

## APPENDIX A

### Consultation and Coordination

#### I. Introduction

The establishment of an appropriate dog management strategy on the Fort Ord National Monument (FONM) surfaced as a critical need within the BLM's planning process for the Southern Diablo Mountain Range and Central Coast of California Resource Management Plan (2007 RMP). Due to concerns over impacts of dogs to wildlife, livestock and other visitors to Fort Ord, the 2007 RMP called for the development of a site specific pet (i.e. dog) policy. The 2007 RMP reads:

*“Establish pet restrictions (e.g., leash policy, exclusion areas) to reduce user conflicts and protect wildlife and livestock on Fort Ord Public Lands.*

*Establish an education program addressing impacts and the minimization of impacts of dogs and cats on BLM lands.”*

#### II. Public Involvement in the 2007 RMP

The Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR 1501.7) and BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610) required an early and open process for development of the 2007 RMP. The BLM initiated the planning process for that effort with a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register on March 30, 2004, and initiated a public comment period for scoping; however, public comments were accepted and considered throughout development of the Draft RMP and Draft EIS.

The BLM received 26 public comment letters and hosted 3 scoping meetings for 59 members of the public and various agencies from March 2004 through September 2004. The Draft RMP and Draft EIS were released to the public for a 120-day comment period in October 2005. During this review period, BLM conducted three public meetings to receive comments. Approximately 40 people attended these public meetings. In addition to the comments gathered during the public meetings, BLM received approximately 1,500 written comments and email letters from agencies, individuals, and organizations. Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) occurred throughout the planning process with frequent communications (phone, email, submission of reports), and face-to-face meetings.

The BLM submitted a Biological Assessment (BA) for the Proposed RMP in July 2006, which included a complete description of the action area, proposed action and anticipated effects on special status species. Based on findings in the BA, BLM determined that the Proposed Action was likely to adversely affect special status species. On June 8, 2007, FWS issued a Biological Opinion (BO) for the Proposed RMP and Final EIS. The BO concluded that implementation of the Proposed Action would not jeopardize the continued existence of any special status species. In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.3-2), BLM provided the Governor of California with 60 days in which to identify any inconsistencies and submit recommendations. The Governor of the State of California in his letter dated September 15, 2006 stated, "Pursuant to 43 CFR 1603-2, and after consulting with affected State and Local agencies, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) has not found any inconsistencies with any state or local plans, policies, or programs with regards to this [Proposed] Resource Management Plan."

### **III. Public Involvement in the Dog Management Plan**

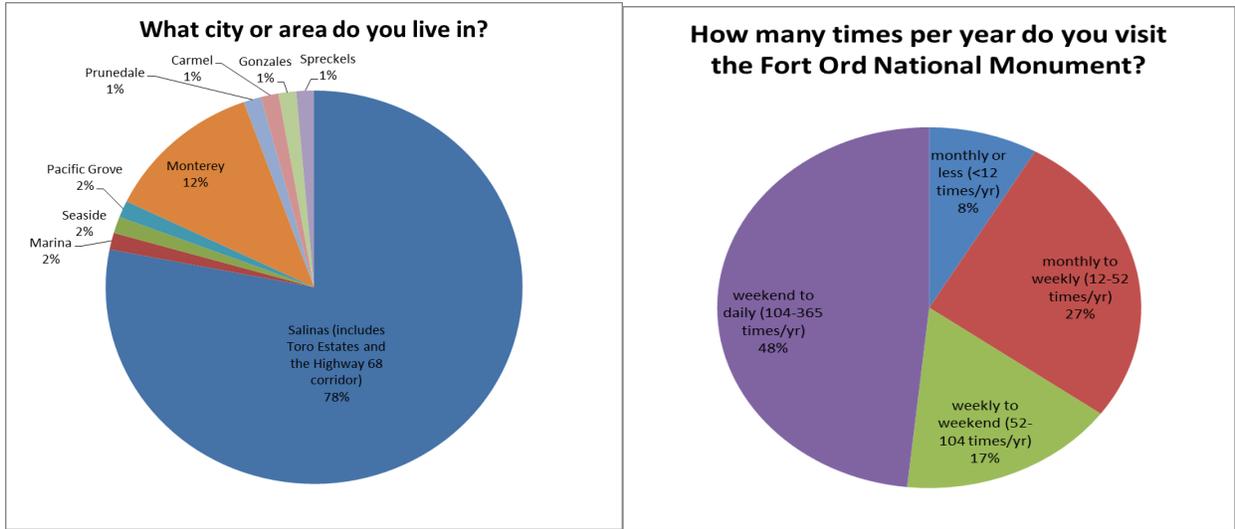
On April 7, 2015 the Army released a Proposed Plan calling for additional munitions clean up across Army and BLM lands located outside the fenced inland range area. This proposed plan was coupled with new safety protocols that restricted BLM personnel from walking off-trail without munitions escorts in the clean-up regions which included BLM lands. In response to these new safety protocols and in response to the arrival of sheep on April 3, 2015, the BLM initiated an interim, emergency dog leash requirement under 43 CFR 8364.1 across the FONM on April 8, 2015. This action was coupled with the BLM's commitment to develop a suitable long-term dog management strategy as required within the 2007 RMP and engage the public in its formulation. Notice for the interim leash restriction action and planning intent was posted at the FONM trailheads and along major trails. A [news release](#) was issued by BLM on April 8, 2015 on the action and subsequent media coverage helped spread the word.

