18	8	4	6	36
	percent	42.9%	22.9%	10.8%	13.6%	22.8%
Only afternoon hours	Count	1	5	2	2	10
	percent	2.4%	14.3%	5.4%	4.5%	6.3%
Only evening/dusk	Count	13	2	11	7	33
	percent	31.0%	5.7%	29.7%	15.9%	20.9%
No limit on hours (all times)	Count	3	17	16	26	62
	percent	7.1%	48.6%	43.2%	59.1%	39.2%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	7	3	4	3	17
	percent	16.7%	8.6%	10.8%	6.8%	10.8%
Total	Count	42	35	37	44	158
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you prefer limiting the days for off-leash dog-walking to...?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Only weekdays	Count	31	17	48
	percent	48.4%	25.0%	36.4%
Only weekends	Count	6	9	15
	percent	9.4%	13.2%	11.4%
Both weekdays and weekends	Count	24	36	60
	percent	37.5%	52.9%	45.5%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	3	6	9
	percent	4.7%	8.8%	6.8%
Total	Count	64	68	132
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Only weekdays	Count	24	6	17	47
	percent	40.0%	37.5%	34.0%	37.3%
Only weekends	Count	7	2	3	12
	percent	11.7%	12.5%	6.0%	9.5%
Both weekdays and weekends	Count	28	7	23	58
	percent	46.7%	43.8%	46.0%	46.0%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	1	1	7	9
	percent	1.7%	6.3%	14.0%	7.1%
Total	Count	60	16	50	126
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Only weekdays	Count	22	8	12	42
	percent	41.5%	19.5%	57.1%	36.5%
Only weekends	Count	4	4	5	13
	percent	7.5%	9.8%	23.8%	11.3%
Both weekdays and weekends	Count	20	29	4	53
	percent	37.7%	70.7%	19.0%	46.1%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	7	0	0	7
	percent	13.2%	.0%	.0%	6.1%
Total	Count	53	41	21	115
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Only weekdays	Count	4	6	32	1	6	49
	percent	100.0%	26.1%	47.1%	3.7%	50.0%	36.6%
Only weekends	Count	0	2	8	4	1	15
	percent	.0%	8.7%	11.8%	14.8%	8.3%	11.2%
Both weekdays and weekends	Count	0	15	22	20	4	61
	percent	.0%	65.2%	32.4%	74.1%	33.3%	45.5%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	0	0	6	2	1	9
	percent	.0%	.0%	8.8%	7.4%	8.3%	6.7%
Total	Count	4	23	68	27	12	134
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Only weekdays	Count	4	2	12	29	47
	percent	30.8%	11.1%	29.3%	51.8%	36.7%
Only weekends	Count	0	7	2	6	15
	percent	.0%	38.9%	4.9%	10.7%	11.7%
Both weekdays and weekends	Count	9	9	22	19	59
	percent	69.2%	50.0%	53.7%	33.9%	46.1%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	0	0	5	2	7
	percent	.0%	.0%	12.2%	3.6%	5.5%
Total	Count	13	18	41	56	128
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Only weekdays	Count	35	13	48
	percent	74.5%	15.5%	36.6%
Only weekends	Count	0	15	15
	percent	.0%	17.9%	11.5%
Both weekdays and weekends	Count	12	48	60
	percent	25.5%	57.1%	45.8%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	0	8	8
	percent	.0%	9.5%	6.1%
Total	Count	47	84	131
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
Only weekdays	Count	15	33	48
	percent	42.9%	34.0%	36.4%
Only weekends	Count	6	9	15
	percent	17.1%	9.3%	11.4%
Both weekdays and weekends	Count	14	46	60
	percent	40.0%	47.4%	45.5%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	0	9	9
	percent	.0%	9.3%	6.8%
Total	Count	35	97	132
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Only weekdays	Count	34	3	2	10	49
	percent	64.2%	20.0%	6.5%	29.4%	36.8%
Only weekends	Count	3	1	2	8	14
	percent	5.7%	6.7%	6.5%	23.5%	10.5%
Both weekdays and weekends	Count	15	6	24	16	61
	percent	28.3%	40.0%	77.4%	47.1%	45.9%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	1	5	3	0	9
	percent	1.9%	33.3%	9.7%	.0%	6.8%
Total	Count	53	15	31	34	133
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you believe there should be a limit on the number of dogs walked by any one person at any one time at GGNRA sites?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Yes	Count	453	465	918
	percent	56.1%	59.0%	57.6%
No	Count	309	252	561
	percent	38.3%	32.0%	35.2%
No dogs should be allowed in	Count	1	3	4
	percent	.1%	.4%	.3%
Don't know	Count	44	68	112
	percent	5.5%	8.6%	7.0%
Total	Count	807	788	1595
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Yes	Count	369	236	287	892
	percent	52.2%	63.4%	61.3%	57.7%
No	Count	290	123	128	541
	percent	41.0%	33.1%	27.4%	35.0%
No dogs should be allowed in	Count	2	1	1	4
	percent	.3%	.3%	.2%	.3%
Don't know	Count	46	12	52	110
	percent	6.5%	3.2%	11.1%	7.1%
Total	Count	707	372	468	1547
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Yes	Count	268	219	197	684
	percent	61.5%	55.3%	62.7%	59.7%
No	Count	143	161	104	408
	percent	32.8%	40.7%	33.1%	35.6%
No dogs should be allowed in	Count	1	1	1	3
	percent	.2%	.3%	.3%	.3%
Don't know	Count	24	15	12	51
	percent	5.5%	3.8%	3.8%	4.5%
Total	Count	436	396	314	1146
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Yes	Count	30	135	264	246	232	907
	percent	66.7%	57.4%	58.4%	53.5%	59.8%	57.4%
No	Count	15	80	166	167	130	558
	percent	33.3%	34.0%	36.7%	36.3%	33.5%	35.3%
No dogs should be allowed in	Count	0	2	1	1	1	5
	percent	.0%	.9%	.2%	.2%	.3%	.3%
Don't know	Count	0	18	21	46	25	110
	percent	.0%	7.7%	4.6%	10.0%	6.4%	7.0%
Total	Count	45	235	452	460	388	1580
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Yes	Count	87	193	100	493	873
	percent	53.4%	57.3%	65.8%	57.5%	57.8%
No	Count	71	113	49	299	532
	percent	43.6%	33.5%	32.2%	34.8%	35.2%
No dogs should be allowed in	Count	0	0	3	2	5
	percent	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.2%	.3%
Don't know	Count	5	31	0	64	100
	percent	3.1%	9.2%	.0%	7.5%	6.6%
Total	Count	163	337	152	858	1510
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Yes	Count	279	625	904
	percent	54.4%	59.2%	57.7%
No	Count	191	359	550
	percent	37.2%	34.0%	35.1%
No dogs should be allowed in	Count	0	5	5
	percent	.0%	.5%	.3%
Don't know	Count	43	66	109
	percent	8.4%	6.3%	7.0%
Total	Count	513	1055	1568
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
Yes	Count	288	630	918
	percent	63.9%	55.0%	57.5%
No	Count	147	415	562
	percent	32.6%	36.2%	35.2%
No dogs should be allowed in	Count	0	5	5
	percent	.0%	.4%	.3%
Don't know	Count	16	96	112
	percent	3.5%	8.4%	7.0%
Total	Count	451	1146	1597
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Yes	Count	283	226	195	213	917
	percent	61.9%	67.1%	49.9%	51.8%	57.5%
No	Count	122	95	170	175	562
	percent	26.7%	28.2%	43.5%	42.6%	35.2%
No dogs should be allowed in	Count	4	0	1	0	5
	percent	.9%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.3%
Don't know	Count	48	16	25	23	112
	percent	10.5%	4.7%	6.4%	5.6%	7.0%
Total	Count	457	337	391	411	1596
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

How many dogs do you believe a person should be allowed to walk at one time?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
One	Count	43	77	120
	percent	9.5%	16.6%	13.1%
Two	Count	188	176	364
	percent	41.7%	37.8%	39.7%
Three	Count	139	117	256
	percent	30.8%	25.2%	27.9%
Four	Count	37	43	80
	percent	8.2%	9.2%	8.7%
Five or more	Count	29	28	57
	percent	6.4%	6.0%	6.2%
Don't know	Count	15	24	39
	percent	3.3%	5.2%	4.3%
Total	Count	451	465	916
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
One	Count	45	30	35	110
	percent	12.2%	12.7%	12.2%	12.3%
Two	Count	112	107	138	357
	percent	30.4%	45.3%	47.9%	40.0%
Three	Count	122	48	80	250
	percent	33.2%	20.3%	27.8%	28.0%
Four	Count	40	19	20	79
	percent	10.9%	8.1%	6.9%	8.9%
Five or more	Count	35	14	8	57
	percent	9.5%	5.9%	2.8%	6.4%
Don't know	Count	14	18	7	39
	percent	3.8%	7.6%	2.4%	4.4%
Total	Count	368	236	288	892
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
One	Count	36	27	18	81
	percent	13.5%	12.3%	9.1%	11.9%
Two	Count	102	91	83	276
	percent	38.2%	41.6%	42.1%	40.4%
Three	Count	85	55	49	189
	percent	31.8%	25.1%	24.9%	27.7%
Four	Count	20	22	18	60
	percent	7.5%	10.0%	9.1%	8.8%
Five or more	Count	7	18	18	43
	percent	2.6%	8.2%	9.1%	6.3%
Don't know	Count	17	6	11	34
	percent	6.4%	2.7%	5.6%	5.0%
Total	Count	267	219	197	683
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
One	Count	13	35	21	31	20	120
	percent	43.3%	25.9%	7.9%	12.6%	8.7%	13.2%
Two	Count	1	61	114	95	85	356
	percent	3.3%	45.2%	42.9%	38.6%	36.8%	39.2%
Three	Count	14	31	75	77	60	257
	percent	46.7%	23.0%	28.2%	31.3%	26.0%	28.3%
Four	Count	2	5	27	22	23	79
	percent	6.7%	3.7%	10.2%	8.9%	10.0%	8.7%
Five or more	Count	0	2	10	16	30	58
	percent	.0%	1.5%	3.8%	6.5%	13.0%	6.4%
Don't know	Count	0	1	19	5	13	38
	percent	.0%	.7%	7.1%	2.0%	5.6%	4.2%
Total	Count	30	135	266	246	231	908
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
One	Count	9	44	22	43	118
	percent	10.5%	22.9%	22.0%	8.7%	13.6%
Two	Count	40	71	25	209	345
	percent	46.5%	37.0%	25.0%	42.5%	39.7%
Three	Count	21	35	35	158	249
	percent	24.4%	18.2%	35.0%	32.1%	28.6%
Four	Count	6	13	16	38	73
	percent	7.0%	6.8%	16.0%	7.7%	8.4%
Five or more	Count	10	6	2	30	48
	percent	11.6%	3.1%	2.0%	6.1%	5.5%
Don't know	Count	0	23	0	14	37
	percent	.0%	12.0%	.0%	2.8%	4.3%
Total	Count	86	192	100	492	870
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
One	Count	31	89	120
	percent	11.1%	14.3%	13.3%
Two	Count	100	258	358
	percent	35.8%	41.3%	39.6%
Three	Count	99	153	252
	percent	35.5%	24.5%	27.9%
Four	Count	14	64	78
	percent	5.0%	10.3%	8.6%
Five or more	Count	22	34	56
	percent	7.9%	5.4%	6.2%
Don't know	Count	13	26	39
	percent	4.7%	4.2%	4.3%
Total	Count	279	624	903
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
One	Count	24	96	120
	percent	8.4%	15.3%	13.1%
Two	Count	113	251	364
	percent	39.5%	39.9%	39.8%
Three	Count	80	176	256
	percent	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Four	Count	26	53	79
	percent	9.1%	8.4%	8.6%
Five or more	Count	33	24	57
	percent	11.5%	3.8%	6.2%
Don't know	Count	10	29	39
	percent	3.5%	4.6%	4.3%
Total	Count	286	629	915
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
One	Count	65	13	19	23	120
	percent	23.0%	5.8%	9.7%	10.8%	13.1%
Two	Count	100	87	67	110	364
	percent	35.3%	38.7%	34.2%	51.6%	39.7%
Three	Count	72	85	53	47	257
	percent	25.4%	37.8%	27.0%	22.1%	28.0%
Four	Count	13	17	31	18	79
	percent	4.6%	7.6%	15.8%	8.5%	8.6%
Five or more	Count	17	19	17	5	58
	percent	6.0%	8.4%	8.7%	2.3%	6.3%
Don't know	Count	16	4	9	10	39
	percent	5.7%	1.8%	4.6%	4.7%	4.3%
Total	Count	283	225	196	213	917
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you support or oppose allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Strongly support	Count	122	135	257
	percent	15.1%	17.2%	16.1%
Somewhat support	Count	154	170	324
	percent	19.1%	21.6%	20.3%
Somewhat oppose	Count	153	123	276
	percent	18.9%	15.6%	17.3%
Strongly oppose	Count	347	307	654
	percent	42.9%	39.0%	41.0%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	32	52	84
	percent	4.0%	6.6%	5.3%
Total	Count	808	787	1595
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Strongly support	Count	135	66	55	256
	percent	19.0%	17.8%	11.8%	16.5%
Somewhat support	Count	162	71	84	317
	percent	22.8%	19.1%	17.9%	20.5%
Somewhat oppose	Count	117	61	92	270
	percent	16.5%	16.4%	19.7%	17.4%
Strongly oppose	Count	250	160	214	624
	percent	35.2%	43.1%	45.7%	40.3%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	46	13	23	82
	percent	6.5%	3.5%	4.9%	5.3%
Total	Count	710	371	468	1549
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Strongly support	Count	61	83	73	217
	percent	14.0%	21.0%	23.5%	19.0%
Somewhat support	Count	108	95	51	254
	percent	24.8%	24.0%	16.4%	22.2%
Somewhat oppose	Count	95	54	59	208
	percent	21.8%	13.6%	19.0%	18.2%
Strongly oppose	Count	149	142	118	409
	percent	34.3%	35.9%	37.9%	35.8%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	22	22	10	54
	percent	5.1%	5.6%	3.2%	4.7%
Total	Count	435	396	311	1142
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Strongly support	Count	9	21	78	71	77	256
	percent	20.0%	9.0%	17.2%	15.4%	19.8%	16.2%
Somewhat support	Count	13	33	105	113	59	323
	percent	28.9%	14.2%	23.2%	24.5%	15.2%	20.4%
Somewhat oppose	Count	2	59	96	65	52	274
	percent	4.4%	25.3%	21.2%	14.1%	13.4%	17.3%
Strongly oppose	Count	21	105	140	194	185	645
	percent	46.7%	45.1%	30.9%	42.0%	47.6%	40.8%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	0	15	34	19	16	84
	percent	.0%	6.4%	7.5%	4.1%	4.1%	5.3%
Total	Count	45	233	453	462	389	1582
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Strongly support	Count	36	48	21	142	247
	percent	22.1%	14.2%	13.9%	16.6%	16.4%
Somewhat support	Count	33	72	19	184	308
	percent	20.2%	21.4%	12.6%	21.4%	20.4%
Somewhat oppose	Count	25	64	42	135	266
	percent	15.3%	19.0%	27.8%	15.7%	17.6%
Strongly oppose	Count	67	137	60	356	620
	percent	41.1%	40.7%	39.7%	41.5%	41.1%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	2	16	9	41	68
	percent	1.2%	4.7%	6.0%	4.8%	4.5%
Total	Count	163	337	151	858	1509
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Strongly support	Count	87	165	252
	percent	17.0%	15.7%	16.1%
Somewhat support	Count	116	202	318
	percent	22.7%	19.2%	20.3%
Somewhat oppose	Count	81	191	272
	percent	15.8%	18.1%	17.4%
Strongly oppose	Count	209	432	641
	percent	40.8%	41.0%	41.0%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	19	63	82
	percent	3.7%	6.0%	5.2%
Total	Count	512	1053	1565
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
Strongly support	Count	142	116	258
	percent	31.8%	10.1%	16.2%
Somewhat support	Count	92	232	324
	percent	20.6%	20.2%	20.3%
Somewhat oppose	Count	61	215	276
	percent	13.6%	18.7%	17.3%
Strongly oppose	Count	140	514	654
	percent	31.3%	44.7%	41.0%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	12	72	84
	percent	2.7%	6.3%	5.3%
Total	Count	447	1149	1596
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Strongly support	Count	85	55	80	38	258
	percent	18.6%	16.2%	20.4%	9.3%	16.2%
Somewhat support	Count	64	63	96	102	325
	percent	14.0%	18.6%	24.4%	25.1%	20.4%
Somewhat oppose	Count	108	51	58	58	275
	percent	23.6%	15.0%	14.8%	14.3%	17.2%
Strongly oppose	Count	188	152	132	182	654
	percent	41.0%	44.8%	33.6%	44.7%	41.0%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	13	18	27	27	85
	percent	2.8%	5.3%	6.9%	6.6%	5.3%
Total	Count	458	339	393	407	1597
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you support or oppose allowing off-leash dog walking on trails used by hikers, bikers or horses?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Strongly support	Count	95	72	167
	percent	22.1%	16.8%	19.5%
Somewhat support	Count	84	90	174
	percent	19.6%	21.0%	20.3%
Somewhat oppose	Count	109	122	231
	percent	25.4%	28.4%	26.9%
Strongly oppose	Count	116	129	245
	percent	27.0%	30.1%	28.6%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	25	16	41
	percent	5.8%	3.7%	4.8%
Total	Count	429	429	858
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Strongly support	Count	73	29	64	166
	percent	17.7%	14.6%	27.7%	19.7%
Somewhat support	Count	117	27	26	170
	percent	28.3%	13.6%	11.3%	20.2%
Somewhat oppose	Count	113	65	49	227
	percent	27.4%	32.8%	21.2%	27.0%
Strongly oppose	Count	89	73	78	240
	percent	21.5%	36.9%	33.8%	28.5%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	21	4	14	39
	percent	5.1%	2.0%	6.1%	4.6%
Total	Count	413	198	231	842
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Strongly support	Count	43	53	44	140
	percent	16.3%	22.9%	24.0%	20.7%
Somewhat support	Count	41	46	33	120
	percent	15.6%	19.9%	18.0%	17.7%
Somewhat oppose	Count	87	60	48	195
	percent	33.1%	26.0%	26.2%	28.8%
Strongly oppose	Count	84	63	45	192
	percent	31.9%	27.3%	24.6%	28.4%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	8	9	13	30
	percent	3.0%	3.9%	7.1%	4.4%
Total	Count	263	231	183	677
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Strongly support	Count	17	15	45	41	47	165
	percent	73.9%	13.3%	16.2%	16.5%	25.3%	19.4%
Somewhat support	Count	0	18	44	78	32	172
	percent	.0%	15.9%	15.8%	31.3%	17.2%	20.3%
Somewhat oppose	Count	0	36	81	67	45	229
	percent	.0%	31.9%	29.1%	26.9%	24.2%	27.0%
Strongly oppose	Count	6	40	103	50	45	244
	percent	26.1%	35.4%	37.1%	20.1%	24.2%	28.7%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	0	4	5	13	17	39
	percent	.0%	3.5%	1.8%	5.2%	9.1%	4.6%
Total	Count	23	113	278	249	186	849
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Strongly support	Count	26	20	7	97	150
	percent	27.7%	10.9%	8.4%	21.1%	18.3%
Somewhat support	Count	20	37	9	103	169
	percent	21.3%	20.1%	10.8%	22.4%	20.6%
Somewhat oppose	Count	26	62	16	121	225
	percent	27.7%	33.7%	19.3%	26.3%	27.4%
Strongly oppose	Count	19	48	51	119	237
	percent	20.2%	26.1%	61.4%	25.9%	28.9%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	3	17	0	20	40
	percent	3.2%	9.2%	.0%	4.3%	4.9%
Total	Count	94	184	83	460	821
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Strongly support	Count	60	104	164
	percent	21.2%	18.7%	19.5%
Somewhat support	Count	54	117	171
	percent	19.1%	21.0%	20.4%
Somewhat oppose	Count	82	145	227
	percent	29.0%	26.0%	27.0%
Strongly oppose	Count	82	157	239
	percent	29.0%	28.2%	28.5%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	5	34	39
	percent	1.8%	6.1%	4.6%
Total	Count	283	557	840
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
Strongly support	Count	90	76	166
	percent	30.5%	13.5%	19.4%
Somewhat support	Count	50	124	174
	percent	16.9%	22.1%	20.3%
Somewhat oppose	Count	66	165	231
	percent	22.4%	29.4%	27.0%
Strongly oppose	Count	74	171	245
	percent	25.1%	30.4%	28.6%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	15	26	41
	percent	5.1%	4.6%	4.8%
Total	Count	295	562	857
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Strongly support	Count	37	50	54	26	167
	percent	14.3%	29.8%	23.1%	13.2%	19.5%
Somewhat support	Count	42	27	63	42	174
	percent	16.3%	16.1%	26.9%	21.3%	20.3%
Somewhat oppose	Count	87	38	52	53	230
	percent	33.7%	22.6%	22.2%	26.9%	26.8%
Strongly oppose	Count	84	43	53	65	245
	percent	32.6%	25.6%	22.6%	33.0%	28.6%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	8	10	12	11	41
	percent	3.1%	6.0%	5.1%	5.6%	4.8%
Total	Count	258	168	234	197	857
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you support or oppose allowing off-leash dog walking only in designated areas that are separated from other visitors?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Strongly support	Count	153	153	306
	percent	35.7%	35.7%	35.7%
Somewhat support	Count	164	127	291
	percent	38.2%	29.7%	34.0%
Somewhat oppose	Count	59	68	127
	percent	13.8%	15.9%	14.8%
Strongly oppose	Count	39	61	100
	percent	9.1%	14.3%	11.7%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	14	19	33
	percent	3.3%	4.4%	3.9%
Total	Count	429	428	857
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Strongly support	Count	154	67	81	302
	percent	37.3%	33.7%	35.1%	35.8%
Somewhat support	Count	133	64	90	287
	percent	32.2%	32.2%	39.0%	34.0%
Somewhat oppose	Count	72	27	26	125
	percent	17.4%	13.6%	11.3%	14.8%
Strongly oppose	Count	39	38	20	97
	percent	9.4%	19.1%	8.7%	11.5%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	15	3	14	32
	percent	3.6%	1.5%	6.1%	3.8%
Total	Count	413	199	231	843
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Strongly support	Count	91	94	60	245
	percent	34.5%	40.5%	32.8%	36.1%
Somewhat support	Count	81	60	71	212
	percent	30.7%	25.9%	38.8%	31.2%
Somewhat oppose	Count	43	43	20	106
	percent	16.3%	18.5%	10.9%	15.6%
Strongly oppose	Count	35	30	24	89
	percent	13.3%	12.9%	13.1%	13.1%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	14	5	8	27
	percent	5.3%	2.2%	4.4%	4.0%
Total	Count	264	232	183	679
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Strongly support	Count	7	38	115	88	57	305
	percent	29.2%	33.3%	41.2%	35.3%	30.5%	35.8%
Somewhat support	Count	13	34	95	93	56	291
	percent	54.2%	29.8%	34.1%	37.3%	29.9%	34.1%
Somewhat oppose	Count	0	26	35	32	33	126
	percent	.0%	22.8%	12.5%	12.9%	17.6%	14.8%
Strongly oppose	Count	4	7	33	21	34	99
	percent	16.7%	6.1%	11.8%	8.4%	18.2%	11.6%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	0	9	1	15	7	32
	percent	.0%	7.9%	.4%	6.0%	3.7%	3.8%
Total	Count	24	114	279	249	187	853
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Strongly support	Count	37	60	47	150	294
	percent	39.8%	32.8%	57.3%	32.5%	35.9%
Somewhat support	Count	24	53	19	182	278
	percent	25.8%	29.0%	23.2%	39.5%	33.9%
Somewhat oppose	Count	20	43	4	54	121
	percent	21.5%	23.5%	4.9%	11.7%	14.8%
Strongly oppose	Count	10	25	5	54	94
	percent	10.8%	13.7%	6.1%	11.7%	11.5%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	2	2	7	21	32
	percent	2.2%	1.1%	8.5%	4.6%	3.9%
Total	Count	93	183	82	461	819
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Strongly support	Count	91	207	298
	percent	32.2%	37.1%	35.4%
Somewhat support	Count	114	174	288
	percent	40.3%	31.2%	34.2%
Somewhat oppose	Count	44	82	126
	percent	15.5%	14.7%	15.0%
Strongly oppose	Count	28	70	98
	percent	9.9%	12.5%	11.7%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	6	25	31
	percent	2.1%	4.5%	3.7%
Total	Count	283	558	841
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
Strongly support	Count	126	181	307
	percent	42.6%	32.1%	35.7%
Somewhat support	Count	82	209	291
	percent	27.7%	37.1%	33.9%
Somewhat oppose	Count	36	92	128
	percent	12.2%	16.3%	14.9%
Strongly oppose	Count	41	59	100
	percent	13.9%	10.5%	11.6%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	11	22	33
	percent	3.7%	3.9%	3.8%
Total	Count	296	563	859
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Strongly support	Count	96	68	65	77	306
	percent	37.2%	40.2%	27.8%	38.9%	35.6%
Somewhat support	Count	86	46	82	77	291
	percent	33.3%	27.2%	35.0%	38.9%	33.9%
Somewhat oppose	Count	39	23	39	28	129
	percent	15.1%	13.6%	16.7%	14.1%	15.0%
Strongly oppose	Count	31	20	36	13	100
	percent	12.0%	11.8%	15.4%	6.6%	11.6%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	6	12	12	3	33
	percent	2.3%	7.1%	5.1%	1.5%	3.8%
Total	Count	258	169	234	198	859
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you support or oppose allowing off-leash dog walking at public beaches in the park?

		Respondent Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Strongly support	Count	119	113	232
	percent	27.9%	26.4%	27.1%
Somewhat support	Count	147	141	288
	percent	34.4%	32.9%	33.7%
Somewhat oppose	Count	64	77	141
	percent	15.0%	18.0%	16.5%
Strongly oppose	Count	79	88	167
	percent	18.5%	20.6%	19.5%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	18	9	27
	percent	4.2%	2.1%	3.2%
Total	Count	427	428	855
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Age 3-way			Total
		18-44	45-64	65+	
Strongly support	Count	121	53	55	229
	percent	29.3%	26.6%	23.8%	27.2%
Somewhat support	Count	149	70	62	281
	percent	36.1%	35.2%	26.8%	33.3%
Somewhat oppose	Count	77	25	38	140
	percent	18.6%	12.6%	16.5%	16.6%
Strongly oppose	Count	56	48	62	166
	percent	13.6%	24.1%	26.8%	19.7%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	10	3	14	27
	percent	2.4%	1.5%	6.1%	3.2%
Total	Count	413	199	231	843
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Income 3-way			Total
		< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	> \$100,000	
Strongly support	Count	46	69	65	180
	percent	17.5%	29.7%	35.3%	26.5%
Somewhat support	Count	96	89	54	239
	percent	36.5%	38.4%	29.3%	35.2%
Somewhat oppose	Count	39	37	32	108
	percent	14.8%	15.9%	17.4%	15.9%
Strongly oppose	Count	78	30	26	134
	percent	29.7%	12.9%	14.1%	19.7%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	4	7	7	18
	percent	1.5%	3.0%	3.8%	2.7%
Total	Count	263	232	184	679
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Education 5-way					Total
		Grades 1-11	HS degree/GED	Some college/AA	BA/BS degree	Post-BA/BS	
Strongly support	Count	6	32	75	55	62	230
	percent	25.0%	28.3%	27.0%	22.2%	33.0%	27.0%
Somewhat support	Count	12	16	81	115	63	287
	percent	50.0%	14.2%	29.1%	46.4%	33.5%	33.7%
Somewhat oppose	Count	0	35	39	36	29	139
	percent	.0%	31.0%	14.0%	14.5%	15.4%	16.3%
Strongly oppose	Count	6	25	75	31	30	167
	percent	25.0%	22.1%	27.0%	12.5%	16.0%	19.6%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	0	5	8	11	4	28
	percent	.0%	4.4%	2.9%	4.4%	2.1%	3.3%
Total	Count	24	113	278	248	188	851
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		** Race **				Total
		Other	Asian American	Black / African American	White	
Strongly support	Count	27	31	26	141	225
	percent	29.3%	16.9%	31.3%	30.6%	27.5%
Somewhat support	Count	27	72	20	155	274
	percent	29.3%	39.3%	24.1%	33.6%	33.5%
Somewhat oppose	Count	19	43	8	67	137
	percent	20.7%	23.5%	9.6%	14.5%	16.7%
Strongly oppose	Count	18	30	27	84	159
	percent	19.6%	16.4%	32.5%	18.2%	19.4%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	1	7	2	14	24
	percent	1.1%	3.8%	2.4%	3.0%	2.9%
Total	Count	92	183	83	461	819
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Hispanic/Non-Hispanic		Total
		Yes, is of Hispanic origin	No, is not of Hispanic origin	
Strongly support	Count	84	144	228
	percent	29.5%	25.9%	27.1%
Somewhat support	Count	101	184	285
	percent	35.4%	33.0%	33.8%
Somewhat oppose	Count	44	95	139
	percent	15.4%	17.1%	16.5%
Strongly oppose	Count	56	109	165
	percent	19.6%	19.6%	19.6%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	0	25	25
	percent	.0%	4.5%	3.0%
Total	Count	285	557	842
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Dog owner/Non-owner		Total
		Own dog(s)	Has No dog(s)	
Strongly support	Count	130	102	232
	percent	43.9%	18.1%	27.0%
Somewhat support	Count	81	207	288
	percent	27.4%	36.8%	33.6%
Somewhat oppose	Count	34	108	142
	percent	11.5%	19.2%	16.6%
Strongly oppose	Count	45	123	168
	percent	15.2%	21.9%	19.6%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	6	22	28
	percent	2.0%	3.9%	3.3%
Total	Count	296	562	858
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		R's county				Total
		Alameda	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo	
Strongly support	Count	61	58	77	36	232
	percent	23.6%	34.5%	33.0%	18.2%	27.1%
Somewhat support	Count	69	50	94	75	288
	percent	26.7%	29.8%	40.3%	37.9%	33.6%
Somewhat oppose	Count	59	18	36	29	142
	percent	22.9%	10.7%	15.5%	14.6%	16.6%
Strongly oppose	Count	62	28	21	56	167
	percent	24.0%	16.7%	9.0%	28.3%	19.5%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	7	14	5	2	28
	percent	2.7%	8.3%	2.1%	1.0%	3.3%
Total	Count	258	168	233	198	857
	percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix D
Cross-tabulation Tables by
Visitor Status

Appendix D -- Cross-tabulation Tables by Visitor Status

Do you currently have one or more dogs?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Yes, have only one dog	Count	5	82	100	161	348
	Percent	7.0%	22.8%	21.3%	23.0%	21.8%
Yes, have more than one dog	Count	4	32	12	55	103
	Percent	5.6%	8.9%	2.6%	7.9%	6.4%
No, don't have any dogs	Count	62	246	358	483	1149
	Percent	87.3%	68.3%	76.2%	69.1%	71.8%
Total	Count	71	360	470	699	1600
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

How many dogs do you have (own, keep, care for)?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
1 dog	Count	5	82	100	161	348
	Percent	55.6%	72.6%	89.3%	74.5%	77.3%
2 dogs	Count	1	24	11	31	67
	Percent	11.1%	21.2%	9.8%	14.4%	14.9%
3 dogs	Count	0	5	1	20	26
	Percent	.0%	4.4%	.9%	9.3%	5.8%
4 dogs	Count	3	2	0	4	9
	Percent	33.3%	1.8%	.0%	1.9%	2.0%
5 or more dogs	Count	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	Count	9	113	112	216	450
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Have you ever taken your dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site?

