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FEDERAL RECREATION FEES-

1978

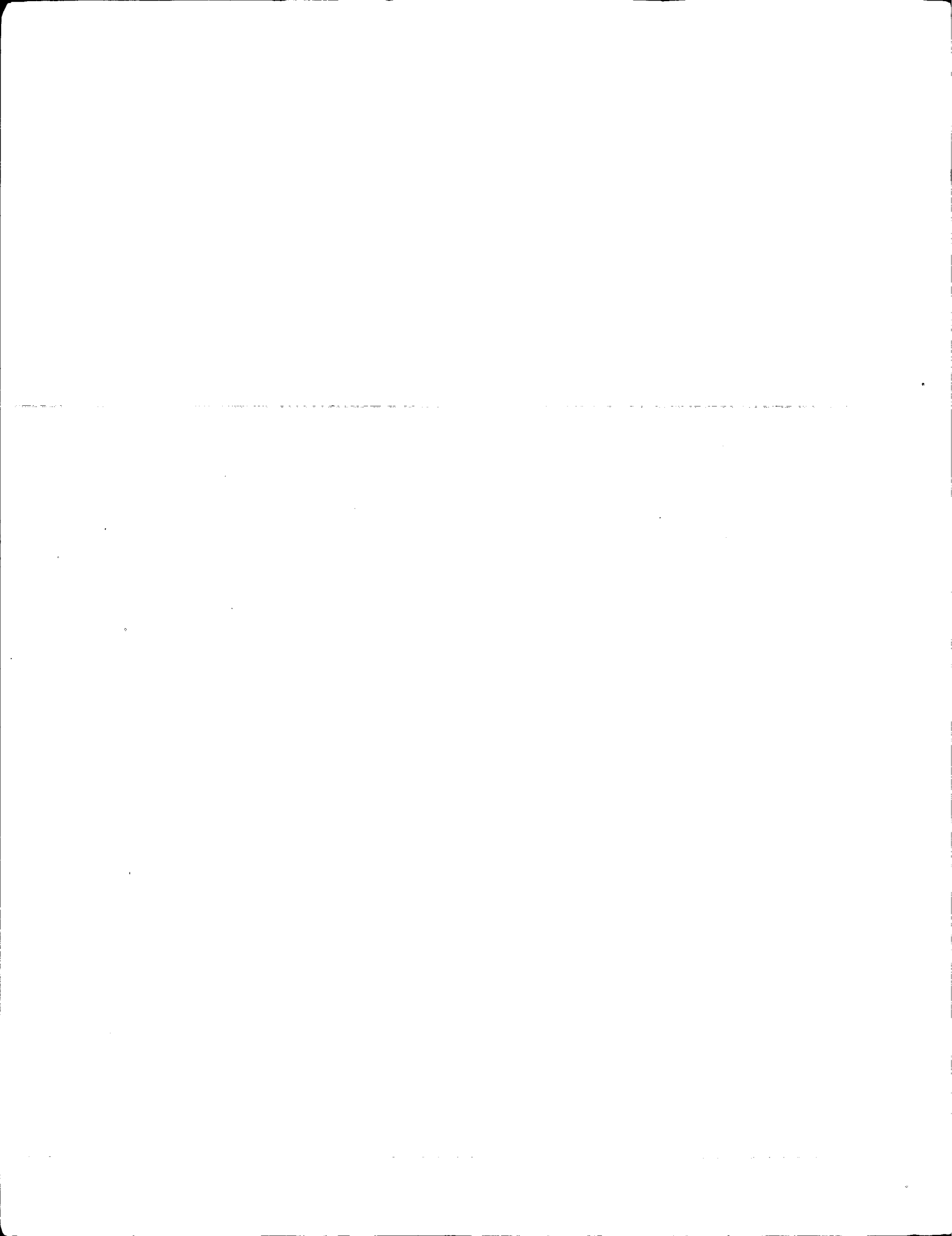


Including the Annual Federal Recreation Area Visitation Data

by the
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
U.S. Department of The Interior

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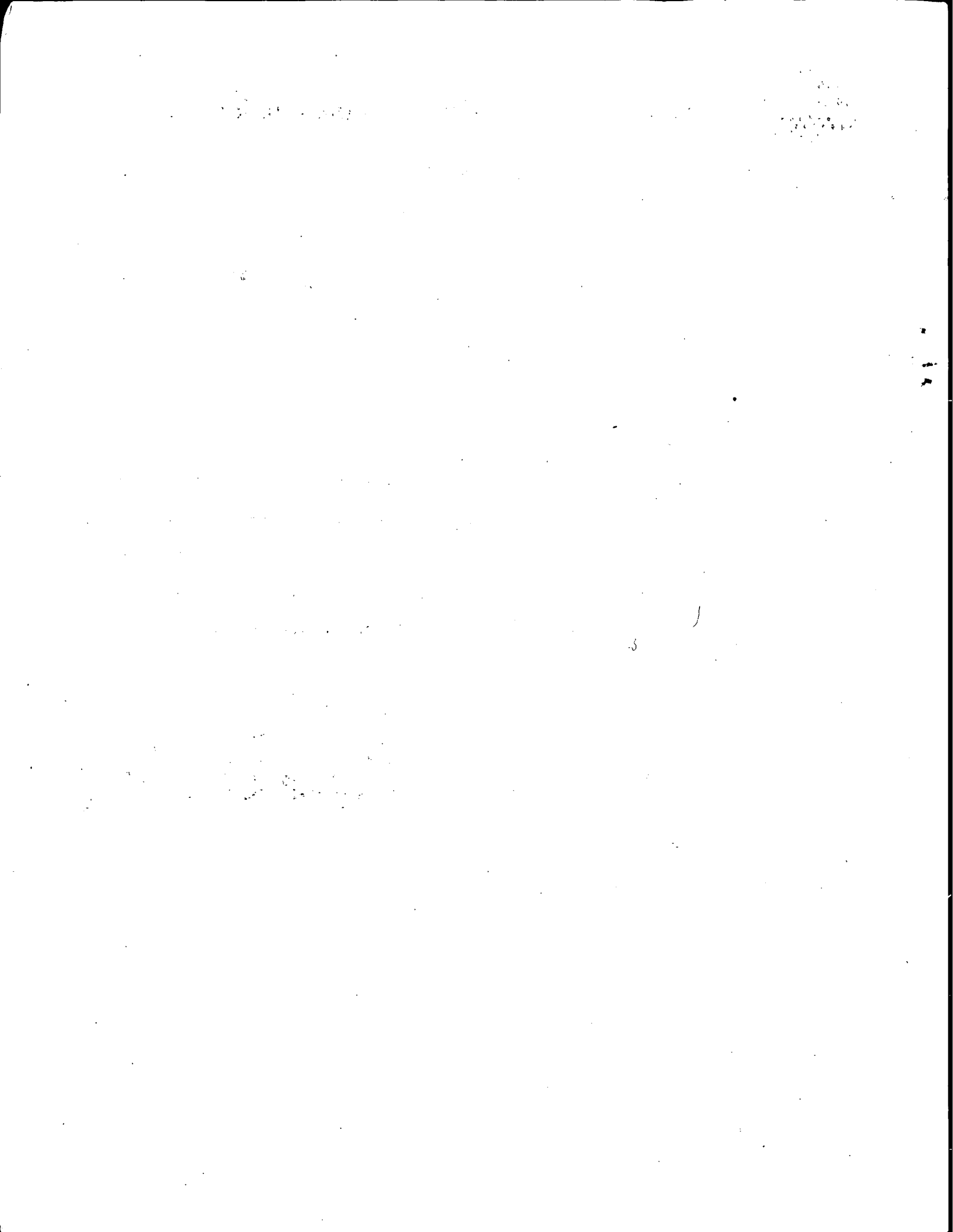
FEDERAL
RECREATION
FEE PROGRAM

1978

INCLUDING
FEDERAL RECREATION
VISITATION DATA

A REPORT TO CONGRESS

BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE





United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

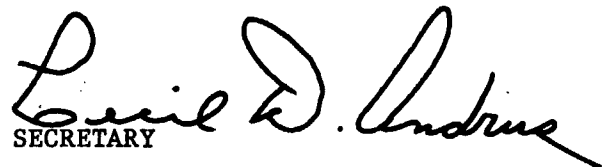
NOV 19 1979

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Chairman, Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

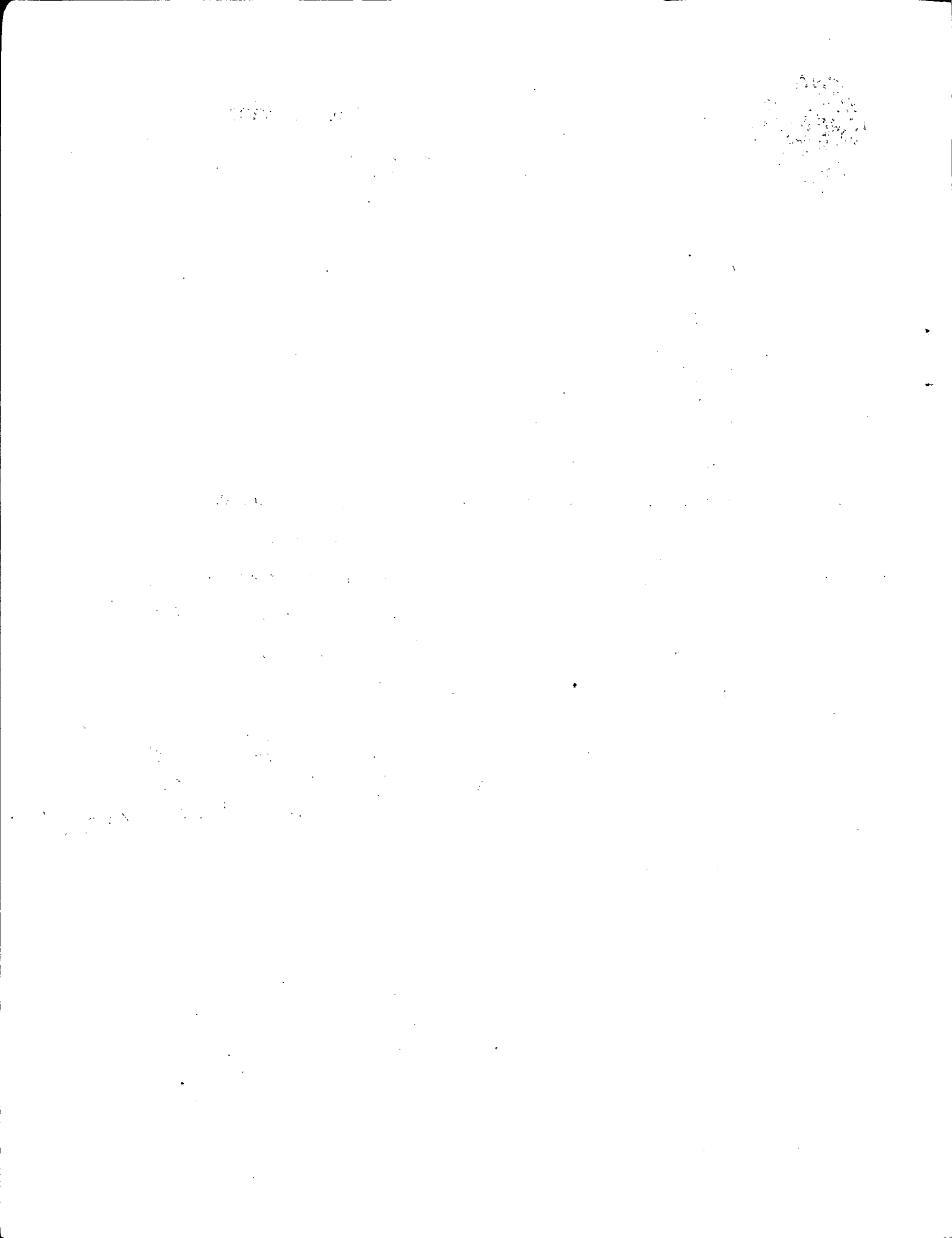
Dear Mr. Chairman.