On July 6, 2015 the BLM issued a [news release](#) inviting interested citizens to attend scoping workshops to solicit ideas on the dog management planning effort. These workshops were advertised through social media sites, BLM's website, local and regional newspaper and television network coverage in addition to the direct notifications via the contact list. The BLM hosted three workshops in the area (Seaside - Oldemayer Center on July 28<sup>th</sup>; Marina – library on July 29<sup>th</sup>; and Salinas – Government Center on August 5<sup>th</sup>). There were 26 participants at the Seaside workshop, 19 at the Marina Workshop, and 32 at the Salinas workshop. Many workshop participants attended multiple-workshops. There were 57 different participants at the workshops.

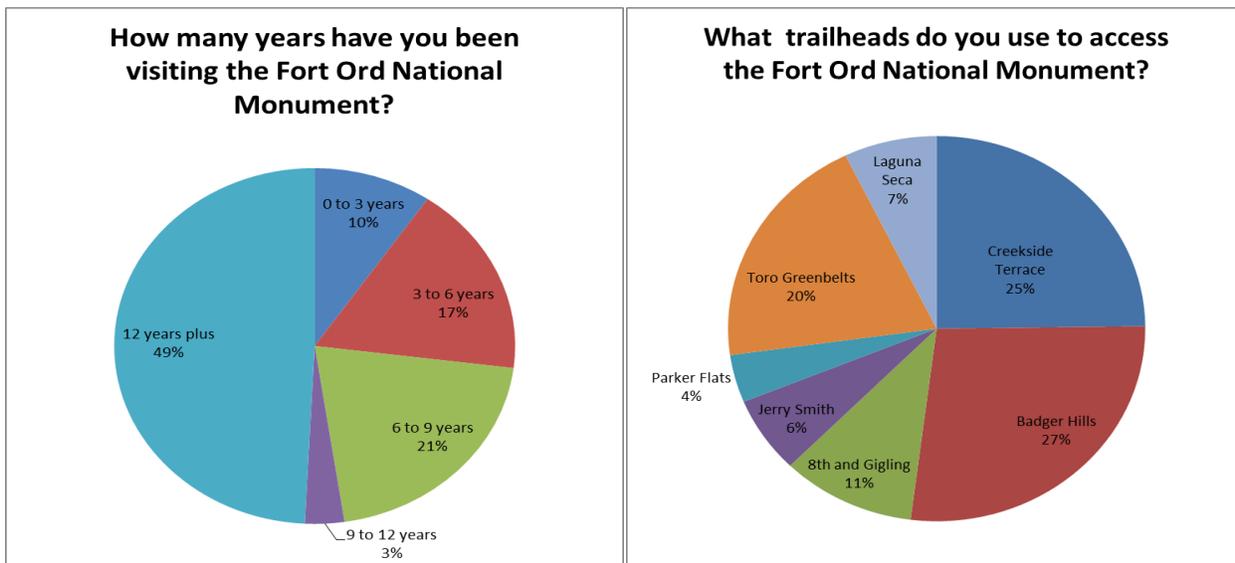
#### IV. Scoping Workshop Questionnaire Feedback

People attending the workshops were encouraged to sign in and fill out a questionnaire to assist with understanding more about the participants, and what their interests were. This information is summarized in the charts below:

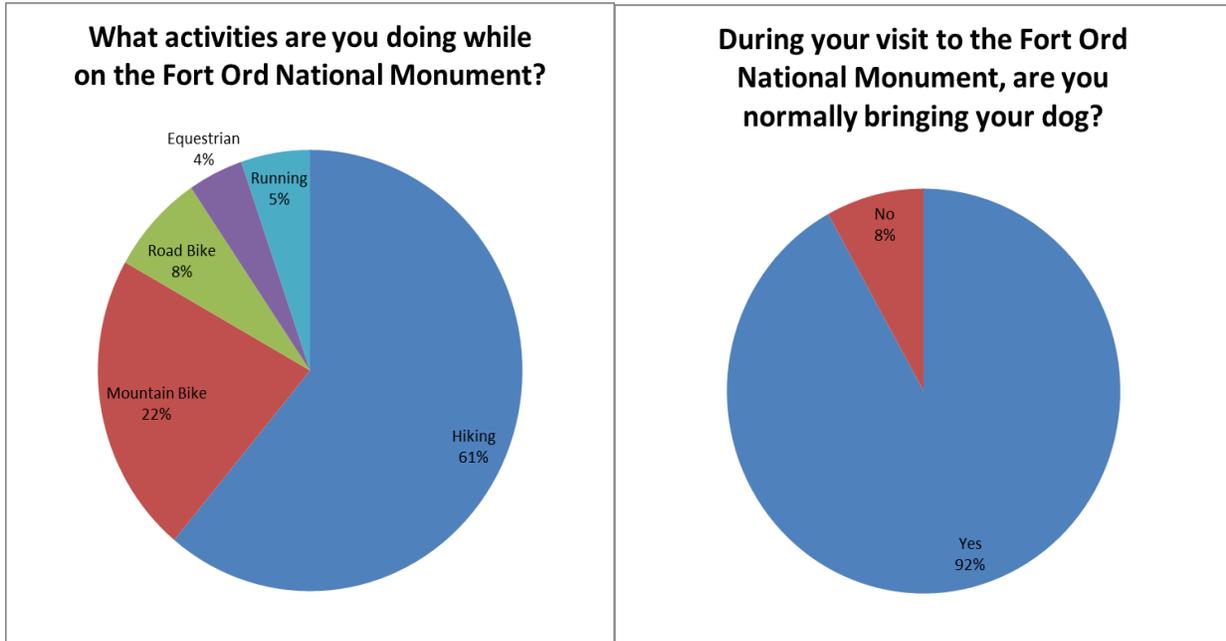
*Most workshop participants were from the Salinas area (specifically from the Toro Park Estates area) and were frequent visitors to the national monument.*



