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## Marine Pollution Bulletin

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## Daily relative dog abundance, fecal density, and loading rates on intensively and minimally managed dog-friendly beaches in central California

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## ABSTRACT

Due to increased concerns regarding fecal pollution at marine recreational beaches, daily relative dog abundance and fecal density were estimated on an intensively managed (Beach 1) and a minimally managed (Beach 2) dog beach in Monterey County, California. Fecal loading and factors predictive of fecal deposition also were assessed. After standardizing for beach area, daily beach use and fecal densities did not differ between beaches and yearly fecal loading estimates revealed that unrecovered dog feces likely contributes significantly to fecal contamination (1.4 and 0.2 metric tonnes/beach). Detection of feces was significantly associated with beach management type, transect position relative to mean low tideline, presence of beach wrack, distance to the nearest beach entrance, and season. Methodologies outlined in this study can augment monitoring programs at coastal beaches to optimize management, assess visitor compliance, and improve coastal water quality.

## 1. Introduction

Beach advisories in the United States have increased 7–8% each year since 2005, with the number of advisory and beach closure days exceeding 24,000 in recent years (Dorfman and Sinclair Rosselot, 2011). More than two thirds of these advisories were issued because fecal indicator bacteria (FIB) levels in beach water exceeded public health standards. Because elevated FIB levels have been correlated with an increased risk of illness, culturable FIB, including *Escherichia coli* and enterococci, are monitored to assess surf zone microbiological water quality and to protect public health at recreational beaches (Wade et al., 2003).

Fecal pollution may be introduced into the aquatic environment from point sources (e.g., wastewater treatment facilities and sewer overflows), and also diffuse nonpoint sources associated with coastal and shoreline development (e.g., leaking septic tanks, urban or agricultural runoff, boat discharges, bathers, and local domestic or wild animal populations) (Halliday and Gast, 2011). Dog waste has been identified as a significant source of fecal pollution in many coastal watersheds (Whitlock et al., 2002; Kitts et al., 2010; Schriewer et al., 2010; Ervin et al., 2014). Furthermore, previous studies that have quantified markers (Silkie and Nelson, 2009) and FIB (Wright et al., 2009) in dog feces demonstrate the impact that even a small number of

dogs could have on water quality (Ervin et al., 2014).

California has approximately 60 dog friendly beaches (Foster, 2006). With few exceptions these beaches receive excellent to very good water quality grades (A or B) during months with low precipitation (Heal the Bay, 2013–2014). However, during wet weather, > 75% of these beaches earn failing grades (Heal the Bay, 2013–2014). With an estimated 85,000 dogs in Monterey County alone (United States Census Bureau, 2010), and < 10 dog friendly beaches, dog owners and canine advocacy groups are increasingly lobbying for greater access to area beaches to enjoy recreational activities with their companions. However, strong negative feelings are sometimes expressed by communities regarding beach access for canine and park visitors, due to concerns regarding disturbance, fecal deposition, and pollution (Foster, 2006; Wright et al., 2009).

Current water quality standards in most countries focus on control of human fecal contamination and minimally assess risk posed by fecal contamination from animal sources, including pets (WHO, 2012). Although potential for transmission of fecal pathogens from domestic dogs to humans is not well characterized (Ashford and Snowden, 2000), exposure to pet feces can be a significant source of protozoal and bacterial infection for humans (Stehrgreen and Schantz, 1987; Tan, 1997; Robertson et al., 2000). Recent prevalence studies have demonstrated variable shedding of potentially pathogenic parasites (e.g.,

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*Cryptosporidium parvum* and *Giardia duodenalis*) and bacteria (e.g., *Campylobacter* spp., *Salmonella enterica*) from dogs in Monterey County (Oates et al., 2012a; Oates et al., 2012b). These potential pathogens could impact people, pets, and wildlife populations.

Exposure to fecal contaminated water has been linked with adverse health effects including fever, nausea, gastroenteritis, and cold and flu like symptoms, such as nasal congestion, sore throat, fever and cough (Curriero et al., 2001). Although the majority of illnesses transmitted through recreational water use are relatively mild and self limiting, a number of waterborne pathogens (e.g., noroviruses, adenoviruses, *C. parvum*, *G. duodenalis*, *Campylobacter* spp., *S. enterica*) can cause severe human illness, especially in immunosuppressed individuals (Pond, 2005; Yoder et al., 2008; Wyn Jones et al., 2011).

Bacterial fecal contamination from dogs has been quantified using microbial source tracking (MST) markers (Ervin et al., 2014; Riedel et al., 2015), and based on census methods, with the assumption that 50–100% of observed dogs defecated at least once while visiting the beach (Wright et al., 2009; Wang et al., 2010). In contrast, no prior studies have estimated canine fecal loading of public beaches based on direct measurement of fecal deposition.

In response to the aforementioned data gaps, this study was designed to 1) estimate daily relative dog abundance at an intensively managed and at a minimally managed dog beach in Monterey County, California; 2) determine daily fecal density rates and estimate fecal loading for both beaches; and 3) assess risk factors that could be used to predict fecal deposition. It was hypothesized that greater canine fecal deposition would be observed on a dog accessible beach with minimal municipal oversight, when compared to a beach with a formal municipal, dog friendly management program. It also was thought that defined risk factors, such as distance from the nearest beach entrance and season, would be predictive of fecal deposition. Study findings may help to inform and optimize beach management, ultimately improving beach and water quality at dog accessible beaches.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Site description

The two study beaches selected are the only marine recreational beaches in Monterey County that offer unrestricted, off leash access for dogs (Fig. 1). Carmel City Beach (Beach 1; 36.555278, –121.923333) is an intensively managed beach characterized by an average ambient temperature of 12.8 °C (14.0 °C during summer months and 11.6 °C during winter months) and an average annual rainfall of 444 mm (5.8 mm dry/68.0 mm wet seasons). The beach is approximately 1.6 km long and 100 m wide (160,000 m<sup>2</sup>) and is characterized by a gentle slope, fine grain sand, and large dunes with intermittent patches of vegetation. Unrestricted off leash access is permitted along the entire beach. This beach has > 10 access points (including 6 within the study area), and each entrance features a dog waste station with a bag dispenser and a trash receptacle (Fig. 2). Signs also are posted along the pedestrian walkway parallel to the beach, advising visitors to clean up after their dogs (Fig. 1). The city provides biodegradable plastic bags for this purpose and the Carmel Police Department is responsible for enforcement. City employees maintain the beach, and a community group assists with monthly beach cleanups.

Moss Landing Sand Spit or Island Beach (Beach 2; 36.813611, –121.79055600) is a minimally managed, dog friendly beach maintained by the County of Monterey and has an average ambient temperature of 14.4 °C (16.6 °C during summer months and 12.2 °C during winter months) and an average annual rainfall of 370 mm (21.7 mm dry/56.0 mm wet seasons). The beach is approximately 550 m long and 50 m wide (27,500 m<sup>2</sup>) and is characterized by a gentle to medium slope, fine to coarse grain sand, and low dunes with intermittent patches of vegetation. Dogs are allowed off leash on the beach from the south jetty to the remnants of the Moss Landing Pier. This beach has

three access points (Fig. 3); during this study, none of the entrances had posted regulations or signage regarding dog waste, and only one entrance featured a waste receptacle (Fig. 1).

### 2.2. Beach surveys

Adjacent 100 m<sup>2</sup> (10 m long by 10 m wide) belt transects were established across Beach 1 ( $n = 1000$ ) and Beach 2 ( $n = 275$ ) parallel to the mean low tideline and extending up to the vegetation/dune lines on each beach. Transect surveys were conducted at each beach during three consecutive days, twice during the dry season (July and October 2008), and twice during the wet season (March and April 2010) (Gese, 2004). Temporal delineations for season were based on average climatic patterns for the central California coast with respect to rainfall, air and water temperature (Caffrey, 2002). Surveys were conducted at both beaches during wet and dry seasons, non holiday week and weekend days, and between the early and late afternoon to include peak and non peak attendance times (King and McGregor, 2012).

### 2.3. Daily relative dog abundance

A daily relative abundance index for dogs at each beach was determined using a modified direct count census (Henke and Knowlton, 1995). Briefly, a single observer recorded all dogs during a one hour period on each beach. Only unique individuals were counted, with animal identity based on natural markings, sex, and breed (Campos et al., 2007). The number of dogs recorded during each survey was then multiplied by 16, the average number of daylight hours. To account for differences in beach size, daily relative dog abundance was standardized by beach area (m<sup>2</sup>). Daily relative abundance per unit area was calculated using the total area of each beach. Daily relative dog abundance, divided by the total beach surface area provided estimates of usage rates (dogs/m<sup>2</sup>/day) for each beach. A two sample  $t$  test was used to analyze differences in daily relative dog abundance indices between seasons, and between beaches. Analyses were performed using Stata/LC 11.1 (Stata Corp.) and  $P$  values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

### 2.4. Daily fecal density and loading

To ensure that only freshly deposited canine feces were included in determinations of fecal density and fecal loading, all visible feces were removed from the beach surface the day before each survey. During each survey, fecal deposits had GPS coordinates logged and were then collected in tared plastic bags to be weighed to the nearest 0.1 g in the laboratory within 24 h. Daily fecal density ( $D_i$ ) was calculated as  $D_i = n_i / (L \times W)$ , where  $n_i$  is the number of feces observed during transect  $i$ ,  $L$  the length of the transect and  $W$  the width of the transect belt (Hill et al., 2005). Fecal loading per unit area was calculated using the area of each transect. The fecal mass (wet weight in g), divided by the total transect area provided estimates of daily fecal accumulation rates (g/m<sup>2</sup>/day) for each transect, and were used to estimate fecal accumulation rates for each beach (Tate et al., 2000). To assess overall impacts on each beach, yearly fecal loading estimates were obtained by multiplying mean daily fecal loading estimates by 365 (days per year), and then multiplying by  $10^{-6}$  to obtain weight in metric tonnes.

### 2.5. Risk factor analyses

Logistic regression approaches were used to investigate associations between defined risk factors in relation to the presence of feces observed on each transect quadrat (Hosmer et al., 2013). Risk factors evaluated included beach location (Beach 1, Beach 2), transect position relative to the mean low tide line (high, middle high, middle, middle low, low), presence or absence of beach wrack, distance to the nearest beach entrance (0–25 m, 26–50 m, 51–75 m, 76–100 m, > 100 m),

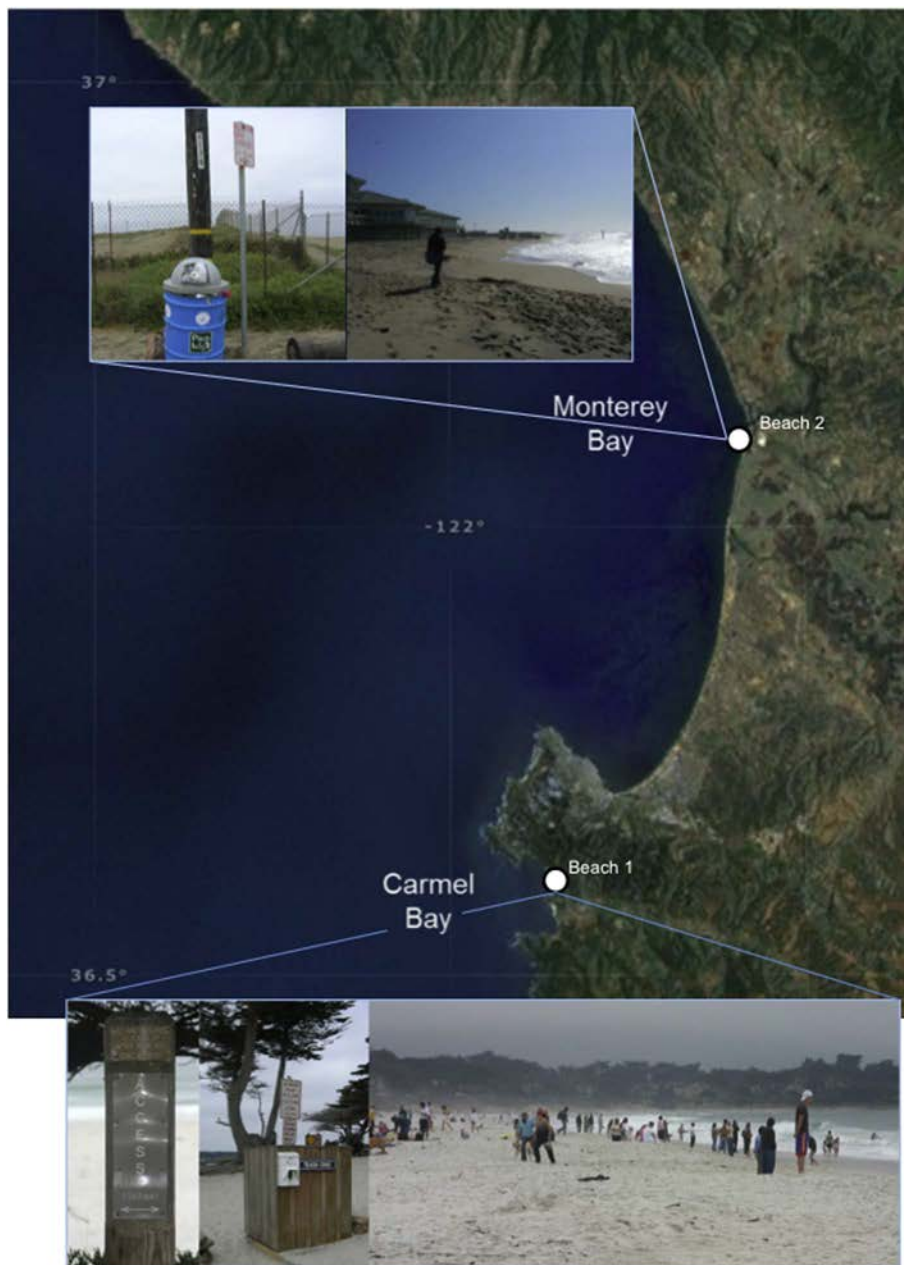


Fig. 1. Map of the study region in Monterey County, California, including an intensively managed dog-friendly beach (Beach 1) and a minimally managed dog-friendly beach (Beach 2). Insets show the beach, signage, and types of waste receptacles available to visitors.

season (dry, wet), and day of survey (weekday, weekend day). Risk factors that were significant at the  $P < 0.1$  level during bivariate analysis were then incorporated in a forward stepping manner into multiple logistic regression models (Oates et al., 2012a). These multivariable models yielded adjusted odds ratios that simultaneously measured the strength of associations between multiple risk factors and the fecal deposition outcome of interest. All regression analyses were adjusted for data dependence within each beach by including a cluster variable for transect. Significance for the final model was determined as  $P < 0.05$ .

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Daily relative dog abundance

Dogs were observed during all surveys at Beach 1 and during 75% of surveys at Beach 2. The number of dogs estimated to use Beach 1 each day ranged between 279 and 504 during the dry season (May–Oct), and

54 to 405 during the wet season (Nov–Apr), with a mean of 402 ( $SE \pm 33.2$ ). At Beach 2, the number of dogs using the beach per day ranged between 0 and 180 dogs each day during the dry season, and 0 to 108 each day during the wet season, with a mean of 62 ( $SE \pm 15.1$ ). After standardizing for beach area, the daily relative dog abundance index at Beach 1 averaged 2.1 dogs/m<sup>2</sup>/day ( $SE \pm 0.2$ ). At Beach 2 the daily relative dog abundance index averaged 2.2 dogs/m<sup>2</sup>/day ( $SE \pm 0.5$ ). No significant difference was detected for daily dog abundance by season or between Beach 1 and Beach 2 (Table 1).

#### 3.2. Daily fecal density and loading

Six hundred eighteen fresh fecal samples were estimated to be deposited on Beach 1 (Fig. 2) and 171 fresh feces deposited on Beach 2 during all transect days combined (Fig. 3). The daily average number of feces observed on Beach 1 was 69.7 ( $SE \pm 6.4$ ) during the dry season and 33.1 ( $SE \pm 6.2$ ) during the wet season. The daily average number of feces observed on Beach 2 was 19.5 ( $SE \pm 4.3$ ) during the dry





**Fig. 2.** Map of an intensively managed dog-friendly beach (Beach 1) with all dog feces observed during this study that had not been recovered and placed in disposal receptacles by dog owners. Yellow circles represent dog feces deposited during the dry season and blue squares represent dog feces deposited during the wet season. Red stars represent beach entrances and green triangles represent dog waste stations and trash receptacles. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

season and  $9.0$  ( $SE \pm 1.5$ ) during the wet season (Table 1). Fecal wet weight ranged from  $2.4$  g to  $454.8$  g (mean =  $74.2$ ,  $SE \pm 3.8$ ) at Beach 1 and from  $0.9$  g to  $199.7$  g (mean =  $45.4$ ,  $SE \pm 3.5$ ) at Beach 2. At the more strictly regulated dog beach (Beach 1), 148 fecal samples recovered from the beach surface were found inside of plastic bags. Instead of disposal in waste receptacles, feces had been placed inside the bags and then left on the beach.

Mean daily fecal density was slightly lower at Beach 1 ( $4.4 \times 10^{-4}$  feces/ $m^2$ /day) compared to Beach 2 ( $4.9 \times 10^{-4}$  feces/ $m^2$ /day) during the dry season. Mean daily fecal density also was slightly lower at Beach 1 ( $2.1 \times 10^{-4}$  feces/ $m^2$ /day) compared to Beach 2 ( $3.5 \times 10^{-4}$  feces/ $m^2$ /day) during the wet season (Table 1). Mean daily fecal loading estimates were similar between Beach 1 ( $2.9 \times 10^{-2}$  g/ $m^2$ /day) and Beach 2 ( $2.8 \times 10^{-2}$  g/ $m^2$ /day) during the dry season. Mean daily fecal loading estimates also were similar

between Beach 1 ( $1.8 \times 10^{-2}$  g/ $m^2$ /day) and Beach 2 ( $1.9 \times 10^{-2}$  g/ $m^2$ /day) during the wet season (Table 1). Mean yearly fecal loading estimates were similar between Beach 1 ( $10.5$  g/ $m^2$ /year) and Beach 2 ( $10.1$  g/ $m^2$ /year) during the dry season. Mean yearly fecal loading estimates also were similar between Beach 1 ( $6.8$  g/ $m^2$ /year) and Beach 2 ( $7.1$  g/ $m^2$ /year) during the wet season (Table 1).

### 3.3. Risk factor analyses

When tested individually in bivariate analyses, all defined risk factors (location, transect position relative to tideline, presence of beach wrack, distance to entrance, season, and day) were significantly associated with the presence of dog feces observed on the transect (Table 2). For example, dog feces were more likely ( $OR = 1.4$ ;  $P < 0.001$ ) to be present on the beach during weekend days, when



**Fig. 3.** Map of a minimally managed dog-friendly beach (Beach 2) with all dog feces observed during this study that had not been recovered and placed in disposal receptacles by dog owners. Yellow circles represent dog feces deposited during the dry season and blue squares represent dog feces deposited during the wet season. Red stars represent beach entrances and green triangles represent dog waste stations and trash receptacles. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

compared to weekdays. When significant risk factors were simultaneously incorporated into multivariable logistic regression models, fecal deposition was significantly associated with beach type (e.g., in intensively or minimally managed), transect position relative to the mean low tideline, presence of beach wrack, distance to the nearest entrance, and season (Table 3). When adjusted for beach size, feces were less likely (OR = 0.7;  $P = 0.013$ ) to be present on Beach 2 when compared to Beach 1. Similarly, feces were less likely (OR = 0.4;  $P < 0.001$ ) to be detected during the wet season at both beaches, when compared to dry season sampling. Increasing risk for detecting dog feces was associated with transects located further from the mean low tideline (OR = 37.5;  $P < 0.001$ ) and transects containing beach wrack (OR = 1.6;  $P = 0.003$ ). Lastly, when examining fecal detection in relation to the nearest beach entrance, only transects > 100 m from an entrance had significantly decreased risk (OR = 0.4;  $P < 0.001$ ) compared to transects < 25 m from an entrance. Risk factors with

$P > 0.05$  did not support rejecting the null hypothesis of no difference in fecal detection between the reference and non reference risk factor categories being compared.

#### 4. Discussion

Based on yearly fecal loading estimates, domestic dogs were a significant contributor to fecal contamination at Beach 1 (1.4 metric tonnes), and Beach 2 (0.2 metric tonnes). These fecal loading estimates are conservative, because sampling was not conducted during holidays when more people would have visited the beaches with their pets (King and McGregor, 2012); and unlike previous studies, loading estimates in this study were based on direct assessment of feces recovered from each beach, not on the number of dogs observed. Several risk factors also were identified that could predict fecal deposition and could be used to mitigate problem beaches. For example, beach position

**Table 1**

Daily relative dog abundance index, total number of feces observed, fecal densities, fecal weights, and loading estimates for each survey conducted at an intensively managed dog beach (Beach 1) and minimally managed dog beach (Beach 2) in Monterey County, California.

| Survey no. | Dog count (dogs/day) |           | Relative abundance index (dogs/m <sup>2</sup> /day) × 10 <sup>-3</sup> |           | Fecal count (feces/day) |            | Total fecal weight (g/day) |               | Fecal density (feces/m <sup>2</sup> /day) × 10 <sup>-4</sup> |           | Fecal loading (g/m <sup>2</sup> /day) × 10 <sup>-2</sup> |           | Fecal loading (g/m <sup>2</sup> /year) |            |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|--|-----------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|------------|
|            | Beach 1              | Beach 2   | Beach 1  | Beach 2   | Beach 1                 | Beach 2    | Beach 1                    | Beach 2       | Beach 1  | Beach 2   | Beach 1  | Beach 2   | Beach 1                                | Beach 2    |
| <b>Dry</b> |                      |           |  |           |                         |            |                            |               |  |           |  |           |  |            |
| 1          | 360                  | 72        | 2.3  | 2.6       | 62                      | 16         | 3664.0                     | 686.4         | 3.9  | 5.8       | 2.3  | 2.5       | 8.4                                    | 9.1        |
| 2          | 369                  | 180       | 2.3  | 6.6       | 94                      | 17         | 5286.7                     | 727.8         | 5.9  | 6.2       | 3.3  | 2.6       | 12.1                                   | 9.7        |
| 3          | 441                  | 54        | 2.8  | 2.0       | 62                      | 20         | 3915.9                     | 818.5         | 3.9  | 7.3       | 2.4  | 3.0       | 8.9                                    | 10.9       |
| 4          | 504                  | 36        | 3.2  | 1.3       | 59                      | 14         | 4741.0                     | 612.4         | 3.7  | 5.1       | 3.0  | 2.2       | 10.8                                   | 8.1        |
| 5          | 279                  | 0         | 1.7  | 0         | 56                      | 40         | 3557.9                     | 1439.3        | 3.5  | 1.5       | 2.2  | 5.2       | 8.1                                    | 19.1       |
| 6          | 459                  | 90        | 2.9  | 3.3       | 85                      | 10         | 6505.6                     | 278.4         | 5.3  | 3.6       | 4.1  | 1.0       | 14.8                                   | 3.7        |
| Mean (SE)  | 402 (33.2)           | 72 (25.0) | 2.5 (0.2)  | 2.6 (0.9) | 69.9 (6.4)              | 19.5 (4.3) | 4611.8 (467.3)             | 760.5 (155.5) | 4.4 (0.4)  | 4.9 (0.8) | 2.9 (0.3)  | 2.7 (0.6) | 10.5 (1.1)                             | 10.1 (2.1) |
| <b>Wet</b> |                      |           |  |           |                         |            |                            |               |  |           |  |           |  |            |
| 7          | 135                  | 108       | 0.8  | 3.9       | 54                      | 6          | 4277.0                     | 294.5         | 3.4  | 2.2       | 2.7  | 1.1       | 9.8                                    | 3.9        |
| 8          | 378                  | 90        | 2.4  | 3.3       | 37                      | 3          | 3251.7                     | 78.5          | 2.3  | 2.2       | 2.0  | 0.3       | 7.4                                    | 1.0        |
| 9          | 324                  | 0         | 2.0  | 0         | 27                      | 12         | 2780.1                     | 811.0         | 1.7  | 4.4       | 1.7  | 2.9       | 6.3                                    | 10.8       |
| 10         | 54                   | 54        | 0.3  | 2.0       | 10                      | 9          | 1133.4                     | 309.8         | 0.6  | 3.3       | 0.7  | 1.1       | 2.6                                    | 4.1        |
| 11         | 360                  | 0         | 2.3  | 0         | 43                      | 12         | 2956.0                     | 724.6         | 2.7  | 4.4       | 1.8  | 2.6       | 6.7                                    | 9.6        |
| 12         | 405                  | 54        | 2.5  | 2.0       | 27                      | 12         | 3413.6                     | 983.6         | 1.7  | 4.4       | 2.1  | 3.6       | 7.8                                    | 13.1       |
| Mean (SE)  | 276 (59.3)           | 51 (18.2) | 1.7 (0.4)  | 1.9 (0.7) | 33.1 (6.2)              | 9.0 (1.5)  | 2968.6 (424.0)             | 533.6 (144.9) | 2.1 (0.4)  | 3.5 (0.4) | 1.8 (0.3)  | 1.9 (0.5) | 6.8 (1.0)                              | 7.1 (1.9)  |

**Table 2**

Logistic regression of individual variables associated with detection of dog feces from an intensively managed dog beach (Beach 1) and minimally managed dog beach (Beach 2) in Monterey County, California.

| Risk Factor   | Fecal deposit detection <sup>a</sup> |             |            |          |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------|
|   | Transects<br>n                       | Coefficient | Odds ratio | P-value  |
| <b>Location</b>   |                                      |             |            |          |
| Beach 1   | 275                                  |             | 1.0        | –        |
| Beach 2   | 1000                                 | 0.4         | 0.7        | 0.003*   |
| <b>Beach position (relative to mean low tide line)</b>    |                                      |             |            |          |
| Low   | 208                                  |             | 1.0        | –        |
| Middle-low  | 249                                  | 1.6         | 5.1        | 0.001*   |
| Middle  | 233                                  | 2.9         | 18.3       | < 0.001* |
| Middle-high   | 207                                  | 3.3         | 26.4       | < 0.001* |
| High  | 378                                  | 3.2         | 24.9       | < 0.001* |
| <b>Vegetation</b>   |                                      |             |            |          |
| Absent  | 1045                                 |             | 1.0        | –        |
| Present   | 230                                  | 0.8         | 2.2        | < 0.001* |
| <b>Wrack line (kelp or other debris on beach surface)</b> |                                      |             |            |          |
| Absent  | 769                                  |             | 1.0        | –        |
| Present   | 506                                  | 0.4         | 0.6        | 0.001*   |
| <b>Distance from beach entrance</b>                       |                                      |             |            |          |
| 0–25 m  | 154                                  |             | 1.0        | –        |
| 26–50 m   | 269                                  | 0.4         | 0.7        | 0.005*   |
| 51–75 m   | 219                                  | 0.7         | 0.5        | < 0.001* |
| 76–100 m  | 131                                  | 0.9         | 0.4        | < 0.001* |
| > 100 m   | 502                                  | 1.3         | 0.3        | < 0.001* |
| <b>Season</b>   |                                      |             |            |          |
| Dry (May–October)   | 1275                                 |             | 1.0        | –        |
| Wet (November–April)                                      | 1275                                 | 0.8         | 0.4        | < 0.001* |
| <b>Day</b>  |                                      |             |            |          |
| Weekday   | 1275                                 |             | 1.0        | –        |
| Weekend day   | 1275                                 | 0.3         | 1.4        | < 0.001* |

–, reference category.

<sup>a</sup> Presence of feces observed on a transect.

\* Significantly different than reference category based on *P*-values < 0.1.

(relative to mean low tide line) and distance from beach entrance were associated with increased fecal deposition. Based on regression results, overall fecal deposition was less likely (when normalized by area) on Beach 1 than Beach 2, perhaps indicating greater levels of beach

oversight and management, such as public education, increased signage, greater access to dog waste stations, and greater community participation and enforcement.

Pet waste represents a potentially significant source of fecal contamination beyond just beaches, particularly in urbanized areas. City parks and sidewalks used for dog exercise have been shown to have high accumulations of dog feces when owners do not collect and dispose of feces (Bonner and Agnew, 1983). Fecal pollutants from improperly disposed pet waste left on sidewalks, roads, driveways, parks, and yards may contaminate soil and be washed into storm sewers that drain directly into lakes and streams, carrying many pollutants along with the water (Geldreich, 1996). Lim and Olivieri (1982) reported that dog feces were the single greatest source contributing fecal coliform and fecal streptococcal bacteria in highly urban Baltimore catchments. Coastal waters may not only be impacted by upstream pollution, but also from dog waste left directly on beaches (Wright et al., 2009; Ervin et al., 2014).

Carmel City Beach is one of numerous (~500) shoreline monitoring locations for fecal indicator bacteria in California. It is sampled monthly from November to April, then weekly between April 1 and October 31 of each calendar year (County of Monterey Health Department). During 2010, 6% of water samples collected from Carmel City Beach exceeded state standards for FIB (Dorfman and Sinclair Rosselot, 2011). The source of fecal contamination was unknown, but water samples were positive for fecal coliforms and enterococcus, and it is possible that some of this fecal bacterial contamination originated from beach deposited dog feces. Previous studies have shown that one gram of dog waste can contain 23 million fecal coliform bacteria (van der Wel, 1995). Although direct assessment of fecal coliforms and enterococci were not part of this study, 147 dog scats collected from Beach 1 and Beach 2 were tested for bacterial pathogens during a concurrent study; and 1.4% were positive for *S. enterica* (serotypes Mbandaka and Newport), 0.68% for *Vibrio* sp. (*V. alginolyticus*), and 24.5% for *Campylobacter* sp. (not *C. jejuni*) (Oates et al., 2012b). Given the potential for fecal contamination of the sand and surrounding waters, it is important for beach managers to not only have an idea of how many dogs use the beach, but to have an estimate of the amount of dog waste left on the beach. Beach use by dogs, fecal density, and fecal loading rates are necessary to determine best management practices needed to reduce the overall number of beach closures.



**Table 3**

Multivariable logistic regression of variables with detection of dog feces from an intensively managed dog beach (Beach 1) and minimally managed dog beach (Beach 2) in Monterey County, California.

| Risk factor  | Fecal deposit detection <sup>a</sup> |             |            |          |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------|
|  | n                                    | Coefficient | Odds Ratio | P-value  |
| Location   |                                      |             |            |          |
| Beach 1  | 275                                  |             | 1.0        | –        |
| Beach 2  | 1000                                 | 0.3         | 0.7        | 0.013*   |
| Beach position (relative to mean low tide line)    |                                      |             |            |          |
| Low  | 208                                  |             | 1.0        | –        |
| Middle-low   | 249                                  | 1.5         | 4.6        | 0.002*   |
| Middle   | 233                                  | 2.9         | 19.0       | < 0.001* |
| Middle-high  | 207                                  | 3.5         | 32.3       | < 0.001* |
| High   | 378                                  | 3.6         | 37.5       | < 0.001* |
| Wrack line (kelp or other debris on beach surface) |                                      |             |            |          |
| Absent   | 769                                  |             | 1.0        | –        |
| Present  | 506                                  | 0.5         | 1.6        | 0.003*   |
| Distance to beach entrance                         |                                      |             |            |          |
| 0–25 m   | 154                                  |             | 1.0        | –        |
| 26–50 m  | 269                                  | 0.04        | 1.0        | 0.776    |
| 51–75 m  | 219                                  | 0.1         | 1.1        | 0.546    |
| 76–100 m   | 131                                  | 0.1         | 1.0        | 0.810    |
| > 100 m  | 502                                  | 0.8         | 0.4        | < 0.001* |
| Season   |                                      |             |            |          |
| Dry (May–October)                                  | 1275                                 |             | 1.0        | –        |
| Wet (November–April)                               | 1275                                 | 0.8         | 0.4        | < 0.001* |

–, reference category.

<sup>a</sup> Presence of feces observed on a transect.

\* Significantly different than reference category based on *P*-values < 0.1.

Risk factors for higher fecal detection included transects closer to the nearest beach entrance and areas with visible beach wrack, so beach monitoring and cleanup efforts appear to be most optimally focused along these highest risk zones of dog friendly recreational beaches. Fewer feces were found closer to the low tide line, likely because of fecal removal through tidal action, resulting in underestimates of fecal deposition. It is also possible that dogs did not defecate as often near low tide areas for behavioral reasons. One of the most common patterns observed in carnivores is the deposition of feces on conspicuous land marks or on above ground substrates (Macdonald, 1985). Additionally, Bonner and Agnew (1983) reported that dog defecation density was much greater near park entrances, along paths and at park margins and decreased rapidly away from park entrances. Garfield and Walker (2008) also reported highly localized fecal loading patterns, indicating that feces accumulated close to access gates and trail intersections. A significant statistical difference in daily fecal density was noted between seasons, not because of fewer dogs visiting the beach, but likely because of turbulent wave action, wind and rain, that collectively either washed feces out to sea, or covered feces with sand. Areas of extensive beach wrack deposition may also have reduced accuracy of fecal detection, contributing to underestimates of fecal deposition.

Beach 1 had numerous dog waste stations, trash receptacles, and signage requiring visitors to clean up after their dogs posted at every beach entrance. Beach 2 had very few signs and no dog waste stations during the first half of the study. During the second half of the study, the County installed a single dog waste station with a bag dispenser and trash receptacle midway down Beach 2 to facilitate fecal disposal (Fig. 3), thus it is possible that the lower fecal deposits on Beach 2 during the wet season were a result of the newly installed clean up station.

Unfortunately, access to plastic bags may pose secondary environmental hazards, as 24% of feces found on Beach 1 were bagged and left sitting on the beach, while no bagged feces were observed on Beach 2. The City responsible for Beach 1 is considering changing the colour of bags from green to bright pink to encourage dog owners and walkers to

dispose their pet's waste properly. Bags of all colors were found to contain feces on the beach, which suggests that improved signage and enforcement of the city ordinance may be a more effective solution.

Previous studies have demonstrated a reduction in fecal deposition upstream from impacted beaches through low cost public education programs (Ervin et al., 2014). Jason et al. (1979) found that when in formational signs were paired with applied instructions and modeling, 82% of the dog owners proceeded to pick up after their dogs; and an 89% reduction in dog waste was observed more than two years after the initial intervention (Jason et al., 1979). The use of vegetated buffers and pooper scooper stations also has been shown to help control the impacts of dog waste on receiving waters (Harlock Jackson et al., 1995). Additional regulatory solutions might include requiring owners to register dogs in a DNA database to gain access to dog parks or beaches. Several companies (e.g., Pooprints, BioVet Pet Lab, Knoxville, Tennessee; DogPile ID, Veterinary Genetics Laboratory, University of California, Davis) now offer low cost DNA testing to positively match a specific sample of un scooped waste to an individual in a specific database of canine genetic profiles. Non compliant dog owners could then be identified and fined.

Reducing barriers and enforcing codes does not always change behavior. According to a Chesapeake Bay survey, 44% of dog walkers that did not clean up after their dogs indicated they would still refuse to pick up, even if confronted by complaints from neighbors, threatened with fines, or provided with convenient options for retrieving and disposing of waste (Swann, 1999). Dog owners may need a combination of incentives, outreach, and regulations. Both media campaigns and intensive training have been shown to produce up to a 20% improvement in selected watershed behaviors among their respective target populations (Swann, 1999). Innovative approaches that offer incentives to dog owners also may be an alternative. For example, the Poo Wi Fi Project sponsored by the Mexican Internet portal Terra (Terra Networks, S.A., Mexico City, Mexico) offered free Wi Fi to dog owners that threw away dog waste in designated bins. The Park Spark Project (Park Spark, Cambridge, Massachusetts) currently provides participating parks with a public methane digester and biodegradable bag dispensers, so that the dog waste collected is converted into a usable form of energy that can power park lights.

## 5. Conclusion

The results from this study provide a means to monitor and track canine fecal deposition, allowing identification of potential risks to waterbodies and human health. These techniques could also facilitate assessment of impacts following implementation of management strategies on dog friendly recreational beaches. Methodologies outlined in this study can augment current monitoring techniques at coastal beaches throughout California to optimize management, assess visitor compliance, and improve coastal water quality. Risk factor analysis suggests that strategic location of trash receptacles could help lower beach fecal deposition. Removal of all beach wrack is not feasible, but greater efforts to focus fecal clean up efforts in beach wrack could yield positive results. This study can help guide stakeholder groups charged with managing public health and protection of natural resources at dog friendly beaches by integrating diverse information (e.g., daily relative dog abundance, fecal density, and fecal loading rates) into a valid watershed management risk assessment that also could include MST methodologies.

## Acknowledgements

This work was performed under the auspices of the Central Coast Long term Environmental Assessment Network (CCLEAN), with funding provided by Grant #06 076 553 from the California State Water Board to the City of Watsonville. We thank MWVCRC & UCD staff and volunteers, the Central Coast Regional Quality Control Board,

California State Parks, and the City of Carmel for participating in this study.

### Conflict of interest statement

The authors declare that they have no competing interests and all have read and approved the final manuscript.

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**From:** [Alexandra Horowitz](#)  
**To:** [Savidge, Michael](#)  
**Subject:** Re: escalating signs of aggression; physical signs of human responses for public national park setting  
**Date:** Wednesday, February 28, 2018 5:08:49 PM

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Hi Mike -

There are lots of tells, none definitive. A dog who stops what they're doing and growls in the direction of an approaching person I would think should be leashed in a public place. Similarly with a dog who snaps at, lunges toward, or begins harsh, low-pitched barking at an approaching person. Some of this is in a chapter my lab manager and I published in a book for the ASPCA: we also described a facial expression that is considered an aggressive display: lips "pushed forward, forming a tight "c" shape of the mouth, as if a wind source behind the dog is pushing the facial features forward.... the top of the muzzle is wrinkled, and the eyes are open and hard."

In that chapter we also wrote the following, if it is useful:

"Fear and aggression are often connected. If pressed, dogs exhibiting fearful postures may freeze, continue to withdraw, or even flip onto their backs in a display of passive submission (Schenkel 1967). But others with a more "reactive" coping strategy may display a defensive attack. This posture differs from an offensive aggressive display in that the defensive dog's posture is pulled back, with ears back and tail tucked; while he might bark, bare teeth, and lunge forward, ultimately the dog is retreating, attempting to escape or decrease proximity."

We also add, "Importantly, research finds that there are no universal characterizations of "aggressive" or "not- aggressive" dogs. Instead, a UK survey found that many factors influence the presence or absence of aggressive displays, and a dog who shows aggression in one context might not do so in another (Casey *et al.* 2014)."

The chapter reference is the following:

Hecht, J., Horowitz, A. (2015). Introduction to dog behavior. In E. Weiss, H. Mohan-Gibbons, & S. Zawitowski (Eds.), *Animal behavior for shelter veterinarians and staff* (pp. 5-30). Wiley-Blackwell.

I have not studied your second question. I'd say this is the easier thing to tell, since people can also express their fear.

I hope this is helpful!

Alexandra

On Wed, Feb 28, 2018 at 6:50 PM, Savidge, Michael <[michael\\_j\\_savidge@nps.gov](mailto:michael_j_savidge@nps.gov)> wrote:  
Hi Alexandra,

Enjoyed meeting you out here in East Bay following your talk in Berkeley, now over a year ago. I was the one working on dog mgt rules in our national park here, the Golden Gate

National Recreation Area. The rule was tossed by this administration; so, we are now focusing on outreach and education; improved signage; focused enforcement: and a monitoring program.

Toward educating folks, and also observing when dog behavior is crossing a line in a national park experience, would you be able to direct me to a list or study on:

1. observable physical signs of dog aggression toward humans and other dogs.(I seem to remember you referring to *escalating signs* of a dog exhibiting signs of aggression ie. growling, baring teeth etc.)

2. observable signs/human responses to feeling threatened or being un-accepting of dog approaching.

Any advice or referral toward that end would be very helpful, especially if we are able to obtain any study supporting these observable signs, but simple list would be helpful as well; just trying to correlate those signs with any research where possible.

Hope you are staying warm back there in NYC. Look forward to meeting you again whenever you are out.

Thanks,

Mike Savidge  
GGNRA  
[\(415\)561-4725](tel:(415)561-4725)

On Fri, Sep 30, 2016 at 8:31 PM, Michael Savidge <[michael\\_j\\_savidge@nps.gov](mailto:michael_j_savidge@nps.gov)> wrote:  
Thanks. Do expect to come on 11th! Mike

Sent from my iPhone

On Sep 30, 2016, at 8:24 PM, Alexandra Horowitz <[ahorowit@barnard.edu](mailto:ahorowit@barnard.edu)> wrote:

Hi Michael -

As we discussed, I concur with the ASPCA description of growl as being defensive -- or, more aptly, a warning. If it must be included, something that indicates that the bark/snarl is already in progress, like "growl-bark" or "open-mouthed growl", might fit the bill.

I don't know of any cases of howling being used as a threat, no.

I look forward to perhaps meeting you October 11!

all best - Alexandra

On Fri, Sep 30, 2016 at 5:21 PM, Savidge, Michael



<[michael\\_j\\_savidge@nps.gov](mailto:michael_j_savidge@nps.gov)> wrote:

Alexandra,

Thank you for your time, attention and review of our technical definitions and parameters for "unattended dog," "uncontrolled dog" and "voice and sight control" as an animal behaviorist very familiar with human-dog interactions there at Columbia's Dog Cognition lab. Our discussion on clear standards for recall in a natural setting were particularly helpful.

We had discussed the word "growling" as a form of defensive communication, and whether it could be replaced with something signifying threatening behavior to other visitors or dogs. Were you able to identify any similar observable descriptive words for such defensive communications that are typically construed by others as "threatening?" The ASPCA in NY and SPCA here both list "growling" as a defensive communication that precedes strikes/lunges if the other does not retreat, suggesting it may be appropriate as immediate signal to guardian (and others) the need to intercede and leash at least or control(?), otherwise, leading to more serious threat! We also discussed "howling" as more associated with an "unattended dog." Are there instances where dogs howl as form of threatening behavior when with their guardian?

Appreciate any insight that you might share.

Mike

[\(415\)561-4725](tel:(415)561-4725)

PS. Looking forward to meeting you on 11/11.

On Fri, Sep 23, 2016 at 2:43 PM, Alexandra Horowitz

<[ahorowit@barnard.edu](mailto:ahorowit@barnard.edu)> wrote:

Hi Mike,

Tuesday at 12:30 is perfect. You can reach me on my cell at [646.924.6958](tel:646.924.6958).

Speak to you then.

cheers - Alexandra

On Fri, Sep 23, 2016 at 3:38 PM, Savidge, Michael

<[michael\\_j\\_savidge@nps.gov](mailto:michael_j_savidge@nps.gov)> wrote:

Hi Alexandra,

Thank you for your time. An expert consult is providing technical review and/or input on a particular issue by a subject matter expert. In this case, we are seeking your 'technical' input on dog behavior as an animal behaviorist and subject matter expert on the use and application of defining technical definitions on 'uncontrolled dog' and 'unattended dog' for purposes and consideration in setting rules in a national park area. Would also appreciate your input on 'voice and sight control' as a method of managing dogs in public common spaces and coastal areas with resources.

Please let me know if either Tuesday, 9/27, at 12:30 EST (9:30 PDT), or Wednesday, 9/28, at 3PM EST (12PM PDT) can work for you and get your input on the attached material previously sent. Would also enjoy understanding more broadly what research you are involved in now. Also what would be the best telcon number to reach you then.

Thanks again! Hope you are getting out to enjoy one of our national parks in this Centennial Year!

Mike  
[\(415\)561-4725](tel:(415)561-4725)

On Thu, Sep 22, 2016 at 7:56 PM, Alexandra Horowitz  
<[ahorowit@barnard.edu](mailto:ahorowit@barnard.edu)> wrote:

Dear Mike,  
Sounds fine. What is the role of an "expert" consult?  
I could speak next Monday midday (ET), Tuesday at 12:30, or  
Wednesday afternoon.  
Thanks & cheers - Alexandra

On Thu, Sep 22, 2016 at 7:38 PM, Savidge, Michael  
<[michael\\_j\\_savidge@nps.gov](mailto:michael_j_savidge@nps.gov)> wrote:

Alexandra,

Can we arrange a time/date to discuss your comments when you get a chance early next week as part of technical "expert" consult rather than just in email?

Mike  
[\(415\)561-4725](tel:(415)561-4725)

On Tue, Sep 20, 2016 at 2:18 PM, Savidge, Michael  
<[michael\\_j\\_savidge@nps.gov](mailto:michael_j_savidge@nps.gov)> wrote:

Thanks, much!

Mike

On Tue, Sep 20, 2016 at 1:22 PM, Alexandra Horowitz  
<[ahorowit@barnard.edu](mailto:ahorowit@barnard.edu)> wrote:

Dear Mike,  
I would be happy to take a look. I'm on the road but expect I will be able to get back to you by week's end.

cheers - Alexandra

**From:** "Savidge, Michael"  
<[michael\\_j\\_savidge@nps.gov](mailto:michael_j_savidge@nps.gov)>  
**Date:** September 19, 2016 at 5:48:24 PM EDT

**To:** <dogcognitionstudy@gmail.com>  
**Subject:** definitions for uncontrolled dog for  
public national park setting

Hi Dr.Horowitz,

We are in the process of setting behavioral rules for dog walkers, both commercial and private, to enjoy our national park while ensuring protection of park natural resources and wildlife, other visitors experiences and that of many dog walkers who complain about 'uncontrolled off-leash dogs.' These behavioral rules have been drafted with the intent and purpose of ensuring these protections noted above; otherwise, we would not be able to allow dog walking in our national park.

We are seeking behaviorists like yourself to review and provide us your technical comments on our behavioral definitions attached. If you would prefer to discuss them, we can arrange a convenient time/date to do so.

Thank you for any technical input you can provide on this.

Sincerely,

Mike Savidge  
(Project manager,GGNRA)  
[\(415\)561-4725](tel:(415)561-4725)

--  
...sent via mobile, on the road

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Alexandra Horowitz  
Barnard College | New York, NY

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research: [Dog Cognition Lab](#)  
writing: <http://insideofadog.com> | <http://on-looking.com>

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Alexandra Horowitz  
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Alexandra Horowitz  
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research: [Dog Cognition Lab](#)  
writing: [alexandrahorowitz.net](http://alexandrahorowitz.net)



**From:** [Alexandra Horowitz](#)  
**To:** [Savidge, Michael](#)  
**Subject:** Re: [EXTERNAL] query about review  
**Date:** Wednesday, August 1, 2018 2:14:25 PM

---

Hi Mike -

Your request re the lit review and survey make good sense; will do.

Your third "ask" is a good one, and challenging: I have to think about whether I have the time for that. By when do you require this product?

cheers - Alexandra

On Tue, Jul 31, 2018 at 4:45 PM, Savidge, Michael <[michael\\_j\\_savidge@nps.gov](mailto:michael_j_savidge@nps.gov)> wrote:  
Alexandra,

[Sorry, just getting this after 4-day weekend].

Thank you. Yes, the form is more appropriate for the former product.

For the lit review, it would be appropriate to identify completeness and any peer-reviewed lit that addresses operationalizing observable, dog and guardian behaviors and findings regarding dog-human, or dog-dog conflicts, particularly in public spaces if available, as that would help in defining, monitoring and mitigating impacts in the park.

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We would be looking for both how best to operationalize each of these "rules" for inter-observer reliability in observation, and some detail on protocol and type of training for monitoring technicians that would be required for this third product. If you have suggestions on how these "rules" might be re-defined to address similar situations, such that they would be clearer, that would also be very helpful.

Appreciate all your help! If you have any questions, please feel free to call me.

Mike Savidge  
GGNRA  
(415)561-4725

On Fri, Jul 27, 2018 at 1:37 PM, Alexandra Horowitz <[ahorowit@barnard.edu](mailto:ahorowit@barnard.edu)> wrote:  
Hi Michael -

I have submitted my review of the first work product to Bret. In looking at the additional products -- the literature review and Appendix B (survey) -- I wonder if the review form provided is suited to review of them. The questions make more sense for the first product, the Visitor Use Monitoring Program proposal.

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Barnard College | New York, NY

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**From:** [Alexandra Horowitz](#)  
**To:** [Savidge, Michael](#)  
**Subject:** Re: [EXTERNAL] query about review  
**Date:** Wednesday, August 8, 2018 9:04:14 AM

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Hi Mike,

I'd be pleased to give some consideration to how to operationalize those rules. That said, I can only commit to producing an informal product: I don't have the bandwidth to do a formal review. Though I'll be consulting some colleagues, and the recommendations will be based in whatever science I can bring to bear on the questions, it wouldn't be a formal analysis (of the sort you've asked me to review, say).

I'd say early September. And I don't really need payment for this, unless it's protocol; I'm happy to help.

cheers - Alexandra

On Wed, Aug 1, 2018 at 6:32 PM, Savidge, Michael <[michael\\_j\\_savidge@nps.gov](mailto:michael_j_savidge@nps.gov)> wrote:  
Thanks, Alexandra!

Appreciate your consideration of defining and operationalizing those 2 "rules" as where the rubber meets the road so to speak. Let me know what time you need for that. It would really help us to clarify those definitions for both public and our staff!

thanks,

Mike

On Wed, Aug 1, 2018 at 2:13 PM, Alexandra Horowitz <[ahorowit@barnard.edu](mailto:ahorowit@barnard.edu)> wrote:  
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**From:** [Alexandra Horowitz](#)  
**To:** [Savidge, Michael](#)  
**Subject:** Re: [EXTERNAL] query about review  
**Date:** Wednesday, August 15, 2018 11:17:38 AM

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Hi Mike -

I've read the Literature Review and Appendix B (survey) and am compiling my comments. Along the way, though, I saw the methodology that you sent in this email (below). It is useful to understand the project. It also includes another Appendix A (different from the one with the Visitor Use Monitoring program), which looks like it would go with the survey. Is that so? Can you clarify its function? Is it additionally meant for review? If so I will consider it but confess it will take a few more days.

Please let me know.

Alexandra

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**From:** [Alexandra Horowitz](#)  
**To:** [Savidge, Michael](#)  
**Subject:** Re: [EXTERNAL] query about review  
**Date:** Thursday, August 16, 2018 9:13:04 AM

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Hi Mike -

To be perfectly clear: you would like me to review both surveys Appendices A and B?

On the training and personal space questions: typical training for observational work would involve familiarization (to the point of near-memorization) of the ethogram, and then paired (two-person) observations with review until the observers agree on the measurements taken. Ideally, the observations would involve more or most of the ethogram item. I don't have the ethogram to specify more.

Personal space: Clearly this is something that might vary by environment, so it likely makes sense to have a few rough measurements, such as contact; within arm's length; within body length; etc. If the scale and type of the environment is coded, data collected can be interpreted in light of that (as you say, a beach environment might include personal "zones" that include blankets & possessions; but a crowded beach might require different personal-zone expectations / a hiking path would have different expected personal zones than a towpath). I hope that is helpful.

Alexandra

On Wed, Aug 15, 2018 at 3:36 PM, Savidge, Michael <[michael\\_j\\_savidge@nps.gov](mailto:michael_j_savidge@nps.gov)> wrote:  
Alexandra,

Yes. The OMB application describes the methodology as required by OMB for approval. The attached Appendix A is a non-paired, general survey of visitors on their experience at a particular site to provide overall feedback to park. The previous survey sent, Appendix B, is a paired survey conducted only with visitors who are observed in a particular area under study who have interacted, within given timeframe, with a dog or dogs prior to being administered that survey.

A few days more is fine. Appreciate you asking for clarification.

Thanks.

Mike

PS. Regarding your comments on training in your previous review, can you describe what type and amount of training would be most appropriate in your view for Monitoring Technicians (data collectors) to observe the range of indicators noted? Any other thoughts about dogs entering personal space of another visitor? Should that be relegated to actual physical contact rather than the 5 ft you note is problematic? think they were trying to capture broad range to include dogs running onto other's beach blankets, etc.

On Wed, Aug 15, 2018 at 11:17 AM, Alexandra Horowitz <[ahorowit@barnard.edu](mailto:ahorowit@barnard.edu)> wrote:

Hi Mike -

I've read the Literature Review and Appendix B (survey) and am compiling my



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**From:** [Alexandra Horowitz](#)  
**To:** [Savidge, Michael](#)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] operationalizing Parks rules/definitions  
**Date:** Sunday, September 16, 2018 12:19:16 PM

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Hi Michael -

As promised, I herewith include some thoughts on the two rules you sent last month. This is by no means a formal document, but I hope it is useful to get you started. Please feel free to use or distribute it as desired. As it is not a formal product, again, I am not interested in payment for it. Instead, my aim is to be able to offer a perspective to your project.

1. "Unmanaged Dogs" means- dogs that annoy, harass, or attack people, wildlife, livestock or other dogs, are presumed to be not under control."

I find this definition very hard to operationalize with its current wording. In addition, it's unclear to me whether "unmanaged" is what is meant here. Extrapolating from the wording, I have attempted to determine what the original intent was. My guess is that the rule using this phrasing is meant to describe dogs who are not cooperative with what is being asked of them, and especially those who are harassing other people (by estimation of the person harassed) or animals (by estimation of the owner of the animal, in owned animal contexts).

If I'm correct, then I think the definition should be pared down to eliminate the "presumed to be not under control" element and stick with the former -- as determined by a Parks employee. As "unmanaged" implies that "managed" dogs would never annoy another person (not necessarily true), I wonder if something like "Dogs that create a nuisance" makes more sense.

Then the determination does rely on your definition of these terms. I propose the following as an opening gambit. The terms used and explicated are extrapolated from the ethological literature. Typically, while doing reconnaissance observations (training), the definitions change somewhat, based on what the observers have seen. I would expect them to in this case, too.

Proposed definition: **Dog creating a nuisance: A dog who annoys, harasses, or attacks a person, dog, or other animal**

Explication of terms:

**annoy or harass:** to subject to repeated and unwelcome approaches within three feet\* of a person or animal, including physical contact. Can include directed and sustained aggressive barking or growling at said person or animal, except when the dog has not been the one approached.

\* on narrow paths, this amount would be reduced and may be gauged by the point at which a person moves away from the dog

**attack:** to initiate aggressive physical contact by quick approach of a person or animal, use or attempted use of the mouth on the person or animal, possibly including a bite; or to jump on or knock down and subsequently aggressively restricting movement of the person or animal

Instructions for observers:

With this definition, an approach zone is identified. **Three feet** is about the length of a reach of an adult person (imagine leaning forward with arm outstretched). The zone should be considered variable dependent on the context (e.g. on a narrow path, a dog and person walking in opposite directions would inevitably be within three feet of each other. In that case, the zone radius can be determined by the point at which the person moves away from the dog, if they do.).

Insofar as the tenor of "annoy" and "harass" is that it is **unwelcome**, any approaches or contact which are initiated by the person, or are welcome and reciprocated by friendly gestures from the person, shall not be considered an instance of annoyance or harassment. Similarly, interactions initiated by a second dog shall not, at least initially, be considered an instance of annoyance or harassment by the first. Unwelcome approach may be accompanied by a person or dog's attempt to move away, but this is not required for it to be an annoyance.

A single approach, unless it is an **attack**, is not an annoyance. It is an approach. The nature of annoyance includes **repeated** instances of approach or remaining within the individual's personal zone despite their attempts to move away.

**Aggressive barking:** sharp staccato barking. Since there are many kinds of nonaggressive barking, it is important that these vocalizations **not** be accompanied by play or bodily relaxation (loosely wagging tail). Note that the barking should be **directed** (in the direction of the person/dog; not in the direction of their owner or other object) and **sustained** (long sequences of barks, sometimes including bursts of barks).

**"Except when the dog has not been the one approached":** If the dog is barking or growling in response to another dog or person's approach of them, this is defensive behavior, not offensive.

**Aggressive physical contact:** Physical contact that is not in the context of play. **Play** is identified by use of play signals (such as play bows), and behaviors from other contexts that are moderated in force (as a nonaggressive bite) or exaggerated in form (as a loping chase).

**Jumping on or knocking over** a person or dog may be accidental, annoying, or aggressive. Accidental contact is meant to be excluded. Annoying behavior is subsumed by the definition of "annoy", above. Aggressive (attacking) contact of this sort may be identified by a dog then **restricting movement** of the person or dog, but standing over them, guarding them against others' approach, or initiating other contact with mouth. Any of those acts easily identify the act as aggressive.

Training on person/dog interactions:

Videotape multiple instances of interactions between people, wherein at least one person has a dog. The instances should include cases of what appear to be friendly and unfriendly interactions.

In each interaction one individual (A) must have a dog; the other (B), whether she has a dog or not, is considered the receiver of the behavior. Because "annoyance" and "attack" are binary measures, in each case the coder marks whether A's dog annoyed or attacked (0 for no; 1 for yes) B. In the case of a dog-dog interaction, again the coder marks whether A's dog annoyed or attacked (0 for no; 1 for yes) B's dog.

Use Cohen's Kappa to measure interobserver agreement.

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2. "Voice Control" means-dogs are within earshot and eyesight of the owner/handler and respond immediately to commands to return to a leash when called."

I have spent some time reviewing the procedures and papers available on voice and sight control as well as speaking with some colleagues about it. I have to conclude that "voice control" is not the best description of what can be achieved with an owned-dog and owner population.

"Voice control" is impracticable: it does not reflect contemporary dog owning relationships (which are more about the dog as "family member", as polls indicate 90% of owners consider their charges) than about "control." Further, it does not reflect contemporary dog owning practices, wherein an instant recall

(i.e., dog comes to one's side after being called once) is not taught or needed in most training contexts. (An exception is some working-dog training.)

I thus recommend that you operationalize the rule not as stated but changed to reflect what I perceive to be the reasoning behind it: to avoid having a dog annoy or injure another person or dog. I might call it "Prompt dog retrieval." Under a "Prompt dog retrieval" regulation, an owner is required to retrieve their dog, however possible, when they begin or appear to begin annoying, harassing, or attacking another person or dog.

Proposed revision: **"Prompt dog retrieval" regulation: upon awareness of a potentially problematic situation involving another person, dog, or wildlife, an owner must move at once to retrieve the dog and put them on leash or otherwise restrain the dog**

Explication of terms:

**Awareness:** being within sufficient normal visual or auditory range to become aware of. A person who has tripped and is unconscious may not be **aware** of someone approaching. A person who is walking while listening to music may not actually be able to hear that an approaching person is talking to them, but is within visual range and thus may be declared aware. Persons who choose to ignore a situation that is within their sight or hearing are still **aware**.

**Problematic situation:** a behavior by their dog which would cause them to be described as a **"dog creating a nuisance"** (above)

**At once:** upon awareness of the situation

**Retrieve the dog:** by any means, to move to get the dog within reach and to thereby restrain with leash or with body the dog from continuing to create a nuisance. Note that retrieval may happen by calling the dog or by approaching and physically handling the dog themselves. If a vocal effort to retrieve the dog is unsuccessful -- if calling a dog does not cause the dog to approach -- owner must act to themselves approach and restrain the dog **at once**

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Note that this revision of "Voice control" leaves out the "within sight and earshot", which I think are useful. Thus, there might be an additional rule requiring that the owner keep any off leash dog within their line of sight and/or within earshot, is quite reasonable. Further, it would help with the "Prompt dog retrieval" rule, above, in which owners are made aware of their dogs' behavior by seeing it.

I hope the above is useful.

all best -  
Alexandra

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**From:** [Alexandra Horowitz](#)  
**To:** [Savidge, Michael](#)  
**Subject:** Re: [EXTERNAL] operationalizing Parks rules/definitions  
**Date:** Tuesday, September 25, 2018 3:25:34 PM

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Understood. I hope my suggestions are still helpful within the current framework or in prompting what I think would be a well-motivated, and important change. I'll be available should you have any follow-ups.

And I will let you know the next time I'm out your way, thank you!

Alexandra

On Tue, Sep 25, 2018 at 6:01 PM, Savidge, Michael <[michael\\_j\\_savidge@nps.gov](mailto:michael_j_savidge@nps.gov)> wrote:  
Alexandra,

I apologize for the long delay in recognizing your work in helping us with your thoughts and research on our definitions. I have been deeply engaged in preparing our annual report for the park for the past 2 weeks, and it is due tomorrow. [Our fiscal year ends Sept. 30].

You have certainly provided much food for thought, and excellent input on practical changes for the park to consider. Because our definitions are embedded in rules and regulations (some of which were defined in 1979 by a Citizen's Advisory Group and made regulation by a court until we could complete an environmental and rulemaking process), it is not an easy process to make changes.

Nonetheless, we will certainly be discussing these internally and looking at how we can best incorporate them thru our process. We will probably have some follow-up questions when we do re-engage on these issues later this year; and, we hope to be able to come back to you with any questions that may arise from your thoughtful recommendations.

Thanks again!

Mike  
(415)561-4725

PS. Again, if you are ever out this way, please let me know ahead of your visit so we can give you a national park perspective and maybe even get you out to Alcatraz!

On Sun, Sep 16, 2018 at 12:19 PM Alexandra Horowitz <[ahorowit@barnard.edu](mailto:ahorowit@barnard.edu)> wrote:  
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With this definition, an approach zone is identified. **Three feet** is about the length of a reach of an adult person (imagine leaning forward with arm outstretched). The zone should be considered variable dependent on the context (e.g. on a narrow path, a dog and person walking in opposite directions would inevitably be within three feet of each other. In that case, the zone radius can be determined by the point at which the person moves away from the dog, if they do.).

Insofar as the tenor of "annoy" and "harass" is that it is **unwelcome**, any approaches or contact which are initiated by the person, or are welcome and reciprocated by friendly gestures from the person, shall not be considered an instance of annoyance or harassment. Similarly, interactions initiated by a second dog shall not, at least initially, be considered an instance of annoyance or harassment by the first. Unwelcome approach may be accompanied by a person or dog's attempt to move away, but this is not required for it to be an annoyance.

A single approach, unless it is an **attack**, is not an annoyance. It is an approach. The nature of annoyance includes **repeated** instances of approach or remaining within the individual's personal zone despite their attempts to move away.

**Aggressive barking:** sharp staccato barking. Since there are many kinds of nonaggressive barking, it is important that these vocalizations **not** be accompanied by play or bodily relaxation (loosely wagging tail). Note that the barking should be **directed** (in the direction of the person/dog; not in the direction of their owner or other object) and **sustained** (long sequences of barks, sometimes including bursts of barks).

**"Except when the dog has not been the one approached":** If the dog is barking or growling in

response to another dog or person's approach of them, this is defensive behavior, not offensive.

**Aggressive physical contact:** Physical contact that is not in the context of play. **Play** is identified by use of play signals (such as play bows), and behaviors from other contexts that are moderated in force (as a nonaggressive bite) or exaggerated in form (as a loping chase).

**Jumping on or knocking over** a person or dog may be accidental, annoying, or aggressive. Accidental contact is meant to be excluded. Annoying behavior is subsumed by the definition of "annoy", above. Aggressive (attacking) contact of this sort may be identified by a dog then **restricting movement** of the person or dog, but standing over them, guarding them against others' approach, or initiating other contact with mouth. Any of those acts easily identify the act as aggressive.

Training on person/dog interactions:

Videotape multiple instances of interactions between people, wherein at least one person has a dog. The instances should include cases of what appear to be friendly and unfriendly interactions.

In each interaction one individual (A) must have a dog; the other (B), whether she has a dog or not, is considered the receiver of the behavior. Because "annoyance" and "attack" are binary measures, in each case the coder marks whether A's dog annoyed or attacked (0 for no; 1 for yes) B. In the case of a dog-dog interaction, again the coder marks whether A's dog annoyed or attacked (0 for no; 1 for yes) B's dog.

Use Cohen's Kappa to measure interobserver agreement.

---

2. "Voice Control" means-dogs are within earshot and eyesight of the owner/handler and respond immediately to commands to return to a leash when called."

I have spent some time reviewing the procedures and papers available on voice and sight control as well as speaking with some colleagues about it. I have to conclude that "voice control" is not the best description of what can be achieved with an owned-dog and owner population.

"Voice control" is impracticable: it does not reflect contemporary dog owning relationships (which are more about the dog as "family member", as polls indicate 90% of owners consider their charges) than about "control." Further, it does not reflect contemporary dog owning practices, wherein an instant recall (i.e., dog comes to one's side after being called once) is not taught or needed in most training contexts. (An exception is some working-dog training.)

I thus recommend that you operationalize the rule not as stated but changed to reflect what I perceive to be the reasoning behind it: to avoid having a dog annoy or injure another person or dog. I might call it "Prompt dog retrieval." Under a "Prompt dog retrieval" regulation, an owner is required to retrieve their dog, however possible, when they begin or appear to begin annoying, harassing, or attacking another person or dog.

Proposed revision: **"Prompt dog retrieval" regulation: upon awareness of a potentially problematic situation involving another person, dog, or wildlife, an owner must move at once to retrieve the dog and put them on leash or otherwise restrain the dog**

Explication of terms:

**Awareness:** being within sufficient normal visual or auditory range to become aware of. A person who has tripped and is unconscious may not be **aware** of someone approaching. A person who is walking while listening to music may not actually be able to hear that an approaching person is talking to them, but is within visual range and thus may be declared aware. Persons who choose to ignore a situation that is within their sight or hearing are still **aware**.

**Problematic situation:** a behavior by their dog which would cause them to be described as a "**dog creating a nuisance**" (above)

**At once:** upon awareness of the situation

**Retrieve the dog:** by any means, to move to get the dog within reach and to thereby restrain with leash or with body the dog from continuing to create a nuisance. Note that retrieval may happen by calling the dog or by approaching and physically handling the dog themselves. If a vocal effort to retrieve the dog is unsuccessful -- if calling a dog does not cause the dog to approach -- owner must act to themselves approach and restrain the dog **at once**

---

Note that this revision of "Voice control" leaves out the "within sight and earshot", which I think are useful. Thus, there might be an additional rule requiring that the owner keep any off leash dog within their line of sight and/or within earshot, is quite reasonable. Further, it would help with the "Prompt dog retrieval" rule, above, in which owners are made aware of their dogs' behavior by seeing it.

I hope the above is useful.

all best -  
Alexandra

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Alexandra Horowitz  
Barnard College | New York, NY

• • • • •

research: [Dog Cognition Lab](#)  
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# United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Building 201, Fort Mason  
San Francisco, CA 94123-0022

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
A3821 (GOGA-SUPT)

**AUG 16 2018**

Martha Walters  
Crissy Field Dog Group  
PO Box 475372  
San Francisco, CA 94147-5372

Dear Ms. Walters:

Thank you for your letter regarding dog walking signage at Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The National Park Service is currently reviewing all of our signage at Crissy Field, in preparation for the Crissy *Next* planning project. This will also help standardize our approach to provide a good visitor experience for visitors and their pets, as we move forward on dog management signage in other park areas. We strive to maintain existing regulatory signage, despite urban vandalism issues, and rely on passionate stakeholders like you to inform our processes.

We are evaluating both messaging and site locations for additional signage with the goal of increasing communication regarding dog walking regulations at Crissy Field by this fall. We hope to help visitors understand how they can enjoy the park, and have access to information on park regulations, while avoiding sign clutter in our visitor areas. As you know we have also made information about dog walking areas available on our website: (<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/dog-friendly-areas.htm#wheretowalkyourdog>.)

I appreciate your interest and will keep you apprised as updates are available. If you need further information please contact Mike Savidge at (415) 561-4725.

Sincerely,

Laura E. Joss  
General Superintendent





## Letter of NHPA Section 106 Compliance Completion

H4217 (GOGA-CRMM)

8/06/19

### Memorandum

**To:** Michael Savidge, Project Manager  
**From:** General Superintendent, Golden Gate NRA  
**Subject:** NHPA Clearance: 2019 Parkwide Compendium Updates (PEPC 89612)

The Cultural Assessment Team has reviewed the proposed project/action and completed its certification for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act through our Park Programmatic Agreement. We have determined that there will be No Potential to Cause Effects on historical, cultural, or archeological resources, provided you meet all stipulations identified below.

The subject proposed project/action(s), therefore, is/are now cleared for all NHPA compliance requirements as presented. Project plans and specifications are approved and construction and/or project implementation can commence once you have met any NEPA requirements, as well as all stipulations identified below.

For the proposed project actions to be within compliance requirements during construction and/or project implementation, the following cultural resource stipulations must be adhered to:

- Any project implemented as a result of the approval of these compendium updates that could potentially have an effect on historic structures, cultural landscapes, or could include ground disturbing activities will require additional NHPA compliance review, and Project Manager will work with NHPA Program Manager (Bob Holloway, 561-4976) for completion of compliance reviews and approval.

For complete compliance information see PEPC Project 89612.

If you have any questions, please contact CRM Specialist (Curator) Bob Holloway at 415-561-4976.

Laura E. Joss

Attachment

**From:** [Brian Frost](#)  
**To:** ["Elder, William"](#)  
**Cc:** [Sarah Litchfield](#); [Amanda Jones](#); [Sonja Guice](#)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Golden Gate National Recreation Area\_2019-08-15\_1546 ( 2 of 2 )  
**Date:** Wednesday, August 28, 2019 12:59:34 PM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[image002.png](#)  
[image004.png](#)  
[508\\_2019 Compendium Draft Final 8-6-2019.pdf](#)  
[Golden Gate National Recreation Area\\_2019-08-15\\_1546\\_Certification of Compliance.pdf](#)

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Hi Will,

Thank you for the order. Attached is your compliant document, the 'Certification of Compliance' document and the 'Compliance Report' for your records.

Can you please confirm that you have received your document?

Please let me know if you have any questions. I look forward to working with you on your next project.

Thank you,

**Brian Frost**

Project Manager



800-258-7544 | 813-654-4050 | 813-689-8628 (Fax) | [bfrost@brailleworks.com](mailto:bfrost@brailleworks.com)  
[BrailleWorks.com](http://BrailleWorks.com)

In God We Trust





## Certificate of Compliance

**Work Order Number:** 2019-08-15\_1546

**Client Name:** Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Braille Works Int., Inc. hereby certifies that the document(s) is compliant with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794d) and Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1 AA.