In accordance with Section 4(h) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, 88 Stat. 194, 16 U.S.C.A. § 4601-6a(h) (1974), I am pleased to transmit the seventh annual report by the Director of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service on the Federal Recreation Fee Program. Also included in the report are the Federal Recreation Visitation Data for 1978.

Sincerely,


SECRETARY

Enclosure





United States Department of the Interior

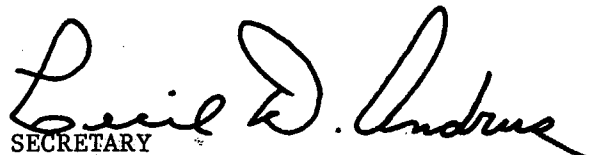
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Honorable Morris K. Udall
Chairman, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

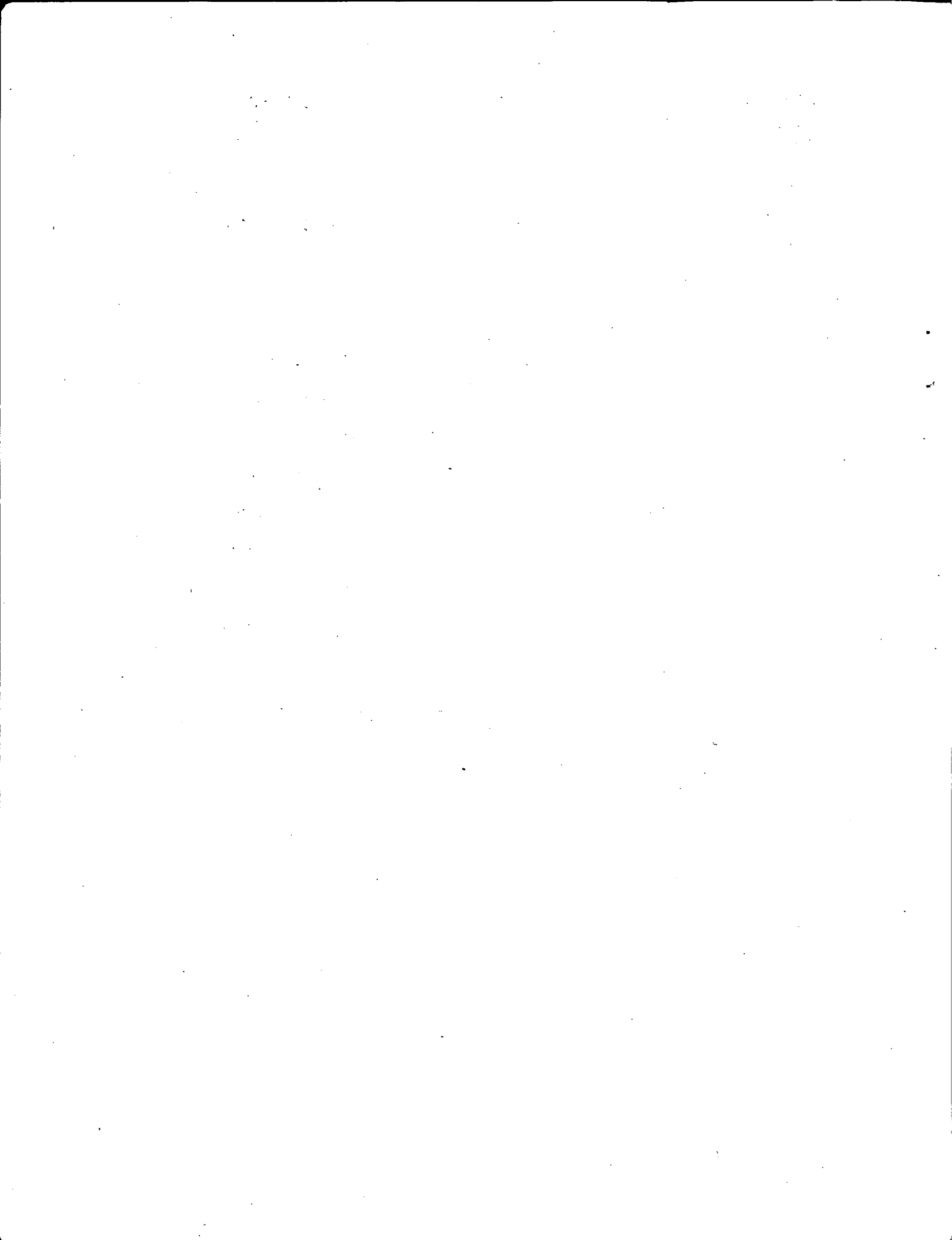
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Sincerely,


SECRETARY

Enclosure





United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

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NOV 13 1979

Memorandum

To: The Secretary

Through: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

From: Director, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Subject: Annual Report on the Federal Recreation Fee Program

We are pleased to present the seventh annual Federal Recreation Fee Report, prepared pursuant to Public Law 92-347. This report includes the 1978 Federal recreation visitation information for both fee and non-fee areas. The seven Federal land managing agencies administering outdoor recreation resources cooperated in providing the information contained herein.

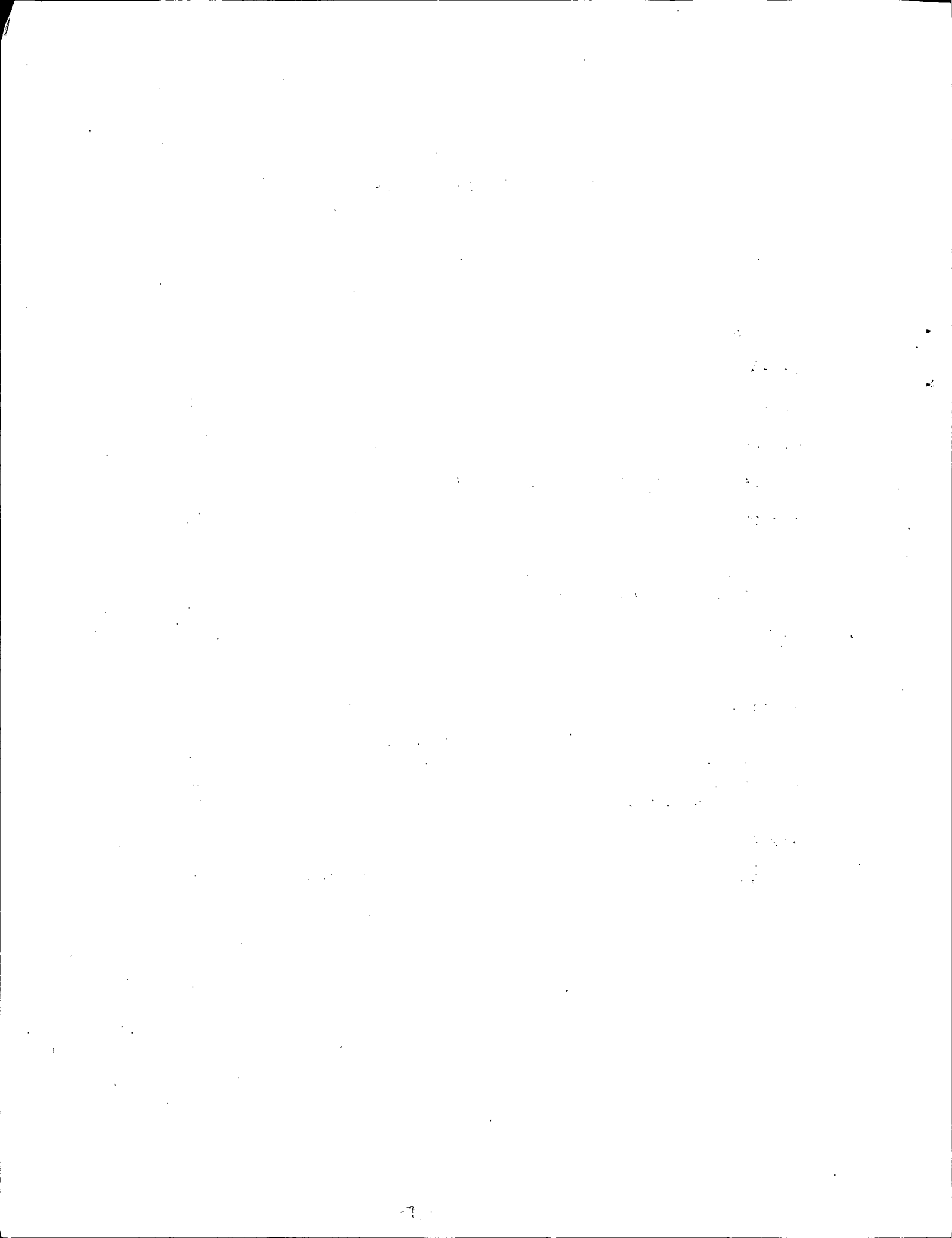
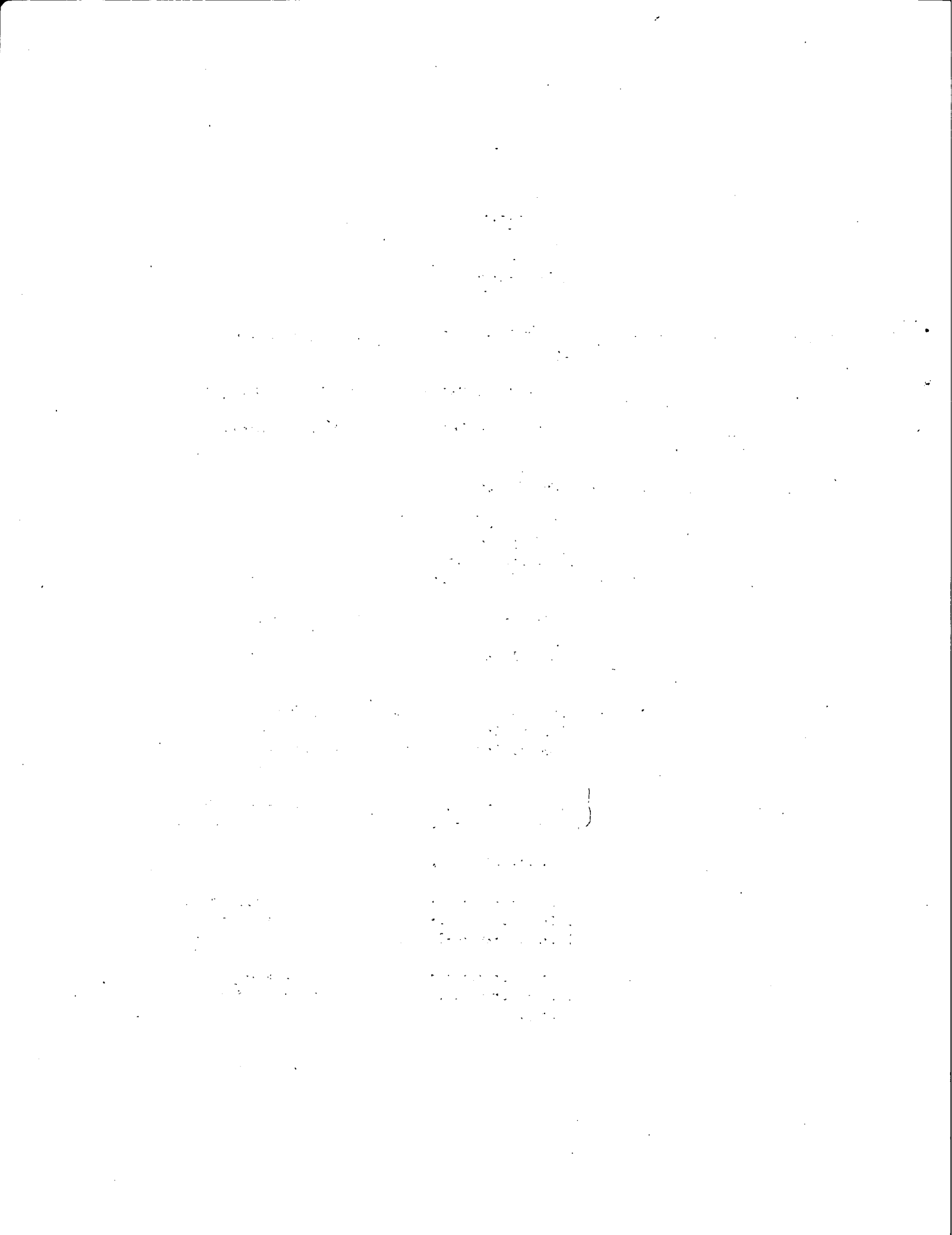