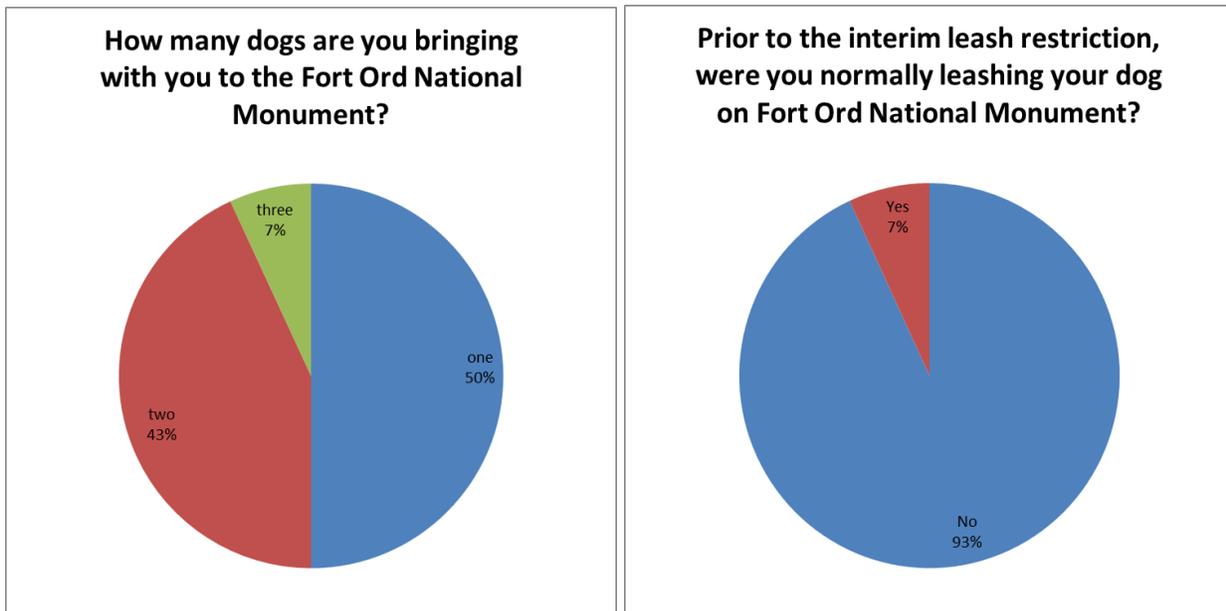
*Most workshop participants have been visiting the national monument for quite some time, and most access the monument from the southern edge (i.e. Highway 68 region).*



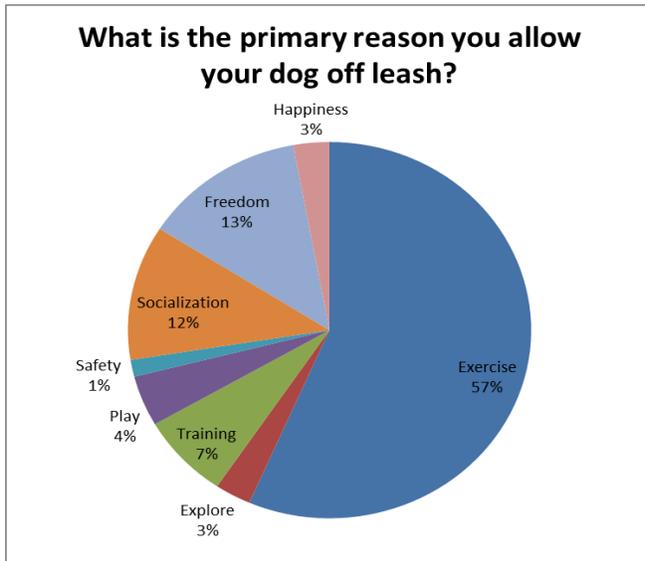
Most of the workshop participants were hikers who normally brought their dog to the national monument.