August 28, 2019

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Braille Works Int., Inc

Work Order Number: 2019-08-15\_1546  
Client Name: Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Date: August 28, 2019

## Document List

|     | Original Document Name               | Final Document Name                      |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1.  | 2019 Compendium_Draft Final_8-6-2019 | 508_2019 Compendium_Draft Final_8-6-2019 |
| 2.  | Compendium_GOGA_7_31_19_small        | 508_Compendium_GOGA_7_31_19_small        |
| 3.  |                                      |  |
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**National Park Service  
Department of the Interior**

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

**(415) 561-4720 phone  
(415) 561-4710 fax**

**2019 Superintendent's Compendium**  
Of Designations, Closures, Permit  
Requirements and Other Restrictions  
Imposed Under Discretionary Authority

**Approved:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Laura E. Joss  
General Superintendent  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

---

In accordance with the regulations and delegated authority provided in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 1, Parts 1 through 7, authorized by Title 54, United States Code, Section 100751(a), the following regulatory provisions are established for the proper management and protection of all lands and waters administered by the National Park Service within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area south of the Bolinas-Fairfax Road, including Muir Woods National Monument and Fort Point National Historic Site. Unless otherwise stated, these regulatory provisions apply in addition to the requirements contained in 36 CFR, Chapter 1, Parts 1-6, and Sections 7.6 and 7.97 in Part 7.

Written determinations that explain the reasoning behind the Superintendent's use of discretionary authority as required by Section 1.5 (c) appear in this document identified by italicized print. The Compendium and its exhibits are available on the Golden Gate National Recreation Area's (GGNRA or Park) website.

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## **PART 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS**

The specific discretionary authority for National Park Service Superintendents to establish reasonable schedules for visiting hours, impose public use limits, and close park areas for all public use or specific use is found at Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §1.5 and other relevant provisions of Title 36. These park-specific restrictions are also based upon 36 CFR, Chapters 1-7 to protect park resources, visitors and employees. Under 36 CFR §1.7, notice of all restrictions, closures, designations and permit requirements will be made available to the general public by at least one or more of the following methods of notifications: maps, brochures, signs, permits, or other appropriate methods, as well as within this compendium.

### **Section 1.1 -- DEFINITIONS**

The following terms are defined as follows for this Compendium:

- **BICYCLE** means a device upon which any person may ride, propelled exclusively by human power through a belt, chain, or gears, and having one or more wheels, except a manual wheelchair. Persons riding bicycles are subject to the provisions of the CA Vehicle code specified in Sections 21200 and 21200.5.
- **BICYCLE ROUTE** means any lane, way, or path, designated by appropriate signs, that explicitly provides for bicycle travel.
- **COMMERCIAL CARRIER** means any type of motor vehicle used for Commercial Transportation Service to areas administered by GGNRA, including but not limited to sedans, SUVs, minivans, vans, mini-busses, motor coaches, and limousines. Commercial Carriers are required to obtain Commercial Use Authorizations (CUAs) before providing Commercial Transportation Services in areas administered by GGNRA. The following carriers are exempt from CUA requirements: vehicles contracted for use by school programs; vehicles contracted for use by nonprofit organizations; taxis and ride-hailing/sharing services (e.g., Uber, Lyft); and public transportation providers such as MUNI.
- **COMMERCIAL DOG WALKING** means the walking of four or more dogs, with the maximum of six, at one time by any one person for consideration.
- **COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE** means a service for the conveyance of visitors via motor vehicle into and/or out of any area administered by GGNRA for a direct or indirect fee or other consideration and, except for on-board interpretative services and transit, no other services are provided.
- **COMMERCIAL USE AUTHORIZATION** means a written authorization issued by the Superintendent under which persons are allowed to provide certain commercial services to visitors of the GGNRA.
- **ELECTRIC POWERED MOBILITY ASSISTANCE DEVICE** means a device such as an electric scooter, **Segway®**, or any self-balancing, non-tandem, two-wheeled device that is not greater than 20 inches deep and 25 inches wide and can turn in place, is designed to transport only one person with an electric propulsion system averaging less than 750 watts (1 horsepower), the maximum speed of which, when powered solely by a propulsion system on a paved level surface, is no more than 12.5 miles per hour. An EPMAD is considered a motor vehicle as defined in 36 CFR Section 1.4.
- **ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEM** means an electronic device, such as an electronic cigarette, that a person uses to simulate smoking by inhaling vapor from the device.
- **FIRE** means any combustion of combustible materials of any type outdoors.
- **GUIDED SERVICE** means any type of guided commercial activity provided to GGNRA visitors for a direct to indirect fee or charge or other consideration. This includes, but is not limited to, guided activities such as hiking, bicycling, kayaking, and equestrian activities, and education, instruction, and recreation for groups of all sizes.
- **IDLING** means the engine is running while a truck, bus or any vehicle is stationary.
- **INDIVIDUAL WITH A DISABILITY** has the same meaning as Handicapped Person as defined in 43 CFR Section 17.503.
- **KITE BUGGY** means a light, purpose-built vehicle powered by a traction kite (power kite). It is single-seated and has one steerable front wheel and two fixed rear wheels. Kite buggies are considered skateboards for the purposes of this Compendium.

- **KITESURFING OR KITEBOARDING** means using a kite to pull a rider through the water on a surfboard, windsurf board, or kite-board (a wakeboard-like board). The use of these devices falls under surfing regulations.
- **MANAGED DOG** means a dog that is under the control of its owner or handler at all times through the use of a leash not in excess of six feet in length, or by Voice Control in those designated areas open to off leash dog walking, such that the dog does not annoy, harass, harm, or threaten any person or animal or harm park resources.
- **OPEN-TOP COMMERCIAL CARRIER** means a commercial carrier in which all or part of the vehicle roof is removed.
- **ORGANIZED GAMES AND SPORTS** means recreation that requires the erection of associated equipment, use of uniforms, and/or exclusive use of more than one-third of the designated area or patterns of routine use.
- **OUTDOOR FITNESS** means any type of commercial guided exercise activity provided to GGNRA visitors for a direct to indirect fee or charge. This includes, but is not limited to, fitness instruction, education, and motivational exercises for groups of all sizes.
- **OVERNIGHT PARKING** means a vehicle that is parked, standing, or left in an area closed to such uses continuously between the hours of 12 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. of any day.
- **PICNICKING** means an excursion or outing in which the participants carry food with them and have a meal in the open air.
- **PORTABLE FIRE PIT** means a free-standing portable fire basin used with wood or wood products. The use of these devices falls under Section 2.13 relating to fires.
- **POWERLESS FLIGHT.** The use of devices designed to carry persons through the air in powerless flight.
- **PUBLIC PIER OR JETTY** has the same meaning as defined in Section 1.88 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.
- **SERVICE ANIMAL** means any dog or miniature horse that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an Individual with a Disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Miniature Horses are recognized as Service Animals for the purposes of this definition. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not Service Animals for the purpose of this definition. (28 CFR Section 35.104) Neither the crime deterrent effects on an animal's presence nor the animal's provision of emotional support, well-being, comfort or companionship constitute work or tasks that qualify an animal as a Service Animal.
- **SKATEBOARD** means a board having a set of wheels mounted under it or on the side, ridden in a standing, crouching or seated position. Skateboarding includes Mountain-boarding, Roll-surfing, Dirt-surfing and Kite Buggy.
- **SKATESAILING** means a form of skating where a person on skates, a skateboard or a similar device is propelled by a sail. Skatesailing includes Street-sailing, Wind-skating, Sporting-sailing and Land-surfing.
- **UNMANNED AIRCRAFT** means a device that is used or intended to be used for flight in the air without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the device, and the associated operational elements and components that are required for the pilot or system operator in command to operate or control the device (such as cameras, sensors, communication links). This term includes all types of devices that meet this definition (e.g., model airplanes, quadcopters, drones) that are used for any purpose, including for recreation or commerce.
- **UNMANAGED DOG** means a dog that annoys, harasses, harms or threatens a person in a manner that a reasonable person would find annoying, harassing, harmful or threatening, or that annoys, harasses, harms or threatens another animal or harms park resources. This includes threatening behavior by dogs towards people or other animals such as snarling, snapping, chasing, charging, directed and sustained barking at, or uninvited taking or attempting to take food from another visitor or pet.
- **VOICE CONTROL** means a dog that is within earshot and eyesight of its owner or handler and that responds immediately to commands to return to leash when called or signaled. The owner or handler must demonstrate this ability when requested to do so by an authorized person. A dog not meeting these requirements will be considered running-at-large under 36 CFR, Section 2.15(d).

## **Section 1.2 -- APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE**

The regulations and public use limits and restrictions contained in this Compendium apply to all persons entering, using, visiting or otherwise within the boundaries of lands and waters controlled, leased, administered or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

### **Section 1.5(a)(1) – VISITING HOURS, PUBLIC USE LIMITS, CLOSURES**

The following visiting hours and public use limits are established for all or for a specific portion of the Park. The closures apply to all public use or to a specified use or activity:

#### **What Are The Visiting Hours?**

- ☐ The Park is open to the public every day of the year, 24 hours, except as provided below:
- ☐ **VISITOR CENTER** and other Park site hours are as follows:
  - ☐ Marin County
    - Marin Headlands Visitor Center: open year-round from 9:30 to 4:30 p.m., closed on Tuesdays, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.
    - Nike Missile Site and Point Bonita Lighthouse open hours fluctuate seasonally. See the Park's official website for current open hours.
    - Muir Woods National Monument Visitor Center: open year-round from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. starting from the last Sunday in January; 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. starting from the second Sunday in March; 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. from the third Sunday in September; 8:00 am to 6:00 p.m. from the second Sunday in October; and from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. from the first Sunday in November.
  - ☐ San Francisco
    - Fort Point National Historic Site: open Friday-Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
    - William Penn Mott, Jr. Presidio Visitor Center: open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
    - Lands End Lookout: open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., except Christmas Day and one day of annual inventory (September 31<sup>st</sup> or October 1<sup>st</sup>)
    - Golden Gate Bridge Welcome Center: open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. except Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day
- ☐ **DAY USE:** The following areas are closed to all public use from one hour after sunset until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round:
  - ☐ Marin County
    - Conzelman Road: Closed to motorized vehicle traffic from its junction with McCullough Road traffic circle, westward to its junction with Field Road.
    - Kirby Cove (except registered campers with valid permits)
    - Muir Beach
    - Muir Beach Overlook
    - Stinson Beach
  - ☐ San Francisco
    - Fort Point National Historic Site: Marine Drive north of the gate and all areas adjacent to the Historic Fort and the Fort itself.
    - China Beach
    - Fort Funston
    - Fort Mason: Black Point Battery stairway path leading to Van Ness Avenue
    - Lands End
    - Sutro Heights Park

☐ **DAY USE as posted:** Public use of the following areas is allowed only as indicated below:

☐ Marin County

- BATTERY TOWNSLEY (interior): Open the first Sunday of each month from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.
- MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT: Open from 8:00 a.m. until posted closing time (which varies throughout the year).
- NIKE MISSILE SITE:
  - Open Wednesday through Friday, 12:30 to 3:30 p.m.
  - Open the first Saturday of each month, 12:30 to 3:30 p.m.
- POINT BONITA LIGHTHOUSE beyond tunnel:
  - Open Saturday through Monday, 12:30 to 3:30 p.m.
  - Open for evening and special programs as advertised in Park events calendar

☐ San Francisco

- ALCATRAZ ISLAND: public access is limited to self-guided areas during day, evening and special programs operating hours. Alcatraz Island hours of operations are established by the Superintendent's office according to daylight savings and the after-hours program. Schedule of hours of operation is available on the Park's web site or through the Superintendent's office.  
<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/hours.htm>
- BATTERY CHAMBERLIN (interior): Open first full weekend of each month from 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

*These areas are designated as day use areas due to public safety concerns associated with limited visibility, steep coastal cliffs, and hazards associated with the marine environment during hours of darkness. Night time use of these areas poses increased threats to natural and cultural resources and sensitive species which could be inadvertently damaged, trampled or disturbed due to darkness.*

**Are There Public Use Limits?**

The public use limits listed below are in addition to public use limits adopted by the Superintendent pursuant to other provisions in Chapter 1 of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (e.g., Section 4.30):

☐ **FOOD** is prohibited in the following locations:

- Alcatraz Island, except for the dock area
- Fort Point National Historic Site, inside the historic fort building
- Muir Woods National Monument, except in parking lots, the gift shop and at Muir Plaza

*The restrictions of food reduce rodent infestation and waste on Alcatraz Island and inside the old fort building of Fort Point National Historic Site and reduces trash/litter within Muir Woods National Monument.*

☐ **ELECTRIC POWERED MOBILITY ASSISTANCE DEVICES** (e.g. Segways) are restricted as follows:

- All trails, paths, sidewalks, paved or hardened paths, walkways and sea walls are closed to any device that constitutes an EPMAD.
- EPMADs may only be used on Park roads, in parking areas, and on routes designated as open to motor vehicles.
- No person under 16 years of age may operate an EPMAD without adult supervision
- A person shall operate an EPMAD in a safe and responsible manner with a maximum speed not exceeding more than 12 miles per hour so as not to endanger one's self or other Park visitors.
- The use of an EPMAD by an Individual with a Disability is allowed on sidewalks, paved or hardened paths, walkways and seawalls provided the use conforms to the following:
  - An Individual with a Disability who is under 16 years of age may only operate an EPMAD with adult supervision

- An Individual with a Disability shall operate such device in a safe and responsible manner with a maximum speed not exceeding 12 miles per hour so as not to endanger one's self or other Park visitors.
- An Individual with a Disability operating such device on a sidewalk, while crossing a roadway in a crosswalk, entering or exiting an elevator, boarding a vessel, or on any other surface shall have all the rights and duties applicable to a pedestrian under CA VC § 467. [http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes\\_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=VEH&sectionNum=467](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=VEH&sectionNum=467)

☐ **IDLING** of motor vehicles is prohibited:

- All vehicles traveling in the Park while parked for more than 30 seconds must have engines remain off.
- The above prohibition does not apply to law enforcement patrol operations, fire or emergency vehicles, search and rescue missions or official training exercises.

*The purpose of this restriction is to reduce public exposure to exhaust, particulate matter and other hazardous or toxic air contaminants by limiting the idling of buses, trucks and motor vehicles. In addition, this restriction eliminates noise from idling vehicles when parked in or adjacent to residential areas or natural settings located throughout the Park.*

☐ **ORGANIZED SPORTS:** The following areas are closed to organized sports:

- ☐ Marin County
  - Fort Baker Parade Ground
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Crissy Field Airfield
  - Fort Mason Great Meadow
  - Fort Mason Parade Ground

*Impromptu, low-impact pickup games that do not adversely impact natural and cultural resources within the designated areas and that involve fewer than 25 players are allowed (e.g. Frisbee, hacky sack or similar games). These closures are necessary to protect natural resources, including the tidal marsh and wildlife therein, and to protect grass and turf from the impact of organized sporting events.*

☐ **OVERNIGHT MOORING and ANCHORING** is prohibited at Horseshoe Cove at Fort Baker, Marin Headlands.

*This is a congested area with a great deal of boat traffic, including emergency response and patrol vessels operated by the National Park Service and the U.S. Coast Guard Station Golden Gate. In order to maintain adequate ingress and egress for emergency response and patrol vessels, it is necessary to prohibit the mooring or anchoring of vessels in areas of Horseshoe Cove other than at the Presidio Yacht Club.*

☐ **PARKING** is restricted as follows:

- All parking areas and roads in the Park are closed to camping and Overnight Parking, with the exception of visitor vehicles properly displaying hike-in or hike-through backcountry camping permits. Authorized vehicles may be parked at established trailheads in the Marin Headlands at the following locations: Bldg. T-1111, Bicentennial Campground, Kirby Cove, and Tennessee Valley. Guests staying overnight at Cavallo Point Lodge, Fort Barry Hostel, Headlands Institute, and the Point Bonita YMCA may park their vehicles at those locations. Fort Mason Hostel guests must display a green parking permit and park in the Fort Mason Quad parking area and along MacArthur Avenue only.

- BAKER BEACH Parking Lot:
  - Closed to parking from one hour after sunset until 6 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round
- BATTERY EAST Parking Lot:
  - Seven (7) days per week \$1 per hour, or \$6 per day, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
  - Closed to parking from one hour after sunset until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- CRISSY FIELD EAST BEACH Parking Lot:
  - Parking on any grass berm in the East Beach parking lot is prohibited.
  - Closed to parking from 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- CRISSY FIELD WEST BLUFF Parking Lot:
  - Monday thru Friday: 3-hour parking limit. Saturday and Sunday: \$1.20 per hour, or \$7 per day, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
  - Closed to parking from 11 p.m. until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- FORT FUNSTON: parking lot (south end near NPS/Partner Administrative Area):
  - Parking adjacent to buildings for authorized use only by NPS/Partner staff
  - Parking adjacent to permitted SFUSD camping area closed Monday-Friday from September 1 to June 30.
- FORT MASON (Upper): Two-hour public parking limit from 8:00 a.m. to 5 p.m., except motorcycles/scooters or vehicles displaying an NPS permit, resident parking permit, or valid NPS-issued special use permit.
- FORT MASON (Lower): Paid parking operated by City Park through [www.fortmason.org](http://www.fortmason.org)
- FORT MASON (Lower): Parking on Pier 1 and Pier 2 aprons prohibited.
- MERRIE WAY Parking Lot:
  - Closed to parking from one hour after sunset until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- MUIR WOODS: Parking reservations required for all vehicles at all times with fee.
- NAVY MEMORIAL Parking Lot:
  - Closed to parking from one hour after sunset until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- OCEAN BEACH 1<sup>ST</sup> and 2<sup>ND</sup> Overlook Parking Lots:
  - Closed to parking from one hour after sunset until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- SUTRO HEIGHTS: Reserved valet parking for Cliff House patrons. Forty-four (44) parking stalls will be designated for Permit Parking Only from 5 p.m. to Midnight.

*Since camping and overnight lodging are prohibited in the Park except in established campgrounds or Park partner facilities, there is no valid reason for a vehicle to remain in the Park overnight unless the Law Enforcement division or United States Park Police has been previously advised. Daytime parking restrictions and fees protect resources, allocate parking to accommodate different types of visitor use, and enhance opportunities for more people to visit heavily used park areas.*

#### □ PARK BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

- The following Park buildings and facilities are closed to the public:
  - Administrative, maintenance, public safety, storage, utility and waste disposal facilities
  - Service and administrative roads
  - Resident or leased housing units, including associated outbuildings and grounds
  - Except for facilities and sites designated as open for visitor use, all concession and Park partner buildings and facilities are closed to unauthorized entry. This does not apply to persons in non-public areas who have been granted specific permission by the National Park Service; another authorized Federal agency; licensed concessionaires or lessees; Park partners, their authorized representatives and guests; or contractors; or to those who are escorted by an NPS employee.



*Enhanced security for employees, residents of Park housing, and government property and utilities require these sites to have limited access.*

- ☐ **UNMANNED AIRCRAFT:** Launching, landing, or operating an unmanned aircraft from or on lands and waters administered by the National Park Service within the boundaries of Golden Gate National Recreation Area is prohibited except as approved in writing by the superintendent. **(Exhibit #1)**

The following are the only areas open to unmanned aircraft flight and operations:

- ☐ Marin County
  - Shoreline Highway: coast side shoulder and bench area north of Muir Beach Overlook just beyond mile marker 7.0 is open except between February 1 and July 31
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Fort Funston (when hang gliders or para-gliders are not in the air)

*Unmanned aircraft are a hazard to the safety of people piloting hang gliders and para-gliders in the Fort Funston area. The Marin County site is closed to unmanned aircraft for a six-month period each year to protect raptors that nest and breed near this location.*

#### **What Park Areas Are Closed To The Public?**

- ☐ **All areas fenced and / or posted as closed**
- ☐ Marin County
  - ☐ **FORT BAKER (Exhibit # 2)**
    - Baker/Barry Tunnel closed to pedestrians
    - Battery Yates Wildlife Protection Area – designated by cable fencing
    - Battery Cavallo
    - Battery Spencer historic fortification pill boxes above slope from Golden Gate Bridge
    - Golden Gate Bridge north anchorage and pylons
    - U.S. Coast Guard Station Golden Gate facilities and docks
    - Vista Point service road accessed from lower Conzelman Road
    - Lower Conzelman Road (south of parking lot to Lime Point access road) closed to vehicles only
    - Lime Point access road and light station
  - ☐ **MARIN HEADLANDS (Exhibits #3A and #B)**
    - Rodeo Lake
    - Rodeo Lagoon (including the surface water connection between the Lagoon and the ocean when the connection is flowing) and associated riparian and wetland habitat areas
  - ☐ **MUIR BEACH & MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT (Exhibits #4A and 4B)**
    - Redwood Creek including 40 feet from center line of creek on either side; in its entirety within GGNRA including the seasonal surface water connection between the creek and the ocean, the lagoon, and associated riparian and wetland habitat.
  - ☐ **OAKWOOD VALLEY (Exhibit #5)**
    - Oakwood Valley Pond
  - ☐ **POINT BONITA LIGHTHOUSE AREA (Exhibit #6)**
    - Bird Island Overlook – beyond cable fencing, cliff areas and coastal fortifications
    - Bonita Cove and tide pools
    - Travel off lighthouse main access road and trail

- U.S. Coast Guard Vessel Traffic Service radar site
- TENNESEE VALLEY (**Exhibit #7**)
  - Tennessee Valley Pond (next to the beach)
- San Francisco
  - ALCATRAZ ISLAND (**Exhibit #8**)

The following locations on ALCATRAZ ISLAND are closed to public use (*Closed areas may be accessed under special circumstances with site supervisor approval*):

- All tide pools
- All designated sensitive bird breeding habitats
- Casemates under recreation yard
- Catwalk circling recreation yard
- Cistern area
- Incinerator area
- Lower west road over Barker Beach from Windy Gulch path to New Industries building
- Morgue
- Northeast perimeter path (dock to north fog horn)
- Officers Club
- Parade Ground rubble piles
- Plaza northeast of Model Industries building (as posted)
- Quartermaster building
- Top tiers of cell house (A, B, C, & D Blocks)
- Warden's house
- Western and northwestern cliffs
- Windy Gulch path
- The Gardens
- Any area barricaded and signed "Area Closed for Your Safety"
- Any Buildings not open to the Public, such as Building 64, Upper Tiers
- West Side: lower west road from Parade Ground gate past Apt. A; bird blind; incinerator; and west side of New Industries building.
- The following locations on ALCATRAZ ISLAND will be closed seasonally to public use each year from February 1 through September 15, or the end of the nesting season, as determined by the Park's wildlife specialist: (**Exhibit #8**)
  - Agave Trail: from dock to tide pools west of steps
  - Parade Ground and Agave Steps
- BAKER BEACH (**Exhibits #9A and 9B**)
  - Lobos Creek and associated riparian areas
- FORT FUNSTON (**Exhibit #10**)
  - Habitat protection area
  - Coastal Trail beginning at the trail's intersection with the Funston Horse Trail northward approximately 600 yards toward Sloat Boulevard
- FORT MASON (Lower) (**Exhibit #11**)
  - Pier One
  - Pier Four

- FORT POINT HISTORIC SITE (**Exhibit #12**)
  - Historic Seawall
  - Golden Gate Bridge anchorage and pylons
- LANDS END (**Exhibit #13**)
  - Dead Man's Point
  - Point Lobos Archeological District
  - Off trail area in between Coastal Trail and ocean from Painted Rock to Eagles Point
- PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO (Area A) (**Exhibit #14**)
  - Former Coast Guard Pier
  - Crissy Tidal Marsh consisting of an open water lagoon, sand flats, mud flats and vegetated marsh plain located in the central portion of Crissy Field. The tidal marsh is defined as: starting at the eastern edge, from the channel inlet promenade footbridge extending along the shoreline; along the northern edge of the wetland; west to the perimeter of the restored airfield; and to the south along the vegetation buffer and barrier fencing parallel and adjacent to Mason Street. Public use is permitted on designated trails, including boardwalks and footbridges. (**Exhibit #**)
  - Presidio Water Treatment Plant, Bldg. 1773
- San Mateo County
  - MILAGRA RIDGE (**Exhibit #15**)
    - Mapped sensitive habitat areas
  - MORI POINT (**Exhibit #16**)
    - Ponds and fenced or posted wetlands and habitat
    - Vertical bluffs and cove below Mori Bluff Trail
  - RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA (**Exhibit #17**)
    - Pond and wetlands (Charthouse Mitigation Site)
  - PHLEGER ESTATE (**Exhibit #18**)
    - West Union Creek
    - Miramontes trail

*Areas are designated as closures due to public safety concerns (e.g., limited visibility, steep coastal cliffs, hazards associated with the marine environment).*

*Alcatraz Island areas are closed to protect breeding birds. Certain bird species nesting on Alcatraz have demonstrated extreme sensitivity to human presence during the breeding season. These closures minimize the disturbance to their nesting activity.*

*Natural and cultural resources in these areas are highly sensitive to damage. In addition, they contain vital habitat for shorebirds, Mission Blue butterflies, Red-legged frog, salmonids, riparian species, marine mammals, and other sea life.*

*Vegetated areas contain significant native plant communities and habitats that are subject to human-induced impacts. Coastal bluffs and dunes are also sensitive to human-induced impacts and additionally are significant geological features.*

*U.S. Coast Guard radar site, U.S. Coast Guard Station Golden Gate, and Golden Gate Bridge facilities are restricted use areas due to the presence of critical infrastructure and the need for security around law enforcement facilities.*

*Residential areas inside the Park are primarily maintained for the use of Park residents and their invited guests.*

*The Baker/Barry Tunnel is a one-way, traffic-controlled tunnel for motor vehicles with bicycle lanes in both directions. There are no pedestrian walkways. The tunnel is unsafe for pedestrian traffic.*

□ Dept. of Homeland Security ENHANCED SECURITY CLOSURES – ELEVATED

- Fort Point National Historic Site
  - Marine Drive closed at Wave gate
  - Long Avenue
- Golden Gate Bridge North Anchorage (Marin Headlands)
  - Lower Conzelman road access at Northwest Parking Lot.
  - Golden Gate Bridge North Anchorage (Fort Baker) Lower Conzelman Road access closed at Bunker Road & Murray Circle intersection.
  - Sommerville Road access road to Lower Conzelman; boat launch and fishing pier closed east of USCG Station Golden Gate.
- Land and waters surrounding the north and south anchorage of the Golden Gate Bridge:
  - Fort Point National Historic Site 100 yards offshore from the low water mark.
  - Fort Baker 100 yards offshore from the low water mark.
  - No vessel shall:
    - (a) anchor beneath the Golden Gate Bridge, or within 100 feet of the east or west edges of the bridge;
    - (b) operate or remain beneath the Golden Gate Bridge, or within 100 feet east or west of the edges of the bridge, for longer than reasonably necessary to traverse the area, except in an emergency or with the permission of the Captain of the Port, SF Bay (USCG).

*These closures are necessary when the condition is declared due to a high risk of terrorist attack. These closures will remain in effect during National Threat Level – ELEVATED. These closures will be rescinded when threat level high condition ELEVATED is reduced or eliminated.*

□ Dept. of Homeland Security ENHANCED SECURITY CLOSURES – IMMINENT

- Fort Point National Historic Site
  - Marine Drive closed at Wave gate
  - Long Avenue
  - Coastal trail closed at Fort Point administration Building to Battery East
  - Coastal trail closed at Battery East to Golden Gate Bridge
- Coastal Trail
  - Coastal trail closed at Battery Boutelle east to Golden Gate Bridge
- Marshall Beach to Fort Point Beach (Golden Gate Bridge South Anchorage)
  - Batteries to Bluffs trail from Lincoln Ave to Marshall Beach
- Golden Gate Bridge North Anchorage (Marin Headlands)
  - Lower Conzelman Road access at North West Parking Lot
- Golden Gate Bridge North Anchorage (Fort Baker)
  - Lower Conzelman Road access closed at Bunker Road & Murray Circle intersection
  - Sommerville Road access road to Lower Conzelman; boat launch and fishing pier closed east of USCG Station Golden Gate
- Land and waters surrounding the north and south anchorage of the Golden Gate Bridge:
  - Fort Point National Historic Site 300 offshore from the low water mark
  - Fort Baker 500 yards offshore from the low water mark
  - No vessels shall:

- (a) anchor beneath the Golden Gate Bridge, or within 100 feet of the east or west edges of the bridge;
- (b) operate or remain beneath the Golden Gate Bridge, or within 100 feet east or west of the edges of the bridge, for longer than it is reasonably necessary to traverse the area, except in an emergency or with the permission of the Captain of the Port, SF Bay, U.S. Coast Guard.

*These closures are necessary when the condition is declared due to an extreme risk of terrorist attacks. These closures will remain in effect during National Threat Level – IMMINENT. These closures will be rescinded when threat level extreme condition IMMINENT is reduced or eliminated.*

**36 CFR §1.5(a)(2) Areas Designated for A Specific Use Or Activity, And Special Conditions Or Restrictions That Apply To Regulated Activities**

- ☐ **BOATING:** The following areas are closed to all vessels, including rowboats, kayaks, rafts, surfboards, sail boards, kite boards and windsurfing boards:
  - ☐ Marin County
    - Bird Rock: All waters within 300 ft. of Bird Rock are closed to boating for the protection of nesting and roosting seabirds, and sensitive intertidal areas. **(Exhibit #6)**
    - Point Bonita Cove and tide pools and marine area 300 ft. offshore are closed to boating due to marine mammal habitat and haul-out area **(Exhibit #6)**
  - ☐ San Francisco
    - Alcatraz Island docks\* (Except NPS contracted ferry/barge service and NPS and United States Coast Guard vessels.)
    - Alcatraz Island Seasonal Closure: **From February 1 to September 30, boats are prohibited from entering the Alcatraz Seasonal Closure Area** which extends from the shoreline seaward to 300 feet, excluding the East shoreline area between the guard tower and the South East corner of the island. (122 25'07.9"W 37 49'29.9"N) where only NPS contracted ferry/barge service and NPS and United States Coast Guard vessels access the island.) **(Exhibit #8)**
    - Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area which encompasses the shoreline and beach north of the Crissy Field Promenade (excluding the paved parking area, sidewalks and grass lawn of the former Coast Guard Station complex) then stretches east from Torpedo Wharf to approximately 700 feet east of the former Coast Guard station landside, and all tidelands and submerged lands to 300 feet offshore. **(Exhibit #14)**
    - Lobos Creek, Presidio Area A **(Exhibits #9A and 9B)**

*These restrictions are for the purpose of protecting sensitive natural resources. These areas provide vital habitat for water birds, shorebirds and marine life. These restrictions are necessary to protect water quality in wetland areas. Boat traffic, loud noise and the use of public address systems from tour vessels and night lighting may cause seabirds to abandon nests. The prohibition on boating will provide important areas of reduced disturbance for wildlife. In addition, there is a need to maintain clearance and reduce hazards to navigation for ferries transporting visitors to Alcatraz Island.*

**\*NOTE:** Special regulations pertaining to boat landings on Alcatraz Island are found in 36 CFR Section 7.97(a).

- ☐ **DESIGNATED FISHING PIERS:** the following areas are open to recreational fishing and do not require fishing licenses:
  - ☐ Marin County
    - Fort Baker pier and jetty
  - ☐ San Francisco

- Fort Mason Piers Two & Three (Herbst and Festival Pavilions)
- Fort Point pier (a.k.a. Torpedo Wharf)

*In accordance with California law, (Fish and Game Code § 7153 and Section 1.88 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations) public fishing piers and jetties, open 24 hours a day, do not require a state fishing license.*

☐ **FISHING:** The following areas are closed to fishing:

- ☐ Marin County
  - Easkoot Creek, Stinson Beach
  - Muir Woods National Monument (36 CFR 7.6)
  - Tennessee Valley Pond (next to the beach)
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Alcatraz Island shoreline
  - Crissy Field Former Coast Guard Pier, breakwater and seawall
  - Lobos Creek, Presidio Area A

*These restrictions provide protection for threatened and endangered species and anadromous fish found in these areas. Alcatraz Island and the Coast Guard pier are closed to fishing due to public safety concerns associated with steep drop-offs and hazards of the marine environment. Alcatraz Island is also closed to fishing due to the congestion caused by heavy visitation. Lobos Creek is closed to protect the public drinking water supply. The prohibitions on fishing will also provide important areas of reduced disturbance for wildlife and sensitive habitats.*

☐ **GLASS BOTTLES/CONTAINERS:** Possession is prohibited in the following areas:

- ☐ Park wide
  - All beach areas and 15 feet adjacent
  - All historic coastal defense structures
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Crissy Field, north of promenade.
  - Upper Fort Mason Great Meadow

*The purpose of this regulation is to reduce the amount of injurious trash in the Park and to prevent injury to Park visitors.*

☐ **PICNICKING:** The following areas are closed to picnicking:

- Muir Woods National Monument, except Muir Plaza (former upper main parking lot).
- Inside the Historic Fort at Fort Point NHS

☐ **SWIMMING BEACHES:** Stinson Beach is designated as a swimming beach. (Please refer to §3.16 and §3.17 for specific swimming area designation uses.)

☐ **SURFING:** Restricted at Stinson Beach, including Kite surfing and Kite boarding, when swimmers are present, and allowed only in areas designated as "Non-Swimming Areas" and only at such times as are deemed safe by the Supervisory Ranger or by his/her representative.

☐ **VAPING, E-CIGARETTES AND ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEMS (ENDS):** The following restrictions apply to the use of these devices:

- Concession facilities providing food service will comply with all contract terms and applicable federal, state and local ordinances and regulations regarding these devices.
- Use of these devices by government employees and contractors and Park partner employees and contractors is allowed in designated, outdoor employee break areas.
- Use of these devices is prohibited in or on:
  - All government buildings, facilities, vehicles and vessels (excluding residences in accordance with tenant lease agreements and designated outdoor smoking areas).
  - All Park partner and tenant facilities (excluding residences and designated smoking areas in accordance with tenant lease agreements and concession contracts).
  - Areas within 25' of building entrances normally used by the public and areas within 25' of entrances not normally used by the public if vapor from these devices is able to enter the building.
  - Alcatraz Island, except in the area designated for smoking in the dock area.
  - Fort Point NHS (within the historic fort)
  - Muir Woods National Monument, except in designated parking areas. During extreme fire danger periods, use of ENDS is also prohibited in Monument parking areas. All trails within all areas of the Park when the Superintendent has determined that fire danger is extreme. NPS and Park partner employee use of ENDS in designated, outdoor break areas during extreme fire danger is allowed, but employees must be extra cautious.

*These restrictions are intended to protect public health from the potentially harmful effects of exposure to Vaping, E-cigarettes and ENDS, reduce the risk of fire, and prevent conflicts among visitor use activities.*

#### ☐ **DOG LICENSING REQUIREMENTS**

- All dogs that are being walked in areas open to dog walking shall wear or display licenses or license tags issued by the local jurisdiction where the dog's owner resides.

#### ☐ **VOICE CONTROL DOG WALKING:** The following areas as depicted on referenced exhibits are open for walking dogs under "Voice Control:"

##### ☐ Marin County (Exhibits #22-26B)

- Alta Trail between Marin City and junction with Oakwood Valley Trail
- Muir Beach, on the sandy, main beach only. However, when there is an active surface water connection between Redwood Creek and the Pacific Ocean, all forms of public use, including Voice Control dog walking, are prohibited in the surface water connection area pursuant to Section 1.5.
- Oakwood Valley Trail (formerly Oakwood Valley Fire Road) to Alta Avenue
- Orchard and Pacheco Trails between Marin City and Alta Trail
- Rodeo Beach and South Rodeo Beach, Fort Cronkhite. However, when there is an active surface water connection between Rodeo Lagoon and the Pacific Ocean, all forms of public use, including Voice Control dog walking, are prohibited in the surface water connection area pursuant to Section 1.5.
- Tamalpais Area: 4 Corners tract above Mill Valley bounded by State Route 1, Panoramic Highway, Sequoia Valley Road and Homestead Valley area.
- Trail corridors (3) in Marin Headlands:
  1. Former Coastal Trail (now named the SCA trail from Conzelman road and Golden Gate Bridge to Slacker trail and Julian trail on to Old Fisherman's trail before connecting back to Coastal Trail) on to junction with Wolf Ridge Trail, except dogs must be on-leash on that section of the Lagoon Trail along Mitchell Road between the Fort Cronkhite parking lot and Rodeo Beach, and on the pedestrian walkway or steps to Rodeo Beach.
  2. Loop Trail from Rodeo Beach parking lot up Coastal Trail paved road (Old Bunker Road) near Battery Townsley and return to Rodeo Beach on paved road
  3. Wolf Ridge Loop (Coastal Trail to Wolf Ridge Trail; Wolf Ridge Trail to Miwok Trail; Miwok Trail back down to Coastal Trail)

☐ **San Francisco (Exhibits #27-31)**

- Baker Beach, the sandy main beach area only north of Lobos Creek, excluding the dunes and hillside
- Crissy Field, those portions depicted on that are open to walking dogs under Voice Control. Voice Control dog walking is not allowed in picnic and parking areas or in the Wildlife Protection Area when the seasonal on leash requirement is in effect from July 1-May 15.\*
- Fort Funston, those portions depicted on are open to walking dogs under Voice Control. Dogs are not allowed in the Habitat Protection Area, in signed sensitive restoration areas, or in NPS and Park Partner administrative and operational areas.
- Fort Miley, east, excluding picnic areas
- Fort Miley, west, excluding picnic areas
- Lands End, excluding parking areas and areas closed to the public under Section 1.5
- Ocean Beach except that Voice Control dog walking is not allowed in the Snowy Plover Protection Area (south of Stairwell 21 to Sloat Boulevard) when the seasonal on leash requirement is in effect from July 1 to May 15 each year.\*

☐ **San Mateo County**

- None

☐ **LEASH POSSESSION REQUIRED IN VOICE CONTROL AREAS:**

While in an area open to Voice Control dog walking, each dog owner or handler must at all times possess on his or her person a leash meeting the requirements of 36 C.F.R. Section 2.15(a)(2) so that the owner or handler is able to leash the dog when necessary, including if requested to do so by an authorized person.

Additional information about dog walking in the Park is available at:

<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/dog-friendly-areas.htm>

\* For information about the seasonal on leash requirements at Ocean Beach and Crissy Field, see the 2008 Special Regulation codified at 36 CFR 7.97(d). (Also available at:

<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/dog-friendly-areas.htm>

**36 CFR §1.6 – ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE A PERMIT**

**(f) The following is a compilation of those activities for which a permit from the Superintendent is required:** Permits applications may be obtained by contacting the Special Park Uses office at (415) 561-4300 or by visiting the Park website: <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/specialparkuses.htm>

- ☐ §1.5(d) The following activities related to Public Use Limits:
  - Entry into closed area
  - Guide and Service dog training
- ☐ §2.4(d) Carrying or possessing a weapon, trap, or net in circumstances where a permit is required under Section 2.4
- ☐ §2.5(a) Specimen collection (Take of plants, fish, wildlife, rocks or minerals)
- ☐ §2.10(a) Camping activities: <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/camping.htm>
  - Kirby Cove, Bicentennial, Haypress and Hawk Camp
  - Kirby Cove Day-use site
- ☐ §2.11 Picnicking:
  - Groups of 50 or more
  - Groups of any size with significant equipment



- §2.12 Audio Disturbances:
  - (a)(2) Operating a chain saw in developed areas
  - (a)(3) Operation of any type of portable motor or engine, or device powered by a portable motor or engine in non-developed areas
  - (a)(4) Operation of a public address system in connection with a special event or demonstration for which a permit has been issued pursuant to §2.50 or §2.51, or in connection with a demonstration that otherwise meets the requirements for the small group exception under §2.51
- §2.13(a)(1) Beach Fires
  - Groups over 25 people and/or with significant equipment including, but not limited to tents, caterings, etc.
- §2.17 Aircraft & Air Delivery:
  - (a)(3) Delivery or retrieval of a person or object by parachute, helicopter or other airborne means
  - (c)(1) Removal of a downed aircraft
- §2.37 Soliciting gifts, money goods or services except pursuant to the terms and conditions of a permit issued under §2.50, §2.51 or §2.52
- §2.38 Explosives:
  - (a) the use, possession, storage, or transport of explosives or blasting agents
  - (b) the use or possession of fireworks
- §2.50(a) Conducting a sports event, pageant, regatta, public spectator attraction, entertainment, ceremony, and similar event
- §2.51(a) Public assemblies, meetings, gatherings, demonstrations, parades and other public expressions of views that involve the use of a public address system regardless of size or that do not meet the requirements of the small group exception in §2.51(b)(1). The areas designated for such use are listed under §2.51 of this Compendium.
- §2.52(c) Sale or distribution of printer matter (that is not solely commercial advertising regulated under §5.1) other than by groups meeting the small group exception under §2.52. The areas designated for such use are listed under §2.51 of this Compendium.
- §2.60(b) Livestock use
- §2.61(a) Residing on federal lands
- §4.11(a) Exceeding of established vehicle load, weight and size limits
- §5.1 Advertisements - (Display, posting or distribution.)
- §5.3 Engaging in or soliciting any business on lands or waters administered by the Park is prohibited except as authorized under a permit, contract or other written agreement with the NPS, or pursuant to a special regulation. Examples of business activities that require a permit or other written agreement with the NPS include:
  - Commercial Visitor Services that meet the definitions and requirements of the Park's Commercial Use Authorization Program as described at <https://www.nps.gov/goga/getinvolved/dobusinesswithus.htm>
  - Commercial Carriers

- Outdoor Fitness Programs
  - Guided Services
  - Commercial Dog Walking: Commercial Dog Walking pursuant to an NPS permit is allowed in accordance with permit conditions in specified Park areas in San Francisco and Marin Counties. Commercial Dog Walking is prohibited in Park areas in San Mateo County. For further information about Commercial Dog Walking permit applications and requirements, visit the Park's website: <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/cdswup.htm>
- ☐ §5.5 Commercial Photography/Filming
    - (a) Commercial filming of motion pictures or television involving the use of professional casts, settings or crews, other than bona fide newsreel or news television
    - (b) Still photography of vehicles, or other articles of commerce or models for the purpose of commercial advertising
  - ☐ §5.6(c) Use of commercial vehicles on Park roads (The Superintendent shall issue a permit to access private lands within or adjacent to the Park when access is otherwise not available.)
  - ☐ §5.7 Construction of buildings, facilities, trails, roads, boat docks, path, structure, etc.
  - ☐ §7.97(a) Boat landings on Alcatraz

## **PART TWO – RESOURCE PROTECTION, PUBLIC USE AND RECREATION**

### **36 CFR §2.1 – PRESERVATION OF NATURAL, CULTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

**(b) Where must I stay on the trail?** Hiking and pedestrian use of areas outside the beaten track of the following trails is prohibited.

- ☐ **Marin County (Exhibits #2, 3A-B, 4A-B, 6 and 7)**
  - ☐ **FORT BAKER**
    - Drown (Fire) Road
    - Fort Baker Bay Trail (Battery Yates)
    - Chapel Trail
  - ☐ **MARIN HEADLANDS**
    - Slacker Trail
    - Slacker Ridge Trail
    - Coastal Trail - Hawk Hill Connector
    - Point Bonita Lighthouse Trail
    - Student Conservation Assoc. (SCA) Trail
    - Kirby Cove Road – from Conzelman Gate to Campground Parking Lot
    - Alta Fire Road
  - ☐ **MUIR BEACH**
    - Coastal Trail, Tennessee Valley to Muir Beach
    - Muir Beach Access Trail, Muir Beach
    - Muir Beach Overlook Trail
    - Kaashi Way Trail
  - ☐ **MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT**
    - All Trails
- ☐ **San Francisco (Exhibits #8, 9A & B, 12, and 13)**

- Alcatraz Island, Agave Trail
  - Coastal Trail, Battery East Earthworks
  - Batteries to Bluffs Trail, Presidio
  - Coastal Trail, Presidio and Land's End
- San Mateo County (Exhibits #15-19)
- MILAGRA RIDGE
- Milagra Summit Trail
  - Milagra Battery Trail
  - Milagra Creek Overlook Trail
  - Milagra Ridge Trail; southern junction of the Milagra Ridge Spur Trail to the northern junction of the Milagra Ridge Road
- MORI POINT
- Pollywog Path
  - Old Mori Trail west of junction with Pollywog Path
  - Headlands Trail
- RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA
- All trails within the Ocean View Farms, Ember Ridge, Moss Beach Ranch, and Renegade Ranch equestrian operations (Old San Pedro Mountain Road trail north of intersection with Farallone Trail; San Vicente Trail; Ranchette Trail; and Ember Ridge Trail)
- SWEENEY RIDGE
- Notch Trail

*These restrictions are for the purpose of visitor safety associated with uneven surfaces, loose rock formations, and steep drop-offs. These areas have been identified as the sites of multiple fatalities and serious injuries over the years. Other areas require protection of irreplaceable cultural resources. In addition, these areas provide vital habitat for federally listed species (e.g., Mission blue butterfly) other terrestrial species, marine mammals, and other sea life. The vegetated areas contain native and historical vegetation that is sensitive to trampling from shortcutting and human-induced erosion.*

**(c)(1), (c)(2) The following fruits, nuts, berries or unoccupied seashells may be gathered by hand for personal use or consumption, in accordance with the noted size, quantity, collection sites and/or use or consumption restrictions:**

- Plums, apples, figs, blackberries and unoccupied seashells may be gathered for personal consumption or use in quantities of less than one (1) quart per person per day and no more than 5 total quarts per person per year.
- Muir Woods National Monument: No collecting of any kind is allowed.

*It has been determined that the gathering or consumption of above-listed fruits and berries will not adversely affect Park wildlife, the reproduction potential of any plant species, or otherwise adversely affect Park resources. If future monitoring indicates that such gathering or consumption is likely to cause adverse effects to Park resources, the authorization of this consumptive use will be terminated. Use of these items for any purpose other than personal consumption or use is specifically prohibited.*

See [http:// www.presidio.gov](http://www.presidio.gov) PART 1002 § 1002.1(c)(2) for areas available for mushroom harvesting on Presidio Trust jurisdiction.

### **36 CFR §2.2 - WILDLIFE PROTECTION**

**(e) The following areas are closed to the viewing of wildlife with the use of an artificial light and infrared devices:**

- The entire Park is closed to viewing wildlife by artificial and infrared light.

*The purpose of this regulation is to protect wildlife from poaching activity and the effect of temporary blinding which can jeopardize wildlife safety. This prohibition does not apply to night vision devices that do not project artificial or infrared light.*

**36 CFR §2.10 – CAMPING and FOOD STORAGE**

**(a) The sites and areas listed below have been designated for camping activities as noted. A permit system has been established for certain campgrounds or camping activities, and conditions for camping and camping activities are in effect as noted.** Visit the Park website at <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/camping.htm> for specific stay and site limits and reservation systems.

☐ Designated Campgrounds

- ☐ Marin Headlands
  - Bicentennial
  - Haypress
  - Hawk Camp
  - Kirby Cove, including day-use area

☐ Camping Activities

- Camping, overnight parking, and multiple day parking in any type of motor vehicle is prohibited upon lands administered by Golden Gate National Recreation Area except in campgrounds and designated sites by permit.
- Campground check out time is noon on the day of departure.
- Campground use fees, if applicable, shall be paid prior to arrival.
- Up to 15 people may visit registered campers per campsite between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., only registered campers not exceeding the designated campsite capacity shall be present at the campsite.
- Minors must be supervised. A responsible leader, 21 years or older, must be present for every 10 children under 18 years of age.
- The minimum age of any camper is 18 years of age, unless accompanied by an adult or unless a legal guardian provides a letter of permission. This letter must state the name of minor that has permission to camp, dates allowed to camp, contact name and number of legal guardian.
- Dogs and other pets are prohibited in campgrounds, except Service Animals
- Amplified music is prohibited.
- Vehicles are prohibited within the boundaries of walk-in or hike-in campgrounds.
- Drive-in access will be allowed at Kirby Cove for any Individual with a Disability. This drive-in access is allowed for the ease of loading and unloading the Individual with a Disability only and his or her gear, and not for loading and unloading other gear.

**(b)(3) Camping within 25 feet of a fire hydrant or main road, or within 100 feet of a flowing stream, river or body of water is authorized only in the following areas:**

- In established campsites in the designated Marin Headlands campgrounds listed above.

**(d) Conditions for the storage of food are in effect, as noted, for designated campgrounds:**

- When not in use, all food (including canned, bottled or otherwise packaged); equipment used to cook or store food; garbage; and toiletries such as soap, toothpaste and cosmetics must be stored in the food lockers provided.
- When the amount of the above-listed items exceeds the capacity of the locker, canned or bottled items that have never been opened may be stored in the trunk of the vehicle parked in a designated parking area, or if there is no trunk, as low in the vehicle as possible, provided that the cans and bottles are stored out of sight in odor-tight containers and all vehicle doors, windows and vents are closed.

### **36 CFR §2.11 – PICNICKING**

Areas closed to picnicking are listed under Section 1.5(a)(2) above. In areas where picnicking is allowed, the following conditions apply:

- The picnic areas at Battery Wallace in the Marin Headlands, and at West Bluff and East Beach in Crissy Field are first come, first served and do not require a permit for groups of less than 50 people.
- West Fort Miley picnic area and West Bluff Amphitheater picnic area can be reserved. No minimum group size is required to reserve. Visitors can reserve these sites by calling the Office of Special Park Uses at (415) 561-4300.
- Groups of fifty (50) persons or more or with significant equipment including, but not limited to tents, caterings, etc., are considered a special event and require a permit.
- Due to high seasonal visitation, picnic permits will not be issued for groups of fifty (50) or more persons on weekends and holidays from March 15 to October 15 at the following sites:

- ☐ Marin County
  - Muir Beach
  - Muir Beach Overlook
  - Rodeo Beach
  - Stinson Beach
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Baker Beach
  - China Beach

### **36 CFR 2.13 – FIRES**

**(a)(1) The lighting or maintaining of fires is generally prohibited, except as provided for in the following designated areas and receptacles, and under the conditions noted:**

#### **CAMPFIRES**

- ☐ Designated Campfire Areas:
  - Campfires are permitted only in established campgrounds or picnic areas that have fire enclosures, grills or fire grates provided by the NPS.
  - NPS and Park partners are allowed to have fires in approved portable containers and fixed fire pits when associated with a programmatic element that interprets the Park. These fires will be set as part of a planned civic event or program designed to educate or otherwise benefit the public. The fire shall be set or allowed by NPS or Park partner employees in the performance of their official duty.
- ☐ Established Conditions for Campfires:

- All firewood must be brought into the Park. No gathering, cutting or scavenging of firewood or kindling is permitted in the Park from any source.
- Chemically treated wood, painted wood, and wood with nails or staples shall not be used in any fire.
- Fires in the areas designated above are prohibited on Spare the Air Days. In order to protect public health, no person shall ignite, maintain, or cause to be ignited or maintained any recreational fire, including any campfire, beach fire, or outdoor grill fire, during a Spare the Air Day designated by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

## **BEACH FIRES**

Designated Beach Fire Areas:

- ☐ **MUIR BEACH**
  - Fires permitted from 9:00 a.m. until one hour after sunset.
  - Only in NPS designated fire rings
  - Fires for groups of 25 people or more require a permit; Call 415-561-4300
- ☐ **OCEAN BEACH: (Exhibit #20)**
  - Fires permitted from 6:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. from March 1<sup>st</sup> to October 31<sup>st</sup>
  - Only in NPS designated fire rings between Stairwells # 15 and 20
  - Fires for groups of 25 people or more require a permit; Call 415-561-4300
- ☐ **Established Conditions for Beach Fires:**
  - All firewood must be brought into the Park. No gathering, cutting or scavenging of firewood or kindling is permitted in the Park from any source.
  - Fires must be attended at all times.
  - Chemically treated wood, painted wood, and wood with nails or staples shall not be used in any fire.
  - Debris burning is not permitted, including Christmas trees.
  - All refuse must be removed from the Park.
  - Minors must be supervised. A responsible adult, 18 years or older, must be present for every 10 children under 18 years of age.
  - Ceramic pit fires are prohibited.

**(a)(2) The following restrictions are in effect for the use of grills and stoves:**

## **GRILLS AND STOVES**

- ☐ **Receptacles Allowed:**
  - Fires may be ignited and maintained in fixed charcoal grills provided by the Park
  - Fires may be ignited and maintained in a visitor's portable liquid fuel stove or charcoal barbecue grill when used in established picnic areas, campgrounds, and beaches, unless signed otherwise.
- ☐ **Established Conditions for Grill/Stove Fires:**
  - Debris burning is not permitted.
  - Portable charcoal and liquid fuel stoves are prohibited on Upper Fort Mason Great Meadow.
  - Only liquid fuel stoves are permitted in Haypress Campground, Hawk Campground and Bicentennial Campground.

**(b) Fires must be extinguished according to the following conditions:**

- Campfires will be completely extinguished with water, doused and stirred.
- Beach fires will be completely extinguished with water, doused and stirred. **Fires may not be covered with sand as it will only insulate the heat and create an unseen danger for visitors and wildlife.**
- Grill and Stove fire coals must be extinguished and disposed of in specifically marked receptacles provided by the NPS.

**(c) Fire danger closures will be in effect as noted:**

- ☐ Fires in the areas designated in section (a) above are prohibited when fire danger is high, very high, or extreme and on Spare the Air days, except as noted below:
  - During hot, dry weather conditions; strong winds; or other conditions conducive the high fire danger; the Superintendent may close any or all of the above designated areas to fires. Park provided grills and portable charcoal stoves may be used when fire danger is high, but are not permitted when fire danger is very high or extreme. All beach fire permits will become null and void in the event of closure of beach fire areas.
  - Fires in the areas designated above are prohibited on Spare the Air Days. In order to protect public health, no person shall ignite, maintain, or cause to be ignited or maintained any recreational fire, including any campfire, beach fire, or outdoor grill fire, during a Spare the Air Day designated by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.
  - Liquid fuel stoves are exempt from these closures.
  - Visitors may call the Park communications center (415-561-5510) to check on current conditions.

*Past events have demonstrated that the Park experiences periods of increased fire danger, which require aggressive fire management. These restrictions reduce human health hazards from fire and associated air pollution, protect natural and cultural resources that are vulnerable to harm from fire and associated air pollution, and protect opportunities for the recreational enjoyment of the Park and its resources.*

**NOTE: No fires are allowed in Muir Woods National Monument. See, 36 CFR 7.6**

**36 CFR §2.15 – PETS**

**(a)(1) The structures and areas listed below are CLOSED to pets by the Superintendent. Areas closed to public use under Section 1.5 of this Compendium are also closed to pets and their owners and handlers: (See pages 9-11 herein for a description of public use closures under Section 1.5).**

- ☐ All Park buildings and facilities, including outdoor restrooms and public showers.
- ☐ **Marin County (Exhibit #32)**
  - ☐ **FORT BAKER**
    - Chapel Trail
    - Fort Baker Pier
  - ☐ **MARIN HEADLANDS (Exhibits #22 and 26A & B)**
    - Alta Trail (only between Oakwood Valley Trail intersection and Wolfback Ridge Road)
    - Bicentennial Campground
    - Bobcat Trail
    - (new)Coastal Trail between the SCA Trail and Old Fishermen's Trail (Note – the "Coastal Trail" identified in the 1979 Pet Policy has been renamed and includes the SCA Trail from Conzelman Road to the Julian Trail, and the Julian Trail to the Old Fishermen's Trail)
    - Chaparral Trail

- Coyote Ridge Trail
  - Dias Ridge
  - Fort Baker Pier
  - Fox Trail
  - Green Gulch Trail
  - Hawk Campground and Trail
  - Haypress Campground and Trail
  - Kirby Cove area
  - Lower Fisherman Trail & Beach
  - Marincello Trail
  - Middle Green Gulch Trail
  - Miwok Cutoff Trail
  - Miwok Trail, between Wolf Ridge and Bobcat Trail
  - Morning Sun Trail
  - Old Springs Trail
  - Point Bonita Lighthouse Trail
  - Rodeo Avenue Trail
  - Rodeo Valley Trail
  - SCA Trail between Slacker Trail and Alta Trail
  - Slacker Ridge Trail
  - Tennessee Valley Beach
  - Tennessee Valley Trail from Parking Lot to Beach
  - Rhubarb Trail
  - Upper Fisherman Trail & Black Sands Beach
- ☐ **MUIR BEACH (Exhibits #23A)**
- Owl Trail
- ☐ **MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT (Exhibits #23B)**
- Muir Woods National Monument
  - Redwood Creek Trail
- ☐ **STINSON BEACH (Exhibit #33)**
- All Stinson Beach areas, except on leash dog walking is allowed in parking and picnic areas and on the emergency access trail from northwest corner of northern parking lot on the posted trail along dune edge to Marin County-administered Upton Beach. Trails within the Stinson Beach area that are closed to dogs include the Matt Davis Trail, McKennan Trail and Willow Camp Fire Road and portions of the Coastal Trail and Dipsea Trail.
- ☐ San Francisco
- ☐ **ALCATRAZ ISLAND (Exhibit #8)**
- ☐ **BAKER BEACH (Exhibit #27)**
- Lobos Creek and associated riparian areas and the sandy beach from Lobos Creek south to the Park boundary
- ☐ **CHINA BEACH (formerly Phelan Beach)**
- ☐ **FORT FUNSTON (Exhibit #29)**
- Signed NPS and Park Partner administrative and operational areas
  - Coastal Trail, intersection of Horse Trail to Great Highway, closed due to erosion.
- ☐ **FORT POINT (Exhibit #34)**



- Fort Point (inside historic fort)
- Fort Point pier (also known as Torpedo Wharf)
- ☐ PRESIDIO AREA A (western coastal area) **(Exhibit #27)**
  - Battery to Bluffs Trail
  - Marshall Beach
- ☐ UPPER FORT MASON **(Exhibit #35)**
  - Community Garden
- ☐ San Mateo County
  - ☐ PHLEGER ESTATE
  - ☐ SWEENEY RIDGE **(Exhibit #36)**
    - Notch Trail
- ☐ The above prohibitions or restrictions do not apply to:
  - Emergency search and rescue missions or official NPS-sponsored training exercises
  - Law enforcement patrol or bomb dogs
  - Service Animals accompanying an Individual with a Disability

*These restrictions are for the purpose of protecting sensitive natural resources. These areas provide important habitat, resting and feeding areas for native marine life, shorebirds, water birds and other sensitive species. Other areas are closed to pets in order to protect public health and safety or to avoid visitor use conflicts in popular or congested areas.*

Additional information about visiting the Park with pets is available at:  
<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/dog-friendly-areas.htm>

**(a)(2) Leash and Confinement Requirements for Pets**

- In Park areas open to pets, pets must be crated, caged, or restrained on a leash which shall not exceed six feet in length, or be otherwise physically confined at all times. The foregoing requirement does not apply to dogs in areas open to Voice Control dog walking.

**(a)(3) Pets may be left unattended under the following conditions:**

- Dogs may be left unattended while tied to the bollards at the Crissy Field Warming Hut for up to 10 minutes, provided they do not create a nuisance to visitors or disturb wildlife
- Pets may be left unattended in vehicles provided that food, water, shade, ventilation and other basic needs are adequate. Pets left unattended in vehicles shall not create a nuisance to visitors or disturb wildlife.

*This requirement is intended to ensure that pets do not harass wildlife or disturb Park visitors and also to ensure that pets are properly cared for in the Park.*

**(a)(5) Pet excrement must be disposed of in accordance with the following conditions:**

- In all areas of the Park, pet excrement shall be removed immediately from the Park or be deposited in an appropriate trash/waste container by the pet's owner or handler.

**(e) Pets may be kept by Park residents under the following conditions:**

- Pets may be kept by tenants of residential units leased by NPS or its authorized agents provided that the tenant complies with the provisions of 36 CFR 2.15, this Compendium, and the terms and provisions of their rental agreement.

### **36 CFR §2.16 – HORSES and PACK ANIMALS**

#### **(a) The use of horses or pack animals is permitted on the following trails, routes or areas:**

##### ☐ **Marin County (Exhibit #40)**

###### ☐ **MARIN HEADLANDS**

- Alta Trail
- Bobcat Trail
- Bunker Road
- Former Coastal Trail segments:
  - McCullough Rd. to Slacker Hill (vista point only)
  - Julian (Fire Road) Trail (McCullough to Rifle Range)
- Coastal Trail
  - From Visitor Center to Rodeo Beach
  - Between Tennessee Valley Trail and Kaashi Way Trail
- Countyview Trail
- Coyote Ridge Trail
- Dias Ridge Trail
- Field Road
- Fox Trail
- Green Gulch Trail
- Haypress Campground and Trail
- Hawk Camp and Trail
- Marincello Trail
- Miwok Trail
- Miwok Connector Trail (across from Rifle Range)
- Oakwood Valley Trail between Tennessee Valley road and its intersection with Oakwood Meadow Trail
- Old Springs Trail
- Rodeo Avenue Trail: US 101 to Alta Avenue
- Rodeo Beach
- Rodeo Valley Trail
- Tennessee Valley Trail (except Lower Tennessee Valley Trail)
- Upper Rodeo Trail

###### ☐ **MT. TAMALPAIS AREA (Exhibit #40)**

- Coastal Trail-Bob Cook Memorial Stretch between apple orchard and Bolinas Ridge Trail
- Bolinas Ridge Trail
- Dipsea (Deer Park Fire Road)
- Muir Beach Area (except not in Redwood creek, the seasonal surface water connection between the creek and the ocean, or the lagoon and associated riparian and wetland habitat closed to the public under Section 1.5)
- Willow Camp Fire Road

##### ☐ **San Francisco (Exhibit #42)**

###### ☐ **OCEAN BEACH**

###### ☐ **FORT FUNSTON**

- Fort Funston Beach

- Horse trail (between NPS southern boundary and northern intersection with Coastal trail)
- San Mateo County (Exhibits #43-45)
  - MILAGRA RIDGE
    - Milagra Ridge Road, except Summit Trail
    - Milagra Battery Trail
  - MORI POINT
    - Old Mori Trail
    - Upper Mori Trail
    - Lishumsha Trail
    - Coastal Trail
  - SWEENEY RIDGE
    - All official trails except Notch Trail
  - RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA
    - All official trials except Alta Vista Trail
  - PHLEGER ESTATE
    - all trails, except Miramontes trail

*Many trails within the Park are steep and narrow and receive high levels of use by hikers. Certain trails are also open to bicyclists. These restrictions are intended to reduce conflicts between equestrians and other Park users.*

### **36 CFR §2.20 – SKATING, SKATEBOARDS and SIMILAR DEVICES**

- Marin County

Skates, skateboards or similar non-motorized devices are permitted on hard surfaces wherever pedestrian use is allowed with the exception of:

  - MARIN HEADLANDS
    - Conzelman Road
    - McCullough Road
    - Field Road
    - Marine Mammal Center
    - Nike Missile Site
    - Rodeo Beach parking lot
    - On any historic military coastal defense battery, emplacement or structure
    - Stairs, walkways, benches, sea walls, seat walls, railings, ramps or curbs.
  - MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT
    - All areas within the National Monument are closed to this use.
- San Francisco
  - Alcatraz Island
  - Fort Point National Historic Site (inside Fort)
  - Fort Miley (East & West)
  - Lands End
    - Paved sidewalks
    - Merrie Way Parking Lot
    - Navy Memorial Overlook

- On any historic military coastal defense battery, emplacement or structure
  - Stairs, walkways, benches, sea walls, seat walls, railings, ramps or curbs.
- ☐ San Mateo County
- ☐ SWEENEY RIDGE
    - Historic Buildings and Bunkers
  - ☐ MILAGRA RIDGE
    - Historic Bunkers
- ☐ Extreme skateboarding (e.g. mountain boarding, roll surfing, dirt surfing or sport-sailing) is prohibited in the Park.
- ☐ The use of any purpose-built vehicle powered by a traction kite or power kite (e.g. Kite buggy, land surfing or land sailing) is prohibited in the Park.

*The Park contains many historic resources that are sensitive to damage from wheeled devices. Park infrastructure (e.g. curbs and walls) can also be damaged by wheeled devices. Many roads and paved walkways within the Park are steep and narrow and receive high levels of visitor use. These restrictions are intended to reduce conflicts between users; protect natural, cultural and archeological resources; and provide for public safety. Power kiting and extreme boarding of any type allow for passage across almost any type of terrain at very high speed. These activities are prohibited because of the inherent risks involved and because of the increased potential for resource damage, and threats to wildlife and human health and safety.*

### **36 CFR §2.21 – SMOKING**

**(a) The following portions of the Park, and all or portions of buildings, structures or facilities are closed to smoking:**

- ☐ Concession facilities providing food service will comply with all contract terms and applicable federal, state and local ordinances and regulations regarding smoking.
- ☐ Smoking of tobacco products by government employees and contractors and Park partner employees and contractors is allowed in designated, outdoor employee break areas.
- ☐ Smoking is prohibited on or at:
  - All government buildings, facilities, vehicles and vessels (excluding residences and designated outdoor smoking areas).
  - All Park partner and tenant facilities (excluding residences and designated smoking areas in accordance with tenant lease agreements and concession contracts).
  - Areas within 25' of building entrances normally used by the public and areas within 25' of entrances not normally used by the public if vapor from these devices is able to enter the building.
  - Alcatraz Island, except in the area designated for smoking in the dock area.
  - Fort Point NHS (within the historic fort)
  - Muir Woods National Monument, except in designated parking areas. During extreme fire danger periods, public smoking is prohibited throughout the Monument, including parking areas. Employees may smoke in designated, outdoor break areas during extreme fire danger but must be extra cautious.
  - All trails within all areas of the Park when the Superintendent has determined that fire danger is extreme.

*These restrictions are intended to protect park resources and public health, reduce the risk of fire and prevent conflicts among visitor use activities.*

### **36 CFR §2.23 – RECREATION FEES** <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/specialparkuses.htm>

**(b) Recreation fees and permit fees, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 71, are established for the following entrance fee areas; for the use of the following specialized sites, facilities, equipment and services; and for participation in the following group activities, recreation events and specialized recreation uses:**

**Entrance Fee Areas:**

- ☐ Muir Woods National Monument
  - Individuals 16 years of age and older: \$15.00 per day, under 16 is free.
  - Local Passport is good for 12 months and admits pass holder and all accompanying passengers in a private vehicle for an annual fee of \$40.00.
  - Interagency senior, access, and annual pass – admission free with pass in possession and applies to all vehicle occupants.
- ☐ Alcatraz Island
  - Tickets must be purchased through contract ferry service, Alcatraz Cruises.  
<http://www.alcatrazcruises.com/>

**Expanded Amenity Fee** (Such as but not limited to parking fees in designated parking lots)

- Battery East Parking – \$1 per hour or \$6 per day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (except Federally observed holidays) or with a permit
- West Bluff Parking – Monday thru Friday 3-hour parking limit. Saturday and Sunday \$1.20 per hour or \$7 per day, and between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (except Federally observed holidays) or with a permit

**Special Recreation Permit Fees:**

Activities for which a special use permit fee is charged: (See <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/specialparkuses.htm>)

- Special Events such as festivals, concerts, and athletic events
- Commercial Photography/Filming.
- Weddings and ceremonies
- Picnics and beach fires as described above
- Use of conference centers & reception facilities
- Alcatraz Island

*The authority to establish entrance fees, recreational use fees and special recreation permit fees is provided in 36 CFR Part 71. Fees collected by the Park for the above-described activities have been established in accordance with the criteria in Part 71.*

**36 CFR §2.35 – ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**

**(a)(3)(i) The following public use areas, portions of public use areas, and/or public facilities are closed to consumption of alcoholic beverages, and to the possession of a bottle, can or other receptacle containing an alcoholic beverage, unless otherwise authorized by permit:**

- ☐ Marin County
  - Muir Woods National Monument
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Alcatraz Island

- Kegs are prohibited in Upper Fort Mason Great Meadow
- Fort Point National Historic Site (inside the Fort)
- Navy Memorial parking area
- Merrie Way parking lot and sidewalks
- Sutro Baths
- Ocean Beach, including walkways and seawall

*Prohibitions on alcohol use at Ocean Beach, Sutro Baths, Merrie Way, the Navy Memorial, and the Great Meadow are required due to the history of aberrant behavior directly attributed to the use of alcohol which has led to assaults, unruly crowds, disorderly conduct, and vandalism to both public and private property. Prohibitions on alcohol use at Fort Point NHS, Muir Woods NM and Alcatraz Island are intended to reduce conflicts between users and enhance visitor safety. In addition, consumption of alcohol in Muir Woods and at nationally significant historic sites like Fort Point is inappropriate considering the historic and/or contemplative atmosphere that NPS seeks to maintain in these locations.*

### **36 CFR §2.50(a) – SPECIAL EVENTS INCLUDING WEDDINGS AND CEREMONIES**

Indoor and outdoor weddings, ceremonies and other types of special events require a permit except as noted below.

A permit is not required for outdoor events at the first-come, first-served picnic sites at Battery Wallace and the West Bluff picnic area provided that the event is similar in nature to a small picnic. In order to qualify for this exception, the event must include fewer than 50 people and must not have involve equipment except that associated with the picnic (e.g., no stage, no band, no rice throwing, no commercial catering). Please consult the Park's website for additional regulations, including a list of prohibited flowers.