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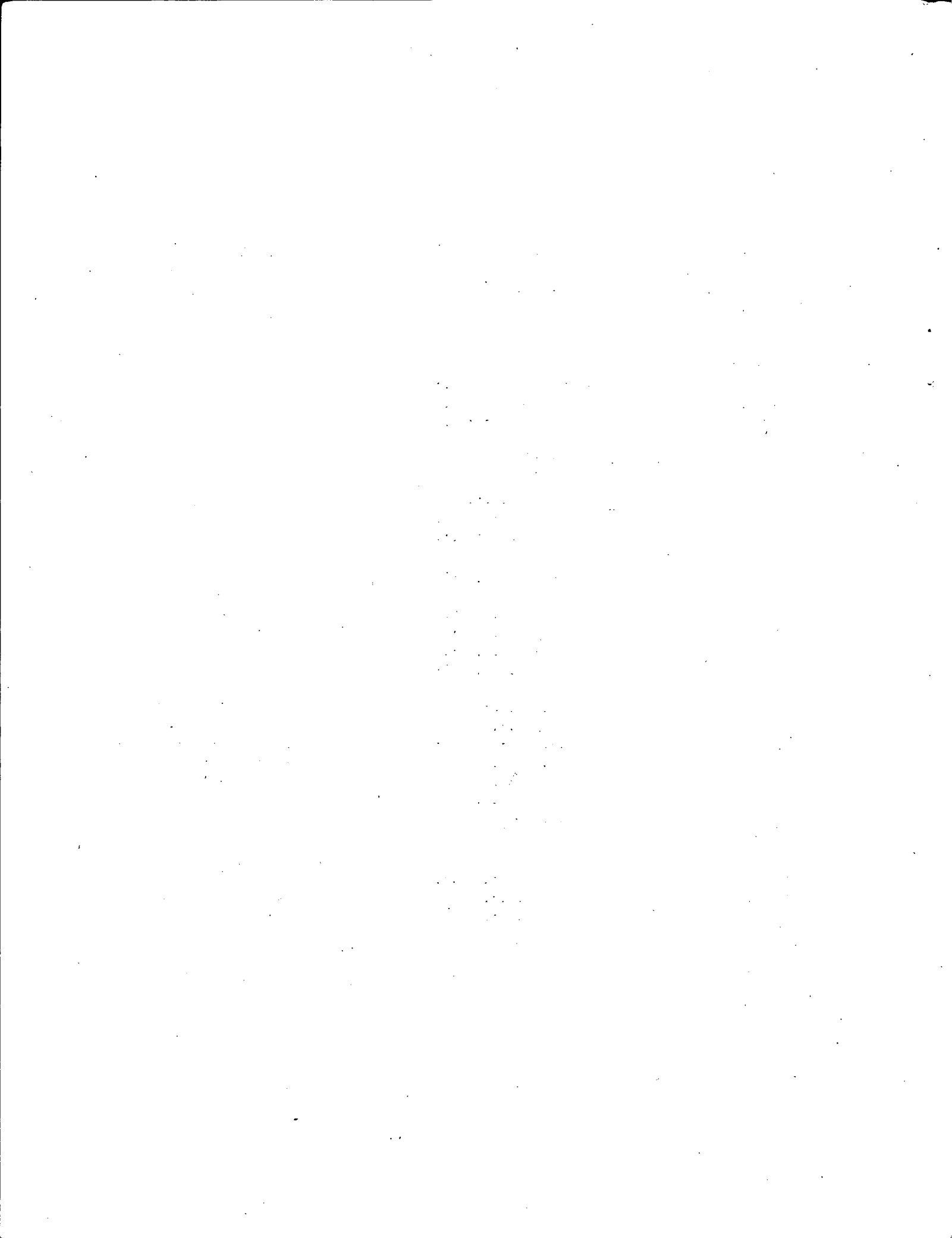
TABLES

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- Table 10 Facility Satisfaction, Fee Comparability and Fee Acceptability of Areas under the Control of the Seven Federal Land-Managing Agencies as Perceived by Several Respondent Populations.
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EXHIBITS
IN APPENDIX

- Exhibit A Abbreviations and Definitions
- Exhibit B Federal Recreation Data:
 Direct Fee Collection Costs
 Indirect Fee Collection Costs
 Fee Campground Capacity
- Exhibit C Federal Recreation Data:
 Existing Fee Management Units
 Potential Fee Management Units
 Fees Collected
- Exhibit D Federal Recreation Data:
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- Exhibit F Federal Recreation Fee Program Onsite Evaluation.
- Exhibit G, H Fee Program Evaluation Results Since 1974



PREFACE

This document is in effect two Reports under one cover. The first report concerns the Federal Recreation Fee Program (hereafter referred to as the Fee Program) and the second is visitation data at Federal Recreation Areas during 1978. The two are presented in a combined report because of their direct relationship.

This report responds to Section 4(h) of P.L. 92-347 and is the seventh annual Federal Recreation Fee Report. The seven Federal land-managing agencies administering outdoor recreation resources provided the information used in this report. These agencies are:

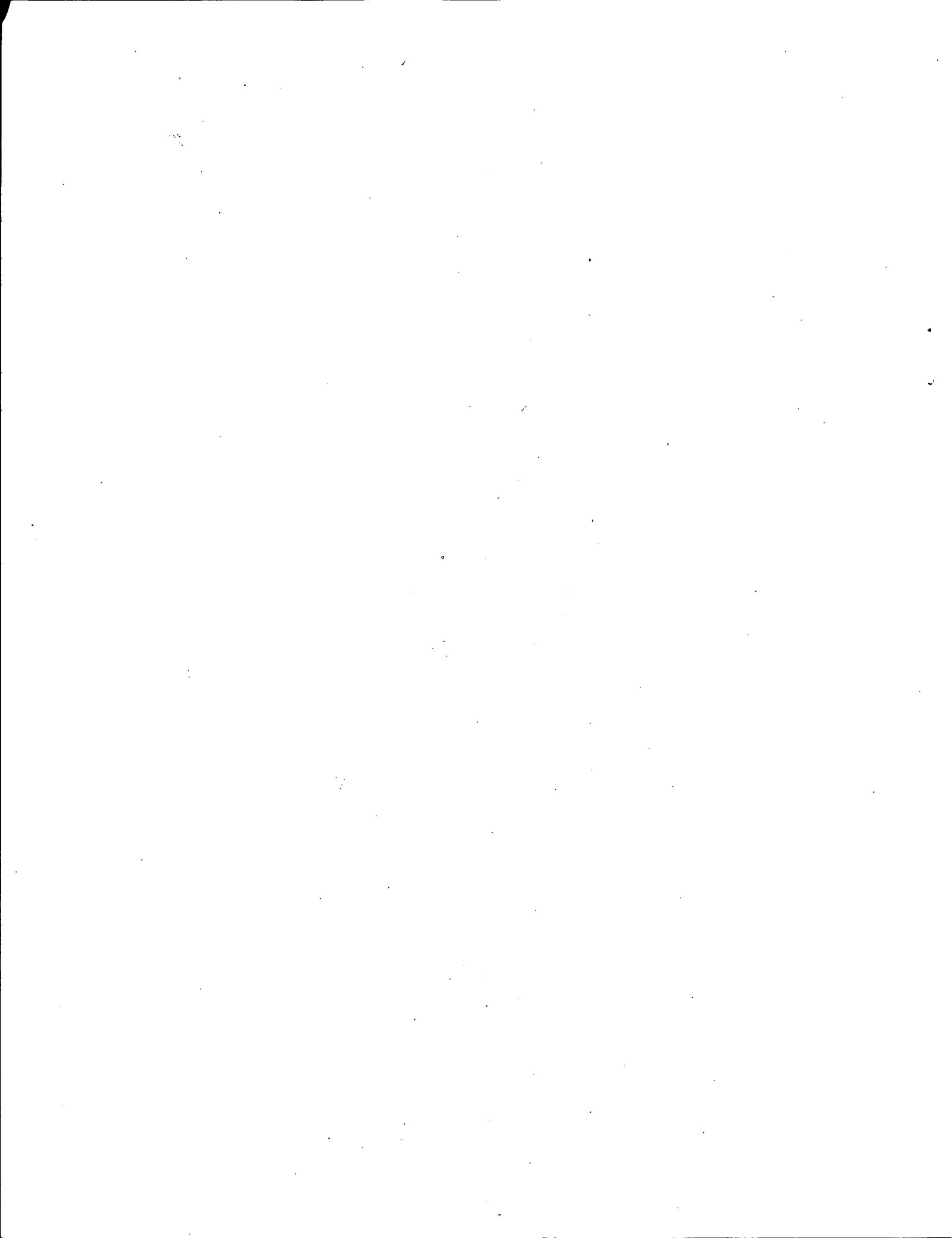
1. National Park Service
2. Forest Service
3. Corps of Engineers
4. Fish and Wildlife Service
5. Bureau of Land Management
6. Bureau of Reclamation
7. Tennessee Valley Authority

The purpose of this report as quoted from P.L. 92-347 is to "indicate the number and location of fee collection areas, the number and location of potential fee collection areas, capacity and visitation information, the fees collected, and other pertinent data."

For the past five years, the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) has been conducting an annual Fee Program Evaluation. The results of this evaluation are also included in this report. Director Chris Therral Delaporte of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service has stated: "This personal contact with the American public has become very valuable. HCRS and the seven land-managing agencies gain first-hand insight into the public's needs, and receive suggestions for improving the Fee Program, Recreation facilities and Services."

Delaporte explains that "as we become more sophisticated in our data collection techniques and gain skills in utilization of the information obtained, the values attained from this annual evaluation will be significantly enhanced."

Abbreviations and definitions are provided for the reader in the appendices (Exhibit A).



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE FEDERAL RECREATION FEE COLLECTION

The policy of collecting recreation fees at National parks and other Federal areas predates the birth of the National Park Service. Fee collection began in Mount Rainier in 1908, in Sequoia - Kings Canyon in 1910, in Crater Lake in 1911, in Glacier in 1912, in Yosemite in 1913, in Mesa Verde in 1914, and in Yellowstone - Grand Teton in 1915. These years marked the commencement of a long, and frequently controversial fee collection history.

Fee collection became general Executive Policy in President Franklin D. Roosevelt's budget message to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1941. During President Roosevelt's administration, fee collection was accelerated. In only three years, 1939 through 1942, 40 units of the National Park System were designated as fee areas. Just prior to the enactment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, there were 64 fee areas.

There was no specific authorization to support the expanding collection of outdoor recreation fees, although the Act of August 31, 1951, (65 Stat 290) was recognized by Congress on more than one occasion.

"It is the sense of the Congress that any work, service, publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority, use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration or similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, provided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency . . . to or for any person (including groups, associations, organizations, partnerships, corporations, or businesses), except those engaged in the transaction of official business of the Government, shall be self-sustaining to the full extent possible, and the head of each Federal agency is authorized by regulation (which, in the case of agencies in the executive branch, shall be as uniform as practicable and subject to such policies as the President may prescribe) to prescribe therefor such fee, charge, or price, if any, as he shall determine, in case none exists, or redetermine, in case of any existing one, to be fair and equitable taking into consideration direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent facts."