Many of the workshop participants normally brought more than one dog to the national monument during their visits, and most allowed their dog off-leash.



*Most of the people who allowed their dog off-leash on the national monument were doing so for the pets exercise.*



## **V. Scoping Workshop Facilitated Discussion Feedback**

People attending the workshops were also presented with topics related to dog management and facilitators recorded and shared the feedback. This information is summarized in the lists below and shown at the end of this appendix:

### **TOPIC 1 - DEVELOP A LIST OF ATTRIBUTES THAT ARE IMPORTANT FOR AN ENJOYABLE TRAIL EXPERIENCE AND VISIT TO FORT ORD NATIONAL MONUMENT.**

1. Wildlife and native plants to see.
2. Opportunities to have dog(s) off-leash.
3. Well-maintained and marked trails to use.
4. Feeling of safety.
5. Little traffic (motorized and non-motorized).
6. Social interaction with friends.
7. Opportunities to exercise.
8. Natural character without a lot of bells-and-whistles.
9. Interpretive signs and plaques to read.
10. Clean trails with no garbage or dog feces.
11. Varying trail surfaces and levels-of-challenge.

12. Freedom from stresses and restrictions.
13. Opportunities to camp with horse.
14. Solitude.
15. Clean restrooms.
16. Proximity to nearby emergency services.
17. Interactions with Park Ranger staff.
18. Availability of benches to use.
19. Opportunities for children to be educated.
20. Beautiful landscape views and scenery.
21. Multiple points of entry.
22. Friendly and courteous people on the trails.
23. Inexpensive (free).
24. Sounds of nature.
25. Ability to do organized events.

***TOPIC 2 - IDENTIFY THE DOG MANAGEMENT OPTIONS THAT YOU THINK ARE MOST REASONABLE FOR CONSIDERATION AND IDENTIFY OTHER OPTIONS THAT ARE NOT LISTED - USE MAPS TO SKETCH IDEAS.***

1. Rescind the dog leash rule and allow off-leash dogs everywhere.
2. Keep the leash law in place permanently everywhere.
3. Establish a dog-certification program where well-behaved (and certified dogs) can be allowed off-leash.
4. Have designated trails where dogs off leash or dogs on-leash are required.
5. Restrict off-leash dogs to the wide trails/roads, and require dogs to be on-leash on narrow, single track trail.
6. Prohibit dogs from entry into vernal pools with signage.
7. Allow off-leash dogs when they are not around other people or livestock.
8. Establish and sign trail courtesy guidelines as opposed to enforcing rules and laws.
9. Develop dog play areas between Badger Hills and Guidotti Road.
10. Designate single use trails (i.e. bike trails, off-leash dog trails, etc.).

11. Require dogs to be leashed when near or within trailheads
12. Designate a time of day off-leash program (i.e. dawn to 0800 and 1600 to sunset).
13. Designate off-leash trail loops from trailheads.
14. Allow dogs to be off-leash during the week, but require them to be leashed during the weekend.
15. Require dogs to be leashed during certain seasons of the year.
16. Establish a three-strike rule that prohibits pets from using the land if they have misbehaved multiple times.
17. Allow dogs to be off-leash if they respond to voice controls.
18. All dogs to be off-leash every other day.
19. Protect dogs by requiring bikes to have bells and restricting bike speeds.
20. Where dogs are allowed off-leash, require owners to still carry a leash.
21. Allow dogs to be off-leash in remote areas of Fort Ord.
22. Establish large off-leash areas and allow dogs to be off-trail in these areas.

***TOPIC 3 - DEVELOP A LIST OF TOPICS THAT YOU THINK COULD BE AFFECTED POSITIVELY OR NEGATIVELY BY VARIOUS DOG MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES.***

1. Change in amount and type of visitation at Fort Ord National Monument
2. Change in amount and type of visitation to other recreation destinations.
3. Impact on amount of opportunities for people to exercise.
4. Impact on amount of opportunities for dogs to exercise.
5. Impacts on public safety.
6. Impacts on dog temperament and level of aggression.
7. Impacts to property values.
8. Impacts to livestock.
9. Impacts on the convenience and accessibility of recreation opportunities.
10. Impacts to dog's health.
11. Impacts of community acceptance and relationship with the BLM.
12. Impact on the amount of donations provided to the BLM.
13. Impacts to wildlife and from wildlife.