<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/specialparkuses.htm>

*The NPS receives an overwhelming number of requests for these types of events, many of which require additional support in the form of utilities, services and oversight. In order to maintain public access for multi-use recreation and protect resources, permits for special events are required, except as noted.*

### **36 CFR §2.51(c) – DEMONSTRATIONS and 36 CFR §2.52(c) SALE OR DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED MATTER**

The following areas, as depicted on **Exhibits #46-49**, have been designed for 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment activities:

- Crissy Field: mapped location in East Beach Parking Lot
- Crissy Field: mapped location in northwest corner of East Airfield adjacent to Crissy Promenade
- Fort Baker: mapped location at southern end of parade ground near Murray Circle and Center Road
- Fort Point NHS: mapped location in paved area adjacent to the main parking area
- Upper Fort Mason: mapped location on island across from Bldg. 201
- Lower Fort Mason: mapped location south of Building A
- Muir Woods: mapped location in Plaza area
- Stinson Beach: mapped location in central picnic area

*These areas have been designated as available for demonstrations and the sale or distribution of printed matter for the following reasons. The designated areas are either paved, hardened or resilient enough to avoid damage to park resources. These areas consistently receive high levels of visitor use, are not designated as natural or wilderness areas, and are not managed as commemorative areas. Use of these areas will therefore not disrupt peace or tranquility or be incompatible with the traditional use of these areas. Demonstrations and distribution of printed matter in these areas can be accommodated in a manner that avoids unreasonable interference with interpretive and other program and administrative activities. These areas are not within areas assigned to Park partners, or are in paved areas that are not critical to the operation of Park partner facilities. As a result, demonstrations and distribution of printed matter in these*

*areas can be accommodated in a manner that will not substantially impair the use of authorized concession and commercial operations. These areas are located in places where it is safe to congregate. Demonstrations or distribution of printed matter in these areas will not unreasonably interfere with traffic and circulation patterns.*

### **36 CFR §2.62(b) – MEMORIALIZATION**

The scattering of human ashes from cremation is prohibited except in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

- Remains to be scattered must have been cremated and pulverized.
- The scattering of remains within the park is to be performed at least 100 yards from any trail, road, developed facility, or any interior body of water.
- The scattering of remains is prohibited into any inland waters, including any lake, lagoon or stream, and into ocean and tidal waters from uplands or tidelands and from structures, including bridges and piers.
- Scattering shall be distributed in general areas so as not to create a memorial or resource damage.
- The scattering of remains is prohibited in Muir Woods National Monument.

## **PART 3 – BOATING AND WATER USE ACTIVITIES**

### **36 CFR §3.8 – PROHIBITED OPERATIONS**

**(a)(2) The following areas/sites are designated for the launching or recovery of vessels using a trailer:**

- Horseshoe Cove, Fort Baker boat launch

**(d)(3) Vessels may not create a wake or exceed 5 mph in the following areas:**

- Horseshoe Cove, Fort Baker

*These prohibitions do not apply to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or U.S. Coast Guard operations or to emergency search and rescue missions.*

### **36 CFR §3.17 – WHAT REGULATIONS APPLY TO SWIMMING AREAS AND BEACHES?**

**(a) Designated Swimming Beaches:** Stinson Beach is designated as a swimming beach.

**(b) Surfing:** Restricted at Stinson Beach, including Kite surfing and kite boarding, when swimmers are present, and allowed only in areas designated as “Non Swimming Areas” and only at such times as are deemed safe by the Supervisory Ranger or by his/her representative

**(c) The use of flotation devices, glass containers, kites, or incompatible sporting activities is not permitted on the following swimming beaches:**

- Stinson Beach
  - Flotation devices (inner tubes, air mattresses, boats, rafts, etc.)
  - Glass containers
  - During periods of high visitation and limited open space, incompatible sporting activities such as ball games, kite flying, foot racing, and Frisbee will be prohibited. When allowed during periods of lower visitation, such activities may be restricted to a designated area.

*Due to high visitation levels in these areas, these restrictions will reduce conflict between users, minimize the amount of injurious debris, and protect the safety of the visiting public.*

## **PART 4 – VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SAFETY**

### **36 CFR §4.10 – TRAVEL ON PARK ROADS AND ROUTES**

**(a) Park roads that are open travel by motor vehicles are those indicated below and those identified in the following publications:**

- Park maps and brochures identifying roads open to motor vehicles can be found on <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/maps.htm>

### **36 CFR §4.11 – VEHICLE LOAD, WEIGHT and SIZE LIMITS**

**(a) The following load, weight and size limits, which are more restrictive than State law, apply to the roads indicated below unless otherwise allowed under an NPS permit:**

- ☐ Oversized vehicles (over 24 feet), buses, and vehicles with trailers are prohibited in the Marin Headlands on Conzelman Road west of the McCullough Road intersection to Field Road.
- ☐ Buses and RVs are prohibited in Fort Baker on Satterlee Road.
- ☐ Vehicles longer than 35 feet are prohibited from entering Muir Woods NM.
- ☐ Vehicles longer than 17 feet are prohibited from entering the Muir Woods annex parking lot, Conlon Avenue parking area, and Muir Beach parking lot in Muir Woods NM and the West Bluff Parking lot at Crissy Field.
- ☐ Crissy Field East Beach – no vehicles over 27 feet, except school buses or other vehicles operated by nonprofit organizations supporting educational programs in NPS areas.
- ☐ SEE PART 5 - BUSINESS OPERATIONS, Commercial Use Authorizations for specific conditions and size limits for vehicles on roads and parking lots.

*These size limits are due to the small turning radiuses of these roads and parking lots. In addition, the steep grade of the one-way section of Conzelman Road prevents the use of oversized vehicles and weights to maintain the established speed limit. Government vehicles are excluded from these restrictions as operational necessities may require vehicles to enter these areas accordingly.*

### **36 CFR §4.21 – SPEED LIMITS**

**(b) The following speed limits are established for the routes/roads indicated:**

- The maximum speed limit on paved Park roads is 35 mph unless otherwise posted.
- The maximum speed limit on graded Park roads is 25 mph unless otherwise posted.

*Variations from the speed limit designations in the general regulations have been made where road conditions allow either a higher speed without jeopardizing public safety, or require a lower speed limit for public safety and to prevent road deterioration.*

### **36 CFR §4.30 – BICYCLES**

**(f) Closures and Other Use Restrictions:**

- ☐ **CLOSURES:** Bicycle use is prohibited or restricted in the following Park areas:
  - ☐ **Marin County (Exhibit #50)**
    - Battery Yates Trail (top of battery), Fort Baker



- Muir Woods National Monument, except Deer Park Fire Road
- Point Bonita Trail, Marin Headlands
- San Francisco (Exhibit #52)
  - Crissy Field Lagoon Boardwalk
  - Fort Point Pier (Torpedo Wharf)
- San Mateo County (Exhibits #55-56)
  - MILAGRA RIDGE
    - Milagra Ridge Trail
    - Milagra Creek Overlook
    - Milagra Summit Trail
  - MORI POINT
    - Bootlegger's Steps
    - Timigtac Trail
    - Mori Bluff Trail
    - Mori Peak Trail
    - Mori Headlands Trail
  - SWEENEY RIDGE
    - Notch Trail
  - RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA
    - Alta Vista Trail, Rancho Corral de Tierra
    - Ember Ridge Trail, Rancho Corral de Tierra
    - Bicycles must be walked on the portion of the Spine Trail through the Ember Ridge Equestrian Center and along Old San Pedro Mountain Road through Ocean View Farms.
  - PHLEGER ESTATE
- **BICYCLE GROUPS:** The maximum number of bicyclists in any one group is 10. Larger groups of cyclists must divide into groups not larger than 10.
- **SPEED LIMITS:** The speed limit for bicycles in developed areas is 15 mph except that bicycles shall not exceed 5 mph around any blind curve and on all roads and paved paths in the following areas:
  - San Francisco
    - McDowell Road, Fort Mason
    - Great Meadow, Fort Mason
    - Mason Avenue Bike Path on Sidewalk, Crissy Field
    - Crissy Field Promenade
    - Battery East Trail

*Trails and other Park sites listed above have been closed to bicycle for the following reasons. Bicycle use of steep or narrow trails, trails with stairs, erosion prone areas, areas adjacent to steep drop offs and congested areas have been closed to bicycles to protect public health and safety, soils and vegetation. Bicycles are restricted from certain equestrian trails in order to better manage visitor use conflicts. Batteries and other historic features could be harmed by bicycles. Bicycle use is inconsistent with the contemplative atmosphere of Muir Woods National Monument. The NPS determined that it was appropriate to close many of the trails and routes listed above as part of the following environmental review and public planning processes: the Marin Trail Use Designation Plan and its associated rulemaking process (57 Fed. Reg. 58716, Dec. 11, 1992); Redwood Creek Trail Realignment and Dias Ridge Trail Extension Project (2015); and the Muir Woods National Monument Sustainable Access Project (2017).*

*The group size restriction is necessary for the safety of the cyclists using public roadways and authorized trails within the Park and for the safety of other Park visitors. Roadways and trails must be shared with other vehicles, pedestrians and horses. The group size limit does not exempt bicyclists from adhering to California Vehicle Code regulations. Speed limits are designed to protect the health and safety of bicyclists and other visitors in areas of high visitation or with limited visibility.*

#### **(g)(4) Where Can I Ride a Bicycle Abreast of Another Rider?**

- San Francisco
  - Crissy Field Promenade except during special use permit activities.

**NOTE:** Refer to Section 7.97 below for regulations pertaining to the use, speed and equipment associated with bicycle use in non-developed areas of the Park.

#### **36 CFR §4.31 – HITCHHIKING**

Hitchhiking is permitted in the following areas:

- Marin County
  - Marin Headlands

*San Francisco Muni Public transportation to the Marin Headlands is available on weekends only. The Baker/Barry tunnel is a one-way traffic-controlled tunnel for motor vehicles with bicycle lanes in both directions. It is unsafe to allow pedestrian traffic. By permitting hitchhiking in the Marin Headlands, those visitors without personal transportation visiting the Youth Hostel and other overnight camping facilities will not be forced into non-compliance with other applicable regulations.*

### **PART 5 – COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE OPERATIONS**

#### **36 CFR §5.3 – BUSINESS OPERATIONS**

Engaging in commercial activity or business in the park is prohibited unless in accordance with an NPS-issued authorization (Contract, Permit, Commercial Use Authorization, etc.).

- **COMMERCIAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS (CUAs):** CUA holders are required to comply with all CUA conditions. Applications and other information about CUAs can be found at <https://www.nps.gov/goga/learn/management/cua.htm>. The following commercial activities are currently authorized by CUA within the Park:

**Commercial Carriers:** Operators that offer Commercial Transportation Service within the Park more than one (1) time per month are required to obtain a CUA from the Superintendent. Specific CUA stipulations include but are not limited to:

- Vehicle size, weight and load limits as described in 4.11 of this Compendium
- Idling for more than 30 seconds while loading, unloading or waiting for passengers is prohibited.
- Special conditions and restricted access and parking at Muir Woods National Monument as well as certain roadways and parking lots in San Francisco as detailed in the CUA.
- Open-Top Commercial Carriers are prohibited from using public address systems or loudspeakers within lands managed and administered by GGNRA

**Guided Services:** Operators that offer commercial guided services within the Park more than four (4) times per year are required to obtain a CUA from the Superintendent.

- Guided Services are prohibited at Muir Woods, Alcatraz, and Fort Point

**Outdoor Fitness:** Operators that offer fitness programs on lands or waters administered by GGNRA more than one (1) time per week, or four (4) times per month, are required to obtain a CUA from the Superintendent.

- Authorized sites for Outdoor Fitness activities are limited to Baker Beach, Crissy Field, and Rodeo Beach.

## **PART 7 – SPECIAL REGULATIONS**

### **36 CFR § 7.6 -- MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT SPECIAL REGULATIONS**

[http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr\\_2009/julqtr/36cfr7.6.htm](http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr_2009/julqtr/36cfr7.6.htm)

**(a) Fires:** Fires are prohibited in Muir Woods National Monument.

### **36 CFR § 7.97 – GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA SPECIAL REGULATIONS**

[http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr\\_2009/julqtr/36cfr7.97.htm](http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr_2009/julqtr/36cfr7.97.htm)

**(a) Boat Landings On Alcatraz Island:** Except in emergencies, the docking of any privately-owned vessel or the landing of any person at Alcatraz Island without a permit or contract is prohibited.

**(b) Powerless Flight:** The use of devices designed to carry persons through the air in powerless flight is allowed at the following locations, as depicted in **Exhibit #1**, pursuant to terms and conditions of a permit:

☐ FORT FUNSTON and MORI POINT:

- Hang gliding launching and landing is permitted only within designated areas of Fort Funston.
- Paragliding launching and landing is permitted only within designated areas on the Olympic Club Easement (Fort Funston Stables) and at Mori Point.
- For more information on these permitting requirements, contact the Business Management Division and/or visit the following website: Fellow Feathers Hang Gliding ([www.flyfunston.org](http://www.flyfunston.org)).

### **(c)(1) Designated Bicycle Routes:**

**The following speed limits are established for the routes/roads indicated:**

☐ The speed limit for the bicycles in undeveloped areas is 15 mph, except bicycles shall not exceed 5 mph in areas of limited visibility, steep terrain, or when passing other trail users, etc.

☐ The following routes are designated as open to bicycles:

☐ Marin County (Exhibits #50 and 51)

☐ MARIN HEADLANDS AND FORT BAKER

- Alta Trail between Rodeo Ave and Marin City
- Baker-Barry Tunnel
- Batteries Loop Trail
- Fort Baker Bay Trail between Golden Gate Bridge and Sausalito.
- Bobcat Trail between Miwok Trail and Marincello Trail.
- Rodeo Valley Trail between Capehart Bridge (north off of Bunker and McCullough intersection) and Bobcat Trail.
- Capehart and Smith Road Bridges connecting Bunker Road to Rodeo Valley Trail

- Old Bunker Road (adjacent to the Roads & Trails Maintenance Yard to Battery Townsley)
  - Slacker Ridge Trail: from McCullough Road to Slacker Hill.
  - Julian Trail(Fire road): between Conzelman Road at McCullough and the Fort Barry Rifle Range at Bunker Road
  - Coastal Trail between Rodeo Beach Parking and Hill 88.
  - Coastal Trail from Tennessee Valley to Kaashi Way, Muir Beach
  - Coyote Ridge trail
  - Drown Road, Fort Baker
  - Hawk Camp Trail (between Bobcat Trail and Hawk Camp).
  - Haypress Camp Trail (between Tennessee Valley Road and Haypress Campground).
  - Kirby Cove Road
  - Marincello Trail between Tennessee Valley Parking Area and Bobcat Trail.
  - Miwok Trail between Rodeo Lagoon and Old Springs Trail
  - Miwok Trail between Miwok Stable and Highway 1
  - Oakwood Valley Trail between Tennessee Valley Road and Oakwood Pond (Does not include Oakwood Meadow Trail between Pond and Alta Avenue.)
  - Old Springs Trail between Miwok Trail and Miwok Stable.
  - Rodeo Avenue Trail between US Highway 101 and Alta Avenue
  - Marin Drive/Smith Road between Marinview and Miwok Trail
  - Tennessee Valley Trail
- ☐ **MUIR WOODS NM / MT. TAMALPAIS AREA**
- Deer Park Fire Road between (Frank's Valley) Muir Woods Road and Coastal Trail near Pan Toll (Major portion is in Mt. Tamalpais State Park.)
  - Dias Ridge Trail between Mt. Tamalpais State Park boundary and Highway 1 near Muir Beach.
- ☐ **MUIR BEACH**
- Kaashi Way
  - Middle Green Gulch(above Zen Center)only uphill
- ☐ **STINSON BEACH**
- Willow Camp Fire Road between Stinson Beach and Ridgecrest Boulevard. (Major portion is in Mt. Tamalpais State Park.)
- ☐ **San Francisco (Exhibits #52-54)**
- ☐ **PRESIDIO**
- Coastal Trail, from GG Bridge to intersection of Lincoln and Washington Blvds., except Battery to Bluffs Trail Section
  - Coastal Trail, Fort Point, except Presidio Promenade
  - Crissy Promenade
  - Mason Street multi-use path
- ☐ **FT.MASON**
- Great Meadows paths
  - Fort Mason Bay trail(formerly McDowell road)
- ☐ **LAND'S END**
- Coastal Trail, Land's End up to, but not including, hiking only portion.
  - El Camino Del Mar Trail

- FORT FUNSTON
  - Coastal Trail (except north of Horse Trail intersection)
- San Mateo County (Exhibits #55-56)
  - MILAGRA RIDGE
    - Milagra Ridge Road
    - Milagra Battery Trail
  - MORI POINT
    - Lishumsha Trail
    - Old Mori Trail
    - Upper Mori Trail
    - Coastal Trail
  - SWEENEY RIDGE
    - Sneath Lane
    - Baquiano Trail
    - Mori Ridge Trail
    - Sweeney Ridge Trail, except Notch Trail portion
    - Sweeney Meadow Trail
    - Sweeney Horse Trail
  - RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA
    - Le Conte Trail
    - Farallone Trail
    - Corona Pedro Trail
    - Old San Pedro Mountain Road
    - San Vicente Trail
    - Ranchette Trail
    - Farmer's Daughter Trail
    - Spine Trail
    - French Trail
    - Flat Top Trail
    - San Carlos Trail
    - Ranch Road
    - Almeria Trail
    - Clipper Ridge Trail
    - Deer Creek Trail

*Trails that are designated as open to bicycle use have been subject to environmental review and public comment as part of the following public planning processes: Marin Trail Use Designation Plan and associated rulemaking process (57 Fed. Reg. 58716, Dec. 11, 1992), Marin Headlands and Ft. Baker Transportation and Infrastructure Plan (FEIS 2009); Milagra Battery Trail and Signs (CE 2015); Resurface Crissy Field Promenade and Repair East Beach Parking Area (CE 2016).*

**(d) Dogs – Crissy Field and Ocean Beach Snowy Plover Areas:**

In the Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area and the Ocean Beach Snowy Plover Protection Area, as designated in §7.97, dogs are required to be on leash all year except from May 15 to July 1.



**National Park Service  
Department of the Interior**

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

**(415) 561-4720 phone  
(415) 561-4710 fax**

**2019 Superintendent's Compendium  
Of Designations, Closures, Permit  
Requirements and Other Restrictions  
Imposed Under Discretionary Authority**

**Approved:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Laura E. Joss  
General Superintendent  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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In accordance with the regulations and delegated authority provided in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 1, Parts 1 through 7, authorized by Title 54, United States Code, Section 100751(a), the following regulatory provisions are established for the proper management and protection of all lands and waters administered by the National Park Service within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area south of the Bolinas-Fairfax Road, including Muir Woods National Monument and Fort Point National Historic Site. Unless otherwise stated, these regulatory provisions apply in addition to the requirements contained in 36 CFR, Chapter 1, Parts 1-6, and Sections 7.6 and 7.97 in Part 7.

Written determinations that explain the reasoning behind the Superintendent's use of discretionary authority as required by Section 1.5 (c) appear in this document identified by italicized print. The Compendium and its exhibits are available on the Golden Gate National Recreation Area's (GGNRA or Park) website.



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Building 201, Fort Mason  
San Francisco, CA 94123-0022

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
W30 (GOGA-VRP)

## Memorandum

To: Laura E. Joss, General Superintendent

From: David Schifsky, Chief Park Ranger *DS*

Subject: 2019 Superintendent's Compendium Changes

The National Park Service's regulations in 36 C.F.R. Parts 1 through 7 allow superintendents to adopt park-specific public use restrictions when needed to protect public health and safety, environmental and scenic values, and natural and cultural resources; and to implement management responsibilities, equitably allocate use of park areas, and avoid visitor use conflicts. The public use restrictions for each park are compiled in a compendium that is available to the public.

Law enforcement staff at Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA or the park) recently completed a comprehensive review of the park's Compendium. We consulted with other park divisions, including the resources management division, to determine whether any changes were needed to protect resources, public health and safety or to address visitor use concerns. Based on this review, we are proposing the following changes to the 2019 GGNRA Compendium. A written explanation for each change is provided. The changes are grouped by category for simplicity.

Public use restrictions that do not require a formal rulemaking procedure must be accompanied by a written determination justifying the action prior to publication in the park's compendium (36 C.F.R. §1.5). As explained below, none of the proposed changes trigger factors that require a formal rulemaking process. If you concur, these changes can be adopted immediately in the park's Compendium. Notice to the public would be provided in accordance with 36 C.F.R. §1.7.

As part of our review of the Compendium, we also made editorial and technical corrections to the document. We reorganized the document for clarity. We also corrected trail names to conform to current trail names (e.g., the trail between the SCA trail and Old Fisherman's trail is now the Coastal trail). Technical and editorial corrections of this nature are not addressed below.

## **1. Visitor Center and Day Use Hours**

### **A. Visitor Center Hours**

The 2019 Compendium expands visitor center hours at Fort Point and adds visiting hours for the newly opened Visitor Center on the Presidio. These rules would not significantly alter public use patterns, nor would they affect natural or cultural resources.

### **B. Day Use Hours**

The Compendium would increase opening hours at Muir Beach, Muir Beach Overlook and Stinson Beach by 3 hours each day. These areas would open at 6 a.m. rather than 9 a.m.

The opening hours for Muir Woods National Monument have been clarified. Rather than closing one hour after sunset, the Monument could close in accordance with posted hours which vary throughout the year but generally correspond with closing after sunset.

These minor changes to day use hours would not substantially alter visitor use patterns in these locations nor would they result in different types of visitor use. No impacts to park resources are anticipated.

## **2. Parking Lot Closures & Restrictions**

The Compendium corrects the parking closure status for several parking lots (e.g., Baker Beach, Battery East, and Navy Memorial) by moving the closure from the “Day Use” section to the “Parking” restriction section. The prior Compendium inadvertently included these parking lot closures under the Day Use section, which effectively closed these areas to all forms of public use at night. Staff believe that parking restrictions (as opposed to blanket public use restrictions) are sufficient to manage these parking lots.

In addition, the closure times for these parking lots has been standardized. Parking lots at Battery East, Merrie Way, Navy Memorial and Ocean Beach would be closed to parking from one hour after sunset to 6 a.m. These parking lots would therefore close several hours earlier, particularly during winter months. However, these areas do not receive heavy use after dark. Closure of these areas to parking at night enhances public safety and resource protection by reducing opportunities for illegal vehicle camping and other vehicle-based illicit activity. Because these closures only prohibit vehicle parking, the restrictions should not be controversial and are narrowly tailored to address concerns related to illegal, vehicle-based, nighttime activity.

The 2019 Compendium would also explicitly include a nighttime parking lot closure at Crissy Field East Beach parking lot starting at 10 p.m. every night until 6 a.m. each morning. Park staff believe that a later closing time at East Beach is warranted due to the higher visitor use levels in the evenings and after work at Crissy Field. Closing East Beach parking lot at 10 p.m. allows visitors, including dog walkers and board sailors, ample time to finish their recreational activities and remove their vehicles from the parking area prior to closure of the parking lot. This



restriction would help prevent people from using this area for illegal overnight parking, including by people who sleep in or live in their vehicles. The prior Compendium included a closure of all park roads and parking areas to overnight parking, except visitor vehicles with backcountry camping permits. Specifying the hours when East Beach parking area is closed to parking will aid our ability to enforce the overnight parking ban in this location.

These changes in parking closure times will not substantially alter public use patterns because the prior compendium already prohibited unpermitted, overnight parking. In addition, the closure times for each parking lot allow normal visitor use patterns to continue by giving visitors sufficient time to conclude recreational activities, pack up their gear and remove their vehicles from the affected parking lots. The closures are also narrowly tailored to address concerns associated with illegal overnight parking. As a result, these changes should not be controversial. Establishing fixed parking closure hours in these areas would not adversely affect park resources and may instead enhance our ability to protect park resources by limiting illicit vehicle-based uses in these areas and preventing vehicle-based camping.

The 2019 Compendium would add parking restrictions in the southern portion of the Fort Funston parking lot. Approximately 46 parking spaces adjacent to the NPS law enforcement and maintenance areas, native plant nursery and San Francisco Unified School District 9 (SFUSD) permitted areas would be signed for NPS administrative and park partner use only; 13 of these spaces have been signed “Authorized Vehicles Only” for many years. The public would also be prohibited from parking adjacent to the group campsite that has been permitted to SFUSD. Public parking in this location would only be prohibited on weekdays during the school year, thus making the spaces available for public use on weekends and during the summer. These parking restrictions affect only a small portion of the available parking at Fort Funston and enhance our ability to equitably allocate resources for different types of visitor use. The parking spaces near the group campground would be available for public use on weekends and during the summer recess, thus limiting the effect of this restriction on other forms of public use at Fort Funston. Reserving a limited number of parking spaces for NPS administrative vehicles, nursery and volunteer staff and parents, and limiting vehicular travel through adjacent permitted youth educational programs should not be controversial.

The Compendium would incorporate the new parking reservation requirement at Muir Woods National Monument. The park solicited public input on this requirement through the Muir Woods Reservation System Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact. The reservation requirement went into effect in mid-January 2018. The reservation system has allowed the park to substantially improve the flow of vehicles into and out of Muir Woods and reduce public safety and resource concerns associated with circling vehicles and illegal road shoulder parking.

### **3. Unmanned Aircraft**

Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the unmanned aircraft area in Marin County along Shoreline Highway would be closed seasonally from February 1 – July 31 to protect raptors from disturbance during the nesting season. The area would remain open to unmanned aircraft use the rest of the year. Park visitors who fly unmanned aircraft could relocate to the

park's other unmanned aircraft location at Fort Funston, which would remain open during these months subject to local conditions when hang-gliders are not in the air. This closure only affects unmanned aircraft use. It does not substantially change visitor use patterns on GGNRA lands in Marin County. Because this closure is limited in time and narrowly tailored to protect raptors, it should not be controversial. Alternate sites are available for this activity during the seasonal closure.

#### **4. Public Use Closures**

Rodeo Lake and Rodeo Lagoon: The prior Compendium closed these areas to swimming, wading, dog walking, and fishing. These separate closures effectively closed these areas to all public use. The 2019 Compendium simplifies this process by consolidating the various closures into a public use closure under Section 1.5. The Compendium also clarifies that the seasonal inlet to Rodeo Lagoon is closed to public use when the connection is active. These closures protect natural resources, including habitat and migration routes for listed species. The surface water connection area is also subject to strong currents, warranting a closure to protect public safety. Because these areas were closed under prior compendiums, these minor changes would not substantially alter public use patterns. They should not be controversial because they are limited in scope to protect listed species and public safety.

Redwood Creek: The prior compendium closed Redwood Creek and the seasonal inlet between the creek and the ocean. The 2019 Compendium would expand the public use closure from the creek itself to 40' from the centerline of the creek on either side. Based on input from natural resources staff, this closure would enhance our ability to protect sensitive wetland and riparian resources in the restored area around Redwood Creek and the creek itself, which provides important spawning habitat for listed Coho salmon and steelhead trout. There would be little to no change in public use as a result of this closure because no trails are impacted. Restricting public use in this area is consistent with the park's GMP and other park plans such as the Muir Woods Salmon Habitat Enhancement and Bridge Replacement Project and the Lower Redwood Creek Floodplain and Salmonid Habitat Restoration Plan. A limited closure to protect listed species should not be controversial.

Oakwood Valley Pond: Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the 2019 Compendium would close the pond to all public use due to the presence of California red legged frogs, a threatened species. The pond itself does not receive high levels of use. Public use patterns would not be substantially altered by this closure. A limited, resource-based closure to protect breeding habitat for a listed species should not be controversial.

Milagra Ridge: Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the 2019 Compendium would close limited areas adjacent to Milagra Ridge Road, Milagra Summit Trail and Milagra Battery Trail to public use. These areas provide habitat for the endangered Mission blue butterfly. Existing visitor use patterns would not be affected because the main visitor use in this area is hiking, and all trails would remain open. A limited, resource-based closure to protect habitat for listed species should not be controversial.

## **5. Boating Closures**

Alcatraz Island Marine Closure: The 2019 Compendium would include a seasonal boating closure of the waters within 300' of the shoreline of most of Alcatraz Island. This closure was identified in the park's GMP in order to protect sensitive habitat for nesting seabirds from February 1 to September 30 of each year. (See GMP, volume 1, page 227.) The Island's eastern shoreline between the guard tower and the southeast corner of the island would be excluded from the seasonal closure area. Ferries and other tour boats do not normally sail within 300' of the island. There is also little pleasure craft use this close to the island. The docking or landing of any boat, except in an emergency or by NPS authorized vessels, is currently prohibited under 36 C.F.R. §7.97(a). As a result, this closure would not substantially alter public boating patterns around the island, nor is it expected to be controversial.

Bonita Cove and Bird Rock: The Park's GMP identified the need to close Bonita Cove and a 300' area around Bird Rock to public use to protect sensitive resources such as harbor seals and breeding and roosting seabirds. The prior Compendium included a closure for Bonita Cove and its tide pools, but the accompanying map did not clearly depict this closure. Similarly, Bird Rock was depicted as closed but not the marine area within 300' of the island. The 2019 Compendium corrects the map for Bonita Cove by depicting the cove as closed to boating. These marine areas are accessible by boat but receive little boating use. Therefore, closure of these areas would not significantly change public use patterns. This action should not be controversial because it is narrowly tailored to protect important habitat for native species.

## **6. Vaping and Tobacco**

The 2019 Compendium would restrict the areas in which Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) devices (e.g., vape pens) could be used. This restriction is consistent with national NPS policy and with the park's existing restrictions on tobacco use. The Compendium also restricts smoking within 25' of building entrances to protect the health and safety.

## **7. Dog Walking**

In late 2017, the National Park Service terminated the Dog Management Plan/EIS and rule-making process. See 82 Fed. Reg. 61199 and 61324 (Dec. 17, 2017). Following the termination of the Dog Management Plan and rulemaking process, GGNRA notified the public that dog walking would be managed under the 1979 Pet Policy, the nationwide regulation in 36 C.F.R. §2.15 requiring dogs to be on leash in areas not covered by the 1979 policy, and the GGNRA-specific 36 C.F.R. §7.97(d) relating to dog walking in sensitive wildlife habitat areas on Crissy Field and Ocean Beach.

While some of the Pet Policy's provisions had been incorporated previously in to the park's Compendium, the Pet Policy had not been reviewed in light of on-the-ground changes that have occurred since 1979 and new information regarding resource management concerns, visitor use conflicts, and public safety considerations. Law enforcement staff consulted with other GGNRA staff to determine whether any modifications to the Pet Policy were necessary. The 2019

Compendium proposes slight modifications to Pet Policy provisions to address changed field conditions, new resource protection considerations, and public use concerns. We have also translated the Pet Policy into clear regulatory language, with accompanying maps demarcating on leash and Voice Control areas, to assist dog walkers in planning their visit to GGRNA.

### **A. Voice Control Dog Walking Areas**

The 2019 Compendium would allow for Voice Control dog walking in as much of each Voice Control area identified in the 1979 Pet Policy as reasonable given existing site constraints and new information only in the below listed areas.

Crissy Field: Voice Control dog walking in this area is more expansive than what was available in 1979. At that time, the area of Crissy Field permitted to NPS by the Army only included the shoreline and parallel path past the former US Coast Guard station. The 2019 Compendium would allow Voice Control dog walking on Crissy Airfield, central beach and east beach, and seasonally in the wildlife protection area.

Even though the Crissy Field Voice Control area is larger than what was available in 1979, the areas open to Voice Control dog walking consist primarily of beach and grassy areas that are resilient enough to handle this type of managed use. Voice Control dog walking has been allowed in these areas for many years. As a result, there would be no change in visitor use patterns if this use were to continue. Adverse impacts to resources are not anticipated because the tidal marsh and other sensitive resource areas are fenced. In addition, the wildlife protection area is closed to Voice Control seasonally pursuant to 36 C.F.R. §7.97.

Fort Funston: Dogs would be prohibited in the limited and designated NPS administrative and Park partner area comprising the NPS native plant nursery, NPS law enforcement and maintenance buildings, and areas including a group camp site permitted to the SFUSD with adjacent parking areas. This area would be closed to dogs in order to reduce dog bites and dog conflicts with NPS employees, maintenance and nursery operations, and SFUSD staff, parents and school children.

Fort Miley (East and West): The Compendium adds a leash requirement in picnic areas to reduce visitor use conflicts and for consistency with other picnicking areas.

Lands End: The Compendium adds a leash requirement in parking lot for public safety.

Marin Headlands Coastal Trail: The Compendium adds a leash requirement on the short section of this trail where it parallels Mitchell Road because of safety concerns associated with off leash dogs along a busy road shoulder.

Muir Beach: The Compendium clarifies the nature of the Redwood Creek closure. The surface area connection between the creek and the ocean is closed to all public use (not just dog walking) when the connection is active. This modification is needed to protect threatened and endangered species (i.e., steelhead trout and Coho salmon) that migrate through this channel.

Rodeo Beach: The Voice Control area is slightly reduced in size on a seasonal basis. The Compendium would close the surface water connection between the ocean and Rodeo Lagoon to all public use (not just dog walking). This modification is needed to protect visitors from strong currents and to protect steelhead trout, a threatened species that migrates through this channel.

The modifications to Voice Control areas at Forts Funston and Miley, Lands End, Marin Headlands, Muir Beach and Rodeo Beach are not of a nature, magnitude or duration that would significantly alter public use patterns. Most of these reductions are very small in size (e.g. surface water connection areas, trail segments), allowing for continued Voice Control dog walking in the majority of each Voice Control area. In the case of Fort Funston, the area that would be closed to dogs is mainly comprised of buildings, a nursery operations area, a maintenance staging area and surrounding grounds, a group camping area, and associated parking stalls that are not suitable for off leash dog walking. Moreover, the primary destination for dog walkers in the Fort Funston area is the beach and the coastal bluffs to the west and north of the proposed closure area.

None of the restrictions would adversely affect park resources or require modification to the park's resource management objectives. The seasonal restrictions on voice control dog walking in the active surface water connection areas at Muir Beach and Rodeo Beach are designed to protect threatened and endangered species that migrate through these areas to reach spawning habitat. As a result, these restrictions are consistent with the resource management objectives of the park's General Management Plan which identified threatened and endangered species in the park's coastal corridor as among the fundamental resources and values that the park was established to protect.

Given the small scale nature of these changes, the proposed changes are not deemed to be highly controversial. Each of the proposed changes is narrowly tailored to accomplish park management goals such as protecting sensitive resources, avoiding visitor use conflicts with unleashed dogs in picnic and parking areas, and providing enhanced public safety by requiring dogs to be leashed along roadways and in parking areas.

## **B. Commercial Dog Walking**

The Compendium would continue to require commercial dog walkers to obtain a permit and would limit commercial dog walkers to walking no more than six (6) dogs at one time. This restriction has been in the Compendium since 2014. It was originally included in the Compendium as an interim restriction pending completion of the Dog Management Plan/EIS. With the termination of the Dog Management Plan process, staff recommends that the commercial dog walking permit program be retained in the new Compendium.

Because large groups of off leash dogs are simply harder for one person to control, they pose an increased risk of resource damage and visitor use conflicts. The Commercial Dog Walking permit program has been successful in reducing visitor use conflicts from the large number of unleashed dogs that commercial dog walkers formerly brought to popular Voice Control areas.

There has been a high degree of compliance with the GGNRA permit program, indicating that it is not controversial. Limits on commercial dog walking have also been adopted by many local jurisdictions, further reflecting the now widespread understanding of the importance of regulating the numbers of dogs walked by commercial dog walkers at one time.

### **C. Other Dog Walking Provisions**

The 2019 Compendium includes provisions related to managed dogs and unmanaged dogs. It also adopts and clarifies the dog licensing requirement from the 1979 Pet Policy, and it requires dog walkers to have a leash on their person when walking a dog off leash in a Voice Control area.

These Compendium provisions do not change visitor use patterns in Voice Control areas but instead impose conditions designed to enhance public safety and resource protection. For Voice Control dog walking to be a safe and enjoyable experience for all park users, dog owners must understand the behavioral standards required of their dogs. The 1979 Pet Policy prohibited unmanaged dogs from the park but did not clearly explain “unmanaged” dog behaviors. The 2017 Compendium included brief definitions for “managed” and “unmanaged” dogs. The 2019 Compendium improves upon these definitions so that behavioral expectations are clear and enforcement can be effective.

The Compendium would include a new provision allowing NPS to impound unmanaged dogs. The Pet Policy recognized the need to apprehend unmanaged dogs because of the potential danger to visitors and wildlife. This new Compendium provision parallels NPS’s authority under 36 C.F.R. §2.15(d) to impound dogs “running at large” in park areas open to on leash dog walking. This provision is also needed to clarify that dogs “running at large” in Voice Control areas would not be impounded and that only “unmanaged dogs” in Voice Control areas would be subject to impoundment if circumstances warrant.

Dog owners using Voice Control areas will be required to have a leash in their possession. This requirement will ensure that dog owners are able to restrain their dogs when needed for safety or resource protection reasons (e.g., to prevent a dog from chasing wildlife), when walking to and from Voice Control areas, and if requested to do so by park law enforcement staff.

The licensing requirement ensures that dogs have current vaccinations and facilitates the identification of dogs in the event of injury to visitors or other animals. Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo County all require dogs to be licensed if older than 4 months. Since the vast majority of dog walkers in the park reside in these counties, the license requirement does not impose any new conditions on dog walkers.

### **8. Areas for Demonstrations and Distribution of Printed Matter**

In accordance with 36 C.F.R. §§2.51(c), the Compendium identifies areas that are available for these types of First Amendment activities. The Compendium identifies the reasons for selecting these locations.

## 9. Memorialization

The Compendium would remove the permit requirement for spreading cremains provided that the activity conforms to other Compendium conditions. The Compendium expands the distance for the spreading of human ashes from roads, trails, developed facilities and interior water bodies from 10 yards (or 25 in the case of water bodies) to 100 yards. This provision would not substantially alter public use patterns because the scattering of ashes would still be allowed, albeit in reduced areas. Removal of the permit requirement would not adversely affect the park's water resources because the Compendium still prohibits the scattering of ashes in park waters.

I concur:

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Laura E. Joss  
General Superintendent

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Date

## Memorandum

To: Laura E. Joss, General Superintendent

From: David Schifsky, Chief Park Ranger

Subject: 2019 Superintendent's Compendium Changes

The National Park Service's regulations in 36 C.F.R. Parts 1 through 7 allow superintendents to adopt park-specific public use restrictions when needed to protect public health and safety, environmental and scenic values, and natural and cultural resources; and to implement management responsibilities, equitably allocate use of park areas, and avoid visitor use conflicts. The public use restrictions for each park are compiled in a compendium that is available to the public.

Law enforcement staff at Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA or the park) recently completed a comprehensive review of the park's Compendium. We consulted with other park divisions, including the resources management division, to determine whether any changes were needed to protect resources, public health and safety or to address visitor use concerns. Based on this review, we are proposing the following changes to the 2019 GGNRA Compendium. A written explanation for each change is provided. The changes are grouped by category for simplicity.

Under 36 C.F.R. §1.5, public use restrictions that do not significantly alter public use patterns, adversely affect park resources, require changes to resource management objectives, or that are not highly controversial may be adopted by the Superintendent in accordance with the public notice requirements of 36 C.F.R. §1.7. As explained below, none of the proposed changes trigger these factors. If you concur, these changes can be adopted immediately in the park's Compendium following completion of the associated NEPA process.

As part of our review of the Compendium, we also made editorial and technical corrections to the document. We reorganized the document for clarity. We also corrected trail names to conform to current trail names (e.g., the trail between the SCA trail and Old Fisherman's trail is now the Coastal trail). Technical and editorial corrections of this nature are not addressed below.

### **1. Visitor Center and Day Use Hours**

#### **A. Visitor Center Hours**

The 2019 Compendium expands visitor center hours at Fort Point and adds visiting hours for the newly opened Visitor Center on the Presidio. These rules would not significantly alter public use patterns, nor would they affect natural or cultural resources.



## **B. Day Use Hours**

The Compendium would increase opening hours at Muir Beach, Muir Beach Overlook and Stinson Beach by 3 hours each day. These areas would open at 6 a.m. rather than 9 a.m.

The opening hours for Muir Woods National Monument have been clarified. Rather than closing one hour after sunset, the Monument could close in accordance with posted hours which vary throughout the year but generally correspond with closing after sunset.

These minor changes to day use hours would not substantially alter visitor use patterns in these locations nor would they result in different types of visitor use. No impacts to park resources are anticipated.

### **2. Parking Lot Closures & Restrictions**

The Compendium corrects the parking closure status for several parking lots (e.g., Baker Beach, Battery East, Navy Memorial) by moving the closure from the “Day Use” section to the “Parking” restriction section. The prior Compendium inadvertently included these parking lot closures under the Day Use section, which effectively closed these areas to all forms of public use at night. Staff believe that parking restrictions (as opposed to blanket public use restrictions) are sufficient to manage these parking lots.

In addition, the closure times for these parking lots has been clarified and standardized. The prior Compendium closed all parking lots to overnight parking and camping except vehicles displaying backcountry camping permits. The parking lots at Battery East, Merrie Way, Navy Memorial and Ocean Beach would now be closed to parking from one hour after sunset to 6 a.m., as would the parking lot at West bluff on Crissy Field. These parking lots would therefore close several hours earlier, particularly during winter months. However, these areas do not receive heavy use after dark. Closure of these areas to parking at night enhances public safety and resource protection by reducing opportunities for illegal vehicle camping and other vehicle-based illicit activity. Because these closures only prohibit vehicle parking, the restrictions should not be controversial and are narrowly tailored to address concerns related to illegal, vehicle-based, nighttime activity.

The 2019 Compendium would also explicitly include a defined nighttime parking lot closure at Crissy Field East Beach parking lot starting at 10 p.m. every night until 6 a.m. each morning. Park staff believe that a later closing time at East Beach is warranted due to the higher visitor use levels in the evenings and after work in this part of Crissy Field. Closing East Beach parking lot at 10 p.m. allows visitors, including joggers, dog walkers and board sailors, ample time to finish their recreational activities and remove their vehicles from the parking area prior to closure of the parking lot. This parking lot was closed to overnight parking and camping under the prior Compendium. Adopting a defined closure time of 10 p.m. will reduce use of this area for illegal overnight parking, including by people who sleep in or live in their vehicles, and aid our ability to enforce the overnight parking ban in this location.

These changes in parking closure times will not substantially alter public use patterns because the prior compendium already prohibited unpermitted, overnight parking. In addition, the closure times for each parking lot allow normal visitor use patterns to continue by giving visitors sufficient time to conclude recreational activities, pack up their gear and remove their vehicles from the affected parking lots. The closures are also narrowly tailored to address concerns associated with illegal overnight parking. As a result, these changes should not be controversial. Establishing fixed parking closure hours in these areas would not adversely affect park resources and may instead enhance our ability to protect park resources by limiting illicit vehicle-based uses in these areas and preventing vehicle-based camping.

The 2019 Compendium would add parking restrictions in the southern portion of the Fort Funston parking lot. Approximately 13 stalls adjacent to the NPS maintenance areas, native plant nursery and San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) permitted areas would be signed for NPS administrative and park partner use only. The public would also be prohibited from parking in 20 stalls adjacent to the group campsite that has been permitted to San Francisco Unified School District. Public parking in this latter location would only be prohibited on weekdays during the school year, thus making the spaces available for public use on weekends and during the summer. These parking restrictions affect only a small portion of the total available parking at Fort Funston. For example, the southern satellite parking lot at Fort Funston has more than 40 parking spaces. The main Fort Funston parking lot has over 200 spaces. Moreover, the 20 parking spaces near the group campground would be available for public use on weekends and during the summer recess, thus limiting the effect of this restriction on other forms of public use at Fort Funston. Reserving a limited number of parking spaces for NPS administrative vehicles, nursery and volunteer staff, and SFUSD youth environmental education programs enhances our ability to support important administrative, interpretive and educational programs.. These parking changes should not be controversial because ample opportunities for access to the site remain.

The Compendium would incorporate the new parking reservation requirement at Muir Woods National Monument. The park solicited public input on this requirement through the Muir Woods Reservation System Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact. The reservation requirement went into effect in mid-January 2018. The reservation system has allowed the park to substantially improve the flow of vehicles into and out of Muir Woods and reduce public safety and resource concerns associated with circling vehicles and illegal road shoulder parking.

### **3. Unmanned Aircraft**

Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the unmanned aircraft area in Marin County along Shoreline Highway would be closed seasonally from February 1 – July 31 to protect raptors from disturbance during the nesting season. The area would remain open to unmanned aircraft use the rest of the year. Park visitors who fly unmanned aircraft could relocate to the park's other unmanned aircraft location at Fort Funston, which would remain open during these months subject to local conditions when hang-gliders are not in the air. This closure only affects unmanned aircraft use. It does not substantially change visitor use patterns on GGNRA lands in Marin County. Because this closure is limited in time and narrowly tailored to protect raptors, it

should not be controversial. Alternate sites are available for this activity during the seasonal closure.

#### **4. Public Use Closures**

Rodeo Lake and Rodeo Lagoon: The prior Compendium closed these areas to swimming, wading, boating, dog walking, and fishing. These separate closures effectively closed these areas to all public use. The 2019 Compendium simplifies this process by consolidating the various closures into a public use closure under Section 1.5. This Compendium also clarifies that the seasonal inlet to Rodeo Lagoon is closed to public use when the connection is active. The prior Compendium closed the inlet to boating, swimming, and wading. These closures protect natural resources, including habitat and migration routes for listed species. The surface water connection area is also subject to strong currents, warranting a closure to protect public safety. Because these areas were essentially closed to all public use under prior compendiums, the 2019 Compendium would not cause a change in public use patterns, nor would these clarifications be controversial.

Redwood Creek: The prior compendium closed Redwood Creek and the seasonal inlet between the creek and the ocean. The 2019 Compendium would expand the public use closure from the creek itself to 40' from the centerline of the creek on either side. Based on input from natural resources staff, this closure would enhance our ability to protect sensitive wetland and riparian resources in the restored area around Redwood Creek and the creek itself, which provides important spawning habitat for listed coho salmon and steelhead trout, and wetlands for red-legged frog breeding. There would be a little change in public use as a result of the expanded closure along Redwood Creek because beach access is not impacted. While a small number of beachgoers like to use a direct line from the parking lot or nearby homes to the beach and back, it would not substantially burden these users to access Muir Beach via the pedestrian bridge from the parking lot and the corresponding path to the beach. Restricting public use in this area is consistent with the park's GMP and other park plans such as the Muir Woods Salmon Habitat Enhancement and Bridge Replacement Project and the Lower Redwood Creek Floodplain and Salmonid Habitat Restoration Plan. A limited closure to protect listed species should not be controversial.

Oakwood Valley Pond: Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the 2019 Compendium would close the pond to all public use due to the presence of California red legged frogs, a threatened species. The pond itself does not receive high levels of use. No trails are affected by this closure. As a result, public use patterns would not be substantially altered. A geographically-limited, resource-based closure to protect breeding habitat for a listed species should not be controversial.

Milagra Ridge: Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the 2019 Compendium would close areas adjacent to Milagra Ridge Road, Milagra Summit Trail and Milagra Battery Trail to public use. These areas provide habitat for the endangered Mission blue butterfly. Existing visitor use patterns would not be affected because the main visitor use in this area is hiking, and all trails would remain open. A limited, resource-based closure to protect habitat for listed species should not be controversial.

## **5. Boating Closures**

Alcatraz Island Marine Closure: The 2019 Compendium would include a seasonal, public boating closure of the waters within 300' of the shoreline of Alcatraz Island. This closure was identified in the park's GMP in order to protect sensitive habitat for nesting seabirds from February 1 to September 15 of each year. (See GMP, volume 1, page 227.) There is little pleasure craft use this close to the island. Commercial fishing is also prohibited in this area under 36 CFR 2.3. The docking or landing of any boat, except in an emergency or by NPS authorized vessels, is currently prohibited under 36 C.F.R. §7.97(a). As a result, this seasonal closure would not substantially alter public boating patterns around the island, nor is it expected to be controversial.

Bonita Cove and Bird Rock: The park's GMP identified the need to close Bonita Cove and a 300' area around Bird Rock to protect sensitive resources such as harbor seals and breeding and roosting seabirds. The prior Compendium included a closure for Bonita Cove and its tidepools, but the accompanying map did not clearly depict this marine closure. Similarly, Bird Island was depicted as closed but not the marine area within 300' of the island. The 2019 Compendium corrects the map for Bonita Cove by depicting the cove as closed to boating. The 2019 Compendium adds a boating closure for the marine area within 300' of Bird Rock and depicts the closure on the accompanying map. These marine areas are accessible by boat but receive little boating use. Therefore, closure of these areas would not significantly change public use patterns. This action should not be controversial because it is narrowly tailored to protect important habitat for native species.

## **6. Vaping and Tobacco**

The 2019 Compendium would restrict the areas in which Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) devices (e.g., vape pens) could be used. This restriction is consistent with national NPS policy and with the park's existing restrictions on tobacco use. The Compendium also restricts smoking within 25' of building entrances to protect the health and safety.

## **7. Dog Walking**

In late 2017, the National Park Service terminated the Dog Management Plan/EIS and rule-making process. See 82 Fed. Reg. 61199 and 61324 (Dec. 17, 2017). Following the termination of the Dog Management Plan and rulemaking process, GGNRA notified the public that dog walking would be managed under the 1979 Pet Policy, the nationwide regulation in 36 C.F.R. §2.15 requiring dogs to be on leash in areas not covered by the 1979 policy, and the GGNRA-specific regulation at 36 C.F.R. §7.97(d) relating to dog walking in sensitive wildlife habitat areas on Crissy Field and Ocean Beach.

While some of the 1979 Pet Policy's provisions had been incorporated previously in to the park's Compendium, the Pet Policy had not been reviewed in light of on-the-ground changes that have occurred since 1979 and new information regarding resource management concerns, visitor use conflicts, and public safety considerations. Law enforcement staff consulted with other GGNRA

staff to determine whether any modification to the Pet Policy were necessary. The 2019 Compendium proposes slight modifications to the Pet Policy to address changed field conditions (including expanded Voice Control in one area), new resource protection considerations, and multiple and sometimes conflicting forms of public uses. We have also translated the 1979 Pet Policy into clear regulatory language, with accompanying maps herein demarcating on leash and Voice Control areas, to assist dog walkers in planning their visit to GGNRA.

### **A. Voice Control Dog Walking Areas**

The 2019 Compendium would allow for Voice Control dog walking in each Voice Control area identified in the 1979 Pet Policy with some minor adjustments to address existing site constraints and new information.

Crissy Field: Voice Control dog walking in this area is more expansive than what was available in 1979. At that time, the area of Crissy Field permitted to NPS by the Army and open to Voice Control dog walking only included the shoreline and parallel path from the eastern boundary to just past the former U.S. Coast Guard station. Like the 2017 Compendium, the 2019 Compendium expands beyond this to include areas not managed by NPS in 1979. Voice Control dog walking would therefore continue on Crissy Airfield, central beach and east beach, the promenade, grassy flat areas in the southeast portion of the site, and seasonally in the wildlife protection area.

Even though the Crissy Field Voice Control area is larger than what was available in 1979, the areas open to Voice Control dog walking consist primarily of beach and grassy areas that are resilient enough to handle this type of managed use. Voice Control dog walking has also been allowed in these areas for many years. As a result, there would be no change in visitor use patterns if this use were to continue. Adverse impacts to resources are not anticipated because the tidal marsh and other sensitive resource areas are fenced. In addition, the wildlife protection area is closed to Voice Control seasonally pursuant to 36 C.F.R. §7.97.

Fort Funston: Dogs would be prohibited in the limited and designated NPS administrative and Park partner area comprising the NPS native plant nursery, NPS law enforcement and maintenance buildings, and the area permitted to the San Francisco Unified School District (which includes one building and the area immediately surrounding it, a group camp site, and adjacent parking spaces). This area would be closed to dogs in order to reduce the incidences and potential of dog bites and dog conflicts with NPS employees, maintenance and nursery operations, and SFUSD staff, parents and school children.

Fort Miley (East and West): The Compendium adds a leash requirement in picnic areas to allow multiple, managed uses including that of families and for consistency with other picnicking areas.

Lands End: The Compendium adds a leash requirement in the parking lot to address public safety given the high levels of car and bus traffic in this parking lot.

Marin Headlands Coastal Trail: The Compendium adds a leash requirement on the short section of this trail where it parallels Mitchell Road because of safety concerns associated with off leash dogs along a busy road shoulder.

Muir Beach: The 1979 Pet Policy allows Voice Control dog walking on Muir Beach, but did not restrict this use in the surface water connection area between the ocean and Redwood Creek. The prior Compendium closed the surface water connection area seasonally to all public use, not just dog walking. The 2019 Compendium continues this restriction when the connection is active. It also closes the riparian areas immediately adjacent to Redwood Creek to all public use. This modification to the Pet Policy is needed to protect threatened and endangered species (i.e., steelhead trout and coho salmon) that migrate through recently restored habitat in this area.

Rodeo Beach: The Voice Control area is slightly reduced in size on a seasonal basis compared to the 1979 Pet Policy. The 2019 Compendium would close the surface water connection between the ocean and Rodeo Lagoon to all public use (not just dog walking). Prior Compendiums had closed this area to most forms of public use, including wading and swimming; this modification to the Pet Policy is needed to protect visitors from strong currents and to protect steelhead trout, a threatened species that migrates through this channel. Because the surface water connection area had been closed to most forms of public use under the prior Compendium, there would not be a substantial change in public use patterns.

The reductions to Voice Control areas at Forts Funston and Miley, Lands End, Marin Headlands, Muir Beach and Rodeo Beach are not of a nature, magnitude or duration that would significantly alter public use patterns. These reductions are very small in size (e.g. surface water connection areas, trail segments), allowing for continued Voice Control dog walking in the majority of each Voice Control area. In the case of Fort Funston, the area that would be closed to dogs is mainly comprised of buildings, a nursery operations area, a maintenance staging area, grounds immediately surrounding these areas, a group camping area, and associated parking stalls that are not suitable for off leash dog walking. Moreover, the primary destination for dog walkers in the Fort Funston area is the beach and the coastal bluffs to the west and north of the proposed closure area.

None of the restrictions would adversely affect park resources or require modification to the park's resource management objectives. The seasonal restrictions on voice control dog walking in the active surface water connection areas at Muir Beach and Rodeo Beach are designed to protect threatened and endangered species that migrate through these areas to reach spawning habitat. As a result, these restrictions are consistent with the resource management objectives of the park's General Management Plan, which identified threatened and endangered species in the park's coastal corridor as among the fundamental resources and values that the park was established to protect.

Given the small scale nature of these changes, the proposed changes are not deemed to be highly controversial. Each of the proposed changes is narrowly tailored to accomplish park management goals such as protecting sensitive resources, avoiding visitor use conflicts with unleashed dogs in picnic and parking areas, and providing enhanced public safety by requiring dogs to be leashed along roadways and in parking areas.

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## **C. Other Dog Walking Provisions**

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I concur:

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Laura E. Joss  
General Superintendent

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Date





# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Building 201, Fort Mason  
San Francisco, CA 94123-0022

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
W30 (GOGA-VRP)

## Memorandum

To: Laura E. Joss, General Superintendent

From: David Schifsky, Chief Park Ranger

Subject: 2019 Superintendent's Compendium Changes

The National Park Service's regulations in 36 C.F.R. Parts 1 through 7 allow superintendents to adopt park-specific public use restrictions when needed to protect public health and safety, environmental and scenic values, and natural and cultural resources; and to implement management responsibilities, equitably allocate use of park areas, and avoid visitor use conflicts. The public use restrictions for each park are compiled in a compendium that is available to the public.

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## **A. Visitor Center Hours**

The 2019 Compendium expands visitor center hours at Fort Point and adds visiting hours for the newly opened Visitor Center on the Presidio. These rules would not significantly alter public use patterns, nor would they affect natural or cultural resources.

## **B. Day Use Hours**

The Compendium would increase opening hours at Muir Beach, Muir Beach Overlook and Stinson Beach by 3 hours each day. These areas would open at 6 a.m. rather than 9 a.m.

The opening hours for Muir Woods National Monument have been clarified. Rather than closing one hour after sunset, the Monument could close in accordance with posted hours which vary throughout the year but generally correspond with closing after sunset.

These minor changes to day use hours would not substantially alter visitor use patterns in these locations nor would they result in different types of visitor use. No impacts to park resources are anticipated.

## **2. Parking Lot Closures & Restrictions**

The Compendium corrects the parking closure status for several parking lots (e.g., Baker Beach, Battery East, Navy Memorial) by moving the closure from the “Day Use” section to the “Parking” restriction section. The prior Compendium inadvertently included these parking lot closures under the Day Use section, which effectively closed these areas to all forms of public use at night. Staff believe that parking restrictions (as opposed to blanket public use restrictions) are sufficient to manage these parking lots.

In addition, the closure times for these parking lots has been clarified and standardized. The prior Compendium closed all parking lots to overnight parking and camping except vehicles displaying backcountry camping permits. The parking lots at Battery East, Merrie Way, Navy Memorial and Ocean Beach would now be closed to parking from one hour after sunset to 6 a.m., as would the parking lot at West bluff on Crissy Field. These parking lots would therefore close several hours earlier, particularly during winter months. However, these areas do not receive heavy use after dark. Closure of these areas to parking at night enhances public safety and resource protection by reducing opportunities for illegal vehicle camping and other vehicle-based illicit activity. Because these closures only prohibit vehicle parking, the restrictions should not be controversial and are narrowly tailored to address concerns related to illegal, vehicle-based, nighttime activity.

The 2019 Compendium would also explicitly include a defined nighttime parking lot closure at Crissy Field East Beach parking lot starting at 10 p.m. every night until 6 a.m. each morning. Park staff believe that a later closing time at East Beach is warranted due to the higher visitor use levels in the evenings and after work in this part of Crissy Field. Closing East Beach parking lot

at 10 p.m. allows visitors, including joggers, dog walkers and board sailors, ample time to finish their recreational activities and remove their vehicles from the parking area prior to closure of the parking lot. This parking lot was closed to overnight parking and camping under the prior Compendium. Adopting a defined closure time of 10 p.m. will reduce use of this area for illegal overnight parking, including by people who sleep in or live in their vehicles, and aid our ability to enforce the overnight parking ban in this location.

These changes in parking closure times will not substantially alter public use patterns because the prior compendium already prohibited unpermitted, overnight parking. In addition, the closure times for each parking lot allow normal visitor use patterns to continue by giving visitors sufficient time to conclude recreational activities, pack up their gear and remove their vehicles from the affected parking lots. The closures are also narrowly tailored to address concerns associated with illegal overnight parking. As a result, these changes should not be controversial. Establishing fixed parking closure hours in these areas would not adversely affect park resources and may instead enhance our ability to protect park resources by limiting illicit vehicle-based uses in these areas and preventing vehicle-based camping.

The 2019 Compendium would add parking restrictions in the southern portion of the Fort Funston parking lot. Approximately 13 stalls adjacent to the NPS maintenance areas, native plant nursery and San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) permitted areas would be signed for NPS administrative and park partner use only. The public would also be prohibited from parking in 20 stalls adjacent to the group campsite that has been permitted to San Francisco Unified School District. Public parking in this latter location would only be prohibited on weekdays during the school year, thus making the spaces available for public use on weekends and during the summer. These parking restrictions affect only a small portion of the total available parking at Fort Funston. For example, the southern satellite parking lot at Fort Funston has more than 40 parking spaces. The main Fort Funston parking lot has over 200 spaces. Moreover, the 20 parking spaces near the group campground would be available for public use on weekends and during the summer recess, thus limiting the effect of this restriction on other forms of public use at Fort Funston. Reserving a limited number of parking spaces for NPS administrative vehicles, nursery and volunteer staff, and SFUSD youth environmental education programs enhances our ability to support important administrative, interpretive and educational programs.. These parking changes should not be controversial because ample opportunities for access to the site remain.

The Compendium would incorporate the new parking reservation requirement at Muir Woods National Monument. The park solicited public input on this requirement through the Muir Woods Reservation System Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact. The reservation requirement went into effect in mid-January 2018. The reservation system has allowed the park to substantially improve the flow of vehicles into and out of Muir Woods and reduce public safety and resource concerns associated with circling vehicles and illegal road shoulder parking.

### **3. Unmanned Aircraft**

Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the unmanned aircraft area in Marin County along Shoreline Highway would be closed seasonally from February 1 – July 31 to protect raptors from disturbance during the nesting season. The area would remain open to unmanned aircraft use the rest of the year. Park visitors who fly unmanned aircraft could relocate to the park's other unmanned aircraft location at Fort Funston, which would remain open during these months subject to local conditions when hang-gliders are not in the air. This closure only affects unmanned aircraft use. It does not substantially change visitor use patterns on GGNRA lands in Marin County. Because this closure is limited in time and narrowly tailored to protect raptors, it should not be controversial. Alternate sites are available for this activity during the seasonal closure.

#### **4. Public Use Closures**

Rodeo Lake and Rodeo Lagoon: The prior Compendium closed these areas to swimming, wading, boating, dog walking, and fishing. These separate closures effectively closed these areas to all public use. The 2019 Compendium simplifies this process by consolidating the various closures into a public use closure under Section 1.5. This Compendium also clarifies that the seasonal inlet to Rodeo Lagoon is closed to public use when the connection is active. The prior Compendium closed the inlet to boating, swimming, and wading. These closures protect natural resources, including habitat and migration routes for listed species. The surface water connection area is also subject to strong currents, warranting a closure to protect public safety. Because these areas were essentially closed to all public use under prior compendiums, the 2019 Compendium would not cause a change in public use patterns, nor would these clarifications be controversial.

Redwood Creek: The prior compendium closed Redwood Creek and the seasonal inlet between the creek and the ocean. The 2019 Compendium would expand the public use closure from the creek itself to 40' from the centerline of the creek on either side. Based on input from natural resources staff, this closure would enhance our ability to protect sensitive wetland and riparian resources in the restored area around Redwood Creek and the creek itself, which provides important spawning habitat for listed coho salmon and steelhead trout, and wetlands for red-legged frog breeding. There would be a little change in public use as a result of the expanded closure along Redwood Creek because beach access is not impacted. While a small number of beachgoers like to use a direct line from the parking lot or nearby homes to the beach and back, it would not substantially burden these users to access Muir Beach via the pedestrian bridge from the parking lot and the corresponding path to the beach. Restricting public use in this area is consistent with the park's GMP and other park plans such as the Muir Woods Salmon Habitat Enhancement and Bridge Replacement Project and the Lower Redwood Creek Floodplain and Salmonid Habitat Restoration Plan. A limited closure to protect listed species should not be controversial.

Oakwood Valley Pond: Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the 2019 Compendium would close the pond to all public use due to the presence of California red legged frogs, a threatened species. The pond itself does not receive high levels of use. No trails are affected by this closure. As a result, public use patterns would not be substantially altered. A

geographically-limited, resource-based closure to protect breeding habitat for a listed species should not be controversial.

Milagra Ridge: Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the 2019 Compendium would close areas adjacent to Milagra Ridge Road, Milagra Summit Trail and Milagra Battery Trail to public use. These areas provide habitat for the endangered Mission blue butterfly. Existing visitor use patterns would not be affected because the main visitor use in this area is hiking, and all trails would remain open. A limited, resource-based closure to protect habitat for listed species should not be controversial.

## **5. Boating Closures**

Alcatraz Island Marine Closure: The 2019 Compendium would include a seasonal, public boating closure of the waters within 300' of the shoreline of Alcatraz Island. This closure was identified in the park's GMP in order to protect sensitive habitat for nesting seabirds from February 1 to September 15 of each year. (See GMP, volume 1, page 227.) There is little pleasure craft use this close to the island. Commercial fishing is also prohibited in this area under 36 CFR 2.3. The docking or landing of any boat, except in an emergency or by NPS authorized vessels, is currently prohibited under 36 C.F.R. §7.97(a). As a result, this seasonal closure would not substantially alter public boating patterns around the island, nor is it expected to be controversial.

Bonita Cove and Bird Rock: The park's GMP identified the need to close Bonita Cove and a 300' area around Bird Rock to protect sensitive resources such as harbor seals and breeding and roosting seabirds. The prior Compendium included a closure for Bonita Cove and its tide pools, but the accompanying map did not clearly depict this marine closure. Similarly, Bird Island was depicted as closed but not the marine area within 300' of the island. The 2019 Compendium corrects the map for Bonita Cove by depicting the cove as closed to boating. The 2019 Compendium adds a boating closure for the marine area within 300' of Bird Rock and depicts the closure on the accompanying map. These marine areas are accessible by boat but receive little boating use. Therefore, closure of these areas would not significantly change public use patterns. This action should not be controversial because it is narrowly tailored to protect important habitat for native species.

## **6. Vaping and Tobacco**

The 2019 Compendium would restrict the areas in which Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) devices (e.g., vape pens) could be used. This restriction is consistent with national NPS policy and with the park's existing restrictions on tobacco use. The Compendium also restricts smoking within 25' of building entrances to protect the health and safety.

## **7. Dog Walking**

In late 2017, the National Park Service terminated the Dog Management Plan/EIS and rule-making process. See 82 Fed. Reg. 61199 and 61324 (Dec. 17, 2017). Following the termination of the Dog Management Plan and rulemaking process, GGNRA notified the public that dog

walking would be managed under the 1979 Pet Policy, the nationwide regulation in 36 C.F.R. §2.15 requiring dogs to be on leash in areas not covered by the 1979 policy, and the GGNRA-specific regulation at 36 C.F.R. §7.97(d) relating to dog walking in sensitive wildlife habitat areas on Crissy Field and Ocean Beach.

While some of the 1979 Pet Policy's provisions had been incorporated previously in to the park's Compendium, the Pet Policy had not been reviewed in light of on-the-ground changes that have occurred since 1979 and new information regarding resource management concerns, visitor use conflicts, and public safety considerations. Law enforcement staff consulted with other GGNRA staff to determine whether any modification to the Pet Policy were necessary. The 2019 Compendium proposes slight modifications to the Pet Policy to address changed field conditions (including expanded Voice Control in one area), new resource protection considerations, and multiple and sometimes conflicting forms of public uses. We have also translated the 1979 Pet Policy into clear regulatory language, with accompanying maps herein demarcating on leash and Voice Control areas, to assist dog walkers in planning their visit to GGNRA.

### **A. Voice Control Dog Walking Areas**

The 2019 Compendium would allow for Voice Control dog walking in each Voice Control area identified in the 1979 Pet Policy with some minor adjustments to address existing site constraints and new information.

Crissy Field: Voice Control dog walking in this area is more expansive than what was available in 1979. At that time, the area of Crissy Field permitted to NPS by the Army and open to Voice Control dog walking only included the shoreline and parallel path from the eastern boundary to just past the former U.S. Coast Guard station. Like the 2017 Compendium, the 2019 Compendium expands beyond this to include areas not managed by NPS in 1979. Voice Control dog walking would therefore continue on Crissy Airfield, central beach and east beach, the promenade, grassy flat areas in the southeast portion of the site, and seasonally in the wildlife protection area.

Even though the Crissy Field Voice Control area is larger than what was available in 1979, the areas open to Voice Control dog walking consist primarily of beach and grassy areas that are resilient enough to handle this type of managed use. Voice Control dog walking has also been allowed in these areas for many years. As a result, there would be no change in visitor use patterns if this use were to continue. Adverse impacts to resources are not anticipated because the tidal marsh and other sensitive resource areas are fenced. In addition, the wildlife protection area is closed to Voice Control seasonally pursuant to 36 C.F.R. . §7.97.

Fort Funston: Dogs would be prohibited in the limited and designated NPS administrative and Park partner area comprising the NPS native plant nursery, NPS law enforcement and maintenance buildings, and the area permitted to the San Francisco Unified School District (which includes one building and the area immediately surrounding it, a group camp site, and adjacent parking spaces). This area would be closed to dogs in order to reduce the incidences and potential of dog bites and dog conflicts with NPS employees, maintenance and nursery operations, and SFUSD staff, parents and school children.

Fort Miley (East and West): The Compendium adds a leash requirement in picnic areas to allow multiple, managed uses including that of families and for consistency with other picnicking areas.

Lands End: The Compendium adds a leash requirement in the parking lot to address public safety given the high levels of car and bus traffic in this parking lot.

Marin Headlands Coastal Trail: The Compendium adds a leash requirement on the short section of this trail where it parallels Mitchell Road because of safety concerns associated with off leash dogs along a busy road shoulder.

Muir Beach: The 1979 Pet Policy allows Voice Control dog walking on Muir Beach, but did not restrict this use in the surface water connection area between the ocean and Redwood Creek. The prior Compendium closed the surface water connection area seasonally to all public use, not just dog walking. The 2019 Compendium continues this restriction when the connection is active. It also closes the riparian areas immediately adjacent to Redwood Creek to all public use. This modification to the Pet Policy is needed to protect threatened and endangered species (i.e., steelhead trout and coho salmon) that migrate through recently restored habitat in this area.

Rodeo Beach: The Voice Control area is slightly reduced in size on a seasonal basis compared to the 1979 Pet Policy. The 2019 Compendium would close the surface water connection between the ocean and Rodeo Lagoon to all public use (not just dog walking). Prior Compendiums had closed this area to most forms of public use, including wading and swimming; this modification to the Pet Policy is needed to protect visitors from strong currents and to protect steelhead trout, a threatened species that migrates through this channel. Because the surface water connection area had been closed to most forms of public use under the prior Compendium, there would not be a substantial change in public use patterns.

The reductions to Voice Control areas at Forts Funston and Miley, Lands End, Marin Headlands, Muir Beach and Rodeo Beach are not of a nature, magnitude or duration that would significantly alter public use patterns. These reductions are very small in size (e.g. surface water connection areas, trail segments), allowing for continued Voice Control dog walking in the majority of each Voice Control area. In the case of Fort Funston, the area that would be closed to dogs is mainly comprised of buildings, a nursery operations area, a maintenance staging area, grounds immediately surrounding these areas, a group camping area, and associated parking stalls that are not suitable for off leash dog walking. Moreover, the primary destination for dog walkers in the Fort Funston area is the beach and the coastal bluffs to the west and north of the proposed closure area.

None of the restrictions would adversely affect park resources or require modification to the park's resource management objectives. The seasonal restrictions on voice control dog walking in the active surface water connection areas at Muir Beach and Rodeo Beach are designed to protect threatened and endangered species that migrate through these areas to reach spawning habitat. As a result, these restrictions are consistent with the resource management objectives of the park's General Management Plan, which identified threatened and endangered species in the

park's coastal corridor as among the fundamental resources and values that the park was established to protect.

Given the small scale nature of these changes, the proposed changes are not deemed to be highly controversial. Each of the proposed changes is narrowly tailored to accomplish park management goals such as protecting sensitive resources, avoiding visitor use conflicts with unleashed dogs in picnic and parking areas, and providing enhanced public safety by requiring dogs to be leashed along roadways and in parking areas.

## **B. Commercial Dog Walking**

The Compendium would continue to require commercial dog walkers to obtain a permit and limit commercial dog walkers to walking no more than six (6) dogs at one time. This restriction has been in the Compendium since 2014. It was originally included in the Compendium as an interim restriction pending completion of the Dog Management Plan/EIS. With the termination of the Dog Management Plan process, staff recommends that the commercial dog walking permit program be retained in the new Compendium.