		Visitor Status to Parks			Total
		Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Yes	Count	36	44	142	222
	Percent	31.6%	38.9%	65.7%	50.1%
No	Count	76	69	73	218
	Percent	66.7%	61.1%	33.8%	49.2%
Don't know	Count	2	0	1	3
	Percent	1.8%	.0%	.5%	.7%
Total	Count	114	113	216	443
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

How often do you take your dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site?

		Visitor Status to Parks			Total
		Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Daily	Count	3	12	28	43
	Percent	8.3%	27.9%	19.7%	19.5%
Weekly	Count	3	5	37	45
	Percent	8.3%	11.6%	26.1%	20.4%
Monthly	Count	6	5	35	46
	Percent	16.7%	11.6%	24.6%	20.8%
Semi-annually	Count	9	17	42	68
	Percent	25.0%	39.5%	29.6%	30.8%
Don't know	Count	15	4	0	19
	Percent	41.7%	9.3%	.0%	8.6%
Total	Count	36	43	142	221
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Have you ever had someone else take your dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Yes	Count	0	10	17	54	81
	Percent	.0%	8.8%	15.2%	25.0%	18.0%
No	Count	9	97	91	159	356
	Percent	100.0%	85.1%	81.3%	73.6%	78.9%
Don't know	Count	0	7	4	3	14
	Percent	.0%	6.1%	3.6%	1.4%	3.1%
Total	Count	9	114	112	216	451
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Have you ever hired a commercial dog-walker to take your dog(s) for a walk in a GGNRA site?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Yes	Count	0	1	6	10	17
	Percent	.	10.0%	35.3%	18.5%	21.0%
No	Count	0	9	11	44	64
	Percent	.	90.0%	64.7%	81.5%	79.0%
Total	Count	0	10	17	54	81
	Percent	.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Have you ever seen a dog allowed off-leash by a visitor at any GGNRA site?

		Visitor Status to Parks			Total
		Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Yes	Count	113	168	518	799
	Percent	31.6%	35.7%	74.2%	52.4%
No	Count	212	242	136	590
	Percent	59.2%	51.5%	19.5%	38.7%
Don't know	Count	33	60	44	137
	Percent	9.2%	12.8%	6.3%	9.0%
Total	Count	358	470	698	1526
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

How did dogs being allowed off-leash affect your visitor experience?

		Visitor Status to Parks			Total
		Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Added to experience	Count	15	39	163	217
	Percent	13.4%	23.1%	31.7%	27.3%
Detracted from experience	Count	25	28	121	174
	Percent	22.3%	16.6%	23.5%	21.9%
Did not affect experience	Count	70	98	223	391
	Percent	62.5%	58.0%	43.4%	49.2%
Don't know	Count	2	4	7	13
	Percent	1.8%	2.4%	1.4%	1.6%
Total	Count	112	169	514	795
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Are you familiar with National Park Service regulations regarding dog leash laws at GGNRA sites?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Yes	Count	13	145	221	422	801
	Percent	18.1%	40.3%	47.0%	61.7%	50.5%
No	Count	54	211	236	251	752
	Percent	75.0%	58.6%	50.2%	36.7%	47.4%
Don't know	Count	5	4	13	11	33
	Percent	6.9%	1.1%	2.8%	1.6%	2.1%
Total	Count	72	360	470	684	1586
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Current regulations allow for walking dogs on-leash at most GGNRA sites and prohibit any off-leash dogwalking. Do you support or oppose this current regulation?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Strongly support	Count	20	195	217	287	719
	Percent	27.4%	54.0%	46.2%	41.4%	45.0%
Somewhat support	Count	35	94	106	172	407
	Percent	47.9%	26.0%	22.6%	24.8%	25.5%
Somewhat oppose	Count	4	28	67	71	170
	Percent	5.5%	7.8%	14.3%	10.2%	10.6%
Strongly oppose	Count	3	21	46	124	194
	Percent	4.1%	5.8%	9.8%	17.9%	12.1%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	11	23	34	40	108
	Percent	15.1%	6.4%	7.2%	5.8%	6.8%
Total	Count	73	361	470	694	1598
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you support or oppose further limiting on-leash dog walking in the GGNRA?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Strongly support	Count	3	87	99	115	304
	Percent	4.2%	24.1%	21.1%	16.5%	19.0%
Somewhat support	Count	33	41	80	73	227
	Percent	46.5%	11.4%	17.1%	10.5%	14.2%
Somewhat oppose	Count	11	120	113	193	437
	Percent	15.5%	33.2%	24.1%	27.7%	27.3%
Strongly oppose	Count	12	79	112	250	453
	Percent	16.9%	21.9%	23.9%	35.9%	28.3%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	12	34	65	66	177
	Percent	16.9%	9.4%	13.9%	9.5%	11.1%
Total	Count	71	361	469	697	1598
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you support or oppose allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Strongly support	Count	1	30	87	154	272
	Percent	1.4%	8.3%	18.6%	22.1%	17.0%
Somewhat support	Count	12	72	97	185	366
	Percent	16.7%	20.0%	20.7%	26.5%	22.9%
Somewhat oppose	Count	26	50	87	102	265
	Percent	36.1%	13.9%	18.6%	14.6%	16.6%
Strongly oppose	Count	29	169	148	229	575
	Percent	40.3%	46.9%	31.6%	32.9%	36.0%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	4	39	50	27	120
	Percent	5.6%	10.8%	10.7%	3.9%	7.5%
Total	Count	72	360	469	697	1598
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you prefer allowing dogs off-leash in all areas where on-leash walking is now allowed, or do you prefer allowing dogs off-leash ONLY in limited areas?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
In all areas where on-leash is allowed	Count	2	18	28	82	130
	Percent	15.4%	17.6%	15.2%	24.1%	20.3%
Off-leash only in limited areas	Count	9	81	138	244	472
	Percent	69.2%	79.4%	75.0%	71.8%	73.9%
Neither	Count	0	2	1	4	7
	Percent	.0%	2.0%	.5%	1.2%	1.1%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	2	1	17	10	30
	Percent	15.4%	1.0%	9.2%	2.9%	4.7%
Total	Count	13	102	184	340	639
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

If GGNRA areas were designated for off-leash dog walking, do you favor off-leash dog walking being available ALL the time or ONLY during limited times?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
All the time	Count	3	52	129	220	404
	Percent	27.3%	51.5%	70.5%	64.7%	63.6%
During limited times	Count	8	48	48	113	217
	Percent	72.7%	47.5%	26.2%	33.2%	34.2%
Don't know	Count	0	1	6	7	14
	Percent	.0%	1.0%	3.3%	2.1%	2.2%
Total	Count	11	101	183	340	635
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you prefer limiting hours in the day when off-leash dog-walking takes place, limiting days in the week when off-leash walking takes place, or both?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Limiting hours	Count	1	9	25	39	74
	Percent	14.3%	19.1%	51.0%	34.8%	34.4%
Limiting days	Count	2	20	6	21	49
	Percent	28.6%	42.6%	12.2%	18.8%	22.8%
Both	Count	2	17	17	46	82
	Percent	28.6%	36.2%	34.7%	41.1%	38.1%
Don't know	Count	2	1	1	6	10
	Percent	28.6%	2.1%	2.0%	5.4%	4.7%
Total	Count	7	47	49	112	215
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you prefer limiting the hours for off-leash dog-walking to...?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Only morning hours	Count	0	5	8	24	37
	Percent	.0%	19.2%	19.0%	27.9%	23.6%
Only afternoon hours	Count	0	1	3	5	9
	Percent	.0%	3.8%	7.1%	5.8%	5.7%
Only evening/dusk hours	Count	3	10	5	14	32
	Percent	100.0%	38.5%	11.9%	16.3%	20.4%
No limit on hours (all times)	Count	0	9	19	34	62
	Percent	.0%	34.6%	45.2%	39.5%	39.5%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	0	1	7	9	17
	Percent	.0%	3.8%	16.7%	10.5%	10.8%
Total	Count	3	26	42	86	157
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you prefer limiting the days for off-leash dog-walking to...?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Only weekdays	Count	2	19	4	24	49
	Percent	40.0%	50.0%	17.4%	35.8%	36.8%
Only weekends	Count	2	3	4	5	14
	Percent	40.0%	7.9%	17.4%	7.5%	10.5%
Both weekdays and weekends (no limits)	Count	1	16	14	30	61
	Percent	20.0%	42.1%	60.9%	44.8%	45.9%
Don't know-No opinion	Count	0	0	1	8	9
	Percent	.0%	.0%	4.3%	11.9%	6.8%
Total	Count	5	38	23	67	133
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you believe there should be a limit on the number of dogs walked by any one person at any one time at GGNRA sites?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Yes	Count	51	218	251	397	917
	Percent	71.8%	60.7%	53.5%	57.0%	57.5%
No	Count	15	118	181	246	560
	Percent	21.1%	32.9%	38.6%	35.3%	35.1%
No dogs should be allowed in	Count	0	3	2	1	6
	Percent	.0%	.8%	.4%	.1%	.4%
Don't know	Count	5	20	35	52	112
	Percent	7.0%	5.6%	7.5%	7.5%	7.0%
Total	Count	71	359	469	696	1595
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

How many dogs do you believe a person should be allowed to walk at one time?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
One	Count	27	20	39	34	120
	Percent	52.9%	9.1%	15.6%	8.6%	13.1%
Two	Count	18	96	106	145	365
	Percent	35.3%	43.8%	42.4%	36.5%	39.8%
Three	Count	5	67	64	121	257
	Percent	9.8%	30.6%	25.6%	30.5%	28.0%
Four	Count	0	21	16	43	80
	Percent	.0%	9.6%	6.4%	10.8%	8.7%
Five or more	Count	1	10	6	40	57
	Percent	2.0%	4.6%	2.4%	10.1%	6.2%
Don't know	Count	0	5	19	14	38
	Percent	.0%	2.3%	7.6%	3.5%	4.1%
Total	Count	51	219	250	397	917
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you support or oppose allowing off-leash dog walking in GGNRA sites?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Strongly support	Count	4	28	64	162	258
	Percent	5.7%	7.8%	13.6%	23.2%	16.1%
Somewhat support	Count	7	74	106	138	325
	Percent	10.0%	20.6%	22.6%	19.8%	20.3%
Somewhat oppose	Count	26	82	76	92	276
	Percent	37.1%	22.8%	16.2%	13.2%	17.3%
Strongly oppose	Count	30	149	203	272	654
	Percent	42.9%	41.4%	43.2%	39.0%	40.9%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	3	27	21	34	85
	Percent	4.3%	7.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.3%
Total	Count	70	360	470	698	1598
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you support or oppose allowing off-leash dog walking on trails used by hikers, bikers or horses?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Strongly support	Count	2	33	47	84	166
	Percent	5.6%	18.0%	19.2%	21.5%	19.4%
Somewhat support	Count	5	22	54	93	174
	Percent	13.9%	12.0%	22.0%	23.8%	20.4%
Somewhat oppose	Count	23	50	73	84	230
	Percent	63.9%	27.3%	29.8%	21.5%	26.9%
Strongly oppose	Count	3	74	58	109	244
	Percent	8.3%	40.4%	23.7%	27.9%	28.6%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	3	4	13	20	40
	Percent	8.3%	2.2%	5.3%	5.1%	4.7%
Total	Count	36	183	245	390	854
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you support or oppose allowing off-leash dog walking only in designated areas that are separated from other visitors?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Strongly support	Count	5	60	80	161	306
	Percent	13.2%	33.0%	32.4%	41.1%	35.6%
Somewhat support	Count	13	84	94	100	291
	Percent	34.2%	46.2%	38.1%	25.5%	33.9%
Somewhat oppose	Count	16	18	35	59	128
	Percent	42.1%	9.9%	14.2%	15.1%	14.9%
Strongly oppose	Count	4	11	30	55	100
	Percent	10.5%	6.0%	12.1%	14.0%	11.6%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	0	9	8	17	34
	Percent	.0%	4.9%	3.2%	4.3%	4.0%
Total	Count	38	182	247	392	859
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you support or oppose allowing off-leash dog walking at public beaches in the park?

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Strongly support	Count	4	26	55	146	231
	Percent	10.8%	14.2%	22.4%	37.3%	27.0%
Somewhat support	Count	8	48	110	123	289
	Percent	21.6%	26.2%	44.9%	31.5%	33.8%
Somewhat oppose	Count	19	38	34	50	141
	Percent	51.4%	20.8%	13.9%	12.8%	16.5%
Strongly oppose	Count	4	66	38	59	167
	Percent	10.8%	36.1%	15.5%	15.1%	19.5%
Don't know/No opinion	Count	2	5	8	13	28
	Percent	5.4%	2.7%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Total	Count	37	183	245	391	856
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

DEMOGRAPHIC CROSS-TABULATIONS BY VISITOR STATUS

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Less than one year	Count	18	5	17	13	53
	Percent	42.9%	4.6%	9.0%	4.5%	8.4%
1 yr up to but not incl. 3 yrs	Count	10	8	53	46	117
	Percent	23.8%	7.3%	28.0%	15.8%	18.5%
3 yrs up to but not incl. 6 yrs	Count	2	12	27	37	78
	Percent	4.8%	11.0%	14.3%	12.7%	12.4%
6 or more years	Count	4	24	27	66	121
	Percent	9.5%	22.0%	14.3%	22.7%	19.2%
Don't know	Count	8	60	65	129	262
	Percent	19.0%	55.0%	34.4%	44.3%	41.5%
Total	Count	42	109	189	291	631
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Female	Count	25	229	220	334	808
	Percent	34.7%	63.6%	46.8%	47.9%	50.5%
Male	Count	47	131	250	364	792
	Percent	65.3%	36.4%	53.2%	52.1%	49.5%
Total	Count	72	360	470	698	1600
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
18-44	Count	37	123	230	320	710
	Percent	54.4%	35.2%	51.2%	46.7%	45.8%
45-64	Count	16	84	92	180	372
	Percent	23.5%	24.1%	20.5%	26.3%	24.0%
65+	Count	15	142	127	185	469
	Percent	22.1%	40.7%	28.3%	27.0%	30.2%
Total	Count	68	349	449	685	1551
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
< \$50,000	Count	39	161	112	124	436
	Percent	73.6%	62.9%	36.6%	23.4%	38.1%
\$50,000 - \$100,000	Count	9	49	104	233	395
	Percent	17.0%	19.1%	34.0%	44.0%	34.5%
> \$100,000	Count	5	46	90	172	313
	Percent	9.4%	18.0%	29.4%	32.5%	27.4%
Total	Count	53	256	306	529	1144
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Grades 1-11	Count	0	31	9	5	45
	Percent	.0%	8.7%	2.0%	.7%	2.8%
HS degree/GED	Count	35	70	76	53	234
	Percent	50.7%	19.7%	16.5%	7.6%	14.8%
Some college/AA	Count	12	158	134	149	453
	Percent	17.4%	44.4%	29.1%	21.4%	28.6%
BA/BS degree	Count	12	47	147	256	462
	Percent	17.4%	13.2%	31.9%	36.8%	29.2%
Post-BA/BS	Count	10	50	95	233	388
	Percent	14.5%	14.0%	20.6%	33.5%	24.5%
Total	Count	69	356	461	696	1582
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Other	Count	5	30	62	66	163
	Percent	6.9%	9.0%	14.0%	10.0%	10.8%
Asian American	Count	48	55	141	95	339
	Percent	66.7%	16.4%	31.8%	14.3%	22.4%
Black / African American	Count	5	57	30	59	151
	Percent	6.9%	17.0%	6.8%	8.9%	10.0%
White	Count	14	193	210	443	860
	Percent	19.4%	57.6%	47.4%	66.8%	56.8%
Total	Count	72	335	443	663	1513
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Yes, is of Hispanic origin	Count	27	132	184	169	512
	Percent	37.5%	37.5%	40.0%	24.6%	32.6%
No, is not of Hispanic origin	Count	45	220	276	517	1058
	Percent	62.5%	62.5%	60.0%	75.4%	67.4%
Total	Count	72	352	460	686	1570
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Own dog(s)	Count	10	114	112	216	452
	Percent	13.9%	31.7%	23.8%	30.9%	28.2%
Has no dog(s)	Count	62	246	358	483	1149
	Percent	86.1%	68.3%	76.2%	69.1%	71.8%
Total	Count	72	360	470	699	1601
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Visitor Status to Parks				Total
		Never visited - R has never visited GGNRA (or doesn't know)	Low visitorship -visited GGNRA but not in the last 12 months	Medium visitorship - up to 5 visits in last 12 mon.	High visitorship - more than 5 visits to GGNRA in last 12 m	
Alameda	Count	45	156	141	115	457
	Percent	62.5%	43.5%	29.9%	16.5%	28.6%
Marin	Count	4	25	98	210	337
	Percent	5.6%	7.0%	20.8%	30.1%	21.1%
San Francisco	Count	7	55	82	250	394
	Percent	9.7%	15.3%	17.4%	35.8%	24.6%
San Mateo	Count	16	123	150	123	412
	Percent	22.2%	34.3%	31.8%	17.6%	25.8%
Total	Count	72	359	471	698	1600
	Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Purpose of this Study

The purpose of this technical research report is to provide a basis for the scientific understanding of regional public opinion on pet management regulations in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). This research has been peer-reviewed and is not intended to provide specific policy guidelines or management recommendations on what to implement.

This study has been undertaken under the auspices of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area with the project coordination and assistance of Mike Savidge in GGNRA, and the review and approval of the NPS Social Science Program and Office of Management & Budget for compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This latter review and approval of the survey instrument and methodology was under the direction of Dr. Gary Machlis (Chief Visiting Social Scientist) and Brian Forist (Research Associate) of the NPS Social Science Program. It insures that the research served the following functions: first, that the information collected actually serves the particular agency needs; second, that the research is methodologically sound; and third, that the study does not place an undue burden on the public.

For further information and/or copies of this report, please contact:

Public Affairs Office
GGNRA
Ft. Mason, San Francisco, California 94123
Telephone: (415) 561-4732

13 September 2005



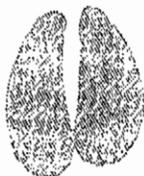
Secretary Gale Norton
Dept. of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Director Fran P. Mainella
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240



Regional Director Jon Jarvis
Pacific West Region
National Park Service
One Jackson Center
1111 Jackson Street
Oakland, CA 94607

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



Dear Secretary Norton, Director Fran P. Mainella, Regional Director Jon Jarvis, and Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

I write on behalf of Friends of Animals, a national advocacy group founded in 1957, in support of the petition filed on August 16, 2005, submitted by a broad coalition of groups. In an effort to protect park visitors, pets, free-living animals, and our parks in San Francisco, we request that you promulgate and enforce leash laws in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA).

The GGNRA is the only national park in the country that does not enforce leash laws. Unfortunately the GGNRA is not a safe place for dogs to run off-leash, because there are no safeguards in place for dogs there. We recommend that this be rectified through the proposed negotiated rulemaking process. In the meantime, leads are imperative in order to stop dogs from straying, being injured, and even killed.

In order to preclude unnecessary threats to other animals, both free-living and domestic, as documented in the petition herein, we hope you will give this petition serious consideration.

Very truly yours,

Priscilla Feral,
President

PF/SS

visit our web site at: www.friendsofanimals.org



Priscilla Feral, President
Friends of Animals, Inc.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS:
777 Post Road, Suite 205
Darien, Connecticut 06820
(203) 656-1522
FAX: (203) 656-0257

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New York, New York 10023
(212) 247-8120
FAX: (212) 582-4482

WASHINGTON DC OFFICE
2000 P Street NW, Suite 415
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 296-2172
FAX: (202) 296-2190

Member, Board of Supervisors
District 11



City and County of San Francisco

GERARDO C. SANDOVAL

April 20, 2006

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

Dear Superintendent O'Neill:

I regularly receive complaints from my constituents in District 11 that there is a wide danger posed by unleashed animals. Specifically, many citizens feel that the Golden Gate recreation area is in great need of better pet management.

In 2005, a petition was circulated by, among other groups, Coleman Advocates for Children and Youth and Action for Animals. This petition made clear that enforcement of leash laws is a necessity.

We all want San Francisco to be a safe place for our children and our families. The city's recreation areas are not only great tourism generators, but also places of enjoyment for San Francisco residents.

With proper leash law enforcement, the Golden Gate recreation area will remain accessible to dogs while maintaining the safety of both animals and humans alike.

Please help the city preserve the sensitive wildlife in GGNRA and ensure the safe recreation opportunities of the area by enforcing the National Park System's leash law.

I appreciate your help in this matter. If you have any questions or feedback please do not hesitate to contact my office at (415) 554-6975.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gerardo C. Sandoval".

Gerardo C. Sandoval

Sheila Styron
32 W Dartmouth Rd
Kansas City, MO 64113
816-363-3172
sheilastyron@everestkc.net
www.gdui.org

December 21, 2005

Secretary Gale Norton
Department of Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Director Fran P. Mainella
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Regional Director Jon Jarvis
Pacific West Region
National Park Service
One Jackson Center
1111 Jackson Street
Oakland, CA 94607

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

Dear Secretary Norton, Director Mainella, Regional Director Jarvis, and
Superintendent O'Neill:

I am writing to you on behalf of Guide Dog Users, Inc. (GDUI) an international organization dedicated to advocacy, peer support, public education and all aspects of training, working and living with dogs specially-trained to guide blind and visually-impaired people. GDUI does not train or place guide dogs; but acts as an independent resource network; providing information; support and advice concerning guide dogs; guide; dog training and access laws to its members; the media and the public at large.

GDUI urges you to support the adoption of regulations requiring dogs to be leashed while in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, as described in the petition dated August 16, 2005 and submitted by a broad coalition of groups.

In a 2003 GDUI survey, 89% of guide dog handlers reported incidents of interference from unleashed dogs, placing these visually impaired individuals in serious danger. Even when an interfering pet dog simply wants to play, the team's attention to important elements of safe travel is distracted making the blind person vulnerable to the dangers of traffic and other environmental challenges. 42% of respondents have been the victims of attacks by unleashed dogs causing physical and psychological injury to both members of the team and even death or premature retirement of the guide dog which can cost more than \$50,000 to replace.

GDUI supports the enforcement of leash laws in general because such laws provide important safeguards for people, our pets, wildlife, and parks. Enforcement of the National Park System's leash law would insure dogs have reasonable access to the Park without jeopardizing the safety of disabled individuals partnered with specially trained assistance dogs, pet dogs, wildlife, or park visitors.

The petition explains cogently why a system of voice commands has been ineffective in protecting dogs from harm, leaving guide dogs who are bred to be gentle and unlikely to defend themselves particularly vulnerable to attack. Therefore, GDUI again urges support for the promulgation and enforcement of the National Park System's leash law at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Sincerely,

Sheila Styron, President
Guide Dog Users, Inc.

**GUIDE DOGS FOR THE BLIND JOINS COMMUNITY IN
SUPPORTING LEASH LAWS FOR GOLDEN GATE
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA**

Guide Dogs for the Blind has joined with other community leaders in a petition for emergency rulemaking to request that the Golden Gate Recreation Area implement and enforce the leash law that is currently in effect at all other units of the National Park System. The organization supports the rights of the disabled who use guide dogs or service animals to access all public spaces, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Loose dogs represent a clear threat to the safety, and hence the access rights, of people with disabilities. A 2003 survey of blind people who use guide dogs was conducted by Guide Dog Users, Inc., and revealed that 42% of respondents had experienced at least one dog attack and 89% experienced interference by loose dogs. Findings also showed that the vast majority (nearly 85%) of interference/attacks occurred on a public right-of-way, highlighting the need to enforce leash laws to ensure the rights of the disabled to use and enjoy public thoroughfares, including those within the National Park System.

Guide Dogs for the Blind is a national organization, dedicated to providing people who are blind with the opportunity to experience what a powerful partnership with a Guide Dog can mean - not only to mobility, but to quality of life.

(end)

State Capitol
Room 2032
Sacramento, CA 95814-4900
TEL (916) 651-4008
FAX (916) 327-2186

District Offices
400 South El Camino Real, Suite 630
San Mateo, CA 94402
TEL (650) 340-8840
FAX (650) 340-1661

Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building
455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 14200
San Francisco, CA 94102
TEL (415) 557-7857
FAX (415) 557-7864

SENATOR.SPEIER@SEN.CA.GOV

WWW.SEN.CA.GOV/SPEIER

California State Senate

SENATOR JACKIE SPEIER

REPRESENTING SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN MATEO COUNTIES



COMMITTEES
CHAIR
Banking, Finance
and Insurance
Select Committee on
Government Cost Control
MEMBER
Appropriations
Education
Joint Committee on
Legislative Audit

December 2, 2005

Mr. Brent Plater
D. R. Patterson
1095 Market St Ste 511
San Francisco, CA 94103-1628

Dear Friends:

Thank you for your thoughtful correspondence advocating enforcement of dog leash rules at Golden Gate National Recreational Area (GGNRA). Over the years I have worked with dog owner organizations and GGNRA officials regarding off-leash behavior. In fact, in 2002 I authored SB 712 which would have created off-leash dog areas at three state parks. This bill, offered as an alternative for Bay Area dog owners who wanted off-leash parkland, led to the formation of a state task force which subsequently identified three parks that would be suitable for construction (fencing) of off-leash dog parks. Unfortunately, state budget problems derailed the projects. The SB 712 effort left me with the following conclusion:

Off-leash activity should be in areas that do not involve interaction with leashed dogs, or a fragile environment; i.e., the area should be fenced and properly noticed as to its use. For example, according to dog park experts, canine dominance factors preclude the placement of tables in dog parks—dogs jump on tables to be dominant—and problems will arise when a leashed dog is confronted by a free dog.

In brief, I agree with your concerns. I have asked my staff to contact the GGNRA to determine why leash laws are not being enforced. Since I am a state senator and the GGNRA is under federal control, I may be limited in what I can do. But, I have enjoyed a good work relationship with park officials; therefore, I will contact the GGNRA to share your concerns and the concerns of others regarding leash law enforcement. I will keep you informed of any discussions that occur related to this matter.

All the best,


JACKIE SPEIER
8th Senate District

KATHY SANTO

Dog Behaviorist

289 Lake Street, Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458
201-327-9374

Secretary Gale Norton
Department of Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Director Fran P. Mainella
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Regional Director Jon Jarvis
Pacific West Region
National Park Service
One Jackson Center
1111 Jackson Street
Oakland, CA 94607

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

Dear Secretary Norton, Director Mainella, Regional Director Jarvis, and
Superintendent O'Neill:

For over 22 years I've been training and competing with dogs all across the U.S. Recently, I've written a book ([Kathy Santo's Dog Sense](#) – Knopf), and am a monthly contributing editor for House Beautiful magazine ("Ask The Dog Shrink/Kathy Santo"), and for the American Kennel Club's Family Dog magazine ("1-2-3 Training"). In all of my endeavors, whether it's appearing on national television, radio, or teaching classes at my training facility, the biggest issue that dog owners face is keeping their dogs safe while they're outside the security of a fenced-in area. Untrained dogs can run away, giving them potential opportunities to chase and harm other people, other dogs, and surrounding wildlife. Trained dogs have potential issues, too, because no matter how well trained, they can, at a moment's notice "heed the call of the wild" and run off, hot on the heels of whatever has kicked their prey drive into gear. Dogs are, at their very

core, animals, and domesticated or not, retain some of the same qualities as their ancestors. The instincts that get them in trouble are almost always of a predatory or fear-based behavior, and without wearing a leash, they cannot be safely controlled.

Since it's been proven time and time again that even with training, the best dog can suddenly become victim of his canine nature, then it makes sense that in order to keep all creatures great and small, human and canine, *safe*, for you to support the adoption of regulations requiring dogs to be leashed while in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, as described in the petition dated August 16, 2005 and submitted by a broad coalition of groups.

The American Pet Dog Trainers supports the enforcement of leash laws in general because such laws provide important safeguards for people, our pets, wildlife, and parks. Enforcement of the National Park System's leash law would insure dogs have reasonable access to the Park without jeopardizing the safety of dogs, wildlife, or park visitors.

The petition explains cogently why a system of voice commands has been ineffective in protecting dogs from harm. Therefore, I again urge support for the promulgation and enforcement of the National Park System's leash law at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Sincerely,

Kathy Santo

Member, Board of Supervisors
District 2



City and County of San Francisco

MICHELA ALIOTO-PIER

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

March 15, 2006

Dear Superintendent Brian O'Neill:

Pet management at the Golden Gate national recreation area has been a concerning issue to my constituents and the City of San Francisco for many years now.

In the August 16th 2005 petition, a broad coalition of groups, proposed a reasonable approach to the pet management at the GGNRA. This proposal included enforcement of the leash laws. I urge you to follow the request made by that coalition which included Action for Animals, Coleman Advocates for Children and Youth, the United Pier Anglers of California, and the Center for Biological Diversity.

In a poll included in the Materials sent to you with the petition, over 70% of Bay Area residents are in favor of leash law enforcement making it apparent that GGNRA's voice control measures have not been effective in resolving pet management issues. Leash law enforcement is likely to greatly improve visitor experiences and is consistent with the public's wishes.

Leash law enforcement protects dog access to the GGNRA without jeopardizing the safety of the other dogs, wildlife, or park visitors. This is particularly true during the proposed negotiated rulemaking process. Until that process is completed and a long-term solution is identified, leash laws should be enforced so that the park's sensitive wildlife is protected and the park remains accessible to all.

I urge you to enforce the National Park System's leash law at the GGNRA.

As always, I appreciate any and all feedback on this issue. If you have any further comments, questions, or concerns, feel free to contact my office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michela".