14. Impacts to plants.
15. Impacts to public satisfaction / dissatisfaction.
16. Change in conflicts between visitors.

**TOPIC 4 - DEVELOP A WORKING DEFINITION OF "VOICE CONTROL".**

1. You can show demonstrable control of your pet.
2. Your dog returns after only one call.
3. There are too many variables to clearly define voice control.
4. Dog returns immediately when called.
5. Owner must be paying attention to the pet.
6. Dog is within clear sight of the handler.
7. Voice control is common sense.
8. An out-of-control dog is not under voice control.
9. A dog that is charging, chasing and showing aggression is not under voice control.
10. Dog must be within 125 yards to be controlled.
11. Dog must be within 30 yards to be controlled.
12. Voice control does not exist if there are multiple commands.
13. Dog and owner comply with regulations and stay out of restricted areas.
14. Voice control is less than 6 feet away unless it is a working dog.
15. Two or three commands are sufficient to demonstrate voice control.
16. Dog control is a dog behaving like it is on a leash even when it is not.
17. Dog must be within 10 feet away of the handler.
18. If a dog is chasing or charging, it is not under control.
19. Control is the ability to intervene when your dog is causing a problem.
20. Dog must be within earshot.
21. Dog must be able to know the command "leave it".
22. The ability to control a dog's movement to avoid people or wildlife.
23. Dog reacts as required when commanded.
24. Dog follows voice, whistle or hand gestures each time a command is issued.

25. “Voice control” should be replaced by voice (or other means) of control such as hand signals, whistles, shock collars, etc.

## **VI. Other Public Scoping Input**

In addition to the three Public Scoping Workshops, the public was encouraged to call or email the Fort Ord National Monument Manager and provide feedback and ideas on dog management. Fifty-two people communicated via calls and/or emails and many of these people also attended the workshops. Of those 52 people, 19 people encouraged the BLM to enact a permanent leash requirement on the national monument, and 33 people encouraged the BLM to allow opportunities for dogs to be allowed off-leash. Some of the people that wanted off-leash dog opportunities suggested that courtesy guidelines should be followed as opposed to leash rules established. Others provided maps showing specific trails that were important to dog walkers that wanted off-leash opportunities. Because most of the people interested in off-leash dog opportunities were from (or were accessing BLM lands from) the Highway 68 side of the national monument, routes in that region were the most important to those that provided input. Specific routes that many people desired to be leash-free included Oilwell Road, Guidotti Road, Toro Creek Road, Station One Road, and Skyline Road.

In addition to this input, the BLM was kept informed about a petition that was started across social media by a group of local dog enthusiasts called “Keep Fort Ord Leash Free”. The petition that was hosted on [www.change.org](http://www.change.org) had over 800 signatures at the end of August. The goal of the petition was to generate support for leash-free recreation opportunities at Fort Ord. Some of the people that signed the petition posted comments and the BLM has read the comments. The comments generally explain why the people that signed the petition want Fort Ord to be leash-free.

## **VII. Agency Consultation and Coordination**

Agency coordination on the dog management planning process was initiated by a public announcement from the National Monument Manager to the Board of Directors of the Fort Ord Reuse Authority on April 10, 2015. The Board of Directors is comprised of elected officials representing County of Monterey, City of Del Rey Oaks, City of Marina, City of Monterey, City of Seaside, City of Sand City, City of Salinas, City of Pacific Grove, and City of Carmel. In addition, the Board has representation from 20<sup>th</sup> Congressional District, 17<sup>th</sup> State Senatorial District, and 29<sup>th</sup> State Assembly District. In addition to these elected officials, BLM provided periodic updates through the Fort Ord Coordinated Resources Management Planning group that includes local government jurisdictions as well as representatives from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Monterey Regional Park District, Monterey County Park Service, Monterey County Resources Agency and the U.S. Army.

Other updates were provided to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and California Department of Toxics and Substance Control that are regulating the munitions cleanup of the former Fort Ord as being conducted by the U.S. Army. The briefings and coordination were crucial with ensuring public safety within munitions and explosives of concerns sites located on (or near) BLM administered lands on the national monument.

Furthermore, in development of the plan the BLM reviewed and coordinated with the National Park Service that was concurrently preparing a dog management plan for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. A sizable amount of the literature reviewed and referred to in the Fort Ord National Monument Dog Management Plan in Appendix E was assembled from that planning effort from BLM's sister agency.

Because the selected alternative does not make any decisions that are inconsistent with the management direction consulted with the USFWS under Biological Opinion Number 1-8-04-F/C-22 (Ventura Field Office, 2005), the BLM did not reinitiate a formal consultation with the USFWS under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

#### **VIII. Coordination and Consultation on the Draft Dog Plan**

On May 13, 2016 the BLM posted the Draft Fort Ord National Monument Dog Management Plan on BLM's E-Planning website. The BLM also issued News Release (No. CC-16-27) on May 17, 2016 that advertised the availability of the draft plan for a 30 day comment period, and directly emailed the 99 members of the public that requested to be placed on the notification list for comment opportunities on the dog management planning process. The availability of the draft plan was also posted at BLM's trailheads, information boards located on the National Monument, and across social media. The BLM received 15 written comments on the Draft Fort Ord National Monument Dog Management Plan and environmental assessment. The public comments and BLM responses are located in Appendix H of the plan. Based on these comments, BLM revised the Preferred Alternative to include a 5 mph speed limit for passing cyclists into the (supplementary) dog rules that was previously located in the definition for "yielding". BLM also added information to the Fort Ord National Monument Dog Management Plan and Environmental Assessment #DOI-BLM-CA-C090-2016-0021-EA to clarify the existing policy, resources conditions, and potential impacts from the range of alternatives.