Because large groups of off leash dogs are simply harder for one person to control, they pose an increased risk of resource damage and visitor use conflicts. The Commercial Dog Walking permit program has reduced visitor use conflicts from the large number of unleashed dogs that commercial dog walkers formerly brought to popular Voice Control areas.

There has been a high degree of compliance with the GGNRA permit program, indicating that it is not controversial. Limits on commercial dog walking have also been adopted by many local jurisdictions, further reflecting the now widespread understanding of the importance of regulating the numbers of dogs walked by commercial dog walkers.

## **C. Other Dog Walking Provisions**

The 2019 Compendium includes provisions related to managed dogs and unmanaged dogs. It also adopts and clarifies the dog licensing requirement from the 1979 Pet Policy, and it requires dog walkers to have a leash on their person when walking a dog off leash in a Voice Control area.

These Compendium provisions do not change visitor use patterns in Voice Control areas but instead impose conditions designed to enhance public safety and resource protection. For Voice Control dog walking to be a safe and enjoyable experience for all park users, dog owners must understand the behavioral standards required of their dogs. The 1979 Pet Policy prohibited unmanaged dogs from the park but did not clearly explain "unmanaged" dog behaviors. The 2017 Compendium included brief definitions for "managed" and "unmanaged" dogs. The 2019 Compendium improves upon these definitions so that behavioral expectations are clear and enforcement can be effective.

Dog owners using Voice Control areas will be required to have a leash in their possession. This requirement will ensure that dog owners are able to restrain their dogs when needed for either



safety or resource protection reasons (e.g., to prevent a dog from chasing wildlife), when walking to and from Voice Control areas, and if requested to do so by park law enforcement staff.

The licensing requirement ensures that dogs have current vaccinations and facilitates the identification of dogs in the event of injury to visitors or other animals. Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo County all require dogs to be licensed if older than 4 months. Since the vast majority of dog walkers in the park reside in these counties, the license requirement does not impose any new conditions on these dog walkers.

## **8. Areas for Demonstrations and Distribution of Printed Matter**

In accordance with 36 C.F.R. §§2.51(c), the Compendium identifies areas that are available for these types of First Amendment activities. The Compendium identifies the reasons for selecting these locations.

## **9. Memorialization**

The Compendium would remove the permit requirement for spreading cremains provided that the activity conforms to other Compendium conditions. The Compendium expands the distance for the spreading of human ashes from roads, trails, developed facilities and interior water bodies from 10 yards (or 25 in the case of water bodies) to 100 yards. This provision would not substantially alter public use patterns because the scattering of ashes would still be allowed, albeit in reduced areas. Removal of the permit requirement would not adversely affect the park's water resources because the Compendium still prohibits the scattering of ashes in park waters.

I concur:

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Laura E. Joss  
General Superintendent

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Date



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Building 201, Fort Mason  
San Francisco, CA 94123-0022

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
W30 (GOGA-VRP)

## Memorandum

To: Laura E. Joss, General Superintendent

From: David Schifsky, Chief Park Ranger

Subject: 2019 Superintendent's Compendium Changes

The National Park Service's regulations in 36 C.F.R. Parts 1 through 7 allow superintendents to adopt park-specific public use restrictions when needed to protect public health and safety, environmental and scenic values, and cultural and natural resources; and to implement management responsibilities, equitably allocate use of park areas, and avoid visitor use conflicts. The public use restrictions for each park are compiled in a compendium that is available to the public.

Law enforcement staff at Golden Gate National Recreation Area (the park) recently completed a comprehensive review of the park's Compendium. We consulted with other park divisions, including the resources management division, to determine whether any changes were needed to protect resources, public health and safety or to address visitor use concerns. Based on this review, we are proposing the following changes to the park's 2019 Superintendent's Compendium. A written explanation for each change is provided. The changes are grouped by category for simplicity.

Under 36 C.F.R. §1.5, public use restrictions that do not significantly alter public use patterns, adversely affect park resources, require changes to resource management objectives, or that are not highly controversial may be adopted by the Superintendent in accordance with the public notice requirements of 36 C.F.R. §1.7. As explained below, none of the proposed changes trigger these factors. If you concur, these changes can be adopted immediately in the park's Compendium following completion of the associated National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

As part of our review of the Compendium, we also made editorial and technical corrections to the document. We reorganized the document for clarity. We also corrected trail names to conform to current trail names (e.g., the trail between the SCA trail and Old Fisherman's trail is now the Coastal trail). Technical and editorial corrections of this nature are not addressed below.

## **1. Visitor Center and Day Use Hours**

### **A. Visitor Center Hours**

The 2019 Compendium expands visitor center hours at Fort Point National Historic Site and adds visiting hours for the newly opened Visitor Center on the Presidio. These rules would not significantly alter public use patterns, nor would they affect cultural and natural resources.

### **B. Day Use Hours**

The Compendium would increase opening hours at Muir Beach, Muir Beach Overlook and Stinson Beach by 3 hours each day. These areas would open at 6 a.m. rather than 9 a.m.

The opening hours for Muir Woods National Monument have been clarified. Rather than closing one hour after sunset, the Monument could close in accordance with posted hours which vary throughout the year but generally correspond with closing after sunset.

These minor changes to day use hours would not substantially alter visitor use patterns in these locations nor would they result in different types of visitor use. No impacts to park resources are anticipated.

## **2. Parking Lot Closures & Restrictions**

The Compendium corrects the parking closure status for several parking lots (e.g., Baker Beach, Battery East, Navy Memorial) by moving the closure from the “Day Use” section to the “Parking” restriction section. The prior Compendium inadvertently included these parking lot closures under the Day Use section, which effectively closed these areas to all forms of public use at night. Staff believe that parking restrictions (as opposed to blanket public use restrictions) are sufficient to manage these parking lots.

In addition, the closure times for these parking lots has been clarified and standardized. The prior Compendium closed all parking lots to overnight parking and camping except vehicles displaying backcountry camping permits. The parking lots at Battery East, Merrie Way, Navy Memorial and Ocean Beach would now be closed to parking from one hour after sunset to 6 a.m. These parking lots would therefore close several hours earlier, particularly during winter months. However, these areas do not receive heavy use after dark. Closure of these areas to parking at night enhances public safety and resource protection by reducing opportunities for illegal vehicle camping and other vehicle-based illicit activity. Because these closures only prohibit vehicle parking, the restrictions should not be controversial and are narrowly tailored to address concerns related to illegal, vehicle-based, nighttime activity.

The 2019 Compendium would also explicitly include a defined nighttime parking lot closure at Crissy Field East Beach parking lot starting at 11 p.m. every night until 6 a.m. each morning. Park staff believe that a later closing time at East Beach is warranted due to the higher visitor use levels in the evenings and after work in this part of Crissy Field. Closing East Beach parking lot at 11 p.m. allows visitors, including joggers, dog walkers and board sailors, ample time to finish

their recreational activities and remove their vehicles from the parking area prior to closure of the parking lot. This parking lot was closed to overnight parking and camping under the prior Compendium. Adopting a defined closure time of 11 p.m. will reduce use of this area for illegal overnight parking, including by people who sleep in or live in their vehicles, and aid our ability to enforce the overnight parking ban in this location. Additionally, this 11 p.m. closure time is consistent with the current 11 p.m. closure time of the Crissy Field West Bluff parking area.

These changes in parking closure times will not substantially alter public use patterns because the prior compendium already prohibited unpermitted, overnight parking. In addition, the closure times for each parking lot allow normal visitor use patterns to continue by giving visitors sufficient time to conclude recreational activities, pack up their gear and remove their vehicles from the affected parking lots. The closures are also narrowly tailored to address concerns associated with illegal overnight parking. As a result, these changes should not be controversial. Establishing fixed parking closure hours in these areas would not adversely affect park resources and may instead enhance our ability to protect park resources by limiting illicit vehicle-based uses in these areas and preventing vehicle-based camping.

The 2019 Compendium would add parking restrictions in the southern portion of the Fort Funston parking lot. Approximately 13 stalls adjacent to the National Park Service (NPS) maintenance areas, native plant nursery and San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) permitted areas would be signed for NPS administrative and park partner use only. The public would also be prohibited from parking in 20 stalls adjacent to the group campsite that has been permitted to San Francisco Unified School District. Public parking in this latter location would only be prohibited on weekdays during the school year, thus making the spaces available for public use on weekends and during the summer. These parking restrictions affect only a small portion of the total available parking at Fort Funston. For example, the southern satellite parking lot at Fort Funston has more than 40 parking spaces. The main Fort Funston parking lot has over 200 spaces. Moreover, the 20 parking spaces near the group campground would be available for public use on weekends and during the summer recess, thus limiting the effect of this restriction on other forms of public use at Fort Funston. Reserving a limited number of parking spaces for NPS administrative vehicles, nursery and volunteer staff, and SFUSD youth environmental education programs enhances our ability to support important administrative, interpretive and educational programs. These parking changes should not be controversial because ample opportunities for access to the site remain.

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In late 2017, the National Park Service terminated the Dog Management Plan/EIS and rule-making process. See 82 Fed. Reg. 61199 and 61324 (Dec. 17, 2017). Following the termination

of the Dog Management Plan and rulemaking process, the park notified the public that dog walking would be managed under the 1979 Pet Policy, the nationwide regulation in 36 C.F.R. §2.15 requiring dogs to be on leash in areas not covered by the 1979 policy, and park-specific regulation at 36 C.F.R. §7.97(d) relating to dog walking in sensitive wildlife habitat areas on Crissy Field and Ocean Beach.

While some of the 1979 Pet Policy's provisions had been incorporated previously in to the park's Compendium, the Pet Policy had not been reviewed in light of on-the-ground changes that have occurred since 1979 and new information regarding resource management concerns, visitor use conflicts, and public safety considerations. Law enforcement staff consulted with other park staff to determine whether any modification to the Pet Policy were necessary. The 2019 Compendium proposes slight modifications to the Pet Policy to address changed field conditions (including expanded Voice Control in one area), new resource protection considerations, and multiple and sometimes conflicting forms of public uses. We have also translated the 1979 Pet Policy into clear regulatory language, with accompanying maps herein demarcating on leash and Voice Control areas, to assist dog walkers in planning their visit to the park.

### **A. Voice Control Dog Walking Areas**

The 2019 Compendium would allow for Voice Control dog walking in each Voice Control area identified in the 1979 Pet Policy with some minor adjustments to address existing site constraints and new information.

Crissy Field: Voice Control dog walking in this area is more expansive than what was available in 1979. At that time, the area of Crissy Field permitted to NPS by the Army and open to Voice Control dog walking only included the shoreline and parallel path from the eastern boundary to just past the former U.S. Coast Guard station. Like the 2017 Compendium, the 2019 Compendium expands beyond this to include areas not managed by NPS in 1979. Voice Control dog walking would therefore continue on Crissy Airfield, central beach and east beach, the promenade, grassy flat areas in the southeast portion of the site, and seasonally in the wildlife protection area.

Even though the Crissy Field Voice Control area is larger than what was available in 1979, the areas open to Voice Control dog walking consist primarily of beach and grassy areas that are resilient enough to handle this type of managed use. Voice Control dog walking has also been allowed in these areas for many years. As a result, there would be no change in visitor use patterns if this use were to continue. Adverse impacts to resources are not anticipated because the tidal marsh and other sensitive resource areas are fenced. In addition, the wildlife protection area is closed to Voice Control seasonally pursuant to 36 C.F.R. §7.97.

Fort Funston: Dogs would be prohibited in the limited and designated NPS administrative and Park partner area comprising the NPS native plant nursery, NPS law enforcement and maintenance buildings, and the area permitted to the SFUSD (which includes one building and the area immediately surrounding it, a group camp site, and adjacent parking spaces). This area would be closed to dogs in order to reduce the incidences and potential of dog bites and dog

conflicts with NPS employees, maintenance and nursery operations, and SFUSD staff, parents and school children.

Fort Miley (East and West): The Compendium adds a leash requirement in picnic areas to allow multiple, managed uses including that of families and for consistency with other picnicking areas.

Lands End: The Compendium adds a leash requirement in the parking lot to address public safety given the high levels of car and bus traffic in this parking lot.

Marin Headlands Coastal Trail: The Compendium adds a leash requirement on the short section of this trail where it parallels Mitchell Road because of safety concerns associated with off leash dogs along a busy road shoulder.

Muir Beach: The 1979 Pet Policy allows Voice Control dog walking on Muir Beach, but did not restrict this use in the surface water connection area between the ocean and Redwood Creek. The prior Compendium closed the surface water connection area seasonally to all public use, not just dog walking. The 2019 Compendium continues this restriction when the connection is active. It also closes the riparian areas immediately adjacent to Redwood Creek to all public use. This modification to the Pet Policy is needed to protect threatened and endangered species (i.e., steelhead trout and coho salmon) that migrate through recently restored habitat in this area.

Rodeo Beach: The Voice Control area is slightly reduced in size on a seasonal basis compared to the 1979 Pet Policy. The 2019 Compendium would close the surface water connection between the ocean and Rodeo Lagoon to all public use (not just dog walking). Prior Compendiums had closed this area to most forms of public use, including wading and swimming; this modification to the Pet Policy is needed to protect visitors from strong currents and to protect steelhead trout, a threatened species that migrates through this channel. Because the surface water connection area had been closed to most forms of public use under the prior Compendium, there would not be a substantial change in public use patterns.

The reductions to Voice Control areas at Forts Funston and Miley, Lands End, Marin Headlands, Muir Beach and Rodeo Beach are not of a nature, magnitude or duration that would significantly alter public use patterns. These reductions are very small in size (e.g. surface water connection areas, trail segments), allowing for continued Voice Control dog walking in the majority of each Voice Control area. In the case of Fort Funston, the area that would be closed to dogs is mainly comprised of buildings, a nursery operations area, a maintenance staging area, grounds immediately surrounding these areas, a group camping area, and associated parking stalls that are not suitable for off leash dog walking. Moreover, the primary destination for dog walkers in the Fort Funston area is the beach and the coastal bluffs to the west and north of the proposed closure area.

None of the restrictions would adversely affect park resources or require modification to the park's resource management objectives. The seasonal restrictions on voice control dog walking in the active surface water connection areas at Muir Beach and Rodeo Beach are designed to protect threatened and endangered species that migrate through these areas to reach spawning



habitat. As a result, these restrictions are consistent with the resource management objectives of the park's GMP, which identified threatened and endangered species in the park's coastal corridor as among the fundamental resources and values that the park was established to protect. Given the small scale nature of these changes, the proposed changes are not deemed to be highly controversial. Each of the proposed changes is narrowly tailored to accomplish park management goals such as protecting sensitive resources, avoiding visitor use conflicts with unleashed dogs in picnic and parking areas, and providing enhanced public safety by requiring dogs to be leashed along roadways and in parking areas.

## **B. Commercial Dog Walking**

The Compendium would continue to require commercial dog walkers to obtain a permit and limit commercial dog walkers to walking no more than six (6) dogs at one time. This restriction has been in the Compendium since 2014. It was originally included in the Compendium as an interim restriction pending completion of the Dog Management Plan/EIS. With the termination of the Dog Management Plan process, staff recommend that the commercial dog walking permit program be retained in the new Compendium.

Because large groups of off leash dogs are simply harder for one person to control, they pose an increased risk of resource damage and visitor use conflicts. The Commercial Dog Walking permit program has reduced visitor use conflicts from the large number of unleashed dogs that commercial dog walkers formerly brought to popular Voice Control areas.

There has been a high degree of compliance with the park's permit program, indicating that it is not controversial. Limits on commercial dog walking have also been adopted by many local jurisdictions, further reflecting the now widespread understanding of the importance of regulating the numbers of dogs walked by commercial dog walkers.

## **C. Other Dog Walking Provisions**

The 2019 Compendium includes provisions related to managed dogs and unmanaged dogs. It also adopts and clarifies the dog licensing requirement from the 1979 Pet Policy, and it requires dog walkers to have a leash on their person when walking a dog off leash in a Voice Control area.

These Compendium provisions do not change visitor use patterns in Voice Control areas but instead impose conditions designed to enhance public safety and resource protection. For Voice Control dog walking to be a safe and enjoyable experience for all park users, dog owners must understand the behavioral standards required of their dogs. The 1979 Pet Policy prohibited unmanaged dogs from the park but did not clearly explain "unmanaged" dog behaviors. The 2017 Compendium included brief definitions for "managed" and "unmanaged" dogs. The 2019 Compendium improves upon these definitions so that behavioral expectations are clear and enforcement can be effective.

Dog owners using Voice Control areas will be required to have a leash in their possession. This requirement will ensure that dog owners are able to restrain their dogs when needed for either

safety or resource protection reasons (e.g., to prevent a dog from chasing wildlife), when walking to and from Voice Control areas, and if requested to do so by park law enforcement staff.

The licensing requirement ensures that dogs have current vaccinations and facilitates the identification of dogs in the event of injury to visitors or other animals. Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo County all require dogs to be licensed if older than 4 months. Since the vast majority of dog walkers in the park reside in these counties, the license requirement does not impose any new conditions on these dog walkers.

## **8. Areas for Demonstrations and Distribution of Printed Matter**

In accordance with 36 C.F.R. §§2.51(c), the Compendium identifies areas that are available for these types of First Amendment activities. The Compendium identifies the reasons for selecting these locations.

## **9. Memorialization**

The Compendium would remove the permit requirement for spreading cremains provided that the activity conforms to other Compendium conditions. The Compendium expands the distance for the spreading of human ashes from roads, trails, developed facilities and interior water bodies from 10 yards (or 25 in the case of water bodies) to 100 yards. This provision would not substantially alter public use patterns because the scattering of ashes would still be allowed, albeit in reduced areas. Removal of the permit requirement would not adversely affect the park's water resources because the Compendium still prohibits the scattering of ashes in park waters.

I concur:

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Laura E. Joss  
General Superintendent

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Date



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Building 201, Fort Mason  
San Francisco, CA 94123-0022

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
W30 (GOGA-VRP)

## Memorandum

To: Laura E. Joss, General Superintendent

From: David Schifsky, Chief Park Ranger

Subject: 2019 Superintendent's Compendium Changes

The National Park Service's regulations in 36 C.F.R. Parts 1 through 7 allow superintendents to adopt park-specific public use restrictions when needed to protect public health and safety, environmental and scenic values, and cultural and natural resources; and to implement management responsibilities, equitably allocate use of park areas, and avoid visitor use conflicts. The public use restrictions for each park are compiled in a compendium that is available to the public.

Law enforcement staff at Golden Gate National Recreation Area (the park) recently completed a comprehensive review of the park's Compendium. We consulted with other park divisions, including the resources management division, to determine whether any changes were needed to protect resources, public health and safety or to address visitor use concerns. Based on this review, we are proposing the following changes to the park's 2019 Superintendent's Compendium. A written explanation for each change is provided. The changes are grouped by category for simplicity.

Under 36 C.F.R. §1.5, public use restrictions that do not significantly alter public use patterns, adversely affect park resources, require changes to resource management objectives, or that are not highly controversial may be adopted by the Superintendent in accordance with the public notice requirements of 36 C.F.R. §1.7. As explained below, none of the proposed changes trigger these factors. If you concur, these changes can be adopted immediately in the park's Compendium following completion of the associated National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

As part of our review of the Compendium, we also made editorial and technical corrections to the document. We reorganized the document for clarity. We also corrected trail names to conform to current trail names (e.g., the trail between the SCA trail and Old Fisherman's trail is now the Coastal trail). Technical and editorial corrections of this nature are not addressed below.

## **1. Visitor Center and Day Use Hours**

### **A. Visitor Center Hours**

The 2019 Compendium expands visitor center hours at Fort Point National Historic Site and adds visiting hours for the newly opened Visitor Center on the Presidio. These rules would not significantly alter public use patterns, nor would they affect cultural and natural resources.

### **B. Day Use Hours**

The Compendium would increase opening hours at Muir Beach, Muir Beach Overlook and Stinson Beach by 3 hours each day. These areas would open at 6 a.m. rather than 9 a.m.

The opening hours for Muir Woods National Monument have been clarified. Rather than closing one hour after sunset, the Monument could close in accordance with posted hours which vary throughout the year but generally correspond with closing after sunset.

These minor changes to day use hours would not substantially alter visitor use patterns in these locations nor would they result in different types of visitor use. No impacts to park resources are anticipated.

## **2. Parking Lot Closures & Restrictions**

The Compendium corrects the parking closure status for several parking lots (e.g., Baker Beach, Battery East, Navy Memorial) by moving the closure from the “Day Use” section to the “Parking” restriction section. The prior Compendium inadvertently included these parking lot closures under the Day Use section, which effectively closed these areas to all forms of public use at night. Staff believe that parking restrictions (as opposed to blanket public use restrictions) are sufficient to manage these parking lots.

In addition, the closure times for these parking lots has been clarified and standardized. The prior Compendium closed all parking lots to overnight parking and camping except vehicles displaying backcountry camping permits. The parking lots at Battery East, Merrie Way, Navy Memorial and Ocean Beach would now be closed to parking from one hour after sunset to 6 a.m. These parking lots would therefore close several hours earlier, particularly during winter months. However, these areas do not receive heavy use after dark. Closure of these areas to parking at night enhances public safety and resource protection by reducing opportunities for illegal vehicle camping and other vehicle-based illicit activity. Because these closures only prohibit vehicle parking, the restrictions should not be controversial and are narrowly tailored to address concerns related to illegal, vehicle-based, nighttime activity.

The 2019 Compendium would also explicitly include a defined nighttime parking lot closure at Crissy Field East Beach parking lot starting at 11 p.m. every night until 6 a.m. each morning. Park staff believe that a later closing time at East Beach is warranted due to the higher visitor use levels in the evenings and after work in this part of Crissy Field. Closing East Beach parking lot at 11 p.m. allows visitors, including joggers, dog walkers and board sailors, ample time to finish

their recreational activities and remove their vehicles from the parking area prior to closure of the parking lot. This parking lot was closed to overnight parking and camping under the prior Compendium. Adopting a defined closure time of 11 p.m. will reduce use of this area for illegal overnight parking, including by people who sleep in or live in their vehicles, and aid our ability to enforce the overnight parking ban in this location. Additionally, this 11 p.m. closure time is consistent with the current 11 p.m. closure time of the Crissy Field West Bluff parking area.

These changes in parking closure times will not substantially alter public use patterns because the prior compendium already prohibited unpermitted, overnight parking. In addition, the closure times for each parking lot allow normal visitor use patterns to continue by giving visitors sufficient time to conclude recreational activities, pack up their gear and remove their vehicles from the affected parking lots. The closures are also narrowly tailored to address concerns associated with illegal overnight parking. As a result, these changes should not be controversial. Establishing fixed parking closure hours in these areas would not adversely affect park resources and may instead enhance our ability to protect park resources by limiting illicit vehicle-based uses in these areas and preventing vehicle-based camping.

The 2019 Compendium would add parking restrictions in the southern portion of the Fort Funston parking lot. Approximately 13 stalls adjacent to the National Park Service (NPS) maintenance areas, native plant nursery and San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) permitted areas would be signed for NPS administrative and park partner use only. The public would also be prohibited from parking in 20 stalls adjacent to the group campsite that has been permitted to San Francisco Unified School District. Public parking in this latter location would only be prohibited on weekdays during the school year, thus making the spaces available for public use on weekends and during the summer. These parking restrictions affect only a small portion of the total available parking at Fort Funston. For example, the southern satellite parking lot at Fort Funston has more than 40 parking spaces. The main Fort Funston parking lot has over 200 spaces. Moreover, the 20 parking spaces near the group campground would be available for public use on weekends and during the summer recess, thus limiting the effect of this restriction on other forms of public use at Fort Funston. Reserving a limited number of parking spaces for NPS administrative vehicles, nursery and volunteer staff, and SFUSD youth environmental education programs enhances our ability to support important administrative, interpretive and educational programs. These parking changes should not be controversial because ample opportunities for access to the site remain.

The Compendium would incorporate the new parking reservation requirement at Muir Woods National Monument. The park solicited public input on this requirement through the Muir Woods Reservation System Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact. The reservation requirement went into effect in mid-January 2018. The reservation system has allowed the park to substantially improve the flow of vehicles into and out of Muir Woods and reduce public safety and resource concerns associated with circling vehicles and illegal road shoulder parking.

### **3. Unmanned Aircraft**

Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the unmanned aircraft area in Marin County along Shoreline Highway would be closed seasonally from February 1 – July 31 to protect raptors from disturbance during the nesting season. The area would remain open to unmanned aircraft use the rest of the year. Park visitors who fly unmanned aircraft could relocate to the park's other unmanned aircraft location at Fort Funston, which would remain open during these months subject to local conditions when hang-gliders are not in the air. This closure only affects unmanned aircraft use. It does not substantially change visitor use patterns on park lands in Marin County. Because this closure is limited in time and narrowly tailored to protect raptors, it should not be controversial. Alternate sites are available for this activity during the seasonal closure.

### **4. Public Use Closures**

Rodeo Lake and Rodeo Lagoon: The prior Compendium closed these areas to swimming, wading, boating, dog walking, and fishing. These separate closures effectively closed these areas to all public use. The 2019 Compendium simplifies this process by consolidating the various closures into a public use closure under Section 1.5; this Compendium also clarifies that the seasonal inlet to Rodeo Lagoon is closed to public use when the connection is active. The prior Compendium closed the inlet to boating, swimming, and wading. These closures protect natural resources, including habitat and migration routes for listed species. The surface water connection area is also subject to strong currents, warranting a closure to protect public safety. Because these areas were essentially closed to all public use under prior compendiums, the 2019 Compendium would not cause a change in public use patterns, nor would these clarifications be controversial.

Redwood Creek: The prior compendium closed Redwood Creek and the seasonal inlet between the creek and the ocean. The 2019 Compendium would expand the public use closure from the creek itself to 40' from the centerline of the creek on either side. Based on input from natural resources staff, this closure would enhance our ability to protect sensitive wetland and riparian resources in the restored area around Redwood Creek and the creek itself, which provides important spawning habitat for listed coho salmon and steelhead trout, and wetlands for red-legged frog breeding. There would be a little change in public use as a result of the expanded closure along Redwood Creek because beach access is not impacted. While a small number of beachgoers like to use a direct line from the parking lot or nearby homes to the beach and back, it would not substantially burden these users to access Muir Beach via the pedestrian bridge from the parking lot and the corresponding path to the beach. Restricting public use in this area is consistent with the park's General Management Plan (GMP) and other park plans such as the Muir Woods Salmon Habitat Enhancement and Bridge Replacement Project and the Lower Redwood Creek Floodplain and Salmonid Habitat Restoration Plan. A limited closure to protect listed species should not be controversial.

Oakwood Valley Pond: Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the 2019 Compendium would close the pond to all public use due to the presence of California red legged frogs, a threatened species. The pond itself does not receive high levels of use. No trails are

affected by this closure. As a result, public use patterns would not be substantially altered. A geographically-limited, resource-based closure to protect breeding habitat for a listed species should not be controversial.

Milagra Ridge: Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the 2019 Compendium would close areas adjacent to Milagra Ridge Road, Milagra Summit Trail and Milagra Battery Trail to public use. These areas provide habitat for the endangered Mission blue butterfly. Existing visitor use patterns would not be affected because the main visitor use in this area is hiking, and all trails would remain open. A limited, resource-based closure to protect habitat for listed species should not be controversial.

## **5. Boating Closures**

Alcatraz Island Marine Closure: The 2019 Compendium would include a seasonal, public boating closure of the waters within 300' of the shoreline of Alcatraz Island. This closure was identified in the park's GMP in order to protect sensitive habitat for nesting seabirds from February 1 to September 15 of each year. (See GMP, volume 1, page 227.) There is little pleasure craft use this close to the island. Commercial fishing is also prohibited in this area under 36 CFR 2.3. The docking or landing of any boat, except in an emergency or by NPS authorized vessels, is currently prohibited under 36 C.F.R. §7.97(a). As a result, this seasonal closure would not substantially alter public boating patterns around the island, nor is it expected to be controversial.

Bonita Cove and Bird Rock: The park's GMP identified the need to close Bonita Cove and a 300' area around Bird Rock to protect sensitive resources such as harbor seals and breeding and roosting seabirds. The prior Compendium included a closure for Bonita Cove and its tide pools, but the accompanying map did not clearly depict this marine closure. Similarly, Bird Island was depicted as closed but not the marine area within 300' of the island. The 2019 Compendium corrects the map for Bonita Cove by depicting the cove as closed to boating. The 2019 Compendium adds a boating closure for the marine area within 300' of Bird Rock and depicts the closure on the accompanying map. These marine areas are accessible by boat but receive little boating use. Therefore, closure of these areas would not significantly change public use patterns. This action should not be controversial because it is narrowly tailored to protect important habitat for native species.

## **6. Vaping and Tobacco**

The 2019 Compendium would restrict the areas in which Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) devices (e.g., vape pens) could be used. This restriction is consistent with NPS policy and with the park's existing restrictions on tobacco use. The Compendium also restricts smoking within 25' of building entrances to protect the health and safety.

## **7. Dog Walking**

In late 2017, the National Park Service terminated the Dog Management Plan/EIS and rule-making process. See 82 Fed. Reg. 61199 and 61324 (Dec. 17, 2017). Following the termination

of the Dog Management Plan and rulemaking process, the park notified the public that dog walking would be managed under the 1979 Pet Policy, the nationwide regulation in 36 C.F.R. §2.15 requiring dogs to be on leash in areas not covered by the 1979 policy, and park-specific regulation at 36 C.F.R. §7.97(d) relating to dog walking in sensitive wildlife habitat areas on Crissy Field and Ocean Beach.

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habitat. As a result, these restrictions are consistent with the resource management objectives of the park's GMP, which identified threatened and endangered species in the park's coastal corridor as among the fundamental resources and values that the park was established to protect. Given the small scale nature of these changes, the proposed changes are not deemed to be highly controversial. Each of the proposed changes is narrowly tailored to accomplish park management goals such as protecting sensitive resources, avoiding visitor use conflicts with unleashed dogs in picnic and parking areas, and providing enhanced public safety by requiring dogs to be leashed along roadways and in parking areas.

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I concur:

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Laura E. Joss  
General Superintendent

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Date



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Building 201, Fort Mason  
San Francisco, CA 94123-0022

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
W30 (GOGA-VRP)

## Memorandum

To: Laura E. Joss, General Superintendent

From: David Schifsky, Chief Park Ranger

Subject: 2019 Superintendent's Compendium Changes

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Under 36 C.F.R. §1.5, public use restrictions that do not significantly alter public use patterns, adversely affect park resources, require changes to resource management objectives, or that are not highly controversial may be adopted by the Superintendent in accordance with the public notice requirements of 36 C.F.R. §1.7. As explained below, none of the proposed changes trigger these factors. If you concur, these changes can be adopted immediately in the park's Compendium following completion of the associated National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

As part of our review of the Compendium, we also made editorial and technical corrections to the document. We reorganized the document for clarity. We also corrected trail names to conform to current trail names (e.g., the trail between the SCA trail and Old Fisherman's trail is now the Coastal trail). Technical and editorial corrections of this nature are not addressed below.

## **1. Visitor Center and Day Use Hours**

### **A. Visitor Center Hours**

The 2019 Compendium expands visitor center hours at Fort Point National Historic Site and adds visiting hours for the newly opened Visitor Center on the Presidio. These rules would not significantly alter public use patterns, nor would they affect cultural and natural resources.

### **B. Day Use Hours**

The Compendium would increase opening hours at Muir Beach, Muir Beach Overlook and Stinson Beach by 3 hours each day. These areas would open at 6 a.m. rather than 9 a.m.

The opening hours for Muir Woods National Monument have been clarified. Rather than closing one hour after sunset, the Monument could close in accordance with posted hours which vary throughout the year but generally correspond with closing after sunset.

These minor changes to day use hours would not substantially alter visitor use patterns in these locations nor would they result in different types of visitor use. No impacts to park resources are anticipated.

## **2. Parking Lot Closures & Restrictions**

The Compendium corrects the parking closure status for several parking lots (e.g., Baker Beach, Battery East, Navy Memorial) by moving the closure from the “Day Use” section to the “Parking” restriction section. The prior Compendium inadvertently included these parking lot closures under the Day Use section, which effectively closed these areas to all forms of public use at night. Staff believe that parking restrictions (as opposed to blanket public use restrictions) are sufficient to manage these parking lots.

In addition, the closure times for these parking lots has been clarified and standardized. The prior Compendium closed all parking lots to overnight parking and camping except vehicles displaying backcountry camping permits. The parking lots at Battery East, Merrie Way, Navy Memorial and Ocean Beach would now be closed to parking from one hour after sunset to 6 a.m. These parking lots would therefore close several hours earlier, particularly during winter months. However, these areas do not receive heavy use after dark. Closure of these areas to parking at night enhances public safety and resource protection by reducing opportunities for illegal vehicle camping and other vehicle-based illicit activity. Because these closures only prohibit vehicle parking, the restrictions should not be controversial and are narrowly tailored to address concerns related to illegal, vehicle-based, nighttime activity.

The 2019 Compendium would also explicitly include a defined nighttime parking lot closure at Crissy Field East Beach parking lot starting at 11 p.m. every night until 6 a.m. each morning. Park staff believe that a later closing time at East Beach is warranted due to the higher visitor use levels in the evenings and after work in this part of Crissy Field. Closing East Beach parking lot at 11 p.m. allows visitors, including joggers, dog walkers and board sailors, ample time to finish

their recreational activities and remove their vehicles from the parking area prior to closure of the parking lot. This parking lot was closed to overnight parking and camping under the prior Compendium. Adopting a defined closure time of 11 p.m. will reduce use of this area for illegal overnight parking, including by people who sleep in or live in their vehicles, and aid our ability to enforce the overnight parking ban in this location. Additionally, this 11 p.m. closure time is consistent with the current 11 p.m. closure time of the Crissy Field West Bluff parking area.

These changes in parking closure times will not substantially alter public use patterns because the prior compendium already prohibited unpermitted, overnight parking. In addition, the closure times for each parking lot allow normal visitor use patterns to continue by giving visitors sufficient time to conclude recreational activities, pack up their gear and remove their vehicles from the affected parking lots. The closures are also narrowly tailored to address concerns associated with illegal overnight parking. As a result, these changes should not be controversial. Establishing fixed parking closure hours in these areas would not adversely affect park resources and may instead enhance our ability to protect park resources by limiting illicit vehicle-based uses in these areas and preventing vehicle-based camping.

The 2019 Compendium would add parking restrictions in the southern portion of the Fort Funston parking lot. Approximately 13 stalls adjacent to the National Park Service (NPS) maintenance areas, native plant nursery and San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) permitted areas would be signed for NPS administrative and park partner use only. The public would also be prohibited from parking in 20 stalls adjacent to the group campsite that has been permitted to San Francisco Unified School District. Public parking in this latter location would only be prohibited on weekdays during the school year, thus making the spaces available for public use on weekends and during the summer. These parking restrictions affect only a small portion of the total available parking at Fort Funston. For example, the southern satellite parking lot at Fort Funston has more than 40 parking spaces. The main Fort Funston parking lot has over 200 spaces. Moreover, the 20 parking spaces near the group campground would be available for public use on weekends and during the summer recess, thus limiting the effect of this restriction on other forms of public use at Fort Funston. Reserving a limited number of parking spaces for NPS administrative vehicles, nursery and volunteer staff, and SFUSD youth environmental education programs enhances our ability to support important administrative, interpretive and educational programs. These parking changes should not be controversial because ample opportunities for access to the site remain.

The Compendium would incorporate the new parking reservation requirement at Muir Woods National Monument. The park solicited public input on this requirement through the Muir Woods Reservation System Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact. The reservation requirement went into effect in mid-January 2018. The reservation system has allowed the park to substantially improve the flow of vehicles into and out of Muir Woods and reduce public safety and resource concerns associated with circling vehicles and illegal road shoulder parking.

### **3. Unmanned Aircraft**

Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the unmanned aircraft area in Marin County along Shoreline Highway would be closed seasonally from February 1 – July 31 to protect raptors from disturbance during the nesting season. The area would remain open to unmanned aircraft use the rest of the year. Park visitors who fly unmanned aircraft could relocate to the park's other unmanned aircraft location at Fort Funston, which would remain open during these months subject to local conditions when hang-gliders are not in the air. This closure only affects unmanned aircraft use. It does not substantially change visitor use patterns on park lands in Marin County. Because this closure is limited in time and narrowly tailored to protect raptors, it should not be controversial. Alternate sites are available for this activity during the seasonal closure.

#### **4. Public Use Closures**

Rodeo Lake and Rodeo Lagoon: The prior Compendium closed these areas to swimming, wading, boating, dog walking, and fishing. These separate closures effectively closed these areas to all public use. The 2019 Compendium simplifies this process by consolidating the various closures into a public use closure under Section 1.5; this Compendium also clarifies that the seasonal inlet to Rodeo Lagoon is closed to public use when the connection is active. The prior Compendium closed the inlet to boating, swimming, and wading. These closures protect natural resources, including habitat and migration routes for listed species. The surface water connection area is also subject to strong currents, warranting a closure to protect public safety. Because these areas were essentially closed to all public use under prior compendiums, the 2019 Compendium would not cause a change in public use patterns, nor would these clarifications be controversial.

Redwood Creek: The prior compendium closed Redwood Creek and the seasonal inlet between the creek and the ocean. The 2019 Compendium would expand the public use closure from the creek itself to 40' from the centerline of the creek on either side. Based on input from natural resources staff, this closure would enhance our ability to protect sensitive wetland and riparian resources in the restored area around Redwood Creek and the creek itself, which provides important spawning habitat for listed coho salmon and steelhead trout, and wetlands for red-legged frog breeding. There would be a little change in public use as a result of the expanded closure along Redwood Creek because beach access is not impacted. While a small number of beachgoers like to use a direct line from the parking lot or nearby homes to the beach and back, it would not substantially burden these users to access Muir Beach via the pedestrian bridge from the parking lot and the corresponding path to the beach. Restricting public use in this area is consistent with the park's General Management Plan (GMP) and other park plans such as the Muir Woods Salmon Habitat Enhancement and Bridge Replacement Project and the Lower Redwood Creek Floodplain and Salmonid Habitat Restoration Plan. A limited closure to protect listed species should not be controversial.

Oakwood Valley Pond: Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the 2019 Compendium would close the pond to all public use due to the presence of California red legged frogs, a threatened species. The pond itself does not receive high levels of use. No trails are affected by this closure. As a result, public use patterns would not be substantially altered. A

geographically-limited, resource-based closure to protect breeding habitat for a listed species should not be controversial.

Milagra Ridge: Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the 2019 Compendium would close areas adjacent to Milagra Ridge Road, Milagra Summit Trail and Milagra Battery Trail to public use. These areas provide habitat for the endangered Mission blue butterfly. Existing visitor use patterns would not be affected because the main visitor use in this area is hiking, and all trails would remain open. A limited, resource-based closure to protect habitat for listed species should not be controversial.

## **5. Boating Closures**

Alcatraz Island Marine Closure: The 2019 Compendium would include a seasonal, public boating closure of the waters within 300' of the shoreline of Alcatraz Island. This closure was identified in the park's GMP in order to protect sensitive habitat for nesting seabirds from February 1 to September 15 of each year. (See GMP, volume 1, page 227.) There is little pleasure craft use this close to the island. Commercial fishing is also prohibited in this area under 36 CFR 2.3. The docking or landing of any boat, except in an emergency or by NPS authorized vessels, is currently prohibited under 36 C.F.R. §7.97(a). As a result, this seasonal closure would not substantially alter public boating patterns around the island, nor is it expected to be controversial.

Bonita Cove and Bird Rock: The park's GMP identified the need to close Bonita Cove and a 300' area around Bird Rock to protect sensitive resources such as harbor seals and breeding and roosting seabirds. The prior Compendium included a closure for Bonita Cove and its tide pools, but the accompanying map did not clearly depict this marine closure. Similarly, Bird Island was depicted as closed but not the marine area within 300' of the island. The 2019 Compendium corrects the map for Bonita Cove by depicting the cove as closed to boating. The 2019 Compendium adds a boating closure for the marine area within 300' of Bird Rock and depicts the closure on the accompanying map. These marine areas are accessible by boat but receive little boating use. Therefore, closure of these areas would not significantly change public use patterns. This action should not be controversial because it is narrowly tailored to protect important habitat for native species.

## **6. Vaping and Tobacco**

The 2019 Compendium would restrict the areas in which Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) devices (e.g., vape pens) could be used. This restriction is consistent with NPS policy and with the park's existing restrictions on tobacco use. The Compendium also restricts smoking within 25' of building entrances to protect the health and safety.

## **7. Dog Walking**

In late 2017, the National Park Service terminated the Dog Management Plan/EIS and rule-making process. See 82 Fed. Reg. 61199 and 61324 (Dec. 17, 2017). Following the termination of the Dog Management Plan and rulemaking process, the park notified the public that dog



walking would be managed under the 1979 Pet Policy, the nationwide regulation in 36 C.F.R. §2.15 requiring dogs to be on leash in areas not covered by the 1979 policy, and park-specific regulation at 36 C.F.R. §7.97(d) relating to dog walking in sensitive wildlife habitat areas on Crissy Field and Ocean Beach.

While some of the 1979 Pet Policy's provisions had been incorporated previously in to the park's Compendium, the Pet Policy had not been reviewed in light of on-the-ground changes that have occurred since 1979 and new information regarding resource management concerns, visitor use conflicts, and public safety considerations. Law enforcement staff consulted with other park staff to determine whether any modification to the Pet Policy were necessary. The 2019 Compendium proposes slight modifications to the Pet Policy to address changed field conditions (including expanded Voice Control in one area), new resource protection considerations, and multiple and sometimes conflicting forms of public uses. We have also translated the 1979 Pet Policy into clear regulatory language, with accompanying maps herein demarcating on leash and Voice Control areas, to assist dog walkers in planning their visit to the park.

### **A. Voice Control Dog Walking Areas**

The 2019 Compendium would allow for Voice Control dog walking in each Voice Control area identified in the 1979 Pet Policy with some minor adjustments to address existing site constraints and new information.

Crissy Field: Voice Control dog walking in this area is more expansive than what was available in 1979. At that time, the area of Crissy Field permitted to NPS by the Army and open to Voice Control dog walking only included the shoreline and parallel path from the eastern boundary to just past the former U.S. Coast Guard station. Like the 2017 Compendium, the 2019 Compendium expands beyond this to include areas not managed by NPS in 1979. Voice Control dog walking would therefore continue on Crissy Airfield, central beach and east beach, the promenade, grassy flat areas in the southeast portion of the site, and seasonally in the wildlife protection area.

Even though the Crissy Field Voice Control area is larger than what was available in 1979, the areas open to Voice Control dog walking consist primarily of beach and grassy areas that are resilient enough to handle this type of managed use. Voice Control dog walking has also been allowed in these areas for many years. As a result, there would be no change in visitor use patterns if this use were to continue. Adverse impacts to resources are not anticipated because the tidal marsh and other sensitive resource areas are fenced. In addition, the wildlife protection area is closed to Voice Control seasonally pursuant to 36 C.F.R. §7.97.

Fort Funston: Dogs would be prohibited in the limited and designated NPS administrative and Park partner area comprising the NPS native plant nursery, NPS law enforcement and maintenance buildings, and the area permitted to the SFUSD (which includes one building and the area immediately surrounding it, a group camp site, and adjacent parking spaces). This area would be closed to dogs in order to reduce the incidences and potential of dog bites and dog conflicts with NPS employees, maintenance and nursery operations, and SFUSD staff, parents and school children.

Fort Miley (East and West): The Compendium adds a leash requirement in picnic areas to allow multiple, managed uses including that of families and for consistency with other picnicking areas.

Lands End: The Compendium adds a leash requirement in the parking lot to address public safety given the high levels of car and bus traffic in this parking lot.

Marin Headlands Coastal Trail: The Compendium adds a leash requirement on the short section of this trail where it parallels Mitchell Road because of safety concerns associated with off leash dogs along a busy road shoulder.

Muir Beach: The 1979 Pet Policy allows Voice Control dog walking on Muir Beach, but did not restrict this use in the surface water connection area between the ocean and Redwood Creek. The prior Compendium closed the surface water connection area seasonally to all public use, not just dog walking. The 2019 Compendium continues this restriction when the connection is active. It also closes the riparian areas immediately adjacent to Redwood Creek to all public use. This modification to the Pet Policy is needed to protect threatened and endangered species (i.e., steelhead trout and coho salmon) that migrate through recently restored habitat in this area.

Rodeo Beach: The Voice Control area is slightly reduced in size on a seasonal basis compared to the 1979 Pet Policy. The 2019 Compendium would close the surface water connection between the ocean and Rodeo Lagoon to all public use (not just dog walking). Prior Compendiums had closed this area to most forms of public use, including wading and swimming; this modification to the Pet Policy is needed to protect visitors from strong currents and to protect steelhead trout, a threatened species that migrates through this channel. Because the surface water connection area had been closed to most forms of public use under the prior Compendium, there would not be a substantial change in public use patterns.

The reductions to Voice Control areas at Forts Funston and Miley, Lands End, Marin Headlands, Muir Beach and Rodeo Beach are not of a nature, magnitude or duration that would significantly alter public use patterns. These reductions are very small in size (e.g. surface water connection areas, trail segments), allowing for continued Voice Control dog walking in the majority of each Voice Control area. In the case of Fort Funston, the area that would be closed to dogs is mainly comprised of buildings, a nursery operations area, a maintenance staging area, grounds immediately surrounding these areas, a group camping area, and associated parking stalls that are not suitable for off leash dog walking. Moreover, the primary destination for dog walkers in the Fort Funston area is the beach and the coastal bluffs to the west and north of the proposed closure area.

None of the restrictions would adversely affect park resources or require modification to the park's resource management objectives. The seasonal restrictions on voice control dog walking in the active surface water connection areas at Muir Beach and Rodeo Beach are designed to protect threatened and endangered species that migrate through these areas to reach spawning habitat. As a result, these restrictions are consistent with the resource management objectives of

the park's GMP, which identified threatened and endangered species in the park's coastal corridor as among the fundamental resources and values that the park was established to protect. Given the small scale nature of these changes, the proposed changes are not deemed to be highly controversial. Each of the proposed changes is narrowly tailored to accomplish park management goals such as protecting sensitive resources, avoiding visitor use conflicts with unleashed dogs in picnic and parking areas, and providing enhanced public safety by requiring dogs to be leashed along roadways and in parking areas.

## **B. Commercial Dog Walking**

The Compendium would continue to require commercial dog walkers to obtain a permit and limit commercial dog walkers to walking no more than six (6) dogs at one time. This restriction has been in the Compendium since 2014. It was originally included in the Compendium as an interim restriction pending completion of the Dog Management Plan/EIS. With the termination of the Dog Management Plan process, staff recommend that the commercial dog walking permit program be retained in the new Compendium.

Because large groups of off leash dogs are simply harder for one person to control, they pose an increased risk of resource damage and visitor use conflicts. The Commercial Dog Walking permit program has reduced visitor use conflicts from the large number of unleashed dogs that commercial dog walkers formerly brought to popular Voice Control areas.

There has been a high degree of compliance with the park's permit program, indicating that it is not controversial. Limits on commercial dog walking have also been adopted by many local jurisdictions, further reflecting the now widespread understanding of the importance of regulating the numbers of dogs walked by commercial dog walkers.

## **C. Other Dog Walking Provisions**

The 2019 Compendium includes provisions related to managed dogs and unmanaged dogs. It also adopts and clarifies the dog licensing requirement from the 1979 Pet Policy, and it requires dog walkers to have a leash on their person when walking a dog off leash in a Voice Control area.

These Compendium provisions do not change visitor use patterns in Voice Control areas but instead impose conditions designed to enhance public safety and resource protection. For Voice Control dog walking to be a safe and enjoyable experience for all park users, dog owners must understand the behavioral standards required of their dogs. The 1979 Pet Policy prohibited unmanaged dogs from the park but did not clearly explain "unmanaged" dog behaviors. The 2017 Compendium included brief definitions for "managed" and "unmanaged" dogs. The 2019 Compendium improves upon these definitions so that behavioral expectations are clear and enforcement can be effective.

Dog owners using Voice Control areas will be required to have a leash in their possession. This requirement will ensure that dog owners are able to restrain their dogs when needed for either

safety or resource protection reasons (e.g., to prevent a dog from chasing wildlife), when walking to and from Voice Control areas, and if requested to do so by park law enforcement staff.

The licensing requirement ensures that dogs have current vaccinations and facilitates the identification of dogs in the event of injury to visitors or other animals. Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo County all require dogs to be licensed if older than 4 months. Since the vast majority of dog walkers in the park reside in these counties, the license requirement does not impose any new conditions on these dog walkers.

## **8. Areas for Demonstrations and Distribution of Printed Matter**

In accordance with 36 C.F.R. §§2.51(c), the Compendium identifies areas that are available for these types of First Amendment activities. The Compendium identifies the reasons for selecting these locations.

## **9. Memorialization**

The Compendium would remove the permit requirement for spreading cremains provided that the activity conforms to other Compendium conditions. The Compendium expands the distance for the spreading of human ashes from roads, trails, developed facilities and interior water bodies from 10 yards (or 25 in the case of water bodies) to 100 yards. This provision would not substantially alter public use patterns because the scattering of ashes would still be allowed, albeit in reduced areas. Removal of the permit requirement would not adversely affect the park's water resources because the Compendium still prohibits the scattering of ashes in park waters.

I concur:

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Laura E. Joss  
General Superintendent

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Date



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Building 201, Fort Mason  
San Francisco, CA 94123-0022

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
W30 (GOGA-VRP)

## Memorandum

To: Laura E. Joss, General Superintendent

From: David Schifsky, Chief Park Ranger

Subject: 2019 Superintendent's Compendium Changes

The National Park Service's regulations in 36 C.F.R. Parts 1 through 7 allow superintendents to adopt park-specific public use restrictions when needed to protect public health and safety, environmental and scenic values, and cultural and natural resources; and to implement management responsibilities, equitably allocate use of park areas, and avoid visitor use conflicts. The public use restrictions for each park are compiled in a compendium that is available to the public.

Law enforcement staff at Golden Gate National Recreation Area (the park) recently completed a comprehensive review of the park's Compendium. We consulted with other park divisions, including the resources management division, to determine whether any changes were needed to protect resources, public health and safety or to address visitor use concerns. Based on this review, we are proposing the following changes to the park's 2019 Superintendent's Compendium. A written explanation for each change is provided. The changes are grouped by category for simplicity.

Under 36 C.F.R. §1.5, public use restrictions that do not significantly alter public use patterns, adversely affect park resources, require changes to resource management objectives, or that are not highly controversial may be adopted by the Superintendent in accordance with the public notice requirements of 36 C.F.R. §1.7. As explained below, none of the proposed changes trigger these factors. If you concur, these changes can be adopted immediately in the park's Compendium following completion of the associated National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

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In addition, the closure times for these parking lots has been clarified and standardized. The prior Compendium closed all parking lots to overnight parking and camping except vehicles displaying backcountry camping permits. The parking lots at Battery East, Merrie Way, Navy Memorial and Ocean Beach would now be closed to parking from one hour after sunset to 6 a.m. These parking lots would therefore close several hours earlier, particularly during winter months. However, these areas do not receive heavy use after dark. Closure of these areas to parking at night enhances public safety and resource protection by reducing opportunities for illegal vehicle camping and other vehicle-based illicit activity. Because these closures only prohibit vehicle parking, the restrictions should not be controversial and are narrowly tailored to address concerns related to illegal, vehicle-based, nighttime activity.

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Bonita Cove and Bird Rock: The park's GMP identified the need to close Bonita Cove and a 300' area around Bird Rock to protect sensitive resources such as harbor seals and breeding and roosting seabirds. The prior Compendium included a closure for Bonita Cove and its tide pools, but the accompanying map did not clearly depict this marine closure. Similarly, Bird Island was depicted as closed but not the marine area within 300' of the island. The 2019 Compendium corrects the map for Bonita Cove by depicting the cove as closed to boating. The 2019 Compendium adds a boating closure for the marine area within 300' of Bird Rock and depicts the closure on the accompanying map. These marine areas are accessible by boat but receive little boating use. Therefore, closure of these areas would not significantly change public use patterns. This action should not be controversial because it is narrowly tailored to protect important habitat for native species.

## **6. Vaping and Tobacco**

The 2019 Compendium would restrict the areas in which Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) devices (e.g., vape pens) could be used. This restriction is consistent with NPS policy and with the park's existing restrictions on tobacco use. The Compendium also restricts smoking within 25' of building entrances to protect the health and safety.

## **7. Dog Walking**

In late 2017, the National Park Service terminated the Dog Management Plan/EIS and rule-making process. See 82 Fed. Reg. 61199 and 61324 (Dec. 17, 2017). Following the termination of the Dog Management Plan and rulemaking process, GGNRA notified the public that dog

walking would be managed under the 1979 Pet Policy, the nationwide regulation in 36 C.F.R. §2.15 requiring dogs to be on leash in areas not covered by the 1979 policy, and park-specific regulation at 36 C.F.R. §7.97(d) relating to dog walking in sensitive wildlife habitat areas on Crissy Field and Ocean Beach.

While some of the 1979 Pet Policy's provisions had been incorporated previously in to the park's Compendium, the Pet Policy had not been reviewed in light of on-the-ground changes that have occurred since 1979 and new information regarding resource management concerns, visitor use conflicts, and public safety considerations. Law enforcement staff consulted with other park staff to determine whether any modification to the Pet Policy were necessary. The 2019 Compendium proposes slight modifications to the Pet Policy to address changed field conditions (including expanded Voice Control in one area), new resource protection considerations, and multiple and sometimes conflicting forms of public uses. We have also translated the 1979 Pet Policy into clear regulatory language, with accompanying maps herein demarcating on leash and Voice Control areas, to assist dog walkers in planning their visit to the park.

### **A. Voice Control Dog Walking Areas**

The 2019 Compendium would allow for Voice Control dog walking in each Voice Control area identified in the 1979 Pet Policy with some minor adjustments to address existing site constraints and new information.

Crissy Field: Voice Control dog walking in this area is more expansive than what was available in 1979. At that time, the area of Crissy Field permitted to NPS by the Army and open to Voice Control dog walking only included the shoreline and parallel path from the eastern boundary to just past the former U.S. Coast Guard station. Like the 2017 Compendium, the 2019 Compendium expands beyond this to include areas not managed by NPS in 1979. Voice Control dog walking would therefore continue on Crissy Airfield, central beach and east beach, the promenade, grassy flat areas in the southeast portion of the site, and seasonally in the wildlife protection area.

Even though the Crissy Field Voice Control area is larger than what was available in 1979, the areas open to Voice Control dog walking consist primarily of beach and grassy areas that are resilient enough to handle this type of managed use. Voice Control dog walking has also been allowed in these areas for many years. As a result, there would be no change in visitor use patterns if this use were to continue. Adverse impacts to resources are not anticipated because the tidal marsh and other sensitive resource areas are fenced. In addition, the wildlife protection area is closed to Voice Control seasonally pursuant to 36 C.F.R. . §7.97.

Fort Funston: Dogs would be prohibited in the limited and designated NPS administrative and Park partner area comprising the NPS native plant nursery, NPS law enforcement and maintenance buildings, and the area permitted to the SFUSD (which includes one building and the area immediately surrounding it, a group camp site, and adjacent parking spaces). This area would be closed to dogs in order to reduce the incidences and potential of dog bites and dog conflicts with NPS employees, maintenance and nursery operations, and SFUSD staff, parents and school children.

Fort Miley (East and West): The Compendium adds a leash requirement in picnic areas to allow multiple, managed uses including that of families and for consistency with other picnicking areas.

Lands End: The Compendium adds a leash requirement in the parking lot to address public safety given the high levels of car and bus traffic in this parking lot.

Marin Headlands Coastal Trail: The Compendium adds a leash requirement on the short section of this trail where it parallels Mitchell Road because of safety concerns associated with off leash dogs along a busy road shoulder.

Muir Beach: The 1979 Pet Policy allows Voice Control dog walking on Muir Beach, but did not restrict this use in the surface water connection area between the ocean and Redwood Creek. The prior Compendium closed the surface water connection area seasonally to all public use, not just dog walking. The 2019 Compendium continues this restriction when the connection is active. It also closes the riparian areas immediately adjacent to Redwood Creek to all public use. This modification to the Pet Policy is needed to protect threatened and endangered species (i.e., steelhead trout and coho salmon) that migrate through recently restored habitat in this area.

Rodeo Beach: The Voice Control area is slightly reduced in size on a seasonal basis compared to the 1979 Pet Policy. The 2019 Compendium would close the surface water connection between the ocean and Rodeo Lagoon to all public use (not just dog walking). Prior Compendiums had closed this area to most forms of public use, including wading and swimming; this modification to the Pet Policy is needed to protect visitors from strong currents and to protect steelhead trout, a threatened species that migrates through this channel. Because the surface water connection area had been closed to most forms of public use under the prior Compendium, there would not be a substantial change in public use patterns.

The reductions to Voice Control areas at Forts Funston and Miley, Lands End, Marin Headlands, Muir Beach and Rodeo Beach are not of a nature, magnitude or duration that would significantly alter public use patterns. These reductions are very small in size (e.g. surface water connection areas, trail segments), allowing for continued Voice Control dog walking in the majority of each Voice Control area. In the case of Fort Funston, the area that would be closed to dogs is mainly comprised of buildings, a nursery operations area, a maintenance staging area, grounds immediately surrounding these areas, a group camping area, and associated parking stalls that are not suitable for off leash dog walking. Moreover, the primary destination for dog walkers in the Fort Funston area is the beach and the coastal bluffs to the west and north of the proposed closure area.

None of the restrictions would adversely affect park resources or require modification to the park's resource management objectives. The seasonal restrictions on voice control dog walking in the active surface water connection areas at Muir Beach and Rodeo Beach are designed to protect threatened and endangered species that migrate through these areas to reach spawning habitat. As a result, these restrictions are consistent with the resource management objectives of

the park's GMP, which identified threatened and endangered species in the park's coastal corridor as among the fundamental resources and values that the park was established to protect. Given the small scale nature of these changes, the proposed changes are not deemed to be highly controversial. Each of the proposed changes is narrowly tailored to accomplish park management goals such as protecting sensitive resources, avoiding visitor use conflicts with unleashed dogs in picnic and parking areas, and providing enhanced public safety by requiring dogs to be leashed along roadways and in parking areas.

## **B. Commercial Dog Walking**

The Compendium would continue to require commercial dog walkers to obtain a permit and limit commercial dog walkers to walking no more than six (6) dogs at one time. This restriction has been in the Compendium since 2014. It was originally included in the Compendium as an interim restriction pending completion of the Dog Management Plan/EIS. With the termination of the Dog Management Plan process, staff recommend that the commercial dog walking permit program be retained in the new Compendium.

Because large groups of off leash dogs are simply harder for one person to control, they pose an increased risk of resource damage and visitor use conflicts. The Commercial Dog Walking permit program has reduced visitor use conflicts from the large number of unleashed dogs that commercial dog walkers formerly brought to popular Voice Control areas.

There has been a high degree of compliance with the park's permit program, indicating that it is not controversial. Limits on commercial dog walking have also been adopted by many local jurisdictions, further reflecting the now widespread understanding of the importance of regulating the numbers of dogs walked by commercial dog walkers.

## **C. Other Dog Walking Provisions**

The 2019 Compendium includes provisions related to managed dogs and unmanaged dogs. It also adopts and clarifies the dog licensing requirement from the 1979 Pet Policy, and it requires dog walkers to have a leash on their person when walking a dog off leash in a Voice Control area.

These Compendium provisions do not change visitor use patterns in Voice Control areas but instead impose conditions designed to enhance public safety and resource protection. For Voice Control dog walking to be a safe and enjoyable experience for all park users, dog owners must understand the behavioral standards required of their dogs. The 1979 Pet Policy prohibited unmanaged dogs from the park but did not clearly explain "unmanaged" dog behaviors. The 2017 Compendium included brief definitions for "managed" and "unmanaged" dogs. The 2019 Compendium improves upon these definitions so that behavioral expectations are clear and enforcement can be effective.

Dog owners using Voice Control areas will be required to have a leash in their possession. This requirement will ensure that dog owners are able to restrain their dogs when needed for either

safety or resource protection reasons (e.g., to prevent a dog from chasing wildlife), when walking to and from Voice Control areas, and if requested to do so by park law enforcement staff.

The licensing requirement ensures that dogs have current vaccinations and facilitates the identification of dogs in the event of injury to visitors or other animals. Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo County all require dogs to be licensed if older than 4 months. Since the vast majority of dog walkers in the park reside in these counties, the license requirement does not impose any new conditions on these dog walkers.

## **8. Areas for Demonstrations and Distribution of Printed Matter**

In accordance with 36 C.F.R. §§2.51(c), the Compendium identifies areas that are available for these types of First Amendment activities. The Compendium identifies the reasons for selecting these locations.

## **9. Memorialization**

The Compendium would remove the permit requirement for spreading cremains provided that the activity conforms to other Compendium conditions. The Compendium expands the distance for the spreading of human ashes from roads, trails, developed facilities and interior water bodies from 10 yards (or 25 in the case of water bodies) to 100 yards. This provision would not substantially alter public use patterns because the scattering of ashes would still be allowed, albeit in reduced areas. Removal of the permit requirement would not adversely affect the park's water resources because the Compendium still prohibits the scattering of ashes in park waters.

I concur:

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Laura E. Joss  
General Superintendent

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Date



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Building 201, Fort Mason  
San Francisco, CA 94123-0022

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
W30 (GOGA-VRP)

## Memorandum

To: Laura E. Joss, General Superintendent

From: David Schifsky, Chief Park Ranger

Subject: 2019 Superintendent's Compendium Changes

The National Park Service's regulations in 36 C.F.R. Parts 1 through 7 allow superintendents to adopt park-specific public use restrictions when needed to protect public health and safety, environmental and scenic values, and cultural and natural resources; and to implement management responsibilities, equitably allocate use of park areas, and avoid visitor use conflicts. The public use restrictions for each park are compiled in a compendium that is available to the public.

Law enforcement staff at Golden Gate National Recreation Area (the park) recently completed a comprehensive review of the park's Compendium. We consulted with other park divisions, including the resources management division, to determine whether any changes were needed to protect resources, public health and safety or to address visitor use concerns. Based on this review, we are proposing the following changes to the park's 2019 Superintendent's Compendium. A written explanation for each change is provided. The changes are grouped by category for simplicity.

Under 36 C.F.R. §1.5, public use restrictions that do not significantly alter public use patterns, adversely affect park resources, require changes to resource management objectives, or that are not highly controversial may be adopted by the Superintendent in accordance with the public notice requirements of 36 C.F.R. §1.7. As explained below, none of the proposed changes trigger these factors. If you concur, these changes can be adopted immediately in the park's Compendium following completion of the associated National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

As part of our review of the Compendium, we also made editorial and technical corrections to the document. We reorganized the document for clarity. We also corrected trail names to conform to current trail names (e.g., the trail between the SCA trail and Old Fisherman's trail is now the Coastal trail). Technical and editorial corrections of this nature are not addressed below.

## **1. Visitor Center and Day Use Hours**

### **A. Visitor Center Hours**

The 2019 Compendium expands visitor center hours at Fort Point National Historic Site and adds visiting hours for the newly opened Visitor Center on the Presidio. These rules would not significantly alter public use patterns, nor would they affect cultural and natural resources.

### **B. Day Use Hours**

The Compendium would increase opening hours at Muir Beach, Muir Beach Overlook and Stinson Beach by 3 hours each day. These areas would open at 6 a.m. rather than 9 a.m.

The opening hours for Muir Woods National Monument have been clarified. Rather than closing one hour after sunset, the Monument could close in accordance with posted hours which vary throughout the year but generally correspond with closing after sunset.

These minor changes to day use hours would not substantially alter visitor use patterns in these locations nor would they result in different types of visitor use. No impacts to park resources are anticipated.

## **2. Parking Lot Closures & Restrictions**

The Compendium corrects the parking closure status for several parking lots (e.g., Baker Beach, Battery East, Navy Memorial) by moving the closure from the “Day Use” section to the “Parking” restriction section. The prior Compendium inadvertently included these parking lot closures under the Day Use section, which effectively closed these areas to all forms of public use at night. Staff believe that parking restrictions (as opposed to blanket public use restrictions) are sufficient to manage these parking lots.

In addition, the closure times for these parking lots has been clarified and standardized. The prior Compendium closed all parking lots to overnight parking and camping except vehicles displaying backcountry camping permits. The parking lots at Battery East, Merrie Way, Navy Memorial and Ocean Beach would now be closed to parking from one hour after sunset to 6 a.m. These parking lots would therefore close several hours earlier, particularly during winter months. However, these areas do not receive heavy use after dark. Closure of these areas to parking at night enhances public safety and resource protection by reducing opportunities for illegal vehicle camping and other vehicle-based illicit activity. Because these closures only prohibit vehicle parking, the restrictions should not be controversial and are narrowly tailored to address concerns related to illegal, vehicle-based, nighttime activity.

The 2019 Compendium would also explicitly include a defined nighttime parking lot closure at Crissy Field East Beach parking lot starting at 11 p.m. every night until 6 a.m. each morning. Park staff believe that a later closing time at East Beach is warranted due to the higher visitor use levels in the evenings and after work in this part of Crissy Field. Closing East Beach parking lot at 11 p.m. allows visitors, including joggers, dog walkers and board sailors, ample time to finish

their recreational activities and remove their vehicles from the parking area prior to closure of the parking lot. This parking lot was closed to overnight parking and camping under the prior Compendium. Adopting a defined closure time of 11 p.m. will reduce use of this area for illegal overnight parking, including by people who sleep in or live in their vehicles, and aid our ability to enforce the overnight parking ban in this location. Additionally, this 11 p.m. closure time is consistent with the current 11 p.m. closure time of the Crissy Field West Bluff parking area.

These changes in parking closure times will not substantially alter public use patterns because the prior compendium already prohibited unpermitted, overnight parking. In addition, the closure times for each parking lot allow normal visitor use patterns to continue by giving visitors sufficient time to conclude recreational activities, pack up their gear and remove their vehicles from the affected parking lots. The closures are also narrowly tailored to address concerns associated with illegal overnight parking. As a result, these changes should not be controversial. Establishing fixed parking closure hours in these areas would not adversely affect park resources and may instead enhance our ability to protect park resources by limiting illicit vehicle-based uses in these areas and preventing vehicle-based camping.

The 2019 Compendium would add parking restrictions in the southern portion of the Fort Funston parking lot. Approximately 13 stalls adjacent to the National Park Service (NPS) maintenance areas, native plant nursery and San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) permitted areas would be signed for NPS administrative and park partner use only. The public would also be prohibited from parking in 20 stalls adjacent to the group campsite that has been permitted to San Francisco Unified School District. Public parking in this latter location would only be prohibited on weekdays during the school year, thus making the spaces available for public use on weekends and during the summer. These parking restrictions affect only a small portion of the total available parking at Fort Funston. For example, the southern satellite parking lot at Fort Funston has more than 40 parking spaces. The main Fort Funston parking lot has over 200 spaces. Moreover, the 20 parking spaces near the group campground would be available for public use on weekends and during the summer recess, thus limiting the effect of this restriction on other forms of public use at Fort Funston. Reserving a limited number of parking spaces for NPS administrative vehicles, nursery and volunteer staff, and SFUSD youth environmental education programs enhances our ability to support important administrative, interpretive and educational programs. These parking changes should not be controversial because ample opportunities for access to the site remain.

The Compendium would incorporate the new parking reservation requirement at Muir Woods National Monument. The park solicited public input on this requirement through the Muir Woods Reservation System Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact. The reservation requirement went into effect in mid-January 2018. The reservation system has allowed the park to substantially improve the flow of vehicles into and out of Muir Woods and reduce public safety and resource concerns associated with circling vehicles and illegal road shoulder parking.

### **3. Unmanned Aircraft**



Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the unmanned aircraft area in Marin County along Shoreline Highway would be closed seasonally from February 1 – July 31 to protect raptors from disturbance during the nesting season. The area would remain open to unmanned aircraft use the rest of the year. Park visitors who fly unmanned aircraft could relocate to the park's other unmanned aircraft location at Fort Funston, which would remain open during these months subject to local conditions when hang-gliders are not in the air. This closure only affects unmanned aircraft use. It does not substantially change visitor use patterns on park lands in Marin County. Because this closure is limited in time and narrowly tailored to protect raptors, it should not be controversial. Alternate sites are available for this activity during the seasonal closure.

#### **4. Public Use Closures**

Rodeo Lake and Rodeo Lagoon: The prior Compendium closed these areas to swimming, wading, boating, dog walking, and fishing. These separate closures effectively closed these areas to all public use. The 2019 Compendium simplifies this process by consolidating the various closures into a public use closure under Section 1.5; this Compendium also clarifies that the seasonal inlet to Rodeo Lagoon is closed to public use when the connection is active. The prior Compendium closed the inlet to boating, swimming, and wading. These closures protect natural resources, including habitat and migration routes for listed species. The surface water connection area is also subject to strong currents, warranting a closure to protect public safety. Because these areas were essentially closed to all public use under prior compendiums, the 2019 Compendium would not cause a change in public use patterns, nor would these clarifications be controversial.

Redwood Creek: The prior compendium closed Redwood Creek and the seasonal inlet between the creek and the ocean. The 2019 Compendium would expand the public use closure from the creek itself to 40' from the centerline of the creek on either side. Based on input from natural resources staff, this closure would enhance our ability to protect sensitive wetland and riparian resources in the restored area around Redwood Creek and the creek itself, which provides important spawning habitat for listed coho salmon and steelhead trout, and wetlands for red-legged frog breeding. There would be a little change in public use as a result of the expanded closure along Redwood Creek because beach access is not impacted. While a small number of beachgoers like to use a direct line from the parking lot or nearby homes to the beach and back, it would not substantially burden these users to access Muir Beach via the pedestrian bridge from the parking lot and the corresponding path to the beach. Restricting public use in this area is consistent with the park's General Management Plan (GMP) and other park plans such as the Muir Woods Salmon Habitat Enhancement and Bridge Replacement Project and the Lower Redwood Creek Floodplain and Salmonid Habitat Restoration Plan. A limited closure to protect listed species should not be controversial.