Such a law was considered consistent with the expanding fee collection system of the National Park Service.

Further support for fees and charges came from President John F. Kennedy, who advocated a governmentwide fee collection on a pay-as-you-go basis. In his endorsement of the original Land and Water Conservation Fund draft legislation, he expressed the opinion: "It is reasonable and in the

public interest that needed improvements and expansion of outdoor recreation opportunities be financed largely on a pay-as-you-go basis from the direct beneficiaries--the users of Federal Recreation lands and waters."

The 1964 Report on H.R. 3846, which was eventually enacted as the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat 897), included the following statement pertaining to pay-as-you-go fee collection. "The Congress endorsed this basic concept when in 1951, it . . . stated that services which are rendered to special beneficiaries by Federal agencies should be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible. Federal recreation areas have been acquired or developed for the most part from funds appropriated out of the general tax revenues to the U.S. Treasury. People who use these areas received special benefits at large. In fairness to the general taxpayer, who carries the major burden of support for these areas, the recipient of these special benefits--the people who use the areas for recreation purposes--should pay a modest fee for the resources used."

Even though Congress at one point repealed the fee collection provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, it continued to support the general user fee policy of collecting recreation fees.

It should be borne in mind that despite Congressional and executive branch support, no coordinated fee program existed. With the rapid expansion in the number of fee collection areas, need for coordination grew.

It is important to note that a provision of the Act of August 31, 1951, also stated that ". . . fees shall be as uniform as practicable and subject to such policies as the President may prescribe." In fact, legal officers of the Department of the Interior believed this provision was adequate authority to initiate a formal coordinated fee collection program. Despite this authority, the Department refrained from taking such action, since it believed the authorization was insufficiently specific.

It is revealing from the previous discussion that recreation fee collection has had a long history of support from both the Executive Branch and Congress.

An attitude soon developed indicating that a recreation fee program should be continued only on the basis of special legislation. This attitude resulted in the development of needed guidelines and a mutual understanding between the executive branch and Congress. The legislative history of the L&WCF Act records that heated debate occurred concerning the details of administering this collection policy.

In 1962, two bills were introduced and became the precursors of the 1965 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. One provided organic authorities (P.L. 88-29) for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (now Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service and the coordinator of the fee program): and the

other provided for recreation planning grants to States. Little prospect of enactment was acknowledged for these bills at the time of their introduction.

In 1963, the "Administration" put together a new legislative proposal that progressed slowly but eventually was enacted as the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. H.R. 3846 and S. 859 were the bills leading to enactment. During the hearings, most of the controversies concerned the fee collection provisions. This section of the bill did not present a clear picture of the kind of program proposed. It was not specific as to what Federal fees were going to be charged, how, or where.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall appeared before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on May 27 and 28, 1963, in an attempt to spell out the administration of the proposed fee collection system. In a statement before the Committee, Secretary Udall proposed the sale of an annual conservation sticker, the forerunner of the present Golden Eagle passport.

Long before enactment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 and continuing through enactment of P.L. 91-208 amending that act there was a hard-fought contest in Congress between those who believed the Corps of Engineers should be included in the fee program and those who did not.

The language included in the 1965 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act stated: "No fee of any kind shall be charged by a Federal agency under any provision of the act for use of any waters."

In 1966, H.R. 13313 was introduced to prohibit the collection of any "entrance, admission or other user fees or charges at the Corps of Engineers projects where in the determination of Secretary of the Army," . . . "the recreation benefits from such a project are less than half the total benefits attributable to such a project." No action was taken on this report, although it did set a pattern for future proposals.

H.R. 11236 was introduced in 1967 and further pressured the suspension of fee collection on Corps sites. The Department of the Interior advanced several arguments in opposition to this proposed termination. Some of these arguments were as follows:

- Exempting one agency from the pay-as-you-go policy (which Congress established in the L&WCF Act Fee Program) would place the whole concept in some doubt and make its application more difficult for other agencies.
- Special consideration for the Corps had already been fully debated by other agencies.

- People who use Corps projects received special benefits not extending to the general public, just as users of other agency projects.
- Some Federal agencies collected fees at areas adjacent to Corps Reservoirs. These fee collection programs would be placed in a difficult position if fees were terminated on nearby Corps areas.
- The L&WCF was already proving to be in need of more revenue.
- Many State and local recreation areas existed at Corps projects. National policy encouraged such areas. Recreation fees were important sources of revenue supporting these areas.

The Fee Program survived the pressures of 1966 and 1967 but in 1968 the "tides turned." The administration recommended that Congress provide authority to earmark receipts from offshore oil leases as a new source of revenue to offset the appropriation increase to the fund from a level which had consistently averaged around \$100 million to a guaranteed minimum of \$200 million per year. The Senate and House compromised on the language and finally a report on H.R. 8572 (a companion measure to S. 1401) indicated that the Fund would be increased by the earmarked money.

However, H.R. 8572 also proposed the repeal of authority for fee collection as set forth in the L&WCF Act. The report set forth five reasons for the breakdown of the coordinated fee program:

- The report noted that fee revenues returned only 18 percent of expectations.
- Daily user fees were not being collected in most instances, resulting in visitors gaining a "tremendous bargain" by spending weeks and even months in Federal campgrounds.
- About two-thirds of the fee revenue had come from the National Park System. Other agencies were not making any real effort to collect use fees.
- The committee concluded, based on the low revenue and lack of public expression to the contrary, that there was a lack of public support for fee collection.
- Collection costs were noted as often being too high in relation to the amount of revenue produced.

P.L. 90-401, enacted July 15, 1968, terminated a coordinated fee program.

Four weeks later, P.L. 90-483 was enacted. It exempted the Corps of

Engineers from collecting entrance and admission fees at areas that did not meet the following criteria:

- . Highly developed facilities.
- . Facilities requiring continuous presence of personnel for maintenance and supervision of facilities.

On October 3, 1968, the House Committee on Public Works resolved that the Corps of Engineers without further delay assure immediate free access to and use of waters at reservoirs (exempted from the fee system due to P.L. 90-483). Despite Bureau of Outdoor Recreation opposition, all fee collection was suspended at Corps projects. This became effective October 15, 1968, and remained in suspension until the Secretary of the Army published a list of fee areas considered to be consistent with the criteria.

A momentum for restoration of the coordinated fee program came from the public. As a result of numerous requests for continuation of an annual entrance fee, S. 2315 was passed by the Senate on September 10, 1969. The bill repealed the first section of P.L. 90-401 and Sec. 210 of P.L. 90-403 (the sections which revoked the original fee collection authorities).

After recalling the bill for further debate within Committee, the bill was enacted with these provisions:

- . Extended the original fee authorities of the L&WCF Act through December 31, 1971.
- . Authorized increasing the price of the annual permit, known as the Golden Eagle Passport, to \$10.
- . Imposed a Fee report requirement.
- . Continued authorization of Corps of Engineers Fee Program exceptions.

On July 11, 1972, Public Law 92-347 laid the foundation for the current Federal Recreation Fee Program. The provisions are highlighted in the following outline:

Highlights of P.L. 92-347, enacted July 11, 1972, In order as presented in law.

- . Admission fees chargeable only at certain National Park Service and Forest Service designated areas.
- . Golden Eagle Passport resurrected.

- . Single visit fees authorized.
- . Golden Age Passport introduced.
- . No entrance fee charged foreign visitors with valid passports, until July 11, 1975.
- . Use fees required.
- . Basis for fees established (direct and indirect cost to the Government, the benefits to the recipient, etc.).
- . Clear notice of fees required.
- . Comparability of fees given as basic intent.
- . Rules and regulations may be prescribed by heads of agencies.
- . Arrest of violators allowed.
- . Fees available to collecting agency for outdoor recreation purposes.
- . Annual reports to Congress required on fee program.
- . "Golden Eagle Insignia" royalties may be collected.
- . "The Golden Eagle Insignia" and its lawful use specified.

In an effort to define the proposed facility types for which fees could be charged, P.L. 93-81 was enacted:

Highlights of P.L. 93-81, enacted August 1, 1973, In order as presented in the law.

- . No Use Fee may be charged for areas or facilities which all visitors might reasonably be expected to utilize.
- . Strict new requirements are prescribed for charging use fees at campgrounds, including flush restrooms and showers.
- . Definition of "single visit" to entrance fee areas, encompassing length of time a visitor may remain within the boundary of a designated fee area.

As a result of P.L. 93-81, the restrictions placed on campground use areas led to unanticipated elimination of fees at nearly all Federal campgrounds. This resulted in considerable revenue loss.

In an attempt to resolve the problem caused by P.L. 93-81, Public Law 93-303 was enacted on June 7, 1974. It also smoothed out many other rough edges in the Fee Program as the following outline indicates:

Highlights of P.L. 93-303, enacted June 7, 1974, In order as presented in law.

- . Federal entrance fee area definition clarified, spelling out where admission fees shall not be charged.

Golden Eagle Passport definition clarified and coverage broadened to include non-vehicle entrance.

- . Golden Eagle Passport no longer available through Post Offices; instead it shall be available for purchase at any designated Entrance Fee area.
- . Golden Age Passport is to be a lifetime pass.
- . Golden Age Passport holder must be a U.S. citizen or, if an alien, must be domiciled in the U.S.
- . Golden Age Passport coverage broadened to include non-vehicle entrance.
- . Use fee charges prohibited on specific areas and facilities such as drinking water, roads, wayside exhibits, and visitors' centers.
- . Less stringent requirements mandated for chargeable campgrounds, eliminating flush restroom and shower requirements.
- . Requirements set forth for primitive campgrounds at Corps of Engineers sites.
- . New fee category "Special Recreation Permits" set forth.
- . Fees available to collecting agency for outdoor recreation purposes.
- . Visitor reservation services authorized, to be handled by public or private entity.

In anticipation of the passage of P.L. 93-303, officials of the seven affected land-managing agencies formed an "Interagency Recreation Fee Task Force" early in 1974. The purpose of the Task Force was to plan

and prepare for the new legislation. The primary task was the formation of rules and regulations to parallel the provisions of P.L. 93-303. The rules and regulations were published in the Federal Register on September 16, 1974.