SCOPING WORKSHOP TOPIC 1 - DEVELOP A LIST OF ATTRIBUTES THAT ARE IMPORTANT FOR AN ENJOYABLE TRAIL EXPERIENCE AND VISIT TO FORT ORD NATIONAL MONUMENT.

- Topic # 1
- Nature/Natural Environment of Fort Ord
  - Hiking + Horses
  - Beauty
  - Convenience
  - Letting Dogs run free / do their own thing + Dog socialization
  - Biking w/dogs for exercise - off-leash
  - Socialization of people + dogs
  - Workout
  - Multiple trail experiences
  - No Cost
  - Wildlife
  - Stress Relief
  - Family use together
  - Enjoy being alone / large open space
    - solitude
  - Safe place

- Good Signage
- Well marked/maintained trails
- Ride horse w/dog
- Sounds of nature
- Facilities
- Low density exp/solitude
- Nature
- Dog exercise
- being trusted like a dog
- self regulation
- Allowing dogs off leash
- Vocal command (good voice) or on leash
- wide variety of things
- people behaving
- dogs in front as a warning
- openness
- being w/my dog
- walking freely w/dog free (more aggressive on leash)
- good control
- good variety of scenery
- dog w/cycle + off hike
- trash can on trail
- Safety from collisions + people
- Bait out w/dog alone
- density of dogs in high density areas
- dog organizing events (trekking)
- unless meeting New dogs

- Dogs off leash
- Area that serves those with dogs on leashes
- One of few areas in Monterey allowing off leashes
- loving wildlife - both owner and dog
- ~~big~~ large area - expensive
- diff. trails for various experience - wide and narrow
- ~~wide~~ trails are monitored
  - erosion control
    - landscape views
    - wild flowers
  - operations / user levels
  - clean bathrooms
  - Vernal pools - bullfrogs
  - diversity of people
  - natural enjoyment
  - multiple points of entry
  - typically responsible trail users
    - more garbage cans
      - ↳ one by every pond

2. Trail maintenance
3. benches
4. easy access
5. trim poison oak
6. fitness, long distance etc
7. horses
8. dogs without leashes
9. no vehicles, including rangers except emergency
10. education for kids
11. 24 hour access
12. social - pets + people
13. freedom for dog
14. close to nature
15. no dog leash enforcement
16. ethical gardening, ethics
17. biking ethics
18. h. king veterans
19. 1 ear bud
20. stay on trail
21. off trail access
22. single use + trails
23. single use off ~~the~~ ~~trails~~ ~~trails~~ leash trails  
+ new regulations for off leash, hiking etc...
24. + new regulations for trail users
25. education for trail users
- 26.

Being Outdoors in a Natural Environment

Solitude

Exercise (Multi-use)

Events that allow driving on Fort Ord

Guided Nature Hikes

Urban Setting - More visitors, more dirt

Peaceful, Quiet Setting

Tracking and Horse Use

Diversity

Open Space

Freedom

Close to Salinas, close to town

ongoing experience

Social experience

Clean Restroom

Safety

proximity to emergency services

variable terrain for different abilities

people + pets get exercise

welcome to all users bikes, walkers, horses etc...

interactions with park rangers

encounters with wildlife

## Topic 1

- well marked & maintained trails
- clear signs
- free of poison oak
- feeling safe from large, unleashed dogs
- free of dog poop (bag or not)
- frequent trash cans
- responsible, respectful, courteous, use common sense interacting with other types of visitors
- restrictions on leash lengths
- trails divided for separate uses
  - pedestrians, horses, dogs, bicyclists
- suggested trails in brochure for different users
- common sense rules
- trail enforcement
- informational signs - threatened/endangered species / habitats
- adequate parking, bike racks

1. Long distance, few people / dog makes them feel safe
2. Varying surfaces. hills etc, trees
3. Ride horse bring dog
4. Socializing for people + pets
5. companionship
6. freedom from stress, restrictions
7. open area for throwing balls
8. experience, nature
9. wildlife
10. exercise horse + dog
11. blessed feeling to have area
12. camping, horse
13. trails system, maintenance

- Social interactions for people and pets
- Exercise w/ pets and
  - Natural beauty (enjoy)
  - X garbage/graffiti
    - Person/dog exercising/leaving
    - Short, loop trails
      - ↳ variety of trails
    - pleasant experience/emotional safety/happy
  - X pet registration
  - Exercising
    - consistency
    - No leash
  - Dog's stimulation
    - No leash
    - Promotes responsibility - freedom
    - Unrestricted
      - Access to open areas (off trails)
    - Accessibility for special use areas
      - ↳ ease of access for everyone
    - Not overhauling
    - Feeling safe from animals and other trail users (bicycles)