Oakwood Valley Pond: Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the 2019 Compendium would close the pond to all public use due to the presence of California red legged frogs, a threatened species. The pond itself does not receive high levels of use. No trails are affected by this closure. As a result, public use patterns would not be substantially altered. A

geographically-limited, resource-based closure to protect breeding habitat for a listed species should not be controversial.

Milagra Ridge: Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the 2019 Compendium would close areas adjacent to Milagra Ridge Road, Milagra Summit Trail and Milagra Battery Trail to public use. These areas provide habitat for the endangered Mission blue butterfly. Existing visitor use patterns would not be affected because the main visitor use in this area is hiking, and all trails would remain open. A limited, resource-based closure to protect habitat for listed species should not be controversial.

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In accordance with 36 C.F.R. §§2.51(c), the Compendium identifies areas that are available for these types of First Amendment activities. The Compendium identifies the reasons for selecting these locations.

## **9. Memorialization**

The Compendium would remove the permit requirement for spreading cremains provided that the activity conforms to other Compendium conditions. The Compendium expands the distance for the spreading of human ashes from roads, trails, developed facilities and interior water bodies from 10 yards (or 25 in the case of water bodies) to 100 yards. This provision would not substantially alter public use patterns because the scattering of ashes would still be allowed, albeit in reduced areas. Removal of the permit requirement would not adversely affect the park's water resources because the Compendium still prohibits the scattering of ashes in park waters.

## **10. E-bikes**

Secretarial Order 3376, dated August 29, 2019, seeks to increase recreational opportunities on lands managed by the Department of the Interior by enhancing opportunities for the use of electric bicycles (e-bikes). Pursuant to Order 3376, the National Park Service issued Policy Memorandum 19-01 on August 30, 2019, which defines e-bikes and states:

E-bikes are allowed where traditional bicycles are allowed. E-bikes are not allowed where traditional bicycles are prohibited, including wilderness areas. Except on park roads and other locations where use of motor vehicles by the public is allowed, operators may only use the power provided by the electric motor to assist pedal propulsion of an e-bike. The intent of this policy is to allow e-bikes to be used for transportation and recreation in a similar manner to traditional bicycles.

The memorandum directs superintendents to manage e-bikes under the authority in 36 CFR 1.5(a)(2), which allows superintendents to designate areas for a specific use or activity, or impose conditions or restrictions on a use or activity.

Park staff reviewed the Compendium's list of trails and routes that are closed to traditional bikes to determine whether e-bike use of these areas should be regulated in a similar fashion. The Compendium closed many trails to traditional bikes due resource and public safety concerns

(e.g., narrow trails, erosion prone areas, steep drop offs, cultural resources, congestion and visitor use conflicts). These same considerations warrant closing these trails and routes to e-bikes.

Park staff also reviewed the Compendium's list of trails and routes that are open to traditional bikes. Park staff is not aware of any information at this time indicting that e-bike use of these trails would cause new or different resource impacts or public safety concerns. Riders of e-bikes will be required to comply with the same group size restrictions and speed limits as riders of traditional bikes. These restrictions are designed to protect public safety and park resources. The use of e-bikes is not anticipated to significantly alter public use patterns in these areas because these routes have been open to traditional bicycles for many years. We do not anticipate the use of e-bikes on these routes to be highly controversial because these routes are already popular bicycle routes. Visitor using these routes are conditioned to sharing these routes with other user groups. Accordingly, all trails within GGNRA currently open to traditional bicycle use are appropriate for e-bike use. Visitors using e-bikes will be required to comply with applicable sections of 36 CFR Part 4 and California State Law. Per Policy Memorandum 19-01, e-bike language specific to authorized and unauthorized use locations would be inserted in The Compendium.

Consistent with Policy Memorandum 19-01, NPS staff will monitor resources and visitor use patterns to determine whether there are any unanticipated changes as a result of e-bike use. Should such changes occur, GGNRA may impose additional restrictions on e-bike use using the Superintendent's authority under 36 CFR 1.5.

I concur:

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Laura E. Joss  
General Superintendent

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Date

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## **PART 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS**

The specific discretionary authority for National Park Service Superintendents to establish reasonable schedules for visiting hours, impose public use limits, and close park areas for all public use or specific use is found at Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §1.5 and other relevant provisions of Title 36. These park-specific restrictions are also based upon 36 CFR, Chapters 1-7 to protect park resources, visitors and employees. Under 36 CFR §1.7, notice of all restrictions, closures, designations and permit requirements will be made available to the general public by at least one or more of the following methods of notifications: maps, brochures, signs, permits, or other appropriate methods, as well as within this compendium.

### **Section 1.1 -- DEFINITIONS**

The following terms are defined as follows for this Compendium:

- **BICYCLE** means a device upon which any person may ride, propelled exclusively by human power through a belt, chain, or gears, and having one or more wheels, except a manual wheelchair. Persons riding bicycles are subject to the provisions of the CA Vehicle code specified in Sections 21200 and 21200.5.
- **BICYCLE ROUTE** means any lane, way, or path, designated by appropriate signs, that explicitly provides for bicycle travel.
- **COMMERCIAL CARRIER** means any type of motor vehicle used for Commercial Transportation Service to areas administered by GGNRA, including but not limited to sedans, SUVs, minivans, vans, mini-busses, motor coaches, and limousines. Commercial Carriers are required to obtain Commercial Use Authorizations (CUAs) before providing Commercial Transportation Services in areas administered by GGNRA. The following carriers are exempt from CUA requirements: vehicles contracted for use by school programs; vehicles contracted for use by nonprofit organizations; taxis and ride-hailing/sharing services (e.g., Uber, Lyft); and public transportation providers such as MUNI.
- **COMMERCIAL DOG WALKING** means the walking of four or more dogs, with the maximum of six, at one time by any one person for consideration.
- **COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE** means a service for the conveyance of visitors via motor vehicle into and/or out of any area administered by GGNRA for a direct or indirect fee or other consideration and, except for on-board interpretative services and transit, no other services are provided.
- **COMMERCIAL USE AUTHORIZATION** means a written authorization issued by the Superintendent under which persons are allowed to provide certain commercial services to visitors of the GGNRA.
- **ELECTRIC POWERED MOBILITY ASSISTANCE DEVICE** means a device such as an electric scooter, **Segway®**, or any self-balancing, non-tandem, two-wheeled device that is not greater than 20 inches deep and 25 inches wide and can turn in place, is designed to transport only one person with an electric propulsion system averaging less than 750 watts (1 horsepower), the maximum speed of which, when powered solely by a propulsion system on a paved level surface, is no more than 12.5 miles per hour. An EPMAD is considered a motor vehicle as defined in 36 CFR Section 1.4.
- **ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEM** means an electronic device, such as an electronic cigarette, that a person uses to simulate smoking by inhaling vapor from the device.
- **FIRE** means any combustion of combustible materials of any type outdoors.
- **GUIDED SERVICE** means any type of guided commercial activity provided to GGNRA visitors for a direct to indirect fee or charge or other consideration. This includes, but is not limited to, guided activities such as hiking, bicycling, kayaking, and equestrian activities, and education, instruction, and recreation for groups of all sizes.
- **IDLING** means the engine is running while a truck, bus or any vehicle is stationary.
- **INDIVIDUAL WITH A DISABILITY** has the same meaning as Handicapped Person as defined in 43 CFR Section 17.503.
- **KITE BUGGY** means a light, purpose-built vehicle powered by a traction kite (power kite). It is single-seated and has one steerable front wheel and two fixed rear wheels. Kite buggies are considered skateboards for the purposes of this Compendium.

- **KITESURFING OR KITEBOARDING** means using a kite to pull a rider through the water on a surfboard, windsurf board, or kite-board (a wakeboard-like board). The use of these devices falls under surfing regulations.
- **MANAGED DOG** means a dog that is under the control of its owner or handler at all times through the use of a leash not in excess of six feet in length, or by Voice Control in those designated areas open to off leash dog walking, such that the dog does not annoy, harass, harm, or threaten any person or animal or harm park resources.
- **OPEN-TOP COMMERCIAL CARRIER** means a commercial carrier in which all or part of the vehicle roof is removed.
- **ORGANIZED GAMES AND SPORTS** means recreation that requires the erection of associated equipment, use of uniforms, and/or exclusive use of more than one-third of the designated area or patterns of routine use.
- **OUTDOOR FITNESS** means any type of commercial guided exercise activity provided to GGNRA visitors for a direct to indirect fee or charge. This includes, but is not limited to, fitness instruction, education, and motivational exercises for groups of all sizes.
- **OVERNIGHT PARKING** means a vehicle that is parked, standing, or left in an area closed to such uses continuously between the hours of 12 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. of any day.
- **PICNICKING** means an excursion or outing in which the participants carry food with them and have a meal in the open air.
- **PORTABLE FIRE PIT** means a free-standing portable fire basin used with wood or wood products. The use of these devices falls under Section 2.13 relating to fires.
- **POWERLESS FLIGHT.** The use of devices designed to carry persons through the air in powerless flight.
- **PUBLIC PIER OR JETTY** has the same meaning as defined in Section 1.88 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.
- **SERVICE ANIMAL** means any dog or miniature horse that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an Individual with a Disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Miniature Horses are recognized as Service Animals for the purposes of this definition. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not Service Animals for the purpose of this definition. (28 CFR Section 35.104) Neither the crime deterrent effects on an animal's presence nor the animal's provision of emotional support, well-being, comfort or companionship constitute work or tasks that qualify an animal as a Service Animal.
- **SKATEBOARD** means a board having a set of wheels mounted under it or on the side, ridden in a standing, crouching or seated position. Skateboarding includes Mountain-boarding, Roll-surfing, Dirt-surfing and Kite Buggy.
- **SKATESAILING** means a form of skating where a person on skates, a skateboard or a similar device is propelled by a sail. Skatesailing includes Street-sailing, Wind-skating, Sporting-sailing and Land-surfing.
- **UNMANNED AIRCRAFT** means a device that is used or intended to be used for flight in the air without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the device, and the associated operational elements and components that are required for the pilot or system operator in command to operate or control the device (such as cameras, sensors, communication links). This term includes all types of devices that meet this definition (e.g., model airplanes, quadcopters, drones) that are used for any purpose, including for recreation or commerce.
- **UNMANAGED DOG** means a dog that annoys, harasses, harms or threatens a person in a manner that a reasonable person would find annoying, harassing, harmful or threatening, or that annoys, harasses, harms or threatens another animal or harms park resources. This includes threatening behavior by dogs towards people or other animals such as snarling, snapping, chasing, charging, directed and sustained barking at, or uninvited taking or attempting to take food from another visitor or pet.
- **VOICE CONTROL** means a dog that is within earshot and eyesight of its owner or handler and that responds immediately to commands to return to leash when called or signaled. The owner or handler must demonstrate this ability when requested to do so by an authorized person. A dog not meeting these requirements will be considered running-at-large under 36 CFR, Section 2.15(d).

## **Section 1.2 -- APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE**

The regulations and public use limits and restrictions contained in this Compendium apply to all persons entering, using, visiting or otherwise within the boundaries of lands and waters controlled, leased, administered or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

### **Section 1.5(a)(1) – VISITING HOURS, PUBLIC USE LIMITS, CLOSURES**

The following visiting hours and public use limits are established for all or for a specific portion of the Park. The closures apply to all public use or to a specified use or activity:

#### **What Are The Visiting Hours?**

- ☐ The Park is open to the public every day of the year, 24 hours, except as provided below:
- ☐ **VISITOR CENTER** and other Park site hours are as follows:
  - ☐ Marin County
    - Marin Headlands Visitor Center: open year-round from 9:30 to 4:30 p.m., closed on Tuesdays, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.
    - Nike Missile Site and Point Bonita Lighthouse open hours fluctuate seasonally. See the Park's official website for current open hours.
    - Muir Woods National Monument Visitor Center: open year-round from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. starting from the last Sunday in January; 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. starting from the second Sunday in March; 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. from the third Sunday in September; 8:00 am to 6:00 p.m. from the second Sunday in October; and from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. from the first Sunday in November.
  - ☐ San Francisco
    - Fort Point National Historic Site: open Friday-Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
    - William Penn Mott, Jr. Presidio Visitor Center: open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
    - Lands End Lookout: open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., except Christmas Day and one day of annual inventory (September 31<sup>st</sup> or October 1<sup>st</sup>)
    - Golden Gate Bridge Welcome Center: open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. except Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day
- ☐ **DAY USE:** The following areas are closed to all public use from one hour after sunset until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round:
  - ☐ Marin County
    - Conzelman Road: Closed to motorized vehicle traffic from its junction with McCullough Road traffic circle, westward to its junction with Field Road.
    - Kirby Cove (except registered campers with valid permits)
    - Muir Beach
    - Muir Beach Overlook
    - Stinson Beach
  - ☐ San Francisco
    - Fort Point National Historic Site: Marine Drive north of the gate and all areas adjacent to the Historic Fort and the Fort itself.
    - China Beach
    - Fort Funston
    - Fort Mason: Black Point Battery stairway path leading to Van Ness Avenue
    - Lands End
    - Sutro Heights Park

☐ **DAY USE as posted:** Public use of the following areas is allowed only as indicated below:

☐ Marin County

- BATTERY TOWNSLEY (interior): Open the first Sunday of each month from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.
- MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT: Open from 8:00 a.m. until posted closing time (which varies throughout the year).
- NIKE MISSILE SITE:
  - Open Wednesday through Friday, 12:30 to 3:30 p.m.
  - Open the first Saturday of each month, 12:30 to 3:30 p.m.
- POINT BONITA LIGHTHOUSE beyond tunnel:
  - Open Saturday through Monday, 12:30 to 3:30 p.m.
  - Open for evening and special programs as advertised in Park events calendar

☐ San Francisco

- ALCATRAZ ISLAND: public access is limited to self-guided areas during day, evening and special programs operating hours. Alcatraz Island hours of operations are established by the Superintendent's office according to daylight savings and the after-hours program. Schedule of hours of operation is available on the Park's web site or through the Superintendent's office.  
<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/hours.htm>
- BATTERY CHAMBERLIN (interior): Open first full weekend of each month from 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

*These areas are designated as day use areas due to public safety concerns associated with limited visibility, steep coastal cliffs, and hazards associated with the marine environment during hours of darkness. Night time use of these areas poses increased threats to natural and cultural resources and sensitive species which could be inadvertently damaged, trampled or disturbed due to darkness.*

**Are There Public Use Limits?**

The public use limits listed below are in addition to public use limits adopted by the Superintendent pursuant to other provisions in Chapter 1 of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (e.g., Section 4.30):

☐ **FOOD** is prohibited in the following locations:

- Alcatraz Island, except for the dock area
- Fort Point National Historic Site, inside the historic fort building
- Muir Woods National Monument, except in parking lots, the gift shop and at Muir Plaza

*The restrictions of food reduce rodent infestation and waste on Alcatraz Island and inside the old fort building of Fort Point National Historic Site and reduces trash/litter within Muir Woods National Monument.*

☐ **ELECTRIC POWERED MOBILITY ASSISTANCE DEVICES** (e.g. Segways) are restricted as follows:

- All trails, paths, sidewalks, paved or hardened paths, walkways and sea walls are closed to any device that constitutes an EPMAD.
- EPMADs may only be used on Park roads, in parking areas, and on routes designated as open to motor vehicles.
- No person under 16 years of age may operate an EPMAD without adult supervision
- A person shall operate an EPMAD in a safe and responsible manner with a maximum speed not exceeding more than 12 miles per hour so as not to endanger one's self or other Park visitors.
- The use of an EPMAD by an Individual with a Disability is allowed on sidewalks, paved or hardened paths, walkways and seawalls provided the use conforms to the following:
  - An Individual with a Disability who is under 16 years of age may only operate an EPMAD with adult supervision

- An Individual with a Disability shall operate such device in a safe and responsible manner with a maximum speed not exceeding 12 miles per hour so as not to endanger one's self or other Park visitors.
- An Individual with a Disability operating such device on a sidewalk, while crossing a roadway in a crosswalk, entering or exiting an elevator, boarding a vessel, or on any other surface shall have all the rights and duties applicable to a pedestrian under CA VC § 467. [http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes\\_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=VEH&sectionNum=467](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=VEH&sectionNum=467)

☐ **IDLING** of motor vehicles is prohibited:

- All vehicles traveling in the Park while parked for more than 30 seconds must have engines remain off.
- The above prohibition does not apply to law enforcement patrol operations, fire or emergency vehicles, search and rescue missions or official training exercises.

*The purpose of this restriction is to reduce public exposure to exhaust, particulate matter and other hazardous or toxic air contaminants by limiting the idling of buses, trucks and motor vehicles. In addition, this restriction eliminates noise from idling vehicles when parked in or adjacent to residential areas or natural settings located throughout the Park.*

☐ **ORGANIZED SPORTS:** The following areas are closed to organized sports:

- ☐ Marin County
  - Fort Baker Parade Ground
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Crissy Field Airfield
  - Fort Mason Great Meadow
  - Fort Mason Parade Ground

*Impromptu, low-impact pickup games that do not adversely impact natural and cultural resources within the designated areas and that involve fewer than 25 players are allowed (e.g. Frisbee, hacky sack or similar games). These closures are necessary to protect natural resources, including the tidal marsh and wildlife therein, and to protect grass and turf from the impact of organized sporting events.*

☐ **OVERNIGHT MOORING and ANCHORING** is prohibited at Horseshoe Cove at Fort Baker, Marin Headlands.

*This is a congested area with a great deal of boat traffic, including emergency response and patrol vessels operated by the National Park Service and the U.S. Coast Guard Station Golden Gate. In order to maintain adequate ingress and egress for emergency response and patrol vessels, it is necessary to prohibit the mooring or anchoring of vessels in areas of Horseshoe Cove other than at the Presidio Yacht Club.*

☐ **PARKING** is restricted as follows:

- All parking areas and roads in the Park are closed to camping and Overnight Parking, with the exception of visitor vehicles properly displaying hike-in or hike-through backcountry camping permits. Authorized vehicles may be parked at established trailheads in the Marin Headlands at the following locations: Bldg. T-1111, Bicentennial Campground, Kirby Cove, and Tennessee Valley. Guests staying overnight at Cavallo Point Lodge, Fort Barry Hostel, Headlands Institute, and the Point Bonita YMCA may park their vehicles at those locations. Fort Mason Hostel guests must display a green parking permit and park in the Fort Mason Quad parking area and along MacArthur Avenue only.

- BAKER BEACH Parking Lot:
  - Closed to parking from one hour after sunset until 6 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round
- BATTERY EAST Parking Lot:
  - Seven (7) days per week \$1 per hour, or \$6 per day, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
  - Closed to parking from one hour after sunset until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- CRISSY FIELD EAST BEACH Parking Lot:
  - Parking on any grass berm in the East Beach parking lot is prohibited.
  - Closed to parking from 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- CRISSY FIELD WEST BLUFF Parking Lot:
  - Monday thru Friday: 3-hour parking limit. Saturday and Sunday: \$1.20 per hour, or \$7 per day, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
  - Closed to parking from 11 p.m. until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- FORT FUNSTON: parking lot (south end near NPS/Partner Administrative Area):
  - Parking adjacent to buildings for authorized use only by NPS/Partner staff
  - Parking adjacent to permitted SFUSD camping area closed Monday-Friday from September 1 to June 30.
- FORT MASON (Upper): Two-hour public parking limit from 8:00 a.m. to 5 p.m., except motorcycles/scooters or vehicles displaying an NPS permit, resident parking permit, or valid NPS-issued special use permit.
- FORT MASON (Lower): Paid parking operated by City Park through [www.fortmason.org](http://www.fortmason.org)
- FORT MASON (Lower): Parking on Pier 1 and Pier 2 aprons prohibited.
- MERRIE WAY Parking Lot:
  - Closed to parking from one hour after sunset until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- MUIR WOODS: Parking reservations required for all vehicles at all times with fee.
- NAVY MEMORIAL Parking Lot:
  - Closed to parking from one hour after sunset until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- OCEAN BEACH 1<sup>ST</sup> and 2<sup>ND</sup> Overlook Parking Lots:
  - Closed to parking from one hour after sunset until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- SUTRO HEIGHTS: Reserved valet parking for Cliff House patrons. Forty-four (44) parking stalls will be designated for Permit Parking Only from 5 p.m. to Midnight.

*Since camping and overnight lodging are prohibited in the Park except in established campgrounds or Park partner facilities, there is no valid reason for a vehicle to remain in the Park overnight unless the Law Enforcement division or United States Park Police has been previously advised. Daytime parking restrictions and fees protect resources, allocate parking to accommodate different types of visitor use, and enhance opportunities for more people to visit heavily used park areas.*

#### □ PARK BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

- The following Park buildings and facilities are closed to the public:
  - Administrative, maintenance, public safety, storage, utility and waste disposal facilities
  - Service and administrative roads
  - Resident or leased housing units, including associated outbuildings and grounds
  - Except for facilities and sites designated as open for visitor use, all concession and Park partner buildings and facilities are closed to unauthorized entry. This does not apply to persons in non-public areas who have been granted specific permission by the National Park Service; another authorized Federal agency; licensed concessionaires or lessees; Park partners, their authorized representatives and guests; or contractors; or to those who are escorted by an NPS employee.

*Enhanced security for employees, residents of Park housing, and government property and utilities require these sites to have limited access.*

- **UNMANNED AIRCRAFT:** Launching, landing, or operating an unmanned aircraft from or on lands and waters administered by the National Park Service within the boundaries of Golden Gate National Recreation Area is prohibited except as approved in writing by the superintendent. **(Exhibit #1)**

The following are the only areas open to unmanned aircraft flight and operations:

- Marin County
  - Shoreline Highway: coast side shoulder and bench area north of Muir Beach Overlook just beyond mile marker 7.0 is open except between February 1 and July 31
- San Francisco
  - Fort Funston (when hang gliders or para-gliders are not in the air)

*Unmanned aircraft are a hazard to the safety of people piloting hang gliders and para-gliders in the Fort Funston area. The Marin County site is closed to unmanned aircraft for a six-month period each year to protect raptors that nest and breed near this location.*

#### **What Park Areas Are Closed To The Public?**

- **All areas fenced and / or posted as closed**
- Marin County
  - **FORT BAKER (Exhibit # 2)**
    - Baker/Barry Tunnel closed to pedestrians
    - Battery Yates Wildlife Protection Area – designated by cable fencing
    - Battery Cavallo
    - Battery Spencer historic fortification pill boxes above slope from Golden Gate Bridge
    - Golden Gate Bridge north anchorage and pylons
    - U.S. Coast Guard Station Golden Gate facilities and docks
    - Vista Point service road accessed from lower Conzelman Road
    - Lower Conzelman Road (south of parking lot to Lime Point access road) closed to vehicles only
    - Lime Point access road and light station
  - **MARIN HEADLANDS (Exhibits #3A and #B)**
    - Rodeo Lake
    - Rodeo Lagoon (including the surface water connection between the Lagoon and the ocean when the connection is flowing) and associated riparian and wetland habitat areas
  - **MUIR BEACH & MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT (Exhibits #4A and 4B)**
    - Redwood Creek including 40 feet from center line of creek on either side; in its entirety within GGNRA including the seasonal surface water connection between the creek and the ocean, the lagoon, and associated riparian and wetland habitat.
  - **OAKWOOD VALLEY (Exhibit #5)**
    - Oakwood Valley Pond
  - **POINT BONITA LIGHTHOUSE AREA (Exhibit #6)**
    - Bird Island Overlook – beyond cable fencing, cliff areas and coastal fortifications
    - Bonita Cove and tide pools
    - Travel off lighthouse main access road and trail

- U.S. Coast Guard Vessel Traffic Service radar site
- TENNESEE VALLEY (**Exhibit #7**)
  - Tennessee Valley Pond (next to the beach)
- San Francisco
  - ALCATRAZ ISLAND (**Exhibit #8**)

The following locations on ALCATRAZ ISLAND are closed to public use (*Closed areas may be accessed under special circumstances with site supervisor approval*):

- All tide pools
- All designated sensitive bird breeding habitats
- Casemates under recreation yard
- Catwalk circling recreation yard
- Cistern area
- Incinerator area
- Lower west road over Barker Beach from Windy Gulch path to New Industries building
- Morgue
- Northeast perimeter path (dock to north fog horn)
- Officers Club
- Parade Ground rubble piles
- Plaza northeast of Model Industries building (as posted)
- Quartermaster building
- Top tiers of cell house (A, B, C, & D Blocks)
- Warden's house
- Western and northwestern cliffs
- Windy Gulch path
- The Gardens
- Any area barricaded and signed "Area Closed for Your Safety"
- Any Buildings not open to the Public, such as Building 64, Upper Tiers
- West Side: lower west road from Parade Ground gate past Apt. A; bird blind; incinerator; and west side of New Industries building.
- The following locations on ALCATRAZ ISLAND will be closed seasonally to public use each year from February 1 through September 15, or the end of the nesting season, as determined by the Park's wildlife specialist: (**Exhibit #8**)
  - Agave Trail: from dock to tide pools west of steps
  - Parade Ground and Agave Steps
- BAKER BEACH (**Exhibits #9A and 9B**)
  - Lobos Creek and associated riparian areas
- FORT FUNSTON (**Exhibit #10**)
  - Habitat protection area
  - Coastal Trail beginning at the trail's intersection with the Funston Horse Trail northward approximately 600 yards toward Sloat Boulevard
- FORT MASON (Lower) (**Exhibit #11**)
  - Pier One
  - Pier Four



- FORT POINT HISTORIC SITE (**Exhibit #12**)
  - Historic Seawall
  - Golden Gate Bridge anchorage and pylons
- LANDS END (**Exhibit #13**)
  - Dead Man's Point
  - Point Lobos Archeological District
  - Off trail area in between Coastal Trail and ocean from Painted Rock to Eagles Point
- PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO (Area A) (**Exhibit #14**)
  - Former Coast Guard Pier
  - Crissy Tidal Marsh consisting of an open water lagoon, sand flats, mud flats and vegetated marsh plain located in the central portion of Crissy Field. The tidal marsh is defined as: starting at the eastern edge, from the channel inlet promenade footbridge extending along the shoreline; along the northern edge of the wetland; west to the perimeter of the restored airfield; and to the south along the vegetation buffer and barrier fencing parallel and adjacent to Mason Street. Public use is permitted on designated trails, including boardwalks and footbridges. (**Exhibit #**)
  - Presidio Water Treatment Plant, Bldg. 1773
- San Mateo County
  - MILAGRA RIDGE (**Exhibit #15**)
    - Mapped sensitive habitat areas
  - MORI POINT (**Exhibit #16**)
    - Ponds and fenced or posted wetlands and habitat
    - Vertical bluffs and cove below Mori Bluff Trail
  - RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA (**Exhibit #17**)
    - Pond and wetlands (Charthouse Mitigation Site)
  - PHLEGER ESTATE (**Exhibit #18**)
    - West Union Creek
    - Miramontes trail

*Areas are designated as closures due to public safety concerns (e.g., limited visibility, steep coastal cliffs, hazards associated with the marine environment).*

*Alcatraz Island areas are closed to protect breeding birds. Certain bird species nesting on Alcatraz have demonstrated extreme sensitivity to human presence during the breeding season. These closures minimize the disturbance to their nesting activity.*

*Natural and cultural resources in these areas are highly sensitive to damage. In addition, they contain vital habitat for shorebirds, Mission Blue butterflies, Red-legged frog, salmonids, riparian species, marine mammals, and other sea life.*

*Vegetated areas contain significant native plant communities and habitats that are subject to human-induced impacts. Coastal bluffs and dunes are also sensitive to human-induced impacts and additionally are significant geological features.*

*U.S. Coast Guard radar site, U.S. Coast Guard Station Golden Gate, and Golden Gate Bridge facilities are restricted use areas due to the presence of critical infrastructure and the need for security around law enforcement facilities.*

*Residential areas inside the Park are primarily maintained for the use of Park residents and their invited guests.*

*The Baker/Barry Tunnel is a one-way, traffic-controlled tunnel for motor vehicles with bicycle lanes in both directions. There are no pedestrian walkways. The tunnel is unsafe for pedestrian traffic.*

□ Dept. of Homeland Security ENHANCED SECURITY CLOSURES – ELEVATED

- Fort Point National Historic Site
  - Marine Drive closed at Wave gate
  - Long Avenue
- Golden Gate Bridge North Anchorage (Marin Headlands)
  - Lower Conzelman road access at Northwest Parking Lot.
  - Golden Gate Bridge North Anchorage (Fort Baker) Lower Conzelman Road access closed at Bunker Road & Murray Circle intersection.
  - Sommerville Road access road to Lower Conzelman; boat launch and fishing pier closed east of USCG Station Golden Gate.
- Land and waters surrounding the north and south anchorage of the Golden Gate Bridge:
  - Fort Point National Historic Site 100 yards offshore from the low water mark.
  - Fort Baker 100 yards offshore from the low water mark.
  - No vessel shall:
    - (a) anchor beneath the Golden Gate Bridge, or within 100 feet of the east or west edges of the bridge;
    - (b) operate or remain beneath the Golden Gate Bridge, or within 100 feet east or west of the edges of the bridge, for longer than reasonably necessary to traverse the area, except in an emergency or with the permission of the Captain of the Port, SF Bay (USCG).

*These closures are necessary when the condition is declared due to a high risk of terrorist attack. These closures will remain in effect during National Threat Level – ELEVATED. These closures will be rescinded when threat level high condition ELEVATED is reduced or eliminated.*

□ Dept. of Homeland Security ENHANCED SECURITY CLOSURES – IMMINENT

- Fort Point National Historic Site
  - Marine Drive closed at Wave gate
  - Long Avenue
  - Coastal trail closed at Fort Point administration Building to Battery East
  - Coastal trail closed at Battery East to Golden Gate Bridge
- Coastal Trail
  - Coastal trail closed at Battery Boutelle east to Golden Gate Bridge
- Marshall Beach to Fort Point Beach (Golden Gate Bridge South Anchorage)
  - Batteries to Bluffs trail from Lincoln Ave to Marshall Beach
- Golden Gate Bridge North Anchorage (Marin Headlands)
  - Lower Conzelman Road access at North West Parking Lot
- Golden Gate Bridge North Anchorage (Fort Baker)
  - Lower Conzelman Road access closed at Bunker Road & Murray Circle intersection
  - Sommerville Road access road to Lower Conzelman; boat launch and fishing pier closed east of USCG Station Golden Gate
- Land and waters surrounding the north and south anchorage of the Golden Gate Bridge:
  - Fort Point National Historic Site 300 offshore from the low water mark
  - Fort Baker 500 yards offshore from the low water mark
  - No vessels shall:

- (a) anchor beneath the Golden Gate Bridge, or within 100 feet of the east or west edges of the bridge;
- (b) operate or remain beneath the Golden Gate Bridge, or within 100 feet east or west of the edges of the bridge, for longer than it is reasonably necessary to traverse the area, except in an emergency or with the permission of the Captain of the Port, SF Bay, U.S. Coast Guard.

*These closures are necessary when the condition is declared due to an extreme risk of terrorist attacks. These closures will remain in effect during National Threat Level – IMMINENT. These closures will be rescinded when threat level extreme condition IMMINENT is reduced or eliminated.*

**36 CFR §1.5(a)(2) Areas Designated for A Specific Use Or Activity, And Special Conditions Or Restrictions That Apply To Regulated Activities**

- ☐ **BOATING:** The following areas are closed to all vessels, including rowboats, kayaks, rafts, surfboards, sail boards, kite boards and windsurfing boards:
  - ☐ Marin County
    - Bird Rock: All waters within 300 ft. of Bird Rock are closed to boating for the protection of nesting and roosting seabirds, and sensitive intertidal areas. **(Exhibit #6)**
    - Point Bonita Cove and tide pools and marine area 300 ft. offshore are closed to boating due to marine mammal habitat and haul-out area **(Exhibit #6)**
  - ☐ San Francisco
    - Alcatraz Island docks\* (Except NPS contracted ferry/barge service and NPS and United States Coast Guard vessels.)
    - Alcatraz Island Seasonal Closure: **From February 1 to September 30, boats are prohibited from entering the Alcatraz Seasonal Closure Area** which extends from the shoreline seaward to 300 feet, excluding the East shoreline area between the guard tower and the South East corner of the island. (122 25'07.9"W 37 49'29.9"N) where only NPS contracted ferry/barge service and NPS and United States Coast Guard vessels access the island.) **(Exhibit #8)**
    - Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area which encompasses the shoreline and beach north of the Crissy Field Promenade (excluding the paved parking area, sidewalks and grass lawn of the former Coast Guard Station complex) then stretches east from Torpedo Wharf to approximately 700 feet east of the former Coast Guard station landside, and all tidelands and submerged lands to 300 feet offshore. **(Exhibit #14)**
    - Lobos Creek, Presidio Area A **(Exhibits #9A and 9B)**

*These restrictions are for the purpose of protecting sensitive natural resources. These areas provide vital habitat for water birds, shorebirds and marine life. These restrictions are necessary to protect water quality in wetland areas. Boat traffic, loud noise and the use of public address systems from tour vessels and night lighting may cause seabirds to abandon nests. The prohibition on boating will provide important areas of reduced disturbance for wildlife. In addition, there is a need to maintain clearance and reduce hazards to navigation for ferries transporting visitors to Alcatraz Island.*

**\*NOTE:** Special regulations pertaining to boat landings on Alcatraz Island are found in 36 CFR Section 7.97(a).

- ☐ **DESIGNATED FISHING PIERS:** the following areas are open to recreational fishing and do not require fishing licenses:
  - ☐ Marin County
    - Fort Baker pier and jetty
  - ☐ San Francisco

- Fort Mason Piers Two & Three (Herbst and Festival Pavilions)
- Fort Point pier (a.k.a. Torpedo Wharf)

*In accordance with California law, (Fish and Game Code § 7153 and Section 1.88 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations) public fishing piers and jetties, open 24 hours a day, do not require a state fishing license.*

☐ **FISHING:** The following areas are closed to fishing:

- ☐ Marin County
  - Easkoot Creek, Stinson Beach
  - Muir Woods National Monument (36 CFR 7.6)
  - Tennessee Valley Pond (next to the beach)
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Alcatraz Island shoreline
  - Crissy Field Former Coast Guard Pier, breakwater and seawall
  - Lobos Creek, Presidio Area A

*These restrictions provide protection for threatened and endangered species and anadromous fish found in these areas. Alcatraz Island and the Coast Guard pier are closed to fishing due to public safety concerns associated with steep drop-offs and hazards of the marine environment. Alcatraz Island is also closed to fishing due to the congestion caused by heavy visitation. Lobos Creek is closed to protect the public drinking water supply. The prohibitions on fishing will also provide important areas of reduced disturbance for wildlife and sensitive habitats.*

☐ **GLASS BOTTLES/CONTAINERS:** Possession is prohibited in the following areas:

- ☐ Park wide
  - All beach areas and 15 feet adjacent
  - All historic coastal defense structures
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Crissy Field, north of promenade.
  - Upper Fort Mason Great Meadow

*The purpose of this regulation is to reduce the amount of injurious trash in the Park and to prevent injury to Park visitors.*

☐ **PICNICKING:** The following areas are closed to picnicking:

- Muir Woods National Monument, except Muir Plaza (former upper main parking lot).
- Inside the Historic Fort at Fort Point NHS

☐ **SWIMMING BEACHES:** Stinson Beach is designated as a swimming beach. (Please refer to §3.16 and §3.17 for specific swimming area designation uses.)

☐ **SURFING:** Restricted at Stinson Beach, including Kite surfing and Kite boarding, when swimmers are present, and allowed only in areas designated as "Non-Swimming Areas" and only at such times as are deemed safe by the Supervisory Ranger or by his/her representative.

☐ **VAPING, E-CIGARETTES AND ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEMS (ENDS):** The following restrictions apply to the use of these devices:

- Concession facilities providing food service will comply with all contract terms and applicable federal, state and local ordinances and regulations regarding these devices.
- Use of these devices by government employees and contractors and Park partner employees and contractors is allowed in designated, outdoor employee break areas.
- Use of these devices is prohibited in or on:
  - All government buildings, facilities, vehicles and vessels (excluding residences in accordance with tenant lease agreements and designated outdoor smoking areas).
  - All Park partner and tenant facilities (excluding residences and designated smoking areas in accordance with tenant lease agreements and concession contracts).
  - Areas within 25' of building entrances normally used by the public and areas within 25' of entrances not normally used by the public if vapor from these devices is able to enter the building.
  - Alcatraz Island, except in the area designated for smoking in the dock area.
  - Fort Point NHS (within the historic fort)
  - Muir Woods National Monument, except in designated parking areas. During extreme fire danger periods, use of ENDS is also prohibited in Monument parking areas. All trails within all areas of the Park when the Superintendent has determined that fire danger is extreme. NPS and Park partner employee use of ENDS in designated, outdoor break areas during extreme fire danger is allowed, but employees must be extra cautious.

*These restrictions are intended to protect public health from the potentially harmful effects of exposure to Vaping, E-cigarettes and ENDS, reduce the risk of fire, and prevent conflicts among visitor use activities.*

#### ☐ **DOG LICENSING REQUIREMENTS**

- All dogs that are being walked in areas open to dog walking shall wear or display licenses or license tags issued by the local jurisdiction where the dog's owner resides.

#### ☐ **VOICE CONTROL DOG WALKING:** The following areas as depicted on referenced exhibits are open for walking dogs under "Voice Control:"

##### ☐ Marin County (Exhibits #22-26B)

- Alta Trail between Marin City and junction with Oakwood Valley Trail
- Muir Beach, on the sandy, main beach only. However, when there is an active surface water connection between Redwood Creek and the Pacific Ocean, all forms of public use, including Voice Control dog walking, are prohibited in the surface water connection area pursuant to Section 1.5.
- Oakwood Valley Trail (formerly Oakwood Valley Fire Road) to Alta Avenue
- Orchard and Pacheco Trails between Marin City and Alta Trail
- Rodeo Beach and South Rodeo Beach, Fort Cronkhite. However, when there is an active surface water connection between Rodeo Lagoon and the Pacific Ocean, all forms of public use, including Voice Control dog walking, are prohibited in the surface water connection area pursuant to Section 1.5.
- Tamalpais Area: 4 Corners tract above Mill Valley bounded by State Route 1, Panoramic Highway, Sequoia Valley Road and Homestead Valley area.
- Trail corridors (3) in Marin Headlands:
  1. Former Coastal Trail (now named the SCA trail from Conzelman road and Golden Gate Bridge to Slacker trail and Julian trail on to Old Fisherman's trail before connecting back to Coastal Trail) on to junction with Wolf Ridge Trail, except dogs must be on-leash on that section of the Lagoon Trail along Mitchell Road between the Fort Cronkhite parking lot and Rodeo Beach, and on the pedestrian walkway or steps to Rodeo Beach.
  2. Loop Trail from Rodeo Beach parking lot up Coastal Trail paved road (Old Bunker Road) near Battery Townsley and return to Rodeo Beach on paved road
  3. Wolf Ridge Loop (Coastal Trail to Wolf Ridge Trail; Wolf Ridge Trail to Miwok Trail; Miwok Trail back down to Coastal Trail)

☐ **San Francisco (Exhibits #27-31)**

- Baker Beach, the sandy main beach area only north of Lobos Creek, excluding the dunes and hillside
- Crissy Field, those portions depicted on that are open to walking dogs under Voice Control. Voice Control dog walking is not allowed in picnic and parking areas or in the Wildlife Protection Area when the seasonal on leash requirement is in effect from July 1-May 15.\*
- Fort Funston, those portions depicted on are open to walking dogs under Voice Control. Dogs are not allowed in the Habitat Protection Area, in signed sensitive restoration areas, or in NPS and Park Partner administrative and operational areas.
- Fort Miley, east, excluding picnic areas
- Fort Miley, west, excluding picnic areas
- Lands End, excluding parking areas and areas closed to the public under Section 1.5
- Ocean Beach except that Voice Control dog walking is not allowed in the Snowy Plover Protection Area (south of Stairwell 21 to Sloat Boulevard) when the seasonal on leash requirement is in effect from July 1 to May 15 each year.\*

☐ **San Mateo County**

- None

☐ **LEASH POSSESSION REQUIRED IN VOICE CONTROL AREAS:**

While in an area open to Voice Control dog walking, each dog owner or handler must at all times possess on his or her person a leash meeting the requirements of 36 C.F.R. Section 2.15(a)(2) so that the owner or handler is able to leash the dog when necessary, including if requested to do so by an authorized person.

Additional information about dog walking in the Park is available at:

<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/dog-friendly-areas.htm>

\* For information about the seasonal on leash requirements at Ocean Beach and Crissy Field, see the 2008 Special Regulation codified at 36 CFR 7.97(d). (Also available at:

<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/dog-friendly-areas.htm>

**36 CFR §1.6 – ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE A PERMIT**

**(f) The following is a compilation of those activities for which a permit from the Superintendent is required:** Permits applications may be obtained by contacting the Special Park Uses office at (415) 561-4300 or by visiting the Park website: <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/specialparkuses.htm>

- ☐ §1.5(d) The following activities related to Public Use Limits:
  - Entry into closed area
  - Guide and Service dog training
- ☐ §2.4(d) Carrying or possessing a weapon, trap, or net in circumstances where a permit is required under Section 2.4
- ☐ §2.5(a) Specimen collection (Take of plants, fish, wildlife, rocks or minerals)
- ☐ §2.10(a) Camping activities: <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/camping.htm>
  - Kirby Cove, Bicentennial, Haypress and Hawk Camp
  - Kirby Cove Day-use site
- ☐ §2.11 Picnicking:
  - Groups of 50 or more
  - Groups of any size with significant equipment

- §2.12 Audio Disturbances:
  - (a)(2) Operating a chain saw in developed areas
  - (a)(3) Operation of any type of portable motor or engine, or device powered by a portable motor or engine in non-developed areas
  - (a)(4) Operation of a public address system in connection with a special event or demonstration for which a permit has been issued pursuant to §2.50 or §2.51, or in connection with a demonstration that otherwise meets the requirements for the small group exception under §2.51
- §2.13(a)(1) Beach Fires
  - Groups over 25 people and/or with significant equipment including, but not limited to tents, caterings, etc.
- §2.17 Aircraft & Air Delivery:
  - (a)(3) Delivery or retrieval of a person or object by parachute, helicopter or other airborne means
  - (c)(1) Removal of a downed aircraft
- §2.37 Soliciting gifts, money goods or services except pursuant to the terms and conditions of a permit issued under §2.50, §2.51 or §2.52
- §2.38 Explosives:
  - (a) the use, possession, storage, or transport of explosives or blasting agents
  - (b) the use or possession of fireworks
- §2.50(a) Conducting a sports event, pageant, regatta, public spectator attraction, entertainment, ceremony, and similar event
- §2.51(a) Public assemblies, meetings, gatherings, demonstrations, parades and other public expressions of views that involve the use of a public address system regardless of size or that do not meet the requirements of the small group exception in §2.51(b)(1). The areas designated for such use are listed under §2.51 of this Compendium.
- §2.52(c) Sale or distribution of printer matter (that is not solely commercial advertising regulated under §5.1) other than by groups meeting the small group exception under §2.52. The areas designated for such use are listed under §2.51 of this Compendium.
- §2.60(b) Livestock use
- §2.61(a) Residing on federal lands
- §4.11(a) Exceeding of established vehicle load, weight and size limits
- §5.1 Advertisements - (Display, posting or distribution.)
- §5.3 Engaging in or soliciting any business on lands or waters administered by the Park is prohibited except as authorized under a permit, contract or other written agreement with the NPS, or pursuant to a special regulation. Examples of business activities that require a permit or other written agreement with the NPS include:
  - Commercial Visitor Services that meet the definitions and requirements of the Park's Commercial Use Authorization Program as described at <https://www.nps.gov/goga/getinvolved/dobusinesswithus.htm>
  - Commercial Carriers

- Outdoor Fitness Programs
  - Guided Services
  - Commercial Dog Walking: Commercial Dog Walking pursuant to an NPS permit is allowed in accordance with permit conditions in specified Park areas in San Francisco and Marin Counties. Commercial Dog Walking is prohibited in Park areas in San Mateo County. For further information about Commercial Dog Walking permit applications and requirements, visit the Park's website: <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/cdswup.htm>
- ☐ §5.5 Commercial Photography/Filming
    - (a) Commercial filming of motion pictures or television involving the use of professional casts, settings or crews, other than bona fide newsreel or news television
    - (b) Still photography of vehicles, or other articles of commerce or models for the purpose of commercial advertising
  - ☐ §5.6(c) Use of commercial vehicles on Park roads (The Superintendent shall issue a permit to access private lands within or adjacent to the Park when access is otherwise not available.)
  - ☐ §5.7 Construction of buildings, facilities, trails, roads, boat docks, path, structure, etc.
  - ☐ §7.97(a) Boat landings on Alcatraz

## **PART TWO – RESOURCE PROTECTION, PUBLIC USE AND RECREATION**

### **36 CFR §2.1 – PRESERVATION OF NATURAL, CULTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

**(b) Where must I stay on the trail?** Hiking and pedestrian use of areas outside the beaten track of the following trails is prohibited.

- ☐ **Marin County (Exhibits #2, 3A-B, 4A-B, 6 and 7)**
  - ☐ **FORT BAKER**
    - Drown (Fire) Road
    - Fort Baker Bay Trail (Battery Yates)
    - Chapel Trail
  - ☐ **MARIN HEADLANDS**
    - Slacker Trail
    - Slacker Ridge Trail
    - Coastal Trail - Hawk Hill Connector
    - Point Bonita Lighthouse Trail
    - Student Conservation Assoc. (SCA) Trail
    - Kirby Cove Road – from Conzelman Gate to Campground Parking Lot
    - Alta Fire Road
  - ☐ **MUIR BEACH**
    - Coastal Trail, Tennessee Valley to Muir Beach
    - Muir Beach Access Trail, Muir Beach
    - Muir Beach Overlook Trail
    - Kaashi Way Trail
  - ☐ **MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT**
    - All Trails
- ☐ **San Francisco (Exhibits #8, 9A & B, 12, and 13)**



- Alcatraz Island, Agave Trail
  - Coastal Trail, Battery East Earthworks
  - Batteries to Bluffs Trail, Presidio
  - Coastal Trail, Presidio and Land's End
- San Mateo County (Exhibits #15-19)
- MILAGRA RIDGE
- Milagra Summit Trail
  - Milagra Battery Trail
  - Milagra Creek Overlook Trail
  - Milagra Ridge Trail; southern junction of the Milagra Ridge Spur Trail to the northern junction of the Milagra Ridge Road
- MORI POINT
- Pollywog Path
  - Old Mori Trail west of junction with Pollywog Path
  - Headlands Trail
- RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA
- All trails within the Ocean View Farms, Ember Ridge, Moss Beach Ranch, and Renegade Ranch equestrian operations (Old San Pedro Mountain Road trail north of intersection with Farallone Trail; San Vicente Trail; Ranchette Trail; and Ember Ridge Trail)
- SWEENEY RIDGE
- Notch Trail

*These restrictions are for the purpose of visitor safety associated with uneven surfaces, loose rock formations, and steep drop-offs. These areas have been identified as the sites of multiple fatalities and serious injuries over the years. Other areas require protection of irreplaceable cultural resources. In addition, these areas provide vital habitat for federally listed species (e.g., Mission blue butterfly) other terrestrial species, marine mammals, and other sea life. The vegetated areas contain native and historical vegetation that is sensitive to trampling from shortcutting and human-induced erosion.*

**(c)(1), (c)(2) The following fruits, nuts, berries or unoccupied seashells may be gathered by hand for personal use or consumption, in accordance with the noted size, quantity, collection sites and/or use or consumption restrictions:**

- Plums, apples, figs, blackberries and unoccupied seashells may be gathered for personal consumption or use in quantities of less than one (1) quart per person per day and no more than 5 total quarts per person per year.
- Muir Woods National Monument: No collecting of any kind is allowed.

*It has been determined that the gathering or consumption of above-listed fruits and berries will not adversely affect Park wildlife, the reproduction potential of any plant species, or otherwise adversely affect Park resources. If future monitoring indicates that such gathering or consumption is likely to cause adverse effects to Park resources, the authorization of this consumptive use will be terminated. Use of these items for any purpose other than personal consumption or use is specifically prohibited.*

See [http:// www.presidio.gov](http://www.presidio.gov) PART 1002 § 1002.1(c)(2) for areas available for mushroom harvesting on Presidio Trust jurisdiction.

### **36 CFR §2.2 - WILDLIFE PROTECTION**

**(e) The following areas are closed to the viewing of wildlife with the use of an artificial light and infrared devices:**

- The entire Park is closed to viewing wildlife by artificial and infrared light.

*The purpose of this regulation is to protect wildlife from poaching activity and the effect of temporary blinding which can jeopardize wildlife safety. This prohibition does not apply to night vision devices that do not project artificial or infrared light.*

**36 CFR §2.10 – CAMPING and FOOD STORAGE**

**(a) The sites and areas listed below have been designated for camping activities as noted. A permit system has been established for certain campgrounds or camping activities, and conditions for camping and camping activities are in effect as noted.** Visit the Park website at <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/camping.htm> for specific stay and site limits and reservation systems.

☐ Designated Campgrounds

- ☐ Marin Headlands
  - Bicentennial
  - Haypress
  - Hawk Camp
  - Kirby Cove, including day-use area

☐ Camping Activities

- Camping, overnight parking, and multiple day parking in any type of motor vehicle is prohibited upon lands administered by Golden Gate National Recreation Area except in campgrounds and designated sites by permit.
- Campground check out time is noon on the day of departure.
- Campground use fees, if applicable, shall be paid prior to arrival.
- Up to 15 people may visit registered campers per campsite between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., only registered campers not exceeding the designated campsite capacity shall be present at the campsite.
- Minors must be supervised. A responsible leader, 21 years or older, must be present for every 10 children under 18 years of age.
- The minimum age of any camper is 18 years of age, unless accompanied by an adult or unless a legal guardian provides a letter of permission. This letter must state the name of minor that has permission to camp, dates allowed to camp, contact name and number of legal guardian.
- Dogs and other pets are prohibited in campgrounds, except Service Animals
- Amplified music is prohibited.
- Vehicles are prohibited within the boundaries of walk-in or hike-in campgrounds.
- Drive-in access will be allowed at Kirby Cove for any Individual with a Disability. This drive-in access is allowed for the ease of loading and unloading the Individual with a Disability only and his or her gear, and not for loading and unloading other gear.

**(b)(3) Camping within 25 feet of a fire hydrant or main road, or within 100 feet of a flowing stream, river or body of water is authorized only in the following areas:**

- In established campsites in the designated Marin Headlands campgrounds listed above.

**(d) Conditions for the storage of food are in effect, as noted, for designated campgrounds:**

- When not in use, all food (including canned, bottled or otherwise packaged); equipment used to cook or store food; garbage; and toiletries such as soap, toothpaste and cosmetics must be stored in the food lockers provided.
- When the amount of the above-listed items exceeds the capacity of the locker, canned or bottled items that have never been opened may be stored in the trunk of the vehicle parked in a designated parking area, or if there is no trunk, as low in the vehicle as possible, provided that the cans and bottles are stored out of sight in odor-tight containers and all vehicle doors, windows and vents are closed.

### **36 CFR §2.11 – PICNICKING**

Areas closed to picnicking are listed under Section 1.5(a)(2) above. In areas where picnicking is allowed, the following conditions apply:

- The picnic areas at Battery Wallace in the Marin Headlands, and at West Bluff and East Beach in Crissy Field are first come, first served and do not require a permit for groups of less than 50 people.
- West Fort Miley picnic area and West Bluff Amphitheater picnic area can be reserved. No minimum group size is required to reserve. Visitors can reserve these sites by calling the Office of Special Park Uses at (415) 561-4300.
- Groups of fifty (50) persons or more or with significant equipment including, but not limited to tents, caterings, etc., are considered a special event and require a permit.
- Due to high seasonal visitation, picnic permits will not be issued for groups of fifty (50) or more persons on weekends and holidays from March 15 to October 15 at the following sites:

- ☐ Marin County
  - Muir Beach
  - Muir Beach Overlook
  - Rodeo Beach
  - Stinson Beach
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Baker Beach
  - China Beach

### **36 CFR 2.13 – FIRES**

**(a)(1) The lighting or maintaining of fires is generally prohibited, except as provided for in the following designated areas and receptacles, and under the conditions noted:**

#### **CAMPFIRES**

- ☐ Designated Campfire Areas:
  - Campfires are permitted only in established campgrounds or picnic areas that have fire enclosures, grills or fire grates provided by the NPS.
  - NPS and Park partners are allowed to have fires in approved portable containers and fixed fire pits when associated with a programmatic element that interprets the Park. These fires will be set as part of a planned civic event or program designed to educate or otherwise benefit the public. The fire shall be set or allowed by NPS or Park partner employees in the performance of their official duty.
- ☐ Established Conditions for Campfires:

- All firewood must be brought into the Park. No gathering, cutting or scavenging of firewood or kindling is permitted in the Park from any source.
- Chemically treated wood, painted wood, and wood with nails or staples shall not be used in any fire.
- Fires in the areas designated above are prohibited on Spare the Air Days. In order to protect public health, no person shall ignite, maintain, or cause to be ignited or maintained any recreational fire, including any campfire, beach fire, or outdoor grill fire, during a Spare the Air Day designated by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

## **BEACH FIRES**

Designated Beach Fire Areas:

- ☐ **MUIR BEACH**
  - Fires permitted from 9:00 a.m. until one hour after sunset.
  - Only in NPS designated fire rings
  - Fires for groups of 25 people or more require a permit; Call 415-561-4300
- ☐ **OCEAN BEACH: (Exhibit #20)**
  - Fires permitted from 6:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. from March 1<sup>st</sup> to October 31<sup>st</sup>
  - Only in NPS designated fire rings between Stairwells # 15 and 20
  - Fires for groups of 25 people or more require a permit; Call 415-561-4300
- ☐ **Established Conditions for Beach Fires:**
  - All firewood must be brought into the Park. No gathering, cutting or scavenging of firewood or kindling is permitted in the Park from any source.
  - Fires must be attended at all times.
  - Chemically treated wood, painted wood, and wood with nails or staples shall not be used in any fire.
  - Debris burning is not permitted, including Christmas trees.
  - All refuse must be removed from the Park.
  - Minors must be supervised. A responsible adult, 18 years or older, must be present for every 10 children under 18 years of age.
  - Ceramic pit fires are prohibited.

**(a)(2) The following restrictions are in effect for the use of grills and stoves:**

## **GRILLS AND STOVES**

- ☐ **Receptacles Allowed:**
  - Fires may be ignited and maintained in fixed charcoal grills provided by the Park
  - Fires may be ignited and maintained in a visitor's portable liquid fuel stove or charcoal barbecue grill when used in established picnic areas, campgrounds, and beaches, unless signed otherwise.
- ☐ **Established Conditions for Grill/Stove Fires:**
  - Debris burning is not permitted.
  - Portable charcoal and liquid fuel stoves are prohibited on Upper Fort Mason Great Meadow.
  - Only liquid fuel stoves are permitted in Haypress Campground, Hawk Campground and Bicentennial Campground.

**(b) Fires must be extinguished according to the following conditions:**

- Campfires will be completely extinguished with water, doused and stirred.
- Beach fires will be completely extinguished with water, doused and stirred. **Fires may not be covered with sand as it will only insulate the heat and create an unseen danger for visitors and wildlife.**
- Grill and Stove fire coals must be extinguished and disposed of in specifically marked receptacles provided by the NPS.

**(c) Fire danger closures will be in effect as noted:**

- ☐ Fires in the areas designated in section (a) above are prohibited when fire danger is high, very high, or extreme and on Spare the Air days, except as noted below:
  - During hot, dry weather conditions; strong winds; or other conditions conducive the high fire danger; the Superintendent may close any or all of the above designated areas to fires. Park provided grills and portable charcoal stoves may be used when fire danger is high, but are not permitted when fire danger is very high or extreme. All beach fire permits will become null and void in the event of closure of beach fire areas.
  - Fires in the areas designated above are prohibited on Spare the Air Days. In order to protect public health, no person shall ignite, maintain, or cause to be ignited or maintained any recreational fire, including any campfire, beach fire, or outdoor grill fire, during a Spare the Air Day designated by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.
  - Liquid fuel stoves are exempt from these closures.
  - Visitors may call the Park communications center (415-561-5510) to check on current conditions.

*Past events have demonstrated that the Park experiences periods of increased fire danger, which require aggressive fire management. These restrictions reduce human health hazards from fire and associated air pollution, protect natural and cultural resources that are vulnerable to harm from fire and associated air pollution, and protect opportunities for the recreational enjoyment of the Park and its resources.*

**NOTE: No fires are allowed in Muir Woods National Monument. See, 36 CFR 7.6**

**36 CFR §2.15 – PETS**

**(a)(1) The structures and areas listed below are CLOSED to pets by the Superintendent. Areas closed to public use under Section 1.5 of this Compendium are also closed to pets and their owners and handlers: (See pages 9-11 herein for a description of public use closures under Section 1.5).**

- ☐ All Park buildings and facilities, including outdoor restrooms and public showers.
- ☐ **Marin County (Exhibit #32)**
  - ☐ **FORT BAKER**
    - Chapel Trail
    - Fort Baker Pier
  - ☐ **MARIN HEADLANDS (Exhibits #22 and 26A & B)**
    - Alta Trail (only between Oakwood Valley Trail intersection and Wolfback Ridge Road)
    - Bicentennial Campground
    - Bobcat Trail
    - (new)Coastal Trail between the SCA Trail and Old Fishermen's Trail (Note – the "Coastal Trail" identified in the 1979 Pet Policy has been renamed and includes the SCA Trail from Conzelman Road to the Julian Trail, and the Julian Trail to the Old Fishermen's Trail)
    - Chaparral Trail

- Coyote Ridge Trail
  - Dias Ridge
  - Fort Baker Pier
  - Fox Trail
  - Green Gulch Trail
  - Hawk Campground and Trail
  - Haypress Campground and Trail
  - Kirby Cove area
  - Lower Fisherman Trail & Beach
  - Marincello Trail
  - Middle Green Gulch Trail
  - Miwok Cutoff Trail
  - Miwok Trail, between Wolf Ridge and Bobcat Trail
  - Morning Sun Trail
  - Old Springs Trail
  - Point Bonita Lighthouse Trail
  - Rodeo Avenue Trail
  - Rodeo Valley Trail
  - SCA Trail between Slacker Trail and Alta Trail
  - Slacker Ridge Trail
  - Tennessee Valley Beach
  - Tennessee Valley Trail from Parking Lot to Beach
  - Rhubarb Trail
  - Upper Fisherman Trail & Black Sands Beach
- ☐ **MUIR BEACH (Exhibits #23A)**
- Owl Trail
- ☐ **MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT (Exhibits #23B)**
- Muir Woods National Monument
  - Redwood Creek Trail
- ☐ **STINSON BEACH (Exhibit #33)**
- All Stinson Beach areas, except on leash dog walking is allowed in parking and picnic areas and on the emergency access trail from northwest corner of northern parking lot on the posted trail along dune edge to Marin County-administered Upton Beach. Trails within the Stinson Beach area that are closed to dogs include the Matt Davis Trail, McKennan Trail and Willow Camp Fire Road and portions of the Coastal Trail and Dipsea Trail.
- ☐ San Francisco
- ☐ **ALCATRAZ ISLAND (Exhibit #8)**
- ☐ **BAKER BEACH (Exhibit #27)**
- Lobos Creek and associated riparian areas and the sandy beach from Lobos Creek south to the Park boundary
- ☐ **CHINA BEACH (formerly Phelan Beach)**
- ☐ **FORT FUNSTON (Exhibit #29)**
- Signed NPS and Park Partner administrative and operational areas
  - Coastal Trail, intersection of Horse Trail to Great Highway, closed due to erosion.
- ☐ **FORT POINT (Exhibit #34)**

- Fort Point (inside historic fort)
- Fort Point pier (also known as Torpedo Wharf)
- ☐ PRESIDIO AREA A (western coastal area) **(Exhibit #27)**
  - Battery to Bluffs Trail
  - Marshall Beach
- ☐ UPPER FORT MASON **(Exhibit #35)**
  - Community Garden
- ☐ San Mateo County
  - ☐ PHLEGER ESTATE
  - ☐ SWEENEY RIDGE **(Exhibit #36)**
    - Notch Trail
- ☐ The above prohibitions or restrictions do not apply to:
  - Emergency search and rescue missions or official NPS-sponsored training exercises
  - Law enforcement patrol or bomb dogs
  - Service Animals accompanying an Individual with a Disability

*These restrictions are for the purpose of protecting sensitive natural resources. These areas provide important habitat, resting and feeding areas for native marine life, shorebirds, water birds and other sensitive species. Other areas are closed to pets in order to protect public health and safety or to avoid visitor use conflicts in popular or congested areas.*

Additional information about visiting the Park with pets is available at:  
<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/dog-friendly-areas.htm>

**(a)(2) Leash and Confinement Requirements for Pets**

- In Park areas open to pets, pets must be crated, caged, or restrained on a leash which shall not exceed six feet in length, or be otherwise physically confined at all times. The foregoing requirement does not apply to dogs in areas open to Voice Control dog walking.

**(a)(3) Pets may be left unattended under the following conditions:**

- Dogs may be left unattended while tied to the bollards at the Crissy Field Warming Hut for up to 10 minutes, provided they do not create a nuisance to visitors or disturb wildlife
- Pets may be left unattended in vehicles provided that food, water, shade, ventilation and other basic needs are adequate. Pets left unattended in vehicles shall not create a nuisance to visitors or disturb wildlife.

*This requirement is intended to ensure that pets do not harass wildlife or disturb Park visitors and also to ensure that pets are properly cared for in the Park.*

**(a)(5) Pet excrement must be disposed of in accordance with the following conditions:**

- In all areas of the Park, pet excrement shall be removed immediately from the Park or be deposited in an appropriate trash/waste container by the pet's owner or handler.

**(e) Pets may be kept by Park residents under the following conditions:**

- Pets may be kept by tenants of residential units leased by NPS or its authorized agents provided that the tenant complies with the provisions of 36 CFR 2.15, this Compendium, and the terms and provisions of their rental agreement.

### **36 CFR §2.16 – HORSES and PACK ANIMALS**

#### **(a) The use of horses or pack animals is permitted on the following trails, routes or areas:**

##### ☐ **Marin County (Exhibit #40)**

###### ☐ **MARIN HEADLANDS**

- Alta Trail
- Bobcat Trail
- Bunker Road
- Former Coastal Trail segments:
  - McCullough Rd. to Slacker Hill (vista point only)
  - Julian (Fire Road) Trail (McCullough to Rifle Range)
- Coastal Trail
  - From Visitor Center to Rodeo Beach
  - Between Tennessee Valley Trail and Kaashi Way Trail
- Countyview Trail
- Coyote Ridge Trail
- Dias Ridge Trail
- Field Road
- Fox Trail
- Green Gulch Trail
- Haypress Campground and Trail
- Hawk Camp and Trail
- Marincello Trail
- Miwok Trail
- Miwok Connector Trail (across from Rifle Range)
- Oakwood Valley Trail between Tennessee Valley road and its intersection with Oakwood Meadow Trail
- Old Springs Trail
- Rodeo Avenue Trail: US 101 to Alta Avenue
- Rodeo Beach
- Rodeo Valley Trail
- Tennessee Valley Trail (except Lower Tennessee Valley Trail)
- Upper Rodeo Trail

###### ☐ **MT. TAMALPAIS AREA (Exhibit #40)**

- Coastal Trail-Bob Cook Memorial Stretch between apple orchard and Bolinas Ridge Trail
- Bolinas Ridge Trail
- Dipsea (Deer Park Fire Road)
- Muir Beach Area (except not in Redwood creek, the seasonal surface water connection between the creek and the ocean, or the lagoon and associated riparian and wetland habitat closed to the public under Section 1.5)
- Willow Camp Fire Road

##### ☐ **San Francisco (Exhibit #42)**

###### ☐ **OCEAN BEACH**

###### ☐ **FORT FUNSTON**

- Fort Funston Beach



- Horse trail (between NPS southern boundary and northern intersection with Coastal trail)
- **San Mateo County (Exhibits #43-45)**
  - MILAGRA RIDGE
    - Milagra Ridge Road, except Summit Trail
    - Milagra Battery Trail
  - MORI POINT
    - Old Mori Trail
    - Upper Mori Trail
    - Lishumsha Trail
    - Coastal Trail
  - SWEENEY RIDGE
    - All official trails except Notch Trail
  - RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA
    - All official trails except Alta Vista Trail
  - PHLEGER ESTATE
    - all trails, except Miramontes trail

*Many trails within the Park are steep and narrow and receive high levels of use by hikers. Certain trails are also open to bicyclists. These restrictions are intended to reduce conflicts between equestrians and other Park users.*

### **36 CFR §2.20 – SKATING, SKATEBOARDS and SIMILAR DEVICES**

- **Marin County**

Skates, skateboards or similar non-motorized devices are permitted on hard surfaces wherever pedestrian use is allowed with the exception of:

  - MARIN HEADLANDS
    - Conzelman Road
    - McCullough Road
    - Field Road
    - Marine Mammal Center
    - Nike Missile Site
    - Rodeo Beach parking lot
    - On any historic military coastal defense battery, emplacement or structure
    - Stairs, walkways, benches, sea walls, seat walls, railings, ramps or curbs.
  - MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT
    - All areas within the National Monument are closed to this use.
- **San Francisco**
  - Alcatraz Island
  - Fort Point National Historic Site (inside Fort)
  - Fort Miley (East & West)
  - Lands End
    - Paved sidewalks
    - Merrie Way Parking Lot
    - Navy Memorial Overlook

- On any historic military coastal defense battery, emplacement or structure
  - Stairs, walkways, benches, sea walls, seat walls, railings, ramps or curbs.
- ☐ San Mateo County
- ☐ SWEENEY RIDGE
    - Historic Buildings and Bunkers
  - ☐ MILAGRA RIDGE
    - Historic Bunkers
- ☐ Extreme skateboarding (e.g. mountain boarding, roll surfing, dirt surfing or sport-sailing) is prohibited in the Park.
- ☐ The use of any purpose-built vehicle powered by a traction kite or power kite (e.g. Kite buggy, land surfing or land sailing) is prohibited in the Park.

*The Park contains many historic resources that are sensitive to damage from wheeled devices. Park infrastructure (e.g. curbs and walls) can also be damaged by wheeled devices. Many roads and paved walkways within the Park are steep and narrow and receive high levels of visitor use. These restrictions are intended to reduce conflicts between users; protect natural, cultural and archeological resources; and provide for public safety. Power kiting and extreme boarding of any type allow for passage across almost any type of terrain at very high speed. These activities are prohibited because of the inherent risks involved and because of the increased potential for resource damage, and threats to wildlife and human health and safety.*

### **36 CFR §2.21 – SMOKING**

**(a) The following portions of the Park, and all or portions of buildings, structures or facilities are closed to smoking:**

- ☐ Concession facilities providing food service will comply with all contract terms and applicable federal, state and local ordinances and regulations regarding smoking.
- ☐ Smoking of tobacco products by government employees and contractors and Park partner employees and contractors is allowed in designated, outdoor employee break areas.
- ☐ Smoking is prohibited on or at:
  - All government buildings, facilities, vehicles and vessels (excluding residences and designated outdoor smoking areas).
  - All Park partner and tenant facilities (excluding residences and designated smoking areas in accordance with tenant lease agreements and concession contracts).
  - Areas within 25' of building entrances normally used by the public and areas within 25' of entrances not normally used by the public if vapor from these devices is able to enter the building.
  - Alcatraz Island, except in the area designated for smoking in the dock area.
  - Fort Point NHS (within the historic fort)
  - Muir Woods National Monument, except in designated parking areas. During extreme fire danger periods, public smoking is prohibited throughout the Monument, including parking areas. Employees may smoke in designated, outdoor break areas during extreme fire danger but must be extra cautious.
  - All trails within all areas of the Park when the Superintendent has determined that fire danger is extreme.

*These restrictions are intended to protect park resources and public health, reduce the risk of fire and prevent conflicts among visitor use activities.*

### **36 CFR §2.23 – RECREATION FEES** <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/specialparkuses.htm>

**(b) Recreation fees and permit fees, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 71, are established for the following entrance fee areas; for the use of the following specialized sites, facilities, equipment and services; and for participation in the following group activities, recreation events and specialized recreation uses:**

**Entrance Fee Areas:**

- ☐ Muir Woods National Monument
  - Individuals 16 years of age and older: \$15.00 per day, under 16 is free.
  - Local Passport is good for 12 months and admits pass holder and all accompanying passengers in a private vehicle for an annual fee of \$40.00.
  - Interagency senior, access, and annual pass – admission free with pass in possession and applies to all vehicle occupants.
- ☐ Alcatraz Island
  - Tickets must be purchased through contract ferry service, Alcatraz Cruises.  
<http://www.alcatrazcruises.com/>

**Expanded Amenity Fee** (Such as but not limited to parking fees in designated parking lots)

- Battery East Parking – \$1 per hour or \$6 per day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (except Federally observed holidays) or with a permit
- West Bluff Parking – Monday thru Friday 3-hour parking limit. Saturday and Sunday \$1.20 per hour or \$7 per day, and between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (except Federally observed holidays) or with a permit

**Special Recreation Permit Fees:**

Activities for which a special use permit fee is charged: (See <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/specialparkuses.htm>)

- Special Events such as festivals, concerts, and athletic events
- Commercial Photography/Filming.
- Weddings and ceremonies
- Picnics and beach fires as described above
- Use of conference centers & reception facilities
- Alcatraz Island

*The authority to establish entrance fees, recreational use fees and special recreation permit fees is provided in 36 CFR Part 71. Fees collected by the Park for the above-described activities have been established in accordance with the criteria in Part 71.*

**36 CFR §2.35 – ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**

**(a)(3)(i) The following public use areas, portions of public use areas, and/or public facilities are closed to consumption of alcoholic beverages, and to the possession of a bottle, can or other receptacle containing an alcoholic beverage, unless otherwise authorized by permit:**

- ☐ Marin County
  - Muir Woods National Monument
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Alcatraz Island

- Kegs are prohibited in Upper Fort Mason Great Meadow
- Fort Point National Historic Site (inside the Fort)
- Navy Memorial parking area
- Merrie Way parking lot and sidewalks
- Sutro Baths
- Ocean Beach, including walkways and seawall

*Prohibitions on alcohol use at Ocean Beach, Sutro Baths, Merrie Way, the Navy Memorial, and the Great Meadow are required due to the history of aberrant behavior directly attributed to the use of alcohol which has led to assaults, unruly crowds, disorderly conduct, and vandalism to both public and private property. Prohibitions on alcohol use at Fort Point NHS, Muir Woods NM and Alcatraz Island are intended to reduce conflicts between users and enhance visitor safety. In addition, consumption of alcohol in Muir Woods and at nationally significant historic sites like Fort Point is inappropriate considering the historic and/or contemplative atmosphere that NPS seeks to maintain in these locations.*

### **36 CFR §2.50(a) – SPECIAL EVENTS INCLUDING WEDDINGS AND CEREMONIES**

Indoor and outdoor weddings, ceremonies and other types of special events require a permit except as noted below.