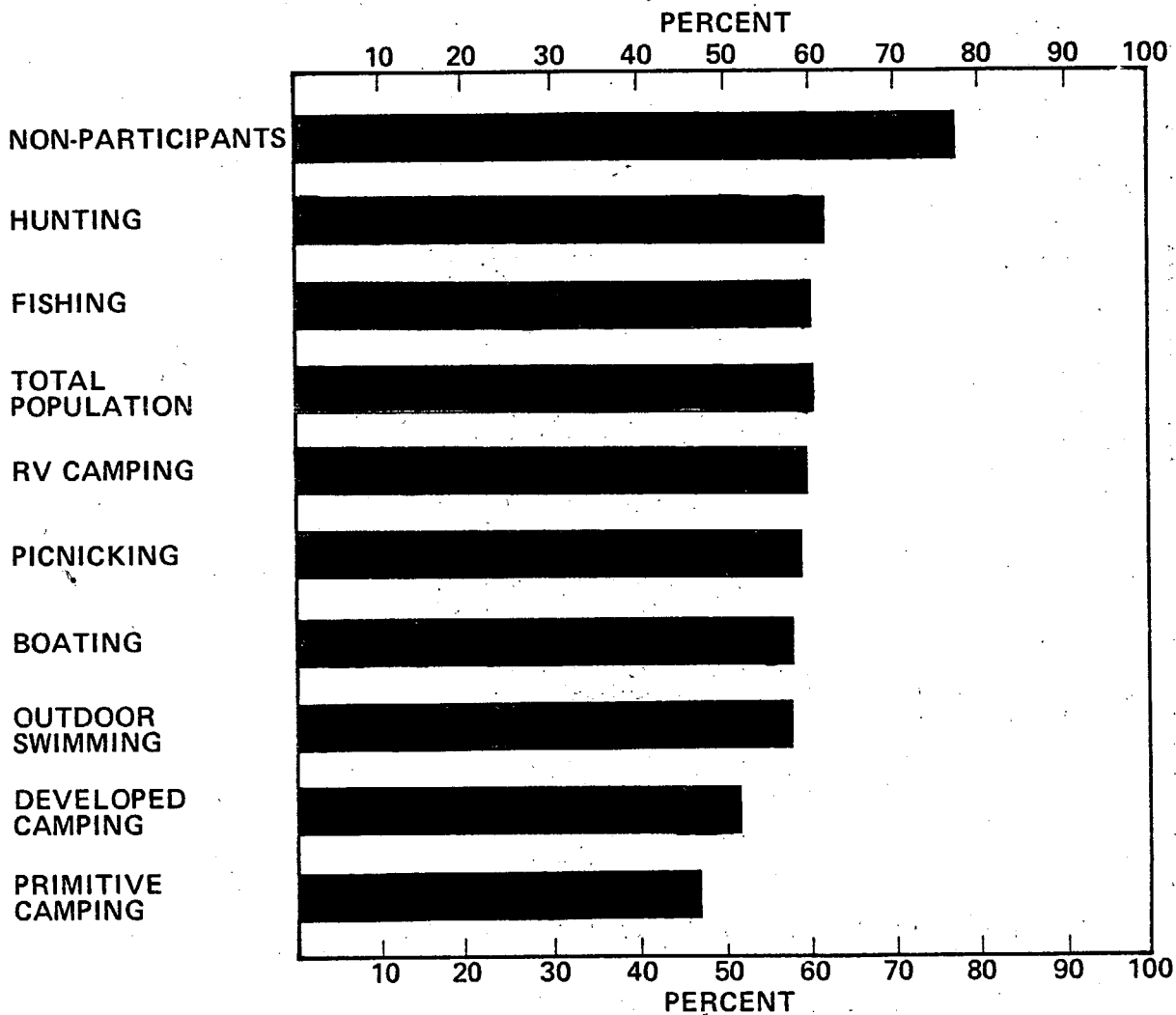
On June 28, 1974, the Washington headquarters of HCRS directed each Regional Office to carry out a Federal Recreation Fee Program Field Check (later changed to the Federal Recreation Fee Program Onsite Evaluation). It was indicated that such annual evaluations were an integral part of efforts to coordinate and administer the Federal Recreation Fee Program.

The year 1975 was the first full year in which there were no changes in Fee Program legislation or regulations. This stability permitted agency personnel and recreation visitors to become more familiar with the Fee system, providing smoother, more efficient operation.

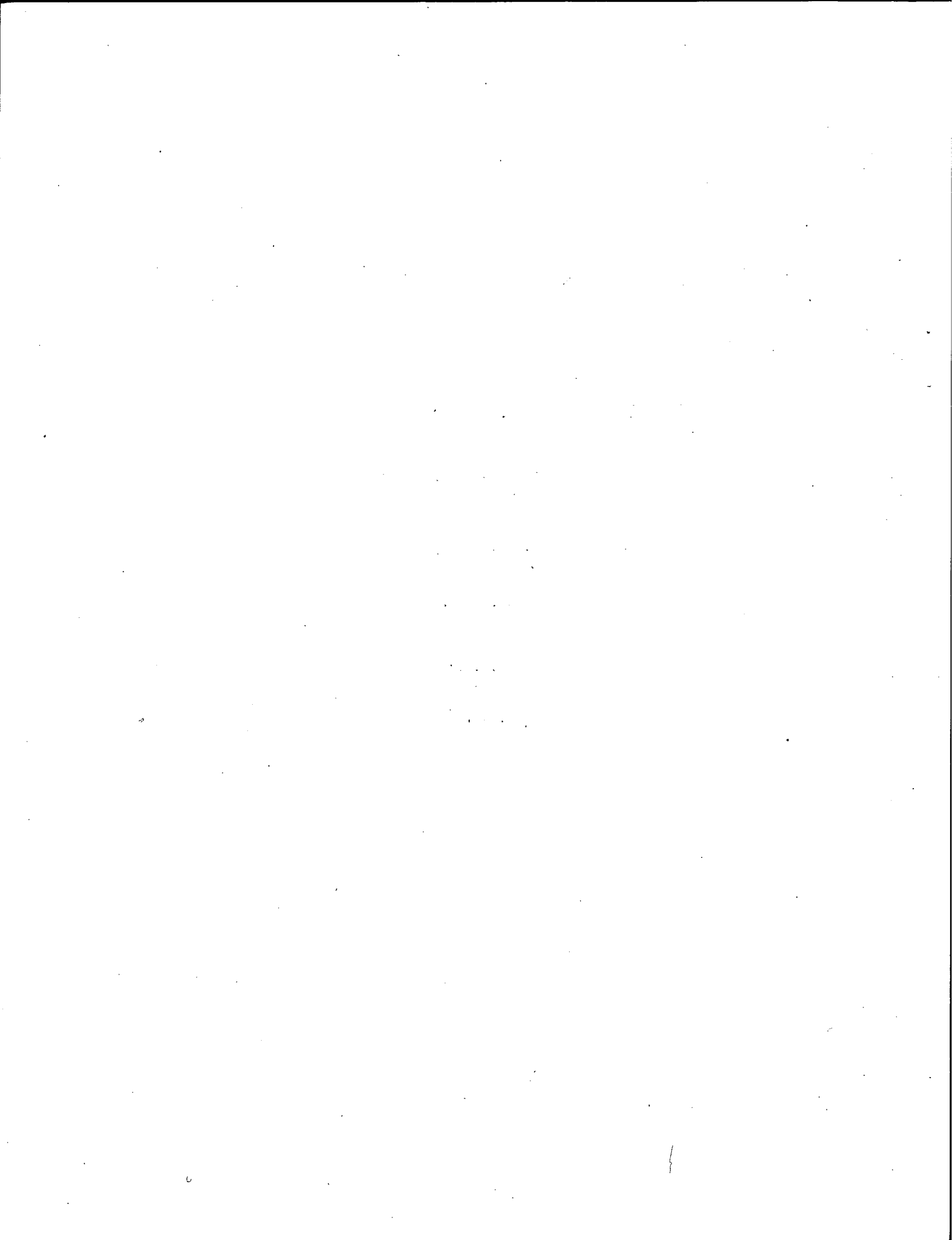
The ensuing three years--1976, 1977 and 1978--were also free of Fee Program legislation or regulation changes.

Of special note is a 1976 study prepared for the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service entitled, "Evaluation of Public Willingness to Pay User Charges for Use of Outdoor Recreation Areas and Facilities." This study substantiates public support of the Pay-as-you-go fee system. The following graph illustrates some of the results.

PERCENT OF CITIZENS WHO BELIEVE
OUTDOOR RECREATION SHOULD BE ON MORE OF A
PAY-AS-YOU-GO BASIS
(BY TYPE OF PARTICIPATION ACTIVITY)



SOURCE: ECONOMICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATES



PART ONE:

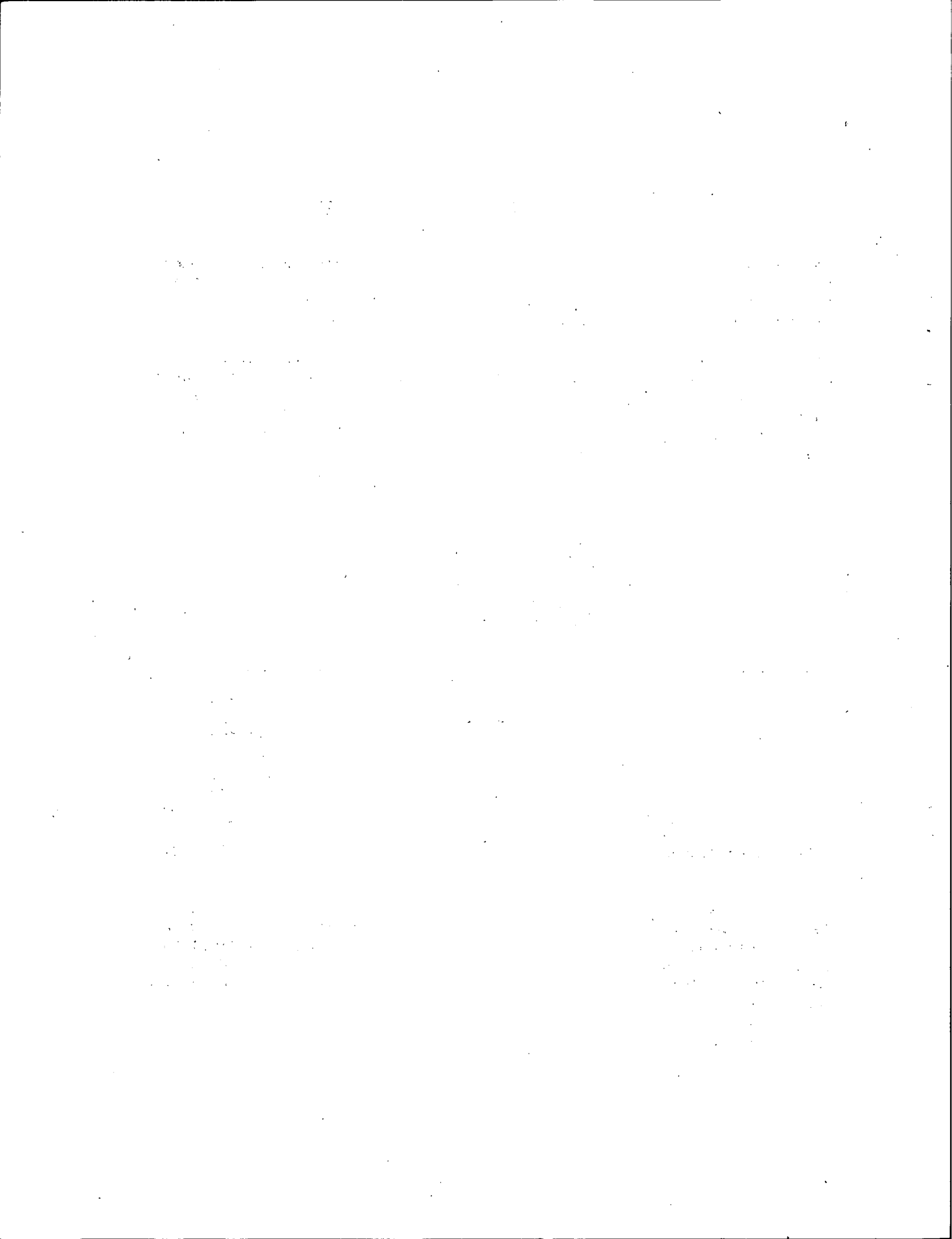
GOLDEN EAGLE/GOLDEN AGE PASSPORTS

ENTRANCE FEES

USER FEES

SPECIAL USE PERMITS

VISITOR TRANSPORTATION FEES



THE GOLDEN EAGLE/GOLDEN AGE PASSPORTS

The Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports are considered to be the backbone of the Federal Recreation Fee program. This was evidenced in the "Legislative History" at the time the Fee Program was terminated; and the momentum of public demand revived the program.

Since 1973, Golden Eagle Passport sales have doubled. This may be attributable to greater public awareness of the value of an annual passport and increased fee collection activities of the participating Federal agencies. As anticipated, the total number of Golden Age Passports issued has decreased since 1975. This is of course, a result of the lifetime status given to the recipients of the Golden Age Passport.