Michela Alioto-Pier
Supervisor, City and County of San Francisco

NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Protecting Parks for Future Generations

April 2, 2006

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

Dear Superintendent O'Neill:

The National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) writes in support of the petition filed on August 16, 2005 by a broad coalition of groups, calling for leash law enforcement during the negotiated rulemaking process, in efforts to help protect the resources and provide safe visitor experience at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). NPCA is a non-profit organization with a primary mission to protect and enhance America's national parks for present and future generations. As the nation's largest membership organization dedicated solely to national parks, we represent a broad array of existing and potential park users. We have more than 300,000 members nationwide, with more than 40,000 members in the state of California.

Federal regulations require dogs to be leashed or otherwise physically restrained in the National Park System. Despite that, GGNRA is the only unit of the National Park System known not to enforce leash laws throughout the park. Leash laws provide important safeguards for people, our pets, wildlife, and our parks, and the National Park System's leash law has effectively protected every other unit within the system—while providing responsible access for dogs and owners—for decades.

In addition to federal regulations, a poll included in the materials with the petition shows that more than 70 percent of Bay Area residents are in favor of leash law enforcement at the park, revealing that the current voice control measures are not the preferred method for pet management. No doubt, the issue of pet management at GGNRA is complex and has a history dating back several years; however, the petition proposes a middle-ground solution geared towards responsible dog ownership.

NPCA plans to engage in the EIS planning process, and looks forward to progress from the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee to implement leash laws. Still, the recommendations from the Committee may not be finalized until 2007, with implementation taking place in 2008. All the while, people, pets, and sensitive wildlife within the park would go unprotected. NPCA urges GGNRA to initiate emergency rulemaking procedures to restore leash law enforcement at the park on an interim basis until a long-term solution is identified.

Sincerely,



Neal Desai
Program Coordinator, Pacific Region, National Parks Conservation Association

Cc: Director Fran P. Mainella, National Park Service



NPCA – Pacific Regional Office
150 Post Street, Suite #310, San Francisco, CA 94108
Telephone (415) 989-9921; Fax (415) 989-9926

Regional Director Jon Jarvis, National Park Service

October 6, 2005

Secretary Gale Norton
Department of Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Director Fran P. Mainella
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Regional Director Jon Jarvis
Pacific West Region
National Park Service
One Jackson Center
1111 Jackson Street
Oakland, CA 94607

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

Dear Secretary Norton, Director Mainella, Regional Director Jarvis, and
Superintendent O'Neill:

On behalf of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) and our 850,000 members and supporters, I urge you to support the adoption of regulations requiring dogs to be leashed while in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, as described in the petition dated August 16, 2005.

As the largest international nonprofit organization dedicated to animal protection, our main concern is for the countless birds and other wildlife species that are terrorized and killed by dogs roaming off-leash. The majority of dogs will chase any species of wildlife if given the opportunity, regardless of whether they are hungry or aggressive. In recognizing the critical importance that the GGNRA plays in the conservation of wildlife, it is our position that off-leash dog walking has made it exceptionally difficult to ensure that imperiled species in the park are not jeopardized.

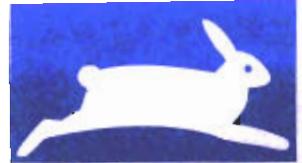
These impacts need not occur. Dogs and imperiled wildlife can coexist at the GGNRA, but only if the National Park Service's reasonable leash law is promulgated at the GGNRA and enforced. In order to preclude unnecessary threats to other animals, we hope you will give this petition serious consideration.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Stephanie Boyles, Wildlife Biologist
Domestic Animal and Wildlife Rescue & Information Department



PETA

**PEOPLE FOR THE ETHICAL
TREATMENT OF ANIMALS**

501 FRONT ST.
NORFOLK, VA 23510
757-622-PETA
757-622-0457 (FAX)

PETA.org
info@peta.org

AN INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION DEDICATED
TO PROTECTING
THE RIGHTS OF ALL ANIMALS



Sacramento Council of Dog Clubs
P.O. Box 215126, Sacramento, CA 95821-5126

15 December 2005

Secretary Gale Norton
Department of Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Director Fran P. Mainella
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Regional Director Jon Jarvis
Pacific West Region
National Park Service
One Jackson Center
1111 Jackson Street
Oakland, CA 94607

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

Dear Secretary Norton, Director Mainella, Regional Director Jarvis, and
Superintendent O'Neill:

The Sacramento Council of Dog Clubs, Inc., a 35-year-old coalition of AKC breed, all-breed and training clubs is concerned with the safety of people and their dogs when they are in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The Council strongly advocates the enforcement of leash laws in general because they provide important safeguards for people, their dogs, wildlife, and parks. Enforcement of the National Park System's leash law would ensure that dogs have reasonable access to the Park without jeopardizing the safety of dogs, wildlife, or park visitors.

PUREBRED DOGS . . . buy from a responsible breeder
(916) 483-3602

We urge support for the promulgation and enforcement of the National Park System's leash law at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joan Gibson Reid". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Joan Gibson Reid
Secretary
Sacramento Council of Dog Clubs

Member, Board of Supervisors
District 7



City and County of San Francisco

SEAN R. ELSBERND

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

April 28, 2006

Dear Superintendent O'Neill:

Pet management at the Golden Gate national recreation area has been an issue of concern to my constituents and the City of San Francisco for many years now.

In the August 16th 2005 petition, a broad coalition of groups proposed a reasonable approach to pet management at the GGNRA. This proposal included enforcement of the leash laws. I urge you to follow the request made by that coalition which included Action for Animals, Coleman Advocates for Children and Youth, the United Pier Anglers of California, and the Center for Biological Diversity.

In a poll included in the materials sent to you with the petition, over 70% of Bay Area residents are in favor of leash law enforcement making it apparent that GGNRA's voice control measures have not been effective in resolving pet management issues. Leash law enforcement is likely to greatly improve visitor experiences and is consistent with the public's wishes.

Leash law enforcement protects dog access to the GGNRA without jeopardizing the safety of the other dogs, wildlife, or park visitors. This is particularly true during the proposed negotiated rulemaking process. Until that process is completed and a long-term solution is identified, leash laws should be enforced so that the park's sensitive wildlife is protected and the park remains accessible to all.

I urge you to enforce the National Park System's leash law at the GGNRA.

As always, I appreciate any and all feedback on this issue. Please feel free to contact my office with any comments, questions, or concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sean R. Elsbernd".

Sean R. Elsbernd
Supervisor, City and County of San Francisco

California Department of Parks and Recreation

Pilot Program for Unleashed Dog Areas

December 17, 2001

California Department of Parks and Recreation
1416 9th Street,
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

INTRODUCTION: In a July 9, 2001 memorandum to the District Superintendents and executive policy staff (see attached), Deputy Director Dick Troy indicated Director Areias' interest in addressing the need for off-leash dog parks in urban areas. After speaking with Senator Jackie Speier, the Director indicated his interest in testing a small number of pilot facilities in selected units of the State Park System. Recognizing potential conflicts between off-leash dogs and the Department's Mission, the following selection criteria were established by the Director for potential pilot areas.

Off-Leash Dog Parks should:

1. Not contribute to natural or cultural resources damage;
2. Not displace existing recreational activities;
3. Be enclosed, unless located in areas where there is clear and functional topographical or other significant boundaries;
4. Be located in or near urban units of the State Park System; and
5. Be located in areas having a significant number of "off-leash dog park" advocates to ensure a strong volunteer base for facility maintenance and monitoring.

Deputy Director Troy created a Task Group to examine this concept and make recommendations to the Director for his consideration. The goal of the Group was "to identify potential pilot areas, recommend minimum site requirements, and establish an evaluation program for off-leash dog areas." The Task Group consists of the following individuals:

Rick Rayburn, Chief, Natural Resources Division, Co-Chair
Laura Westrup, Planning Division, Co-Chair
Linda McKay, Co-chair of the Fort Funston Dogwalkers
Robert Herrick, M.D., California Dog Owners Group
Karin Hu, Ph.D., Off-Leash advocate, citizen scientist
Mary Ann Morrison, M.Ed., DogPACSB
Sgt. William N. Herndon, San Francisco Police Department, Vicious and Dangerous Dogs
Hearing Officer
Laura Svendsgaard, Sierra Club representative
Art Feinstein, Audubon representative
Richard Steffen, Senator Jackie Speier's office
Susan Brissden-Smith, Senator Jackie Speier's office
Jeff Price, California State Park Rangers Association
Jacqueline Ball, District Superintendent, Gold Fields District
Kathryn Foley, District Superintendent, Northern Buttes District
Tom Ward, Director's Office
Roy Stearns/Steve Capps, Communication's Office

ISSUE: The Group was given the responsibility of identifying two or three potential off-leash confined dog areas in state park units. The areas selected would be part of a pilot program to test the feasibility of this form of recreation. The program would identify minimum site design characteristics, roles, and responsibilities of the Department and its volunteers, rules governing the use of the facilities, and determine measures of success.

BACKGROUND: Off-leash dogs have not been permitted in parks owned and operated by the Department since the inception of rules governing dogs. The Department believes dogs present a potential threat to visitors, park staff, wildlife and each other, when not under the physical restraint of a leash. In addition, dogs can impact aesthetics and a “sense of peace,” therefore disturbing the park visitor’s experience.

The Department of Parks and Recreation owns, but does not operate the four park units that allow off-leash dogs in designated areas. East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) operates Robert Crown Memorial State Beach, Lake Del Valle State Recreation Area and the East Bay Shoreline Project (Point Isabel). The fourth site is Lighthouse Field, operated by the County of Santa Cruz.

Local park and recreation agencies throughout California have operated off-leash dog-park areas for the last 35 years. As land increasingly becomes developed in highly urbanized communities, dog owners are turning to larger land management agencies to establish off-leash areas for their pets. Over 5 million Californians own a dog; there are over 7 million dogs in California. Many urban dwellers do not own property or have very small yards and prefer parks and other open space areas to exercise with their dogs and to socialize with other dog owners and handlers. Urban dwellers have a myriad of other recreational needs that are frequently met by the local agency provider, such as play areas and sports fields.

PROCESS: The Group met twice over a two-month period for several hours at a time. Between meetings, various members toured potential sites, and discussed the feasibility of off-leash dog areas. Group discussions were often marked by lively debate on the criteria for site selection, suggested rules and regulations, site design and characteristics, locations, measures of success, and the appropriateness of off-leash dog areas in state park units. The Group’s deliberations culminated in the recommendation of unit selection and practices for two pilot sites and two future sites.

The Group reached consensus on the two units in which enclosed dog areas could be taken further in the process of site planning, environmental review, design, funding, and construction. It should be noted that two factions exist within the group, neither of which is totally satisfied with the outcome. *Primary disagreements* within the Group are over the selection criteria established by the Director at the beginning of the effort.

- The first group, represented by dog-park advocates, believes that enclosed areas have drawbacks in terms of dog and owner/handler experience. They would like to see, in addition to the enclosed dog parks, open-trail segments in State Parks (five units were suggested) be made available for off-leash dog use. However, this goes beyond the initial criteria.
- The second group believes that enclosed dog parks should not be established within units of the State Park System and that they would be more appropriately located and operated by local park and recreation agency providers. This position conflicts with the primary purpose of the effort – selection of pilot units for enclosed off-leash dog use. This same group is strongly opposed to off-leash dogs on open trails.

The Group reviewed in detail eleven potential units for off-leash dog use. Five were dismissed, as they were also proposed for trail use and therefore inconsistent with the original project parameters. The remaining six, which appeared to meet the criteria for pilot off-leash dog parks, were reviewed with the District Superintendents, focusing primarily on feasibility. While reviewing park units for pilot-project implementation, the team also prepared recommendations to assist the Districts in designing the dog-park areas, roles and responsibilities of State Park staff and volunteers, suggested dog park etiquette, and the measures of success.

ANALYSIS:

1. **Unit Selection:** Pilot sites were selected for their minimal impact to natural resources and compatibility with existing and future uses. In applying the project parameters to unit selection, the initial review focused primarily on state recreation areas (SRA) within or near urban areas. The list was later expanded to consider other units. The following units were identified as possible candidates:

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, Sacramento County
Candlestick State Recreation Area, San Francisco County
Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area, Sacramento County
San Buenaventura State Beach, Ventura County
Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area, Riverside County
California Citrus State Historic Park, Riverside County

A. **Folsom Lake State Recreation Area:** Local support exists for an off-leash dog park at Folsom Lake SRA; however, a general plan is currently being prepared and concerns for potential conflict with other recreational activities exist. In addition, potential damage to natural resources (oak woodlands) could occur.

B. **Candlestick State Recreation Area:** A bayside area, roughly three acres in size, was identified as having several user benefits, including ample parking and informal walking paths. However, one of the areas being considered may require additional fill and may be cost prohibitive. On the plus side, since it is located adjacent to the bay, cost for fencing would be reduced. Strong local support exists for an off-leash dog-park area at this unit, which could lead to a large number of volunteers. The existing general plan calls for future group camping and day-use activities in one of the suggested project areas.

C. **Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area:** The potential exists for an off-leash dog-park at this state vehicular recreation unit managed by the Off Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division (OHV). However, at the time this report was generated, an off-leash dog-park advocacy group had yet to be identified. It is recommended that this site be considered as a future location after a volunteer group has been identified. Division management indicates that all improvement costs will come from non-OHV funds due to restrictions on the use of OHV funds.

D. **San Buenaventura State Beach:** A potential dog-park area was identified in an overflow parking/camping, special event, non-beach area that is not heavily used from October through April. Due to seasonal camping/parking use, little or no additional resource impacts would be expected, but the CEQA review will provide more specific analysis of potential impacts. If

operated in the off season (fall-winter months), little or no impacts to recreational activities is expected to occur. Strong advocacy support in the Ventura area exists.

E. Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area: This unit in the Baldwin Hills south of Culver City is partially owned by DPR, but operated by the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. The County of Los Angeles and the planning consultants are in the process of preparing a general plan. A potential dog-park site has been suggested as a possible use in the southern area of the park near other active recreational facility amenities. However, not all land in this area has been purchased by the Department and priority uses for existing public land has not yet been established. It appears further acquisitions need to occur before a dog park site is determined, designed and constructed.

F. California Citrus State Historic Park: This is the only unit on the “considered list” that is not a state recreation area or a state beach. State Historic Parks are established to preserve and interpret key historic or prehistoric places, events, and practices in California. Rural citrus agriculture is preserved and is interpreted at this unit in Riverside County. The impact of a dog park even outside the historic core area could significantly conflict with the rural agricultural sense of place.

2. Supporting Measures: The team reviewed a number of suggestions within topical areas that could provide assistance to project managers responsible for designing and developing the pilot dog parks, field staff responsible for the dog-park operation, and users of the dog parks. Topical areas include (1) Desired site design characteristics, (2) Roles and responsibilities, (3) Suggested dog-park etiquette, and (4) Measures of success.

All but a few of these specific suggestions were supported by group consensus. Many of these ideas came from locally-operated off-leash dog parks in California. It was agreed that some of the specific suggestions may or may not be used, depending on site characteristics or the potential cost factors. For example, water for dogs and owners/handlers is desirable, but may create a prohibitive expense, and is therefore, would be impractical. In such cases, owners/handlers could provide their own water. Roles and responsibilities of park staff and volunteers will depend, in part, on existing District volunteer programs and superintendent preferences, but the group did not want to encourage volunteers to become the enforcers of the rules. The group did not come to consensus on one issue related to aggressive dog behavior, where several members wanted park access restricted to neutered male dogs, or at least have the owners/handlers possess behavior certification. Due to difficulties regarding the enforcement of this rule, this report does not include this suggestion.

Measuring the success of a pilot dog park was broken down into four areas: (1) dog owner's/handler's evaluation, (2) facility impact on other park visitors, (3) safety of site users and, (4) environmental impacts. Much of this information requires fieldwork, surveys, and analysis. The cost of measuring success can be significant and should be factored into other operational costs as well as initial design and construction costs. Environmental measures and early assessment should be done during the general plan amendment process.

3. General Plan Amendment: The need for a general plan amendment for the construction of an off-leash dog park at a park unit was reviewed with DPR legal staff. Given Public Resources Code requirements for general plan approval prior to construction, park general plans not addressing dog parks should be amended before construction.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **Units For Pilot Projects**: It is recommended that the Department move forward at the units below for planning and developing enclosed off-leash dog parks.

A. Candlestick State Recreation Area: A potential site has been identified, however, improvement costs, wetland restoration or other factors may determine that this location is not the preferred site. If it is determined that the site has significant limiting factors, an alternative location within the park should be sought.

B. San Buenaventura State Beach: A site with little resource or recreational use conflicts has been determined and should be pursued as a dog park for six months of the year. During months of peak recreational use, the site is used for overflow camping or for special events.

2. **Other Unit Conclusions**: For items A & B listed below, it was determined to be premature for the Department to plan and/or develop dog parks, however, as conditions change in the near future, it may be feasible to move forward.

A. Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area: There is no known local dog-park advocacy group to assist in planning/operating a dog park at this unit. If this changes, the Department will consider moving forward with a project.

B. Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area: Since Los Angeles County operates this unit, they would be initially responsible for planning and developing a dog-park facility. However, land acquisition needs to occur and the status of the general plan indicates it would be premature to move forward at this time. Local dog park advocates may want to advance discussions with the County in 6-12 months. The Department should be included in these discussions.

C. Pacifica State Beach and Dockweiler State Beach: During the last few weeks, some Group members and public unleashed-dog advocates have suggested that off-leash beach areas be provided at these two park units. Both units are owned by the Department, but are operated by the City of Pacifica and the County of Los Angeles, respectively. These units were not considered for pilots by the Group for two reasons: (1) they could not be enclosed, (i.e. conflict with selection criteria), without presenting significant conflicts with other park values, and (2) both areas will be subject to near-future western snowy plover recovery planning and management efforts.

Local advocates may discuss their desires with the appropriate operating entity. However, the Department, which must approve amendments to general plans and operating agreements, should be included in these discussions.

3. **Design Characteristics and Roles and Responsibilities**: The following criteria are suggested to assist project managers, District staff that operates and evaluate parks, volunteers, and users.

A. **Desired Site Design Characteristics**:

- At least two acres or more surrounded by a 4' to 6' fence with adequate drainage.

- Double-gated entry area with possibly two separate entry gates and a 20' vehicle/maintenance gate.
- Parking available nearby.
- Clear and well-placed signage for posting rules of etiquette and an information board for park information.
- Shade and water for both the dog and the owner/handler, and seating (away from the fence perimeter).
- Covered trashcans and plastic bag dispenser station.
- ADA compliant.
- Allowance for informal walkways/trails within the enclosed facilities.
- Designed in such a way that other recreational uses could occur.
- Siting, improvements and materials not to impact aesthetics, including entrance area.

B. Roles and Responsibilities:

Department will:

- Provide leadership required with this program.
- Provide overall coordination of volunteers.
- Provide the land for off-leash dog-park facilities; process a general plan amendment and appropriate CEQA compliance where necessary.
- Design and oversee construction in accordance with CEQA compliance. The design will be a collaborative effort with volunteers, where possible.
- Provide normal grounds maintenance (not including cleaning up after dogs).
- Measure, assess, or otherwise evaluate impacts on resources and visitors.
- Provide cost estimates for new or renovated off-leash areas and provide necessary regulatory permits.

Volunteers will:

- Provide regularly scheduled site clean up.
- Distribute park rules to new users by handouts, bulletin-board posts, or through verbal conversations with other site users.
- Stock receptacles with plastic bags.
- Assist with monitoring, use of facility, and gathering of information related to measures of success.
- Work through District Superintendents or his/her designated representative regarding maintenance needs and establish priorities for repair and renovation.

Advocacy Groups will:

- Meet as needed with park staff to discuss successes, issues, problems, and recommendations.
- Organize volunteers to donate labor and materials, or funds for site improvements.
- Organize off-leash training sessions or other permitted special events.
- Assist in developing and distributing education information.
- Solicit and identify funding for amenities, programs, and improvements not provided by the Department.

C. Suggested Dog Park Etiquette:

- Dogs must be leashed prior to arriving and leaving the designated off-leash area. Owners/handlers must carry one leash per dog while in an off-leash area.
- Dogs must be properly licensed, inoculated against rabies, and healthy. No dog less than four months of age is permitted in the off-leash area.
- Female dogs in heat are not permitted within a dog park.
- Aggressive and menacing behavior is not allowed. Any dog exhibiting aggressive behavior must be removed from the facility immediately.
- Owner/handler shall carry a suitable container and/or equipment for removal and disposal of dog feces. Dog feces shall be immediately removed and properly disposed of in the covered trashcans.
- Dogs must be in sight and under the control of the owner/handler at all times.
- No more than three dogs per owner/handler is allowed in the facility at any one time.
- An adult must supervise children under the age of 14.
- The facility is open only during posted hours.
- Owners accept responsibility for the actions of their dogs.

D. Measures of Success:

The following measures are based upon the overall purpose of an off-leash dog area. The data collection instruments, such as surveys, questionnaires, assessments, and reports, are stated in general terms. Further development of these instruments is necessary when specific site implementation occurs.

Purpose of Off-leash Dog Areas:

The purpose of off-leash dog areas is to provide a safe and enjoyable recreational experience to dog owners/handlers and their dogs, while not impacting park visitors or the environment.

Measurements:

1. Dog owners/handlers: The satisfaction level of owners/escorts with the facility and the experience. The frequency of use and number of visits (to be included as a part of the owner/escort survey).
2. Other visitors to the park: The satisfaction level of park visitors without dogs (This information will be gathered as a part of the park's on-going Visitor Satisfaction Survey conducted by staff). Note: this should be a question which compares the compatibility of the pilot dog park with visitor expectations or with the Department's mission, not asking people in different areas about something remote to them.
3. Safety of dogs and park visitors: Incidents of injuries to dogs and or visitors. Park staff will gather this information as a part of the normal procedure for reporting visitor injuries, crimes, or other incidents.
4. Environment: The type of environmental assessment will be tailored to meet the needs of the selected sites. The initial criterion for site selection is based upon an initial assessment of minimal impact to the identified area. Finer levels of monitoring

and evaluation will be applied based upon the unique attributes of each of the pilot sites after the completion of a general plan amendment. Environmental assessment will be the responsibility of Department staff.

NEXT STEPS: After review of this report, and if it is acceptable to the Director, it is recommended that the following steps in the order indicated below be accomplished. Target completion dates are estimated assuming that full effort begins by August 1, 2002 at the point when the Department has completed the majority of work on the \$157 million deferred maintenance program, a high priority workload.

- Schedule General Plan Amendments – Consult with the Planning Policy and Program Committee to determine impact on DPR's general plan schedule. January 10, 2002.
- Project Manager – Identify a project manager for any project to be carried forward. May 1, 2002.
- Preliminary Cost – Assign the appropriate staff member to develop estimated preliminary costs for off-leash dog parks at Candlestick SRA and San Buenaventura SB. Costs should be itemized so non-essential improvements, such as shade or water, can be identified if scaling down becomes necessary. July 31, 2002.
- Funding – Determine source of funding for projects to be carried forward. July 31, 2002.
- Processing General Plan Amendments – Initiate work on general plan amendment(s), including environmental assessment, environmental measures of success, and user measures of success. December, 2002.
- Design – Design the project, complete the PRC 5024.5 process, and perform CEQA analysis. Secure necessary permits. February, 2003.
- Commence construction. March, 2003.

It is expected that the steps above may be completed two months earlier for the San Buenaventura State Beach project due to relatively straightforward park and site conditions.

DURATION OF PILOT PROJECT: The pilot dog-park areas should be operated for two years from opening before formal evaluation of the program. It is estimated that the evaluation period would be during the six months following the two-year anniversary of opening.

State of California – The Resources Agency

Memorandum

Date: July 9, 2001

To: District Superintendents
Executive Policy Staff

From: Department of Parks and Recreation
Park Operations

Subject: Pilot Program for Unleashed Dog Areas

Formal unleashed dog areas have multiplied throughout the US in recent years. Here in California, State Senator Jackie Speier introduced legislation (SB-712) calling for a review of specific State Park units as potential locations for such dog facilities.

On June 13, 2001, in discussions with Senator Speier, Director Areias expressed support for meeting the demand for this growing recreational pursuit in California, particularly in urban areas. However, he also identified several political, operational and resource constraints related to any broad application of this activity in the State Park System. At the conclusion of the discussion, he committed to testing a small number of 'pilot' facilities in selected units of the State Park System. The selection of these pilots would involve discussions with supporters for unleashed dog areas, as well as groups who have concerns about such areas.

Further discussions with the Director clarified the basic criteria for selecting 'pilot' unleashed dog areas in the State Park System. These areas should:

- Not contribute to natural or cultural resource damage;
- Not displace existing recreational uses;
- Be enclosed, unless located in areas where there are clear and functional topographical or other boundaries;
- Be located in urban/near urban units of the State Park System;
- Be located in areas having a significant number of 'unleashed' supporters to ensure a strong volunteer base for maintenance and monitoring;
- Be located in units that have supportive operations management.

To begin the process, I am chartering a task group to identify potential pilot areas, recommend minimum site improvements and to establish an evaluation program. The task group will be jointly chaired by Rick Rayburn, Chief of the Natural Resources Division and Laura Westrup of the Planning Division and will consist of:

- 4 supporters of unleashed dog areas
- 1 member of Senator Speier's staff
- 1 representative of CSPRA
- 1 representative of the Audubon Society
- 1 representative from the Sierra Club
- Various DPR staff (including 2 District Superintendents)

The goal of the department is to have 2 to 3 pilot unleashed dog areas open, operating and being evaluated by the spring of 2002. We all know the sensitivity that this subject carries among the majority of our staff. I am asking that we all keep an open mind as we take a small step to test the compatibility of this activity in the State Park System.

If you have questions, feel free to call or e-mail Rick or Laura.

<original signed>
Dick Troy
Deputy Director

cc: Bill Berry
Ron Brean
Steve Treanor
Steade Craigo
Carol Nelson
Donna Pozzi
John Shelton

CRB



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Dogs on the Beach: A Review of Regulations and Issues Affecting Dog Beaches in California

By Lisa K. Foster

Requested by Assemblymember Ted W. Lieu

MAY 2006

CRB 06-006

**Dogs on the Beach:
A Review of Regulations and
Issues Affecting Dog Beaches
in California**

By Lisa K. Foster

**ISBN 1-58703-212-0
Revised Edition**

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Acknowledgements

Diana Kenlow, Masters of Social Work Intern with the California Research Bureau, provided extensive assistance with the dog beach survey.

Internet Access

This report is also available through the Internet at the California State Library's home page (www.library.ca.gov) under California Research Bureau Reports. The report is formatted for printing pages on both sides (back to back) so some pages are intentionally left blank.

Revised Edition

This report was updated in June 2006.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Millions of residents and tourists use California's public beaches each year to play in the sand and surf. Dog advocacy groups and dog owners are increasingly lobbying for a share of the beach to enjoy the same activities with their canine companions. However, whether dogs should be allowed on beaches is an issue that engenders strong feelings.

Broadly defined, a "dog beach" may refer to any beach that permits individuals to bring their dogs, either on a leash or off-leash. Dogs on leashes are permitted on several California beaches. Some cities and counties have also established specific areas on their beaches where dogs can play off-leash. Off-leash dogs are allowed on some beaches managed by the federal government. They are also permitted on two state beaches that are managed by local governmental entities.

The late Assemblymember Mike Gordon introduced Assembly Bill 359 in 2005. This bill would authorize the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Coastal Commission, and other interested parties to develop an agreement to establish and evaluate a one-year, off-leash dog beach pilot program at a state beach. * Mr. Gordon's successor, Assemblymember Ted Lieu, requested that the California Research Bureau (CRB) conduct a study of dog beaches in the state.

This report identifies beaches along the California coast that allow dogs both on and off-leash. ** It also identifies relevant state statutes and regulations pertaining to dogs on beaches. A narrower definition of a "dog beach" is the sand and surf equivalent of a dog park – an area set aside for dogs to exercise and play off-leash in a controlled environment. For purposes of this report, the term "dog beach" means an off-leash dog beach. In addition, although they share some characteristics with on-leash dog beaches, off-leash dog beaches are the primary focus of this report.

Off-leash dog beaches provide benefits and pose concerns. Besides promoting exercise for dogs and their owners, advocates point out that communities benefit from well-socialized and exercised dogs that are likely to be less aggressive and create a public nuisance. An off-leash area provides a public space and opportunity for dog owners to meet, share information, and form community bonds; it promotes responsible dog

* Assembly Bill 359 (Gordon) is currently in the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water. It would establish an off-leash dog beach pilot program at Dockweiler State Beach in Los Angeles County.

** CRB identified dog beaches in California through several sources: federal, state, and local parks and recreation websites, dog friendly travel books, and dog advocacy organizations. We confirmed the current status of each beach (access to dogs—leashed or un-leashed), and obtained information from beach contacts, through a telephone survey. It is important to note that beach rules may change over time so this information is a "point in time" snapshot. In addition, we may have inadvertently overlooked a beach on which dogs are permitted, especially a community beach that does not publicize its existence beyond its local population.

ownership through social peer pressure; and it makes it less likely that dogs will be let loose in other areas.

This report also discusses the major concerns associated with dog beaches – habitat, health, safety, liability, and cost. (The organization CalDOG succinctly labels the common concerns: poop, bites, liability, noise, and wildlife.¹)

- Off-leash dogs are not permitted on several beaches in order to protect plant and animal habitat (for example, the Western Snowy Plover, a shore bird listed as a threatened species under the federal Endangered Species Act).
- The presence of dogs may lead to health concerns about beach and water quality, although the effect of dog waste is difficult to determine in comparison with other sources of pollution.
- Concerns are often raised about potential safety and liability issues that may result when several dogs and persons are sharing the same area. While dog bites do occur, they are not common and no lawsuits have been reported.

Several local governments, after studying and addressing these issues, have established off-leash dog areas. California State Parks, however, views off-leash dog areas as a local recreation need that is appropriately addressed at a municipal- or county-owned beach. As a result, the first and primary state policy issue in relation to establishing an off-leash dog area on a state beach is determining whether this use is a state-level recreation need.

This report describes a number of off-leash dog beaches, ranging from city-maintained Carmel Beach (where dogs are allowed 24-hours a day) to the Huntington Dog Beach that limits dogs to the wet sand and water and is maintained by non-city staff and volunteers. The report also identifies common elements and unique characteristics, and discusses how to structure a model off-leash dog beach, including roles, responsibilities and evaluation criteria.

DOGS ON THE BEACH

AN OVERVIEW

Beaches in California are owned by the public and managed by public entities. Most of the 1,100 miles of beaches along the California coast are officially closed to dogs. However, beach-goers can legally bring their dogs to over 60 beaches up and down California's coastline. These beaches span nine counties and are located within the boundaries of state, county, and city parks. Some of these beaches are also located on federal land administered by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

The rules and regulations pertaining to dogs are determined by the local, state, or federal entity that has jurisdiction over each beach. In some cases, beaches are governed by two or more governmental entities that share jurisdiction.

