

	A	B
1	<b>GGNRA-Wide Issues</b>	
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5	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Key Interests</b> (letters next to entries indicate who submitted - list at end of column B)
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7	Commercial dog walkers	a. Regulations needed or other permit issues.
8		b. Must be dealt with fairly--with reasonable limitations to mitigate impact, e.g. no more than six dogs at a time.
9		c. Erosion/vegetation protection.
10		e. Having space to carry out their business; access to beach or water areas for water loving dogs.
11		f. Limit number of animals, enforce registration with NPS, ensure adequately trained.
12		h. Tired dogs are well-behaved dogs, whether they are walked by owners or paid dog walkers. Dog walkers provide an invaluable service to owners who work during the day and they need to be able to walk enough dogs to make it financially viable.
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17	Dogs per Individual	a. Determine what is a reasonable number. Look at ability to control (even if on a leash).
18		b. 2 or 3, if not a professional walker.
19		c. Erosion/vegetation protection.
20		e. Have space for their dogs to run, spend quality time with pet outdoors (running, biking, hiking, etc.), work on agility skills (fetch, etc.)
21		h. Some people have trouble managing one dog, some can easily manage a dozen. The focus should be on the dogs-are they licenses?
22		Can they obey simple recall commands?
23		n. Many dog parks are now divided into fenced areas separating big dogs from little dogs due to the fact that big dogs have attacked and killed little dogs.
24		Danville is a good example of where this happened.
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27	Waste removal	a. Provide litter stations.
28		b. Required, of course. Garbage cans and bag dispensers will be needed.
29		c. Enrichment - invasive weeds.
30		e. Keeping these spaces clean from feces.
31		f. Minimize cost to NPS, provide means to clean up and remove to central locations.
32		h. No question. All waste removed all the time. Increase fines if necessary.
33		i. Significant and regularly enforce fines for failure to pick up dog litter will help people self-enforce.
34		n. Park users must feel that they can safely walk the park and not enjoy stepping in dog feces or having the job of navigating through minefields of dog waste in order to enjoy the park.
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38	Equestrian	a. Multi use trails. Etiquette with dogs.
39		b. ?
40		c. Erosion/vegetation protection.
41		e. Space for the horses to walk, run, etc. without the fear of dogs scaring horses (could be v. dangerous to rider and others around)
42		f. Avoid conflicts with pedestrians, dogs, bikes.
43		g. Safety of horse and owner, access to trails/beaches, constant maintenance of equestrian trails, multiple existing equestrian trails.
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47	Natural Resources	a. How to protect while providing recreation.
48		b. Natural resources and the environment will need reasonable protection, as with all recreational activities. Dogs, and their owners, should not be blamed for everything that goes wrong in the GGNRA. All activities in the GGNRA have some impact. This is to be expected.
49		Dog owners should not be held to a standard of "no impact," which would be recognized as unreasonable is applied to,
50		e.g., picnickers or board sailors. Claims of impact by dogs must be documented before we waste a lot of time trying to mitigate
51		effects that might not exist. (Classic example: the unsupported, but often repeated, claim that dogs harm the bank swallows at Fort Funston.)
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	A	B
53	Natural Resources (continued)	
54		c. Protection of natural vegetation/T-E Species.
55		e. Preserving and protecting historical places, flora and fauna from destruction due to use; having the ability to enjoy recreation in these local spaces
56		f. Natural habitat protection, T/E species habitat protection.
57		n. Regardless of the areas in question, the first and paramount interest must be the protection of habitat and wildlife from off leash dog impacts.
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59		i. Impacts of disturbance, erosion, increased nutrients (dog waste), habitat values, breeding, roosting, foraging.
60		k. Development a dog management plan to: protect park resources, provide a variety of visitor experiences, reduce visitor use conflicts, ensure that park resources
61		and values are available for future generations, provide a variety of safe, high quality visitor experiences, including areas where dogs are allowed,
62		be clear, easy to understand, and include educational components, be enforceable, be adaptable to changing needs and research and monitoring results,
63	Environment	protect native species and habitat, (including any threatened, endangered, unique, or rare species from impacts associated with dogwalking), minimize
64		degradation of soil and water resources by dogwalking, develop specific criteria to determine where and under what conditions dogwalking opportunities
65		would be appropriate (these would be applied both to existing GGNRA lands and to any lands acquired by the park in the future).