A permit is not required for outdoor events at the first-come, first-served picnic sites at Battery Wallace and the West Bluff picnic area provided that the event is similar in nature to a small picnic. In order to qualify for this exception, the event must include fewer than 50 people and must not have involve equipment except that associated with the picnic (e.g., no stage, no band, no rice throwing, no commercial catering). Please consult the Park's website for additional regulations, including a list of prohibited flowers.

<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/specialparkuses.htm>

*The NPS receives an overwhelming number of requests for these types of events, many of which require additional support in the form of utilities, services and oversight. In order to maintain public access for multi-use recreation and protect resources, permits for special events are required, except as noted.*

### **36 CFR §2.51(c) – DEMONSTRATIONS and 36 CFR §2.52(c) SALE OR DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED MATTER**

The following areas, as depicted on **Exhibits #46-49**, have been designed for 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment activities:

- Crissy Field: mapped location in East Beach Parking Lot
- Crissy Field: mapped location in northwest corner of East Airfield adjacent to Crissy Promenade
- Fort Baker: mapped location at southern end of parade ground near Murray Circle and Center Road
- Fort Point NHS: mapped location in paved area adjacent to the main parking area
- Upper Fort Mason: mapped location on island across from Bldg. 201
- Lower Fort Mason: mapped location south of Building A
- Muir Woods: mapped location in Plaza area
- Stinson Beach: mapped location in central picnic area

*These areas have been designated as available for demonstrations and the sale or distribution of printed matter for the following reasons. The designated areas are either paved, hardened or resilient enough to avoid damage to park resources. These areas consistently receive high levels of visitor use, are not designated as natural or wilderness areas, and are not managed as commemorative areas. Use of these areas will therefore not disrupt peace or tranquility or be incompatible with the traditional use of these areas. Demonstrations and distribution of printed matter in these areas can be accommodated in a manner that avoids unreasonable interference with interpretive and other program and administrative activities. These areas are not within areas assigned to Park partners, or are in paved areas that are not critical to the operation of Park partner facilities. As a result, demonstrations and distribution of printed matter in these*

*areas can be accommodated in a manner that will not substantially impair the use of authorized concession and commercial operations. These areas are located in places where it is safe to congregate. Demonstrations or distribution of printed matter in these areas will not unreasonably interfere with traffic and circulation patterns.*

### **36 CFR §2.62(b) – MEMORIALIZATION**

The scattering of human ashes from cremation is prohibited except in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

- Remains to be scattered must have been cremated and pulverized.
- The scattering of remains within the park is to be performed at least 100 yards from any trail, road, developed facility, or any interior body of water.
- The scattering of remains is prohibited into any inland waters, including any lake, lagoon or stream, and into ocean and tidal waters from uplands or tidelands and from structures, including bridges and piers.
- Scattering shall be distributed in general areas so as not to create a memorial or resource damage.
- The scattering of remains is prohibited in Muir Woods National Monument.

## **PART 3 – BOATING AND WATER USE ACTIVITIES**

### **36 CFR §3.8 – PROHIBITED OPERATIONS**

**(a)(2) The following areas/sites are designated for the launching or recovery of vessels using a trailer:**

- Horseshoe Cove, Fort Baker boat launch

**(d)(3) Vessels may not create a wake or exceed 5 mph in the following areas:**

- Horseshoe Cove, Fort Baker

*These prohibitions do not apply to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or U.S. Coast Guard operations or to emergency search and rescue missions.*

### **36 CFR §3.17 – WHAT REGULATIONS APPLY TO SWIMMING AREAS AND BEACHES?**

**(a) Designated Swimming Beaches:** Stinson Beach is designated as a swimming beach.

**(b) Surfing:** Restricted at Stinson Beach, including Kite surfing and kite boarding, when swimmers are present, and allowed only in areas designated as “Non Swimming Areas” and only at such times as are deemed safe by the Supervisory Ranger or by his/her representative

**(c) The use of flotation devices, glass containers, kites, or incompatible sporting activities is not permitted on the following swimming beaches:**

- **Stinson Beach**
  - Flotation devices (inner tubes, air mattresses, boats, rafts, etc.)
  - Glass containers
  - During periods of high visitation and limited open space, incompatible sporting activities such as ball games, kite flying, foot racing, and Frisbee will be prohibited. When allowed during periods of lower visitation, such activities may be restricted to a designated area.

*Due to high visitation levels in these areas, these restrictions will reduce conflict between users, minimize the amount of injurious debris, and protect the safety of the visiting public.*

## **PART 4 – VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SAFETY**

### **36 CFR §4.10 – TRAVEL ON PARK ROADS AND ROUTES**

**(a) Park roads that are open travel by motor vehicles are those indicated below and those identified in the following publications:**

- Park maps and brochures identifying roads open to motor vehicles can be found on <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/maps.htm>

### **36 CFR §4.11 – VEHICLE LOAD, WEIGHT and SIZE LIMITS**

**(a) The following load, weight and size limits, which are more restrictive than State law, apply to the roads indicated below unless otherwise allowed under an NPS permit:**

- ☐ Oversized vehicles (over 24 feet), buses, and vehicles with trailers are prohibited in the Marin Headlands on Conzelman Road west of the McCullough Road intersection to Field Road.
- ☐ Buses and RVs are prohibited in Fort Baker on Satterlee Road.
- ☐ Vehicles longer than 35 feet are prohibited from entering Muir Woods NM.
- ☐ Vehicles longer than 17 feet are prohibited from entering the Muir Woods annex parking lot, Conlon Avenue parking area, and Muir Beach parking lot in Muir Woods NM and the West Bluff Parking lot at Crissy Field.
- ☐ Crissy Field East Beach – no vehicles over 27 feet, except school buses or other vehicles operated by nonprofit organizations supporting educational programs in NPS areas.
- ☐ SEE PART 5 - BUSINESS OPERATIONS, Commercial Use Authorizations for specific conditions and size limits for vehicles on roads and parking lots.

*These size limits are due to the small turning radiuses of these roads and parking lots. In addition, the steep grade of the one-way section of Conzelman Road prevents the use of oversized vehicles and weights to maintain the established speed limit. Government vehicles are excluded from these restrictions as operational necessities may require vehicles to enter these areas accordingly.*

### **36 CFR §4.21 – SPEED LIMITS**

**(b) The following speed limits are established for the routes/roads indicated:**

- The maximum speed limit on paved Park roads is 35 mph unless otherwise posted.
- The maximum speed limit on graded Park roads is 25 mph unless otherwise posted.

*Variations from the speed limit designations in the general regulations have been made where road conditions allow either a higher speed without jeopardizing public safety, or require a lower speed limit for public safety and to prevent road deterioration.*

### **36 CFR §4.30 – BICYCLES**

**(f) Closures and Other Use Restrictions:**

- ☐ **CLOSURES:** Bicycle use is prohibited or restricted in the following Park areas:
  - ☐ **Marin County (Exhibit #50)**
    - Battery Yates Trail (top of battery), Fort Baker

- Muir Woods National Monument, except Deer Park Fire Road
- Point Bonita Trail, Marin Headlands
- San Francisco (Exhibit #52)
  - Crissy Field Lagoon Boardwalk
  - Fort Point Pier (Torpedo Wharf)
- San Mateo County (Exhibits #55-56)
  - MILAGRA RIDGE
    - Milagra Ridge Trail
    - Milagra Creek Overlook
    - Milagra Summit Trail
  - MORI POINT
    - Bootlegger's Steps
    - Timigtac Trail
    - Mori Bluff Trail
    - Mori Peak Trail
    - Mori Headlands Trail
  - SWEENEY RIDGE
    - Notch Trail
  - RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA
    - Alta Vista Trail, Rancho Corral de Tierra
    - Ember Ridge Trail, Rancho Corral de Tierra
    - Bicycles must be walked on the portion of the Spine Trail through the Ember Ridge Equestrian Center and along Old San Pedro Mountain Road through Ocean View Farms.
  - PHLEGER ESTATE
- **BICYCLE GROUPS:** The maximum number of bicyclists in any one group is 10. Larger groups of cyclists must divide into groups not larger than 10.
- **SPEED LIMITS:** The speed limit for bicycles in developed areas is 15 mph except that bicycles shall not exceed 5 mph around any blind curve and on all roads and paved paths in the following areas:
  - San Francisco
    - McDowell Road, Fort Mason
    - Great Meadow, Fort Mason
    - Mason Avenue Bike Path on Sidewalk, Crissy Field
    - Crissy Field Promenade
    - Battery East Trail

*Trails and other Park sites listed above have been closed to bicycle for the following reasons. Bicycle use of steep or narrow trails, trails with stairs, erosion prone areas, areas adjacent to steep drop offs and congested areas have been closed to bicycles to protect public health and safety, soils and vegetation. Bicycles are restricted from certain equestrian trails in order to better manage visitor use conflicts. Batteries and other historic features could be harmed by bicycles. Bicycle use is inconsistent with the contemplative atmosphere of Muir Woods National Monument. The NPS determined that it was appropriate to close many of the trails and routes listed above as part of the following environmental review and public planning processes: the Marin Trail Use Designation Plan and its associated rulemaking process (57 Fed. Reg. 58716, Dec. 11, 1992); Redwood Creek Trail Realignment and Dias Ridge Trail Extension Project (2015); and the Muir Woods National Monument Sustainable Access Project (2017).*

*The group size restriction is necessary for the safety of the cyclists using public roadways and authorized trails within the Park and for the safety of other Park visitors. Roadways and trails must be shared with other vehicles, pedestrians and horses. The group size limit does not exempt bicyclists from adhering to California Vehicle Code regulations. Speed limits are designed to protect the health and safety of bicyclists and other visitors in areas of high visitation or with limited visibility.*

#### **(g)(4) Where Can I Ride a Bicycle Abreast of Another Rider?**

- ☐ San Francisco
  - Crissy Field Promenade except during special use permit activities.

**NOTE:** Refer to Section 7.97 below for regulations pertaining to the use, speed and equipment associated with bicycle use in non-developed areas of the Park.

#### **36 CFR §4.31 – HITCHHIKING**

Hitchhiking is permitted in the following areas:

- ☐ Marin County
  - Marin Headlands

*San Francisco Muni Public transportation to the Marin Headlands is available on weekends only. The Baker/Barry tunnel is a one-way traffic-controlled tunnel for motor vehicles with bicycle lanes in both directions. It is unsafe to allow pedestrian traffic. By permitting hitchhiking in the Marin Headlands, those visitors without personal transportation visiting the Youth Hostel and other overnight camping facilities will not be forced into non-compliance with other applicable regulations.*

### **PART 5 – COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE OPERATIONS**

#### **36 CFR §5.3 – BUSINESS OPERATIONS**

Engaging in commercial activity or business in the park is prohibited unless in accordance with an NPS-issued authorization (Contract, Permit, Commercial Use Authorization, etc.).

- ☐ **COMMERCIAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS (CUAs):** CUA holders are required to comply with all CUA conditions. Applications and other information about CUAs can be found at <https://www.nps.gov/goga/learn/management/cua.htm>. The following commercial activities are currently authorized by CUA within the Park:

**Commercial Carriers:** Operators that offer Commercial Transportation Service within the Park more than one (1) time per month are required to obtain a CUA from the Superintendent. Specific CUA stipulations include but are not limited to:

- Vehicle size, weight and load limits as described in 4.11 of this Compendium
- Idling for more than 30 seconds while loading, unloading or waiting for passengers is prohibited.
- Special conditions and restricted access and parking at Muir Woods National Monument as well as certain roadways and parking lots in San Francisco as detailed in the CUA.
- Open-Top Commercial Carriers are prohibited from using public address systems or loudspeakers within lands managed and administered by GGNRA

**Guided Services:** Operators that offer commercial guided services within the Park more than four (4) times per year are required to obtain a CUA from the Superintendent.



- Guided Services are prohibited at Muir Woods, Alcatraz, and Fort Point

**Outdoor Fitness:** Operators that offer fitness programs on lands or waters administered by GGNRA more than one (1) time per week, or four (4) times per month, are required to obtain a CUA from the Superintendent.

- Authorized sites for Outdoor Fitness activities are limited to Baker Beach, Crissy Field, and Rodeo Beach.

## **PART 7 – SPECIAL REGULATIONS**

### **36 CFR § 7.6 -- MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT SPECIAL REGULATIONS**

[http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr\\_2009/julqtr/36cfr7.6.htm](http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr_2009/julqtr/36cfr7.6.htm)

**(a) Fires:** Fires are prohibited in Muir Woods National Monument.

### **36 CFR § 7.97 – GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA SPECIAL REGULATIONS**

[http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr\\_2009/julqtr/36cfr7.97.htm](http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr_2009/julqtr/36cfr7.97.htm)

**(a) Boat Landings On Alcatraz Island:** Except in emergencies, the docking of any privately-owned vessel or the landing of any person at Alcatraz Island without a permit or contract is prohibited.

**(b) Powerless Flight:** The use of devices designed to carry persons through the air in powerless flight is allowed at the following locations, as depicted in **Exhibit #1**, pursuant to terms and conditions of a permit:

#### ☐ FORT FUNSTON and MORI POINT:

- Hang gliding launching and landing is permitted only within designated areas of Fort Funston.
- Paragliding launching and landing is permitted only within designated areas on the Olympic Club Easement (Fort Funston Stables) and at Mori Point.
- For more information on these permitting requirements, contact the Business Management Division and/or visit the following website: Fellow Feathers Hang Gliding ([www.flyfunston.org](http://www.flyfunston.org)).

#### **(c)(1) Designated Bicycle Routes:**

**The following speed limits are established for the routes/roads indicated:**

- ☐ The speed limit for the bicycles in undeveloped areas is 15 mph, except bicycles shall not exceed 5 mph in areas of limited visibility, steep terrain, or when passing other trail users, etc.

- ☐ The following routes are designated as open to bicycles:

#### ☐ Marin County (Exhibits #50 and 51)

##### ☐ MARIN HEADLANDS AND FORT BAKER

- Alta Trail between Rodeo Ave and Marin City
- Baker-Barry Tunnel
- Batteries Loop Trail
- Fort Baker Bay Trail between Golden Gate Bridge and Sausalito.
- Bobcat Trail between Miwok Trail and Marincello Trail.
- Rodeo Valley Trail between Capehart Bridge (north off of Bunker and McCullough intersection) and Bobcat Trail.
- Capehart and Smith Road Bridges connecting Bunker Road to Rodeo Valley Trail

- Old Bunker Road (adjacent to the Roads & Trails Maintenance Yard to Battery Townsley)
  - Slacker Ridge Trail: from McCullough Road to Slacker Hill.
  - Julian Trail(Fire road): between Conzelman Road at McCullough and the Fort Barry Rifle Range at Bunker Road
  - Coastal Trail between Rodeo Beach Parking and Hill 88.
  - Coastal Trail from Tennessee Valley to Kaashi Way, Muir Beach
  - Coyote Ridge trail
  - Drown Road, Fort Baker
  - Hawk Camp Trail (between Bobcat Trail and Hawk Camp).
  - Haypress Camp Trail (between Tennessee Valley Road and Haypress Campground).
  - Kirby Cove Road
  - Marincello Trail between Tennessee Valley Parking Area and Bobcat Trail.
  - Miwok Trail between Rodeo Lagoon and Old Springs Trail
  - Miwok Trail between Miwok Stable and Highway 1
  - Oakwood Valley Trail between Tennessee Valley Road and Oakwood Pond (Does not include Oakwood Meadow Trail between Pond and Alta Avenue.)
  - Old Springs Trail between Miwok Trail and Miwok Stable.
  - Rodeo Avenue Trail between US Highway 101 and Alta Avenue
  - Marin Drive/Smith Road between Marinview and Miwok Trail
  - Tennessee Valley Trail
- **MUIR WOODS NM / MT. TAMALPAIS AREA**
- Deer Park Fire Road between (Frank's Valley) Muir Woods Road and Coastal Trail near Pan Toll (Major portion is in Mt. Tamalpais State Park.)
  - Dias Ridge Trail between Mt. Tamalpais State Park boundary and Highway 1 near Muir Beach.
- **MUIR BEACH**
- Kaashi Way
  - Middle Green Gulch(above Zen Center)only uphill
- **STINSON BEACH**
- Willow Camp Fire Road between Stinson Beach and Ridgecrest Boulevard. (Major portion is in Mt. Tamalpais State Park.)
- **San Francisco (Exhibits #52-54)**
- **PRESIDIO**
- Coastal Trail, from GG Bridge to intersection of Lincoln and Washington Blvds., except Battery to Bluffs Trail Section
  - Coastal Trail, Fort Point, except Presidio Promenade
  - Crissy Promenade
  - Mason Street multi-use path
- **FT.MASON**
- Great Meadows paths
  - Fort Mason Bay trail(formerly McDowell road)
- **LAND'S END**
- Coastal Trail, Land's End up to, but not including, hiking only portion.
  - El Camino Del Mar Trail

- FORT FUNSTON
  - Coastal Trail (except north of Horse Trail intersection)
- San Mateo County (Exhibits #55-56)
  - MILAGRA RIDGE
    - Milagra Ridge Road
    - Milagra Battery Trail
  - MORI POINT
    - Lishumsha Trail
    - Old Mori Trail
    - Upper Mori Trail
    - Coastal Trail
  - SWEENEY RIDGE
    - Sneath Lane
    - Baquiano Trail
    - Mori Ridge Trail
    - Sweeney Ridge Trail, except Notch Trail portion
    - Sweeney Meadow Trail
    - Sweeney Horse Trail
  - RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA
    - Le Conte Trail
    - Farallone Trail
    - Corona Pedro Trail
    - Old San Pedro Mountain Road
    - San Vicente Trail
    - Ranchette Trail
    - Farmer's Daughter Trail
    - Spine Trail
    - French Trail
    - Flat Top Trail
    - San Carlos Trail
    - Ranch Road
    - Almeria Trail
    - Clipper Ridge Trail
    - Deer Creek Trail

*Trails that are designated as open to bicycle use have been subject to environmental review and public comment as part of the following public planning processes: Marin Trail Use Designation Plan and associated rulemaking process (57 Fed. Reg. 58716, Dec. 11, 1992), Marin Headlands and Ft. Baker Transportation and Infrastructure Plan (FEIS 2009); Milagra Battery Trail and Signs (CE 2015); Resurface Crissy Field Promenade and Repair East Beach Parking Area (CE 2016).*

**(d) Dogs – Crissy Field and Ocean Beach Snowy Plover Areas:**

In the Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area and the Ocean Beach Snowy Plover Protection Area, as designated in §7.97, dogs are required to be on leash all year except from May 15 to July 1.



**National Park Service  
Department of the Interior**

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

**(415) 561-4720 phone  
(415) 561-4710 fax**

**2019 Superintendent's Compendium  
Of Designations, Closures, Permit  
Requirements and Other Restrictions  
Imposed Under Discretionary Authority**

**Approved:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Laura E. Joss  
General Superintendent  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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In accordance with the regulations and delegated authority provided in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 1, Parts 1 through 7, authorized by Title 54, United States Code, Section 100751(a), the following regulatory provisions are established for the proper management and protection of all lands and waters administered by the National Park Service within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area south of the Bolinas-Fairfax Road, including Muir Woods National Monument and Fort Point National Historic Site. Unless otherwise stated, these regulatory provisions apply in addition to the requirements contained in 36 CFR, Chapter 1, Parts 1-6, and Sections 7.6 and 7.97 in Part 7.

Written determinations that explain the reasoning behind the Superintendent's use of discretionary authority as required by Section 1.5 (c) appear in this document identified by italicized print. The Compendium and its exhibits are available on the Golden Gate National Recreation Area's (GGNRA or Park) website.

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## **PART 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS**

The specific discretionary authority for National Park Service Superintendents to establish reasonable schedules for visiting hours, impose public use limits, and close park areas for all public use or specific use is found at Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §1.5 and other relevant provisions of Title 36. These park-specific restrictions are also based upon 36 CFR, Chapters 1-7 to protect park resources, visitors and employees. Under 36 CFR §1.7, notice of all restrictions, closures, designations and permit requirements will be made available to the general public by at least one or more of the following methods of notifications: maps, brochures, signs, permits, or other appropriate methods, as well as within this compendium.

### **Section 1.1 -- DEFINITIONS**

The following terms are defined as follows for this Compendium:

- **BICYCLE** means a device upon which any person may ride, propelled exclusively by human power through a belt, chain, or gears, and having one or more wheels, except a manual wheelchair. Persons riding bicycles are subject to the provisions of the CA Vehicle code specified in Sections 21200 and 21200.5.
- **BICYCLE ROUTE** means any lane, way, or path, designated by appropriate signs, that explicitly provides for bicycle travel.
- **COMMERCIAL CARRIER** means any type of motor vehicle used for Commercial Transportation Service to areas administered by GGNRA, including but not limited to sedans, SUVs, minivans, vans, mini-busses, motor coaches, and limousines. Commercial Carriers are required to obtain Commercial Use Authorizations (CUAs) before providing Commercial Transportation Services in areas administered by GGNRA. The following carriers are exempt from CUA requirements: vehicles contracted for use by school programs; vehicles contracted for use by nonprofit organizations; taxis and ride-hailing/sharing services (e.g., Uber, Lyft); and public transportation providers such as MUNI.
- **COMMERCIAL DOG WALKING** means the walking of four or more dogs, with the maximum of six, at one time by any one person for consideration.
- **COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE** means a service for the conveyance of visitors via motor vehicle into and/or out of any area administered by GGNRA for a direct or indirect fee or other consideration and, except for on-board interpretative services and transit, no other services are provided.
- **COMMERCIAL USE AUTHORIZATION** means a written authorization issued by the Superintendent under which persons are allowed to provide certain commercial services to visitors of the GGNRA.
- **ELECTRIC POWERED MOBILITY ASSISTANCE DEVICE** means a device such as an electric scooter, **Segway®**, or any self-balancing, non-tandem, two-wheeled device that is not greater than 20 inches deep and 25 inches wide and can turn in place, is designed to transport only one person with an electric propulsion system averaging less than 750 watts (1 horsepower), the maximum speed of which, when powered solely by a propulsion system on a paved level surface, is no more than 12.5 miles per hour. An EPMAD is considered a motor vehicle as defined in 36 CFR Section 1.4.
- **ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEM** means an electronic device, such as an electronic cigarette, that a person uses to simulate smoking by inhaling vapor from the device.
- **FIRE** means any combustion of combustible materials of any type outdoors.
- **GUIDED SERVICE** means any type of guided commercial activity provided to GGNRA visitors for a direct to indirect fee or charge or other consideration. This includes, but is not limited to, guided activities such as hiking, bicycling, kayaking, and equestrian activities, and education, instruction, and recreation for groups of all sizes.
- **IDLING** means the engine is running while a truck, bus or any vehicle is stationary.
- **INDIVIDUAL WITH A DISABILITY** has the same meaning as Handicapped Person as defined in 43 CFR Section 17.503.
- **KITE BUGGY** means a light, purpose-built vehicle powered by a traction kite (power kite). It is single-seated and has one steerable front wheel and two fixed rear wheels. Kite buggies are considered skateboards for the purposes of this Compendium.

- **KITESURFING OR KITEBOARDING** means using a kite to pull a rider through the water on a surfboard, windsurf board, or kite-board (a wakeboard-like board). The use of these devices falls under surfing regulations.
- **MANAGED DOG** means a dog that is under the control of its owner or handler at all times through the use of a leash not in excess of six feet in length, or by Voice Control in those designated areas open to off leash dog walking, such that the dog does not annoy, harass, harm, or threaten any person or animal or harm park resources.
- **OPEN-TOP COMMERCIAL CARRIER** means a commercial carrier in which all or part of the vehicle roof is removed.
- **ORGANIZED GAMES AND SPORTS** means recreation that requires the erection of associated equipment, use of uniforms, and/or exclusive use of more than one-third of the designated area or patterns of routine use.
- **OUTDOOR FITNESS** means any type of commercial guided exercise activity provided to GGNRA visitors for a direct to indirect fee or charge. This includes, but is not limited to, fitness instruction, education, and motivational exercises for groups of all sizes.
- **OVERNIGHT PARKING** means a vehicle that is parked, standing, or left in an area closed to such uses continuously between the hours of 12 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. of any day.
- **PICNICKING** means an excursion or outing in which the participants carry food with them and have a meal in the open air.
- **PORTABLE FIRE PIT** means a free-standing portable fire basin used with wood or wood products. The use of these devices falls under Section 2.13 relating to fires.
- **POWERLESS FLIGHT.** The use of devices designed to carry persons through the air in powerless flight.
- **PUBLIC PIER OR JETTY** has the same meaning as defined in Section 1.88 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.
- **SERVICE ANIMAL** means any dog or miniature horse that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an Individual with a Disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Miniature Horses are recognized as Service Animals for the purposes of this definition. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not Service Animals for the purpose of this definition. (28 CFR Section 35.104) Neither the crime deterrent effects on an animal's presence nor the animal's provision of emotional support, well-being, comfort or companionship constitute work or tasks that qualify an animal as a Service Animal.
- **SKATEBOARD** means a board having a set of wheels mounted under it or on the side, ridden in a standing, crouching or seated position. Skateboarding includes Mountain-boarding, Roll-surfing, Dirt-surfing and Kite Buggy.
- **SKATESAILING** means a form of skating where a person on skates, a skateboard or a similar device is propelled by a sail. Skatesailing includes Street-sailing, Wind-skating, Sporting-sailing and Land-surfing.
- **UNMANNED AIRCRAFT** means a device that is used or intended to be used for flight in the air without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the device, and the associated operational elements and components that are required for the pilot or system operator in command to operate or control the device (such as cameras, sensors, communication links). This term includes all types of devices that meet this definition (e.g., model airplanes, quadcopters, drones) that are used for any purpose, including for recreation or commerce.
- **UNMANAGED DOG** means a dog that annoys, harasses, harms or threatens a person in a manner that a reasonable person would find annoying, harassing, harmful or threatening, or that annoys, harasses, harms or threatens another animal or harms park resources. This includes threatening behavior by dogs towards people or other animals such as snarling, snapping, chasing, charging, directed and sustained barking at, or uninvited taking or attempting to take food from another visitor or pet.
- **VOICE CONTROL** means a dog that is within earshot and eyesight of its owner or handler and that responds immediately to commands to return to leash when called or signaled. The owner or handler must demonstrate this ability when requested to do so by an authorized person. A dog not meeting these requirements will be considered running-at-large under 36 CFR, Section 2.15(d).

## **Section 1.2 -- APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE**

The regulations and public use limits and restrictions contained in this Compendium apply to all persons entering, using, visiting or otherwise within the boundaries of lands and waters controlled, leased, administered or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

### **Section 1.5(a)(1) – VISITING HOURS, PUBLIC USE LIMITS, CLOSURES**

The following visiting hours and public use limits are established for all or for a specific portion of the Park. The closures apply to all public use or to a specified use or activity:

#### **What Are The Visiting Hours?**

- ☐ The Park is open to the public every day of the year, 24 hours, except as provided below:
- ☐ **VISITOR CENTER** and other Park site hours are as follows:
  - ☐ Marin County
    - Marin Headlands Visitor Center: open year-round from 9:30 to 4:30 p.m., closed on Tuesdays, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.
    - Nike Missile Site and Point Bonita Lighthouse open hours fluctuate seasonally. See the Park's official website for current open hours.
    - Muir Woods National Monument Visitor Center: open year-round from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. starting from the last Sunday in January; 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. starting from the second Sunday in March; 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. from the third Sunday in September; 8:00 am to 6:00 p.m. from the second Sunday in October; and from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. from the first Sunday in November.
  - ☐ San Francisco
    - Fort Point National Historic Site: open Friday-Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
    - William Penn Mott, Jr. Presidio Visitor Center: open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
    - Lands End Lookout: open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., except Christmas Day and one day of annual inventory (September 31<sup>st</sup> or October 1<sup>st</sup>)
    - Golden Gate Bridge Welcome Center: open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. except Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day
- ☐ **DAY USE:** The following areas are closed to all public use from one hour after sunset until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round:
  - ☐ Marin County
    - Conzelman Road: Closed to motorized vehicle traffic from its junction with McCullough Road traffic circle, westward to its junction with Field Road.
    - Kirby Cove (except registered campers with valid permits)
    - Muir Beach
    - Muir Beach Overlook
    - Stinson Beach
  - ☐ San Francisco
    - Fort Point National Historic Site: Marine Drive north of the gate and all areas adjacent to the Historic Fort and the Fort itself.
    - China Beach
    - Fort Funston
    - Fort Mason: Black Point Battery stairway path leading to Van Ness Avenue
    - Lands End
    - Sutro Heights Park



☐ **DAY USE as posted:** Public use of the following areas is allowed only as indicated below:

☐ Marin County

- BATTERY TOWNSLEY (interior): Open the first Sunday of each month from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.
- MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT: Open from 8:00 a.m. until posted closing time (which varies throughout the year).
- NIKE MISSILE SITE:
  - Open Wednesday through Friday, 12:30 to 3:30 p.m.
  - Open the first Saturday of each month, 12:30 to 3:30 p.m.
- POINT BONITA LIGHTHOUSE beyond tunnel:
  - Open Saturday through Monday, 12:30 to 3:30 p.m.
  - Open for evening and special programs as advertised in Park events calendar

☐ San Francisco

- ALCATRAZ ISLAND: public access is limited to self-guided areas during day, evening and special programs operating hours. Alcatraz Island hours of operations are established by the Superintendent's office according to daylight savings and the after-hours program. Schedule of hours of operation is available on the Park's web site or through the Superintendent's office.  
<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/hours.htm>
- BATTERY CHAMBERLIN (interior): Open first full weekend of each month from 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

*These areas are designated as day use areas due to public safety concerns associated with limited visibility, steep coastal cliffs, and hazards associated with the marine environment during hours of darkness. Night time use of these areas poses increased threats to natural and cultural resources and sensitive species which could be inadvertently damaged, trampled or disturbed due to darkness.*

**Are There Public Use Limits?**

The public use limits listed below are in addition to public use limits adopted by the Superintendent pursuant to other provisions in Chapter 1 of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (e.g., Section 4.30):

☐ **FOOD** is prohibited in the following locations:

- Alcatraz Island, except for the dock area
- Fort Point National Historic Site, inside the historic fort building
- Muir Woods National Monument, except in parking lots, the gift shop and at Muir Plaza

*The restrictions of food reduce rodent infestation and waste on Alcatraz Island and inside the old fort building of Fort Point National Historic Site and reduces trash/litter within Muir Woods National Monument.*

☐ **ELECTRIC POWERED MOBILITY ASSISTANCE DEVICES** (e.g. Segways) are restricted as follows:

- All trails, paths, sidewalks, paved or hardened paths, walkways and sea walls are closed to any device that constitutes an EPMAD.
- EPMADs may only be used on Park roads, in parking areas, and on routes designated as open to motor vehicles.
- No person under 16 years of age may operate an EPMAD without adult supervision
- A person shall operate an EPMAD in a safe and responsible manner with a maximum speed not exceeding more than 12 miles per hour so as not to endanger one's self or other Park visitors.
- The use of an EPMAD by an Individual with a Disability is allowed on sidewalks, paved or hardened paths, walkways and seawalls provided the use conforms to the following:
  - An Individual with a Disability who is under 16 years of age may only operate an EPMAD with adult supervision

- An Individual with a Disability shall operate such device in a safe and responsible manner with a maximum speed not exceeding 12 miles per hour so as not to endanger one's self or other Park visitors.
- An Individual with a Disability operating such device on a sidewalk, while crossing a roadway in a crosswalk, entering or exiting an elevator, boarding a vessel, or on any other surface shall have all the rights and duties applicable to a pedestrian under CA VC § 467. [http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes\\_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=VEH&sectionNum=467](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=VEH&sectionNum=467)

☐ **IDLING** of motor vehicles is prohibited:

- All vehicles traveling in the Park while parked for more than 30 seconds must have engines remain off.
- The above prohibition does not apply to law enforcement patrol operations, fire or emergency vehicles, search and rescue missions or official training exercises.

*The purpose of this restriction is to reduce public exposure to exhaust, particulate matter and other hazardous or toxic air contaminants by limiting the idling of buses, trucks and motor vehicles. In addition, this restriction eliminates noise from idling vehicles when parked in or adjacent to residential areas or natural settings located throughout the Park.*

☐ **ORGANIZED SPORTS:** The following areas are closed to organized sports:

- ☐ Marin County
  - Fort Baker Parade Ground
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Crissy Field Airfield
  - Fort Mason Great Meadow
  - Fort Mason Parade Ground

*Impromptu, low-impact pickup games that do not adversely impact natural and cultural resources within the designated areas and that involve fewer than 25 players are allowed (e.g. Frisbee, hacky sack or similar games). These closures are necessary to protect natural resources, including the tidal marsh and wildlife therein, and to protect grass and turf from the impact of organized sporting events.*

☐ **OVERNIGHT MOORING and ANCHORING** is prohibited at Horseshoe Cove at Fort Baker, Marin Headlands.

*This is a congested area with a great deal of boat traffic, including emergency response and patrol vessels operated by the National Park Service and the U.S. Coast Guard Station Golden Gate. In order to maintain adequate ingress and egress for emergency response and patrol vessels, it is necessary to prohibit the mooring or anchoring of vessels in areas of Horseshoe Cove other than at the Presidio Yacht Club.*

☐ **PARKING** is restricted as follows:

- All parking areas and roads in the Park are closed to camping and Overnight Parking, with the exception of visitor vehicles properly displaying hike-in or hike-through backcountry camping permits. Authorized vehicles may be parked at established trailheads in the Marin Headlands at the following locations: Bldg. T-1111, Bicentennial Campground, Kirby Cove, and Tennessee Valley. Guests staying overnight at Cavallo Point Lodge, Fort Barry Hostel, Headlands Institute, and the Point Bonita YMCA may park their vehicles at those locations. Fort Mason Hostel guests must display a green parking permit and park in the Fort Mason Quad parking area and along MacArthur Avenue only.

- BAKER BEACH Parking Lot:
  - Closed to parking from one hour after sunset until 6 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round
- BATTERY EAST Parking Lot:
  - Seven (7) days per week \$1 per hour, or \$6 per day, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
  - Closed to parking from one hour after sunset until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- CRISSY FIELD EAST BEACH Parking Lot:
  - Parking on any grass berm in the East Beach parking lot is prohibited.
  - Closed to parking from 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- CRISSY FIELD WEST BLUFF Parking Lot:
  - Monday thru Friday: 3-hour parking limit. Saturday and Sunday: \$1.20 per hour, or \$7 per day, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
  - Closed to parking from 11 p.m. until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- FORT FUNSTON: parking lot (south end near NPS/Partner Administrative Area):
  - Parking adjacent to buildings for authorized use only by NPS/Partner staff
  - Parking adjacent to permitted SFUSD camping area closed Monday-Friday from September 1 to June 30.
- FORT MASON (Upper): Two-hour public parking limit from 8:00 a.m. to 5 p.m., except motorcycles/scooters or vehicles displaying an NPS permit, resident parking permit, or valid NPS-issued special use permit.
- FORT MASON (Lower): Paid parking operated by City Park through [www.fortmason.org](http://www.fortmason.org)
- FORT MASON (Lower): Parking on Pier 1 and Pier 2 aprons prohibited.
- MERRIE WAY Parking Lot:
  - Closed to parking from one hour after sunset until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- MUIR WOODS: Parking reservations required for all vehicles at all times with fee.
- NAVY MEMORIAL Parking Lot:
  - Closed to parking from one hour after sunset until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- OCEAN BEACH 1<sup>ST</sup> and 2<sup>ND</sup> Overlook Parking Lots:
  - Closed to parking from one hour after sunset until 6:00 a.m. (or when gates are closed) year-round.
- SUTRO HEIGHTS: Reserved valet parking for Cliff House patrons. Forty-four (44) parking stalls will be designated for Permit Parking Only from 5 p.m. to Midnight.

*Since camping and overnight lodging are prohibited in the Park except in established campgrounds or Park partner facilities, there is no valid reason for a vehicle to remain in the Park overnight unless the Law Enforcement division or United States Park Police has been previously advised. Daytime parking restrictions and fees protect resources, allocate parking to accommodate different types of visitor use, and enhance opportunities for more people to visit heavily used park areas.*

## ☐ **PARK BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES**

- The following Park buildings and facilities are closed to the public:
  - Administrative, maintenance, public safety, storage, utility and waste disposal facilities
  - Service and administrative roads
  - Resident or leased housing units, including associated outbuildings and grounds
  - Except for facilities and sites designated as open for visitor use, all concession and Park partner buildings and facilities are closed to unauthorized entry. This does not apply to persons in non-public areas who have been granted specific permission by the National Park Service; another authorized Federal agency; licensed concessionaires or lessees; Park partners, their authorized representatives and guests; or contractors; or to those who are escorted by an NPS employee.

*Enhanced security for employees, residents of Park housing, and government property and utilities require these sites to have limited access.*

- **UNMANNED AIRCRAFT:** Launching, landing, or operating an unmanned aircraft from or on lands and waters administered by the National Park Service within the boundaries of Golden Gate National Recreation Area is prohibited except as approved in writing by the superintendent. **(Exhibit #1)**

The following are the only areas open to unmanned aircraft flight and operations:

- Marin County
  - Shoreline Highway: coast side shoulder and bench area north of Muir Beach Overlook just beyond mile marker 7.0 is open except between February 1 and July 31
- San Francisco
  - Fort Funston (when hang gliders or para-gliders are not in the air)

*Unmanned aircraft are a hazard to the safety of people piloting hang gliders and para-gliders in the Fort Funston area. The Marin County site is closed to unmanned aircraft for a six-month period each year to protect raptors that nest and breed near this location.*

#### **What Park Areas Are Closed To The Public?**

- **All areas fenced and / or posted as closed**
- Marin County
  - **FORT BAKER (Exhibit # 2)**
    - Baker/Barry Tunnel closed to pedestrians
    - Battery Yates Wildlife Protection Area – designated by cable fencing
    - Battery Cavallo
    - Battery Spencer historic fortification pill boxes above slope from Golden Gate Bridge
    - Golden Gate Bridge north anchorage and pylons
    - U.S. Coast Guard Station Golden Gate facilities and docks
    - Vista Point service road accessed from lower Conzelman Road
    - Lower Conzelman Road (south of parking lot to Lime Point access road) closed to vehicles only
    - Lime Point access road and light station
  - **MARIN HEADLANDS (Exhibits #3A and #B)**
    - Rodeo Lake
    - Rodeo Lagoon (including the surface water connection between the Lagoon and the ocean when the connection is flowing) and associated riparian and wetland habitat areas
  - **MUIR BEACH & MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT (Exhibits #4A and 4B)**
    - Redwood Creek including 40 feet from center line of creek on either side; in its entirety within GGNRA including the seasonal surface water connection between the creek and the ocean, the lagoon, and associated riparian and wetland habitat.
  - **OAKWOOD VALLEY (Exhibit #5)**
    - Oakwood Valley Pond
  - **POINT BONITA LIGHTHOUSE AREA (Exhibit #6)**
    - Bird Island Overlook – beyond cable fencing, cliff areas and coastal fortifications
    - Bonita Cove and tide pools
    - Travel off lighthouse main access road and trail

- U.S. Coast Guard Vessel Traffic Service radar site
- TENNESEE VALLEY (**Exhibit #7**)
  - Tennessee Valley Pond (next to the beach)
- San Francisco
  - ALCATRAZ ISLAND (**Exhibit #8**)

The following locations on ALCATRAZ ISLAND are closed to public use (*Closed areas may be accessed under special circumstances with site supervisor approval*):

- All tide pools
- All designated sensitive bird breeding habitats
- Casemates under recreation yard
- Catwalk circling recreation yard
- Cistern area
- Incinerator area
- Lower west road over Barker Beach from Windy Gulch path to New Industries building
- Morgue
- Northeast perimeter path (dock to north fog horn)
- Officers Club
- Parade Ground rubble piles
- Plaza northeast of Model Industries building (as posted)
- Quartermaster building
- Top tiers of cell house (A, B, C, & D Blocks)
- Warden's house
- Western and northwestern cliffs
- Windy Gulch path
- The Gardens
- Any area barricaded and signed "Area Closed for Your Safety"
- Any Buildings not open to the Public, such as Building 64, Upper Tiers
- West Side: lower west road from Parade Ground gate past Apt. A; bird blind; incinerator; and west side of New Industries building.
- The following locations on ALCATRAZ ISLAND will be closed seasonally to public use each year from February 1 through September 15, or the end of the nesting season, as determined by the Park's wildlife specialist: (**Exhibit #8**)
  - Agave Trail: from dock to tide pools west of steps
  - Parade Ground and Agave Steps
- BAKER BEACH (**Exhibits #9A and 9B**)
  - Lobos Creek and associated riparian areas
- FORT FUNSTON (**Exhibit #10**)
  - Habitat protection area
  - Coastal Trail beginning at the trail's intersection with the Funston Horse Trail northward approximately 600 yards toward Sloat Boulevard
- FORT MASON (Lower) (**Exhibit #11**)
  - Pier One
  - Pier Four

- FORT POINT HISTORIC SITE (**Exhibit #12**)
  - Historic Seawall
  - Golden Gate Bridge anchorage and pylons
- LANDS END (**Exhibit #13**)
  - Dead Man's Point
  - Point Lobos Archeological District
  - Off trail area in between Coastal Trail and ocean from Painted Rock to Eagles Point
- PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO (Area A) (**Exhibit #14**)
  - Former Coast Guard Pier
  - Crissy Tidal Marsh consisting of an open water lagoon, sand flats, mud flats and vegetated marsh plain located in the central portion of Crissy Field. The tidal marsh is defined as: starting at the eastern edge, from the channel inlet promenade footbridge extending along the shoreline; along the northern edge of the wetland; west to the perimeter of the restored airfield; and to the south along the vegetation buffer and barrier fencing parallel and adjacent to Mason Street. Public use is permitted on designated trails, including boardwalks and footbridges. (**Exhibit #**)
  - Presidio Water Treatment Plant, Bldg. 1773
- San Mateo County
  - MILAGRA RIDGE (**Exhibit #15**)
    - Mapped sensitive habitat areas
  - MORI POINT (**Exhibit #16**)
    - Ponds and fenced or posted wetlands and habitat
    - Vertical bluffs and cove below Mori Bluff Trail
  - RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA (**Exhibit #17**)
    - Pond and wetlands (Charthouse Mitigation Site)
  - PHLEGER ESTATE (**Exhibit #18**)
    - West Union Creek
    - Miramontes trail

*Areas are designated as closures due to public safety concerns (e.g., limited visibility, steep coastal cliffs, hazards associated with the marine environment).*

*Alcatraz Island areas are closed to protect breeding birds. Certain bird species nesting on Alcatraz have demonstrated extreme sensitivity to human presence during the breeding season. These closures minimize the disturbance to their nesting activity.*

*Natural and cultural resources in these areas are highly sensitive to damage. In addition, they contain vital habitat for shorebirds, Mission Blue butterflies, Red-legged frog, salmonids, riparian species, marine mammals, and other sea life.*

*Vegetated areas contain significant native plant communities and habitats that are subject to human-induced impacts. Coastal bluffs and dunes are also sensitive to human-induced impacts and additionally are significant geological features.*

*U.S. Coast Guard radar site, U.S. Coast Guard Station Golden Gate, and Golden Gate Bridge facilities are restricted use areas due to the presence of critical infrastructure and the need for security around law enforcement facilities.*

*Residential areas inside the Park are primarily maintained for the use of Park residents and their invited guests.*

*The Baker/Barry Tunnel is a one-way, traffic-controlled tunnel for motor vehicles with bicycle lanes in both directions. There are no pedestrian walkways. The tunnel is unsafe for pedestrian traffic.*

□ Dept. of Homeland Security ENHANCED SECURITY CLOSURES – ELEVATED

- Fort Point National Historic Site
  - Marine Drive closed at Wave gate
  - Long Avenue
- Golden Gate Bridge North Anchorage (Marin Headlands)
  - Lower Conzelman road access at Northwest Parking Lot.
  - Golden Gate Bridge North Anchorage (Fort Baker) Lower Conzelman Road access closed at Bunker Road & Murray Circle intersection.
  - Sommerville Road access road to Lower Conzelman; boat launch and fishing pier closed east of USCG Station Golden Gate.
- Land and waters surrounding the north and south anchorage of the Golden Gate Bridge:
  - Fort Point National Historic Site 100 yards offshore from the low water mark.
  - Fort Baker 100 yards offshore from the low water mark.
  - No vessel shall:
    - (a) anchor beneath the Golden Gate Bridge, or within 100 feet of the east or west edges of the bridge;
    - (b) operate or remain beneath the Golden Gate Bridge, or within 100 feet east or west of the edges of the bridge, for longer than reasonably necessary to traverse the area, except in an emergency or with the permission of the Captain of the Port, SF Bay (USCG).

*These closures are necessary when the condition is declared due to a high risk of terrorist attack. These closures will remain in effect during National Threat Level – ELEVATED. These closures will be rescinded when threat level high condition ELEVATED is reduced or eliminated.*

□ Dept. of Homeland Security ENHANCED SECURITY CLOSURES – IMMINENT

- Fort Point National Historic Site
  - Marine Drive closed at Wave gate
  - Long Avenue
  - Coastal trail closed at Fort Point administration Building to Battery East
  - Coastal trail closed at Battery East to Golden Gate Bridge
- Coastal Trail
  - Coastal trail closed at Battery Boutelle east to Golden Gate Bridge
- Marshall Beach to Fort Point Beach (Golden Gate Bridge South Anchorage)
  - Batteries to Bluffs trail from Lincoln Ave to Marshall Beach
- Golden Gate Bridge North Anchorage (Marin Headlands)
  - Lower Conzelman Road access at North West Parking Lot
- Golden Gate Bridge North Anchorage (Fort Baker)
  - Lower Conzelman Road access closed at Bunker Road & Murray Circle intersection
  - Sommerville Road access road to Lower Conzelman; boat launch and fishing pier closed east of USCG Station Golden Gate
- Land and waters surrounding the north and south anchorage of the Golden Gate Bridge:
  - Fort Point National Historic Site 300 offshore from the low water mark
  - Fort Baker 500 yards offshore from the low water mark
  - No vessels shall:

- (a) anchor beneath the Golden Gate Bridge, or within 100 feet of the east or west edges of the bridge;
- (b) operate or remain beneath the Golden Gate Bridge, or within 100 feet east or west of the edges of the bridge, for longer than it is reasonably necessary to traverse the area, except in an emergency or with the permission of the Captain of the Port, SF Bay, U.S. Coast Guard.

*These closures are necessary when the condition is declared due to an extreme risk of terrorist attacks. These closures will remain in effect during National Threat Level – IMMINENT. These closures will be rescinded when threat level extreme condition IMMINENT is reduced or eliminated.*

**36 CFR §1.5(a)(2) Areas Designated for A Specific Use Or Activity, And Special Conditions Or Restrictions That Apply To Regulated Activities**

- ☐ **BOATING:** The following areas are closed to all vessels, including rowboats, kayaks, rafts, surfboards, sail boards, kite boards and windsurfing boards:
  - ☐ Marin County
    - Bird Rock: All waters within 300 ft. of Bird Rock are closed to boating for the protection of nesting and roosting seabirds, and sensitive intertidal areas. **(Exhibit #6)**
    - Point Bonita Cove and tide pools and marine area 300 ft. offshore are closed to boating due to marine mammal habitat and haul-out area **(Exhibit #6)**
  - ☐ San Francisco
    - Alcatraz Island docks\* (Except NPS contracted ferry/barge service and NPS and United States Coast Guard vessels.)
    - Alcatraz Island Seasonal Closure: **From February 1 to September 30, boats are prohibited from entering the Alcatraz Seasonal Closure Area** which extends from the shoreline seaward to 300 feet, excluding the East shoreline area between the guard tower and the South East corner of the island. (122 25'07.9"W 37 49'29.9"N) where only NPS contracted ferry/barge service and NPS and United States Coast Guard vessels access the island.) **(Exhibit #8)**
    - Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area which encompasses the shoreline and beach north of the Crissy Field Promenade (excluding the paved parking area, sidewalks and grass lawn of the former Coast Guard Station complex) then stretches east from Torpedo Wharf to approximately 700 feet east of the former Coast Guard station landside, and all tidelands and submerged lands to 300 feet offshore. **(Exhibit #14)**
    - Lobos Creek, Presidio Area A **(Exhibits #9A and 9B)**

*These restrictions are for the purpose of protecting sensitive natural resources. These areas provide vital habitat for water birds, shorebirds and marine life. These restrictions are necessary to protect water quality in wetland areas. Boat traffic, loud noise and the use of public address systems from tour vessels and night lighting may cause seabirds to abandon nests. The prohibition on boating will provide important areas of reduced disturbance for wildlife. In addition, there is a need to maintain clearance and reduce hazards to navigation for ferries transporting visitors to Alcatraz Island.*

**\*NOTE:** Special regulations pertaining to boat landings on Alcatraz Island are found in 36 CFR Section 7.97(a).

- ☐ **DESIGNATED FISHING PIERS:** the following areas are open to recreational fishing and do not require fishing licenses:
  - ☐ Marin County
    - Fort Baker pier and jetty
  - ☐ San Francisco



- Fort Mason Piers Two & Three (Herbst and Festival Pavilions)
- Fort Point pier (a.k.a. Torpedo Wharf)

*In accordance with California law, (Fish and Game Code § 7153 and Section 1.88 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations) public fishing piers and jetties, open 24 hours a day, do not require a state fishing license.*

☐ **FISHING:** The following areas are closed to fishing:

- ☐ Marin County
  - Easkoot Creek, Stinson Beach
  - Muir Woods National Monument (36 CFR 7.6)
  - Tennessee Valley Pond (next to the beach)
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Alcatraz Island shoreline
  - Crissy Field Former Coast Guard Pier, breakwater and seawall
  - Lobos Creek, Presidio Area A

*These restrictions provide protection for threatened and endangered species and anadromous fish found in these areas. Alcatraz Island and the Coast Guard pier are closed to fishing due to public safety concerns associated with steep drop-offs and hazards of the marine environment. Alcatraz Island is also closed to fishing due to the congestion caused by heavy visitation. Lobos Creek is closed to protect the public drinking water supply. The prohibitions on fishing will also provide important areas of reduced disturbance for wildlife and sensitive habitats.*

☐ **GLASS BOTTLES/CONTAINERS:** Possession is prohibited in the following areas:

- ☐ Park wide
  - All beach areas and 15 feet adjacent
  - All historic coastal defense structures
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Crissy Field, north of promenade.
  - Upper Fort Mason Great Meadow

*The purpose of this regulation is to reduce the amount of injurious trash in the Park and to prevent injury to Park visitors.*

☐ **PICNICKING:** The following areas are closed to picnicking:

- Muir Woods National Monument, except Muir Plaza (former upper main parking lot).
- Inside the Historic Fort at Fort Point NHS

☐ **SWIMMING BEACHES:** Stinson Beach is designated as a swimming beach. (Please refer to §3.16 and §3.17 for specific swimming area designation uses.)

☐ **SURFING:** Restricted at Stinson Beach, including Kite surfing and Kite boarding, when swimmers are present, and allowed only in areas designated as "Non-Swimming Areas" and only at such times as are deemed safe by the Supervisory Ranger or by his/her representative.

☐ **VAPING, E-CIGARETTES AND ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEMS (ENDS):** The following restrictions apply to the use of these devices:

- Concession facilities providing food service will comply with all contract terms and applicable federal, state and local ordinances and regulations regarding these devices.
- Use of these devices by government employees and contractors and Park partner employees and contractors is allowed in designated, outdoor employee break areas.
- Use of these devices is prohibited in or on:
  - All government buildings, facilities, vehicles and vessels (excluding residences in accordance with tenant lease agreements and designated outdoor smoking areas).
  - All Park partner and tenant facilities (excluding residences and designated smoking areas in accordance with tenant lease agreements and concession contracts).
  - Areas within 25' of building entrances normally used by the public and areas within 25' of entrances not normally used by the public if vapor from these devices is able to enter the building.
  - Alcatraz Island, except in the area designated for smoking in the dock area.
  - Fort Point NHS (within the historic fort)
  - Muir Woods National Monument, except in designated parking areas. During extreme fire danger periods, use of ENDS is also prohibited in Monument parking areas. All trails within all areas of the Park when the Superintendent has determined that fire danger is extreme. NPS and Park partner employee use of ENDS in designated, outdoor break areas during extreme fire danger is allowed, but employees must be extra cautious.

*These restrictions are intended to protect public health from the potentially harmful effects of exposure to Vaping, E-cigarettes and ENDS, reduce the risk of fire, and prevent conflicts among visitor use activities.*

#### ☐ **DOG LICENSING REQUIREMENTS**

- All dogs that are being walked in areas open to dog walking shall wear or display licenses or license tags issued by the local jurisdiction where the dog's owner resides.

#### ☐ **VOICE CONTROL DOG WALKING:** The following areas as depicted on referenced exhibits are open for walking dogs under "Voice Control:"

##### ☐ Marin County (Exhibits #22-26B)

- Alta Trail between Marin City and junction with Oakwood Valley Trail
- Muir Beach, on the sandy, main beach only. However, when there is an active surface water connection between Redwood Creek and the Pacific Ocean, all forms of public use, including Voice Control dog walking, are prohibited in the surface water connection area pursuant to Section 1.5.
- Oakwood Valley Trail (formerly Oakwood Valley Fire Road) to Alta Avenue
- Orchard and Pacheco Trails between Marin City and Alta Trail
- Rodeo Beach and South Rodeo Beach, Fort Cronkhite. However, when there is an active surface water connection between Rodeo Lagoon and the Pacific Ocean, all forms of public use, including Voice Control dog walking, are prohibited in the surface water connection area pursuant to Section 1.5.
- Tamalpais Area: 4 Corners tract above Mill Valley bounded by State Route 1, Panoramic Highway, Sequoia Valley Road and Homestead Valley area.
- Trail corridors (3) in Marin Headlands:
  1. Former Coastal Trail (now named the SCA trail from Conzelman road and Golden Gate Bridge to Slacker trail and Julian trail on to Old Fisherman's trail before connecting back to Coastal Trail) on to junction with Wolf Ridge Trail, except dogs must be on-leash on that section of the Lagoon Trail along Mitchell Road between the Fort Cronkhite parking lot and Rodeo Beach, and on the pedestrian walkway or steps to Rodeo Beach.
  2. Loop Trail from Rodeo Beach parking lot up Coastal Trail paved road (Old Bunker Road) near Battery Townsley and return to Rodeo Beach on paved road
  3. Wolf Ridge Loop (Coastal Trail to Wolf Ridge Trail; Wolf Ridge Trail to Miwok Trail; Miwok Trail back down to Coastal Trail)

☐ **San Francisco (Exhibits #27-31)**

- Baker Beach, the sandy main beach area only north of Lobos Creek, excluding the dunes and hillside
- Crissy Field, those portions depicted on that are open to walking dogs under Voice Control. Voice Control dog walking is not allowed in picnic and parking areas or in the Wildlife Protection Area when the seasonal on leash requirement is in effect from July 1-May 15.\*
- Fort Funston, those portions depicted on are open to walking dogs under Voice Control. Dogs are not allowed in the Habitat Protection Area, in signed sensitive restoration areas, or in NPS and Park Partner administrative and operational areas.
- Fort Miley, east, excluding picnic areas
- Fort Miley, west, excluding picnic areas
- Lands End, excluding parking areas and areas closed to the public under Section 1.5
- Ocean Beach except that Voice Control dog walking is not allowed in the Snowy Plover Protection Area (south of Stairwell 21 to Sloat Boulevard) when the seasonal on leash requirement is in effect from July 1 to May 15 each year.\*

☐ **San Mateo County**

- None

☐ **LEASH POSSESSION REQUIRED IN VOICE CONTROL AREAS:**

While in an area open to Voice Control dog walking, each dog owner or handler must at all times possess on his or her person a leash meeting the requirements of 36 C.F.R. Section 2.15(a)(2) so that the owner or handler is able to leash the dog when necessary, including if requested to do so by an authorized person.

Additional information about dog walking in the Park is available at:

<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/dog-friendly-areas.htm>

\* For information about the seasonal on leash requirements at Ocean Beach and Crissy Field, see the 2008 Special Regulation codified at 36 CFR 7.97(d). (Also available at:

<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/dog-friendly-areas.htm>

**36 CFR §1.6 – ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE A PERMIT**

**(f) The following is a compilation of those activities for which a permit from the Superintendent is required:** Permits applications may be obtained by contacting the Special Park Uses office at (415) 561-4300 or by visiting the Park website: <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/specialparkuses.htm>

- ☐ §1.5(d) The following activities related to Public Use Limits:
  - Entry into closed area
  - Guide and Service dog training
- ☐ §2.4(d) Carrying or possessing a weapon, trap, or net in circumstances where a permit is required under Section 2.4
- ☐ §2.5(a) Specimen collection (Take of plants, fish, wildlife, rocks or minerals)
- ☐ §2.10(a) Camping activities: <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/camping.htm>
  - Kirby Cove, Bicentennial, Haypress and Hawk Camp
  - Kirby Cove Day-use site
- ☐ §2.11 Picnicking:
  - Groups of 50 or more
  - Groups of any size with significant equipment

- §2.12 Audio Disturbances:
  - (a)(2) Operating a chain saw in developed areas
  - (a)(3) Operation of any type of portable motor or engine, or device powered by a portable motor or engine in non-developed areas
  - (a)(4) Operation of a public address system in connection with a special event or demonstration for which a permit has been issued pursuant to §2.50 or §2.51, or in connection with a demonstration that otherwise meets the requirements for the small group exception under §2.51
- §2.13(a)(1) Beach Fires
  - Groups over 25 people and/or with significant equipment including, but not limited to tents, caterings, etc.
- §2.17 Aircraft & Air Delivery:
  - (a)(3) Delivery or retrieval of a person or object by parachute, helicopter or other airborne means
  - (c)(1) Removal of a downed aircraft
- §2.37 Soliciting gifts, money goods or services except pursuant to the terms and conditions of a permit issued under §2.50, §2.51 or §2.52
- §2.38 Explosives:
  - (a) the use, possession, storage, or transport of explosives or blasting agents
  - (b) the use or possession of fireworks
- §2.50(a) Conducting a sports event, pageant, regatta, public spectator attraction, entertainment, ceremony, and similar event
- §2.51(a) Public assemblies, meetings, gatherings, demonstrations, parades and other public expressions of views that involve the use of a public address system regardless of size or that do not meet the requirements of the small group exception in §2.51(b)(1). The areas designated for such use are listed under §2.51 of this Compendium.
- §2.52(c) Sale or distribution of printer matter (that is not solely commercial advertising regulated under §5.1) other than by groups meeting the small group exception under §2.52. The areas designated for such use are listed under §2.51 of this Compendium.
- §2.60(b) Livestock use
- §2.61(a) Residing on federal lands
- §4.11(a) Exceeding of established vehicle load, weight and size limits
- §5.1 Advertisements - (Display, posting or distribution.)
- §5.3 Engaging in or soliciting any business on lands or waters administered by the Park is prohibited except as authorized under a permit, contract or other written agreement with the NPS, or pursuant to a special regulation. Examples of business activities that require a permit or other written agreement with the NPS include:
  - Commercial Visitor Services that meet the definitions and requirements of the Park's Commercial Use Authorization Program as described at <https://www.nps.gov/goga/getinvolved/dobusinesswithus.htm>
  - Commercial Carriers

- Outdoor Fitness Programs
- Guided Services
- Commercial Dog Walking: Commercial Dog Walking pursuant to an NPS permit is allowed in accordance with permit conditions in specified Park areas in San Francisco and Marin Counties. Commercial Dog Walking is prohibited in Park areas in San Mateo County. For further information about Commercial Dog Walking permit applications and requirements, visit the Park's website: <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/cdswup.htm>
- ☐ §5.5 Commercial Photography/Filming
  - (a) Commercial filming of motion pictures or television involving the use of professional casts, settings or crews, other than bona fide newsreel or news television
  - (b) Still photography of vehicles, or other articles of commerce or models for the purpose of commercial advertising
- ☐ §5.6(c) Use of commercial vehicles on Park roads (The Superintendent shall issue a permit to access private lands within or adjacent to the Park when access is otherwise not available.)
- ☐ §5.7 Construction of buildings, facilities, trails, roads, boat docks, path, structure, etc.
- ☐ §7.97(a) Boat landings on Alcatraz

## **PART TWO – RESOURCE PROTECTION, PUBLIC USE AND RECREATION**

### **36 CFR §2.1 – PRESERVATION OF NATURAL, CULTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

**(b) Where must I stay on the trail?** Hiking and pedestrian use of areas outside the beaten track of the following trails is prohibited.

- ☐ **Marin County (Exhibits #2, 3A-B, 4A-B, 6 and 7)**
  - ☐ **FORT BAKER**
    - Drown (Fire) Road
    - Fort Baker Bay Trail (Battery Yates)
    - Chapel Trail
  - ☐ **MARIN HEADLANDS**
    - Slacker Trail
    - Slacker Ridge Trail
    - Coastal Trail - Hawk Hill Connector
    - Point Bonita Lighthouse Trail
    - Student Conservation Assoc. (SCA) Trail
    - Kirby Cove Road – from Conzelman Gate to Campground Parking Lot
    - Alta Fire Road
  - ☐ **MUIR BEACH**
    - Coastal Trail, Tennessee Valley to Muir Beach
    - Muir Beach Access Trail, Muir Beach
    - Muir Beach Overlook Trail
    - Kaashi Way Trail
  - ☐ **MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT**
    - All Trails
- ☐ **San Francisco (Exhibits #8, 9A & B, 12, and 13)**

- Alcatraz Island, Agave Trail
  - Coastal Trail, Battery East Earthworks
  - Batteries to Bluffs Trail, Presidio
  - Coastal Trail, Presidio and Land's End
- San Mateo County (Exhibits #15-19)
- MILAGRA RIDGE
- Milagra Summit Trail
  - Milagra Battery Trail
  - Milagra Creek Overlook Trail
  - Milagra Ridge Trail; southern junction of the Milagra Ridge Spur Trail to the northern junction of the Milagra Ridge Road
- MORI POINT
- Pollywog Path
  - Old Mori Trail west of junction with Pollywog Path
  - Headlands Trail
- RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA
- All trails within the Ocean View Farms, Ember Ridge, Moss Beach Ranch, and Renegade Ranch equestrian operations (Old San Pedro Mountain Road trail north of intersection with Farallone Trail; San Vicente Trail; Ranchette Trail; and Ember Ridge Trail)
- SWEENEY RIDGE
- Notch Trail

*These restrictions are for the purpose of visitor safety associated with uneven surfaces, loose rock formations, and steep drop-offs. These areas have been identified as the sites of multiple fatalities and serious injuries over the years. Other areas require protection of irreplaceable cultural resources. In addition, these areas provide vital habitat for federally listed species (e.g., Mission blue butterfly) other terrestrial species, marine mammals, and other sea life. The vegetated areas contain native and historical vegetation that is sensitive to trampling from shortcutting and human-induced erosion.*

**(c)(1), (c)(2) The following fruits, nuts, berries or unoccupied seashells may be gathered by hand for personal use or consumption, in accordance with the noted size, quantity, collection sites and/or use or consumption restrictions:**

- Plums, apples, figs, blackberries and unoccupied seashells may be gathered for personal consumption or use in quantities of less than one (1) quart per person per day and no more than 5 total quarts per person per year.
- Muir Woods National Monument: No collecting of any kind is allowed.

*It has been determined that the gathering or consumption of above-listed fruits and berries will not adversely affect Park wildlife, the reproduction potential of any plant species, or otherwise adversely affect Park resources. If future monitoring indicates that such gathering or consumption is likely to cause adverse effects to Park resources, the authorization of this consumptive use will be terminated. Use of these items for any purpose other than personal consumption or use is specifically prohibited.*

See [http:// www.presidio.gov](http://www.presidio.gov) PART 1002 § 1002.1(c)(2) for areas available for mushroom harvesting on Presidio Trust jurisdiction.

### **36 CFR §2.2 - WILDLIFE PROTECTION**

**(e) The following areas are closed to the viewing of wildlife with the use of an artificial light and infrared devices:**

- The entire Park is closed to viewing wildlife by artificial and infrared light.

*The purpose of this regulation is to protect wildlife from poaching activity and the effect of temporary blinding which can jeopardize wildlife safety. This prohibition does not apply to night vision devices that do not project artificial or infrared light.*

**36 CFR §2.10 – CAMPING and FOOD STORAGE**

**(a) The sites and areas listed below have been designated for camping activities as noted. A permit system has been established for certain campgrounds or camping activities, and conditions for camping and camping activities are in effect as noted.** Visit the Park website at <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/camping.htm> for specific stay and site limits and reservation systems.

☐ Designated Campgrounds

- ☐ Marin Headlands
  - Bicentennial
  - Haypress
  - Hawk Camp
  - Kirby Cove, including day-use area

☐ Camping Activities

- Camping, overnight parking, and multiple day parking in any type of motor vehicle is prohibited upon lands administered by Golden Gate National Recreation Area except in campgrounds and designated sites by permit.
- Campground check out time is noon on the day of departure.
- Campground use fees, if applicable, shall be paid prior to arrival.
- Up to 15 people may visit registered campers per campsite between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., only registered campers not exceeding the designated campsite capacity shall be present at the campsite.
- Minors must be supervised. A responsible leader, 21 years or older, must be present for every 10 children under 18 years of age.
- The minimum age of any camper is 18 years of age, unless accompanied by an adult or unless a legal guardian provides a letter of permission. This letter must state the name of minor that has permission to camp, dates allowed to camp, contact name and number of legal guardian.
- Dogs and other pets are prohibited in campgrounds, except Service Animals
- Amplified music is prohibited.
- Vehicles are prohibited within the boundaries of walk-in or hike-in campgrounds.
- Drive-in access will be allowed at Kirby Cove for any Individual with a Disability. This drive-in access is allowed for the ease of loading and unloading the Individual with a Disability only and his or her gear, and not for loading and unloading other gear.

**(b)(3) Camping within 25 feet of a fire hydrant or main road, or within 100 feet of a flowing stream, river or body of water is authorized only in the following areas:**

- In established campsites in the designated Marin Headlands campgrounds listed above.

**(d) Conditions for the storage of food are in effect, as noted, for designated campgrounds:**

- When not in use, all food (including canned, bottled or otherwise packaged); equipment used to cook or store food; garbage; and toiletries such as soap, toothpaste and cosmetics must be stored in the food lockers provided.
- When the amount of the above-listed items exceeds the capacity of the locker, canned or bottled items that have never been opened may be stored in the trunk of the vehicle parked in a designated parking area, or if there is no trunk, as low in the vehicle as possible, provided that the cans and bottles are stored out of sight in odor-tight containers and all vehicle doors, windows and vents are closed.

### **36 CFR §2.11 – PICNICKING**

Areas closed to picnicking are listed under Section 1.5(a)(2) above. In areas where picnicking is allowed, the following conditions apply:

- The picnic areas at Battery Wallace in the Marin Headlands, and at West Bluff and East Beach in Crissy Field are first come, first served and do not require a permit for groups of less than 50 people.
- West Fort Miley picnic area and West Bluff Amphitheater picnic area can be reserved. No minimum group size is required to reserve. Visitors can reserve these sites by calling the Office of Special Park Uses at (415) 561-4300.
- Groups of fifty (50) persons or more or with significant equipment including, but not limited to tents, caterings, etc., are considered a special event and require a permit.
- Due to high seasonal visitation, picnic permits will not be issued for groups of fifty (50) or more persons on weekends and holidays from March 15 to October 15 at the following sites:

- ☐ Marin County
  - Muir Beach
  - Muir Beach Overlook
  - Rodeo Beach
  - Stinson Beach
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Baker Beach
  - China Beach

### **36 CFR 2.13 – FIRES**

**(a)(1) The lighting or maintaining of fires is generally prohibited, except as provided for in the following designated areas and receptacles, and under the conditions noted:**

#### **CAMPFIRES**

- ☐ Designated Campfire Areas:
  - Campfires are permitted only in established campgrounds or picnic areas that have fire enclosures, grills or fire grates provided by the NPS.
  - NPS and Park partners are allowed to have fires in approved portable containers and fixed fire pits when associated with a programmatic element that interprets the Park. These fires will be set as part of a planned civic event or program designed to educate or otherwise benefit the public. The fire shall be set or allowed by NPS or Park partner employees in the performance of their official duty.
- ☐ Established Conditions for Campfires:



- All firewood must be brought into the Park. No gathering, cutting or scavenging of firewood or kindling is permitted in the Park from any source.
- Chemically treated wood, painted wood, and wood with nails or staples shall not be used in any fire.
- Fires in the areas designated above are prohibited on Spare the Air Days. In order to protect public health, no person shall ignite, maintain, or cause to be ignited or maintained any recreational fire, including any campfire, beach fire, or outdoor grill fire, during a Spare the Air Day designated by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

## **BEACH FIRES**

Designated Beach Fire Areas:

- ☐ **MUIR BEACH**
  - Fires permitted from 9:00 a.m. until one hour after sunset.
  - Only in NPS designated fire rings
  - Fires for groups of 25 people or more require a permit; Call 415-561-4300
- ☐ **OCEAN BEACH: (Exhibit #20)**
  - Fires permitted from 6:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. from March 1<sup>st</sup> to October 31<sup>st</sup>
  - Only in NPS designated fire rings between Stairwells # 15 and 20
  - Fires for groups of 25 people or more require a permit; Call 415-561-4300
- ☐ **Established Conditions for Beach Fires:**
  - All firewood must be brought into the Park. No gathering, cutting or scavenging of firewood or kindling is permitted in the Park from any source.
  - Fires must be attended at all times.
  - Chemically treated wood, painted wood, and wood with nails or staples shall not be used in any fire.
  - Debris burning is not permitted, including Christmas trees.
  - All refuse must be removed from the Park.
  - Minors must be supervised. A responsible adult, 18 years or older, must be present for every 10 children under 18 years of age.
  - Ceramic pit fires are prohibited.