Dogs must be leashed on most beaches. However, dogs can run leash-free on at least seventeen beaches in the state if they are under their owners' voice control. Some of this leash-free beach time is limited to specific areas of the beach, specific times of the day, or specific times of the year. The table that begins on page 8 lists the beaches that allow dogs.

STATE BEACHES

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (also called California State Parks) is responsible for managing the beaches on almost one-third of the state's coastline. The department's mission is "to provide for the health, inspiration, and education of the people of California by preserving the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation."²

California State Parks, on its website, acknowledges the benefits of visiting a state park with one's dog – exercise for body and spirit. However, these benefits may conflict with State Parks' mission to

**CA CODE OF REGULATIONS
TITLE 14. NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION 3. CHAPTER 1.**

4312. Control of Animals.

- (a) No person shall permit a dog to run loose, or turn loose any animal in any portion of a unit, except upon written authorization by the District Superintendent.
- (b) No person shall keep an animal in any unit except under his/her immediate control.
- (c) No person shall keep a noisy, vicious, or dangerous dog or animal or one which is disturbing to other persons, in any unit and remain therein after he/she has been asked by a peace officer to leave.
- (d) No person shall permit a dog or a cat to remain outside a tent, camper, or enclosed vehicle during the night.
- (e) No person shall bring a dog into, permit a dog to enter or remain, or possess a dog in units under control of Department of Parks and Recreation unless the dog is on leash of no more than six feet in length and under the immediate control of a person or confined in a vehicle.
- (f) No person shall bring a dog into, permit a dog to enter or remain, or possess a dog:
 - 1) beyond the limits of campgrounds, picnic areas, parking areas, roads, structures or in posted portions of units except as provided elsewhere in this section.
 - 2) on any beach adjacent to any body of water in any unit except in portions of units designated for dogs...

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS: YOUR DOG IN THE PARK

Your dog must be kept on a leash at all times while in this park. Leashed dogs are allowed in campgrounds, picnic areas, parking lots, and other specifically designated areas – provided you control and clean up after your pet. Dogs are prohibited from most trails, beaches and developed areas for the following reasons:

- ❑ **To protect park resources** – Dogs are predators by nature, and their presence or lingering scent will disturb and frighten wildlife nearby. Dogs can transmit diseases and parasites to native animals, including foxes, coyotes, and deer. Dogs that run loose or become lost often harass or kill park wildlife.
- ❑ **For the safety and enjoyment of other visitors** – Some people are intimidated by dogs, even by friendly ones. Dogs reduce the amount of wildlife that hikers are likely to see. Also, dog waste along trails is a nuisance to encounter and may contaminate the local water supply.
- ❑ **To prevent problems for you and your dog** – Dogs in wild areas can be bitten by snakes, raccoons, or other wildlife they happen to startle. Dogs frequently pick up ticks and are sometimes injured by toxic or thorny plants. If your dog comes in contact with poison oak, it can easily transfer the irritating oil to your skin. An unleashed dog can suffer painful or sometimes fatal falls. Occasionally a dog is a victim to some larger predator, such as a mountain lion or a bear.

Park regulations, common courtesy, and good judgment all require that you take special care when bringing your pet to this natural area. Thank you for your cooperation!

California State Parks, 2004

protect resources and provide a quality recreational experience for all visitors at state beaches.

Public Resources Code Section 5008.1 provides that park visitors may bring dogs (and other pets) into state parks if it is in the public interest; however, animals must be under the direct control of the visitor and are not permitted to pose a threat to the public welfare or natural or cultural resources, or to create a public nuisance. (See Appendix A.) It is California State Parks' position that "direct control" requires that dogs be leashed.³

California State Parks' Operations Manual states that: "Unleashed, stray or feral dogs can harass and kill wildlife and can intimidate and injure visitors. Dogs look like a predator to most wild animals. Because of this, even the presence of a dog at a distance, whether on or off a leash, often disturbs wildlife. Dog feces may transmit diseases to native wildlife and increase park maintenance work.... is a misdemeanor offense for a person to have an off-leash dog in a state park."⁴

Park rules relating to dogs are intended to ensure the health and safety of all park visitors. (See box at left.)

State Parks' regulations (see box on preceding page) require that a dog leash must be no more than six feet long, and that a dog's owner must not leave the dog unattended. A rabies certificate or dog license may be required. Dog owners are also advised that they are financially responsible for any injuries or damage caused by their dogs and that rule violations may result in citations. For example, it is a

misdemeanor offense for a person to have an off-leash dog in a state park.

Dogs are allowed on leashes at 23 state beaches. One beach – Lighthouse Field State Beach – permits dogs off leash. This beach is managed by a local entity, not State Parks.

FEDERAL BEACHES

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The U.S. Department of the Interior oversees the National Park Service – which includes National Parks, National Recreation Areas, and National Seashores – and the Bureau of Land Management. All of these federal entities manage California beaches.

Point Reyes National Seashore, north of San Francisco, encompasses 70,000 acres of coastal beaches and headlands, estuaries, and uplands that include both wilderness and historic sites. It is a sanctuary for a myriad of plant and animal species.

The Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) spans 76,500 acres of land and water in northern California. It starts at the coastline south of San Francisco, moves into San Francisco and then north of the Golden Gate Bridge.

The GGNRA encompasses several beaches in both Marin and San Francisco counties where dog owners may bring their pets: Rodeo, Baker, Fort Funston, and Ocean. Dogs are also permitted in specific areas of Limantour and Kehoe beaches at Point Reyes.

The National Park Service pet regulation requires that dogs be restricted by cage or leash. Where dogs are permitted in National Parks and Recreation Areas, federal regulations require that they be on a leash no longer than six feet.⁵ Dog owners may be cited or fined for violations of leash, wildlife, or litter laws. However, as noted in the box at right, the leash laws are currently not being enforced in the GGNRA.*

According to the Point Reyes National

DOGS IN THE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The Leash Law Lawsuit

In Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), dogs had been allowed on leashes – and off leashes under voice control – since 1979 under a pet policy created by a Citizen’s Advisory Commission following public hearings. When in 2002 the National Park Service started enforcing the Park Service leash laws and issuing citations, dog-owners sued. In 2005, the U.S. District Court dismissed the tickets, ruling that the Park’s 20-year failure to enforce National Park leash laws created a de facto policy in some parts of GGNRA that could not be changed without public input.

As a result, the GGNRA is pioneering a “negotiated rulemaking” effort that is being used for only the third time by the Park Service. Instead of the federal agency making policy, this process consists of those who are interested or most affected setting policy by consensus.

A neutral mediator recommended a list of members for the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee for Dog Management that will be negotiating a new regulation. The first meeting – open to the public – was held March 2006. Concurrent with the Negotiated Rulemaking process, a dog management plan and Environmental Impact Statement will be completed through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. Both processes include public input.

Until a new regulation is in place, the 1979 policy that allows dogs to be managed by either leash or under voice control remains in effect.

National Park Service
Negotiated Rulemaking Information Line
(415) 561-4728

* Information on GGRNA dog walking regulations is available at www.nps.gov/goga/pets/.

Seashore official website: “Dogs are wonderful animals that give comfort and companionship. However, a national park is not the best place for them. Dogs chase, scare and can transmit diseases to wild animals such as nesting birds or marine mammals. Dogs leave behind a ‘predator’ scent typical of all wild canines like wolves and coyotes. This scent can linger in the area for long periods of time and can disrupt or alter the behavior of the native animals this park has been set aside to protect.”⁶

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Samoa Dunes Recreation Area, located on Humboldt Bay, is a 300-acre park managed by the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM). It is a multiple-use recreation site with activities ranging from Off-Highway Vehicle riding and other recreational activities to scientific study of rare plants. The BLM’s mission is to sustain the health, diversity and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Bureau does not have an official policy regarding dogs on BLM land. For consistency, it enforces the policy of the county (Humboldt) in which the land is located.⁷ This policy allows dogs on-leash or off-leash under voice control.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Pfeiffer Beach is located in the Los Padres National Forest, which stretches over 200 miles from the Carmel Valley to the western edge of Los Angeles County. It encompasses nearly two million acres in the coastal mountains of central California. The U.S. Forest Service manages this land and focuses on protecting and enhancing watersheds, providing recreation and wilderness opportunities, and promoting use of the forest as a "living laboratory" for ecological diversity and scientific research. The Forest Service does not have an official policy regarding dogs. Like the BLM, it enforces the policy of the county (Monterey) in which the land is located.⁸ This policy requires that dogs must be on a tended leash that is no more than six feet in length.

CITY AND COUNTY BEACHES

Most city and county park departments that allow dogs on public lands require that dogs be leashed, and all require that owners clean up after their dogs. Additional regulations that apply to dogs on the beach vary among local jurisdictions. The city of Avila Parks Department, for example, allows owners to bring their leashed dogs to the beach before 10 a.m. and after 5 p.m. Sonoma County Regional Parks Department allows dogs on beaches during regular beach hours if they are on leashes no more than six feet long and have rabies certification.

At least ten city and county jurisdictions permit dogs to play on their beaches off-leash (Contra Costa, Humboldt, Orange, and San Diego counties; and the cities of Carmel, Coronado, Del Mar, Huntington Beach, Long Beach, Santa Cruz, and San Diego). In Del Mar, dogs are permitted off-leash From September 15 to June 15; they must be on-leash the rest of the year. In contrast, the city of Carmel allows dogs to play on its beach off-leash 24 hours a day as long as they are under their owner’s control. (See the table beginning on page 8 for more detail.)

SHARED MANAGEMENT

Different levels of government share the management of some beaches. For example, the National Park Service and California State Parks jointly manage Redwood National and State Parks. Across from the federal Samoa Dunes Recreation Area, the South Spit is state-owned and managed in partnership by the Bureau of Land Management, California Department of Fish and Game, and Humboldt County.



Photograph by Oakley Stephans, used with permission by the San Francisco SPCA

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
Contra Costa	Point Isabel Regional Shoreline	East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) Area south of canal Point Isabel Dog Owners and Friends (Volunteer org.)	Approximately 21 acres of mixed-use open space on south side of canal. Facilities include telephone, restrooms, drinking fountain, parking lot, dog wash, and café. Hours: 5 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fees: None	Dogs must be under voice control and within sight of owner. No more than three dogs per person without permit. Owners must carry leash, clean up feces, stop dog from digging, fill in holes, and prevent dog from going into marsh and disturbing feeding birds.
Del Norte	Beachfront Park	Crescent City	Undeveloped beach across from park. Facilities include trash cans and dog bags. No specified hours or fees.	Dogs must be on a leash no more than six feet long; owners must pick up after their dogs.
Del Norte	Crescent Beach	Crescent City	Undeveloped beach south of Crescent City. No specified hours or fees.	Dogs must be on a leash no more than six feet long; owners must pick up after their dogs.
Del Norte	Gold Bluff's Beach	Redwood National and State Parks Jointly managed by California State Parks and the National Park Service	Facilities include running water, restrooms, and campsites. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: \$6/day use	Dogs must be on tended leash no more than six feet long; owners must pick up after their dogs.

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS

[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]

COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
Humboldt	Clam Beach County Park	Humboldt County	Undeveloped beach. Facilities include pit toilets. No specified hours or fees.	Dogs must be on leash.
Humboldt	Mad River Beach County Park	Humboldt County	Facilities include toilets, water fountain, and campgrounds. No specified hours or fees.	Dogs must be on leash.
Humboldt	Samoa Dunes Recreation Area	Bureau of Land Management	300-acre sand dune park. Hours: One hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset Fees: None	Dogs may be on leash or off-leash under voice control. Owners must have leash.
Humboldt	South Spit	Cooperative Management Area State of California (Dept. of Fish and Game)/Humboldt County/Bureau of Land Management	No running water, chemical toilets. Hours: One hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset Fees: None	Dogs may be off-leash under voice control from September 15 to February 28. Must be on-leash during snowy plover nesting season March 1 to September 15.

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
Los Angeles	Dog Zone, Long Beach	City of Long Beach Parks, Recreation & Marine Department Recreation Dog Park Association and Haute Dogs (Volunteer organizations)	A 2.9 acres, unfenced, section of waterfront beach Hours: 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily; same as normal beach hours Fees: None	One dog per person. Dogs must wear collar/tags, have current vaccinations, be more than four months old, and respond to voice commands. Aggressive dogs and female dogs in heat are not permitted.
Los Angeles	Leo Carillo State Beach	California State Parks	One and one-half miles of beach with running water, picnic tables. Hours: 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fees: None	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.
Marin	Agate Beach	Beach located within Duxbury Reef State Marine Sanctuary Managed by Marin County	Two miles of shoreline during low tide. Facilities include portable toilets. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: None	Dogs must be on a leash no longer than six feet.
Marin	Kehoe Beach	Point Reyes National Seashore	Facilities include chemical toilets. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: None	Dogs are allowed north of trail but must be on leash no longer than six feet; leaving pets unattended and tied to tree or object is prohibited. Dogs not permitted south of trailhead (protected habitat for the snowy plover).

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
Marin	Limantour Beach	Point Reyes National Seashore	Facilities include chemical toilets. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: None	Dogs are allowed south of trail but must be on leash no longer than six feet; leaving pets unattended and tied to tree or object is prohibited. Dogs not permitted north of trailhead (protected habitat for the snowy plover, harbor seals).
Marin	Muir Beach	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Facilities include chemical toilets. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: None	Dogs are permitted under voice control.
Marin	Point Reyes/Great Beach	Point Reyes National Seashore	Facilities include chemical toilets. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: None	Dogs must be on leash no longer than six feet; and leaving pets unattended and tied to tree or object is prohibited. Dogs are not allowed from the North Beach parking lot to the south, as this area is protected habitat for the snowy plover.
Marin	Rodeo Beach	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Facilities include running water, restrooms and drinking fountain. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: None	Dogs are permitted off leash under voice control from the shoreline to the crest of the dunes.

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
Marin	Upton Beach	Marin County	Facilities include trash cans. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: None	Dogs must be on leash no longer than six feet.
Mendocino	Mendocino Headlands State Beach (Big River Beach)	California State Parks	Facilities include chemical toilets. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: None	Dogs must be leashed.
Mendocino	MacKerricher State Park	California State Parks	Campsites, tables, restrooms. Hours: 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fees: None	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.
Mendocino	Van Damme State Beach	California State Parks	Facilities include running water, restrooms. Hours: 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fees: None	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.
Mendocino	Westport-Union Landing State Beach	California State Parks	Two miles of beach with tables and restrooms. Hours: 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fees: None	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
Monterey	Asilomar State Beach	California State Parks	Facilities including running water and restrooms. Hours: 8 a.m. to half-hour after sunset Fees: None	Dogs must be on tended leash no more than six feet long and have current license and rabies shots; owners must pick up after their dogs. Dogs may be off-leash, under voice control, on south portion of beach, past stream.
Monterey	Carmel City Beach	City of Carmel Carmel Residents Association (Volunteer org.)	One mile of beach. Hours: Open 24 hours Fees: None	Dogs are allowed off-leash under voice control.
Monterey	Carmel River State Beach	California State Parks	Approximately one mile of beach with running water and restrooms. Hours: 8 a.m. to half-hour after sunset Fees: None	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet and have current license and rabies shots. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.
Monterey	Garrapata State Beach	California State Parks	Two miles of beachfront with running water and restrooms. Hours: 8 a.m. to half-hour after sunset Fees: None	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet and have current license and rabies shots. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
Monterey	Monterey State Beach	California State Parks	One-half mile of sandy beach with chemical toilets. Hours: 6 a.m. to half-hour after sunset Fees: None	Dogs allowed on beach in designated area only; must be on tended leash no more than six feet long; owners must pick up after their dogs.
Monterey	Pfeiffer Beach	Los Padres National Forest	Located in Big Sur; facilities include restrooms. Hours: 8 a.m. - sunset Fees: \$5/car	Dogs must be on tended leash no more than six feet long; must have current license and rabies shots; owners must pick up after their dogs.
Orange	Huntington Dog Beach	City of Huntington Beach Preservation Society of Huntington Dog Beach (Non-profit org.)	One-mile of fenced beach. Hours: 5 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily (parking lot closes at 8 p.m.) Fees: None	Dogs must be on tended leash no more than six feet long (except on wet sand and water –see p. 40). Owners must pick up after their dogs.
Orange	Laguna Beach	City of Laguna	Facilities include running water, restrooms, and showers. Hours: 24 hours Fees: None	Dogs are permitted on-leash before 8 a.m. and after 6 p.m. from June 1 to Sept. 16, and anytime during the rest of the year.

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
San Diego	Coronado Beach	City of Coronado	Facilities include running water for dogs. Hours: Daylight Fees: None	Dogs permitted off-leash on the two-block area at the north end of the beach.
San Diego	Del Mar Dog Beach (also known as North Beach)	James Scripp Bluffs Reserve City of San Diego	North of the San Dieguito River mouth. Facilities include chemical toilets, restrooms, showers, and water. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: None	From Sept. 15 to June 15, dogs are permitted off-leash under voice command from Via de la Valle south to 27th Street. From June 15 to Sept. 15, dogs must be on a leash 8 feet or less in length.
San Diego	Dog Beach on Ocean Beach	City of San Diego	Dog Beach is on the west end of the San Diego River Floodway. Hours: Open 24 hours Fees: None	Dogs are permitted off-leash. Owners are asked to pick up after their dogs. Also, puppies are not allowed until they have had all of their required vaccinations; dogs must have up to date vaccinations and current license.

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
San Diego	Fiesta Island	City of San Diego	Located in Mission Bay; park has a 5.2 mile asphalt path around the island and chemical toilets. Hours: 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fees: None	Dogs are allowed off-leash except for the fenced areas. Owners must pick up after their dogs. Puppies are not allowed until they have had all required vaccinations; dogs must have current vaccinations and license.
San Francisco	Baker Beach	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	South of the Golden Gate Bridge. Facilities include restrooms and running water. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: None	Dogs are permitted under voice control on Baker Beach north of Lobos Creek.
San Francisco	Chrissy Field Beach	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	On San Francisco Bay. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: None	Dogs are permitted under voice control.
San Francisco	Fort Funston/Burton Beach	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Beach and park with water faucet/trough. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: None	Dogs are permitted under voice control at Fort Funston and Phillip Burton Beach. Dogs must be on-leash in the Bank Swallow habitat area.

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
San Francisco	Ocean Beach	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	<p>Four miles of beach with chemical toilets.</p> <p>Hours: Sunrise to sunset</p> <p>Fees: None</p>	Dogs are allowed on Ocean Beach under voice control from Stairwell 1 to Stairwell 21. Dogs must be on leash south of Stairwell 21 to Sloat Boulevard to protect the snowy plover.
San Luis Obispo	Avila Beach and Old Port Beach	City of Avila Beach	<p>Developed and undeveloped beaches. Facilities include restrooms, showers, and water.</p> <p>No specified hours or fees.</p>	Dogs are not allowed between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. and must be leashed.
San Luis Obispo	Cayucos State Beach	California State Parks	<p>Picnic tables, restrooms, outdoor shower, drinking fountain.</p> <p>Hours: 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.</p> <p>Fees: None</p>	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.
San Luis Obispo	Morro Strand State Beach	California State Parks	<p>Facilities include picnic area, no running water</p> <p>Hours: Sunrise to 10 p.m.</p> <p>Fees: None</p>	Dogs must be on tended leash no more than six feet long; owners must pick up after their dogs.

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
San Luis Obispo	Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area	California State Parks	3,600 acre off-road area with 5 1/2 miles beach. Facilities include running water, restrooms, and showers. Hours: 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. Fees: \$5/day use (drive in), free walk in	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.
San Luis Obispo	Pismo State Beach	California State Parks	Facilities include no running water, chemical toilets. Hours: 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. Fees: \$5/day use	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.
San Luis Obispo	San Simeon State Beach	California State Parks	Facilities include no running water, chemical toilets. Hours: 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. Fees: None	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.
Santa Barbara	Douglas Family Preserve	City of Santa Barbara	A 70-acre open space area with wide undeveloped beach below mesa. Hours: 24 hours Fees: None	Owners must clean up after their dogs and keep dog leashed on non-City access trails and beaches.

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
Santa Barbara	Goleta Beach County Park	Santa Barbara County	Beach and park about one-half mile long. Facilities include bathrooms, water, and food. Hours: 8 a.m. to sunset Fees: None	Dogs must be leashed.
Santa Barbara	Rincon Park and Beach	Santa Barbara County	One-half mile long; facilities include picnic tables and restrooms. Hours: 8 a.m. to sunset Fees: None	Dogs must be leashed.
Santa Cruz	Davenport Landing Beach	Santa Cruz County	Facilities include running water. No specified hours or fees.	Dogs must be leashed.
Santa Cruz	Lighthouse Field State Beach & Its Beach	Owned by California State Parks Managed by City of Santa Cruz Friends of Lighthouse Field (Volunteer org)	Facilities include restrooms, lifeguards. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: None	Dogs can be unleashed from sunrise to 10 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to sunset. Dogs are not allowed from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
Santa Cruz	Mitchell's Cove Beach	City of Santa Cruz	This is a "summer beach;" it mostly disappears in the winter. Facilities include restrooms, lifeguards. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: None	Dogs can be unleashed from sunrise to 10 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to sunset. Dogs are not allowed from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Santa Cruz	Manresa State Beach	California State Parks	Hwy. 1; South of Aptos. Facilities include running water and restrooms. Hours: 8 a.m. to half-hour after sunset Fees: \$6/parking	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.
Santa Cruz	Natural Bridges State Park	California State Parks	Facilities include running water, restrooms. Hours: 8 a.m. to half-hour after sunset Fees: \$6/parking	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
Santa Cruz	New Brighton State Beach	California State Parks	93 acres in Capitola; facilities include running water and restrooms Hours: 8 a.m. to half-hour after sunset Fees: \$6/parking	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.
Santa Cruz	Palm State Beach	California State Parks	Hwy. 1 in Watsonville; facilities include picnic tables, showers, restrooms, and BBQ. Hours: 8 a.m. to half-hour after sunset Fees: \$6/parking	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.
Santa Cruz	Rio Del Mar State Beach	California State Parks	Facilities include running water and restrooms. Hours: 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. summer/to sunset in winter Fees: \$6/parking	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.
Santa Cruz	Seabright State Beach	California State Parks	Facilities include running water, restrooms, and fire rings. Hours: 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fees: \$6/parking	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
Santa Cruz	Seacliff State Beach	California State Parks	Picnic area, running water, restrooms, and showers. Hours: 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. summer/to sunset in winter Fees: \$6/parking	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.
Santa Cruz	Twin Lakes State Beach	California State Parks	One-mile beach has outdoor showers, restrooms. Hours: 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fees: \$6/parking	Dogs must be on tended leash no longer than six feet. Owners cannot leave pets unattended and must clean up after them.
Sonoma	Doran Regional Park Campgrounds	Sonoma County	Two-mile beach with campsites, tables, restrooms. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: \$5/day use	Dogs must be on leash no more than six feet long and must have rabies certification. Owners must clean up after their dogs.
Sonoma	Gualala Point Regional Park Beach	Sonoma County	195-acre park with beaches, trails, campsites, tables, and restrooms. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: \$4/day use	Dogs must be on leash no more than six feet long and must have rabies certification. Owners must clean up after their dogs.

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
Sonoma	Sea Ranch Coastal Access Trails	Sonoma County	Six trail access points to beaches. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: \$4/day use	Dogs must be on leash no more than six feet long and must have rabies certification. Owners must clean up after their dogs.
Sonoma	Sonoma Coast State Beach	California State Parks	Three long sandy beaches separated by rocky bluffs and headlands; running water and restrooms. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: \$6/parking	Leashed dogs are allowed at Shell Beach, Portuguese Beach and Schoolhouse Beach. Owners must pick up after their dogs.
Sonoma	Stillwater Cove Regional Park	Sonoma County	Small beach in park with campground, tables, restrooms. Hours: Sunrise to sunset Fees: \$4/day use	Dogs must be on leash no more than six feet long and must have rabies certification. Owners must clean up after their dogs.
Ventura	Hollywood Beach	Ventura County	One mile-stretch with restrooms and running water. Hours: 24 hours Fees: None	Dogs are allowed on beach before 9 a.m. and after 5 p.m. on-leash only; owners must clean up after their dog.

CALIFORNIA BEACHES THAT ALLOW DOGS				
[Beaches that permit dogs off-leash are indicated in bold]				
COUNTY	BEACH	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	RULES/REGULATIONS
Ventura	Oxnard Shores Beach	City of Oxnard	Developed beach with restrooms, water. Hours: 7 a.m. to dusk Fees: None	Dogs must be on-leash; owners must clean up after their dog.
Ventura	Silver Strand Beach	Ventura County	One-mile stretch with restrooms and running water. Hours: 24 hours Fees: None	Dogs are allowed on beach before 9 a.m. and after 5 p.m. on-leash only; Owners must clean up after their dogs.

RUNNING OFF-LEASH AT ON-LEASH BEACHES

As the preceding table shows, most California beaches that permit dogs require that they be on-leash. Beach managers and others responding to the CRB survey observed that, in addition to receiving some complaints about dogs off-leash, they regularly see dogs running off-leash in areas where leashes are required. In some cases dog owners may not know the rules, but in many cases they know and disregard the leash laws.

Dog-owners can be cited and fined for having their dogs off-leash. In many locations, however, enforcement is sporadic or minimal. This is generally attributed to enforcement agencies responding to higher priority calls with their limited staffing resources.

At some beaches, off-leash use has evolved over the years into a common practice and dog owners routinely let their pets loose in spite of leash requirements. For example, on beaches like Upton and Cayucos State Beach there is a history of informally allowing dogs off-leash. Leash laws are typically not enforced at some beaches located in small communities and their off-leash use is not publicized outside of the community.

“...In search of dog-friendly beaches, we recently called and researched ocean beaches throughout the United States and Canada. While we did find hundreds of beaches that allow dogs, the majority of beaches throughout the U.S. and Canada do not allow pets. Based on an unscientific poll by DogFriendly.com, the top reason for banning dogs from beaches is the disregard for leash laws.

Violation of the leash law is a hot topic and park officials can be very sensitive about this issue. Many popular beaches have banned dogs because there were incidents with a person or even a dog being bothered by someone else's dog, or park officials were concerned about such conflicts arising. Even beaches that have recently allowed leashed dogs are now banning dogs completely because too many people are choosing to ignore the leash law....”

Tara Kain
Dog Etiquette for a
Dog-Friendly Beach
April 26, 2003

OFF-LEASH BEACHES: THE ISSUES

“It is a tricky balance. I used to work for the GGNRA here and have seen first-hand the damage that a dog of careless owners can do to the resources [and themselves – I have a friend whose dog chased a ball over the cliff’s edge and broke the upper left quadrant of his jaw/gums. Poor ol’ hound dog!] I also know that dogs must have off-leash play time to stay sane. And I also know that everyone who pays their taxes has a right to utilize those same resources ... with their children safely in tow.”⁹

BENEFITS

According to the Director of the Behavior Clinic at the Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine, the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and other organizations and dog trainers, off-leash play is essential to the well-being of dogs – they do not get sufficient exercise without it. Regular off-leash play makes for healthy, well-adjusted dogs. It burns off pent-up energy, builds confidence, improves a dog’s social skills and helps prevent aggression.¹⁰

Advocates and others who have studied this area point out that off-leash recreation benefits communities in addition to dog owners and their dogs.¹¹ These benefits include:

- Well-socialized and exercised dogs are less aggressive and less likely to create a public nuisance.
- Designating off-leash space for dogs reduces the likelihood that dogs will be let loose in other areas where they could bother or infringe on the rights of other park users.
- Off-leash areas promote exercise for dog owners.
- Dogs often help “break the ice” and bring people together. An off-leash area often functions as a social center – it provides a public space and opportunity for dog owners to meet, share information, and form community bonds.
- Off-leash areas promote responsible dog ownership. Social peer pressure from regular area users tends to enforce the basic rules such as cleaning up after one’s dog and controlling behavior.

CONCERNS

Several issues are consistently raised during discussions and debates about creating areas for dog owners to share the beach and water with their unleashed dogs. These include concerns about adverse impacts to wildlife and plant habitat, and about impaired quality of both the beach and water. Other concerns center on the safety of the people and dogs that share the same space, and the potential for increased liability due to these health and safety risks.



WESTERN SNOWY PLOVER

The Western Snowy Plover is a sparrow-sized, light-colored shorebird with dark patches on either side of the neck, behind the eye, and on the forehead. Snowy plovers have lived on California beaches for thousands of years, but today human use of their remaining beach habitat seriously threatens their survival. Once numbering in the thousands, less than 1500 breeding plovers remain. Prior to 1970 they nested at 53 locations; today they nest in only half as many sites. California State Park beaches provide much of the suitable habitat remaining for this small shorebird.

*Rules & Guidelines for
Protecting the Snowy Plover,
California State Parks, 2002*

HABITAT

Dogs are not permitted on some beaches in order to protect specific habitat. While the potential adverse impact of dogs on a variety of animal and plant life is of concern, the Western Snowy Plover – a small shorebird – is the primary “lighting rod” issue on the beach.

SNOWY PLOVER PROTECTION¹²

The Pacific coast population of the Western Snowy Plover is listed as a threatened species under the federal *Endangered Species Act*. In addition to protection on federal land, California State Parks has a legal obligation to protect snowy plovers on State beaches. (See box at left for a description of this bird.)

The State Parks system is concerned about the impact of both humans and domestic animals on this shore bird. Because the birds blend in with their surroundings and are hard to see, park visitors may inadvertently disturb them or their nests. Unleashed dogs may chase or catch birds and destroy nests. State Parks literature points out that even leashed dogs that are nearby may frighten plovers off their nests. A frightened plover may abandon its nest or chicks, or may crush its own eggs while running off a nest, or

may use up its small reserves of energy fleeing instead of gathering food – which can be enough to kill the bird.

The provisions of the *Endangered Species Act* apply to all beachgoers.* This means that killing, harming, or damaging the snowy plover’s habitat is prohibited. It also means that if an individual brings a dog onto a beach and the dog disrupts the feeding of a bird, leading to the bird’s injury, it is a violation of the law.

California State Parks reports taking several measures to help the Western Snowy Plover recover and to protect the beach ecosystem. These include fencing off nesting sites

* The federal Endangered Species Act makes it a crime “to harass, harm, pursue” a threatened species without special exemption. “Harm” is defined to include significant habitat modification or degradation which actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering. “Harassment” is defined as an intentional or neglectful action that creates the likelihood of injury to wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

(using highly visible orange plastic fencing, for example), posting warning signs, and educating beach goers. In addition, some recreational activities (like kite flying) are restricted and some portions of the beaches are closed to dogs to protect nesting areas.