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69		a. Multi-use issues. Endangered or threatened species. Ways to coexist.
70		c. Protection of natural vegetation/T-E Species.
71		e. I viewed this to be nearly the same as Natural Resources
72		f. Aesthetics (lack of dog feces, trash, etc.), minimize human conflicts.
73		i. Impacts of disturbance, erosion, increased nutrients (dog waste), habitat values, breeding, roosting, foraging.
74		k. Development a dog management plan to: protect park resources, provide a variety of visitor experiences, reduce visitor use conflicts, ensure that park resources
75		and values are available for future generations, provide a variety of safe, high quality visitor experiences, including areas where dogs are allowed,
76		be clear, easy to understand, and include educational components, be enforceable, be adaptable to changing needs and research and monitoring results,
77		protect native species and habitat, (including any threatened, endangered, unique, or rare species from impacts associated with dogwalking), minimize
78		degradation of soil and water resources by dogwalking, develop specific criteria to determine where and under what conditions dogwalking opportunities
79		would be appropriate (these would be applied both to existing GGNRA lands and to any lands acquired by the park in the future).
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83	General Recreation	a. Multi-use.
84		b. What is "general" recreation? Is it different from a collection of specific recreations? Off leash dog walking is just one of many types of
85		outdoor recreation enjoyed by large numbers of visitors to GGNRA.
86		c. Erosion/vegetation protection.
87		e. Exercise in natural environment (windsurf, hang glide, surfing, fishing, hiking, etc.) often times with the accompaniment of dog(s)
88		f. Ensure positive recreational experience, unimpeded, full access to park resources, minimize human conflicts.
89		h. GGNRA provides an amazing variety of trails experience - steep, flat, paved, sand. GGNRA parks offer a wide variety of recreational experiences.
90		A family can picnic on the beach, walk the family dog, fly a kite - all at one place. The GGNRA offers recreation relief for urban dwellers.
91		i. Nature appreciation, quiet contemplation, birding, native plant appreciation, activities that one does not want to have disturbed by having dogs run by and
92		scare off wildlife or surprise you when your attention is concentrated on viewing birds or plants.
93		k. Alleviate confusion and resolve impacts on visitors, staff, and resources. Provide clear, enforceable guidelines to determine the manner and extent of
94		dogwalking in appropriate areas of the park (and include educational components), protect park resources, provide a variety of safe, high quality visitor experiences,
95		reduce visitor use conflicts, ensure that park resources and values are available for future generations, increase the safety of park staff and visitors,
96		be adaptable to changing needs and research and monitoring results, protect native species and habitat, including any threatened, endangered, unique or rare
97		species from impacts associated with dogwalking, minimize degradation of soil and water resources by dogwalking, ensure a safe and healthy working
98		environment for park staff, develop specific criteria to determine where and under what conditions dogwalking opportunities would be appropriate (these would
99		be applied both to existing GGNRA lands and to any lands acquired by the park in the future), share with the community responsibility for monitoring,
100		maintenance, and safety (otherwise, solutions that do not require as much park staff effort such as fenced closures may need to be used to achieve
101		protection objectives).
102		n. Park users must be safe and secure from off leash impacts, including unprovoked attacks on people.
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	A	B
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106	Seniors	a. Multi-use.
107		b. Yes, seniors should be allowed to walk with their dogs off leash in parts of the GGNRA.
108		e. Enjoy the environment without fear of being "bowled over" by dogs
109		f. Safety
110		h. Provides social network for regular park users, variety of trail experiences for all abilities, sense of safety where there are highly used areas
111		n. Park users must be safe and secure from off leash impacts, including impacts such as I personally observed on a beach where a large dog wagging its tail
112		knocked the cane out from an elderly park user, causing the person to fall.
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115	Youth	a. Multi-use.
116		b. Ditto for youth. Dogs and kids are a great, classic combination. We should not contribute to the attempt to make children afraid of dogs.
117		e. Enjoy the environment.
118		f. Safety
119		h. Many families without dogs bring their children to dog-popular GGNRA parks specifically to interact with dogs. Other families bring the dog & kids for family
120		walks. The GGNRA is a backyard for many families who live in city apartments.
121		i. Children having a chance to appreciate and experience nature.