- Enjoying the natural environment (wildlife, native plants)
- Freedom from unnecessary rules
- Less traffic (not too many people)
- Safety
- Personal Responsibility (for resource protection) and (Dog and his family enjoyment)
- Well maintained trails
- Comfortable social network
- Exercise for people and animals (lower vet bills)
- Rules that allow adequate animal exercise
  - ↳ Senior friendly (E.G. AS far or as many hills as possible)
  - ↳ lower dog bills
- Enough people to help with neighborhood watch (more eyes on dog)
- Enough people present to help each other on trails (e.g. emergencies)
- NOT TOO MANY picnic tables, or other developed areas
- Have rules that encourage responsibility, courtesy, respect, etc.
- MORE INTER SIGN of SEVERAL NATURE RESERVE

SCOPING WORKSHOP TOPIC 2 - IDENTIFY THE DOG MANAGEMENT OPTIONS THAT YOU THINK ARE MOST REASONABLE FOR CONSIDERATION AND IDENTIFY OTHER OPTIONS THAT ARE NOT LISTED - USE MAPS TO

- 1 leash your dog around others
- 2 don't ~~make~~ make a rule you can't enforce
- 3 Certification - Voice command
- 4 Certification of dog owners
- 5 carry leash at all times
- 6 off leash loop trail - 1 person contact this idea
- 7 leash required 1 mile from parking lot
- 8 leash dogs when Shaver / goats are around

- ### Review dog policy
- Off leash certification
  - Off leash needs in different areas (not one law for all areas)
  - No policy on leashes
  - Address designated trails map
  - Particular days for off-leash - even days vs. odd
  - Signage w/ new policy
  - designated trails are discretionary
  - wider trails for off-leash areas
  - leash required on curvy trails / lower visibility
  - diff. uses on different trails
  - leashes required at trail heads / heavy-
  - protect verbal pools | signage

## All viable options

Any restrictions on dogs at Fox Ord must be coupled with restrictions with other uses (Horses + Bikes)

Leash law that applies to all size dogs

Good communication regarding responsibilities and rules

Three strikes rule

Responsive to Owner's voice commands

Designated use areas for off leash use as a secondary option

Bells for Bikes to warn other users of presence and courtesy signs

Even day / Off day for leashed / unleashed use

Existing Sheep Restrictions were good

Information about Certification program

Dog + Hike AND Dog + Bike trails

## Topic 2

- dogs off leash when not around
- guidelines for different users to be courted
- trails designated for bicyclists only
- dog play areas between Badger Hills and Guidon
- off-leash certification program
- educate users to be more courteous, responsible
- compensating for those not following rules
- sign at trailhead as example
- educate about areas vulnerable to users dogs

## TOPIC 2

1. ~~Designated~~ <sup>Discretionary</sup> off leash trails - loops
2. NO designation
3. Signs for goats/sheep
4. discretionary leash Monday - Friday / leash Saturday Su
5. Seasonal restriction
6. Designate ON leash areas
7. Leash on trail heads / Parking lots

NO designation adopt Goulburn Emu dog policy  
NO leash law  
COMMON SENSE! Respect

Dog owners fined automatically  
for sheep off-leash or other viola  
inading natural pools

When sheep present dogs must be on  
leash or tied

Dogs or people in fields - see grazed top fields  
speed signs for bike  
horse ~~req~~ required to pick up manure

- 1) leash required
  - 2) discretionary leash
  - 3) discretionary leash
- Comprehensive plan for all use  
Different users in different

Location Courtesy guidelines  
Clear Signage

more Trash cans

Designated off leash loops

OFF leash dog certification program

If it aint broke dont fix it

- 1
- 2
- leash your dog around others
- Near the trailheads require leashes
- All areas off leash except trailheads, parking lots, and near
- Everywhere off leash with certification
- Time of day off leash Dawn — 8:00 AM
- // // 4:00 PM — Sunset
- Night time Hiking Permit System (Similar to Night Cycling)
- Off leash two hours ~~before~~ <sup>after</sup> dawn until two hours before sunset
- Engineer Canyon loop requires leashes 3 hours before sunset
- ~~Leash~~ on leash times or requiring leashes on busier days only
- Desire rule requiring having a leash while on Fort Ord
- Old Res road to Sandy Ridge to Trails 33, 31 is an

SCOPING WORKSHOP TOPIC 3 - DEVELOP A LIST OF TOPICS THAT YOU THINK COULD BE AFFECTED POSITIVELY OR NEGATIVELY BY VARIOUS DOG MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES.