TABLE 1

Number of Golden Eagle Passports
Sold and Golden Age Passports Issued

Year	Golden Eagle Sold	Golden Age Issued
1973	183,776	217,280
1974	125,521	313,618
*1975	154,781	490,558
1976	153,350	364,885
1977	162,262	335,267
1978	240,211	323,863

*Beginning January 1, 1975, lifetime Golden Age Passports were issued.

It is the responsibility of the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service to sell the Golden Eagle Passports. All seven of the participating land-managing agencies issue Golden Age Passports. The National Park Service issued 239,670 of the 240,211 Golden Eagle Passports sold this year. The National Park Service also issued two-thirds of the Golden Age Passports.

The following table provides distribution information.

TABLE 2

1978 DISTRIBUTION SALES AND ISSUANCE OF
GOLDEN EAGLE/GOLDEN AGE PASSPORTS BY AGENCY

GOLDEN EAGLE PASSPORTS

AGENCY	RECEIVED	SOLD	RECEIPTS	ORDERED (1979)
Forest Service	9,300	541	\$ 5,410	6,100
National Park Service	270,000	239,670	\$2,396,700	290,000
TOTAL	279,300	240,211	\$2,402,110	296,100

GOLDEN AGE PASSPORTS

AGENCY	RECEIVED	ISSUED	ORDERED (1979)
Bureau of Land Management	-0-	450	-0-
Bureau of Reclamation	20,000	10,700	5,000
Corps of Engineers	22,368	17,746	26,433
Fish and Wildlife Service	750	2,225	5,000
Forest Service	15,000	51,000	24,000
National Park Service	240,000	241,270	96,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	-0-	472	-0-
TOTAL	298,118	323,863	156,433

THE GOLDEN EAGLE/GOLDEN AGE PASSPORT BROCHURE

Public awareness is an essential ingredient to the success of any program. This is accomplished for the Federal Fee Program through the issuance of a Golden Eagle/Golden Age brochure for public dissemination through participating Federal agencies and the Consumer Information Center administered by the General Services Administration. Included in this report is an example of that brochure.

1979 Federal Recreation Fee Program

Golden Eagle Golden Age Passports

TO THE READER

The 1979 Golden Eagle Passport and the lifetime Golden Age Passport are two congressionally authorized passes which may help you enjoy the parks and recreation areas managed by the Federal Government.

The Golden Eagle Passport and Golden Age Passport were established as part of the Federal Recreation Fee Program under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended. The program authorizes the charging of fees for entrance, use and special recreation permits. You can enter and use some Federal parks or recreation areas and facilities free of charge. Other areas and facilities require payment of either "entrance" or "use" fees—or both. Use fees are charged for certain facilities such as campgrounds, boat launching equipment, etc. A third category of fees—special recreation permit fees—may be charged for specialized uses, such as group activities, recreation events, and motorized recreation vehicles.

Most recreation entrance and use fees collected by the seven Federal land-managing agencies which provide public outdoor recreation opportunities are derived from either the Golden Eagle Passport or the entrance, use and special recreation permit fee sales. Each agency has its own separate recreation account for these revenues and spends this revenue for various recreation planning, acquisition and development programs as well as for maintenance and operation costs.

Participating Agencies:

BUREAU OF LAND
MANAGEMENT
BUREAU OF
RECLAMATION
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
FISH AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE
FOREST SERVICE
NATIONAL PARK
SERVICE
TENNESSEE VALLEY
AUTHORITY

Coordinated by:

Heritage Conservation and
Recreation Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

THE PASSPORTS

GOLDEN EAGLE PASSPORT For persons under 62 years of age

What Is It; And, What Is It Good For?

The Golden Eagle Passport is an annual **entrance permit** to parks, monuments, and recreation areas administered by the Federal Government. It admits the permit holder and carload¹ of accompanying people. Where entry is not by private car, the Golden Eagle Passport admits the permit holder and family group—parents, children, and spouse. The Golden Eagle Passport does not cover use fees, such as fees for camping, and other special use charges. It is **valid for entrance fees only**.

The Golden Eagle Passport costs \$10 and is **not refundable nor transferable**. It is good for one calendar year. In 1979, the Golden Eagle Passport may be used at designated areas of the National Park System charging entrance fees—these areas are listed on pages 8 and 9.

Those who plan several visits to Park System areas charging entrance fees may save by buying the Golden Eagle Passport for \$10 rather than paying individual entrance fees (ranging from 50 cents per person to \$3 per car) at each area.

How Do I Get A Golden Eagle Passport?

Golden Eagle Passports may be purchased in person or by mail for \$10 at:

¹The Golden Eagle Passport covers entrance fees for the permit holder and any persons accompanying him or her in a single, private noncommercial vehicle. A private noncommercial vehicle is defined as any passenger car, station wagon, pickup, camper truck, motor home, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle used for private recreation purposes.

- Headquarter Offices (addresses page 6)
National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
Forest Service, Washington, D.C.
- Regional Offices (addresses pages 6 and 7)
National Park Service
Forest Service

Passports are no longer available at Post Offices as they were in 1972 and 1973.

GOLDEN AGE PASSPORT For persons 62 years of age or older

What Is It; And, What Is It Good For?

The Golden Age Passport is a free lifetime entrance permit to those parks, monuments, and recreation areas administered by the Federal Government which charge entrance fees and is issued to citizens or permanent residents of the United States who are 62 years of age or older. It also provides a 50 percent discount on Federal use fees charged for facilities and services such as camping, boat launching, parking, etc. The Golden Age Passport **does not** cover fees charged by private concessionaires.

The Golden Age Passport admits the permit holder and a carload² of accompanying people. Where entry is not by private car, the Golden Age Passport admits the permit holder and his or her spouse and children.

²The Golden Age Passport admits the permit holder and any persons accompanying him or her in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle. A private noncommercial vehicle is any passenger car, station wagon, pickup, camper truck, motor home, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle used for private recreation purposes.

1979 FEDERAL RECREATION FEES

How Do I Obtain A Golden Age Passport?

You may only obtain a Golden Age Passport in person. **Golden Age Passports are not available by mail.**

At the time you obtain a Golden Age Passport in person, you must show proof of age. Proof of age may be a State driver's license showing your birth date, or birth certificate (Medicare cards are not acceptable because they are also issued to people under 62 years). If you have no proof of age, you must sign an affidavit attesting to your age.

Where Do I Get A Golden Age Passport?

The Golden Age Passport is available at most federally operated recreation areas where it may be used. Thus, **it may not be necessary to obtain the Passport before beginning a vacation trip.**

The Golden Age Passport may be obtained **in person** at:

- Headquarters and all Regional Offices (addresses on pages 6 and 7)
National Park Service
Forest Service
- All Forest Service Supervisor's Offices
- Most Forest Service Ranger Station Offices
- All National Park System areas where entrance fees are charged
- Bureau of Land Management
All State Offices
All District Offices
- Tennessee Valley Authority
Land Between the Lakes
Watts Bar Lake
- Fish and Wildlife Service
All Regional Offices
National Wildlife Refuges where Land and Water Conservation Fund use fees are in effect
- Bureau of Reclamation
Hoover Dam

Only those Federal areas designated as fee areas or facilities may charge entrance or recreation use fees.

Entrance Fees

In 1979, entrance fees will be charged at designated National Parks, Monuments, Recreation Areas, Seashores, Historic and Memorial Parks and Sites administered by the National Park Service. Entrance fees may be paid on a single-visit basis or on an annual basis through purchase of the \$10 Golden Eagle Passport (see page 2 "Golden Eagle Passport"). Citizens or permanent residents of the United States who are 62 years of age or older may obtain the free lifetime Golden Age Passport, good for entrance fees (see page 3, "Golden Age Passport").

Use Fees and Special Recreation Permit Fees

In 1979 all seven Federal land-managing agencies are authorized to charge recreation use fees for specialized sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense and meeting certain criteria. Fees may also be charged for special recreation permits issued for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles and other specialized uses.

GPO : 1979 O - 287-824

Note: No charges by private concessionaires or other contractors operating within Federal recreation areas are covered by the Golden Eagle Passport, Golden Age Passport, single visit entrance fees, recreation use fees, or special recreation permit fees.

INFORMATION SERVICES

National Park Service

Headquarters:

Room 1013
U.S. Department of
the Interior
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
20240

Regional Offices:

North Atlantic Region
15 State Street
Boston, Massachusetts
02109

Mid-Atlantic Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania 19106

National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C.
20242

Southeast Region
1895 Phoenix Blvd.
Atlanta, Georgia
30349

Midwest Region
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, Nebraska
68102

Rocky Mountain Region
655 Parfet Street
P.O. Box 25287
Lakewood, Colorado
80225

Southwest Region
Old Santa Fe Trail
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico
87501

Western Region
450 Golden Gate
Avenue
P.O. Box 36063
San Francisco,
California 94102

Pacific Northwest
Region
601 Fourth and Pike
Building
Seattle, Washington
98101

Intermountain Region
324 25th Street
Ogden, Utah 84401

California Region
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco,
California
94111

Pacific Northwest
Region
319 S.W. Pine Street
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, Oregon
97208

Southern Region
1720 Peachtree Rd.,
N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
30309

Eastern Region
633 West Wisconsin
Ave.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
53203

Alaska Region
Federal Office Building
Box 1628
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Other Federal Agencies

For more information about use fees and special recreation permit fees write to the appropriate regional National Park Service or Forest Service Office, or one of the appropriate Federal agencies listed below:

Director
Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Commissioner
Bureau of Reclamation
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Director
Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Office, Chief of Engineers
DAEN-CWO-R
Department of the Army
Washington, D.C. 20314

Tennessee Valley Authority
Forestry Building
Norris, Tennessee 37828

Forest Service

Headquarters:

U.S. Department of
Agriculture
Washington, D.C.
20250

Regional Offices:

Northern Region
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana
59801

Rocky Mountain
Region
11177 West 8th Avenue
Box 25127
Lakewood, Colorado
80225

Southwestern Region
Federal Building
517 Gold Avenue, S.W.
Albuquerque,
New Mexico
87102

1979 FEDERAL ENTRANCE FEE AREAS

You can obtain a Golden Eagle or a Golden Age Passport at the listed recreation areas requiring an entrance fee. This list does not include areas that charge only recreation use fees and/or special recreation permit fees.

- **Arizona**

- Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
- Chiricahua National Monument
- Grand Canyon National Park
- Montezuma Castle National Monument
- Petrified Forest National Park
- Pipe Spring National Monument
- Saguaro National Monument
- Tonto National Monument
- Tumacacori National Monument
- Tuzigoot National Monument
- Walnut Canyon National Monument

- **Arkansas**

- Pea Ridge National Military Park

- **California**

- John Muir National Historic Site
- Lassen Volcanic National Park
- Muir Woods National Monument
- Pinnacles National Monument
- Sequoia—Kings Canyon National Parks
- Yosemite National Park

- **Colorado**

- Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument
- Colorado National Monument
- Grand Sand Dunes National Monument
- Mesa Verde National Park
- Rocky Mountain National Park

- **Florida**

- Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
- Everglades National Park
- Gulf Islands National Seashore

- **Georgia**

- Fort Pulaski National Monument

- **Idaho**

- Craters of the Moon National Monument

- **Massachusetts**

- Adams National Historic Site
- Cape Cod National Seashore
- John F. Kennedy National Historic Site
- Longfellow National Historic Site
- Minute Man National Historical Park
- Salem Maritime National Historic Site

- **Montana**

- Glacier National Park

- **Nebraska**

- Scotts Bluff National Monument

- **New Hampshire**

- Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

- **New Jersey**

- Edison National Historic Site
- Morristown National Historical Park

- **New Mexico**

- Aztec Ruins National Monument
- Bandelier National Monument
- Capulin Mountain National Monument
- Carlsbad Caverns National Park
- El Morro National Monument
- Fort Union National Monument
- White Sands National Monument

- **New York**

- Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

- Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

- Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site

- Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

- **North Dakota**

- Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park

- **Oregon**

- Crater Lake National Park

- **South Dakota**

- Badlands National Monument

- **Tennessee**

- Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
- Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park

- **Texas**

- Fort Davis National Historic Park

- **Utah**

- Arches National Park
- Bryce Canyon National Park
- Natural Bridges National Monument
- Zion National Park

- **Virginia**

- Appomattox Court House National Historical Park

- Colonial National Historical Park

- Shenandoah National Park

- **Washington**

- Mount Rainier National Park

- **Wyoming**

- Devil's Tower National Monument
- Grand Teton National Park (Joint fee with Yellowstone)
- Yellowstone National Park

ENTRANCE FEES, USE FEES AND SPECIAL PERMITS

Summarization of the 1978 Federal Recreation Fee Program data is provided in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6. More specific data is provided in the appendix (Exhibits B, C and D). The guidelines provided by HCRS allow each agency to define the term "management unit" in accordance with its own usage. Outlined below are interesting extrapolations from each summary table.