**(a)(2) The following restrictions are in effect for the use of grills and stoves:**

## **GRILLS AND STOVES**

- ☐ **Receptacles Allowed:**
  - Fires may be ignited and maintained in fixed charcoal grills provided by the Park
  - Fires may be ignited and maintained in a visitor's portable liquid fuel stove or charcoal barbecue grill when used in established picnic areas, campgrounds, and beaches, unless signed otherwise.
- ☐ **Established Conditions for Grill/Stove Fires:**
  - Debris burning is not permitted.
  - Portable charcoal and liquid fuel stoves are prohibited on Upper Fort Mason Great Meadow.
  - Only liquid fuel stoves are permitted in Haypress Campground, Hawk Campground and Bicentennial Campground.

**(b) Fires must be extinguished according to the following conditions:**

- Campfires will be completely extinguished with water, doused and stirred.
- Beach fires will be completely extinguished with water, doused and stirred. **Fires may not be covered with sand as it will only insulate the heat and create an unseen danger for visitors and wildlife.**
- Grill and Stove fire coals must be extinguished and disposed of in specifically marked receptacles provided by the NPS.

**(c) Fire danger closures will be in effect as noted:**

- ☐ Fires in the areas designated in section (a) above are prohibited when fire danger is high, very high, or extreme and on Spare the Air days, except as noted below:
  - During hot, dry weather conditions; strong winds; or other conditions conducive the high fire danger; the Superintendent may close any or all of the above designated areas to fires. Park provided grills and portable charcoal stoves may be used when fire danger is high, but are not permitted when fire danger is very high or extreme. All beach fire permits will become null and void in the event of closure of beach fire areas.
  - Fires in the areas designated above are prohibited on Spare the Air Days. In order to protect public health, no person shall ignite, maintain, or cause to be ignited or maintained any recreational fire, including any campfire, beach fire, or outdoor grill fire, during a Spare the Air Day designated by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.
  - Liquid fuel stoves are exempt from these closures.
  - Visitors may call the Park communications center (415-561-5510) to check on current conditions.

*Past events have demonstrated that the Park experiences periods of increased fire danger, which require aggressive fire management. These restrictions reduce human health hazards from fire and associated air pollution, protect natural and cultural resources that are vulnerable to harm from fire and associated air pollution, and protect opportunities for the recreational enjoyment of the Park and its resources.*

**NOTE: No fires are allowed in Muir Woods National Monument. See, 36 CFR 7.6**

**36 CFR §2.15 – PETS**

**(a)(1) The structures and areas listed below are CLOSED to pets by the Superintendent. Areas closed to public use under Section 1.5 of this Compendium are also closed to pets and their owners and handlers: (See pages 9-11 herein for a description of public use closures under Section 1.5).**

- ☐ All Park buildings and facilities, including outdoor restrooms and public showers.
- ☐ **Marin County (Exhibit #32)**
  - ☐ **FORT BAKER**
    - Chapel Trail
    - Fort Baker Pier
  - ☐ **MARIN HEADLANDS (Exhibits #22 and 26A & B)**
    - Alta Trail (only between Oakwood Valley Trail intersection and Wolfback Ridge Road)
    - Bicentennial Campground
    - Bobcat Trail
    - (new)Coastal Trail between the SCA Trail and Old Fishermen's Trail (Note – the "Coastal Trail" identified in the 1979 Pet Policy has been renamed and includes the SCA Trail from Conzelman Road to the Julian Trail, and the Julian Trail to the Old Fishermen's Trail)
    - Chaparral Trail

- Coyote Ridge Trail
  - Dias Ridge
  - Fort Baker Pier
  - Fox Trail
  - Green Gulch Trail
  - Hawk Campground and Trail
  - Haypress Campground and Trail
  - Kirby Cove area
  - Lower Fisherman Trail & Beach
  - Marincello Trail
  - Middle Green Gulch Trail
  - Miwok Cutoff Trail
  - Miwok Trail, between Wolf Ridge and Bobcat Trail
  - Morning Sun Trail
  - Old Springs Trail
  - Point Bonita Lighthouse Trail
  - Rodeo Avenue Trail
  - Rodeo Valley Trail
  - SCA Trail between Slacker Trail and Alta Trail
  - Slacker Ridge Trail
  - Tennessee Valley Beach
  - Tennessee Valley Trail from Parking Lot to Beach
  - Rhubarb Trail
  - Upper Fisherman Trail & Black Sands Beach
- ☐ **MUIR BEACH (Exhibits #23A)**
- Owl Trail
- ☐ **MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT (Exhibits #23B)**
- Muir Woods National Monument
  - Redwood Creek Trail
- ☐ **STINSON BEACH (Exhibit #33)**
- All Stinson Beach areas, except on leash dog walking is allowed in parking and picnic areas and on the emergency access trail from northwest corner of northern parking lot on the posted trail along dune edge to Marin County-administered Upton Beach. Trails within the Stinson Beach area that are closed to dogs include the Matt Davis Trail, McKennan Trail and Willow Camp Fire Road and portions of the Coastal Trail and Dipsea Trail.
- ☐ San Francisco
- ☐ **ALCATRAZ ISLAND (Exhibit #8)**
- ☐ **BAKER BEACH (Exhibit #27)**
- Lobos Creek and associated riparian areas and the sandy beach from Lobos Creek south to the Park boundary
- ☐ **CHINA BEACH (formerly Phelan Beach)**
- ☐ **FORT FUNSTON (Exhibit #29)**
- Signed NPS and Park Partner administrative and operational areas
  - Coastal Trail, intersection of Horse Trail to Great Highway, closed due to erosion.
- ☐ **FORT POINT (Exhibit #34)**

- Fort Point (inside historic fort)
- Fort Point pier (also known as Torpedo Wharf)
- ☐ PRESIDIO AREA A (western coastal area) **(Exhibit #27)**
  - Battery to Bluffs Trail
  - Marshall Beach
- ☐ UPPER FORT MASON **(Exhibit #35)**
  - Community Garden
- ☐ San Mateo County
  - ☐ PHLEGER ESTATE
  - ☐ SWEENEY RIDGE **(Exhibit #36)**
    - Notch Trail
- ☐ The above prohibitions or restrictions do not apply to:
  - Emergency search and rescue missions or official NPS-sponsored training exercises
  - Law enforcement patrol or bomb dogs
  - Service Animals accompanying an Individual with a Disability

*These restrictions are for the purpose of protecting sensitive natural resources. These areas provide important habitat, resting and feeding areas for native marine life, shorebirds, water birds and other sensitive species. Other areas are closed to pets in order to protect public health and safety or to avoid visitor use conflicts in popular or congested areas.*

Additional information about visiting the Park with pets is available at:  
<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/dog-friendly-areas.htm>

**(a)(2) Leash and Confinement Requirements for Pets**

- In Park areas open to pets, pets must be crated, caged, or restrained on a leash which shall not exceed six feet in length, or be otherwise physically confined at all times. The foregoing requirement does not apply to dogs in areas open to Voice Control dog walking.

**(a)(3) Pets may be left unattended under the following conditions:**

- Dogs may be left unattended while tied to the bollards at the Crissy Field Warming Hut for up to 10 minutes, provided they do not create a nuisance to visitors or disturb wildlife
- Pets may be left unattended in vehicles provided that food, water, shade, ventilation and other basic needs are adequate. Pets left unattended in vehicles shall not create a nuisance to visitors or disturb wildlife.

*This requirement is intended to ensure that pets do not harass wildlife or disturb Park visitors and also to ensure that pets are properly cared for in the Park.*

**(a)(5) Pet excrement must be disposed of in accordance with the following conditions:**

- In all areas of the Park, pet excrement shall be removed immediately from the Park or be deposited in an appropriate trash/waste container by the pet's owner or handler.

**(e) Pets may be kept by Park residents under the following conditions:**

- Pets may be kept by tenants of residential units leased by NPS or its authorized agents provided that the tenant complies with the provisions of 36 CFR 2.15, this Compendium, and the terms and provisions of their rental agreement.

### **36 CFR §2.16 – HORSES and PACK ANIMALS**

#### **(a) The use of horses or pack animals is permitted on the following trails, routes or areas:**

##### ☐ **Marin County (Exhibit #40)**

###### ☐ **MARIN HEADLANDS**

- Alta Trail
- Bobcat Trail
- Bunker Road
- Former Coastal Trail segments:
  - McCullough Rd. to Slacker Hill (vista point only)
  - Julian (Fire Road) Trail (McCullough to Rifle Range)
- Coastal Trail
  - From Visitor Center to Rodeo Beach
  - Between Tennessee Valley Trail and Kaashi Way Trail
- Countyview Trail
- Coyote Ridge Trail
- Dias Ridge Trail
- Field Road
- Fox Trail
- Green Gulch Trail
- Haypress Campground and Trail
- Hawk Camp and Trail
- Marincello Trail
- Miwok Trail
- Miwok Connector Trail (across from Rifle Range)
- Oakwood Valley Trail between Tennessee Valley road and its intersection with Oakwood Meadow Trail
- Old Springs Trail
- Rodeo Avenue Trail: US 101 to Alta Avenue
- Rodeo Beach
- Rodeo Valley Trail
- Tennessee Valley Trail (except Lower Tennessee Valley Trail)
- Upper Rodeo Trail

###### ☐ **MT. TAMALPAIS AREA (Exhibit #40)**

- Coastal Trail-Bob Cook Memorial Stretch between apple orchard and Bolinas Ridge Trail
- Bolinas Ridge Trail
- Dipsea (Deer Park Fire Road)
- Muir Beach Area (except not in Redwood creek, the seasonal surface water connection between the creek and the ocean, or the lagoon and associated riparian and wetland habitat closed to the public under Section 1.5)
- Willow Camp Fire Road

##### ☐ **San Francisco (Exhibit #42)**

###### ☐ **OCEAN BEACH**

###### ☐ **FORT FUNSTON**

- Fort Funston Beach

- Horse trail (between NPS southern boundary and northern intersection with Coastal trail)
- San Mateo County (Exhibits #43-45)
  - MILAGRA RIDGE
    - Milagra Ridge Road, except Summit Trail
    - Milagra Battery Trail
  - MORI POINT
    - Old Mori Trail
    - Upper Mori Trail
    - Lishumsha Trail
    - Coastal Trail
  - SWEENEY RIDGE
    - All official trails except Notch Trail
  - RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA
    - All official trials except Alta Vista Trail
  - PHLEGER ESTATE
    - all trails, except Miramontes trail

*Many trails within the Park are steep and narrow and receive high levels of use by hikers. Certain trails are also open to bicyclists. These restrictions are intended to reduce conflicts between equestrians and other Park users.*

### **36 CFR §2.20 – SKATING, SKATEBOARDS and SIMILAR DEVICES**

- Marin County

Skates, skateboards or similar non-motorized devices are permitted on hard surfaces wherever pedestrian use is allowed with the exception of:

  - MARIN HEADLANDS
    - Conzelman Road
    - McCullough Road
    - Field Road
    - Marine Mammal Center
    - Nike Missile Site
    - Rodeo Beach parking lot
    - On any historic military coastal defense battery, emplacement or structure
    - Stairs, walkways, benches, sea walls, seat walls, railings, ramps or curbs.
  - MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT
    - All areas within the National Monument are closed to this use.
- San Francisco
  - Alcatraz Island
  - Fort Point National Historic Site (inside Fort)
  - Fort Miley (East & West)
  - Lands End
    - Paved sidewalks
    - Merrie Way Parking Lot
    - Navy Memorial Overlook

- On any historic military coastal defense battery, emplacement or structure
  - Stairs, walkways, benches, sea walls, seat walls, railings, ramps or curbs.
- ☐ San Mateo County
- ☐ SWEENEY RIDGE
    - Historic Buildings and Bunkers
  - ☐ MILAGRA RIDGE
    - Historic Bunkers
- ☐ Extreme skateboarding (e.g. mountain boarding, roll surfing, dirt surfing or sport-sailing) is prohibited in the Park.
- ☐ The use of any purpose-built vehicle powered by a traction kite or power kite (e.g. Kite buggy, land surfing or land sailing) is prohibited in the Park.

*The Park contains many historic resources that are sensitive to damage from wheeled devices. Park infrastructure (e.g. curbs and walls) can also be damaged by wheeled devices. Many roads and paved walkways within the Park are steep and narrow and receive high levels of visitor use. These restrictions are intended to reduce conflicts between users; protect natural, cultural and archeological resources; and provide for public safety. Power kiting and extreme boarding of any type allow for passage across almost any type of terrain at very high speed. These activities are prohibited because of the inherent risks involved and because of the increased potential for resource damage, and threats to wildlife and human health and safety.*

### **36 CFR §2.21 – SMOKING**

**(a) The following portions of the Park, and all or portions of buildings, structures or facilities are closed to smoking:**

- ☐ Concession facilities providing food service will comply with all contract terms and applicable federal, state and local ordinances and regulations regarding smoking.
- ☐ Smoking of tobacco products by government employees and contractors and Park partner employees and contractors is allowed in designated, outdoor employee break areas.
- ☐ Smoking is prohibited on or at:
  - All government buildings, facilities, vehicles and vessels (excluding residences and designated outdoor smoking areas).
  - All Park partner and tenant facilities (excluding residences and designated smoking areas in accordance with tenant lease agreements and concession contracts).
  - Areas within 25' of building entrances normally used by the public and areas within 25' of entrances not normally used by the public if vapor from these devices is able to enter the building.
  - Alcatraz Island, except in the area designated for smoking in the dock area.
  - Fort Point NHS (within the historic fort)
  - Muir Woods National Monument, except in designated parking areas. During extreme fire danger periods, public smoking is prohibited throughout the Monument, including parking areas. Employees may smoke in designated, outdoor break areas during extreme fire danger but must be extra cautious.
  - All trails within all areas of the Park when the Superintendent has determined that fire danger is extreme.

*These restrictions are intended to protect park resources and public health, reduce the risk of fire and prevent conflicts among visitor use activities.*

### **36 CFR §2.23 – RECREATION FEES** <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/specialparkuses.htm>

**(b) Recreation fees and permit fees, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 71, are established for the following entrance fee areas; for the use of the following specialized sites, facilities, equipment and services; and for participation in the following group activities, recreation events and specialized recreation uses:**

**Entrance Fee Areas:**

- ☐ Muir Woods National Monument
  - Individuals 16 years of age and older: \$15.00 per day, under 16 is free.
  - Local Passport is good for 12 months and admits pass holder and all accompanying passengers in a private vehicle for an annual fee of \$40.00.
  - Interagency senior, access, and annual pass – admission free with pass in possession and applies to all vehicle occupants.
- ☐ Alcatraz Island
  - Tickets must be purchased through contract ferry service, Alcatraz Cruises.  
<http://www.alcatrazcruises.com/>

**Expanded Amenity Fee** (Such as but not limited to parking fees in designated parking lots)

- Battery East Parking – \$1 per hour or \$6 per day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (except Federally observed holidays) or with a permit
- West Bluff Parking – Monday thru Friday 3-hour parking limit. Saturday and Sunday \$1.20 per hour or \$7 per day, and between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (except Federally observed holidays) or with a permit

**Special Recreation Permit Fees:**

Activities for which a special use permit fee is charged: (See <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/specialparkuses.htm>)

- Special Events such as festivals, concerts, and athletic events
- Commercial Photography/Filming.
- Weddings and ceremonies
- Picnics and beach fires as described above
- Use of conference centers & reception facilities
- Alcatraz Island

*The authority to establish entrance fees, recreational use fees and special recreation permit fees is provided in 36 CFR Part 71. Fees collected by the Park for the above-described activities have been established in accordance with the criteria in Part 71.*

**36 CFR §2.35 – ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**

**(a)(3)(i) The following public use areas, portions of public use areas, and/or public facilities are closed to consumption of alcoholic beverages, and to the possession of a bottle, can or other receptacle containing an alcoholic beverage, unless otherwise authorized by permit:**

- ☐ Marin County
  - Muir Woods National Monument
- ☐ San Francisco
  - Alcatraz Island



- Kegs are prohibited in Upper Fort Mason Great Meadow
- Fort Point National Historic Site (inside the Fort)
- Navy Memorial parking area
- Merrie Way parking lot and sidewalks
- Sutro Baths
- Ocean Beach, including walkways and seawall

*Prohibitions on alcohol use at Ocean Beach, Sutro Baths, Merrie Way, the Navy Memorial, and the Great Meadow are required due to the history of aberrant behavior directly attributed to the use of alcohol which has led to assaults, unruly crowds, disorderly conduct, and vandalism to both public and private property. Prohibitions on alcohol use at Fort Point NHS, Muir Woods NM and Alcatraz Island are intended to reduce conflicts between users and enhance visitor safety. In addition, consumption of alcohol in Muir Woods and at nationally significant historic sites like Fort Point is inappropriate considering the historic and/or contemplative atmosphere that NPS seeks to maintain in these locations.*

### **36 CFR §2.50(a) – SPECIAL EVENTS INCLUDING WEDDINGS AND CEREMONIES**

Indoor and outdoor weddings, ceremonies and other types of special events require a permit except as noted below.

A permit is not required for outdoor events at the first-come, first-served picnic sites at Battery Wallace and the West Bluff picnic area provided that the event is similar in nature to a small picnic. In order to qualify for this exception, the event must include fewer than 50 people and must not have involve equipment except that associated with the picnic (e.g., no stage, no band, no rice throwing, no commercial catering). Please consult the Park's website for additional regulations, including a list of prohibited flowers.

<https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/specialparkuses.htm>

*The NPS receives an overwhelming number of requests for these types of events, many of which require additional support in the form of utilities, services and oversight. In order to maintain public access for multi-use recreation and protect resources, permits for special events are required, except as noted.*

### **36 CFR §2.51(c) – DEMONSTRATIONS and 36 CFR §2.52(c) SALE OR DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED MATTER**

The following areas, as depicted on **Exhibits #46-49**, have been designed for 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment activities:

- Crissy Field: mapped location in East Beach Parking Lot
- Crissy Field: mapped location in northwest corner of East Airfield adjacent to Crissy Promenade
- Fort Baker: mapped location at southern end of parade ground near Murray Circle and Center Road
- Fort Point NHS: mapped location in paved area adjacent to the main parking area
- Upper Fort Mason: mapped location on island across from Bldg. 201
- Lower Fort Mason: mapped location south of Building A
- Muir Woods: mapped location in Plaza area
- Stinson Beach: mapped location in central picnic area

*These areas have been designated as available for demonstrations and the sale or distribution of printed matter for the following reasons. The designated areas are either paved, hardened or resilient enough to avoid damage to park resources. These areas consistently receive high levels of visitor use, are not designated as natural or wilderness areas, and are not managed as commemorative areas. Use of these areas will therefore not disrupt peace or tranquility or be incompatible with the traditional use of these areas. Demonstrations and distribution of printed matter in these areas can be accommodated in a manner that avoids unreasonable interference with interpretive and other program and administrative activities. These areas are not within areas assigned to Park partners, or are in paved areas that are not critical to the operation of Park partner facilities. As a result, demonstrations and distribution of printed matter in these*

*areas can be accommodated in a manner that will not substantially impair the use of authorized concession and commercial operations. These areas are located in places where it is safe to congregate. Demonstrations or distribution of printed matter in these areas will not unreasonably interfere with traffic and circulation patterns.*

### **36 CFR §2.62(b) – MEMORIALIZATION**

The scattering of human ashes from cremation is prohibited except in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

- Remains to be scattered must have been cremated and pulverized.
- The scattering of remains within the park is to be performed at least 100 yards from any trail, road, developed facility, or any interior body of water.
- The scattering of remains is prohibited into any inland waters, including any lake, lagoon or stream, and into ocean and tidal waters from uplands or tidelands and from structures, including bridges and piers.
- Scattering shall be distributed in general areas so as not to create a memorial or resource damage.
- The scattering of remains is prohibited in Muir Woods National Monument.

## **PART 3 – BOATING AND WATER USE ACTIVITIES**

### **36 CFR §3.8 – PROHIBITED OPERATIONS**

**(a)(2) The following areas/sites are designated for the launching or recovery of vessels using a trailer:**

- Horseshoe Cove, Fort Baker boat launch

**(d)(3) Vessels may not create a wake or exceed 5 mph in the following areas:**

- Horseshoe Cove, Fort Baker

*These prohibitions do not apply to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or U.S. Coast Guard operations or to emergency search and rescue missions.*

### **36 CFR §3.17 – WHAT REGULATIONS APPLY TO SWIMMING AREAS AND BEACHES?**

**(a) Designated Swimming Beaches:** Stinson Beach is designated as a swimming beach.

**(b) Surfing:** Restricted at Stinson Beach, including Kite surfing and kite boarding, when swimmers are present, and allowed only in areas designated as “Non Swimming Areas” and only at such times as are deemed safe by the Supervisory Ranger or by his/her representative

**(c) The use of flotation devices, glass containers, kites, or incompatible sporting activities is not permitted on the following swimming beaches:**

- Stinson Beach
  - Flotation devices (inner tubes, air mattresses, boats, rafts, etc.)
  - Glass containers
  - During periods of high visitation and limited open space, incompatible sporting activities such as ball games, kite flying, foot racing, and Frisbee will be prohibited. When allowed during periods of lower visitation, such activities may be restricted to a designated area.

*Due to high visitation levels in these areas, these restrictions will reduce conflict between users, minimize the amount of injurious debris, and protect the safety of the visiting public.*

## **PART 4 – VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SAFETY**

### **36 CFR §4.10 – TRAVEL ON PARK ROADS AND ROUTES**

**(a) Park roads that are open travel by motor vehicles are those indicated below and those identified in the following publications:**

- Park maps and brochures identifying roads open to motor vehicles can be found on <https://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/maps.htm>

### **36 CFR §4.11 – VEHICLE LOAD, WEIGHT and SIZE LIMITS**

**(a) The following load, weight and size limits, which are more restrictive than State law, apply to the roads indicated below unless otherwise allowed under an NPS permit:**

- ☐ Oversized vehicles (over 24 feet), buses, and vehicles with trailers are prohibited in the Marin Headlands on Conzelman Road west of the McCullough Road intersection to Field Road.
- ☐ Buses and RVs are prohibited in Fort Baker on Satterlee Road.
- ☐ Vehicles longer than 35 feet are prohibited from entering Muir Woods NM.
- ☐ Vehicles longer than 17 feet are prohibited from entering the Muir Woods annex parking lot, Conlon Avenue parking area, and Muir Beach parking lot in Muir Woods NM and the West Bluff Parking lot at Crissy Field.
- ☐ Crissy Field East Beach – no vehicles over 27 feet, except school buses or other vehicles operated by nonprofit organizations supporting educational programs in NPS areas.
- ☐ SEE PART 5 - BUSINESS OPERATIONS, Commercial Use Authorizations for specific conditions and size limits for vehicles on roads and parking lots.

*These size limits are due to the small turning radiuses of these roads and parking lots. In addition, the steep grade of the one-way section of Conzelman Road prevents the use of oversized vehicles and weights to maintain the established speed limit. Government vehicles are excluded from these restrictions as operational necessities may require vehicles to enter these areas accordingly.*

### **36 CFR §4.21 – SPEED LIMITS**

**(b) The following speed limits are established for the routes/roads indicated:**

- The maximum speed limit on paved Park roads is 35 mph unless otherwise posted.
- The maximum speed limit on graded Park roads is 25 mph unless otherwise posted.

*Variations from the speed limit designations in the general regulations have been made where road conditions allow either a higher speed without jeopardizing public safety, or require a lower speed limit for public safety and to prevent road deterioration.*

### **36 CFR §4.30 – BICYCLES**

**(f) Closures and Other Use Restrictions:**

- ☐ **CLOSURES:** Bicycle use is prohibited or restricted in the following Park areas:
  - ☐ **Marin County (Exhibit #50)**
    - Battery Yates Trail (top of battery), Fort Baker

- Muir Woods National Monument, except Deer Park Fire Road
- Point Bonita Trail, Marin Headlands
- San Francisco (Exhibit #52)
  - Crissy Field Lagoon Boardwalk
  - Fort Point Pier (Torpedo Wharf)
- San Mateo County (Exhibits #55-56)
  - MILAGRA RIDGE
    - Milagra Ridge Trail
    - Milagra Creek Overlook
    - Milagra Summit Trail
  - MORI POINT
    - Bootlegger's Steps
    - Timigtac Trail
    - Mori Bluff Trail
    - Mori Peak Trail
    - Mori Headlands Trail
  - SWEENEY RIDGE
    - Notch Trail
  - RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA
    - Alta Vista Trail, Rancho Corral de Tierra
    - Ember Ridge Trail, Rancho Corral de Tierra
    - Bicycles must be walked on the portion of the Spine Trail through the Ember Ridge Equestrian Center and along Old San Pedro Mountain Road through Ocean View Farms.
  - PHLEGER ESTATE
- **BICYCLE GROUPS:** The maximum number of bicyclists in any one group is 10. Larger groups of cyclists must divide into groups not larger than 10.
- **SPEED LIMITS:** The speed limit for bicycles in developed areas is 15 mph except that bicycles shall not exceed 5 mph around any blind curve and on all roads and paved paths in the following areas:
  - San Francisco
    - McDowell Road, Fort Mason
    - Great Meadow, Fort Mason
    - Mason Avenue Bike Path on Sidewalk, Crissy Field
    - Crissy Field Promenade
    - Battery East Trail

*Trails and other Park sites listed above have been closed to bicycle for the following reasons. Bicycle use of steep or narrow trails, trails with stairs, erosion prone areas, areas adjacent to steep drop offs and congested areas have been closed to bicycles to protect public health and safety, soils and vegetation. Bicycles are restricted from certain equestrian trails in order to better manage visitor use conflicts. Batteries and other historic features could be harmed by bicycles. Bicycle use is inconsistent with the contemplative atmosphere of Muir Woods National Monument. The NPS determined that it was appropriate to close many of the trails and routes listed above as part of the following environmental review and public planning processes: the Marin Trail Use Designation Plan and its associated rulemaking process (57 Fed. Reg. 58716, Dec. 11, 1992); Redwood Creek Trail Realignment and Dias Ridge Trail Extension Project (2015); and the Muir Woods National Monument Sustainable Access Project (2017).*

*The group size restriction is necessary for the safety of the cyclists using public roadways and authorized trails within the Park and for the safety of other Park visitors. Roadways and trails must be shared with other vehicles, pedestrians and horses. The group size limit does not exempt bicyclists from adhering to California Vehicle Code regulations. Speed limits are designed to protect the health and safety of bicyclists and other visitors in areas of high visitation or with limited visibility.*

#### **(g)(4) Where Can I Ride a Bicycle Abreast of Another Rider?**

- ☐ San Francisco
  - Crissy Field Promenade except during special use permit activities.

**NOTE:** Refer to Section 7.97 below for regulations pertaining to the use, speed and equipment associated with bicycle use in non-developed areas of the Park.

#### **36 CFR §4.31 – HITCHHIKING**

Hitchhiking is permitted in the following areas:

- ☐ Marin County
  - Marin Headlands

*San Francisco Muni Public transportation to the Marin Headlands is available on weekends only. The Baker/Barry tunnel is a one-way traffic-controlled tunnel for motor vehicles with bicycle lanes in both directions. It is unsafe to allow pedestrian traffic. By permitting hitchhiking in the Marin Headlands, those visitors without personal transportation visiting the Youth Hostel and other overnight camping facilities will not be forced into non-compliance with other applicable regulations.*

### **PART 5 – COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE OPERATIONS**

#### **36 CFR §5.3 – BUSINESS OPERATIONS**

Engaging in commercial activity or business in the park is prohibited unless in accordance with an NPS-issued authorization (Contract, Permit, Commercial Use Authorization, etc.).

- ☐ **COMMERCIAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS (CUAs):** CUA holders are required to comply with all CUA conditions. Applications and other information about CUAs can be found at <https://www.nps.gov/goga/learn/management/cua.htm>. The following commercial activities are currently authorized by CUA within the Park:

**Commercial Carriers:** Operators that offer Commercial Transportation Service within the Park more than one (1) time per month are required to obtain a CUA from the Superintendent. Specific CUA stipulations include but are not limited to:

- Vehicle size, weight and load limits as described in 4.11 of this Compendium
- Idling for more than 30 seconds while loading, unloading or waiting for passengers is prohibited.
- Special conditions and restricted access and parking at Muir Woods National Monument as well as certain roadways and parking lots in San Francisco as detailed in the CUA.
- Open-Top Commercial Carriers are prohibited from using public address systems or loudspeakers within lands managed and administered by GGNRA

**Guided Services:** Operators that offer commercial guided services within the Park more than four (4) times per year are required to obtain a CUA from the Superintendent.

- Guided Services are prohibited at Muir Woods, Alcatraz, and Fort Point

**Outdoor Fitness:** Operators that offer fitness programs on lands or waters administered by GGNRA more than one (1) time per week, or four (4) times per month, are required to obtain a CUA from the Superintendent.

- Authorized sites for Outdoor Fitness activities are limited to Baker Beach, Crissy Field, and Rodeo Beach.

## **PART 7 – SPECIAL REGULATIONS**

### **36 CFR § 7.6 -- MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT SPECIAL REGULATIONS**

[http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr\\_2009/julqtr/36cfr7.6.htm](http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr_2009/julqtr/36cfr7.6.htm)

**(a) Fires:** Fires are prohibited in Muir Woods National Monument.

### **36 CFR § 7.97 – GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA SPECIAL REGULATIONS**

[http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr\\_2009/julqtr/36cfr7.97.htm](http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr_2009/julqtr/36cfr7.97.htm)

**(a) Boat Landings On Alcatraz Island:** Except in emergencies, the docking of any privately-owned vessel or the landing of any person at Alcatraz Island without a permit or contract is prohibited.

**(b) Powerless Flight:** The use of devices designed to carry persons through the air in powerless flight is allowed at the following locations, as depicted in **Exhibit #1**, pursuant to terms and conditions of a permit:

#### ☐ FORT FUNSTON and MORI POINT:

- Hang gliding launching and landing is permitted only within designated areas of Fort Funston.
- Paragliding launching and landing is permitted only within designated areas on the Olympic Club Easement (Fort Funston Stables) and at Mori Point.
- For more information on these permitting requirements, contact the Business Management Division and/or visit the following website: Fellow Feathers Hang Gliding ([www.flyfunston.org](http://www.flyfunston.org)).

#### **(c)(1) Designated Bicycle Routes:**

#### **The following speed limits are established for the routes/roads indicated:**

- ☐ The speed limit for the bicycles in undeveloped areas is 15 mph, except bicycles shall not exceed 5 mph in areas of limited visibility, steep terrain, or when passing other trail users, etc.

- ☐ The following routes are designated as open to bicycles:

#### ☐ Marin County (Exhibits #50 and 51)

#### ☐ MARIN HEADLANDS AND FORT BAKER

- Alta Trail between Rodeo Ave and Marin City
- Baker-Barry Tunnel
- Batteries Loop Trail
- Fort Baker Bay Trail between Golden Gate Bridge and Sausalito.
- Bobcat Trail between Miwok Trail and Marincello Trail.
- Rodeo Valley Trail between Capehart Bridge (north off of Bunker and McCullough intersection) and Bobcat Trail.
- Capehart and Smith Road Bridges connecting Bunker Road to Rodeo Valley Trail

- Old Bunker Road (adjacent to the Roads & Trails Maintenance Yard to Battery Townsley)
  - Slacker Ridge Trail: from McCullough Road to Slacker Hill.
  - Julian Trail(Fire road): between Conzelman Road at McCullough and the Fort Barry Rifle Range at Bunker Road
  - Coastal Trail between Rodeo Beach Parking and Hill 88.
  - Coastal Trail from Tennessee Valley to Kaashi Way, Muir Beach
  - Coyote Ridge trail
  - Drown Road, Fort Baker
  - Hawk Camp Trail (between Bobcat Trail and Hawk Camp).
  - Haypress Camp Trail (between Tennessee Valley Road and Haypress Campground).
  - Kirby Cove Road
  - Marincello Trail between Tennessee Valley Parking Area and Bobcat Trail.
  - Miwok Trail between Rodeo Lagoon and Old Springs Trail
  - Miwok Trail between Miwok Stable and Highway 1
  - Oakwood Valley Trail between Tennessee Valley Road and Oakwood Pond (Does not include Oakwood Meadow Trail between Pond and Alta Avenue.)
  - Old Springs Trail between Miwok Trail and Miwok Stable.
  - Rodeo Avenue Trail between US Highway 101 and Alta Avenue
  - Marin Drive/Smith Road between Marinview and Miwok Trail
  - Tennessee Valley Trail
- ☐ **MUIR WOODS NM / MT. TAMALPAIS AREA**
- Deer Park Fire Road between (Frank's Valley) Muir Woods Road and Coastal Trail near Pan Toll (Major portion is in Mt. Tamalpais State Park.)
  - Dias Ridge Trail between Mt. Tamalpais State Park boundary and Highway 1 near Muir Beach.
- ☐ **MUIR BEACH**
- Kaashi Way
  - Middle Green Gulch(above Zen Center)only uphill
- ☐ **STINSON BEACH**
- Willow Camp Fire Road between Stinson Beach and Ridgecrest Boulevard. (Major portion is in Mt. Tamalpais State Park.)
- ☐ **San Francisco (Exhibits #52-54)**
- ☐ **PRESIDIO**
- Coastal Trail, from GG Bridge to intersection of Lincoln and Washington Blvds., except Battery to Bluffs Trail Section
  - Coastal Trail, Fort Point, except Presidio Promenade
  - Crissy Promenade
  - Mason Street multi-use path
- ☐ **FT.MASON**
- Great Meadows paths
  - Fort Mason Bay trail(formerly McDowell road)
- ☐ **LAND'S END**
- Coastal Trail, Land's End up to, but not including, hiking only portion.
  - El Camino Del Mar Trail

- FORT FUNSTON
  - Coastal Trail (except north of Horse Trail intersection)
- San Mateo County (Exhibits #55-56)
  - MILAGRA RIDGE
    - Milagra Ridge Road
    - Milagra Battery Trail
  - MORI POINT
    - Lishumsha Trail
    - Old Mori Trail
    - Upper Mori Trail
    - Coastal Trail
  - SWEENEY RIDGE
    - Sneath Lane
    - Baquiano Trail
    - Mori Ridge Trail
    - Sweeney Ridge Trail, except Notch Trail portion
    - Sweeney Meadow Trail
    - Sweeney Horse Trail
  - RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA
    - Le Conte Trail
    - Farallone Trail
    - Corona Pedro Trail
    - Old San Pedro Mountain Road
    - San Vicente Trail
    - Ranchette Trail
    - Farmer's Daughter Trail
    - Spine Trail
    - French Trail
    - Flat Top Trail
    - San Carlos Trail
    - Ranch Road
    - Almeria Trail
    - Clipper Ridge Trail
    - Deer Creek Trail

*Trails that are designated as open to bicycle use have been subject to environmental review and public comment as part of the following public planning processes: Marin Trail Use Designation Plan and associated rulemaking process (57 Fed. Reg. 58716, Dec. 11, 1992), Marin Headlands and Ft. Baker Transportation and Infrastructure Plan (FEIS 2009); Milagra Battery Trail and Signs (CE 2015); Resurface Crissy Field Promenade and Repair East Beach Parking Area (CE 2016).*

**(d) Dogs – Crissy Field and Ocean Beach Snowy Plover Areas:**

In the Crissy Field Wildlife Protection Area and the Ocean Beach Snowy Plover Protection Area, as designated in §7.97, dogs are required to be on leash all year except from May 15 to July 1.



## Table of Changes from 2017 to 2019 Compendium

The following table identifies the changes from 2017 to 2019 Compendium

| Item# | Compendium Section   | Page # in 2019 | 2017 Compendium   | 2019 Compendium  |
|-------|--|----------------|---|--|
| 1.    | Section 1.5<br>Visiting Hours, Public Use Limits, Closures | 5              | VISITOR CENTERS (San Francisco county): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fort Point Visitor Center: open seasonally from November 1 to March 31 Friday-Sunday from 10:00-5:00 p.m.</li> </ul>   | VISITOR CENTERS<br>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fort Point National Historic Site: <i>increases</i> to opening year round Friday-Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.</li> <li>William Penn Mott, Jr. Presidio Visitor Center: <i>adds</i> this new jointly-operated VC open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.</li> </ul>   |
| 2.    | 1.5  | 5              | DAY USE:<br>MARIN COUNTY-<br>The following areas are listed <b>as open from 9 a.m.</b> to one (1) hour after sunset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muir Beach ·</li> <li>Muir Beach Overlook ·</li> <li>Stinson Beach</li> </ul>                                 | DAY USE:<br>MARIN COUNTY-<br>The following areas are open to public use from 6 a.m. (or when gates are open) until one (1) hour after sunset:<br><i>Added earlier opening times as follows:</i><br><b>Open at 6 a.m.:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muir Beach ·</li> <li>Muir Beach Overlook ·</li> <li>Stinson Beach</li> </ul>   |
| 3.    | 1.5  | 6              | DAY USE: as posted.<br>MARIN COUNTY- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muir Woods National Monument-8:00 a.m. until sunset.</li> </ul>   | DAY USE: as posted.<br>MARIN COUNTY- <i>clarifies</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muir Woods National Monument- 8 a.m. until posted closing time (which varies throughout year).</li> </ul>   |
| 4.    | 1.5  | 5              | DAY USE:<br>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY-<br>The following areas are closed between one hour after sunset until 6 a.m. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Battery East Parking</li> <li>Fort Point National Historic Site (all areas outside historic fort itself)</li> </ul> | DAY USE:<br>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY-<br>The following areas are closed between one hour after sunset until 6 a.m.:<br><i>Clarifying:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[Moving Battery East parking to parking section on page 8])</li> <li>Fort Point National Historic Site: <i>clarifying that this includes:</i> Marine Drive north of the gate and all areas adjacent to the historic fort and the fort itself.</li> </ul> <i>Adding sites-</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lands End</li> <li>Sutro Heights Park</li> </ul> |
|       | 1.5  | 7-8            | DAY USE: as posted.<br>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BAKER BEACH parking: 6:00 a.m. until one hour after sunset</li> <li>BATTERY EAST parking: 6:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.</li> </ul>   | DAY USE: as posted.<br>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY-<br><br>These parking lot closures were mistakenly included in the Day Use section of the 2017 Compendium, thereby inadvertently closing these areas to all  |

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| 5.  |   |     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MERRIE WAY parking: 6:00 a.m.-1:00 a.m.</li> <li>NAVY MEMORIAL parking: 6:00 a.m.-1:00 a.m.</li> <li>OCEAN BEACH 1<sup>st</sup> &amp; 2<sup>nd</sup> overlook parking open 6:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m.</li> </ul>         | forms of public use overnight. The 2019 Compendium moves these parking lot closures to the Parking Restriction section on pages 7-8.  |
| 6.  | Section 1.5<br>Visiting<br>Hours, Public<br>Use Limits,<br>Closures | 7-8 | <p>PARKING:<br/><input type="checkbox"/> (see SF sites under day use above).<br/>All parking areas and roads in the park are closed to camping and overnight parking, with the exception of visitors properly displaying backcountry camping permits.</p> | <p>PARKING:<br/>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY<br/><i>Clarifying change to specific parking lot closing times from one (1) hour after sunset to 6 a.m.:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> BATTERY EAST Parking Lot:<br/><input type="checkbox"/> MERRIE WAY Parking Lot:<br/><input type="checkbox"/> NAVY MEMORIAL Parking Lot:<br/><input type="checkbox"/> OCEAN BEACH 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Overlook Parking Lots</p> |
| 7.  | 1.5   | 8   | <p>PARKING:<br/>All parking areas and roads in the park are closed to camping and overnight parking, with the exception of visitors properly displaying backcountry camping permits.</p>  | <p>PARKING:<br/>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY<br/><i>Clarifying change to specific parking lot closing times from 11:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> CRISSY FIELD EAST BEACH Parking Lot</p>   |
| 8.  | 1.5   | 8   | <p>PARKING:</p>   | <p>PARKING:<br/>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY<br/><i>Added change to NPS admin/partner parking areas:</i><br/><input type="checkbox"/> FORT FUNSTON parking lot (south end near NPS/Partner Administrative Area)<br/>Exhibit 10:<br/>▪ Parking adjacent to buildings for authorized use only by NPS/Partner staff.<br/>▪ Parking adjacent to permitted SFUSD camping area closed Monday-Friday from September 1 to June 30.</p>        |
| 9.  | 1.5   | 8   | <p>PARKING:<br/>MARIN COUNTY<br/>MUIR WOODS: Commercial carrier parking stalls open to public parking after 4:00 p.m. (otherwise, open 8 a.m. until sunset).</p>  | <p>PARKING:<br/>MARIN COUNTY<br/><i>Added change requiring reservations:</i><br/><input type="checkbox"/> MUIR WOODS: Parking reservations required for all vehicles at all times with fee.</p>   |
| 10. | 1.5   | 9   | <p>UNMANNED AIRCRAFT (Areas open to unmanned aircraft):<br/>Shoreline highway north of Muir Beach Overlook.</p>   | <p>UNMANNED AIRCRAFT:<br/>MARIN COUNTY<br/><i>Added change of seasonal restriction:</i><br/><input type="checkbox"/> Shoreline highway western shoulder and area north of Muir Beach Overlook just beyond mile marker 7.0 (see Exhibit 1) is open except between February 1 and July 31 due to sensitive raptor habitat.</p>  |
| 11. | 1.5   | 9   | <p>PUBLIC CLOSURES:<br/>MARIN COUNTY<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Marin Headlands<br/>Rodeo Lake, Rodeo Lagoon and inlet-closed to swimming and wading under 3.16, and boating and fishing under 1.5.<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Muir Beach</p>         | <p>PUBLIC CLOSURES:<br/>MARIN COUNTY<br/><i>Add and clarify:</i><br/><input type="checkbox"/> Marin Headlands<br/>Rodeo Lake and Lagoon, including the surface water connection (inlet) between the Lagoon and the ocean (when connection is flowing) and associated</p>  |

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|     |   |    | Big Lagoon, seasonal inlet and Redwood creek closed to public under 1.5.  | riparian and wetlands areas are closed to all public use.(Exhibit 3B)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Muir Beach<br>Redwood creek including 40 feet from center line of creek on either side; includes surface water connection (inlet) between the creek and the ocean when flowing.(Exh bit 4B).  |
| 12. | Section 1.5<br>Visiting<br>Hours, Public<br>Use Limits,<br>Closures | 9  | PUBLIC CLOSURES   | PUBLIC CLOSURE:<br>MARIN COUNTY- <i>Added public use closure to protect sensitive species:</i><br><input type="checkbox"/> Oakwood Valley-Oakwood Valley Pond (Exhibit 5) due to California, red- legged frog breeding habitat.(Exhibit 5).   |
| 13. | 1.5   | 11 | PUBLIC CLOSURES   | PUBLIC CLOSURES:<br>SAN MATEO COUNTY<br><i>Added public use closure to protect sensitive species:</i><br><input type="checkbox"/> Milagra Ridge-Mapped sensitive habitat areas (Exhibit 15).  |
| 14. | 1.5   | 13 | BOATING<br>MARIN COUNTY<br><input type="checkbox"/> Bird Island (Rock) Overlook Sensitive Marine habitat "do not disturb."<br><input type="checkbox"/> Point Bonita Cove and tidepools Sensitive Marine habitat "do not disturb." | BOATING:<br>MARIN COUNTY<br><i>Add and clarify:</i><br><input type="checkbox"/> Bird Rock<br>All waters within 300 ft. of Bird Rock are closed to boating for the protection of nesting and roosting seabirds, and sensitive intertidal areas.(Exh bit 6).<br><input type="checkbox"/> Point Bonita Cove and tidepools and marine area 300 ft. offshore (see exhibit) are closed to boating due to marine mammal habitat and haul-out area. (Exhibit 6).  |
| 15. | 1.5   | 13 | BOATING<br>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY<br><input type="checkbox"/> Alcatraz island: 300 ft. protective sensitive zone-marine mammal and nesting bird habitat "do not disturb." (Exhibit 6).  | BOATING:<br>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY<br><i>Add and clarify seasonal marine restriction.</i><br><input type="checkbox"/> Alcatraz Island (Marine area): Seasonal closure due to sensitive habitat for nesting seabirds from February 1 to September 15 from shoreline seaward to 300 feet excluding where only NPS contracted ferry/barge service and US Coast Guard vessels have access (Exhibit 8).  |
| 16. | 1.5   | 14 | VAPING, E-CIGARETTES AND ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEMS(ENDS)   | VAPING, E-CIGARETTES AND ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEMS (ENDS):<br><i>Added restrictions-</i><br>The following restrictions apply to the use of these devices:<br><input type="checkbox"/> Concession facilities providing food service will comply with all contract terms and applicable federal, state and local ordinances and regulations regarding these devices.<br><br><input type="checkbox"/> Use of these devices by government employees and contractors and Park partner employees and contractors is allowed in designated, <i>outdoor</i> employee break areas.<br><br><input type="checkbox"/> Use of these devices is prohibited in or on:<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ All government buildings, facilities, vehicles and vessels (excluding residences in accordance with tenant lease</li> </ul> |

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|     |   |    |   | <p>agreements and designated outdoor smoking areas).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ All Park partner and tenant facilities (excluding residences and designated smoking areas in accordance with tenant lease agreements and concession contracts).</li> <li>▫ Areas within 25' of building entrances normally used by the public and areas within 25' of entrances not normally used by the public if vapor from these devices is able to enter the building.</li> <li>▫ Alcatraz Island, except in the area designated for smoking in the dock area.</li> <li>▫ Fort Point NHS (within the historic fort).</li> <li>▫ Muir Woods National Monument, except in designated parking areas.</li> </ul> <p><input type="checkbox"/> During extreme fire danger periods, use of ENDS is also prohibited in: Monument parking areas and all trails within all areas of the Park ( when the Superintendent has determined that fire danger is extreme).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NPS and Park partner employee use of ENDS in designated, outdoor break areas during extreme fire danger is allowed, but employees must be extra cautious.</p> |
| 17. | Section 1.5<br>Visiting<br>Hours, Public<br>Use Limits,<br>Closures | 15 | DOG LICENSING   | <p><b>DOG LICENSING:</b><br/><i>Added requirement consistent with 1979 pet policy:</i><br/>All dogs that are being wa ked in areas open to dog walking shall wear or display licenses or license tags issued by the local jurisdiction where the dog's owner resides.</p>   |
| 18. | 1.5   | 15 | <p><b>VOICE CONTROL DOG WALKING<br/>MARIN COUNTY</b><br/><input type="checkbox"/> Marin Headlands<br/>Rodeo Lake, Rodeo Lagoon and inlet-closed to swimming and wading under 3.16, and boating and fishing under 1.5. Rodeo lake and Lagoon closed to pets under 2.15.<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Coastal (Lagoon) trail segment from Fort Cronkhite parking lot to entry onto pedestrian bridge to beach.<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Muir Beach<br/>Big Lagoon, seasonal inlet and Redwood creek closed to public under 1.5.</p> | <p><b>VOICE CONTROL DOG WALKING:<br/>MARIN COUNTY</b><br/><i>Clarifications to extent of Voice Control area:</i><br/><input type="checkbox"/> Rodeo beach: Public Use, including Voice Control dog walking, is prohibited in the surface connection (inlet) between the lagoon and ocean when the connection is active due to public safety and sensitive species, fish passage. (Exhibits 3B, 22).<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Coastal (Lagoon) trail segment from Fort Cronkhite parking lot to entry onto pedestrian bridge to beach changed to on-leash due to narrow path along road for both pedestrian and pet safety. (Exh bit 26B).<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Muir Beach: Public Use, including Voice Control dog walking, is prohibited in the surface connection (inlet) between the lagoon and ocean when the connection is active due to threatened and endangered fish passage. (Exhibits 4B, 23A).</p>   |
| 19. | 1.5   | 16 | <p><b>VOICE CONTROL DOG WALKING<br/>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY</b></p>  | <p><b>VOICE CONTROL DOG WALKING:<br/>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY</b><br/><i>Added restrictions to extent of Voice Control area:</i><br/><input type="checkbox"/> Fort Miley (East and West): Voice Control dog walking is prohibited in the picnic areas which are on-leash. (Exhibit 30).</p>   |

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|     |  |    |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Land's End: Voice Control dog walking is prohibited in parking areas, which are on-leash. (Exhibit 30.)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Fort Funston: Voice Control and on-leash dog walking prohibited in newly-designated NPS/Park Partner administrative and operational areas.(Exhibit 29).   |
| 20. | 1.5  | 16 | LEASH POSSESSION REQUIRED IN VOICE CONTROL AREAS<br>(Voice control means dogs are within earshot and eyesight of owner/handler and respond immediately to commands to <i>return to leash</i> when called). | LEASH POSSESSION REQUIRED IN VOICE CONTROL AREAS<br><i>Added requirement consistent with 1979 Pet Policy:</i><br>While in an area open to Voice Control dog walking, each dog owner or handler must at all times also possess on his or her person a leash meeting the requirements of 36 C.F.R. Section 2.15(a) (2) so that the owner or handler is able to leash the dog when necessary, including if requested to do so by an authorized person..   |
| 21. | Section 1.6<br>Activities that Require a Permit                                      | 18 | PERMIT REQUIREMENT   | PERMIT REQUIREMENT:<br>SAN FRANCISCO AND MARIN COUNTIES<br><i>Retained from previous Compendium:</i><br>Commercial Dog Walking pursuant to an NPS permit is allowed in accordance with NPS permit conditions in San Francisco and Marin counties.  |
| 22. | Section 2.1<br>Preservation of Natural, Cultural and Archeological Resources<br>2.15 | 25 | PET CLOSURE  | PET CLOSURE:<br>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY<br><i>Added clarification:</i><br><input type="checkbox"/> Fort Funston-signed NPS and park partner administrative and operational areas as discussed above in Item #19. (Exhibit 29).  |
| 23. | 2.21   | 28 | CLOSURE TO SMOKING   | CLOSURE TO SMOKING<br><i>Added:</i><br>Areas within 25' of building entrances normally used by the public and areas within 25' of entrances not normally used by the public if vapor from these devices is able to enter the building.   |
| 24. | 2.51   | 30 | DEMONSTRATIONS AND/OR SALE OR DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED MATTER   | DEMONSTRATIONS AND/OR SALE OR DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED MATTER:<br><i>Clarified specific sites:</i><br>The following areas as depicted on Exhibits 20A-20C have been designated for 1 <sup>st</sup> Amendment activities ( Exhibits 46-49):<br><input type="checkbox"/> Crissy Field: mapped location in East Beach Parking Lot<br><input type="checkbox"/> Crissy Field: mapped location in northwest corner of East Airfield adjacent to Crissy Promenade<br><input type="checkbox"/> Fort Baker: mapped location at southern end of parade ground near Murray Circle and Center Road<br><input type="checkbox"/> Fort Point NHS: mapped location in paved area adjacent to the main parking area.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Lower Fort Mason: mapped location south of Building A.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Muir Woods: mapped location in Plaza |

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|     |      |    |   | <p>area.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stinson Beach: mapped location in central picnic area.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Upper Fort Mason: mapped location on island across from Building 201.</p>  |
| 25. | 2.62 | 31 | <p><b>MEMORIALIZATION</b></p> <p>The scattering of remains within the park is to be performed at least 10 yards from any trail, road, or developed facility, and at least 25 yards from any interior body of water.</p> | <p><b>MEMORIALIZATION:</b></p> <p><i>Change in scattering distance away from any visitor facility or park water bodies:</i></p> <p>The scattering of remains within the park is to be performed at least 100 yards from any trail, road, developed facility, or any interior body of water.</p>  |
| 26. | 3.16 | 31 | <p><b>SWIMMING AND BATHING CLOSURE</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rodeo Lagoon and seasonal inlet.<br/> <input type="checkbox"/> Muir Beach Big Lagoon and seasonal inlet.</p>                                     | <p><b>SWIMMING AND BATHING CLOSURE:</b></p> <p><i>Modified to full public closures:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rodeo Lagoon and seasonal connection (inlet) have been placed under 1.5 public closures due to safety and sensitive fish passage (Exhibit 3B); and,</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Muir Beach- Big Lagoon (now Lower Redwood Creek) and seasonal connection (inlet) have been placed under 1.5 public closures due to sensitive fish passage. (Exhibit 4A).</p> |

**From:** [Constant Contact](#)  
**To:** [charles\\_plummer@nps.gov](mailto:charles_plummer@nps.gov)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Your campaign Golden Gate National Recreation Area Announces Revision of Park Compendium of Public Use has been sent  
**Date:** Friday, August 30, 2019 9:31:32 AM



Dear Charles Plummer,

Your campaign '**Golden Gate National Recreation Area Announces Revision of Park Compendium of Public Use**' was sent on 8/30/2019 around 12:30 PM EDT.

Below is a copy of the message your subscribers received. See how your campaign is doing by visiting Reports [in your account](#) to get real-time results and stats.

---

**Subject:** Golden Gate National Recreation Area Announces Revision of Park Compendium of Public Use

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**Golden Gate National Recreation Area**

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of Interior



Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
(GGNRA) Public Affairs Office

[www.nps.gov/goga](http://www.nps.gov/goga)  
[goga\\_public\\_affairs@nps.gov](mailto:goga_public_affairs@nps.gov)  
415-561-4730

## Golden Gate National Recreation Area Announces Revision of Park Compendium of Public Use

**SAN FRANCISCO, CA --** The 2019 Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) compendium has been posted to [the park's website](#) and is available for public awareness until September 30, 2019.

A compendium is a written compilation of the designations, closures, permit requirements and other regulatory restrictions established under a superintendent's discretionary authority to protect park resources and values and to provide for a quality visitor experience.

The compendium for GGNRA also applies to other park areas managed by the park, including Muir Woods National Monument, Fort Point National Historic Site, and Alcatraz Island.



A compendium guides public use to protect park resources and provides for a wide variety of recreational opportunities for visitors from local communities and around the globe.

*Visitors walk on a boardwalk through a grove of tall redwood trees at Muir Woods National Monument.*  
NPS/Alison Taggart-Barone

In 2018, the annual visitation at Golden Gate National Recreation Area was 17,582,120, which included 957,932 visitors at Muir Woods National Monument and 1,400,491 visitors at Fort Point National Historic Site. This is a 0.03 percent increase at GGNRA from 2017.

**The 2019 Compendium updates include, but are not limited to:**

- Correction of trail names to reflect current names.
- Increased open hours at Muir Beach, Muir Beach Overlook and Stinson Beach by three hours each day.
- Incorporated the parking reservation requirements at Muir Woods National Monument that were adopted in the Muir Woods Reservation System Environmental Assessment (Finding of No Significant Impact), which has proven very popular with visitors.
- Clarified and defined parking lot hours to allow for high usage, and address illegal night activity in the largely urban environment of the park.
- Updated visitor safety guidelines at bird nesting areas to allow for wildlife observation and habitat.
- Provide a safety corridor at Bonita Cove and 300 feet surrounding Bird Rock to allow for visitor safety in cliff areas and marine mammal and seabird breeding and nesting.
- Enhanced visitor safety and protection around the Redwood Creek salmon and steelhead trout habitat zone.
- Provide additional guidance to the 1979 Pet Policy to reduce conflicts between user groups in the most popular areas, expand Voice Control in Crissy Field, and to provide for school group safety around the Fort Funston administrative/park partner area. This will clarify guidance and provide updated maps to assist visitors in planning park visits with their pets.
- Ensure visitor safety and trail access along Milagra Ridge Road, Milagra Summit Trail and Milagra Battery Trail. (All trails will remain open for hiking.)

Comments will be accepted until September 30 , 2019, via email at "goga\_public\_affairs@nps.gov. After the 30 day public awareness period the 2019 Compendium will be signed and posted to the park website.

---

*Golden Gate National Recreation Area, situated in and around San Francisco, is the most visited park in the National Park Service, hosting more than 15 million visitors in 2018. A diverse park with abundant recreational opportunities, as well as natural, cultural, and scenic resources, it encompasses more than 82,000 acres across three counties. The park also administers two other NPS areas, [Fort Point National Historic Site](#), a Civil War era fortress built on the northernmost point of land in San Francisco, and [Muir Woods National Monument](#), which comprises an impressive stand of old growth coastal redwoods in Marin County.*

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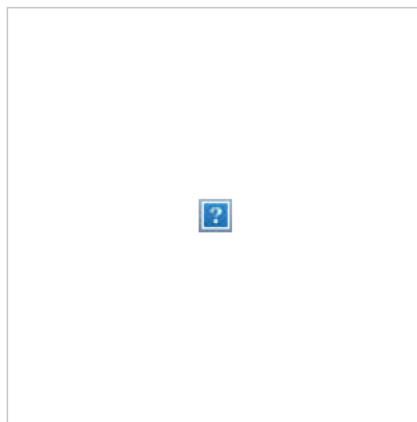
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**From:** [Sword, James](#)  
**To:** [Carter, Vanessa](#)  
**Subject:** Fwd: Golden Gate National Recreation Area Announces Revision of Park Compendium of Public Use  
**Date:** Friday, August 30, 2019 10:40:18 AM  
**Attachments:** [CompliancePublicAdvisory083019\\_UpdateComparisonTable2017to2019\\_FINAL.pdf](#)

---

Hi Vanessa,

This announcement may be of interest to you. I have attached the crosswalk of changes to make things easier. Specifically items #8, #19, & #22 seem to have been added with SFUSD's benefit in mind.

Comments are allowed through September, let me know if you have any suggestions or issues with the changes.

James Sword

Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Business Management Analyst  
Building 201 Fort Mason  
San Francisco, CA 94123  
O - 415-561-4742  
M - 628-264-3017

Preferred pronouns: [He/Him](#)

"A nation that destroys its soils destroys itself. Forests are the lungs of our land, purifying the air and giving fresh strength to our people."  
—Franklin D. Roosevelt

----- Forwarded message -----

**From:** Golden Gate National Recreation Area <[goga\\_public\\_affairs@nps.gov](mailto:goga_public_affairs@nps.gov)>  
**Date:** Fri, Aug 30, 2019 at 9:30 AM  
**Subject:** Golden Gate National Recreation Area Announces Revision of Park Compendium of Public Use  
**To:** <[james\\_sword@nps.gov](mailto:james_sword@nps.gov)>



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| <b>Golden Gate National Recreation Area</b> | National Park Service<br>U.S. Department of Interior |  |
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NPS/Alison Taggart-Barone

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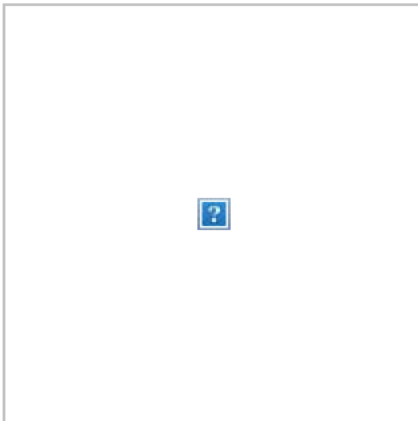
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## Compliance Public Advisory

**Project:** 2019 Parkwide Compendium Updates

**PEPC Project Number:** 89612

### Locations of Compendium Updates:

Location 1: Marin County

Location 2: San Francisco County

Location 3: San Mateo County

### Description of Action

This project provides updates to public uses contained in the park compendium.

The project proposal was reviewed by the Cultural Resources Assessment Team for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, August 6, 2019, and determined there would be No Potential to Cause Effects through the Park Programmatic Agreement.

### Categorical Exclusion Citation

*NPS NEPA Handbook (2015), Section 3.3. D. Actions Related to Visitor Use*

*2. Minor changes in amounts or types of visitor use for the purpose of ensuring visitor safety or resource protection in accordance with existing regulations.*

### CE Justification

The proposed changes will enhance the park's ability to protect park resources, public health and safety, and address visitor use concerns.

The updates to the 2019 Compendium listed in the attached "Table of Changes from 2017 to 2019 Compendium" and illustrated in Exhibits 1-56, fit within the categorical exclusion above. Therefore, I am categorically excluding the described changes from further NEPA analysis.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Laura E. Joss  
General Superintendent

## Compendium Table of Changes for 2019 Update

As a public advisory the following table is provided to identify the changes from the 2017 to the 2019 Compendium:

| Item# | Compendium Section   | Page # in 2019 | 2017 Compendium   | 2019 Compendium  |
|-------|--|----------------|---|--|
| 1.    | Section 1.5<br>Visiting Hours, Public Use Limits, Closures | 5              | VISITOR CENTERS (San Francisco county): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fort Point Visitor Center: open seasonally from November 1 to March 31 Friday-Sunday from 10:00-5:00 p.m.</li> </ul>   | VISITOR CENTERS<br>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fort Point National Historic Site: <i>increases</i> to opening year round Friday-Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.</li> <li>William Penn Mott, Jr. Presidio Visitor Center: <i>adds</i> this new jointly-operated VC open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.</li> </ul>   |
| 2.    | 1.5  | 5              | DAY USE:<br>MARIN COUNTY-<br>The following areas are listed <b>as open from 9 a.m.</b> to one (1) hour after sunset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muir Beach ·</li> <li>Muir Beach Overlook ·</li> <li>Stinson Beach</li> </ul>                                 | DAY USE:<br>MARIN COUNTY-<br>The following areas are open to public use from 6 a.m. (or when gates are open) until one (1) hour after sunset:<br><i>Added earlier opening times as follows:</i><br><b>Open at 6 a.m.:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muir Beach ·</li> <li>Muir Beach Overlook ·</li> <li>Stinson Beach</li> </ul>   |
| 3.    | 1.5  | 6              | DAY USE: as posted.<br>MARIN COUNTY- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muir Woods National Monument-8:00 a.m. until sunset.</li> </ul>   | DAY USE: as posted.<br>MARIN COUNTY- <i>clarifies</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muir Woods National Monument- 8 a.m. until posted closing time (which varies throughout year).</li> </ul>   |
| 4.    | 1.5  | 5              | DAY USE:<br>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY-<br>The following areas are closed between one hour after sunset until 6 a.m. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Battery East Parking</li> <li>Fort Point National Historic Site (all areas outside historic fort itself)</li> </ul> | DAY USE:<br>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY-<br>The following areas are closed between one hour after sunset until 6 a.m.:<br><i>Clarifying:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[Moving Battery East parking to parking section on page 8])</li> <li>Fort Point National Historic Site: <i>clarifying that this includes:</i> Marine Drive north of the gate and all areas adjacent to the historic fort and the fort itself.</li> </ul> <i>Adding sites-</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lands End</li> <li>Sutro Heights Park</li> </ul> |
|       | 1.5  | 7-8            | DAY USE: as posted.<br>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BAKER BEACH parking: 6:00 a.m. until one hour after sunset</li> <li>BATTERY EAST parking: 6:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.</li> </ul>   | DAY USE: as posted.<br>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY-<br><br>These parking lot closures were mistakenly included in the Day Use section of the 2017 Compendium, thereby inadvertently closing these areas to all  |

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| 5.  |   |     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MERRIE WAY parking: 6:00 a.m.-1:00 a.m.</li> <li>NAVY MEMORIAL parking: 6:00 a.m.-1:00 a.m.</li> <li>OCEAN BEACH 1<sup>st</sup> &amp; 2<sup>nd</sup> overlook parking open 6:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m.</li> </ul>                                 | forms of public use overnight. The 2019 Compendium moves these parking lot closures to the Parking Restriction section on pages 7-8.  |
| 6.  | Section 1.5<br>Visiting<br>Hours, Public<br>Use Limits,<br>Closures | 7-8 | <p>PARKING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(see SF sites under day use above).</li> </ul> <p>All parking areas and roads in the park are closed to camping and overnight parking, with the exception of visitors properly displaying backcountry camping permits.</p> | <p>PARKING:<br/>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY<br/><i>Clarifying change to specific parking lot closing times from one (1) hour after sunset to 6 a.m.:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BATTERY EAST Parking Lot:</li> <li>MERRIE WAY Parking Lot:</li> <li>NAVY MEMORIAL Parking Lot:</li> <li>OCEAN BEACH 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Overlook Parking Lots</li> </ul>   |
| 7.  | 1.5   | 8   | <p>PARKING:</p> <p>All parking areas and roads in the park are closed to camping and overnight parking, with the exception of visitors properly displaying backcountry camping permits.</p>   | <p>PARKING:<br/>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY<br/><i>Clarifying change to specific parking lot closing times from 11:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CRISSY FIELD EAST BEACH Parking Lot</li> </ul>   |
| 8.  | 1.5   | 8   | <p>PARKING:</p>   | <p>PARKING:<br/>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY<br/><i>Added change to NPS admin/partner parking areas:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FORT FUNSTON parking lot (south end near NPS/Partner Administrative Area) Exh bit 10:</li> <li>Parking adjacent to buildings for authorized use only by NPS/Partner staff.</li> <li>Parking adjacent to permitted SFUSD camping area closed Monday-Friday from September 1 to June 30.</li> </ul> |
| 9.  | 1.5   | 8   | <p>PARKING:<br/>MARIN COUNTY</p> <p>MUIR WOODS: Commercial carrier parking stalls open to public parking after 4:00 p.m. (otherwise, open 8 a.m. until sunset).</p>   | <p>PARKING:<br/>MARIN COUNTY<br/><i>Added change requiring reservations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MUIR WOODS: Parking reservations required for all vehicles at all times with fee.</li> </ul>  |
| 10. | 1.5   | 9   | <p>UNMANNED AIRCRAFT (Areas open to unmanned aircraft):<br/>Shoreline highway north of Muir Beach Overlook.</p>   | <p>UNMANNED AIRCRAFT:<br/>MARIN COUNTY<br/><i>Added change of seasonal restriction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shoreline highway western shoulder and area north of Muir Beach Overlook just beyond mile marker 7.0 (see Exhibit 1) is open except between February 1 and July 31 due to sensitive raptor habitat.</li> </ul>   |
| 11. | 1.5   | 9   | <p>PUBLIC CLOSURES:<br/>MARIN COUNTY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marin Headlands Rodeo Lake, Rodeo Lagoon and inlet-closed to swimming and wading under 3.16, and boating and fishing under 1.5.</li> <li>Muir Beach</li> </ul>                                    | <p>PUBLIC CLOSURES:<br/>MARIN COUNTY<br/><i>Add and clarify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marin Headlands Rodeo Lake and Lagoon, including the surface water connection (inlet) between the Lagoon and the ocean (when connection is flowing) and associated</li> </ul>   |

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|     |   |    | Big Lagoon, seasonal inlet and Redwood creek closed to public under 1.5.  | <p>riparian and wetlands areas are closed to all public use.(Exhibit 3B)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muir Beach Redwood creek including 40 feet from center line of creek on either side; includes surface water connection (inlet) between the creek and the ocean when flowing.(Exhibit 4B).</li> </ul>   |
| 12. | Section 1.5 Visiting Hours, Public Use Limits, Closures | 9  | PUBLIC CLOSURES   | <p>PUBLIC CLOSURE:<br/>MARIN COUNTY- <i>Added public use closure to protect sensitive species:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oakwood Valley-Oakwood Valley Pond (Exhibit 5) due to California, red-legged frog breeding habitat.(Exhibit 5).</li> </ul>   |
| 13. | 1.5   | 11 | PUBLIC CLOSURES   | <p>PUBLIC CLOSURES:<br/>SAN MATEO COUNTY<br/><i>Added public use closure to protect sensitive species:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Milagra Ridge-Mapped sensitive habitat areas (Exhibit 15).</li> </ul>  |
| 14. | 1.5   | 13 | <p>BOATING<br/>MARIN COUNTY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bird Island (Rock) Overlook Sensitive Marine habitat "do not disturb."</li> <li>Point Bonita Cove and tide pools Sensitive Marine habitat "do not disturb."</li> </ul> | <p>BOATING:<br/>MARIN COUNTY<br/><i>Add and clarify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bird Rock All waters within 300 ft. of Bird Rock are closed to boating for the protection of nesting and roosting seabirds, and sensitive intertidal areas.(Exhibit 6).</li> <li>Point Bonita Cove and tide pools and marine area 300 ft. offshore (see exhibit) are closed to boating due to marine mammal habitat and haul-out area. (Exhibit 6).</li> </ul>   |
| 15. | 1.5   | 13 | <p>BOATING<br/>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alcatraz Island: 300 ft. protective sensitive zone-marine mammal and nesting bird habitat "do not disturb." (Exhibit 6).</li> </ul>                            | <p>BOATING:<br/>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY<br/><i>Add and clarify seasonal marine restriction.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alcatraz Island (Marine area): Seasonal closure due to sensitive habitat for nesting seabirds from February 1 to September 15 from shoreline seaward to 300 feet excluding where only NPS contracted ferry/barge service and US Coast Guard vessels have access (Exhibit 8).</li> </ul>  |
| 16. | 1.5   | 14 | VAPING, E-CIGARETTES AND ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEMS(ENDS)   | <p>VAPING, E-CIGARETTES AND ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEMS (ENDS):<br/><i>Added restrictions-</i><br/>The following restrictions apply to the use of these devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concession facilities providing food service will comply with all contract terms and applicable federal, state and local ordinances and regulations regarding these devices.</li> <li>Use of these devices by government employees and contractors and Park partner employees and contractors is allowed in designated, <i>outdoor</i> employee break areas.</li> <li>Use of these devices is prohibited in or on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All government buildings, facilities, vehicles and vessels (excluding residences in accordance with tenant lease</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |



|     |   |    |  |   |
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|     |   |    |  | <p>agreements and designated outdoor smoking areas).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ All Park partner and tenant facilities (excluding residences and designated smoking areas in accordance with tenant lease agreements and concession contracts).</li> <li>▫ Areas within 25' of building entrances normally used by the public and areas within 25' of entrances not normally used by the public if vapor from these devices is able to enter the building.</li> <li>▫ Alcatraz Island, except in the area designated for smoking in the dock area.</li> <li>▫ Fort Point NHS (within the historic fort).</li> <li>▫ Muir Woods National Monument, except in designated parking areas.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During extreme fire danger periods, use of ENDS is also prohibited in: Monument parking areas and all trails within all areas of the Park (when the Superintendent has determined that fire danger is extreme).</li> <li>• NPS and Park partner employee use of ENDS in designated, outdoor break areas during extreme fire danger is allowed, but employees must be extra cautious.</li> </ul> |
| 17. | Section 1.5<br>Visiting<br>Hours, Public<br>Use Limits,<br>Closures | 15 | DOG LICENSING  | <p><b>DOG LICENSING:</b><br/><i>Added requirement consistent with 1979 pet policy:</i><br/>All dogs that are being walked in areas open to dog walking shall wear or display licenses or license tags issued by the local jurisdiction where the dog's owner resides.</p>   |
| 18. | 1.5   | 15 | <p><b>VOICE CONTROL DOG WALKING<br/>MARIN COUNTY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marin Headlands<br/>Rodeo Lake, Rodeo Lagoon and inlet-closed to swimming and wading under 3.16, and boating and fishing under 1.5. Rodeo lake and Lagoon closed to pets under 2.15.</li> <li>• Coastal (Lagoon) trail segment from Fort Cronkhite parking lot to entry onto pedestrian bridge to beach.</li> <li>• Muir Beach<br/>Big Lagoon, seasonal inlet and Redwood creek closed to public under 1.5.</li> </ul> | <p><b>VOICE CONTROL DOG WALKING:<br/>MARIN COUNTY</b><br/><i>Clarifications to extent of Voice Control area:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rodeo beach: Public Use, including Voice Control dog walking, is prohibited in the surface connection (inlet) between the lagoon and ocean when the connection is active due to public safety and sensitive species, fish passage. (Exhibits 3B, 22).</li> <li>• Coastal (Lagoon) trail segment from Fort Cronkhite parking lot to entry onto pedestrian bridge to beach changed to on-leash due to narrow path along road for both pedestrian and pet safety. (Exhibit 26B).</li> <li>• Muir Beach: Public Use, including Voice Control dog walking, is prohibited in the surface connection (inlet) between the lagoon and ocean when the connection is active due to threatened and endangered fish passage. (Exhibits 4B, 23A).</li> </ul>  |
| 19. | 1.5   | 16 | <p><b>VOICE CONTROL DOG WALKING<br/>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY</b></p>   | <p><b>VOICE CONTROL DOG WALKING:<br/>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY</b><br/><i>Added restrictions to extent of Voice Control area:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fort Miley (East and West): Voice Control dog walking is prohibited in the picnic areas which are on-leash. (Exhibit 30).</li> </ul>  |

|     |  |    |  |   |
|-----|--|----|--|---|
|     |  |    |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land's End: Voice Control dog walking is prohibited in parking areas, which are on-leash. (Exhibit 30.)</li> <li>Fort Funston: Voice Control and on leash dog walking prohibited in newly-designated NPS/Park Partner administrative and operational areas.(Exh bit 29).</li> </ul>  |
| 20. | 1.5  | 16 | LEASH POSSESSION REQUIRED IN VOICE CONTROL AREAS<br>(Voice control means dogs are within earshot and eyesight of owner/handler and respond immediately to commands to <i>return to leash</i> when called). | <p>LEASH POSSESSION REQUIRED IN VOICE CONTROL AREAS</p> <p><i>Added requirement consistent with 1979 Pet Policy:</i></p> <p>While in an area open to Voice Control dog walking, each dog owner or handler must at all times also possess on his or her person a leash meeting the requirements of 36 C.F.R. Section 2.15(a) (2) so that the owner or handler is able to leash the dog when necessary, including if requested to do so by an authorized person..</p>   |
| 21. | Section 1.6<br>Activities that<br>Require a<br>Permit  | 18 | PERMIT REQUIREMENT   | <p>PERMIT REQUIREMENT:<br/>SAN FRANCISCO AND MARIN COUNTIES</p> <p><i>Retained from previous Compendium:</i></p> <p>Commercial Dog Walking pursuant to an NPS permit is allowed in accordance with NPS permit conditions in San Francisco and Marin counties.</p>   |
| 22. | Section 2.1<br>Preservation<br>of Natural,<br>Cultural and<br>Archeological<br>Resources<br>2.15 | 25 | PET CLOSURE  | <p>PET CLOSURE:<br/>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY</p> <p><i>Added clarification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fort Funston-signed NPS and park partner administrative and operational areas as discussed above in Item #19. (Exhibit 29).</li> </ul>   |
| 23. | 2.21   | 28 | CLOSURE TO SMOKING   | <p>CLOSURE TO SMOKING</p> <p><i>Added:</i></p> <p>Areas within 25' of building entrances normally used by the public and areas within 25' of entrances not normally used by the public if vapor from these devices is able to enter the building.</p>   |
| 24. | 2.51   | 30 | DEMONSTRATIONS AND/OR SALE OR DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED MATTER   | <p>DEMONSTRATIONS AND/OR SALE OR DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED MATTER:</p> <p><i>Clarified specific sites:</i></p> <p>The following areas as depicted on Exhibits 20A-20C have been designated for 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment activities ( Exh bits 46-49):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crissy Field: mapped location in East Beach Parking Lot</li> <li>Crissy Field: mapped location in northwest corner of East Airfield adjacent to Crissy Promenade</li> <li>Fort Baker: mapped location at southern end of parade ground near Murray Circle and Center Road</li> <li>Fort Point NHS: mapped location in paved area adjacent to the main parking area.</li> <li>Lower Fort Mason: mapped location south of Building A.</li> <li>Muir Woods: mapped location in Plaza area.</li> </ul> |

|     |      |    |  |  |
|-----|------|----|--|--|
|     |      |    |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stinson Beach: mapped location in central picnic area.</li> <li>• Upper Fort Mason: mapped location on island across from Building 201.</li> </ul>  |
| 25. | 2.62 | 31 | <p>MEMORIALIZATION</p> <p>The scattering of remains within the park is to be performed at least 10 yards from any trail, road, or developed facility, and at least 25 yards from any interior body of water.</p> | <p>MEMORIALIZATION:</p> <p><i>Change in scattering distance away from any visitor facility or park water bodies:</i></p> <p>The scattering of remains within the park is to be performed at least 100 yards from any trail, road, developed facility, or any interior body of water.</p>   |
| 26. | 3.16 | 31 | <p>SWIMMING AND BATHING CLOSURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rodeo Lagoon and seasonal inlet.</li> <li>• Muir Beach Big Lagoon and seasonal inlet.</li> </ul>                                    | <p>SWIMMING AND BATHING CLOSURE:</p> <p><i>Modified to full public closures:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rodeo Lagoon and seasonal connection (inlet) have been placed under 1.5 public closures due to safety and sensitive fish passage (Exhibit 3B); and,</li> <li>• Muir Beach- Big Lagoon (now Lower Redwood Creek) and seasonal connection (inlet) have been placed under 1.5 public closures due to sensitive fish passage. (Exhibit 4A).</li> </ul> |

End of document

**From:** [Adrienne Martin](#)  
**To:** [goga\\_public\\_affairs@nps.gov](mailto:goga_public_affairs@nps.gov); [Laura\\_Joss@nps.gov](mailto:Laura_Joss@nps.gov); [stan\\_austin@nps.gov](mailto:stan_austin@nps.gov); [amy\\_brees@nps.gov](mailto:amy_brees@nps.gov); [Representative Nancy Pelosi](#)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Official Comment re. 2019 Compendium and dog walking access  
**Date:** Thursday, September 5, 2019 8:32:59 PM

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Hello,

I write to submit an official comment objecting to the 2019 Compendium that seeks to limit dog walking access in the GGNRA areas. There are very few off-leash dog walking areas in the San Francisco Bay Area, and they must be protected. It should be noted that more families in San Francisco have dogs than children, yet our interests are constantly under attack, particularly in the kGGNRA.