Topic 3

- quality of life — negative ~~to~~ <sup>with</sup> ~~leash~~ or leash law
- leash laws reduce access to ~~recreation~~
- Monterey — less desired place
- law protects people from dog aggression
- law promotes aggressive behavior
- added signage (common sense) — positive
- overcrowding ~~at~~ with dog use at other recreation areas (certain)
- reduced visitation
- reduced donations
- reduced reports of illegal activities
- loss of community involvement/support
- wildlife protection
- BLM's process is losing <sup>its</sup> credibility
- danger due to lack of animal scent and use
- increased injuries due to dogs on leash

Topic 3

- amount of users
- ability of users to see, enjoy nature and scenic
- permanent leash laws
- impacts of wildlife on dogs
- impact of people/dogs on wildlife
- effects ~~of~~ <sup>on</sup> dogs on park users
- economic impacts on BLM (maintenance, enforcement, sign)
- people using trails
- people's awareness of the environment
  - guided tours, nature walks
- amount of users <sup>in relation</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>types of</sup> other users

- Wildlife affected
- amount of users
- habitat destruction
- economic issues
  - costs to BLM/users
- enforcement equity
  - addressing irresponsible people
- injuries to trail users
  - conflicts
- disparate impact (dog owners)
- Peace
- Social interactions →
  - Usage popularity
  - personal safety
  - neighborhoods surrounding the park
  - property values
  - reputation of BLM/public image
  - Eric Morgan's job
  - compromise - reasonable/fair

1. Dog health impacts
2. Stress Release
3. field training
4. Use of the park
5. Safety
  - ↳ dog acclimation to outdoors
6. Restricting dog friendly areas
7. Safety from traffic
8. education for future
9. concentrated impacts on off leash areas
10. Restricted off leash areas impact exercise of
11. Relationship between BLM + public
12. don't ride a bike or horse with leash
13. cost of enforcement
14. tourism impacts
15. impacts of dog aggression on and off leash

- Miles matter - Restricting dogs, Restricts me
- Safety
- Stress level goes up
- Limits off leash areas, impacts disabled people with
- Limits # of visitors
- could add visitors
- dogs create least amount of trail damage
- no negative impact on wildlife
- Environmental impact on off leash areas (increase use)

- Increased usage
- 2. decreased usage
- 3. increased cost for signage/education
- 4. increase cost for maintenance w/ increased use
- 5. impact on other areas
- 6. impact on wildlife/plants
- 7. neighborhoods impacted/property value
- 8. Public satisfaction/dissatisfaction
- 9. make more signs or leash

Pos

- Limiting livestock impacts
- Security/Happiness for those who don't like dogs

Topic

Neg

- Resources + Convenience from going else
- Impacts on other off-leash areas
- Fitness (phys + mental) has suffered from having to go to off-leash friendly area
- Cost of relocation to off-leash friendly area
- Loss of sense of dog recreation community
- Loss of sense of freedom
- Loss of community exposure to safe off-leash dog

Policies regarding Dogs around Sheep/Vernal Pools

Policies against Dogs will result in less use

A Smartly planned leash law will increase usage among all user groups

All terrain dogs would be the best compromise including leashes used around vernal





• Obeys each command

• Sound or hand signal

• NOT under voice control if you repeat commands

• Dogs respond when command is heard

• Dog heels on leash ~~before~~ when called

- Dog is close enough to hear

- Dog immediately responds and

- Dog owner can see dog's actions

- owner pays attention/cares

- common courtesy issue

- leash dog when approaching other dogs

- when ~~does~~ dog is charging, chasing, show

voice control

- Enforcement - witnessing violation

- owner is always responsible

- out-of-control dog is not under voice control

- Ability to manage dog movement in expected environments - walk hand/other left
- Dog follows voice commands each command issued
- Distracted environments, require <sup>may</sup> command
- Dogs "voice" from rule
- Dogs <sup>ABILITY TO DEMO</sup> "Show" <sup>IT'S A TRICK</sup> dog is under control

Dog reacts as required when commanded. (whistle, voice, etc.)

Dr Human has control of dog at

## Topic 4

- demonstrate control by any means
- demonstrable
- dog returns with one call, within several seconds
- too many variables to make a list
- immediate return upon command
- paying attention to the dog
- timeframe to return depends on novelty of situation
- recall with reasonable certainty
- dog returns as it sees/ hears owner
- dog is within sight
- dog needs to return to owner (whichever method)
- change "control" to something else
- ability to adjust behavior of animal to environment
  - ↳ through whatever method
- involves use of common sense/responsibility

Voice Control is a reasonable thing to ask for

- Different languages

Dog + Owner Comply with Regulatory and stays out of rest

Dog can not pose threat to any other user

If dog comes to owner the first time called it is under voice control at any distance

Voice control is under 6 feet unless it is a working dog

can respond to commands in different places and situations

Knowing your dog

Age of Dog

You can train your dog without having it under voice control

Two to three commands should get a response from dogs. Otherwise

Should demonstrate to handlers on demand

Dog Control is dog behaving like its on

Stays on command

Returns on command

Sit! Stay on command

Dog within a proximity (100) of owner

Actions of dog must be visible to owner

If dog chasing, charging, acting aggressively & ability to control  
Specific Guidelines on Courtesy

---

If you control Control Movement of dog  
aggressive dogs

1. Call 'come' they come

2. design question to support your ultimate goal

3. Ability to intervene when your dog is causing a problem

4. Reserve legal definition of voice control

5. dog within earshot

6. dog within sight

7. Know the command ('leave!')

8. Control Movement: interaction the dog would have with other people

9. Recall dogs to your side regardless of distraction

10. call your dog two times