Extrapolation from Table 3

- The number of Special Permit units operated by BLM increased from 35 units to 89 in 1978.
 - The total number Special Permit Fee Management units increase between 1977 and 1978 and is attributable to BLM.
 - The National Park Service operated 67 Entrance Fee units in 1978.
-

Extrapolation from Table 4

- The amount of fees collected this year totaled \$28,476,700, 9% higher than last year, and exceeded the total collected in any previous year.
 - Recreation Use fee and Entrance fee collections increased over last year.
 - The total Special Permit fees collected in 1978 (250,800) increased from that of 1977 (183,000).
-

Extrapolation from Table 5

- Total collection costs (Use/Special Permit and Entrance) in 1978 were 23% greater than 1977.
 - BLM showed significant decreases in collection costs for Special Permits.
-

Extrapolation from Table 6

- Each agency, other than BLM, had approximately the same existing campground capacity as last year.
- BLM data collection improvements resulted in a reported increase in campground capacity (5,700 to 15,400) because State operated campgrounds on BLM land were included this year for the first time.

TABLE 3

FEDERAL USE, SPECIAL PERMIT AND ENTRANCE
FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS BY AGENCY

AGENCY	USER FEE		SPECIAL PERMIT FEE		ENTRANCE FEE	
	MANAGEMENT UNITS		MANAGEMENT UNITS		MANAGEMENT UNITS	
	Existing	Potential	Existing	Potential	Existing	Potential
BLM	47	73	89	52	NA	NA
BR	1	-0-	-0-	-0-	NA	NA
CE	547 ^a	-0- ^b	-0-	-0-	NA	NA
FS	1,865	-0-	206 ^c	-0-	NA	NA
FWS	15	7	4	-0-	NA	NA
NPS	78 ^d	9	2	1	67	16
TVA	5	-0-	-0-	1	NA	NA
TOTAL	2,558	89	301	54	67	16

NA = Not Applicable, NPS only agency with entrance fees

- Use Fee Management Units apply to overnight camping units only.
- Potential Use Fee Management Units do not apply, as no additional areas would be eligible for fee charges without further site modification.
- Forest Service reports that its "special management units" contain the same facilities as Use Fee units, but were available on a reservation basis, special management units, their visitation, fees collected, etc., are reported in the use fee columns.
- In general the NPS "management units" for the purposes of this report are individual National Parks and National Monuments.
- Does not include Great Falls National Park, VA where entrance fees are collected by Fairfax County to retire a debt from a land exchange.

TABLE 4

RECREATION USE, SPECIAL PERMIT AND
ENTRANCE FEES COLLECTED BY AGENCY

AGENCY	RECREATION USE FEES COLLECTED	SPECIAL PERMIT FEES COLLECTED	RECREATION ENTRANCE FEES COLLECTED
BLM	\$ 115,100	\$ 250,800	NA
BR	567,000	-0-	NA
CE	3,988,400	-0-	NA
FS	6,079,100	-0-	NA
FWS	123,000	9,800	NA
NPS	6,694,700	28,100	\$ 10,265,700
TVA	355,000	-0-	NA
TOTAL	\$ 17,922,300	\$ 288,700	\$ 10,265,700

GRAND TOTAL \$ 28,476,700.0

TABLE 5

RECREATION USE, SPECIAL PERMIT, ENTRANCE
AND TOTAL FEE COLLECTION COSTS BY AGENCY

A. USE FEE COLLECTION COSTS

AGENCY	DIRECT COSTS	INDIRECT COSTS
BLM	\$ 42,200	\$ 23,500
BR	402,500	107,900
CE	1,993,600	276,200
FS	1,623,600 ^a	649,600 ^a
FWS	36,400	22,300
NPS	2,557,500	633,100
TVA	62,400	62,400
TOTAL	\$6,718,200	\$1,775,000

B. SPECIAL PERMIT COLLECTION COSTS

AGENCY b	DIRECT COSTS	INDIRECT COSTS
BLM	\$33,000	\$27,700
FWS	10,300	2,800
NPS	3,000	500
TOTAL	\$46,300	\$31,000

C. ENTRANCE FEE COLLECTION COSTS

AGENCY c	DIRECT COSTS	INDIRECT COSTS
NPS	\$2,240,600	\$448,100

^a Includes the Forest Service Special Permit Fee Collection Cost.

^b No other agencies with Special Permit Fees.

^c No other agencies with Entrance Fees.

D. TOTAL COLLECTION COSTS FOR ALL AGENCIES

USE FEE COSTS	\$ 8,493,200
SPECIAL PERMIT COSTS	77,300
ENTRANCE FEE COSTS	2,688,700
GRAND TOTAL	\$11,259,200

TABLE 6

FEDERAL RECREATION FEE CAMPGROUND CAPACITY, BY AGENCY
(in thousands)

AGENCY	EXISTING CAMPGROUND CAPACITY-OTU OR PAOT*	POTENTIAL CAMPGROUND CAPACITY-OTU OR PAOT*
BLM ^b	15.4	3.1
BR ^c		
CE	110.7 ^a	
FS	299.7	
FWS ^c		
NPS	144.2	
TVA	3.2	
TOTAL	573.2	3.1

* OTU = One Time Use
PAOT = Persons At One Time

^a The Corps of Engineers estimates that an average of 3.2 persons can be accommodated at one time at each developed campsite.

^b The increase in BLM Campground capacity resulted from data collection improvements which included State operated campgrounds on BLM Land.

^c The Bureau of Reclamation and Fish and Wildlife Service do not operate fee campgrounds.

National Park Service Visitor Transportation Fees (VTS)

In 1978, two areas of the National Park System charged recreation use fees for Visitor Transportation Systems (VTS). In recent years there have been proposals to charge fees at other parks which provide visitor transportation. However, baseline data has indicated that few VTS are capable of paying operating expenses unless high, unreasonable fees are charged. Since this is inconsistent with the intentions of the National Park Service and Congress, the Service's position is:

Wherever feasible, a reasonable fee will be charged to cover a portion of VTS operating costs.

The pending VTS proposals would allow the NPS to protect resources through control of traffic congestion, with reduced energy consumption; and provide valuable services to visitors.

Incorporated in the VTS fee proposal are criteria for Visitor Transportation Fees. These criteria were formalized to insure equity Servicewide.

Criteria for Visitor Transportation Fees

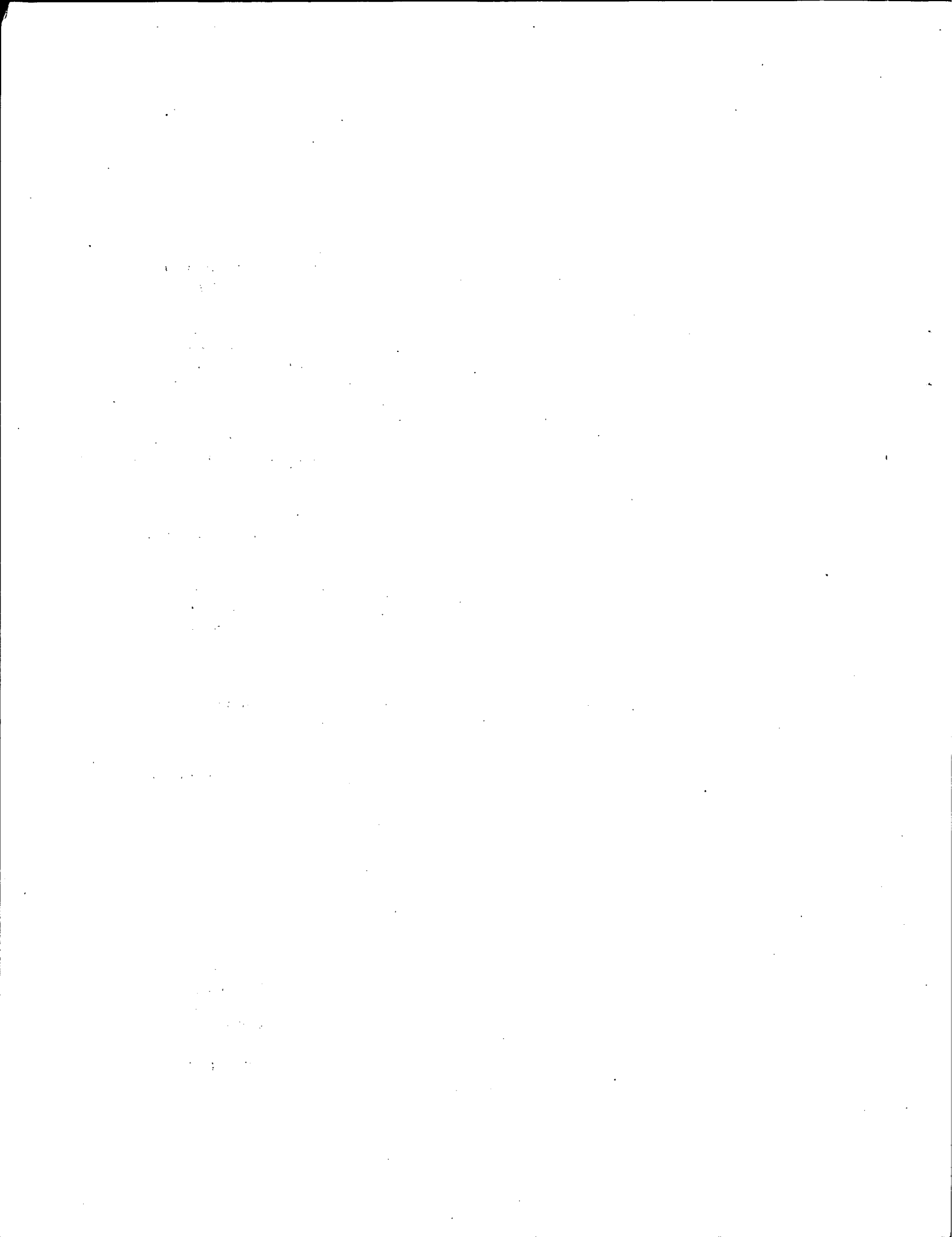
Visitor transportation systems (VTS) with fee potential generally can be identified as one of the following three types. Criteria for each type are not mutually exclusive. Nor must a VTS match every criterion in order to fit into a certain type. Rather, these criteria provide general guidance for assessing fee potential and fee rates of the diverse VTS in the National Park System. Exact rates for recreation use fees should be determined by the cost per passenger, local comparability, services provided and public interest served.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Fee Range</u>
I	Essential to park operations Used by large portion of park visitors; high ridership; generally available to all visitors. Entrance fee park (or potential) No single control point; continuous boarding. Provides access to lesser known (used) area in park.	No separate recreation use fee; included in entrance fee, VTS services, facilities and operating cost considered in determining entrance fee rates.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Fee Range</u>
II	<p>Tour-oriented or interpretation provided.</p> <p>Used by small portion of park visitors.</p> <p>Round trip service to most passengers (provides total mobility to and from area of park).</p> <p>Private vehicle access not permitted.</p> <p>Single control point</p> <p>Minor portion of park</p>	<p>Recreation use fee; \$.50 to \$5 per person, half fare for golden age passport carriers and riders under 16.</p>
III	<p>One-way service to most passengers (e.g., trail head access).</p> <p>Used by small portion of park visitors.</p> <p>Single control point</p> <p>Minor portion of park</p>	<p>Recreation use fee; \$.50-2.00 per person, half fare for golden age passport carriers and riders under 16.</p>

PART TWO:

VISITATION DATA.