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124	Marine Mammals	a. Protect and educate community.
125		b. Dog walkers, like everybody else, should be hammered relentlessly with the message: Don't try to assist an animal in apparent distress on the beach.
126		Call specialists for help. Stay back.
127		e. Have a place where marine mammals can haul out and not incur additional stress or harassment by offleash dogs; marine mammals also carry diseases
128		(some of which are fatal) that can be transferred to dogs
129		f. Keep dogs at distance to minimize disturbance.
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133	Breed Specific	a. No, doesn't work, hard to enforce. Would rather see licenses and sterilization.
134		b. A waste of effort. Vicious and aggressive dogs of any breed are inappropriate in a public place.
135		e. I was unsure of what you were trying to get at with this.
136		h. Don't bother. This is a slippery slope. Better to deal aggressively with irresponsible owners. All dogs should be licensed and trained for simple recall.
137		i. Snowy plovers, shorebirds, ground nesting birds.
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140	Social Interactions	a. Develop specific sites that could be used as play/social areas.
141		b. I'm in favor of them. ?? Social interaction is one of the greatest health and recreational benefits of off leash dog walking.
142		e. The ability to socialize and play with other dogs is vital to proper social skills; Many people enjoy getting together with friends and their dogs to exercise in the
143		GGNRA spaces.
144		h. Many GGNRA areas are treated by residents like city parks - they visit daily or twice daily. Strong social communities have formed across social strata.
145		The only thing people may have in common is that they like to walk in a particular park.
146		i. Children and all ages interacting in natural environment.
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149	Other	b. Perhaps I have misunderstood what is meant by "interests." My "interest" is to be able to walk with my dog off leash in a reasonable portion of the GGNRA.
150		Here are SFDOG's interests, without trying to match them to an "issue":
151		1. A variety of walks or runs with an off leash dog: on trails, on beach, on bluffs, wooded, etc.
152		A variety of difficulty: steep or flat, firm or sandy.
153		Areas large enough that conflict is not created by overcrowding. A friendly, not hostile, environment.
154		Some paths with hard, level surface for strollers and wheelchairs and people who need an easy walking surface.
155		Some areas for ball or frisbee chasing, just hanging out with human and canine friends.
156		2. "Open" areas, with views and scenery, not a sense of confinement. A "park" experience.

	A	B
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158	Other (continued)	Dog walkers enjoy the flora and fauna of places like Fort Funston and Lands End, just like other visitors,
159		as well as the bluff-top views of the ocean and the city.
160		3. Areas should be accessible, with adequate and safe parking.
161		Proximity to the urban population is a part of being accessible.
162		4. Normal maintenance and amenities: restrooms, benches, garbage pickup, etc.
163		5. Encourage sufficient visitor numbers for a feeling of safety.
164		d. Visitor safety, dog safety, wildlife protection, wildlands access for all, preserving the NPS's unique role and mandate, access for the blind
165		h. High visitor count makes parks safer & off-leash dog walkers account for a very large percentage of regular users in some parks.
166		k. Develop alternatives that are within the fiscal ability of the park to manage.
167		n. Efforts must be made so as to ensure that any area that is opened for off leash dog use does not become a single use area. A good example of where this has
168		happened is the Point Isabel Dog Park. This park is a designated dog park, but is also supposed to be available for other park users. Unfortunately, it is now
169		exclusively a dog park because other park users simply do not want to have to have to deal with the issues I have identified above and choose to avoid the park.
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172		<b>Compilation of submissions by:</b>
173		a. Cindy Machado, Marin Humane Society
174		b. Keith McAllister, San Francisco Dog Owners Group
175		c. Mark Heath, California Native Plant Society
176		d. Brent Plater, Center for Biological Diversity
177		e. Erin Brodie, The Marine Mammal Center
178		f. Paul Jones, former member of GGNRA Citizens Advisory Commission
179		g. Holly Prohaska, Mar Vista Stables
180		h. Linda McKay, Fort Funston Dog Walkers
181		i. Arthur Feinstein, Environmentalist
182		j. Martha Walters, Crissy Field Dog Group
183		k. Chris Powell, National Park Service, GGNRA
184		l. Elizabeth Murdock, Golden Gate Audubon Society
185		m. Judy Teichman, Marinwatch
186		n. Norman LaForce, Sierra Club