Federal and local beaches with snowy plovers or other endangered or threatened species take similar actions. For example, when migratory shore birds, including snowy plovers, turned up unexpectedly at Ocean Beach Dog Beach in 2004, wildlife officials erected protective fencing around the birds' nests in the sand dunes until the end of nesting season to accommodate them.¹³

PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT¹⁴

There are over 150 million visits to California beaches each year. Over the past few years, beachgoers have become increasingly concerned about water quality. Waters that are polluted may contain several different disease-causing organisms, commonly called pathogens. This is especially true in Southern California, one of most densely populated coastal regions in the country.*

Bacterial pollution comes from numerous sources including sewer line breaks, sewage spills and overflows, waste from pets and other domestic animals, waste from marine mammals and birds, poorly maintained septic tanks, and oil spills. Polluted water makes its way into the bays and ocean through storm drains and storm water runoff. This storm and urban runoff is the leading cause of pollution along the state's coastline. (State and local health officials recommend that beachgoers never swim within 100 yards of any storm drain.)

Exposure to contaminated water has been linked to increased risk for a broad range of adverse health effects including fever, nausea, and gastroenteritis,

SNOWY PLOVERS & THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

In 1993, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) listed the coastal population of the Western Snowy Plover as a threatened population. In 1999, the USFWS designated critical habitat; it re-issued critical habitat in 2004 following a lawsuit over failure to analyze the economic impacts of the designation. The USFWS developed a recovery plan in 2001 that remains in draft form.

Some dog advocacy and other organizations challenge the legitimacy of the federal process used to designate the snowy plover as "threatened," and subsequent protections. The USFWS is continuing to review petitions received in 2002 and 2003 to de-list the Western Snowy Plover based on a challenge to the genetic distinctiveness of the plover population.

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

The California Coastal Commission, in partnership with cities and counties, plans and regulates the use of land and water along the coast. The Commission has jurisdiction over activities that change the intensity of use or public access to land, and construction on beaches. A major concern is potential restrictions to beach access (for example, a fence across the beach). Some dog beach-related actions may require a permit from the Coastal Commission. The Commission, however, does not have a specific policy related to dogs or dog beaches.

* The population growth in Southern California results in open land converted into hard surfaces. This increases the rate of urban runoff and can impact water quality through adding sediment, toxic chemicals, microbial pathogens, and nutrients to the ocean.

as well as cold and flu-like symptoms such as nasal congestion, sore throat, fever and/or cough. Children, the elderly, and persons with impaired immune systems, are at the greatest risk.¹⁵

California statutes require that state and local agencies monitor water quality by analyzing water samples for specific bacteria that indicate the presence of pathogens.* The bacteria counted are total coliform, a rough indicator of decay, and fecal coliform and enterococci, which are associated with human sewage and the excrement of warm-blooded animals.

Water quality is generally analyzed during three time periods – summer dry weather, year-round dry weather, and wet weather conditions – because different conditions affect pollution levels. For example, after a rain, bacteria counts usually far exceed state health criteria for recreational water use. (State and local health officials recommend that beachgoers never swim in any coastal water during a rainstorm, and for at least three days after a storm has ended.)

When water monitoring reveals unhealthy levels of bacteria, or rainfall runoff threatens the coastal water quality, lifeguards or other beach officials post advisories to warn the public. They generally close beaches that are contaminated by sewage spills or other serious health hazards.

Heal the Bay, an environmental organization, produces *The Beach Report Card*, an annual consumer-friendly summary of the state's beach water quality monitoring programs.¹⁶ Endorsed by the State Water Resources Control Board, this summary assigns a grade to approximately 350 beaches where the water quality is monitored year-round (and additional beaches where water is monitored during specific times of the year). *The Beach Report Card 2004-2005*, with dog beaches annotated, is included as Appendix C.

With a few exceptions, beaches that allow dogs received excellent to very good grades (A or B) for dry weather during the past two grading cycles. (Over 75 percent of all beaches received an F for their wet weather grade.) Goleta Beach in Santa Barbara, an off-leash beach, received a C grade. Ocean Beach Dog Beach, which has ongoing water quality problems, improved from a D in 2003 to a C on the latest report card. According to city staff, the poor water quality is primarily attributed to the beach's location at the mouth of the San Diego floodway, an urban runoff site (see page 46 for a description of Dog Beach clean-up efforts).¹⁷

There are limitations associated with the current water quality testing processes: water testing analyses do not indicate the source of contamination: the water is not tested often enough, or at the right times, to accurately determine if there is harmful bacteria contamination: and the time lag between collecting the data, disseminating the results,

* California Health and Safety Code Sections 115875-115915 specify requirements related to water quality testing and notifying the public of health hazards through posting advisories and closing the beach.

and posting warnings about water quality may lead to outdated information.¹⁸ In addition, a recent epidemiological study found that the types of bacteria that health officials test for do not relate to the illnesses that beachgoers contract. As a result, the traditional testing methods may not be a reliable indicator of whether water is safe for recreation.¹⁹

Viruses are believed to be a major cause of water-borne illnesses.²⁰ There is also what has been referred to as a “toxic cocktail” of pesticides, herbicides, heavy metals and other pollutants in the water.²¹ Water quality processes do not routinely include tests for any of these.

State regulations prohibit dogs on public swimming beaches that have a lifeguard (see box at right). Environmental groups and others have raised health concerns about the effect of dogs and dog waste (feces and urine) on the beaches and water. The primary concern is that people are more likely to become ill after swimming at beaches that allow dogs in the surf zone due to small amounts of fecal matter that remain on the sand and contaminate the water. (And, in spite of efforts by dog-owners to scoop their dogs’ poop, there will always be some dog waste left behind.)²²

Dog waste is clearly a part of the pollution mix. However, given current testing practices and limitations, it is difficult to measure and quantify the amount of contamination that dog waste contributes to the beaches and water.

The interrelationship among pollutants and the beach environment is complex. The characteristics of the beach (such as open beaches versus beaches adjacent to a natural or concrete storm drain) and the range of contamination sources impact the water quality. At some beaches, dog waste may be a major offender, at others a different source, like droppings from sea birds, may turn out to be a primary polluter.²³

SAFETY

Dogs and people will inevitably interact on a dog beach. In addition, it is likely that dogs will come in

CA REGULATION PERTAINING TO DOGS AND BEACHES

7985.1 Animals.

No person shall bring onto or allow any animal, except guide dogs used by the blind, to remain on any beach which has been designated a public swimming beach by the state, or any city, county, or city and county and where life guards are provided, except that horses may be ridden on designated equestrian trails and areas.

This regulation is not intended to prohibit or supersede any local ordinance now in effect or which may be enacted.

California Code of Regulations,
Title 17, Group 10.1, Article 2

HEAL THE BAY’S RECOMMENDATIONS ON DOG BEACHES

1. The dog park must be located above the highest high tide line. [Heal the Bay does not support dog beaches that allow dogs in the water or on any part of the beach that is subject to the tide.]
2. The dog park should be fully enclosed by fencing or other means to ensure dogs stay within the designated area.
3. The area should be clearly marked as a dog park so that tourists and other visitors will understand the area is a dog park.
4. Rules requiring the immediate clean-up of dog feces should be strictly enforced.
5. A routine maintenance program should be implemented to keep the designated area clean of dog feces and trash.

contact with people who are on sunning, swimming, jogging, or biking on adjacent portions of the beach. When a large group of people and a large group of dogs are placed together, this situation can lead to a confrontation between a dog and an adult, child, or another dog.

California State Parks does not permit off-leash dogs on state beaches. In a letter to the City of Santa Monica, the Deputy Director of Parks Operations observes that dogs may be a potential threat to visitors, park staff, and other dogs, when not under the physical restraint of a leash. In addition, “dogs can impact aesthetics and the ‘sense of place’ sought by many visitors to state parks. While many people enjoy the companionship of their dogs, many other park visitors complain that their experience is negatively impacted by dogs.” Further, some people are afraid of dogs. And even friendly dogs that enthusiastically jump on people can be an unpleasant, frightening, or dangerous experience, especially for children and the elderly.²⁴

The California Surf Lifesaving Association does not have an official position on dog beaches. However, at the February 28, 2006 Santa Monica City Council meeting, Los Angeles County lifeguards – charged with the primary enforcement rules at the beach – expressed concern that the need to “police” dogs on the beach would distract them from protecting swimmers, their primary mission.

Conflicts between dogs and people (including confrontations between dog owners that result from encounters between their dogs) occur at dog beaches. Long Beach lifeguards have complained that in warm weather there can be up to 50 dogs on the beach and that disputes arise among swimmers, windsurfers, and dog owners.²⁵

Some dog beaches attempt to eliminate or minimize potentially hazardous situations by addressing them through rules. For example, Long Beach Dog Zone rules state that children must be accompanied by an adult and “must not run, shout, scream, wave their arms, or otherwise excite or antagonize dogs.” The Dog Zone also limits the number of dogs to one per adult to ensure that each dog can be adequately supervised at all times.

According to Steve Hammack, Superintendent of Parks, during the past three years there have been four persons known to have been bitten by dogs (including a Park Ranger and a toddler) at Santa Cruz’s Lighthouse Field State Beach.²⁶ Dog bites and other injuries have also reportedly occurred at some beaches in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.*

* In their August 2005 Emergency Petition submitted to the U.S. Department of the Interior that requests the leash law be enforced pending completion of the federal negotiated rulemaking process, several organizations that oppose off-leash dogs at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) state that, since September 2000, off-leash dogs have harmed dozens of visitors, including thirteen serious physical injuries (see box on page 5). However, in its response to this petition, a dog owners group asserts that these incidents are not authenticated and that many of them involve unleashed dogs in areas that require them to be on-leash.

Managers at other dog beaches report that they are not aware of bites or other injuries caused by unleashed dogs. In addition, the literature and a recent study of 17 California dog parks conducted by the University of California (UC), Davis, School of Veterinary Medicine conclude that injuries to people from dog bites in off-leash areas are rare.²⁷ Anecdotally, however, there are dog bites to humans that go unreported, for example, if the person does not want to jeopardize the dog beach.²⁸

*“A dog park is like a cocktail party, where you don’t know anyone and everyone is drunk. You could have fun, but it could be a disaster.”**

Dog beaches, like dog parks, may be dangerous to dogs. When dogs play – and are running and jumping in groups – there is always the potential for the activity to get out of hand and fighting may occur. Different play styles among dogs may cause misunderstandings or fights, or dogs from the same family may gang up on another dog. In some cases, a small dog may be treated as prey by a larger dog. (It is not uncommon for dog parks to have separate large and small dog areas to prevent this situation).²⁹

Dog beach managers report that confrontations among dogs are not uncommon. However, no injuries or formal reports were reported. The UC Davis dog park study also found a low risk of dog bites to dogs.³⁰

According to DogPAC Santa Barbara, a dog-advocacy group, *“There are no perfect solutions to prevent accidents for adult recreational users or dogs, though dog safety should be a consideration when choosing appropriate parks. But dog safety is ultimately the dog owner’s responsibility.”*

A related concern is the spillover effect of a dog beach on adjacent areas. For example according to Huntington State Beach staff, many dog owners park outside the off-leash area on State Park property and unleash their dogs before they arrive at the city owned dog beach. These dogs often disturb wildlife, sun bathers and other beach users while enroute to the off-leash area.³¹

LIABILITY

Various dog beaches in California have been in operation from three to over 25 years. Our survey of beach managers found no examples of lawsuits at any of these areas.

Public entities carry general liability coverage. Several cities and counties have addressed the potential liability involved in owning or managing a dog beach by posting signs in conspicuous locations, such as the entrance. The signs advise visitors that 1) the park is an off-leash area and that they use the area at their own risk, and 2) they are assuming all risk and that the city is “held harmless” for any injury or damage caused by their off-leash dog. (See the box at right for an example.)

* Trish King, CPDT, Director of Behavior and Training, Marin Humane Society.

LIABILITY LANGUAGE

“Use of the dog exercise area by the dog shall constitute implied consent of the dog’s owner to all regulation and shall constitute a waiver of liability to the City of Long Beach and an agreement to protect, defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the City of Long Beach, its officials and employees for any injury or damage caused by a dog when the dog is not on a leash.”

City of Long Beach
6.16.310 Dog Beach Zone
ORDINANCE NO. C-7859 S.

However, this type of language has not been tested in court to determine whether it provides the desired immunity. In addition, there are some caveats to consider. The court may not consider the language and signage to be adequate relative to the city or county permitting a hazard to exist. The term “dog-owner” may not adequately cover all persons in the dog area. In addition, regardless of the validity of the lawsuit, public entities may be sued due to the public’s perception of “deep pockets.”³²

Other cities do not address liability specific to an off-leash dog beach (or in addition to the city’s general liability coverage). Managers of these beaches report that liability has been neither a concern nor an issue to date.

COSTS

We did not find comprehensive information about the start-up costs that are required to establish the dog beach. However, they are generally reported as minimal and typically consist of purchasing additional trash cans, dog waste bags, bag dispensers, and signage. A 2002 news item about Ocean Beach Dog Beach in San Diego states that the city spent \$10,000 on mutt mitts (dog bags), trash cans, and signs to improve and, in effect, re-start the dog beach.³³

Some cities and counties provide the total amount of funding and all of the maintenance services for the dog beach. In these cases, city or county crews generally perform regular beach maintenance with funds budgeted for all of the beaches (the dog beach is not broken out as a separate item). The city or county also provides dog waste bags and trash cans, while individual dog owners are expected to remove their dog’s waste.

A common approach, especially for newer dog beaches, is shared maintenance. In these cases, city or county crews provide regular beach maintenance with funds budgeted for all of the beaches (the dog beach is not broken out as a separate item). In addition, a community group partners with the city to maintain the dog beach. Specifically, the partners take on the responsibility and cost of cleaning up the dog waste and undertake other duties, such as providing dog waste bags and educating beachgoers about the rules.

The participation of volunteers – through donations and services – often offset city and county costs. Two of the dog beaches generate revenue. Huntington Dog Beach generates income indirectly through parking fees, and Point Isabel receives income through on-site concessions.

A beach manager pointed out that the primary negative cost impact of a dog beach is that it attracts more visitors to the beach, which results in the need for increased maintenance and enforcement. There are, however, some economic benefits to local government and/or nearby merchants created by increased visitors.

CALIFORNIA'S OFF-LEASH BEACHES

Several cities, and some other entities, have established off-leash dog areas in response to dog owners' requests for access to the beach and water to exercise and play with their dogs. This decision generally entailed a public process that addressed the impact that off-leash dogs would have on habitat, health, safety, liability, and costs.

Beaches in northern California that do not require dogs to be leashed include the Samoa Dunes Recreation Area, South Spit, Upton Beach, some beaches in the Golden Gate Recreation Area (Rodeo, Baker, Fort Funston/Burton, and Ocean Beaches), Carmel City Beach, Lighthouse Field State Park and Mitchell's Cove.

Southern California beaches allowing unleashed dogs include the beach at the Douglas Family Preserve, Point Isabel, Long Beach Dog Zone, Huntington Dog Beach, Ocean Beach Dog Beach, Del Mar Dog Beach, Coronado Dog Beach, and Fiesta Island.

Several are described below (from north to south) to identify common characteristics and characteristics that are unique to specific beaches.

CARMEL CITY BEACH³⁴

*"For dogs lucky enough to live in Carmel-by-the-Sea, life just doesn't get any better. The upscale tourist town of art galleries and beautiful coastal vistas has a soft spot for its four-legged residents. Carmel now has a special place for dogs to quench their thirsts as well. Carmel has dedicated the "Fountain of Woof," a dogs-only drinking fountain at Carmel Plaza... Other amenities for pooches in Carmel include the right to run free on the city's white-sand beach."*³⁵

Carmel does not have a specific "dog zone" at its beach. Dogs have had the full off-leash run of the beach for over 25 years.

Signs posted along the pedestrian walkway parallel to the beach advise visitors to clean up after their dogs. The city provides dog bags for this purpose and the Police Department is responsible for enforcement. City employees also maintain the beach, although the Carmel Residents Association assists with monthly beach clean-ups. Beach maintenance costs are included in the city budget.

According to Mike Branson, head of the City Forest, Parks & Beach Department, the consensus among Carmel residents is to allow dogs on the beach. However, conflicts flare up at times in spite of this longstanding tradition. One problem is related to an increase in beach usage – as the numbers of dogs increase, so does the potential number

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA DOG ORDINANCES

The city of Carmel ordinance states that "It is unlawful for the owner or person having charge of any dog to permit the dog to run at large on any City-owned beachlands or on any City-owned park lands unless the owner or person having charge is also present and in control of the dog at such time as it is running loose."

Other dog ordinances make it unlawful for female dogs in heat and vicious dogs to be off-leash. The dog owner, having knowledge that the dog has menaced, attacked or bitten any person or animal, cannot permit the dog to run leash-free unless the dog is wearing a muzzle. Further, such dogs cannot be tethered on any sidewalk or public property unless muzzled.

LIGHTHOUSE FIELD STATE BEACH (LFSB) LAWSUIT

In 2001, the city of Santa Cruz began a process to update the 1984 General Plan for LFSB. While the 1984 Plan stated that dogs should not be off-leash, in 1993 the City Council instead allowed dogs off-leash. The 2001 Plan update proposed to change the off-leash policy to conform with the 1993 decision. The public hearings for this process generated controversy, with complaints about “sensitive habitat degradation” and uncontrolled dog behavior (pooping, barking, chasing, and snarling).

A lawsuit was filed against the city claiming that the Initial Study for the Plan did not adequately address a change in policy and requesting that the City prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) on the impact of dogs on the beach. The court denied the lawsuit in 2004, and the ruling was appealed.

In August 2005, the Court of Appeal ruled that an EIR was not required, but found that the Initial Study should be amended to discuss potential increases in dog usage over the years.

In response to the court decision in October 2005, the California Department of Parks and Recreation informed the city of Santa Cruz that it would have to comply with its 1984 General Plan and that members of the public would be prohibited from using LFSB for off-leash dogs by November 15, 2007. This date was established to allow the City a grace period to consider alternative off-leash locations at city-owned facilities.

The City Council is debating their response to State Parks. Council members are hearing from residents who have had negative experiences with dogs and feel that they don't belong in a state park, and from a large number of dog advocates – many displaying the slogan “I Like Dogs and I Vote.”

of conflicts among dogs, and by extension, their owners. Nearby state beaches require that dogs be leashed or banned altogether. As a result, more dogs and their owners come to Carmel to play off-leash.

Another issue is an increase in the number of dog owners who do not pick up after their pets. The city and the Residents Association are reviewing options to combat this problem.

Carmel does not address liability in relation to dogs on its beach in the municipal ordinances. This issue has not been a city concern to date and no lawsuits have been filed.

LIGHTHOUSE FIELD STATE BEACH³⁶

Forming the northern boundary of Monterey Bay, this area is one of the last open headlands in any California urban area. Surfers, tourists, birds – and dogs – use this area. In the mornings and late afternoons, dogs can run leash-free in the field on the cliff and on the beach below.

The State owns Lighthouse Field State Beach (LFSB). Under a 1977 agreement that expires in 2007, the city of Santa Cruz has the authority and responsibility for developing, operating, and maintaining the area. The state and county retained approval over any changes in policy and operations.

Rules about dogs on the beach have changed over time in Santa Cruz. In 1964, dogs had to be leashed; by 1976 dogs were banned from all beaches. In 1993, the City Council changed the city leash law to allow off-leash areas. With the consent of the state and county, the City Parks and Recreation Superintendent designated Santa Cruz's three beaches – Lighthouse Field, Its, and Mitchell's Cove – as off-leash areas during morning and late afternoon (from sunrise to 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. to sunset).

However, many violate the off-leash hours. The Superintendent of Parks reports that, during the past four years, Lighthouse Field State

Beach park rangers have issued around 900 citations, primarily to individuals with unleashed dogs during on-leash hours.

Friends of Lighthouse Field (FOLF) was formed in 2002 during the midst of the LFSB lawsuit (described in the box). Its members “support the preservation of the beauty and recreation opportunities for people and dogs off-leash at Lighthouse Field and Its Beach.” FOLF sponsors periodic volunteer clean-up days, provides clean-up bags, and educates the public on park rules and responsibilities.³⁷

DOUGLAS FAMILY PRESERVE OFF-LEASH BEACH³⁸

The Douglas Family Preserve is a 70-acre grassy mesa with a wide area of undeveloped ocean frontage. Dog owners walked their dogs both on- and off-leash before the land was gifted to the city of Santa Barbara several years ago to be used as an open space park.

During the eight years it took the city to approve the Douglas Family Preserve Master Plan, no changes were made in the off-leash practices. The most contentious issue raised during the plan approval process was the off-leash provision. The approved plan for the Preserve provides that dogs can be off-leash on the mesa and on the beach, though they must be on-leash when walking through adjacent county property to access the beach. (Dog owners reportedly often violate the county leash requirement and let their dogs off-leash before reaching the Preserve.)

City employees maintain the beach. Dog waste bags (Mutt Mitts) and trash cans are located on the way in, before visitors reach the Off-Leash Beach, so dog owners need to remember to pick up empty bags and deposit full ones on their way out. Maintenance costs for this beach are included in the city’s general maintenance budget.

The city posts signs identifying the area as a dog beach. Ordinances and signs state that the dog owner, and not the city, is responsible for any actions by their dog.

POINT ISABEL³⁹

Since 1987, the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) has maintained Point Isabel Regional Shoreline as a mixed-use, open space area where dog owners can bring their canine companions to run off-leash. Point Isabel consists of approximately 21 acres on the south side of the canal. The surroundings attract various species of birds at different times of the year.

The area across the bridge from Point Isabel – known as North Point Isabel – is owned by the State of California and is part of the East Shore State Park. The area south of the canal is owned and managed by EBRPD; dogs are permitted to run off leash in that area.

The park includes a dog-wash facility (Mudpuppy’s Tub and Scrub) and a café (The Sit and Stay Café); both are EBRPD concessions. In addition to providing revenue for the park, these facilities function as an “information center” for Park District staff and visitors.

POINT ISABEL PARK RULES

1. Dog owners must always carry a leash. Maximum length is six feet. Dogs should be on leash in parking areas.
2. Dogs must be under voice control and within sight of their owners.
3. Owners must clean up feces deposited by their dogs. Bags are provided in boxes located throughout the park.
4. Dogs showing aggressiveness toward people or other dogs must be leashed immediately and muzzled if necessary.
5. Owners must stop dogs from digging and must fill in any holes created by their dogs.
6. Owners must prevent their dogs from going into the marsh at the east end of the park and disturbing the feeding birds at low tide.
7. No more than three dogs per person are permitted without a permit from EBPRD.

Park staff is responsible for the maintenance work (pick up litter, empty garbage, and cut grass), but does not collect dog waste. Maintenance costs are covered in the Park's budget.

Point Isabel Dog Owners and Friends (PIDO), a volunteer organization founded in 1981, works with the park district to maintain the area. Members sponsor monthly clean-up days. PIDO members also inform visitors of their responsibilities to obey the park rules. PIDO contributes its membership fees and donations to the EBPRD Foundation to support and enhance Point Isabel, publishes a brochure, and conducts educational tours, including about the need to protect the birds that nest and feed in the park.

There have been no complaints reported about off-leash dogs. In contrast, the Park Superintendent reports that a few complaints have come from dog owners about other people using the park (fishermen, bikers, etc.) In addition, liability has not been a concern at this park – there have been no lawsuits.⁴⁰

According to Park Superintendent Kevin Takei, well over one million dogs and people visit Point Isabel in a year. This park is very popular and is often crowded.

LONG BEACH DOG ZONE⁴¹

The Long Beach Dog Zone is a 2.9-acre stretch of unfenced beach along the water's edge. The zone's borders are marked by stenciled trash cans placed at the perimeters with rows of orange highway cones. Open daily from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.; the Dog Zone serves 35 to 100 dogs and their owners each day.

The Dog Zone originated from a series of monthly off-leash dog events – known as Haute Dogs on the Beach days – organized by a local community activist. In response to the hundreds of dog owners advocating for permanent beach access, in 2003 the Long Beach City Council piloted the Dog Zone. The one-year test was an opportunity to study whether a dog beach would interfere with other beach recreation, and to determine what effects dogs might have on water quality and the beach.

The pilot started with limited hours and expanded to all-day use during the summer. It included water quality tests, sand sampling, observations from lifeguards and incident reports. In addition, it was made clear at the outset that the city could not actively supervise or maintain the Dog Zone, nor would it be responsible for any injuries. In short, dog-owners had to take care of the Dog Zone themselves or they would lose it.

The Dog Zone pilot evaluation included a public health risk assessment performed by an environmental consultant. The report concluded that there were no discernable effects on the water quality or sand. There were also no reported dog bite incidents to humans.

During the year pilot period, approximately a dozen incident reports were filed. These involved people not having control over their dogs, dogs outside of the Dog Zone, and more dogs per adult than allowed. (The evaluation points out that it is reasonable to assume that some people were unaware of the rules or boundaries as the program was not formally enforced during the pilot.)

In September 2004, the City Council permanently established the Long Beach Dog Zone. The City entered into an agreement with the Recreation Dog Park Association, a non-profit organization, to implement the dog beach ordinance and assist in developing the Dog Zone. The Dog Park Association's role is to educate visitors about the rules and their purpose and to participate in beach clean-ups.

City maintenance staff monitor the beach and provide dog waste bags. The beach maintenance costs are included in the city budget. The rules are posted on a sign at the entrance to the Dog Zone. Animal control officers, lifeguards, and police officers can enforce the rules and cite violators.

To address liability, the city enacted "hold harmless" language for injuries or damage caused by dogs (see box on page 34). However, in spite of the fact that Long Beach does not accept responsibility for the actions of dogs or people, both emergency and non-emergency incident reporting procedures are in place.

LONG BEACH DOG ZONE CITY ORDINANCE RULES

Dogs must stay on-leash until they enter, and once they exit, the Dog Zone (between the two yellow flags at the parking lot). They are only allowed to cross the bike path.

Dogs are not permitted on the beach at any time other than the scheduled hours, or at any place other than the Dog Zone. Only one dog per adult is permitted and must be under visual and voice control at all times. Dogs must not be left unattended.

The dog owner must use a suitable container or instrument to remove dog waste and dispose of it in waste containers provided for that purpose. The dog owner must also provide drinking water for their dog. No food is allowed.

Dogs that do not respond to voice command and aggressive dogs are not permitted. Dogs younger than four months old and female dogs in heat are not permitted.

Dog owners are entirely responsible for their dogs' actions, and accept the risk of allowing their dog to interact with people, other dogs, existing beach conditions, and City vehicles. Dog owners are legally responsible for any injury caused by dogs.

All dogs must wear a collar with current tags, have current vaccinations, and be licensed. Spiked collars on dogs are not permitted.

Professional dog trainers may not use the area to conduct classes or individual instruction.

Children must be accompanied by an adult and must not run, shout, scream, wave their arms, or otherwise excite or antagonize dogs.

Bicycles, roller blades, roller skates, skateboards, strollers, and the like are not permitted; wheelchairs and other aids for the disabled are allowed.

Team sports, such as football, soccer, baseball, and volleyball are not permitted. The use of a Frisbee or small ball is allowed.

Dog Beach Zone, 6.16.310
ORDINANCE NO. C-7859

CREATIVE PLANNING TO MEET A NEED ...

The California Parks and Recreation Society (CPRS) presented the Long Beach Dog Zone with a 2005 "Park Planning Achievement Award" for excellence in the design of a recreation area that "promotes participation in recreational experiences, strengthens community image, protects environmental resources, and facilitates community problem solving." ...

CPRS recognized the extensive process involved in creating the Dog Zone including location selection, analysis of impact on other beach users, establishing maintenance and water testing practices to ensure beach and water quality standards, and adopting operating rules and regulations. ...

CPRS also acknowledged the [Long Beach Parks, Recreation and Marine Department's] efforts to outreach to citizens during the proposal phase including ... conduct public forums to present the project and hear issues from residents.

Long Beach Press Release, 2005

To date continued weekly water testing at the Dog Zone has recorded no change in water quality. In addition, no dog bites to humans have been reported. Geoffrey Hall, Special Projects Officer with the Parks, Recreation & Marine Department, reports that on the whole the Dog Zone has been pretty quiet in the last year. There were some dog confrontations that became verbal conflicts between dog owners, but that is not uncommon in dog park environments.

One part of the Dog Zone plan that has not been very successful, even during the pilot, has been the volunteer "Ambassador" program. Although there is a small contingent of very dedicated volunteers who perform both scheduled and impromptu clean-ups, no one is providing "user education," that is, informing visitors about Dog Zone rules and etiquette. (Some of the first ambassadors said that people they approached "did not appreciate" their efforts to educate them, so they stopped.) The city is considering alternative resources for enforcement (for example, having police officers patrol the beach part-time) and asking patrons to make voluntary contributions for the

maintenance and enforcement of the Dog Zone.⁴²

HUNTINGTON DOG BEACH⁴³

The Huntington Dog Beach is on an open stretch of Huntington Beach's City Beach located along the Pacific Coast Highway. The city has a history of dogs on its beaches. Dogs on leashes were allowed when the city beach was a state beach over 20 years ago. The city amended its ordinances to continue that practice when it took over in 1985, but complaints about dogs continued, in part because owners were not cleaning up after their dogs. The city banned dogs in the 1990's. The current Dog Beach was established in 1998, primarily through the efforts of a local dog advocate.

The current Huntington Beach City ordinance allows dogs on the beach only in a specific area (Dog Beach) and only if they are on a leash no longer than six feet in length.⁴⁴ When unleashed dogs are on the sand, city enforcement officers (lifeguards and police officers) first seek to obtain voluntary compliance with the ordinance from the dog owner before taking other actions (like issuing citations).

Descriptions of Huntington Dog Beach indicate that dogs are allowed to be off-leash in the wet sand and water. While technically the city ordinance requires that dogs must also be on-leash in these areas, this requirement is typically not enforced.

There are no fees to use the beach. However, the city parking lot is metered, so Huntington Beach receives parking revenue from visitors bringing their dogs to the beach who pay to park.

The Preservation Society of Huntington Dog Beach, a non-profit organization, partners with the city to maintain Dog Beach.⁴⁵ The Preservation Society has 15,000 members and fourteen staff, including a Dog Beach clean-up crew that consists of four paid employees in the summer and two in the winter.



The Preservation Society installed 60 dog bag dispensers on the beach and “use more than one million bags each year.” The clean-up crew patrols on weekends, holidays, and some weekdays, informing visitors about the rules and boundaries and providing bags and cleaning utensils for visitors to use. This ongoing cleaning method replaces the previous once-a-month clean-up day. Volunteers also sponsor educational and charity events to support Dog Beach.

The Preservation Society maintains a website (www.dogbeach.org) to provide information, enroll members, and accept donations. The clean-up crew carries official Huntington Dog Beach gifts and souvenirs for sale and visitors are encouraged to “stop by and pick up a new neon T-shirt or doggie toy ... every donation goes towards the upkeep of Dog Beach.”