All changes to the status of dog walking access must be removed from the 2019 Compendium. Dog walking in the GGNRA must be managed by the 1979 Pet Policy and NPS Dog Policy. The Compendium must be stopped until these changes are removed.

The GGNRA cannot change parts of the 1979 Pet Policy and cannot implement parts of the withdrawn Dog Management Plan in this Compendium. It is a misuse of the Compendium process. These processes **must** be open to public comments before any changes can be made.

In particular, no further limitations on off-leash dog walking in Crissy Field should absolutely not be made. I have been walking my dogs (currently one and others in the past) on the beach and path for 20 years and have never seen any incidents of dog aggression or dogs running out of control in the protected areas. Instead of trying to limit dogs on the path, why not concentrate on removing bikers who crowd that path instead of using the bike paths? They are vastly more inconvenient and dangerous than any dogs.

The GGNRA must keep the terms and definitions of dog walking the same in the 2019 Compendium as they are in the 2017 Compendium or, better yet, the 1979 Pet Policy.

GGNRA Commercial Dog Walking Permit process must be extended to San Mateo County.

The public comment period for the 2019 Compendium should be extended to 90 days.

Please also make specific comments about the GGNRA sites you visit.

Recreational dog walking **MUST BE PROTECTED IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA**. Dog owners are taxpayers and voters and their wishes must be taken into consideration and all actions that GGNRA plan to take must be transparent and open for public comment.

Thank you,

Adrienne L. Martín

Professor of Spanish

Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese

University of California, Davis

**From:** [Barbara Butler](#)  
**To:** [goga\\_public\\_affairs@nps.gov](mailto:goga_public_affairs@nps.gov)  
**Cc:** [Laura\\_Joss@nps.gov](mailto:Laura_Joss@nps.gov); [stan\\_austin@nps.gov](mailto:stan_austin@nps.gov); [amy\\_brees@nps.gov](mailto:amy_brees@nps.gov)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] off-leash dog walking  
**Date:** Saturday, September 14, 2019 6:10:31 PM

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Seriously, you are again trying to stop off-leash dog walking without going through the proper channels?

We want to keep our off-leash dog walking areas!

“the GGNRA released a [Superintendent’s Compendium](#) that attempts to implement parts of the [withdrawn Dog Management Plan](#)—but without a public input process.”

Why would you do this???

I agree with SF Dog:

- All changes to the status of dog walking access must be removed from the 2019 Compendium. Dog walking in the GGNRA must be managed by the 1979 Pet Policy and NPS Dog Policy. The Compendium must be stopped until these changes are removed.
- The GGNRA cannot change parts of the 1979 Pet Policy and cannot implement parts of the withdrawn Dog Management Plan in this Compendium. It is a misuse of the Compendium process.
- The GGNRA must keep the terms and definitions of dog walking the same in the 2019 Compendium as they are in the 2017 Compendium or, better yet, the 1979 Pet Policy.
- GGNRA Commercial Dog Walking Permit process must be extended to San Mateo County.
- The public comment period for the 2019 Compendium should be extended to 90 days.

I have lived in San Francisco for 35 years and vote and pay taxes. This issue is very dear to me!

Sincerely,

Barbara Butler

**Barbara Butler**  
**Barbara Butler Artist-BUILDER, Inc.**

studio 415-864-6840  
cell 650-333-6953

website: [www.barbarabutler.com](http://www.barbarabutler.com)  
blog: <http://blog.barbarabutler.com>  
"like" us: <https://www.facebook.com/BarbaraButlerTreehouses>

CA Contractor #907842

We have started building #2!

**MAGICAL BRIDGE PLAYGROUND – REDWOOD CITY**

<http://magicalbridge.org/redwoodcity>

Visit the first one in Mitchell Park in Palo Alto

**THE MAGICAL BRIDGE PLAYGROUND** - *Where Everyone Can Play!*

<http://www.magicalbridge.org>

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**From:** [Yulia Zi](#)  
**To:** [goga\\_public\\_affairs@nps.gov](mailto:goga_public_affairs@nps.gov)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] San Francisco is all inclusive city that respects everybody's rights, that includes DOGS  
**Date:** Saturday, September 21, 2019 11:11:26 AM

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Hello,

My dog and I are obedient citizens of this city following all the rules of inhabiting this city together. Why are we yet again facing the ignorance of human-pet bond of SF citizens?

I am writing to object to the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium for the GGNRA. A compendium is meant for the introduction of minor noncontroversial changes to national parks and national recreation areas. But the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium includes significant changes to dog walking in the GGNRA, which has been the subject of a 10+-year battle that pit San Francisco Bay Area residents and their local lawmakers against the National Park Service. The proposed changes to dog walking access and terminology related to dog walking are highly controversial and unlawful and should be removed from the compendium.

**The changes that must be removed from the compendium include:**

Any and all restrictions to dog walking in San Mateo, San Francisco, and Marin Counties that are not necessitated by immediate safety concerns.

Any and all changes to the definitions and terms that describe dog walking. Unacceptable changes proposed in the 2019 compendium include new definitions of the terms "managed dogs," "unmanaged dogs," and "voice control."

Any new restrictions to dog walking at Fort Funston, especially the idea that "signed sensitive restoration areas" automatically forbid dog walking access.

The edict that commercial dog walking will not be allowed in San Mateo County. To the contrary, the GGNRA should extend the commercial dog walking permit process to San Mateo.

The people of the San Francisco Bay Area are adamant that dog walking in the GGNRA be guided by the 1979 Pet Policy, including San Mateo County's historic dog walking access. And we will not allow the National Park Service to misuse the compendium process to implement parts of the highly controversial Dog Management Plan that we forced the Park Service to withdraw in 2017.

Looking forward to your reply,

Yulia Zimmermann

Ukraine + US affairs < creative concepts < business consulting < adventures

.....

Cell: 415-279-9481

[Email:zyulia13@gmail.com](mailto:zyulia13@gmail.com)



**From:** [Melody Jones](#)  
**To:** [goga\\_public\\_affairs@nps.gov](mailto:goga_public_affairs@nps.gov)  
**Cc:** [Laura\\_Joss@nps.gov](mailto:Laura_Joss@nps.gov); [stan\\_austin@nps.gov](mailto:stan_austin@nps.gov)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Dogs in GGNRA parks  
**Date:** Sunday, September 22, 2019 2:35:51 AM

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Hello,

It feels like not that long ago we were writing about the same topic. It looks like it's come back up again, so you're likely familiar with why I'm writing and the community's position.

A superintendent's compendium is meant for the introduction of minor noncontroversial changes to national parks and national recreation areas. The proposed changes to dog walking access and terminology in the 2019 compendium for the GGNRA are highly controversial and unlawful and should be removed from the compendium.

The following changes must be removed from the compendium to be "minor and non-controversial":

- \*Any and all restrictions to dog walking in San Mateo, San Francisco, and Marin Counties that are not necessitated by immediate safety concerns.

- \*Any and all changes to the definitions and terms that describe dog walking. Unacceptable changes proposed in the 2019 compendium include new definitions of the terms "managed dogs," "unmanaged dogs," and "voice control."

- \*Any new restrictions on dog walking or any other recreational activity at Fort Funston or elsewhere that are justified by the idea that "signed sensitive restoration areas" automatically forbid recreational access.

- \*The edict that commercial dog walking will not be allowed in San Mateo County. To the contrary, the GGNRA should extend the commercial dog walking permit process to San Mateo.

The people of the San Francisco Bay Area are adamant that dog walking in the GGNRA be guided by the 1979 Pet Policy and San Mateo County's historic dog walking access.

We need less regulation, not more. Dogs are a significant part of the fabric of our communities, families and lives. They help people with disabilities, anxiety, loneliness and more. Studies show families with dogs have healthier children with stronger immune systems.

As Bay Area taxpayers, many of us without children, we want our tax dollars to support an environment that is supportive of families, our entire families, which includes our four-legged members.

Thank you for your time. I hope we finally put this issue to rest by respecting existing laws.

Melody

Melody Jones  
Strata\*Visory  
(415) 902-8101

**From:** [Tara Johnson](#)  
**To:** [goga\\_public\\_affairs@nps.gov](mailto:goga_public_affairs@nps.gov)  
**Cc:** [Laura\\_Joss@nps.gov](mailto:Laura_Joss@nps.gov); [stan\\_austin@nps.gov](mailto:stan_austin@nps.gov); [amy\\_brees@nps.gov](mailto:amy_brees@nps.gov)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Public Comment [Objecting to the Superintendent's Compendium]  
**Date:** Sunday, September 22, 2019 4:04:39 PM

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I am writing to object to the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium for the GGNRA. A compendium is meant for the introduction of minor noncontroversial changes to national parks and national recreation areas. But the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium includes significant changes to dog walking in the GGNRA, which has been the subject of a 10+-year battle that pit San Francisco Bay Area residents and their local lawmakers against the National Park Service. The proposed changes to dog walking access and terminology related to dog walking are highly controversial and unlawful and should be removed from the compendium.

**The changes that must be removed from the compendium include:**

Any and all restrictions to dog walking in San Mateo, San Francisco, and Marin Counties that are not necessitated by immediate safety concerns.

Any and all changes to the definitions and terms that describe dog walking. Unacceptable changes proposed in the 2019 compendium include new definitions of the terms "managed dogs," "unmanaged dogs," and "voice control."

Any new restrictions to dog walking at Fort Funston, especially the idea that "signed sensitive restoration areas" automatically forbid dog walking access.

The edict that commercial dog walking will not be allowed in San Mateo County. To the contrary, the GGNRA should extend the commercial dog walking permit process to San Mateo.

The people of the San Francisco Bay Area are adamant that dog walking in the GGNRA be guided by the 1979 Pet Policy, including San Mateo County's historic dog walking access. And we will not allow the National Park Service to misuse the compendium process to implement parts of the highly controversial Dog Management Plan that we forced the Park Service to withdraw in 2017.

Sincerely,

Tara Johnson  
Owner & Professional Dog Walker

**Nature Of The Beast Dog Walking & Pet Care**

Mobile: (201) 739-9824

Email: [tara@natureofthebeast.biz](mailto:tara@natureofthebeast.biz)

**From:** [Lynn Keller](#)  
**To:** [goga\\_public\\_affairs@nps.gov](mailto:goga_public_affairs@nps.gov)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] in Opposition to 2019 Compendium  
**Date:** Monday, September 23, 2019 10:03:25 AM

---

Dear GGNRA, NPS, and Laura Joss:

This letter comes in opposition to the dog walking access changes outlined in the 2019 Compendium. Dog walking in the GGNRA must be managed by the 2017 Compendium and better yet by the 1979 Pet Policy. The 2019 Compendium should not go further unless and until the changes to dog walking access and rewritten terms are removed.

Attempting to use the 2019 Compendium process to once again restrict dog walking access, and change terms like 'voice control' only renews the mistrust that occurred between thousands of Bay Area residents and the GGNRA/NPS - all due to the actions of a group of GGNRA/NPS who opposed dog walking and who acted unlawfully. Unfortunately, based on the articles in local papers and social media, the 2019 Compendium has already raised another 'us' vs 'them' situation between San Francisco residents and the GGNRA/ NPS.

If NPS wants to restrict dog walking NPS/GGNRA should go through the NEPA and rule making process. Using the Compendium process to make these restrictions is outside the scope of the Compendium process. Not detailing the restrictions clearly in the text of the 2019 Compendium further undermines trust and points to motives.

I want to love our Parks and the National Park Service. Please reconsider this decision. Please stop viewing dogs as intruders, and start viewing SF Bay residents and their dogs as the people who support our GGNRA and National Parks, and who the NPS should serve.

Finally, issuing the 2019 Compendium and only allowing 30 days for comment further points to questionable intentions, whether they exist or not. Please change the public comment period to 90 days.

Respectfully, and yet opposed to the manner in which the 2019 Compendium is seeking to restrict dog access as well as revise the terms of the 2017 Compendium.

Lynn Keller  
Sausalito, CA

**From:** [communication@merijohn.com](mailto:communication@merijohn.com)  
**To:** [goga\\_public\\_affairs@nps.gov](mailto:goga_public_affairs@nps.gov); [Laura\\_Joss@nps.gov](mailto:Laura_Joss@nps.gov); [stan\\_austin@nps.gov](mailto:stan_austin@nps.gov)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Remove Dog Walking Restrictions from Compendium  
**Date:** Monday, September 23, 2019 12:42:41 PM

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Dear Superintendent Joss, Director Austin and GGNRA:

I am writing to object to the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium for the GGNRA. A compendium is meant for the introduction of minor noncontroversial changes to national parks and national recreation areas. But the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium includes significant changes to dog walking in the GGNRA, which has been the subject of a 10+-year battle that pit San Francisco Bay Area residents and their local lawmakers against the National Park Service. The proposed changes to dog walking access and terminology related to dog walking are highly controversial and unlawful and should be removed from the compendium.

The changes that must be removed from the compendium include:

Any and all restrictions to dog walking in San Mateo, San Francisco, and Marin Counties that are not necessitated by immediate safety concerns.

Any and all changes to the definitions and terms that describe dog walking. Unacceptable changes proposed in the 2019 compendium include new definitions of the terms "managed dogs," "unmanaged dogs," and "voice control."

Any new restrictions to dog walking at Fort Funston, especially the idea that "signed sensitive restoration areas" automatically forbid dog walking access.

The edict that commercial dog walking will not be allowed in San Mateo County. To the contrary, the GGNRA should extend the commercial dog walking permit process to San Mateo.

The people of the San Francisco Bay Area expended tremendous money, time and resources for over ten years dealing with the Pet Policy. We are adamant that dog walking in the GGNRA be guided by the 1979 Pet Policy as stated by GGNRA when the process was finalized in 2017. <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1207/10-19-2017-goga-regulations.htm> We will not allow the National Park Service to misuse the compendium process to implement parts of the highly controversial Dog Management Plan that the Park Service agreed to withdraw in 2017.

Sincerely,

Susan Spiwak

**From:** [lauren.elliott](mailto:lauren.elliott@nps.gov)  
**To:** [goga\\_public\\_affairs@nps.gov](mailto:goga_public_affairs@nps.gov)  
**Cc:** [Laura\\_Joss@nps.gov](mailto:Laura_Joss@nps.gov); [amy\\_brees@nps.gov](mailto:amy_brees@nps.gov); [stan\\_austin@nps.gov](mailto:stan_austin@nps.gov)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Objection to the Superintendent's Compendium  
**Date:** Monday, September 23, 2019 1:54:10 PM

---

I am writing to object to the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium for the GGNRA. I have copied the messaging below from SFDog because I strongly back this position and agree with all the requested changes noted below. PLEASE reconsider your stance.

A compendium is meant for the introduction of minor noncontroversial changes to national parks and national recreation areas. But the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium includes significant changes to dog walking in the GGNRA, which has been the subject of a 10+-year battle that pit San Francisco Bay Area residents and their local lawmakers against the National Park Service. The proposed changes to dog walking access and terminology related to dog walking are highly controversial and unlawful and should be removed from the compendium.

**The changes that must be removed from the compendium include:**

- Any and all restrictions to dog walking in San Mateo, San Francisco, and Marin Counties that are not necessitated by immediate safety concerns.
- Any and all changes to the definitions and terms that describe dog walking. Unacceptable changes proposed in the 2019 compendium include new definitions of the terms "managed dogs," "unmanaged dogs," and "voice control."
- Any new restrictions to dog walking at Fort Funston, especially the idea that "signed sensitive restoration areas" automatically forbid dog walking access.
- The edict that commercial dog walking will not be allowed in San Mateo County. To the contrary, the GGNRA should extend the commercial dog walking permit process to San Mateo.

The people of the San Francisco Bay Area are adamant that dog walking in the GGNRA be guided by the 1979 Pet Policy, including San Mateo County's historic dog walking access. And we will not allow the National Park Service to misuse the compendium process to implement parts of the highly controversial Dog Management Plan that we forced the Park Service to withdraw in 2017.

Lauren Elliot

**Wicked Good Production Partners**

(415) 637-9447

**From:** [Nancy Castelli](#)  
**To:** [goga\\_public\\_affairs@nps.gov](mailto:goga_public_affairs@nps.gov)  
**Cc:** ["Rafael Mandelman"; Representative Nancy Pelosi](#)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Strong objection to the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium for GGNRA  
**Date:** Monday, September 23, 2019 3:11:32 PM

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I strongly object to the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium for the GGNRA.

The 2019 Superintendent's Compendium includes significant changes to dog walking in the GGNRA which involve a decade long battle that put San Francisco Bay Area residents and local lawmakers in opposition to the National Park Service, therefore it is NOT a minor uncontroversial change. The changes to dog walking access, the unlawful limitations and related terminology changes are highly controversial and should be removed from the compendium, including:

- Any and all restrictions to dog walking in San Mateo, San Francisco, and Marin Counties that are not necessitated by immediate safety concerns.
- Any and all changes to the definitions and terms that describe dog walking. Unacceptable changes proposed in the 2019 compendium include new definitions of the terms "managed dogs," "unmanaged dogs," and "voice control."
- Any new restrictions to dog walking at Fort Funston, especially the idea that "signed sensitive restoration areas" automatically forbid dog walking access.
- The edict that commercial dog walking will not be allowed in San Mateo County. To the contrary, the GGNRA should extend the commercial dog walking permit process to San Mateo.

**As a San Francisco Bay Area resident, I expect dog walking in the GGNRA be guided by the 1979 Pet Policy, including San Mateo County's historic dog walking access. A highly controversial Dog Management Plan was withdrawn by the Park Service in 2017. It is clearly UNACCEPTABLE for the National Park Service to misuse the compendium process to implement parts of that plan now!**

Thank you for your efforts every day on my behalf. Thank you for your consideration here.

Best regards,

Nancy

~~~~~

Nancy Castelli

San Francisco resident, homeowner and small business owner.

C.P.O\* - Speaker - CEO

**BALANCE** Organizing Service Co.

San Francisco, CA

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Immediate Past President, Member - [NAPO](#) (Nat'l Assn of Productivity and Organizing)

\*C.P.O. - Certified Professional Organizer

**From:** [David Lauder-Walker](#)  
**To:** [goga\\_public\\_affairs@nps.gov](#); [Laura\\_Joss@nps.gov](#)  
**Cc:** [stan\\_austin@nps.gov](#); [amy\\_brees@nps.gov](#); [Laura\\_Joss@nps.gov](#)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Objecting to the 2019 Compendium to the GGNRA  
**Date:** Monday, September 23, 2019 7:09:38 PM

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I am writing to object to the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium for the GGNRA. A compendium is meant for the introduction of minor noncontroversial changes to national parks and national recreation areas. But the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium includes significant changes to dog walking in the GGNRA, which has been the subject of a 10+-year battle that pit San Francisco Bay Area residents and their local lawmakers against the National Park Service. The proposed changes to dog walking access and terminology related to dog walking are highly controversial and unlawful and should be removed from the compendium.

**The changes that must be removed from the compendium include:**

Any and all restrictions to dog walking in San Mateo, San Francisco, and Marin Counties that are not necessitated by immediate safety concerns.

Any and all changes to the definitions and terms that describe dog walking. Unacceptable changes proposed in the 2019 compendium include new definitions of the terms "managed dogs," "unmanaged dogs," and "voice control."

Any new restrictions to dog walking at Fort Funston, especially the idea that "signed sensitive restoration areas" automatically forbid dog walking access.

The edict that commercial dog walking will not be allowed in San Mateo County. To the contrary, the GGNRA should extend the commercial dog walking permit process to San Mateo.

The people of the San Francisco Bay Area are adamant that dog walking in the GGNRA be guided by the 1979 Pet Policy, including San Mateo County's historic dog walking access. And we will not allow the National Park Service to misuse the compendium process to implement parts of the highly controversial Dog Management Plan that we forced the Park Service to withdraw in 2017.

--  
---

**David Lauder-Walker**

E // [david@dkirkw.com](mailto:david@dkirkw.com)

**From:** [Lotta Cole](#)  
**To:** [goga\\_public\\_affairs@nps.gov](mailto:goga_public_affairs@nps.gov)  
**Cc:** [Laura\\_Joss@nps.gov](mailto:Laura_Joss@nps.gov); [stan\\_austin@nps.gov](mailto:stan_austin@nps.gov); [amy\\_brees@nps.gov](mailto:amy_brees@nps.gov)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Objection to the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium for the GGNRA  
**Date:** Tuesday, September 24, 2019 11:13:27 AM

---

Hi there

I am writing to object to the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium for the GGNRA. A compendium is meant for the introduction of minor noncontroversial changes to national parks and national recreation areas. But the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium includes significant changes to dog walking in the GGNRA, which has been the subject of a 10+-year battle that pit San Francisco Bay Area residents and their local lawmakers against the National Park Service. The proposed changes to dog walking access and terminology related to dog walking are highly controversial and unlawful and should be removed from the compendium.

**The changes that must be removed from the compendium include:**

Any and all restrictions to dog walking in San Mateo, San Francisco, and Marin Counties that are not necessitated by immediate safety concerns.

Any and all changes to the definitions and terms that describe dog walking. Unacceptable changes proposed in the 2019 compendium include new definitions of the terms "managed dogs," "unmanaged dogs," and "voice control."

Any new restrictions to dog walking at Fort Funston, especially the idea that "signed sensitive restoration areas" automatically forbid dog walking access.

The edict that commercial dog walking will not be allowed in San Mateo County. To the contrary, the GGNRA should extend the commercial dog walking permit process to San Mateo.

The people of the San Francisco Bay Area are adamant that dog walking in the GGNRA be guided by the 1979 Pet Policy, including San Mateo County's historic dog walking access. And we will not allow the National Park Service to misuse the compendium process to implement parts of the highly controversial Dog Management Plan that we forced the Park Service to withdraw in 2017.

Kind regards

Charlotta Cole Hatvany, Muir Beach

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**From:** [Susan Rowan](#)  
**To:** [goga\\_public\\_affairs@nps.gov](mailto:goga_public_affairs@nps.gov)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] 2019 Superintendent's Compendium for the GGNRA.  
**Date:** Thursday, September 26, 2019 2:57:41 PM

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Good Afternoon,

I am writing to object to the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium for the GGNRA. A compendium is meant for the introduction of minor noncontroversial changes to national parks and national recreation areas. But the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium **outrageously** includes significant changes to dog walking in the GGNRA, which has been the subject of a 10+ year battle that pit San Francisco Bay Area residents and their local lawmakers against the National Park Service. The proposed changes to dog walking access and terminology related to dog walking are highly controversial and unlawful and should be removed from the compendium.

**The changes that must be removed from the compendium include:**

- Any and all restrictions to dog walking in San Mateo, San Francisco, and Marin Counties that are not necessitated by immediate safety concerns.
- Any and all changes to the definitions and terms that describe dog walking. Unacceptable changes proposed in the 2019 compendium include new definitions of the terms "managed dogs," "unmanaged dogs," and "voice control."
- Any new restrictions to dog walking at Fort Funston, especially the idea that "signed sensitive restoration areas" automatically forbid dog walking access.
- The edict that commercial dog walking will not be allowed in San Mateo County. To the contrary, the GGNRA should extend the commercial dog walking permit process to San Mateo.

The people of the San Francisco Bay Area are adamant that dog walking in the GGNRA be guided by the 1979 Pet Policy, including San Mateo County's historic dog walking access. And we will not allow the National Park Service to misuse the compendium process to implement parts of the highly controversial Dog Management Plan that we forced the Park Service to withdraw in 2017.

Please do not use the Compendium for chicanery,

Susan Rowan

Susan Rowan  
The Madison Company Realtors  
415 -342-7754 Cell  
[quince365@gmail.com](mailto:quince365@gmail.com)  
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Rooted in your Success.

**From:** [Barak Kassar](#)  
**To:** [amy\\_brees@nps.gov](mailto:amy_brees@nps.gov); [goga\\_public\\_affairs@nps.gov](mailto:goga_public_affairs@nps.gov); [laura\\_joss@nps.gov](mailto:laura_joss@nps.gov); [stan\\_austin@nps.gov](mailto:stan_austin@nps.gov)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] 2019 Dog Compendium  
**Date:** Sunday, September 29, 2019 10:19:48 PM

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To whom it may concern:

All changes to the status of dog walking access must be removed from the 2019 Compendium. Dog walking in the GGNRA must be managed by the 1989 Pet Policy and NPS Dog Policy. The Compendium must be stopped until these changes are removed.

The GGNRA cannot change parts of the 1979 Pet Policy and cannot implement parts of the withdrawn Dog Management Plan in this Compendium. It is a misuse of the Compendium process.

The GGNRA must keep the terms and definitions of dog walking the same in the 2019 Compendium as they are in the 2017 Compendium or, better yet, the 1979 Pet Policy.

And the GGNRA Commercial Dog Walking Permit process must be extended to San Mateo County.

Please don't misuse power.

Sincerely,  
Barak Kassar

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Barak Kassar

Partner, [BKW](#)

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September 29, 2019

## **COMMENT ON THE CHANGES TO RECREATIONAL ACCESS CONCERNING DOGS AND THEIR OWNERS IN THE PROPOSED GGNRA 2019 SUPERINTENDENT'S COMPENDIUM**

With respect to recreation with our dogs here in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), this proposed 2019 GGNRA Superintendent's Compendium (in conjunction with the 2017 Superintendent's Compendium) is unlawful.

A careful review of GGNRA policy to allow recreation with our dogs from 1972 to the present reveals that the GGNRA created the 1979 Pet Policy to honor the promises made to obtain San Francisco properties. In San Francisco, the transfer of San Francisco Park properties to the Federal Government for inclusion into the GGNRA required an affirmative vote by San Francisco citizens. To garner that vote, the Federal officials had to make some very specific promises. The citizens were promised that historical recreational usage would be respected in the deeded GGNRA properties and that recreation would remain unchanged upon the transfer, despite the fact that generally NPS properties do not allow recreation with dogs. In collaboration with the public and environmental groups, the 1979 Pet Policy was created with special attention given to Ocean Beach and Fort Funston, as they were the most popular San Francisco spots for dog recreation.

However, at some point in time, the GGNRA/NPS/DOI leadership decided they no longer wanted the GGNRA to include recreation with dogs as an accepted policy. Thus, they made moves to eliminate this activity from the GGNRA. It started with closures of areas at Fort Funston and Ocean Beach, which the citizens resisted. This movement culminated in 2002 with the dictatorial elimination of **all** off-leash recreation throughout the GGNRA. Additionally, GGNRA officials severely limited access of the public with their dogs on-leash throughout the entirety of the GGNRA.

The change in allowed recreation with our dogs was ultimately reviewed by the Federal Court. The Court determined the GGNRA had the ability to make changes to the 1979 Pet Policy to protect the resources. However, as these changes were significant and highly controversial, the changes were required to go through a public process, including notice and comment. The Federal Court also took issue with the GGNRA's defense that the 1979 Pet Policy was never lawful. The Court found that argument untenable as it required the Judge to accept the fact that the GGNRA was able to banish two decades of policy, practice, promulgations, and promises to the public merely by claiming they had been "in error". In 2004, and again in 2005 upon appeal, the Federal Court reinstated the 1979 Pet Policy and threw out the previous Compendium issued by Superintendent O'Neill which banned off-leash recreation south of Stairwell 21

at Ocean Beach. The Court chastised the GGNRA for failing to properly codify the 1979 Pet Policy as a Section Seven Special Regulation for the GGNRA. The fact that the GGNRA refused to offer any explanation for their failure was noted by the Court as well.

Despite the move by the Federal Court to reinstate the 1979 Pet Policy, and the admonition by the Court regarding codification of the 1979 Pet Policy, the GGNRA still has refused to this day to properly institute the 1979 Pet Policy as a Section Seven Special Regulation for the GGNRA. Further, the GGNRA continues to move to remove our access to recreation with our dogs as promulgated by the 1979 Pet Policy.

By definition, the Superintendent's Compendium is not the proper method through which highly significant and controversial changes to legitimate Rules and Regulations are made. This is especially significant when the reason for proposed changes are rooted in environmental concerns. GGNRA management is well aware of this, which is why subsequent to the Court's ruling the GGNRA initiated Negotiated Rulemaking (NR). However, the GGNRA refused within the NR process to even mention or acknowledge the law as determined by the Federal Court, i.e., the 1979 Pet Policy. The NR process completely came unraveled, and no consensus was reached among the remaining participants.

In 2006, the GGNRA decided to initiate formal Rulemaking, and began the process of creating a new, proposed Dog Management Plan (DMP), ultimately known as the 2016 DMP. This process required environmental review, as well as public notice and comment.

In 2008, the GGNRA also produced a Superintendent's Compendium to remove off-leash access to Ocean Beach south of Stairwell 21, in deference to the Western Snowy Plover. There was notice and comment. However, the GGNRA failed to respond to any objections or scientific data received through the comment process. The evidence that this "plover protection area" was not necessary or even prudent, was provided by Comment in 2008 and again in 2016. A full review of the science is available in the Ocean Beach DOG "Comment on the 2016 Dog Management Plan" (see <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B2ezi1v4OYkzUUN4Q2RuakFhV0E/view>).

The 2016 DMP was doomed from the start. FOIA requests established the fact that NO baseline data existed to even suggest restriction of recreation for people and their dogs was needed to protect the resources. There had been no vital monitoring of the resources. The final version of the 2016 DMP provided no site specific, peer-reviewed studies to establish damage to the resources of the park. Certainly, if there was no documented damage to resources it would seem difficult to justify any new restrictions, much less the extensive restrictions proposed. Once again, the Ocean Beach DOG "Comment on the 2016 Dog Management Plan" (see

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B2ezi1v4OYkzUUN4Q2RuakFhV0E/view>) provides the complete documentation of the failings of the GGNRA's 2016 DMP.

When the Trump Administration announced there would be DOI review of any new regulations proposed in properties overseen by the DOI, the GGNRA knew there was little hope that their 2016 DMP would be approved for implementation. Exposure of emails within the GGNRA expressing disdain for dogs and their owners (i.e., what came to be known as "Woofieleaks") did little to help their case. Consequently, GGNRA management came up with their next scheme to remove recreation from this National Recreation Area. At the time the 2016 Dog Management Plan (2016 DMP) was pending, the GGNRA silently, without fanfare, notice or public comment, implemented its back room compiled 2017 Superintendent's Compendium. Not only did the GGNRA fail to provide the dogwalking public the requisite notice and comment process vis-à-vis this Compendium, they actually included Rules, in the form of a Section Seven Special Regulation, within the Compendium itself. Remarkably, this Compendium's Section Seven Special Regulation provides for seasonal closures to Ocean Beach (south of Stairwell 21) as well as a part of Crissy Field to off-leash recreation. This action seems nonsensical, as the Section Seven Special Regulation is designed to allow special rules governing a specific NPS property to be legally implemented. This was precisely the point made by the Federal Court, i.e., that after 1983, the GGNRA always had the ability to recognize the 1979 Pet Policy as lawful through the promulgation of a Section Seven Special Regulation. Since off-leash recreation is not allowed by general NPS regulation, how does it make sense to create a Section Seven Special Regulation to remove it from one specific NPS property?

It is quite clear why the GGNRA chose to take a large expanse of Ocean Beach away from traditional recreational usage in 2008 and again in 2017 by using the Compendium process. There simply does not exist an area within the GGNRA with a more comprehensive evaluation of its environmental concerns than Ocean Beach. The GGNRA cannot, by any manipulation of the evidence, justify removing off-leash access at Ocean Beach in deference to the Western Snowy Plover. Further, as time goes on and Ocean Beach suffers additional erosion, this makes our off-leash advocacy position even stronger, as most experts will acknowledge erosion is the biggest factor in plovers leaving an area. It is well known that the plovers nest, forage and rest on dry sand, which is minimized when the beach narrows through erosion and sea level rise.

In researching the NPS policy which allows the implementation of the Superintendent's Compendium, we found that many NPS properties utilize the Compendium process. But this is almost always to make temporary changes when the NPS does not have environmental evidence to make a legitimate Rule change, or when they don't expect the condition addressed to persist. Most NPS properties precede the actual specifics of the Compendium with a uniform, designated explanation of the process, divided into prescribed sections. In the

case of the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium for the GGNRA, these prescribed sections have been omitted. The fourth of these pro forma sections is entitled "**Development of the Requirements of the Superintendent's Compendium**". We will explore the specifics of this fourth section, and how they relate to this 2019 Compendium. This fourth section has a group of bullet point questions which the Superintendent must answer to determine whether the Compendium process is appropriate for the desired change.

The factual answers to each of the following bullet point questions that the Superintendent is required to answer vis-a-vis the Compendium process, can be found in great detail in the aforementioned Ocean Beach DOG "Comment on the 2016 Dog Management Plan" (see

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B2ezi1v4OYkzUUN4Q2RuakFhV0E/view>). Brief answers are in italics below. The analysis process, had it been followed, did not justify the changes made to recreational access for dogs and their owners in the 2008, 2017 and 2019 Superintendent's Compendiums:

As outlined above [i.e., Sections 1-3], the NPS has broad authority and responsibility to determine what types of uses and activities are appropriate in any particular National Park System area. The requirements of the Superintendent's Compendium are developed through an analysis and determination process. The decision criteria used during this process are:

- Is the use or activity consistent with the NPS Organic Act and NPS policy?

*Off-leash recreation is not allowed in most NPS properties, but in 2004 and 2005 the Federal Court and the 2006 Federal panel assembled in conjunction with Negotiated Rulemaking both found sanctioned off-leash recreation in specific areas of the GGNRA was lawful and should have been codified as a Section Seven Special Regulation. The Federal Court specifically reinstated the 1979 Pet Policy and was disturbed that the GGNRA historically refused, for reasons unknown, to codify the 1979 Pet Policy as a Section Seven Special Regulation for the GGNRA.*

- Is the use or activity consistent and compatible with the park's enabling legislation, management objectives, and corresponding management plans?

*YES. The 1979 Pet Policy was the product of consensus among GGNRA leadership, environmental organizations and members of the public.*

- Will the use or activity damage the park's protected natural and cultural resources and other protected values?

*The 1979 Pet Policy has been shown to work successfully to this moment in time. The GGNRA has repeatedly failed to provide any credible evidence of damage to the Recreation Area's natural and cultural resources or other protected values created by off-leash recreation and recreational access for dogs and their owners as sanctioned by the 1979 Pet Policy.*

- Will the use or activity disturb or be in conflict with wildlife, vegetation, and environmental protection actions and values?

*None has been documented in the GGNRA.*

- Will the use or activity conflict with or be incompatible with traditional park uses and activities?

*No, in fact the **changes** the 2017 and 2019 Superintendent's Compendiums have made with respect to off-leash recreation and recreational access for dogs and their owners are incompatible with traditional park uses and values.*

- Will the use or activity compromise employee or public safety?

*Off-leash recreation and recreational access for dogs and their owners in the GGNRA has not been shown to compromise the safety of the public or NPS employees.*

Based upon the responses to the questions required by the Superintendent's Compendium prescribed analysis and determination process, recreational access for dogs and their owners should not be curtailed/modified in the GGNRA. Further, all of Ocean Beach should be open to off-leash recreation year round as provided in the 1979 GGNRA Pet Policy. The only site-specific, peer-reviewed plover study (i.e., "The Warren Study") confirms there is no scientific basis for implementing restrictions at Ocean Beach.

The 2017 Superintendent's Compendium is important to discuss because it, in conjunction with the 2019 Superintendent's Compendium, seems to reveal a plan by the GGNRA to circumvent the public Rulemaking process. These two Compendiums have been utilized to incrementally implement changes GGNRA Management knows are highly controversial and unjustified by science/environmental review. Further, these restrictions to our recreational access are in direct conflict with the enabling legislation for this National Recreation Area.

A review of the 2017 Compendium Exhibits shows the GGNRA also implemented restrictions on the use of trails previously established as accessible to dogs, both on and off-leash by the 1979 Pet Policy. Throughout the GGNRA we see the establishment of "habitat protection areas" in areas previously accessible to dogs and their owners in the 1979 Pet Policy. Absolutely no scientific justification for these restrictions to our recreational access is offered. Additionally, within this Compendium the definition of terms (e.g., "voice control", "managed and unmanaged dogs") are modified and intentionally made subjective so as to allow the GGNRA greater leeway in punishing so-called "offenders".

The 2019 GGNRA Superintendent's Compendium is the next step to the foundational changes made in the 2017 Superintendent's Compendium. In the



2019 Superintendent's Compendium, we see additional trail restrictions, expanded "habitat" areas, additional modifications of definitions which affect enforcement and a reiteration of restrictions at Ocean Beach and Crissy Field. The changes made in the 2017 and 2019 Superintendent's Compendiums restrict recreational access arbitrarily and therefore are in direct conflict with the enabling legislation for this National Recreation Area. The 2019 Superintendent's Compendium essentially "piggybacks" upon the unlawful changes made by the 2017 Superintendent's Compendium. These 2017 and 2019 Superintendent's Compendiums have been utilized to incrementally implement changes the GGNRA knows to be highly controversial and unjustified by science/environmental review.

To add insult to injury, the GGNRA makes a final, desperate attempt to block the ability of the public to mobilize, educate and present an organized opposition to the unlawful 2017 and 2019 Compendiums. The very limited designation of "First Amendment areas" where the public is allowed to distribute written materials (see mapped out areas in Exhibits #46-49 of the 2019 Compendium) is a fundamental violation of our rights. For the GGNRA to arbitrarily choose only a few isolated areas to allow distribution of informational materials is deliberately preventing us from reaching those who might have the greatest need for the information we hope to provide. There is no designated "First Amendment area" near Ocean Beach or Fort Funston.

We regard the 2008, 2017 and 2019 Superintendent's Compendiums for the GGNRA as unlawful. Certainly, the tactics and continued abuse of the prescribed process the GGNRA managers have exhibited confirms our conclusions. We believe the equitable solution would be to reinstate the 1979 Pet Policy as a Section Seven Special Regulation for the GGNRA, with provisions for newly acquired properties.

Signed:

*Suzanne M. Valente*

Dr. Suzanne Valente (co-founder Ocean Beach Dog Owner's Group)

Stephen R. Golub

Stephen Golub (co-founder Ocean Beach Dog Owner's Group)



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Building 201, Fort Mason  
San Francisco, CA 94123-0022

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
W30 (GOGA-VRP)

## Memorandum

To: Laura E. Joss, General Superintendent

From: David Schifsky, Chief Park Ranger

Subject: 2019 Superintendent's Compendium Changes

The National Park Service's regulations in 36 C.F.R. Parts 1 through 7 allow superintendents to adopt park-specific public use restrictions when needed to protect public health and safety, environmental and scenic values, and cultural and natural resources; and to implement management responsibilities, equitably allocate use of park areas, and avoid visitor use conflicts. The public use restrictions for each park are compiled in a compendium that is available to the public.

Law enforcement staff at Golden Gate National Recreation Area (the park) recently completed a comprehensive review of the park's Compendium. We consulted with other park divisions, including the resources management division, to determine whether any changes were needed to protect resources, public health and safety or to address visitor use concerns. Based on this review, we are proposing the following changes to the park's 2019 Superintendent's Compendium. A written explanation for each change is provided. The changes are grouped by category for simplicity.

Under 36 C.F.R. §1.5, public use restrictions that do not significantly alter public use patterns, adversely affect park resources, require changes to resource management objectives, or that are not highly controversial may be adopted by the Superintendent in accordance with the public notice requirements of 36 C.F.R. §1.7. As explained below, none of the proposed changes trigger these factors. If you concur, these changes can be adopted immediately in the park's Compendium following completion of the associated National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

As part of our review of the Compendium, we also made editorial and technical corrections to the document. We reorganized the document for clarity. We also corrected trail names to conform to current trail names (e.g., the trail between the SCA trail and Old Fisherman's trail is now the Coastal trail). Technical and editorial corrections of this nature are not addressed below.

## **1. Visitor Center and Day Use Hours**

### **A. Visitor Center Hours**

The 2019 Compendium expands visitor center hours at Fort Point National Historic Site and adds visiting hours for the newly opened Visitor Center on the Presidio. These rules would not significantly alter public use patterns, nor would they affect cultural and natural resources.

### **B. Day Use Hours**

The Compendium would increase opening hours at Muir Beach, Muir Beach Overlook and Stinson Beach by 3 hours each day. These areas would open at 6 a.m. rather than 9 a.m.

The opening hours for Muir Woods National Monument have been clarified. Rather than closing one hour after sunset, the Monument could close in accordance with posted hours which vary throughout the year but generally correspond with closing after sunset.

These minor changes to day use hours would not substantially alter visitor use patterns in these locations nor would they result in different types of visitor use. No impacts to park resources are anticipated.

## **2. Parking Lot Closures & Restrictions**

The Compendium corrects the parking closure status for several parking lots (e.g., Baker Beach, Battery East, Navy Memorial) by moving the closure from the “Day Use” section to the “Parking” restriction section. The prior Compendium inadvertently included these parking lot closures under the Day Use section, which effectively closed these areas to all forms of public use at night. Staff believe that parking restrictions (as opposed to blanket public use restrictions) are sufficient to manage these parking lots.

In addition, the closure times for these parking lots has been clarified and standardized. The prior Compendium closed all parking lots to overnight parking and camping except vehicles displaying backcountry camping permits. The parking lots at Battery East, Merrie Way, Navy Memorial and Ocean Beach would now be closed to parking from one hour after sunset to 6 a.m. These parking lots would therefore close several hours earlier, particularly during winter months. However, these areas do not receive heavy use after dark. Closure of these areas to parking at night enhances public safety and resource protection by reducing opportunities for illegal vehicle camping and other vehicle-based illicit activity. Because these closures only prohibit vehicle parking, the restrictions should not be controversial and are narrowly tailored to address concerns related to illegal, vehicle-based, nighttime activity.

The 2019 Compendium would also explicitly include a defined nighttime parking lot closure at Crissy Field East Beach parking lot starting at 11 p.m. every night until 6 a.m. each morning. Park staff believe that a later closing time at East Beach is warranted due to the higher visitor use levels in the evenings and after work in this part of Crissy Field. Closing East Beach parking lot at 11 p.m. allows visitors, including joggers, dog walkers and board sailors, ample time to finish

their recreational activities and remove their vehicles from the parking area prior to closure of the parking lot. This parking lot was closed to overnight parking and camping under the prior Compendium. Adopting a defined closure time of 11 p.m. will reduce use of this area for illegal overnight parking, including by people who sleep in or live in their vehicles, and aid our ability to enforce the overnight parking ban in this location. Additionally, this 11 p.m. closure time is consistent with the current 11 p.m. closure time of the Crissy Field West Bluff parking area.

These changes in parking closure times will not substantially alter public use patterns because the prior compendium already prohibited unpermitted, overnight parking. In addition, the closure times for each parking lot allow normal visitor use patterns to continue by giving visitors sufficient time to conclude recreational activities, pack up their gear and remove their vehicles from the affected parking lots. The closures are also narrowly tailored to address concerns associated with illegal overnight parking. As a result, these changes should not be controversial. Establishing fixed parking closure hours in these areas would not adversely affect park resources and may instead enhance our ability to protect park resources by limiting illicit vehicle-based uses in these areas and preventing vehicle-based camping.

The 2019 Compendium would add parking restrictions in the southern portion of the Fort Funston parking lot. Approximately 13 stalls adjacent to the National Park Service (NPS) maintenance areas, native plant nursery and San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) permitted areas would be signed for NPS administrative and park partner use only. The public would also be prohibited from parking in 20 stalls adjacent to the group campsite that has been permitted to San Francisco Unified School District. Public parking in this latter location would only be prohibited on weekdays during the school year, thus making the spaces available for public use on weekends and during the summer. These parking restrictions affect only a small portion of the total available parking at Fort Funston. For example, the southern satellite parking lot at Fort Funston has more than 40 parking spaces. The main Fort Funston parking lot has over 200 spaces. Moreover, the 20 parking spaces near the group campground would be available for public use on weekends and during the summer recess, thus limiting the effect of this restriction on other forms of public use at Fort Funston. Reserving a limited number of parking spaces for NPS administrative vehicles, nursery and volunteer staff, and SFUSD youth environmental education programs enhances our ability to support important administrative, interpretive and educational programs. These parking changes should not be controversial because ample opportunities for access to the site remain.

The Compendium would incorporate the new parking reservation requirement at Muir Woods National Monument. The park solicited public input on this requirement through the Muir Woods Reservation System Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact. The reservation requirement went into effect in mid-January 2018. The reservation system has allowed the park to substantially improve the flow of vehicles into and out of Muir Woods and reduce public safety and resource concerns associated with circling vehicles and illegal road shoulder parking.

### **3. Unmanned Aircraft**

Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the unmanned aircraft area in Marin County along Shoreline Highway would be closed seasonally from February 1 – July 31 to protect raptors from disturbance during the nesting season. The area would remain open to unmanned aircraft use the rest of the year. Park visitors who fly unmanned aircraft could relocate to the park's other unmanned aircraft location at Fort Funston, which would remain open during these months subject to local conditions when hang-gliders are not in the air. This closure only affects unmanned aircraft use. It does not substantially change visitor use patterns on park lands in Marin County. Because this closure is limited in time and narrowly tailored to protect raptors, it should not be controversial. Alternate sites are available for this activity during the seasonal closure.

#### **4. Public Use Closures**

Rodeo Lake and Rodeo Lagoon: The prior Compendium closed these areas to swimming, wading, boating, dog walking, and fishing. These separate closures effectively closed these areas to all public use. The 2019 Compendium simplifies this process by consolidating the various closures into a public use closure under Section 1.5; this Compendium also clarifies that the seasonal inlet to Rodeo Lagoon is closed to public use when the connection is active. The prior Compendium closed the inlet to boating, swimming, and wading. These closures protect natural resources, including habitat and migration routes for listed species. The surface water connection area is also subject to strong currents, warranting a closure to protect public safety. Because these areas were essentially closed to all public use under prior compendiums, the 2019 Compendium would not cause a change in public use patterns, nor would these clarifications be controversial.

Redwood Creek: The prior compendium closed Redwood Creek and the seasonal inlet between the creek and the ocean. The 2019 Compendium would expand the public use closure from the creek itself to 40' from the centerline of the creek on either side. Based on input from natural resources staff, this closure would enhance our ability to protect sensitive wetland and riparian resources in the restored area around Redwood Creek and the creek itself, which provides important spawning habitat for listed coho salmon and steelhead trout, and wetlands for red-legged frog breeding. There would be a little change in public use as a result of the expanded closure along Redwood Creek because beach access is not impacted. While a small number of beachgoers like to use a direct line from the parking lot or nearby homes to the beach and back, it would not substantially burden these users to access Muir Beach via the pedestrian bridge from the parking lot and the corresponding path to the beach. Restricting public use in this area is consistent with the park's General Management Plan (GMP) and other park plans such as the Muir Woods Salmon Habitat Enhancement and Bridge Replacement Project and the Lower Redwood Creek Floodplain and Salmonid Habitat Restoration Plan. A limited closure to protect listed species should not be controversial.

Oakwood Valley Pond: Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the 2019 Compendium would close the pond to all public use due to the presence of California red legged frogs, a threatened species. The pond itself does not receive high levels of use. No trails are affected by this closure. As a result, public use patterns would not be substantially altered. A

geographically-limited, resource-based closure to protect breeding habitat for a listed species should not be controversial.

Milagra Ridge: Based on consultations with natural resources staff, the 2019 Compendium would close areas adjacent to Milagra Ridge Road, Milagra Summit Trail and Milagra Battery Trail to public use. These areas provide habitat for the endangered Mission blue butterfly. Existing visitor use patterns would not be affected because the main visitor use in this area is hiking, and all trails would remain open. A limited, resource-based closure to protect habitat for listed species should not be controversial.

## **5. Boating Closures**

Alcatraz Island Marine Closure: The 2019 Compendium would include a seasonal, public boating closure of the waters within 300' of the shoreline of Alcatraz Island. This closure was identified in the park's GMP in order to protect sensitive habitat for nesting seabirds from February 1 to September 15 of each year. (See GMP, volume 1, page 227.) There is little pleasure craft use this close to the island. Commercial fishing is also prohibited in this area under 36 CFR 2.3. The docking or landing of any boat, except in an emergency or by NPS authorized vessels, is currently prohibited under 36 C.F.R. §7.97(a). As a result, this seasonal closure would not substantially alter public boating patterns around the island, nor is it expected to be controversial.

Bonita Cove and Bird Rock: The park's GMP identified the need to close Bonita Cove and a 300' area around Bird Rock to protect sensitive resources such as harbor seals and breeding and roosting seabirds. The prior Compendium included a closure for Bonita Cove and its tide pools, but the accompanying map did not clearly depict this marine closure. Similarly, Bird Island was depicted as closed but not the marine area within 300' of the island. The 2019 Compendium corrects the map for Bonita Cove by depicting the cove as closed to boating. The 2019 Compendium adds a boating closure for the marine area within 300' of Bird Rock and depicts the closure on the accompanying map. These marine areas are accessible by boat but receive little boating use. Therefore, closure of these areas would not significantly change public use patterns. This action should not be controversial because it is narrowly tailored to protect important habitat for native species.

## **6. Vaping and Tobacco**

The 2019 Compendium would restrict the areas in which Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) devices (e.g., vape pens) could be used. This restriction is consistent with NPS policy and with the park's existing restrictions on tobacco use. The Compendium also restricts smoking within 25' of building entrances to protect the health and safety.

## **7. Dog Walking**

In late 2017, the National Park Service terminated the Dog Management Plan/EIS and rule-making process. See 82 Fed. Reg. 61199 and 61324 (Dec. 17, 2017). Following the termination of the Dog Management Plan and rulemaking process, the park notified the public that dog

walking would be managed under the 1979 Pet Policy, the nationwide regulation in 36 C.F.R. §2.15 requiring dogs to be on leash in areas not covered by the 1979 policy, and park-specific regulation at 36 C.F.R. §7.97(d) relating to dog walking in sensitive wildlife habitat areas on Crissy Field and Ocean Beach.

While some of the 1979 Pet Policy's provisions had been incorporated previously in to the park's Compendium, the Pet Policy had not been reviewed in light of on-the-ground changes that have occurred since 1979 and new information regarding resource management concerns, visitor use conflicts, and public safety considerations. Law enforcement staff consulted with other park staff to determine whether any modification to the Pet Policy were necessary. The 2019 Compendium proposes slight modifications to the Pet Policy to address changed field conditions (including expanded Voice Control in one area), new resource protection considerations, and multiple and sometimes conflicting forms of public uses. We have also translated the 1979 Pet Policy into clear regulatory language, with accompanying maps herein demarcating on leash and Voice Control areas, to assist dog walkers in planning their visit to the park.

### **A. Voice Control Dog Walking Areas**

The 2019 Compendium would allow for Voice Control dog walking in each Voice Control area identified in the 1979 Pet Policy with some minor adjustments to address existing site constraints and new information.

Crissy Field: Voice Control dog walking in this area is more expansive than what was available in 1979. At that time, the area of Crissy Field permitted to NPS by the Army and open to Voice Control dog walking only included the shoreline and parallel path from the eastern boundary to just past the former U.S. Coast Guard station. Like the 2017 Compendium, the 2019 Compendium expands beyond this to include areas not managed by NPS in 1979. Voice Control dog walking would therefore continue on Crissy Airfield, central beach and east beach, the promenade, grassy flat areas in the southeast portion of the site, and seasonally in the wildlife protection area.

Even though the Crissy Field Voice Control area is larger than what was available in 1979, the areas open to Voice Control dog walking consist primarily of beach and grassy areas that are resilient enough to handle this type of managed use. Voice Control dog walking has also been allowed in these areas for many years. As a result, there would be no change in visitor use patterns if this use were to continue. Adverse impacts to resources are not anticipated because the tidal marsh and other sensitive resource areas are fenced. In addition, the wildlife protection area is closed to Voice Control seasonally pursuant to 36 C.F.R. §7.97.

Fort Funston: Dogs would be prohibited in the limited and designated NPS administrative and Park partner area comprising the NPS native plant nursery, NPS law enforcement and maintenance buildings, and the area permitted to the SFUSD (which includes one building and the area immediately surrounding it, a group camp site, and adjacent parking spaces). This area would be closed to dogs in order to reduce the incidences and potential of dog bites and dog conflicts with NPS employees, maintenance and nursery operations, and SFUSD staff, parents and school children.

Fort Miley (East and West): The Compendium adds a leash requirement in picnic areas to allow multiple, managed uses including that of families and for consistency with other picnicking areas.

Lands End: The Compendium adds a leash requirement in the parking lot to address public safety given the high levels of car and bus traffic in this parking lot.

Marin Headlands Coastal Trail: The Compendium adds a leash requirement on the short section of this trail where it parallels Mitchell Road because of safety concerns associated with off leash dogs along a busy road shoulder.

Muir Beach: The 1979 Pet Policy allows Voice Control dog walking on Muir Beach, but did not restrict this use in the surface water connection area between the ocean and Redwood Creek. The prior Compendium closed the surface water connection area seasonally to all public use, not just dog walking. The 2019 Compendium continues this restriction when the connection is active. It also closes the riparian areas immediately adjacent to Redwood Creek to all public use. This modification to the Pet Policy is needed to protect threatened and endangered species (i.e., steelhead trout and coho salmon) that migrate through recently restored habitat in this area.

Rodeo Beach: The Voice Control area is slightly reduced in size on a seasonal basis compared to the 1979 Pet Policy. The 2019 Compendium would close the surface water connection between the ocean and Rodeo Lagoon to all public use (not just dog walking). Prior Compendiums had closed this area to most forms of public use, including wading and swimming; this modification to the Pet Policy is needed to protect visitors from strong currents and to protect steelhead trout, a threatened species that migrates through this channel. Because the surface water connection area had been closed to most forms of public use under the prior Compendium, there would not be a substantial change in public use patterns.

The reductions to Voice Control areas at Forts Funston and Miley, Lands End, Marin Headlands, Muir Beach and Rodeo Beach are not of a nature, magnitude or duration that would significantly alter public use patterns. These reductions are very small in size (e.g. surface water connection areas, trail segments), allowing for continued Voice Control dog walking in the majority of each Voice Control area. In the case of Fort Funston, the area that would be closed to dogs is mainly comprised of buildings, a nursery operations area, a maintenance staging area, grounds immediately surrounding these areas, a group camping area, and associated parking stalls that are not suitable for off leash dog walking. Moreover, the primary destination for dog walkers in the Fort Funston area is the beach and the coastal bluffs to the west and north of the proposed closure area.

None of the restrictions would adversely affect park resources or require modification to the park's resource management objectives. The seasonal restrictions on voice control dog walking in the active surface water connection areas at Muir Beach and Rodeo Beach are designed to protect threatened and endangered species that migrate through these areas to reach spawning habitat. As a result, these restrictions are consistent with the resource management objectives of



the park's GMP, which identified threatened and endangered species in the park's coastal corridor as among the fundamental resources and values that the park was established to protect. Given the small scale nature of these changes, the proposed changes are not deemed to be highly controversial. Each of the proposed changes is narrowly tailored to accomplish park management goals such as protecting sensitive resources, avoiding visitor use conflicts with unleashed dogs in picnic and parking areas, and providing enhanced public safety by requiring dogs to be leashed along roadways and in parking areas.

## **B. Commercial Dog Walking**

The Compendium would continue to require commercial dog walkers to obtain a permit and limit commercial dog walkers to walking no more than six (6) dogs at one time. This restriction has been in the Compendium since 2014. It was originally included in the Compendium as an interim restriction pending completion of the Dog Management Plan/EIS. With the termination of the Dog Management Plan process, staff recommend that the commercial dog walking permit program be retained in the new Compendium.

Because large groups of off leash dogs are simply harder for one person to control, they pose an increased risk of resource damage and visitor use conflicts. The Commercial Dog Walking permit program has reduced visitor use conflicts from the large number of unleashed dogs that commercial dog walkers formerly brought to popular Voice Control areas.

There has been a high degree of compliance with the park's permit program, indicating that it is not controversial. Limits on commercial dog walking have also been adopted by many local jurisdictions, further reflecting the now widespread understanding of the importance of regulating the numbers of dogs walked by commercial dog walkers.

## **C. Other Dog Walking Provisions**

The 2019 Compendium includes provisions related to managed dogs and unmanaged dogs. It also adopts and clarifies the dog licensing requirement from the 1979 Pet Policy, and it requires dog walkers to have a leash on their person when walking a dog off leash in a Voice Control area.

These Compendium provisions do not change visitor use patterns in Voice Control areas but instead impose conditions designed to enhance public safety and resource protection. For Voice Control dog walking to be a safe and enjoyable experience for all park users, dog owners must understand the behavioral standards required of their dogs. The 1979 Pet Policy prohibited unmanaged dogs from the park but did not clearly explain "unmanaged" dog behaviors. The 2017 Compendium included brief definitions for "managed" and "unmanaged" dogs. The 2019 Compendium improves upon these definitions so that behavioral expectations are clear and enforcement can be effective.

Dog owners using Voice Control areas will be required to have a leash in their possession. This requirement will ensure that dog owners are able to restrain their dogs when needed for either

safety or resource protection reasons (e.g., to prevent a dog from chasing wildlife), when walking to and from Voice Control areas, and if requested to do so by park law enforcement staff.

The licensing requirement ensures that dogs have current vaccinations and facilitates the identification of dogs in the event of injury to visitors or other animals. Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo County all require dogs to be licensed if older than 4 months. Since the vast majority of dog walkers in the park reside in these counties, the license requirement does not impose any new conditions on these dog walkers.

## **8. Areas for Demonstrations and Distribution of Printed Matter**

In accordance with 36 C.F.R. §§2.51(c), the Compendium identifies areas that are available for these types of First Amendment activities. The Compendium identifies the reasons for selecting these locations.

## **9. Memorialization**

The Compendium would remove the permit requirement for spreading cremains provided that the activity conforms to other Compendium conditions. The Compendium expands the distance for the spreading of human ashes from roads, trails, developed facilities and interior water bodies from 10 yards (or 25 in the case of water bodies) to 100 yards. This provision would not substantially alter public use patterns because the scattering of ashes would still be allowed, albeit in reduced areas. Removal of the permit requirement would not adversely affect the park's water resources because the Compendium still prohibits the scattering of ashes in park waters.

## **10. E-bikes**

In accordance with Policy Memorandum 19-01, issued on August 30, 2019, which defines e-bikes and states:

“E-bikes are allowed where traditional bicycles are allowed. E-bikes are not allowed where traditional bicycles are prohibited, including wilderness areas. Except on park roads and other locations where use of motor vehicles by the public is allowed, operators may only use the power provided by the electric motor to assist pedal propulsion of an e-bike. The intent of this policy is to allow e-bikes to be used for transportation and recreation in a similar manner to traditional bicycles.”

This memorandum further states:

“Superintendents are directed to manage e-bikes consistent with this Memorandum under the authority in 36 CFR1.5(a)(2).”

Accordingly, all trails within GGNRA currently open to traditional bicycle use are authorized for e-bike use, pursuant to applicable sections of 36 CFR Part 4 and California State Law. Per Policy Memorandum 19-01, e-bike language specific to authorized and unauthorized use locations is inserted in The Compendium.

The Memorandum also states:

“Any such bicycle or e-bike closures and restrictions should be included in the park compendium. Superintendents should understand State and local rules addressing e-bikes so that the use of e-bikes within a park area is not restricted more than in adjacent jurisdictions, to the extent possible.”

And:

“NPS staff should gather and maintain information about the use of e-bikes with the park area, including information about impacts and visitor use patterns. This information may inform future decision making about the use of e-bikes within the National Park System.”

The Park will pay attention to information of increased visitor use conflict, public safety concerns, and/or resource damage increased or caused by the authorization of e-bikes within The Park. Such information may inform future decision making specific to change in e-bike restrictions within The Park which will, per the memorandum, be captured in required annual compendium updates.

I concur:

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Laura E. Joss  
General Superintendent

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Date

## Briefing Statement

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**Bureau:** National Park Service (NPS)  
**Issue:** Annual Superintendent Compendium Revision  
**Park Site:** Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
**Date:** October 23, 2019

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### Key Points:

- The Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GOGA) compendium provides for use on all park lands with over 17 million visitors at three park areas (Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Muir Woods National Monument, and Fort Point National Historic Site).
- All National Park Service (NPS) units are required to update the park compendium annually per 36CFR and NPS Management Policies. GOGA's was not updated in 2018 due to staff vacancies.
- The compendium notice was sent on 8/30/19 to thousands of stakeholders, media, elected officials, and subscribers to the park's newsletters.
- With the 8/30/19 notice, the park included a table comparing changes between the 2017 and 2019 compendiums, as an effort to be very transparent. The 2019 document is 90% unchanged from that signed in 2017; additionally only about 5% of this document deals with pets in the parks.
- A second compendium notice was sent on 9/27/19, adding the e-bike provisions, and extending public advisory period until October 28, 2019.
- Claims by dog advocacy groups of "New Dog Access Restrictions": They incorrectly compare 2019 compendium, with the discontinued Dog Management Plan EIS documents, instead of to the 2017 compendium, and make additional false claims to promote their agenda (e.g. incorrectly claiming the park is reducing the number of dogs allowed).

### Background:

- The 2019 revision focused on updating the format, providing better maps, and addressing visitor safety and resource protection conditions. Link: <https://www.nps.gov/goga/learn/management/lawsandpolicies.htm>
- A Communications Plan was developed around the process, and an evaluation occurred of whether to simply post on the park website, vs. a public advisory. Park management opted for a transparent "public advisory."
- The former Dog Management Plan EIS planning effort ended in December, 2017 with a posting in the Federal Register.
- Commercial dog walking (CDW) is managed for four to six dogs. The walking (commercial or otherwise) of 1-3 dogs in San Mateo County does not require a permit from the NPS. Managed by GOGA since 2014 in San Francisco and Marin counties, these areas are largely open, coastal beaches, as addressed in the 1979 Pet Policy. San Mateo County is not included in the CDW program for over 4 dogs, because it was not part of GOGA in 1979. Trails are more rugged, and single track, with more public safety and resource protection concerns.
- CDW Permits- for businesses offering dog walking, from 4-6 dogs, current application fee (\$75, proposed increase in 2020 to \$100), and badge/walker permit (\$300, proposed increase in 2020 to \$460). Cost recovery pays for staff enforcement and monitoring.

### Current Status:

- Calls and a meeting with elected officials and Region 10 NPS staff to hear concerns and answer questions have occurred.
- Feedback received by park - **160** template/mass email responses for dog advocacy; **15** wildlife protection at Crissy Field; **15** substantive responses correcting errors or omissions. About **60** pro e-bike emails logged. Corrections of errors will be made, and a public summary and revised compendium will be posted.

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