The city does not specifically address liability ordinances or post signs that address liability. The Preservation Society carries a group insurance policy that covers every person on Dog Beach for liability and medical expenses. There have been no claims since the policy was put in place two years ago.

The city provides the same basic maintenance functions for Dog Beach that it does for other city beaches. The Dog Beach budget is included in the City’s beach budget.

According to Kyle Lindo, Head of the Marine Safety Division, some beachgoers reportedly feel that the presence of dogs means that the water quality is unhealthy due to dog waste. However, based on regular water testing by the Huntington Beach Health Department, there is no evidence of higher bacteria levels or other water quality problems relative to other city beaches.

Complaints at Huntington Dog Beach generally arise from situations that begin with one individual trying to enforce the rules, and can escalate into dog-owner versus dog-owner

conflicts. Anecdotally, there are occasional dog bites to humans that go unreported because the person does not want to jeopardize the Dog Beach.⁴⁶

A short documentary about Huntington Beach Dog Beach can be viewed at <http://www.heatherbartlett.com/films.html>.

OCEAN BEACH DOG BEACH⁴⁷

For over 30 years, San Diego's Ocean Beach Dog Beach has been a leash-free beach where people and their pets enjoy the sand and water with surfers. With 38 acres, Dog Beach is one of the largest leash-free beaches for dogs in the country. According to San Diego Park and Recreation, during San Diego's warmest months an estimated 10,000 dogs visit each week.

In 1972, the Ocean Beach Town Council formally adopted the site to protect it as a community asset. But, after 25 years of continual use, the beach was in disrepair. For the 25th Anniversary of Dog Beach, the Ocean Beach Town Council established a non-profit subcommittee – the Dog Beach Committee – to fundraise and make improvements. This volunteer subcommittee works closely with the Parks and Recreation Department and other city offices, community groups, business partners, and volunteers. It uses donations and public/private partnerships when possible. The Dog Beach Committee maintains a Dog Beach website at <http://www.dogbeachsandiego.org/>.

City Parks and Recreation Department staff maintains Dog Beach; they collect trash and groom the sand, and stock plastic bag dispensers that have been installed along the beach (although volunteers do the majority of this task). Park rangers, police officers, and lifeguards monitor dog owners to be sure that they are picking up after their dogs. Those who do not may be charged with a misdemeanor or an infraction, and fined.

DOG BEACH

The city spent roughly \$10,000 on extra trashcans, nagging signs and plastic “mutt mitts” at its Dog Beach, where the surf was closed to swimmers 125 times in 2000. The measures led to “measurably fewer dog piles. That’s the term we use,” says Ted Medina, deputy director for coastal parks. He estimates the beach is 30% - 40% cleaner than it was before the effort started last year...

Traci Watson,
Health & Science,
USA Today, June 6, 2002

On-going funding for Dog Beach comes from the city general fund beach maintenance program; it is not a separate item. The City of Ocean Beach does not receive any revenue from Dog Beach.

Public health and water quality issues plagued Dog Beach a few years ago. Dog poop was left on the beach and water monitoring found high levels of bacteria that led to beach closures on a regular basis. The possibility of closing the beach to dogs was even raised.

As a result, in 2002 a volunteer organization, Friends of Dog Beach, raised funds and completed a number of improvements. With some city funds and community involvement, the group added dog bag dispensers, plastic trash barrels, a dog drinking fountain, new signs, and an improved entrance to the beach.⁴⁸

The Friends of Dog Beach continues to work with the city to maintain Dog Beach. They provide plastic dog bags and sponsor weekly cleanups with other organizations.

Water quality has gotten better as a result of the improvements made at Dog Beach. However, it remains a chronic problem due to the beach's location at the mouth of the San Diego floodway, which is an urban runoff site.* According to county officials, pet waste from Dog Beach is a contributing factor, but it is not the primary component in the water quality problems.⁴⁹

Liability at Dog Beach is addressed by listing the regulations at the entrance. They state that the dog owners and users are responsible for themselves and their pets while using the facility and that when problems arise it is up to the involved parties to resolve those issues among themselves. Lifeguards or animal control officers respond to safety issues.

CORONADO DOG BEACH⁵⁰

Coronado's Dog Beach was established about five years ago after residents petitioned their city council. The Dog Beach is a two-block area at the north end of the two-mile long city Beach. There are no formal hours or other rules posted. There are also no lifeguards or park rangers, although the city provides regular beach maintenance services along with dog bags and dispensers. The cost is included in the city maintenance budget for all beaches.

Dog owners are responsible for cleaning up and monitoring the beach. They are also responsible for any incidents involving their dogs. The city does not post information regarding liability. The Recreation Department receives complaints or reports.

DEL MAR DOG BEACH AND FIESTA ISLAND DOG BEACH⁵¹

Del Mar Dog Beach in San Diego has been in existence for about 25 years. It is a "seasonal" dog beach: the off-leash season runs from mid-September through mid-June. It is open from sunrise to sunset. Fiesta Island Dog Beach in San Diego was established about five years ago. This dog beach is a 5.2 mile fenced area that includes the shoreline. It is open from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

At both beaches, lifeguards and park rangers are located on site and enforce the rules. The city of San Diego performs regular beach maintenance plus dog waste disposal.

Dog owners are expected to clean up after their dogs. On Fiesta Island, owners are required to keep their dogs on a leash when outside of the dog run area. Owners are also responsible for incidents involving their dogs but, like Coronado's Dog Beach, there are no formal signs describing responsibility. San Diego's Parks and Recreation Department receives complaints or reports.

* According to Heal the Bay's *Beach Report Card* website (<http://www.healthebay.org/brc/closures.asp>), Ocean Beach Dog Beach was closed for four days in early April 2006 due to a water/sewer line spill.

OFF-LEASH DOGS ON THE BEACH: ONE VIEW

“Happy dogs...happy owners...happy community! Dog Beach has been a blessing to me long before I owned a dog. As an active cyclist, I would often cycle the trail along PCH and would often stop at dog beach. I admired the City of Huntington Beach (I am an 8 year resident) for having this beach. I would watch in amazement the dogs enjoying themselves and people, even surfers and other non-owners, enjoying the therapeutic effects which pets engender. I couldn't wait to get a dog, so that I too can enjoy dog beach.

I currently became a dog owner and have thoroughly been enjoying dog beach. The most pleasant (and shocking) observations that I've made at Dog Beach is, first and foremost, its cleanliness. One would expect a pet "playground" to be a disgusting area. However, owners are very conscientious and "pick up" after themselves which is encouraged by the availability of "baggies." Secondly, I am continuously surprised by all the people that come to Huntington Beach from cities that are not necessarily nearby. People actually "travel" to come to Huntington Dog Beach!”

Alvin
Huntington Beach, CA
Letter on Dog Beach Website

OFF-LEASH DOGS ON THE BEACH: AN ALTERNATE VIEW

“My family always had dogs and I love a friendly well-behaved dog but I am strongly opposed to off-leash dogs dominating Its Beach and Lighthouse Field. Before off-leash dog use, I would go to Its Beach almost every fine day in summer. Now I avoid the Field and Its beach because of the up to 50 uncontrolled dogs running loose, defecating and barking at all times of the day. The diverse bird-life has all but disappeared. City leaders and State Park personnel have caved in to a special interest group. Dog owners should find and fund an appropriate site for a fenced park. Off-leash dogs are not an acceptable use for any State Park or beach.”

Gil Greensite
Rescue Santa Cruz Beaches Petition
August 15, 2004

A MODEL OFF-LEASH DOG BEACH

The off-leash dog beaches described in the previous section range from a city-maintained beach where dogs are permitted 24 hours to a dog zone that limits dogs to the wet sand and water, and is maintained by non-city staff and volunteers. These beaches share common elements and also have unique characteristics.

California State Parks views an off-leash dog area as a local recreation need that is more appropriately addressed at a municipal- or county-owned beach. In contrast to these recreation spaces, state parks and beaches are intended to provide recreation that reflects statewide interests. (See box at right for an excerpt of the state's "Recreation Policy," a broad policy that addresses the needs of Californians and encompasses the range of recreation and park providers at all levels.)

Perhaps the first and primary policy issue in relation to establishing an off-leash dog area on a state beach is determining whether providing recreational opportunities for dog owners and their pets is a state responsibility.

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS UNLEASHED DOG PILOT⁵²

The California Department of Parks and Recreation developed the parameters of an off-leash dog area pilot program, including a pilot at a State Beach, a few years ago. Although the pilot program was not implemented, the "blueprint" created provides a useful model of a dog park (or dog beach).*

BACKGROUND

In 2001, Senator Jackie Speier introduced legislation that would have required the California Department of Parks and Recreation to review and identify state park locations that would be suitable for an unleashed dog area pilot program.** As a result, the department created a task group that consisted of staff from California State Parks and the

CALIFORNIA'S RECREATION POLICY – AN EXCERPT

Adequacy of Recreation Opportunities

The supply of parklands, waters, open space, recreation facilities and services must be adequate to meet future and current demands, particularly in the State's most populated areas.

It is State policy that: ... "Public service providers closest to the recreation resources, and particularly to the sources of recreation demand, shall have the primary responsibility for providing comprehensive recreation opportunities. In urban, suburban and rural areas, these essential responsibilities shall generally fall to agencies of the cities, counties and special districts. It will be the responsibility of State agencies to take the lead where resources or recreation demands are of regional or far-reaching significance..."

California's Recreation Policy, 2005

* According to the Department of Parks and Recreation, the pilot was not implemented because the Department of Finance determined that establishing a dog beach was an inappropriate use of bond funds (i.e., establishing and maintaining a dog beach is a function normally associated with local parks).

** SB 712/2001 (Speier), as introduced, included the "unleashed dog area" provisions. However, these provisions were later amended out of this bill.

Senator's office, advocates of off-leash dog areas, and representatives of the Audubon Society, the Sierra Club and the California State Park Ranger Association.

**SUGGESTED DOG PARK
ETIQUETTE**

- ❑ Dogs must be leashed prior to arriving and leaving the designated off-leash area. Owners/handlers must carry one leash per dog while in an off-leash area.
- ❑ Dogs must be properly licensed, inoculated against rabies, and healthy. No dog less than four months of age is permitted in the off-leash area.
- ❑ Female dogs in heat are not permitted within a dog park.
- ❑ Aggressive and menacing behavior is not allowed. Any dog exhibiting aggressive behavior must be removed from the facility immediately.
- ❑ Owner/handler shall carry a suitable container and/or equipment for removal and disposal of dog feces. Dog feces shall be immediately removed and properly disposed of in the covered trash cans.
- ❑ Dogs must be in sight and under the control of the owner/handler at all times.
- ❑ No more than three dogs per owner/handler is allowed in the facility at any one time.
- ❑ An adult must supervise children under the age of 14.
- ❑ The facility is open only during posted hours.
- ❑ Owners accept responsibility for the actions of their dogs.

The task group was charged with identifying potential pilot areas, recommending minimum site requirements, and establishing an evaluation program.* The task group's final product included roles and responsibilities for California State Parks and volunteers, rules governing the use of the facilities, and evaluation criteria (measures of success). These are identified below.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The task group proposed the following assignment of roles and responsibilities.

California State Parks

- Provide leadership required with this program.
- Provide overall coordination of volunteers.
- Provide the land for off-leash dog-park facilities; process a general plan amendment and appropriate California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance where necessary.
- Design and oversee construction in accordance with CEQA compliance. The design will be a collaborative effort with volunteers, where possible.
- Provide normal grounds maintenance (not including cleaning up after dogs).
- Measure, assess, or otherwise evaluate impacts on resources and visitors.
- Provide cost estimates for new or renovated off-leash areas and provide necessary regulatory permits.

* Some of the "Desired Site Design Criteria" developed by the task group are not applicable to a dog beach. Other criteria such as "covered trash cans and plastic bag dispenser station" and "clear and well-placed signage for posting rules of etiquette and an information board for park information" clearly apply.

Volunteers

- Provide regularly scheduled site clean up.
- Distribute park rules to new users by handouts, bulletin-board posts, or through verbal conversations with other site users.
- Stock receptacles with plastic bags.
- Assist with monitoring, use of facility, and gathering of information related to measure of success.
- Work through District Superintendents or his/her designated representative regarding maintenance needs and establish priorities for repair and renovation.

Advocacy Groups

- Meet as needed with park staff to discuss successes, issues, problems, and recommendations.
- Organize volunteers to donate labor and materials, or funds for site improvement.
- Organize off-leash training sessions or other permitted special events.
- Assist in developing and distributing education information.
- Solicit and identify funding for amenities, programs, and improvement not provided by the department.

MEASURES OF SUCCESS

The four measures of success are directly related to the overall purpose of the off-leash dog area: “to provide a safe and enjoyable recreational experience to dog owner/handler and their dogs, while not impacting park visitors or the environment.”

1. *Dog owners/handlers*: The satisfaction level with the facility and the experience. The frequency of use and number of visits (to be included as a part of the owner/escort survey).
2. *Other visitors to the park*: The satisfaction level of park visitors without dogs (to be gathered as a part of the park’s ongoing Visitor Satisfaction Survey conducted by staff).
3. *Safety of dogs and park visitors*: Incidents of injuries to dogs or visitors. Park staff will gather this information as a part of the normal procedure for reporting visitor injuries, crimes, or other incidents.
4. *Environment*: The type of environmental assessment will be tailored to meet the needs of the selected site. Environmental assessment will be the responsibility of Departmental staff.

**EVALUATION
CRITERIA**

- Use
- Community Involvement
- Enforcement
- Safety
- Maintenance
- Economic Impact

Denver Parks and
Recreation, 2005

CITY OF DENVER EVALUATION CRITERIA

The city of Denver Parks and Recreation recently completed a twelve-month pilot that tested the feasibility of incorporating off-leash dog parks into the city park's array of services. The pilot criteria (see box) provided a structure for evaluating the pilot sites and developing standards for implementing permanent dog parks.⁵³

Some of these criteria – like community involvement, enforcement, and economic impact – would be useful to include with the “Measures of Success” criteria listed above when establishing and evaluating dog beaches.

APPENDIX A – CALIFORNIA CODES

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

5008.1 (a) When it is determined by the director to be in the public interest, and subject to the fees, rules, and regulations of the department, visitors to units of the state park system may bring animals into those units.

(b) Any animal brought into a state park system unit pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be under the immediate control of the visitor or shall be confined, and under no circumstance shall the animal be permitted to do any of the following:

(1) Pose a threat to public safety and welfare.

(2) Create a public nuisance.

(3) Pose a threat to the natural or cultural resources of the unit or to the improvements at the unit.

(c) The department may require a person bringing an animal into a state park system unit pursuant to subdivision (a) to provide proof of appropriate immunizations and valid licenses.

(d) This section does not apply to dogs used to lawfully pursue game in season at units of the state park system where hunting is allowed.

5008.2 (a) Peace officers and other designated employees of the department may capture any animal (1) which is not confined or under the immediate control of a person visiting the unit, (2) which poses a threat to public safety and welfare, to the natural or cultural resources of the unit, or to the improvements at the unit, or (3) which is a public nuisance.

(b) Peace officers may dispatch any animal which poses an immediate or continuing threat (1) to public safety and welfare or (2) to wildlife at the unit.

(c) Owners of animals with identification that have been captured or dispatched pursuant to this section shall be notified within 72 hours after capture or dispatch.

(d) This section does not apply to dogs used to lawfully pursue game in season at units of the State Park System where hunting is permitted.

(e) The authority conferred by this section on peace officers or designated employees of the department may only be exercised on or about property owned, operated, controlled, or administered by the department.

APPENDIX B – FEDERAL CODES
CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TITLE 36 - PARKS, FORESTS, AND PUBLIC PROPERTY

CHAPTER I - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PART 2 - RESOURCE PROTECTION, PUBLIC USE AND RECREATION

Sec. 2.15 Pets.

(a) The following are prohibited:

(1) Possessing a pet in a public building, public transportation vehicle, or location designated as a swimming beach, or any structure or area closed to the possession of pets by the superintendent. This subparagraph shall not apply to guide dogs accompanying visually impaired persons or hearing ear dogs accompanying hearing-impaired persons.

(2) Failing to crate, cage, restrain on a leash which shall not exceed six feet in length, or otherwise physically confine a pet at all times.

(3) Leaving a pet unattended and tied to an object, except in designated areas or under conditions which may be established by the superintendent.

(4) Allowing a pet to make noise that is unreasonable considering location, time of day or night, impact on park users, and other relevant factors, or that frightens wildlife by barking, howling, or making other noise.

(5) Failing to comply with pet excrement disposal conditions which may be established by the superintendent.

(b) In park areas where hunting is allowed, dogs may be used in support of these activities in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws and in accordance with conditions, which may be established by the superintendent.

(c) Pets or feral animals that are running-at-large and observed by an authorized person in the act of killing, injuring or molesting humans, livestock, or wildlife may be destroyed if necessary for public safety or protection of wildlife, livestock, or other park resources.

(d) Pets running-at-large may be impounded, and the owner may be charged reasonable fees for kennel or boarding costs, feed, veterinarian fees, transportation costs, and disposal. An impounded pet may be put up for adoption or otherwise disposed of after being held for 72 hours from the time the owner was notified of capture or 72 hours from the time of capture if the owner is unknown.

(e) Pets may be kept by residents of park areas consistent with the provisions of this section and in accordance with conditions which may be established by the superintendent. Violation of these conditions is prohibited.

(f) This section does not apply to dogs used by authorized Federal, State and local law enforcement officers in the performance of their official duties.

**APPENDIX C – EXCERPTS FROM HEAL THE BAY / 15TH ANNUAL BEACH
REPORT CARD, MAY 25, 2005 (ANNOTATED)**

Each threshold is based on the prescribed standards set in the California Department of Health Service’s Beach Bathing Water Standards. The magnitude of the water quality threshold exceedance and laboratory variability was addressed by the inclusion of standard deviations in setting the thresholds. The standard deviations used were developed during the 1998 laboratory inter-calibration study led by the Southern California Coastal Waters Research Project and the Orange County Sanitation Districts that involved over 20 shoreline water quality monitoring agencies in Southern California.

TABLE A-1. Bacterial Indicator Exceedance Thresholds in cfu/100ml.

Group:	1 T – 1 s.d. ¹	2 T + 1 s.d.	3 > T + s.d.	4 Very high risk
Total Coliform	6,711-9,999	10,000 ² -14,900	> 14,900	na
Fecal Coliform	268-399	400 -596	> 596	na
Enterococcus	70-103	104 -155	> 155	na
Total to fecal Ratio (when: Total > 1,000)	10.1-13	7.1- 10	2.1-7	< 2.1
¹ s.d.-standard deviation.				
² Bold numbers are the State Health Department standards for a single sample.				

The number of points subtracted from 100 for total coliform, fecal coliform and enterococcus are: **6 points** for bacterial densities falling in group one (threshold inus one standard deviation or T – 1 s.d.), **18 points** for group two (T + 1 s.d.), and **24 points** for group three (indicator densities > T + 1 s.d.). The point system for total to fecal ratio is: 7 points for group one, 21 points for group two, 35 points for group three, and 42 points for group four (very high health risk). Exceedance of the total to fecal ratio threshold leads to lower grades because exposure to water with low ratios causes an even higher incidence of a variety of adverse health effects relative to the health risk associated with the other bacterial indicators.

TABLE A-2. THRESHOLD POINTS

Group:	1 T – 1 s.d. ¹	2 T + 1 s.d.	3 > T + 1 s.d.	4 Very high risk
Total Coliform				
Fecal Coliform	6	18	24	
Enterococcus:				
Total to Fecal Ratio: (when: Total > 1,000)	7	21	35	42
¹ s.d.-standard deviation				

These points are added to obtain a subtotal for that week. The point subtotal for the most current week's worth of data is multiplied by 1.5 in order to give it more weight. Then the points from the previous three weeks are added in for an overall point total. The total number of points for the 28-day period is divided by the average number of samples collected in a week. This number is then subtracted from the original 100 points to obtain a grand total from which a letter grade is derived.

The grading system is as follows.

TABLE A-3. GRADING SYSTEM

Grade		Points
A+	=	100
A	=	90-99
B	=	80-89
C	=	70-79
D	=	60-69
F	=	0-59

2004-2005 Beach Report Card Grades By County

County	Beach	AB411	Dry	Wet	Dogs Allowed, Leash Required	Off-Leash Dog Beach/Zone
Humboldt	Clam Beach County Park near Strawberry Creek	A	A	D	X	
Mendocino	MacKerricher State Park at Virgin Creek	A+			X	
Mendocino	Van Damme State Park at the Little River	A+			X	
Sonoma	Gualala Regional Park Beach	A+			X	
Sonoma	Stillwater Cove Regional Park Beach	B			X	
Sonoma	Doran Regional Park Beach	A			X	
Marin	Rodeo Beach, North	A+				X
Marin	Rodeo Beach, South	A+				X
Marin	Baker Beach, Horseshoe Cove SW	A+			X	
Marin	Baker Beach, Horseshoe Cove NW	B				X
Santa Cruz	Natural Bridges State Beach	A+	A+	A	X	
Santa Cruz	Seabright Beach	A	A	F	X	
Santa Cruz	Twin Lakes Beach	A+	A	F	X	
Santa Cruz	New Brighton Beach	A+	A	F	X	
Santa Cruz	Seacliff State Beach	A+	A	D	X	
Santa Cruz	Rio Del Mar Beach	A+	A	F	X	
Santa Cruz	Palm/Pajaro Dunes Beach	A+	A+	B	X	
Monterey	Asilomar State Beach, projection of Arena Av.	A+			X	
Monterey	Carmel City Beach, projection of Ocean Ave. (west end)	A				X
San Luis Obispo	Cayucos State Beach, downcoast of the pier	A+	A	F	X	
San Luis Obispo	Olde Port Beach (Harford Beach) north	B	B	F	X	

County	Beach	AB411	Dry	Wet	Dogs Allowed, Leash Required	Off-Leash Dog Beach/Zone
San Luis Obispo	Avila Beach, projection of San Juan Street	B	B	F	X	
San Luis Obispo	Pismo Beach, projection of Wadsworth Street	A+	A+	F	X	
Santa Barbara	Goleta Beach	B	C	F	X	
Los Angeles	Leo Carrillo Beach at 35000 PCH	A+	B	F	X	
San Diego	Del Mar, San Dieguito River Beach	A	B	F		X
San Diego	Mission Bay, Fiesta Island Bridge (south side)	A+				X
San Diego	Ocean Beach, San Diego River outlet (Dog Beach)	D	C	F		X
San Diego	Coronado at North Beach (NASNI Beach)	A	A	F		X

Source: *Heal the Bay's 15th Annual Report Card*, May 25, 2005.

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A Bark in the Park

Rules of dog-park etiquette and deportment for dogs and their handlers.

BY PAT MILLER

Depending on who you talk to, dog parks are either the greatest invention since microwave ovens or the devil incarnate – either the perfect place to exercise and socialize your dog, or the best environment in which to traumatize your dog, make him dog-reactive, and perhaps get him killed. We're told that perception is reality, but these two perceptions are worlds apart. Which one is right?

They both are. Your local dog park *can* be a terrific place to take your dog, provided it is well-constructed, well-maintained, and well-monitored. It can *also* be you and your dog's worst nightmare. What determines which perception will be *your* reality?

In a word, it's all about etiquette. If you understand the rules of dog park etiquette – and if other park users also understand and follow the same rules, you can be in dog



Not all dogs at the park are social. Some, like the Pointer on the right, simply enjoy the opportunity to run and play fetch games off-leash. The dog on the left isn't socializing, either, but keeps barking at other dogs. Unless she finds other things to do with her park time, she may not be the best candidate for repeat visits.

The Whole Dog Journal

WHAT YOU CAN DO . . .

- Evaluate your dog realistically to determine whether she is a good dog-park candidate. If you're not sure, ask your dog behavior professional for her perception of your dog's park potential.
- Check out the dog parks in your area to determine if any appear to be suitable for your dog.
- The first time you take your dog to a dog park, ask a friend who is knowledgeable about dogs and dog behavior to accompany you and help troubleshoot.
- Have fun with dog-park play!

park heaven. When etiquette goes by the wayside, you have a classic recipe for disaster.

Create a park culture

It only takes one renegade to spoil a park for other users. The best dog parks are those whose users band together to create a sense of community, who use education, peer pressure and, when necessary, call in the appropriate authorities to help regulate those who won't follow the rules of etiquette and common sense.

One of the early dog parks, Remington Dog Park, created in Sausalito, California, in the early 1990s, initially held informal wine-and-cheese parties every Friday evening, to encourage camaraderie, a sense of community, and to create a social opportunity for humans as well as their dogs. The group developed a strong culture and close friendships. Park regulars were thus able to work together to monitor dog park behavior, educate new users, and keep park problems to a manageable minimum.

Most of the early dog parks were pub-

lic/municipal parks – owned and operated by local government, with park upkeep and management sometimes delegated to a users' group, sometimes performed by the parks and recreation department, sometimes the animal services (control) division, sometimes even the local police department.

More and more communities across the country are developing new municipal "bark parks" as dog owners lobby for recreational facilities for humans and their dogs and insist on claiming their share of local park resources.

In addition, there are a growing number of privately owned dog parks where owners pay a membership fee for the privilege of sharing dog park play in a more controlled environment. Private parks are often more closely supervised, dogs are more carefully screened before being granted privileges, and rules more promptly and effectively enforced.

Whether private or public, rules of dog park etiquette generally fall into three categories: Appropriate dog behavior, appropriate human behavior, and rules of

engagement – what to do when someone doesn't follow the rules.

Appropriate dog behavior

Not all dogs are good candidates for dog-park play. A dog park is *not* the appropriate place for dogs who have serious behavior problems in relation to other dogs or humans. Dogs with these kinds of "issues" should be carefully socialized in environments that are far more controlled than a dog park while their owners do behavior modification work. Consider the following carefully before taking your dog through the gate into your local dog park.

- Dog-park dogs should be friendly and outgoing, without being overbearing, obnoxious, or bullying.

- Your dog should be reasonably confident and social. Those who are fearful, aggressive, or reactive are not appropriate for dog parks.

- Basic good manners are a park prerequisite. Your dog should not body-slam, mouth, jump on kids, or mark (leg-lift) humans in the park, nor should he jump into laps of random sitting humans without invitation.

- Your dog should be responsive to basic cues – at least "come when called," "sit," and "leave it off," so you can get control of him if necessary, and prevent him from harassing others.



Two dogs were running very fast, and were so absorbed in their game, they didn't see this man. They both slammed into him from behind at a high speed. All you can see of the Shepherd-mix is the tip of his tail.

- Barking should be kept to a reasonable level, both for the comfort of other park users as well as nearby neighbors. Occasional barks of joy are acceptable. Non-stop barking of a "fun police" type dog is not, nor is barking with more serious aggressive intent.

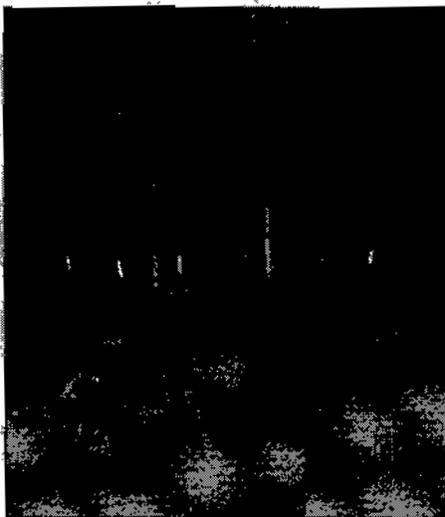
- Only healthy dogs should visit dog parks. Obviously, communicable diseases and parasites are unacceptable as these can affect and infect other dogs. Structural unsoundnesses that can cause pain (hip dysplasia, arthritis, etc.) are a high risk factor for causing aggression when a dog is hurt or stressed by the anticipation of being hurt.

Human behavior

This is even longer than the dog behavior list. We humans are responsible for our dogs' behaviors, hence we play a critically important role in making sure proper etiquette is adhered to, by our dogs as well as ourselves.

- As a new park user, visit the park without your dog to observe park culture and practices. Arrange to take your dog to the park the first time at non-peak use hours to allow both of you to acquaint yourselves with the environment without the stress and distraction of multiple dogs.

- Obey all posted park rules, even if you disagree with them.



Boom! He went down like a ton of bricks. Both dogs recovered quickly, although they easily could have gotten hurt. It's wonder that the man was *not* hurt. Imagine if he had been elderly, on crutches, or had a baby in his arms or in a backpack.

- Don't bring small children inside the dog park. Occasionally, dogs who are running fast in a chasing game will accidentally run into a grown-up, sometimes even knocking down a full-sized man. Imagine what could happen to your toddler – and that's just from an accident, not even from the attention of a large dog with a strong prey drive who has never been socialized to small children!

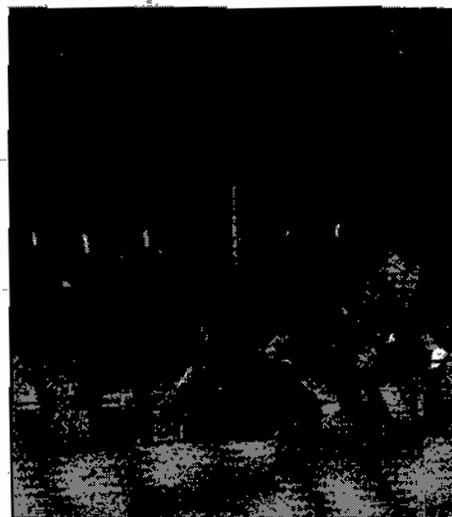
- Limit your use of toys or food treats as necessary to avoid dog/dog conflict. This may vary depending on the dog population at the park during any given visit.

- Keep puppies under the age of four months at home. They aren't fully immunized yet, so are at higher risk for contracting diseases, and are very vulnerable to being traumatized by another dog's inappropriate behavior.

- Be harshly realistic about your dog's potential as a park playmate. The dog park is *not* the appropriate place to work on fixing your dog's behavior problems.

- Watch park play for several minutes before you take your dog in to be sure there are no dogs present who are inappropriate play partners for your dog.

- Remove your dog's leash as soon as you enter the off-leash area. Mixing on-leash and off-leash dogs can cause stress in the leashed dogs, which may lead to aggression.



No harm done – *this* time. But this common dog-park accident demonstrates why small children should not be in a dog park, for their own safety. And why park visitors must stay alert at all times to the activities of all the dogs around them.

■ Supervise your dog's play. This is not the time to bury your nose in the latest copy of WDJ or your favorite novel. Be prepared to interrupt inappropriate play – whether your dog is the perpetrator or the victim.

■ If someone complains about your dog's behavior, be prepared to consider his perspective before defending your dog or just blowing off the complaint. Apologize if your dog has been inappropriate, and be willing to leave the park if your dog is being too rough. If you *really* disagree with the person's assessment of your dog's behavior, ask someone you respect for her honest and frank opinion.

■ Be polite, even if someone else's dog is inappropriate and the owner isn't control-

ling her dog or is unwilling to take her own dog out of the park.

■ Keep the dog-human ratio manageable. A standard recommendation is no more than two or three dogs per human – assuming those two to three dogs can be reasonably managed by one human!

■ Remember: not all dogs enjoy playing with others. Be willing to leave if your dog isn't having a good time. Some dogs enjoy a small circle of intimate friends but aren't keen on crowds. Some enjoy park play as youngsters, but less so as they mature. If you love going to the park but your dog doesn't, go without him! Go with a friend who has a more gregarious canine, or go dogless and socialize with other owners.

■ Avoid disciplining another park user's dog. If you must use force to break up a fight, so be it, but do not attempt to "punish" someone else's dog once the conflict is ended. If you find another dog's behavior unacceptable, take your own dog out of the park rather than "correcting" someone else's dog.

■ Honor the posted dog-park hours. They are set for a reason – often for your own safety, or to maintain peace and harmony with nearby neighbors.

■ Of course, as always, clean up after your dog *religiously* both inside and outside the park. Be willing to clean up unclaimed piles of dog poo from visitors who don't know or don't follow the rules of dog-park etiquette, or perhaps who just didn't notice their dog leaving a fecal souvenir.

Common Dog-Park Rules

Park rules will vary from one location to the next. Rules should be posted prominently near park entrances; if they're not, ask about them prior to bringing your dog to the park. Here are some of the rules that you are likely to find:

- Dogs over the age of 6 months must be spayed/neutered – or, alternatively, no females in season allowed.
- All dogs must be currently licensed.
- No unsupervised dogs. Dogs may not be left unattended.
- Owners must clean up after dogs. (So, owners must really *watch* their dogs, to be able to clean up after them!)
- Aggressive dogs are not allowed. Do not bring dogs with a history of aggression toward dogs or humans. Dogs who demonstrate aggressive behaviors toward dogs or humans in the park should be removed from the park and not return.
- Children under the age 8 (or some other designated age) should not enter the off-leash area of the park. Alternatively, children under the age of (designated age) must be directly supervised at all times in the park. No running or loud or rough play allowed.
- No more than three dogs per person (or other designated number).
- No choke, prong, or shock collars. All extra gear (harnesses, collars other than plain buckle collar) should be removed before entering park.
- Keep dogs on-leash until you enter off-leash area. If a separate area is provided for small dogs, please honor the size restrictions.
- No smoking or eating within the fenced dog park area.
- Be polite and considerate of other park users.

Rules of engagement

As Patrick Swayze says in the movie *Road House*, "Be nice – until it's time to *not* be nice." If a human or his dog is behaving inappropriately, assume they don't know any better, and do your best to educate gently and politely.

If you're uncomfortable doing so, seek out the help of another park user for support. Don't wimp out! As a responsible dog-park user, you have an obligation to report inappropriate actions of other users that put the safety of dogs and humans at risk. How would you feel if you turned a blind eye to a potentially dangerous behavior, only to have another person or dog injured – perhaps seriously or fatally – if an incident happens in the future that you might have been able to prevent? (See "An Accident Waiting to Happen," February 2004.)

Examples of positive phrases to use with an owner might include:

■ "Excuse me, but perhaps you didn't realize that this side of the park is for dogs under 25 pounds . . . Your Lab is really handsome; I bet he'd love to play with the Golden Retriever on the other side of that fence."

■ "Hey, that sandwich looks tasty – and there's a St. Bernard headed this way who's eyeing it with great interest. It might be safer if you finished eating it outside the fence and then brought your dog back in to play."

■ "What a cute baby! If she were mine I'd be worried about having her in the park here with all these energetic dogs. I've read some



Before you turn him loose to play, remove all of your dog's gear except for the easily removable plain buckle collar that (we hope!) holds your dog's ID. It's very common for a dog to get his teeth or jaw caught in his playmate's gear; some dogs have suffered broken jaws, and others have choked to death before they could be freed.

pretty scary stories about dogs grabbing babies out of adults' arms – I'd hate to see your little girl get hurt! And actually the park rules say kids should be 8 years or older to be in here . . ."

If the inappropriate actions are putting you or your dog at risk and the other dog owner isn't receptive to education, take your dog and leave the park until you can ask the users' group or other park authorities to handle the situation.

If you don't know and can't get the dog owner's name and contact information, try to get his license plate number. If that's not possible, write down a detailed description of both dog and human, and note any times you've seen them at the park, to help authorities make contact. Also write a detailed and *unemotional* description of the behavior(s) you felt were inappropriate.

The positive approach generally works better with humans, just as it does with dogs. A dog owner on one of my training lists recently posted a message about her dog who occasionally became aggressive with other dogs at her local dog park. Other list members gently explained to her why the dog park was not the appropriate place to work on modifying her dog's reactive behavior, and offered other options for doing behavior modification work with him. I'm pretty sure from her responses that she understood. At least I hope she did, for her dog's sake, and the sake of other dog-park users in her community. 🐾

Pat Miller, CPDT, is WDJ's Training Editor. Miller lives in Hagerstown, Maryland, site of her Peaceable Paws training center. For book purchasing or contact information, see "Resources," page 24.

Dog-Park Resources

dogpark.com: Listing of dog parks around the U.S. and Canada. Offers suggestions and resources for starting a dog park – and more.

ecoanimal.com/dogfun: International list of places to take your dog off-leash, including US and Canada off-leash dog-park guide.

United States and Canada Dog Travel Guide (paperback, 3rd edition – 2006, \$18) at (877) 475-BARK or dogfriendly.com-store.stores.yahoo.net/downstandcad.html

So You Want to Build a Dog Park? Guide to creating a dog park in your community (paperback, \$75, 340 pages) at cafepress.com/dogparksusa

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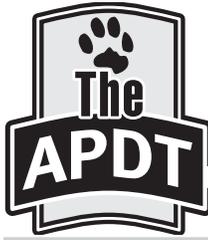
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Building Better Trainers Through Education

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Dog Parks: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

by Trish King, CPDT, CDBC with Terry Long, CPDT

They're called dog parks or dog runs. Sometimes they're official, sometimes they're formed by a group of people who want their dogs to play together. Some dog parks are large—acres or miles of paths—but most are less than an acre in size, and some are tiny. Some are flat gravel or dirt, while others have picnic tables, trees, and other objects.

What all dog parks have in common is the reason for their existence.

Dogs (and their owners) need a place where they can run free, sans leashes, and do “doggie” things. Many of their owners have no yards and the dogs

would otherwise spend their entire outdoor lives on leash.

The fact that we even need dog parks is a reflection on American society, which is fragmented, with many people living solitary lives. Dogs and other pets are sometimes

the only family an owner has. At the same time, municipal laws have been inexorably pushing dogs further and further away from acceptance in our culture. Thus, they're seen as nuisances by half the population, and as family by the other.

In a perfect world, dog parks would not have to exist. Well-behaved dogs would have the privilege of being off leash (and well mannered!) in many different areas. However, the world is not perfect, and so we must make the

best of what we have.

Advantages of Dog Parks

The advantages are simple and powerful. Dog parks provide a safe space in which people can exercise their

dogs, and watch them play (something I love to do!) Our culture is becoming less and less tolerant of our canine companions, and often they are not welcome elsewhere

At their best, dog parks can facilitate socialization with a variety of breeds



Although many dog owners think all play is in good fun at dog parks, some dogs learn bullying play styles that can lead to other problems.

“A dog park is like a cocktail party, where you don't know anyone and everyone is drunk. You could have fun, but it could be a disaster.”

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Dog Parks: the Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

continued from page 1

and breed types. They can be a wonderful resource for adolescent dogs that have too much energy and no place to put it. Many also function as a social center—a place where people gather to chat, to exchange news, and to commiserate with one another's problems. For many, it replaces family conversation and for some, it is their only contact with fellow human beings. This is probably why, when I recommend that a client not visit dog parks, some cannot bring themselves to do it. They miss the camaraderie too much.

Disadvantages of Dog Parks

The disadvantages are not so simple, but can be even more powerful, depending on the dog and its owner. Some of these are exacerbated by the layout of parks (see sidebar, "Keys to Successful Dog Park Design"). **The real problems, both short- and long-term, are behavioral.** And often, owners unwittingly contribute to these problems because they don't recognize—or don't interpret correctly—what their dogs are actually doing and learning. Some of the problems cause difficulties only when dogs are meeting and interacting with other dogs. Others can cause future behavior to deteriorate. And still others directly impact dog/owner relationships.

Defensive Aggression

Dogs are social animals, but they—like us—tend to like familiar faces. **Just as we do not routinely meet and chat with everyone we meet on the street,** dogs do not

need to meet with all other dogs. It often takes some time for one dog to feel comfortable with another; and they need that time to decide how they should react. As we know, time is not always available in a dog park situation. Thus, even friendly dogs that feel uncomfortable can give people the impression that they are "aggressive," especially when they meet a dog for the first time. If an overly exuberant



These owners inadvertently communicate to their Chihuahua that he is on his own when he is at the dog park.

Labrador Retriever, for instance, approaches a herding mix, the latter dog may snarl or air bite to make the Labrador retreat. After that, as far as the herding dog is concerned, they can meet nicely. However, people are likely to label the herding dog "aggressive," and punish her (or at least ostracize the owner!). This is a bad learning experience all around. The Labrador hasn't learned to inhibit his greeting style—which he would have if he hadn't been interrupted by overreacting humans—and the herding dog has learned that a) normal warnings don't work; and b) her owner won't back her up.

Learned Disobedience

When owners are not careful, dog park play quickly teaches a dog that the owner has no control over him. I'm sure we've all seen an owner following her dog, calling vainly as the animal stays just out of range, looks at her from afar, or just totally ignores her. And this is after the dog has learned to bark hysterically in the car all the way to the dog park, followed by pulling the owner through the parking lot, and then bolting away from her as soon as the leash is off.

Owner Helplessness

Dogs learn that their owners cannot keep them safe from harm when owners stand by and allow other dogs to play overly roughly, and to body slam and roll them over. When discussing this point, it's important to understand that the dog's perception of safety matters even more than the human's. This can be difficult

for owners, who may dismiss their dog's obvious fear as unwarranted, since they "know" the other dog(s) mean no harm. **A dog that is chased or bullied by another dog is not only learning to avoid other dogs, he is also learning that his owner is completely ineffective.** The Chihuahua in the photo above may very well be thinking he's destined to be a meal, but his owner doesn't seem concerned. This can have a serious impact on the human-dog relationship.

Problematic Play Styles

Dog play styles can be radically different, and sometimes they are

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Dog Parks: the Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

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not compatible with each other's. This can cause misunderstandings, or even fights, and it can also exacerbate certain play styles. Dogs that tend to be very physical in play often overwhelm other dogs. No one is inhibiting their play style. In fact, owners often laugh at concerns with "don't worry, he's only playing." Playing he may be, but he is also learning, and what he's learning is not necessarily what we want to be teaching. When bully type dogs play with similar dogs, the only unwanted outcome is that they don't learn how to be polite with other dogs. If they bully weaker dogs—which often happens—they learn that they can overpower other dogs, and they tend to repeat the behavior. The weaker dogs learn that cut-off or appeasement signals do not work, and they learn to be afraid of other dogs... sometimes all other dogs, sometimes just dogs that look like the bullies.

Resource Guarding

Resource guarding can become very problematic in a park, where resources are often few and far between. Some dogs will guard their own toys, some will try to take items from other dogs. Some keep

the items, others just want to taunt the dog who "owns" the toy. Squabbles over resources, including humans sitting at a picnic table or on a bench, can easily erupt into nasty fights.

Frustration Aggression

Interestingly enough, leash frustration—a canine temper tantrum—is sometimes an offshoot of dog park experiences. There are a couple of reasons for this. Leash frustration often begins when a dog is so excited at the prospect of playing that he pulls his owner all the way to the park, lunging and barking—sometimes for blocks. His agitated owner pulls back and yells at the dog, thus increasing the arousal. By the time the dog gets to the park, he's all fired up for something very physical—like a fight.

Leash frustration also occurs because dogs that frequent parks mistakenly believe that they can meet any other dog they see. Once again, when thwarted, they tend to pull on the leash, and the owner yanks back. As the frustration builds, the dog appears to be aggressive, thus causing other owners to pull their dogs back in

fear. Eventually, leash frustration can lead to real aggression. Often, owners of these dogs will be very confused because their dogs are so good off leash, and holy terrors on leash.

Facilitated Aggression

Many dogs are very attached to their owners, and will hang around near them. Often these dogs are worried about, or afraid of, other dogs, and will growl or display their teeth when they're approached. The owners unwittingly "facilitate" this behavior by remaining next to their dog, who then counts on them to help if a fight ensues. If this behavior is repeated often enough—if they feel threatened by a variety of dogs—they may default to that behavior.

Another form of facilitated aggression occurs when two or more dogs in a family visit the dog park. The two may well gang up on a third dog, possibly frightening him or her—or worse.

Age

While many dogs enjoy playing with others throughout their life, a substantial number do not, once

continued on next page



The entrance to a dog park is where a lot of problems occur. Too many dogs converge on the newcomer, who sometimes resorts to aggression when faced with the inappropriate greeting styles of the dogs at the gate.



Dog Parks: the Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

continued from previous page

they have reached social maturity. These dogs will slowly lose interest in other dogs, and may signal them to go away. Some dogs become very reluctant to go into dog parks, which—as we have noted—can be out of control. Others will snarl or snap to indicate their displeasure.

Arousal

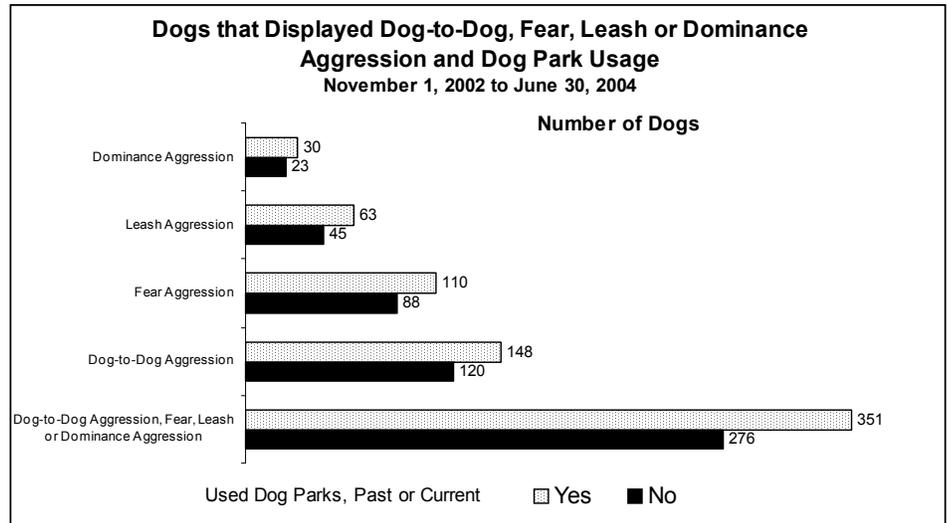
Dogs playing in parks sometimes are unable to calm down, and some can get into a state of sustained arousal that gets them into trouble. A dog that has been involved in an incident in which the excitement level is very high, might inappropriately and uncharacteristically start other incidents, often with unwanted outcomes.

Trauma

Finally, a traumatic experience can make an impact on a young dog that cannot be fully understood nor erased. A puppy or adolescent who is attacked may well show aggressive behaviors that begin after that incident. Sometimes a young dog can be traumatized by what the owners think are minor events. I liken that kind of trauma to that suffered by a child who is traumatized, perhaps by getting stuck in an elevator. After the first experience, all elevators are bad—even though she knows intellectually that all elevators are not bad. Pity the poor puppy, who doesn't have the reasoning to know that what occurred once does not always happen again.

The Power of Knowledge

Owners, of course, play an important role in dog parks, and



Author Trish King has collected from the Marin County Humane Society's clientele information regarding their dogs' behavior problems and those same clients' use of dog parks. This chart shows some interesting trends, suggesting that more study may be indicated to determine if dog parks are contributing to some dogs' aggression.

often don't accept the responsibility they should. Many don't pay attention to their dog, and many have no idea what constitutes proper behavior, or what a dog may be signaling to another dog. Some defend their dogs when the animal exhibits poor or inappropriate behavior. Some overreact to a normal interaction, in which one dog discourages the attention of another. Occasionally, some owners use parks as babysitters, even leaving their dogs unattended while they shop. And most owners have far less control over their dogs than they believe!

Educating owners is a tough job. Many believe firmly that they are socializing their dogs in the proper way, and don't like suggestions that they limit dog park time or monitor their dog and others. Teaching them what good play looks like is a first step, and empowering them to actually interrupt poor interactions is a necessary second step. Often,

people don't want to offend other dog owners, so they allow poor behavior to continue.

Trainers can help them learn by describing what appropriate interactions look like, possibly by narrating what the dogs are doing as two dogs play. I've found that owners really enjoy learning what good play manners are like—they appreciate the same kinds of descriptions that they hear from sports announcers during games.

Finally, some dogs should not go to dog parks. They can be too shy, too bold, too defensive, or have tendencies to guard toys and balls. Often, when consulting with clients, I ask them to consider giving parks a pass and concentrating on walks or runs, either alone or maybe with some special friends. I'm occasionally surprised by the relief these people feel when they find out dog park play is not mandatory! They thought they had to do it.

continued on next page



Dog Parks: The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly

continued from previous page

Trish King, CPDT, CDBC is the Director of the Animal Behavior & Training Department at the Marin Humane Society in Marin County, CA. Trish teaches workshops and seminars on behavior, canine management, body language, temperament assessment, and handling aggressive dogs. She is a popular speaker at APDT annual conferences and is a past director of the APDT board. She can be reached at tking@marinhumansociety.org.

Terry Long, CPDT, is the former managing editor of *The APDT Chronicle of the Dog*, a writer, and a professional dog trainer and behavior counselor in Long Beach, CA. She can be reached at dogpact@aol.com.



A common mistake seen frequently at dog parks is owners who fail to supervise their dogs' play. Here, owners chat while the dog on the left is clearly not comfortable with the black dog's approach.

Keys to Successful Dog Park Design

-  Entrance and/or exit: Double gates for safety; visually shielded from dogs that are already in the park to avoid. Two or three entrances are preferable. Dogs tend to gather at entrances and exits, arousal goes up, and incidents can easily occur.
-  Size: As large as possible. At least an acre, preferably not a square piece of land, but one that is oddly shaped. Ponds or lakes are preferable (at least from the play point of view, if not from the owners'!)
-  Contour/topography: Hillocks or trees to block dogs from racing towards each other and body slamming or muzzle bumping each other.
-  Structures: Tough obstacle equipment, hiding places for frightened dogs, other view-blocking structures if hills and trees aren't available.

Behavioral Tips For Dog Park Attendees

Do	Don't
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check out the entrance before entering to make sure dogs aren't congregating there. • Pay close attention to their dog's play style, interrupting play if necessary to calm their dog down. • Move around the park so that their dog needs to keep an eye on them. • Remove their dog if the dog appears afraid. • Remove their dog if it is bullying others. • Respect their dog's wish to leave. • Leave special toys at home to avoid resource guarding problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow your dog to enter the park if there is a "gang" right next to the entrance. • Believe that dogs can "work it out" if you just let them do so. • Congregate at a picnic table or other area and chat with dog owners without watching their own dog. • Let their frightened dog remain in the park and hope things get better. • Listen to other attendees in the park, who may not understand their dog's needs. • Assume a dog is aggressive when it is only trying to communicate its discomfort.



Tips on Keeping Your Off-Leash Dog Safe

Nero, a black Great Dane, is enjoying an off-leash romp with his owner in a giant field near a quiet road. Nero has just caught his hundredth tennis ball, and trots back to his owner, happy and worn out. Breaking the quietness of the moment, a loud blast from the air horn of a truck causes Nero to leap to his feet. He races toward the road, but his owner calmly stands up and calls out to him, "Nero, come!" The distance from the road, plus the fact that his dog is a competitive obedience star, keeps the owner from being worried. However, noticing that the dog's pace is picking up in the direction of the road and away from him, he feels his stomach tighten. "Nero come!" he screams, to cover the distance between him and his dog; now the owner is running, too, yelling, realizing the dog has totally tuned him out and is now in danger. The dog steps into the road, the truck is barreling toward him and ...

And what? You tell me. Does the dog take a miraculous leap back toward the owner and is spared a

potentially life-ending injury? If so, does the owner pledge from that day on to never let his dog off leash except in fenced-in areas? Does he remember that pledge when the fear and panic that he's feeling on this day is gone, six months from now? Or, does the dog make the ultimate mistake and step into the road?

I don't believe in letting my dogs run off leash unless they are in safely enclosed areas. In the case of competitive obedience and agility practices (and trials), the dogs are on command and have a leash on before they enter the ring, and it is removed only when inside. After the performance the dogs go back on leash before they exit the ring so the owners can have total control over their dog. All of my dogs and those of my students learn to heel off leash and to come off leash. Some of these people are training for the specific purpose of competitions, but in

most cases, they just want their dogs to have useful skills in case of off-leash emergencies.

THE COLD-NOSED TRUTH ABOUT DOGS OFF LEASH

Fact: Dogs are animals driven by instincts, the depths of which we will never fully understand. Trained or not, they can, in the blink of an eye, honor their inner canine and be gone from you forever. Even though my dogs have achieved the highest levels of obedience titles, I won't take the risk that comes with an off-leash dog. Since I own high-energy dogs, here's what I do to fill their need for hard exercise without the risk:

- Own a fenced-in yard. It's fun for them and convenient. The day that your whole family is down with the flu and there's no one to walk the dog, you'll appreciate this option. If you don't/can't have a fenced-in yard, do the next best thing ...



• Have a friend with a fenced yard. Even better, a friend with a friendly dog with a fenced-in yard. Instant play date.

• Visit tennis courts after hours, provided the dog is allowed. A great, safe way for you to not only play a game of fetch with your dog, but a terrific place to practice your off-leash “come when called” command. (Watch out for the Indy 500-type dogs who race around the courts at breakneck speed—there’s a chance they could tear up their paws on a rough surface. Checking their feet a few times during the session will help your dog avoid painful tearing or cracking of their pads.)

• Use fenced-in dog parks. (If your dog is not in possession of an air-tight come command, I would suggest you put him on a long dragline so you can always bring him back to you. Of course, in large groups of dogs, or areas where there are a lot of trees and vegetation, a dragline can pose a tangling hazard, so use discretion.)

• Visit non-fenced-in areas with aforementioned dragline attached to your dog. The length that you choose



depends on how fast you and your dog can run—slow runners with fast dogs will want a line at least 50-feet long, fast runners with slow dogs could probably go with 30-foot lines. Err on the side of safety and get the longest line you can find.

THE “RUN TO THE CAR” COMMAND

If your dog loves his car rides, start giving him the cue phrase “Wanna go for a ride?” before you take him out with you. If your dog doesn’t like the car, use the cue phrase and bring him (on leash) to the car. Tell him to sit, open the door, and help him into the car. After he’s in, give him a few high-quality treats or a favorite toy that will make him look forward to his next car interlude. You don’t even have to go anywhere with him—just get him used to the idea that the cue phrase plus getting in the car equals payday!

If your dog broke free from his leash during a walk, call out your cue to him and run to the nearest car. It doesn’t have to be yours; just pretend to open the door. Too much realism, though, could set

off a car alarm, so be sure to tame your inner actor! 🐾

Kathy Santo, author of Dog Sense, has trained dogs for both home and competition. She sees more than 100 dogs each week at her obedience school.

COLLIE (ROUGH)/DIANE LEWIS

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Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240



Director Fran P. Mainella
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Regional Director Jon Jarvis
Pacific West Region
National Park Service
One Jackson Center
1111 Jackson Street
Oakland, CA 94607

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

Dear Secretary Norton, Director Mainella, Reg. Director Jarvis and Superintendent O'Neill:

I am writing to express my support for developing and adopting regulations that will require dogs to be restrained by leash while in Golden Gate Recreation Area.

As a professional dog trainer, I have many years of experience training dogs and I have written widely on the importance of leashes for the management and protection of dogs. Maintaining dogs safely on leash is vital for the health and safety of humans using the recreation area, wildlife and the dog. Loose dogs can and will pose a risk to visitors in the Recreation Area. A dog jumping on, chasing, startling or even playfully nipping at a runner, rider or cyclist can cause a wide range of injury or even death. Dogs will chase wildlife and cause damage, disturbance to natural behavior, injury and potentially death. Wildlife poses a variety of health and safety risks to unleashed dogs. Coyotes have attacked small, unleashed dogs in local parks. There are multiple parasites and diseases that can be transmitted to domestic dogs and the dog pass on to humans. It is vital that dogs be restrained with a leash when walking in public areas.

To protect park visitors, the environment and the dog, it is vital that leash requirements be adopted and enforced.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Karen Peak".

Karen Peak
West Wind Dog Training &
The Safe Kids/Safe Dogs Project
3813 Findley Road
Woodbridge, VA 22193
703-730-8429

California Department of Parks and Recreation

Pilot Program for Unleashed Dog Areas

December 17, 2001

California Department of Parks and Recreation
1416 9th Street,
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

INTRODUCTION: In a July 9, 2001 memorandum to the District Superintendents and executive policy staff (see attached), Deputy Director Dick Troy indicated Director Areias' interest in addressing the need for off-leash dog parks in urban areas. After speaking with Senator Jackie Speier, the Director indicated his interest in testing a small number of pilot facilities in selected units of the State Park System. Recognizing potential conflicts between off-leash dogs and the Department's Mission, the following selection criteria were established by the Director for potential pilot areas.

Off-Leash Dog Parks should:

1. Not contribute to natural or cultural resources damage;
2. Not displace existing recreational activities;
3. Be enclosed, unless located in areas where there is clear and functional topographical or other significant boundaries;
4. Be located in or near urban units of the State Park System; and
5. Be located in areas having a significant number of "off-leash dog park" advocates to ensure a strong volunteer base for facility maintenance and monitoring.

Deputy Director Troy created a Task Group to examine this concept and make recommendations to the Director for his consideration. The goal of the Group was "to identify potential pilot areas, recommend minimum site requirements, and establish an evaluation program for off-leash dog areas." The Task Group consists of the following individuals:

Rick Rayburn, Chief, Natural Resources Division, Co-Chair
Laura Westrup, Planning Division, Co-Chair
Linda McKay, Co-chair of the Fort Funston Dogwalkers
Robert Herrick, M.D., California Dog Owners Group
Karin Hu, Ph.D., Off-Leash advocate, citizen scientist
Mary Ann Morrison, M.Ed., DogPACSB
Sgt. William N. Herndon, San Francisco Police Department, Vicious and Dangerous Dogs
Hearing Officer
Laura Svendsgaard, Sierra Club representative
Art Feinstein, Audubon representative
Richard Steffen, Senator Jackie Speier's office
Susan Brissden-Smith, Senator Jackie Speier's office
Jeff Price, California State Park Rangers Association
Jacqueline Ball, District Superintendent, Gold Fields District
Kathryn Foley, District Superintendent, Northern Buttes District
Tom Ward, Director's Office
Roy Stearns/Steve Capps, Communication's Office

ISSUE: The Group was given the responsibility of identifying two or three potential off-leash confined dog areas in state park units. The areas selected would be part of a pilot program to test the feasibility of this form of recreation. The program would identify minimum site design characteristics, roles, and responsibilities of the Department and its volunteers, rules governing the use of the facilities, and determine measures of success.

BACKGROUND: Off-leash dogs have not been permitted in parks owned and operated by the Department since the inception of rules governing dogs. The Department believes dogs present a potential threat to visitors, park staff, wildlife and each other, when not under the physical restraint of a leash. In addition, dogs can impact aesthetics and a “sense of peace,” therefore disturbing the park visitor’s experience.

The Department of Parks and Recreation owns, but does not operate the four park units that allow off-leash dogs in designated areas. East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) operates Robert Crown Memorial State Beach, Lake Del Valle State Recreation Area and the East Bay Shoreline Project (Point Isabel). The fourth site is Lighthouse Field, operated by the County of Santa Cruz.

Local park and recreation agencies throughout California have operated off-leash dog-park areas for the last 35 years. As land increasingly becomes developed in highly urbanized communities, dog owners are turning to larger land management agencies to establish off-leash areas for their pets. Over 5 million Californians own a dog; there are over 7 million dogs in California. Many urban dwellers do not own property or have very small yards and prefer parks and other open space areas to exercise with their dogs and to socialize with other dog owners and handlers. Urban dwellers have a myriad of other recreational needs that are frequently met by the local agency provider, such as play areas and sports fields.

PROCESS: The Group met twice over a two-month period for several hours at a time. Between meetings, various members toured potential sites, and discussed the feasibility of off-leash dog areas. Group discussions were often marked by lively debate on the criteria for site selection, suggested rules and regulations, site design and characteristics, locations, measures of success, and the appropriateness of off-leash dog areas in state park units. The Group’s deliberations culminated in the recommendation of unit selection and practices for two pilot sites and two future sites.

The Group reached consensus on the two units in which enclosed dog areas could be taken further in the process of site planning, environmental review, design, funding, and construction. It should be noted that two factions exist within the group, neither of which is totally satisfied with the outcome. *Primary disagreements* within the Group are over the selection criteria established by the Director at the beginning of the effort.

- The first group, represented by dog-park advocates, believes that enclosed areas have drawbacks in terms of dog and owner/handler experience. They would like to see, in addition to the enclosed dog parks, open-trail segments in State Parks (five units were suggested) be made available for off-leash dog use. However, this goes beyond the initial criteria.
- The second group believes that enclosed dog parks should not be established within units of the State Park System and that they would be more appropriately located and operated by local park and recreation agency providers. This position conflicts with the primary purpose of the effort – selection of pilot units for enclosed off-leash dog use. This same group is strongly opposed to off-leash dogs on open trails.

The Group reviewed in detail eleven potential units for off-leash dog use. Five were dismissed, as they were also proposed for trail use and therefore inconsistent with the original project parameters. The remaining six, which appeared to meet the criteria for pilot off-leash dog parks, were reviewed with the District Superintendents, focusing primarily on feasibility. While reviewing park units for pilot-project implementation, the team also prepared recommendations to assist the Districts in designing the dog-park areas, roles and responsibilities of State Park staff and volunteers, suggested dog park etiquette, and the measures of success.

ANALYSIS:

1. **Unit Selection:** Pilot sites were selected for their minimal impact to natural resources and compatibility with existing and future uses. In applying the project parameters to unit selection, the initial review focused primarily on state recreation areas (SRA) within or near urban areas. The list was later expanded to consider other units. The following units were identified as possible candidates:

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, Sacramento County
Candlestick State Recreation Area, San Francisco County
Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area, Sacramento County
San Buenaventura State Beach, Ventura County
Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area, Riverside County
California Citrus State Historic Park, Riverside County

A. **Folsom Lake State Recreation Area:** Local support exists for an off-leash dog park at Folsom Lake SRA; however, a general plan is currently being prepared and concerns for potential conflict with other recreational activities exist. In addition, potential damage to natural resources (oak woodlands) could occur.

B. **Candlestick State Recreation Area:** A bayside area, roughly three acres in size, was identified as having several user benefits, including ample parking and informal walking paths. However, one of the areas being considered may require additional fill and may be cost prohibitive. On the plus side, since it is located adjacent to the bay, cost for fencing would be reduced. Strong local support exists for an off-leash dog-park area at this unit, which could lead to a large number of volunteers. The existing general plan calls for future group camping and day-use activities in one of the suggested project areas.

C. **Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area:** The potential exists for an off-leash dog-park at this state vehicular recreation unit managed by the Off Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division (OHV). However, at the time this report was generated, an off-leash dog-park advocacy group had yet to be identified. It is recommended that this site be considered as a future location after a volunteer group has been identified. Division management indicates that all improvement costs will come from non-OHV funds due to restrictions on the use of OHV funds.

D. **San Buenaventura State Beach:** A potential dog-park area was identified in an overflow parking/camping, special event, non-beach area that is not heavily used from October through April. Due to seasonal camping/parking use, little or no additional resource impacts would be expected, but the CEQA review will provide more specific analysis of potential impacts. If

operated in the off season (fall-winter months), little or no impacts to recreational activities is expected to occur. Strong advocacy support in the Ventura area exists.

E. Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area: This unit in the Baldwin Hills south of Culver City is partially owned by DPR, but operated by the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. The County of Los Angeles and the planning consultants are in the process of preparing a general plan. A potential dog-park site has been suggested as a possible use in the southern area of the park near other active recreational facility amenities. However, not all land in this area has been purchased by the Department and priority uses for existing public land has not yet been established. It appears further acquisitions need to occur before a dog park site is determined, designed and constructed.

F. California Citrus State Historic Park: This is the only unit on the “considered list” that is not a state recreation area or a state beach. State Historic Parks are established to preserve and interpret key historic or prehistoric places, events, and practices in California. Rural citrus agriculture is preserved and is interpreted at this unit in Riverside County. The impact of a dog park even outside the historic core area could significantly conflict with the rural agricultural sense of place.

2. Supporting Measures: The team reviewed a number of suggestions within topical areas that could provide assistance to project managers responsible for designing and developing the pilot dog parks, field staff responsible for the dog-park operation, and users of the dog parks. Topical areas include (1) Desired site design characteristics, (2) Roles and responsibilities, (3) Suggested dog-park etiquette, and (4) Measures of success.

All but a few of these specific suggestions were supported by group consensus. Many of these ideas came from locally-operated off-leash dog parks in California. It was agreed that some of the specific suggestions may or may not be used, depending on site characteristics or the potential cost factors. For example, water for dogs and owners/handlers is desirable, but may create a prohibitive expense, and is therefore, would be impractical. In such cases, owners/handlers could provide their own water. Roles and responsibilities of park staff and volunteers will depend, in part, on existing District volunteer programs and superintendent preferences, but the group did not want to encourage volunteers to become the enforcers of the rules. The group did not come to consensus on one issue related to aggressive dog behavior, where several members wanted park access restricted to neutered male dogs, or at least have the owners/handlers possess behavior certification. Due to difficulties regarding the enforcement of this rule, this report does not include this suggestion.

Measuring the success of a pilot dog park was broken down into four areas: (1) dog owner's/handler's evaluation, (2) facility impact on other park visitors, (3) safety of site users and, (4) environmental impacts. Much of this information requires fieldwork, surveys, and analysis. The cost of measuring success can be significant and should be factored into other operational costs as well as initial design and construction costs. Environmental measures and early assessment should be done during the general plan amendment process.

3. General Plan Amendment: The need for a general plan amendment for the construction of an off-leash dog park at a park unit was reviewed with DPR legal staff. Given Public Resources Code requirements for general plan approval prior to construction, park general plans not addressing dog parks should be amended before construction.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **Units For Pilot Projects**: It is recommended that the Department move forward at the units below for planning and developing enclosed off-leash dog parks.

A. Candlestick State Recreation Area: A potential site has been identified, however, improvement costs, wetland restoration or other factors may determine that this location is not the preferred site. If it is determined that the site has significant limiting factors, an alternative location within the park should be sought.

B. San Buenaventura State Beach: A site with little resource or recreational use conflicts has been determined and should be pursued as a dog park for six months of the year. During months of peak recreational use, the site is used for overflow camping or for special events.

2. **Other Unit Conclusions**: For items A & B listed below, it was determined to be premature for the Department to plan and/or develop dog parks, however, as conditions change in the near future, it may be feasible to move forward.

A. Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area: There is no known local dog-park advocacy group to assist in planning/operating a dog park at this unit. If this changes, the Department will consider moving forward with a project.

B. Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area: Since Los Angeles County operates this unit, they would be initially responsible for planning and developing a dog-park facility. However, land acquisition needs to occur and the status of the general plan indicates it would be premature to move forward at this time. Local dog park advocates may want to advance discussions with the County in 6-12 months. The Department should be included in these discussions.

C. Pacifica State Beach and Dockweiler State Beach: During the last few weeks, some Group members and public unleashed-dog advocates have suggested that off-leash beach areas be provided at these two park units. Both units are owned by the Department, but are operated by the City of Pacifica and the County of Los Angeles, respectively. These units were not considered for pilots by the Group for two reasons: (1) they could not be enclosed, (i.e. conflict with selection criteria), without presenting significant conflicts with other park values, and (2) both areas will be subject to near-future western snowy plover recovery planning and management efforts.

Local advocates may discuss their desires with the appropriate operating entity. However, the Department, which must approve amendments to general plans and operating agreements, should be included in these discussions.

3. **Design Characteristics and Roles and Responsibilities**: The following criteria are suggested to assist project managers, District staff that operates and evaluate parks, volunteers, and users.

A. **Desired Site Design Characteristics**:

- At least two acres or more surrounded by a 4' to 6' fence with adequate drainage.

- Double-gated entry area with possibly two separate entry gates and a 20' vehicle/maintenance gate.
- Parking available nearby.
- Clear and well-placed signage for posting rules of etiquette and an information board for park information.
- Shade and water for both the dog and the owner/handler, and seating (away from the fence perimeter).
- Covered trashcans and plastic bag dispenser station.
- ADA compliant.
- Allowance for informal walkways/trails within the enclosed facilities.
- Designed in such a way that other recreational uses could occur.
- Siting, improvements and materials not to impact aesthetics, including entrance area.

B. Roles and Responsibilities:

Department will:

- Provide leadership required with this program.
- Provide overall coordination of volunteers.
- Provide the land for off-leash dog-park facilities; process a general plan amendment and appropriate CEQA compliance where necessary.
- Design and oversee construction in accordance with CEQA compliance. The design will be a collaborative effort with volunteers, where possible.
- Provide normal grounds maintenance (not including cleaning up after dogs).
- Measure, assess, or otherwise evaluate impacts on resources and visitors.
- Provide cost estimates for new or renovated off-leash areas and provide necessary regulatory permits.

Volunteers will:

- Provide regularly scheduled site clean up.
- Distribute park rules to new users by handouts, bulletin-board posts, or through verbal conversations with other site users.
- Stock receptacles with plastic bags.
- Assist with monitoring, use of facility, and gathering of information related to measures of success.
- Work through District Superintendents or his/her designated representative regarding maintenance needs and establish priorities for repair and renovation.

Advocacy Groups will:

- Meet as needed with park staff to discuss successes, issues, problems, and recommendations.
- Organize volunteers to donate labor and materials, or funds for site improvements.
- Organize off-leash training sessions or other permitted special events.
- Assist in developing and distributing education information.
- Solicit and identify funding for amenities, programs, and improvements not provided by the Department.

C. Suggested Dog Park Etiquette:

- Dogs must be leashed prior to arriving and leaving the designated off-leash area. Owners/handlers must carry one leash per dog while in an off-leash area.
- Dogs must be properly licensed, inoculated against rabies, and healthy. No dog less than four months of age is permitted in the off-leash area.
- Female dogs in heat are not permitted within a dog park.
- Aggressive and menacing behavior is not allowed. Any dog exhibiting aggressive behavior must be removed from the facility immediately.
- Owner/handler shall carry a suitable container and/or equipment for removal and disposal of dog feces. Dog feces shall be immediately removed and properly disposed of in the covered trashcans.
- Dogs must be in sight and under the control of the owner/handler at all times.
- No more than three dogs per owner/handler is allowed in the facility at any one time.
- An adult must supervise children under the age of 14.
- The facility is open only during posted hours.
- Owners accept responsibility for the actions of their dogs.

D. Measures of Success:

The following measures are based upon the overall purpose of an off-leash dog area. The data collection instruments, such as surveys, questionnaires, assessments, and reports, are stated in general terms. Further development of these instruments is necessary when specific site implementation occurs.

Purpose of Off-leash Dog Areas:

The purpose of off-leash dog areas is to provide a safe and enjoyable recreational experience to dog owners/handlers and their dogs, while not impacting park visitors or the environment.

Measurements:

1. Dog owners/handlers: The satisfaction level of owners/escorts with the facility and the experience. The frequency of use and number of visits (to be included as a part of the owner/escort survey).
2. Other visitors to the park: The satisfaction level of park visitors without dogs (This information will be gathered as a part of the park's on-going Visitor Satisfaction Survey conducted by staff). Note: this should be a question which compares the compatibility of the pilot dog park with visitor expectations or with the Department's mission, not asking people in different areas about something remote to them.
3. Safety of dogs and park visitors: Incidents of injuries to dogs and or visitors. Park staff will gather this information as a part of the normal procedure for reporting visitor injuries, crimes, or other incidents.
4. Environment: The type of environmental assessment will be tailored to meet the needs of the selected sites. The initial criterion for site selection is based upon an initial assessment of minimal impact to the identified area. Finer levels of monitoring

and evaluation will be applied based upon the unique attributes of each of the pilot sites after the completion of a general plan amendment. Environmental assessment will be the responsibility of Department staff.

NEXT STEPS: After review of this report, and if it is acceptable to the Director, it is recommended that the following steps in the order indicated below be accomplished. Target completion dates are estimated assuming that full effort begins by August 1, 2002 at the point when the Department has completed the majority of work on the \$157 million deferred maintenance program, a high priority workload.

- Schedule General Plan Amendments – Consult with the Planning Policy and Program Committee to determine impact on DPR’s general plan schedule. January 10, 2002.
- Project Manager – Identify a project manager for any project to be carried forward. May 1, 2002.
- Preliminary Cost – Assign the appropriate staff member to develop estimated preliminary costs for off-leash dog parks at Candlestick SRA and San Buenaventura SB. Costs should be itemized so non-essential improvements, such as shade or water, can be identified if scaling down becomes necessary. July 31, 2002.
- Funding – Determine source of funding for projects to be carried forward. July 31, 2002.
- Processing General Plan Amendments – Initiate work on general plan amendment(s), including environmental assessment, environmental measures of success, and user measures of success. December, 2002.
- Design – Design the project, complete the PRC 5024.5 process, and perform CEQA analysis. Secure necessary permits. February, 2003.
- Commence construction. March, 2003.

It is expected that the steps above may be completed two months earlier for the San Buenaventura State Beach project due to relatively straightforward park and site conditions.

DURATION OF PILOT PROJECT: The pilot dog-park areas should be operated for two years from opening before formal evaluation of the program. It is estimated that the evaluation period would be during the six months following the two-year anniversary of opening.

State of California – The Resources Agency

Memorandum

Date: July 9, 2001

To: District Superintendents
Executive Policy Staff

From: Department of Parks and Recreation
Park Operations

Subject: Pilot Program for Unleashed Dog Areas

Formal unleashed dog areas have multiplied throughout the US in recent years. Here in California, State Senator Jackie Speier introduced legislation (SB-712) calling for a review of specific State Park units as potential locations for such dog facilities.

On June 13, 2001, in discussions with Senator Speier, Director Areias expressed support for meeting the demand for this growing recreational pursuit in California, particularly in urban areas. However, he also identified several political, operational and resource constraints related to any broad application of this activity in the State Park System. At the conclusion of the discussion, he committed to testing a small number of 'pilot' facilities in selected units of the State Park System. The selection of these pilots would involve discussions with supporters for unleashed dog areas, as well as groups who have concerns about such areas.

Further discussions with the Director clarified the basic criteria for selecting 'pilot' unleashed dog areas in the State Park System. These areas should:

- Not contribute to natural or cultural resource damage;
- Not displace existing recreational uses;
- Be enclosed, unless located in areas where there are clear and functional topographical or other boundaries;
- Be located in urban/near urban units of the State Park System;
- Be located in areas having a significant number of 'unleashed' supporters to ensure a strong volunteer base for maintenance and monitoring;
- Be located in units that have supportive operations management.

To begin the process, I am chartering a task group to identify potential pilot areas, recommend minimum site improvements and to establish an evaluation program. The task group will be jointly chaired by Rick Rayburn, Chief of the Natural Resources Division and Laura Westrup of the Planning Division and will consist of:

- 4 supporters of unleashed dog areas
- 1 member of Senator Speier's staff
- 1 representative of CSPRA
- 1 representative of the Audubon Society
- 1 representative from the Sierra Club
- Various DPR staff (including 2 District Superintendents)

The goal of the department is to have 2 to 3 pilot unleashed dog areas open, operating and being evaluated by the spring of 2002. We all know the sensitivity that this subject carries among the majority of our staff. I am asking that we all keep an open mind as we take a small step to test the compatibility of this activity in the State Park System.

If you have questions, feel free to call or e-mail Rick or Laura.

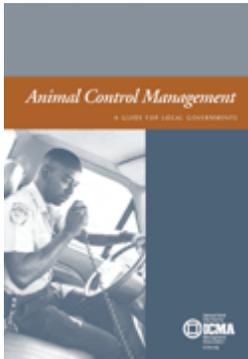
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Deputy Director

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General Dog Care

Background



[Dog Care Tips to Print \[PDF\]](#)

Experts say that dogs were domesticated between 12,000 and 25,000 years ago—and that all dogs evolved from the wolf. Since then, humans have selectively bred more than 400 breeds, ranging in size from four-pound teacup poodles to Irish wolfhounds, whose three-foot stature earns them the title of tallest canine. But the most popular pooches are non-pedigree—the one-of-a-kind dogs known as mixed-breeds.

Cost

The annual cost of a small dog—including food, veterinary care, toys and license—is \$420. Make that \$620 for a medium dog and \$780 for a large pooch. This figure doesn't include capital expenses for spay/neuter surgery, collar and leash, carrier and crate.

Note: Make sure you have all your supplies (see our checklist) before you bring your dog home.

Basic Care

Feeding - Puppies 8 to 12 weeks old need four meals a day.

- Feed puppies three to six months old three meals a day.

- Feed puppies six months to one year two meals a day.

- When your dog reaches his first birthday, one meal a day is usually enough.

- For some dogs, including larger canines or those prone to bloat, it's better to feed two smaller meals.

Premium-quality dry food provides a well-balanced diet for adult dogs and may be mixed with water, broth or canned food. Your dog may enjoy cottage cheese, cooked egg, fruits and vegetables, but these additions should not total more than ten percent of his daily food intake.

Puppies should be fed a high-quality, brand-name puppy food. Please limit "people food," however, because it can result in vitamin and mineral imbalances, bone and teeth problems and may cause very picky eating habits and obesity. Clean, fresh water should be available at all times, and be sure to wash food and water dishes frequently.

Exercise

Dogs need exercise to burn calories, stimulate their minds, and keep healthy. Exercise also tends to help dogs avoid boredom, which can lead to destructive behaviors. Supervised fun and games will satisfy many of your pet's instinctual urges to dig, herd, chew, retrieve and chase.

Individual exercise needs vary based on breed or breed mix, sex, age and level of health—but a couple of walks around the block every day and ten minutes in the backyard probably won't cut it. If your dog is a 6- to 18-month adolescent, or if she is an active breed or mixed-breed from the sporting, herding, hound or terrier groups, her requirements will be relatively high.

Grooming

You can help keep your dog clean and reduce shedding with frequent brushing. Check for fleas and ticks daily during warm weather. Most dogs don't need to be bathed more than a few times a year. Before bathing, comb or cut out all mats from the coat. Carefully rinse all soap out of the coat, or the dirt will stick to soap residue. [Click here](#) for more grooming tips.

Handling

Small dogs, sometimes referred to as "lap dogs," are the easiest to handle. To carry a puppy or small dog, place one hand under the dog's chest, with either your forearm or other hand supporting the hind legs and rump. Never attempt to lift or grab your puppy or small dog by the



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forelegs, tail or back of the neck. If you do have to lift a large dog, lift from the underside, supporting his chest with one arm and his rear end with the other.

Housing

Your pet needs a warm, quiet place to rest, away from all drafts and off the floor. A training crate is ideal. You may wish to buy a dog bed, or make one out of a wooden box. Place a clean blanket or pillow inside the bed. Wash the dog's bedding often. If your dog will be spending a lot of time outdoors, be sure she has access to shade and plenty of cool water in hot weather, and a warm, dry, covered shelter when it's cold.

Licensing and Identification

Follow your community's licensing regulations. Be sure to attach the license to your dog's collar. This, along with an ID tag and implanted microchip or tattoo, can help secure your dog's return should he become lost.

Behavior Information

Training

A well-behaved companion canine is a joy. But left untrained, your dog can cause nothing but trouble. Teaching your dog the basics—"Sit," "Stay," "Come," "Down," "Heel," "Off" and "Leave it"—will improve your relationship with both your dog and your neighbors. If you have a puppy, start teaching him his manners as soon as possible! Use little bits of food as a lure and reward. Puppies can be enrolled in obedience courses when they have been adequately vaccinated. Contact your local humane society or SPCA for training class recommendations.

You should always keep your puppy or dog on a leash in public. Just be sure your pet will come to you at all times whenever you say the word. A dog who is disobedient or aggressive is not ready to play with others.

Health

Your dog should see the veterinarian for a full check-up, shots and a heartworm blood test every year, and immediately if he is sick or injured.

Dental Health

While many of us may object to our pet's bad breath, we should pay attention to what it may be telling us. Bad breath is most commonly an indication that your dog is in need of a dental check up. Dental plaque caused by bacteria results in a foul smell that requires professional treatment. After a professional cleaning, the teeth and gums may be maintained in a healthy state by brushing the teeth regularly, feeding a specially formulated dental diet and treats, and avoiding table scraps. Your veterinarian can give you more tips on minimizing dental disease and bad breath.

You can clean your canine's teeth with a dog toothpaste or a baking-soda-and-water paste once or twice a week. Use a child's soft toothbrush, a gauze pad or a piece of nylon pantyhose stretched over your finger.

Some dogs are prone to periodontal disease, a pocket of infection between the tooth and the gum. This painful condition can result in tooth loss and spread infection to the rest of the body. Veterinarians can clean the teeth as a regular part of your dog's health program.

Bad Breath

While bad breath caused by dental disease may not be too serious if caught early enough, some odors may be indicative of fairly serious, chronic problems. Liver or intestinal diseases may cause foul breath, whereas a sweet, fruity smell may be indicative of diabetes. If your dog's breath smells like ammonia or urine, kidney disease is a possibility. Any time you notice your pet has bad breath accompanied by other signs of ill health, such as loss of appetite, vomiting, weight loss, depression, excessive drinking or urinating, schedule a visit to the veterinarian.

Fleas and Ticks

Daily inspections of your dog for fleas and ticks during the warm seasons are important. Use a flea comb to find and remove fleas. There are several new methods of flea and tick control. Speak to your veterinarian about these and other options.

Heartworm

This parasite lives in the heart and is passed from dog to dog by mosquitoes. Heartworm infections can be fatal. Your dog should have a blood test for heartworm every spring—this is crucial for detecting infections from the previous year. A once-a-month pill given during mosquito season will protect your dog. If you travel south with your pet during the winter, your dog should be on the preventive medicine during the trip. In some warmer regions, veterinarians recommend preventive heartworm medication throughout the year.

Medicines and Poisons

Never give your dog medication that has not been prescribed by a veterinarian. For example, did you know that one regular-strength ibuprofen tablet can cause stomach ulcers in a ten-pound dog? Keep rat poison and other rodenticides away from your pet. If you suspect that your animal has ingested a poisonous substance, call your veterinarian or the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center for 24-hour animal poison information at (888) 426-4435.

Spaying and Neutering

Females should be spayed—the removal of the ovaries and uterus—and males neutered—removal of the testicles—by six months of age. Spaying before maturity significantly reduces the risk of breast cancer, a common and frequently fatal disease of older female dogs. Spaying also eliminates the risk of an infected uterus, a very serious problem in older females that requires

surgery and intensive medical care. Neutering males prevents testicular and prostate diseases, some hernias and certain types of aggression.

For more on this important surgery, read our [top ten reasons to spay or neuter your pet](#).

Vaccinations

- Puppies should be vaccinated with a combination vaccine (called a "5-in-1") at two, three and four months of age, and then once annually. This vaccine protects the puppy from distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis, parvovirus, and parainfluenza. A puppy's vaccination program cannot be finished before four months of age.
- If you have an unvaccinated dog older than four or five months, he will need a series of two vaccinations given two to three weeks apart, followed by a yearly vaccination.
- Puppy vaccination and socialization should go together. Many veterinarians recommend that new owners take their puppies to socialization classes, beginning at 8 to 9 weeks of age. At this age, they should have received at least their first series of vaccines. [Learn more about the importance of puppy socialization](#).

Since laws vary around the country, contact a local veterinarian for information on rabies vaccination. In New York City, for example, the law requires all pets older than three months of age to be vaccinated for rabies. The first rabies vaccine must be followed by a vaccination a year later, and then every three years.

There are a variety of vaccines that may or may not be appropriate for your pet. Your veterinarian can tell you about them.

Please note, if your pet gets sick because he is not properly vaccinated, the vaccination should be given after your companion animal recovers.

Worms

Dogs are commonly exposed to worms and possible infestation—even in urban areas. Microscopic eggs produced by intestinal worms are passed in an infected dog's feces. Most puppies, even from healthy mothers in good homes, carry roundworms or hookworms.

The key to treatment is correct diagnosis. This will ensure that the medication is effective against the parasite your pet has. A dewormer that eliminates roundworms, for example, will not kill tapeworms. Your veterinarian can best determine the culprit—and prescribe the appropriate medication.

Fun Facts

- The nose knows! Your dog can detect odors about a billion times better than you can.
- The average lifespan of a dog varies from 8 to 16 years, depending on breed type, size, genetics and care.

Dog Supply Checklist

- Premium-quality dog food and treats
- Food dish
- Water bowl
- Toys, toys and more toys, including safe chew toys
- Brush & comb for grooming, including flea comb
- Collar with license and ID tag
- Leash
- Carrier (for smaller dogs)
- Training crate
- Dog bed or box with warm blanket or towel
- Dog toothbrush

The No-No List

Do not feed your dog the following:

- Alcoholic beverages
- Chocolate
- Coffee
- Grapes & raisins
- Moldy or spoiled food
- Onions, garlic & chives
- Poultry bones
- Salt & salty foods
- Tomato leaves, stems & unripe fruit
- Yeast dough

The Scoop on Poop

Keep your dog on a leash when you are outside, unless you are in a secured, fenced-in area. If your dog defecates on a neighbor's lawn, the sidewalk or any other public place, please clean it up.



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Managing Off-leash Recreation in Urban Parks

(by John Ewing, Saturday, February 27, 1999)

Dog ownership continues to be very popular in San Francisco, with one in four households having at least one dog, compared with one in five households with school-aged children. San Francisco is estimated to have more than 100,000 dogs living within its borders and that number can only be expected to grow. Since many San Franciscans do not own property, they rely on parks and open space to exercise their dogs. It is clear that dog owners make up one of the largest groups of park users within the city.

Benefits of Dog Ownership

Dogs enhance their neighborhoods by facilitating community, reducing crime, and bringing happiness to the citizens that own them. Neighbors who would otherwise have no motivation to speak to one another will stop and chat when their dogs are present. Residents who cannot own dogs themselves will often stop and visit with dog owners so they can experience the joy of petting and playing with a dog. In neighborhoods and parks where dogs and their owners are present, crime is reduced. Dogs also form an invaluable support network, bringing joy to children, the sick, and the aged with their devotion and faithful companionship.

Importance of Socialization

Dogs require daily exercise and contact with other dogs in order to remain healthy and well socialized. Dogs that are under-socialized, those kept separate from other dogs and deprived of regular contact with friendly people in a safe setting, can become a potential danger to everyone outside of their immediate family. In contrast, a well socialized dog learns the skills required for getting along with the people and the other dogs it meets each day.

Dogs socialize with each another through subtle displays of posture and behavior that can only occur when they are not impeded by a leash. Being on a leash can even cause some dogs to become territorial, protecting the area to which the leash confines them. Dog owners have the responsibility of supervising their dog and they should know how to read and understand dog behavior. Local communities have an interest in a dog population that is well socialized and dog owners who understand the basics of responsible dog ownership.

Cycle of Violation and Enforcement

Most municipalities have regulations for licensing and vaccinating dogs as well as requirements that dogs be leashed when not on their owner's property. In

practice, most municipalities take a decidedly hands-off approach to managing dogs. Law enforcement usually responds when complaints about a particular dog or owner are received because they have more serious matters to attend to. This hands-off approach encourages dog owners to devise and establish their own routines, often in ignorance of the existing laws and regulations. Without some sort of guidance, dog owners often fall into a pattern of relying on under-enforcement of the rules. This establishes a cycle of:

- Complaints about dogs, followed by
- A period of increased enforcement and punitive measures, followed by
- A reduction in enforcement, followed by
- More complaints and a return to the beginning of the cycle.
- This cycle is destructive because:
 - Conflicts between dog owners and their neighbors are seldom resolved.
 - Compromise and sharing of public space is not encouraged, while bans and exclusions are encouraged.
 - Dog owners end up trying to avoid detection, rather than participate as legitimate park users.

Encouraging Voluntary Compliance

SFDOG believes it is far more effective and constructive to create an environment that encourages voluntary compliance and peer policing. There are several advantages to this approach:

- Law enforcement spends less time and energy on enforcement of dog-related issues.
- The potential for conflict between police and dog owners is reduced and the possibility for improved relations is fostered.
- Dog owners take pride in their parks because they feel that recreation with their dogs is recognized as legitimate and legal.

Basic Elements

To encourage voluntary compliance and peer policing, dog owners must have a clear understanding of their responsibilities and be provided with a framework in

which they can participate and succeed. SFDOG believes that the following elements must be present if voluntary compliance is to be successful:

- Clear and consistent signs which:
 - Define the boundaries of the off-leash area,
 - Describe each dog owner's responsibilities, and
 - Alert other park users to expect the presence of dogs in the area.
- A brochure that describes the location of all off-leash recreation areas and reiterates the responsibilities of dog owners.
- Adequate barriers, natural or man-made, to protect dogs from vehicles, steep cliffs, and other hazards.
- MuttMitt™ or other bag dispensers along with trashcans, placed at strategic locations throughout the park system.
- Appropriate maintenance of the off-leash area.
- Adequate space for the number of off-leash dogs that may be expected to be present.
- A consistent policy for evaluating compliance and resolving disputes related to dog use.
- Regularly scheduled events for dog owners that are fun, foster a good relationship between dog owners and the community, and encourage responsible dog ownership.

Signs and Brochures

All signs and brochures should clearly communicate the basics elements of responsible dog ownership. Signs should be placed at the entrances to any area where off-leash recreation is permitted so that all park users know what to expect. The presence of signs also give credibility to responsible park users who police their peers.

Dog Owners, please:

- Carry a leash.
 - Pick up and dispose of dog waste.
 - Do not leave dogs unattended.
 - Leash aggressive dogs.
 - Control excessive noise.
 - Prevent digging and destructive behavior.
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Barriers

While some parks areas may rely on sheer distance from vehicle traffic and on the effectiveness of the owner's control to protect dogs from hazards, barriers will be required in many instances. The goal with barriers is to limit prevent potential conflicts between dogs, vehicles, organized sporting events, and other park users. Barriers must also be present to protect dogs from steep cliffs or other natural hazards.

Waste Disposal

The vast majority of dog owners will pick up their dog's waste when plastic bags and trashcans are readily available, along with signs that clearly communicate this requirement. Bag dispensers and trashcans need to be placed at the entrances to the off-leash area and within the off-leash area, as well. SFDOG does not recommend the use of scoops or shovels for waste removal because they must be cleaned regularly, can be difficult to use, and cannot be carried easily when walking -- all of which can reduce voluntary compliance with waste removal.

Bag dispensers may be the commercial variety (such as MutMitt™) or they can be more informal in nature and stocked with recycled plastic bags. Often, local supermarkets will donate bags for this purpose. If the commercial variety is chosen, adequate funds must be budgeted to keep the dispensers filled. The dispensers must be kept stocked during periods of heavy use, such as on weekends and holidays.

Adequate Space and Maintenance

To prevent overcrowding in any single park, adequate off-leash space must be available in a variety of parks (both City and GGNRA-managed) throughout the city. The neighborhoods with high dog population densities should have correspondingly greater space for dogs. If park overcrowding occurs, excessive wear and tear may result on turf areas and the potential for conflict between dogs and other park users may increase.

(Incorporate Tom Mills' population density maps here.)

To foster a sense of pride, an off-leash park must be well maintained. When an area begins to look shabby and run down, there is usually a corresponding drop in voluntary compliance with litter pickup as well as an increase in graffiti and crime. To keep parks looking good, turf areas must be adequately watered and maintained. Damaged turf should be re-seeded or otherwise repaired. Foxtail grasses, if present, should be mowed at the end of the rainy because they pose a significant health threat to dogs. Fences, signs, and bag dispensers must be kept in good repair.

Monitoring Compliance and Resolving Disputes

To be defined ...

Community Organizing and Outreach Activities

Parks that have a local dog owner group are, without exception, cleaner and safer than those that do not. SFDOG recommends that the city take an active role in recognizing dog owners through events and activities that encourage responsible dog ownership and respect for parklands. These events might include:

- Regular park clean-up activities for dog owners, funded through T-shirt sales, donated dog toys, or bumper stickers.
- Organized dog walks that explain the historical significance of dogs to native Americans, early settlers, and the U.S. military as well as the importance of wildlife preservation and responsible dog ownership.

Conclusion

Given the popularity of dog ownership, it is critical that the dog-owning public's need for open space be addressed. SFDOG recommends that the negative cycle of violation and enforcement be replaced with a framework that encourages voluntary compliance and peer policing. With adequate signs, the availability of waste bags and trashcans, and adequate park maintenance, San Francisco will continue to be the nation's model for responsible dog ownership.