1978 VISITATION

This is the fourth annual visitation report providing data with acceptable commonality among the seven Federal agencies for both Fee and Non-Fee Management Areas.

In calendar year 1978 the Federal Fee and Non-Fee Recreation Areas had over 2.1 billion Recreation Days or 8.5 million Visitor Hours of use. The Forest Service, the Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service reported the majority of visitors.

When combined, these three agencies accounted for 76 percent of the total Recreation Day use. Should the reader be unfamiliar with the units of measurement (Visitor Hours and Recreation Days) please refer to "Definitions" on pages 55 and 56.

Public Law 93-303 (88 Stat 192) authorizes the seven Federal land-managing agencies to charge fees if the area at which fees are charged provides certain specialized outdoor recreation facilities, equipment or services at Federal expense. A Federal management unit, as referred to in this section, is one which meets this criteria; a Federal Non-Fee management unit is one which does not meet this criteria or is faced with impractical circumstances for collecting fees.

The nature of some activities dictates that some visitation figures be based on estimates requiring the use of various techniques. In truth, all agencies depend to some degree on estimations since most Federal lands have no entrance control points.

Visitation is delineated for individual States in the appendices (Exhibit E) and summarized in Table 7 through 9.

Analysis of this data reveals:

Extrapolations from Table 7

- . All visitation to Use Fee Management Units (both Visitor Hours and Recreation Days, existing and potential) increased over last year.

Existing Visitor Hours	-	1,081,517.2 (1977)	to	1,105,721.0 (1978)
Recreation Days	-	161,161.9 (1977)	to	220,367.7 (1978)
Potential Visitor Hour	-	25,452.6 (1977)	to	111,831.1 (1978)
Recreation Days	-	25,169.6 (1977)	to	43,138.3 (1978)

- . All NPS Visitation (Recreation Days and Visitor Hours, existing and potential) to Entrance Fee Management Units increased since last year.

- There has been a decrease in annual Visitor Hours and Recreation Days (on both existing and potential areas) at Special Permit Units
 - BLM reported a remarkable decrease in Visitor Hours at existing Special Permit areas
-

Extrapolations from Table 8

- The National Park Service, Corps of Engineers and Forest Service accounted for 97% of Visitor Hour use on Fee Management Areas
- The Corps of Engineers and the Forest Service combined accounted for 72% of the Fee and Non-Fee Management Area Visitor Hour use
 - The Corps of Engineers accounted for 37.1% of the Non-Fee Visitor Hours last year. This year they accounted for 52%
-

Extrapolations from Table 9

- Total visitation to Federal Recreation Fee Management units (Visitor Hours) recovered from the decline reported in 1977 (1,898,471.4). In fact it has exceeded that of 1976 (2,133,257.8) to 2,205,947.7 (1978)).
- Non-Fee Management Units continue to report increases in overall visitation.

Recreation Days 1,429,622.1 (1977) to 1,515,044.8 (1978)
Visitor Hours 4,899,017.9 (1977) to 6,360,420.8 (1978)

- Recreation Day use at Fee Management Areas has more than doubled since last year. (From 250,593 to 640,380.4.) This increase is attributable to BLM reports.

Increases over last year were recorded for all grand total figures.

TABLE 7

ANNUAL VISITATION TO USE, ENTRANCE AND SPECIAL PERMIT FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS BY AGENCY (in thousands)

A. ANNUAL VISITATION TO USE FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS

AGENCY	VISITOR HOURS		RECREATION DAYS	
	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
BLM	8,910.0 ^a	44,075.0	932.0 ^a	5,609.0
BR	1,727.0		688.0	
CE	231,648.0 ^b		19,351.6	
FS	324,343.0		38,987.0	
FWS	39,100.0	4,431.7	3,258.3	369.3
NPS	493,489.0	63,324.4	156,608.8	37,160.0
TVA	6,504.0		542.0	
TOTAL	1,105,721.0	111,831.1	220,367.7	43,138.3

^a Bureau of Land Management annual visitation figures pertain only to camping areas.

^b The Corps of Engineers annual visitation figures pertain only to camping areas and each Recreation Day is equivalent to 12 Visitor Hours

B. ANNUAL VISITATION TO ENTRANCE FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS

AGENCY	VISITOR HOURS		RECREATION DAYS	
	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
NPS	562,125.9	23,203.2	78,393.9	37,160.0

(No other agencies with such visitation)

C. ANNUAL VISITATION TO SPECIAL PERMIT FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS

AGENCY	VISITOR HOURS		RECREATION DAYS	
	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
BLM	38,961.0	35,035.0	17,551.0	10,633.0
FWS ^C	7,286.0		607.2	
NPS	25,306.5	21,065.7	7,233.1	4,128.8
TOTAL	71,553.5	56,100.7	25,391.3	14,761.8

(No other agencies with such visitation)

^C Fish and Wildlife Service Special Permit Fee Management Units are sometimes the same areas; hence, "dual counting" is recognized.

TABLE 8

Comparison of Public Use on Federal Fee, Non-Fee and Total Fee/
Non-Fee Recreation Areas by Agency. (Based on Visitor Hours)

AGENCY	FEE ^a AREAS	NON-FEE AREAS	TOTAL FEE/ NON-FEE AREAS
Bureau of Land Management	.4%	.6%	7.4%
Bureau of Reclamation	.1%	6.7%	5.0%
Corps of Engineers	10.4%	52.1%	41.4%
Forest Service	14.5%	36.2%	30.5%
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.8%	.7%	1.0%
National Park Service	72.5%	2.3%	13.5%
Tennessee Valley Authority	.3%	1.4%	1.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

^a Fee Areas column includes only the "Use" and "Entrance" Fees.

TABLE 9

1978 _____ TOTAL VISITATION TO FEDERAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT UNITS (IN THOUSANDS)

AGENCY	FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		NON-FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		FEE & NON-FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS	
	VISITOR HOURS AGENCY TOTAL	RECREATION DAYS AGENCY TOTAL	VISITOR HOURS AGENCY TOTAL	RECREATION DAYS AGENCY TOTAL	TOTAL VISITOR HOURS	TOTAL RECREATION DAYS
Bureau of Land Management	597,700.0	402,732.9	36,273.2	16,388.6	633,973.2	419,121.5
Bureau of Reclamation	1,727.0	688.0	429,633.0	69,201.0	431,360.0	68,829.0
Corps of Engineers	231,648.0	19,351.6	3,312,070.4	418,090.5	3,543,718.4	437,442.1
Fish and Wildlife Service	39,100.0	3,258.3	45,014.1	3,758.5 ^{c/}	84,114.1	7,016.8
Forest Service	324,343.2	38,987.0	2,297,588.4	885,848.5	2,621,931.6	924,835.5
National Park Service	1,004,925.5	174,820.6	149,375.7	102,177.7 ^{e/}	1,154,301.2	276,998.3
Tennessee Valley Authority	6,504.0	542.0	90,466.0	19,580.0	96,970.0	20,122.0
Grand Total	2,205,947.7	640,380.4	6,360,420.8	1,515,044.8	8,566,368.5	2,155,365.2

a/ Reclamation uses a Visitor-Day Definition which is defined as "a significant amount of time spent by one individual in a particular activity during a 24-hour period," which is equivalent to a "Recreation Day." Reclamation has one fee area: Tour of Hoover Dam.

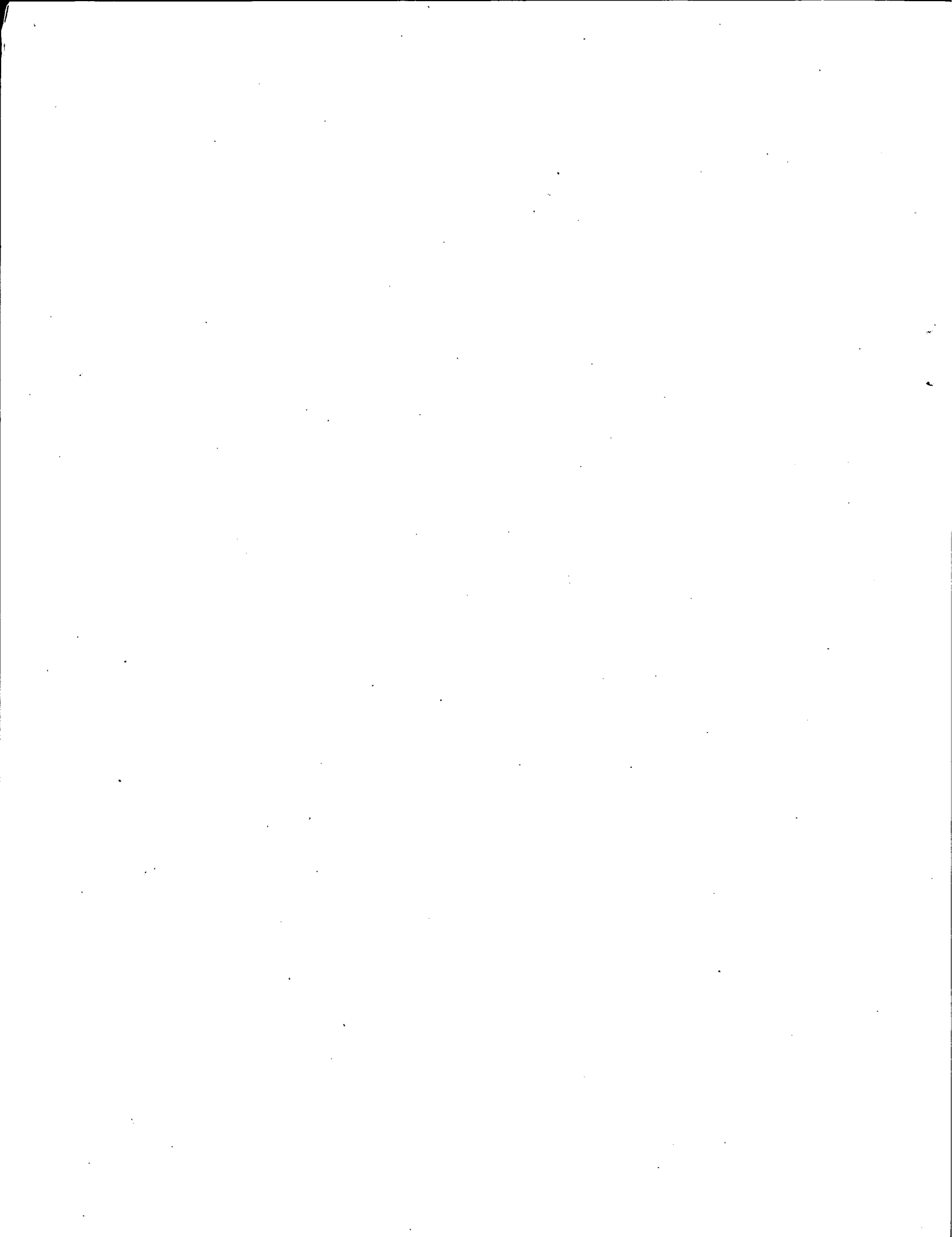
b/ Includes National Wildlife Refuge System and National Fish Hatcheries. Recreation Days are synonymous with total visits.

c/ Each Recreation Day equals 12 Visitor Hours.

d/ The Corps of Engineers applied the following factors for visitor hours:

1. For Fee Management Units the factor was 12.0 hours.
2. For Non-Fee Management Units the factor was 4.4 hours.

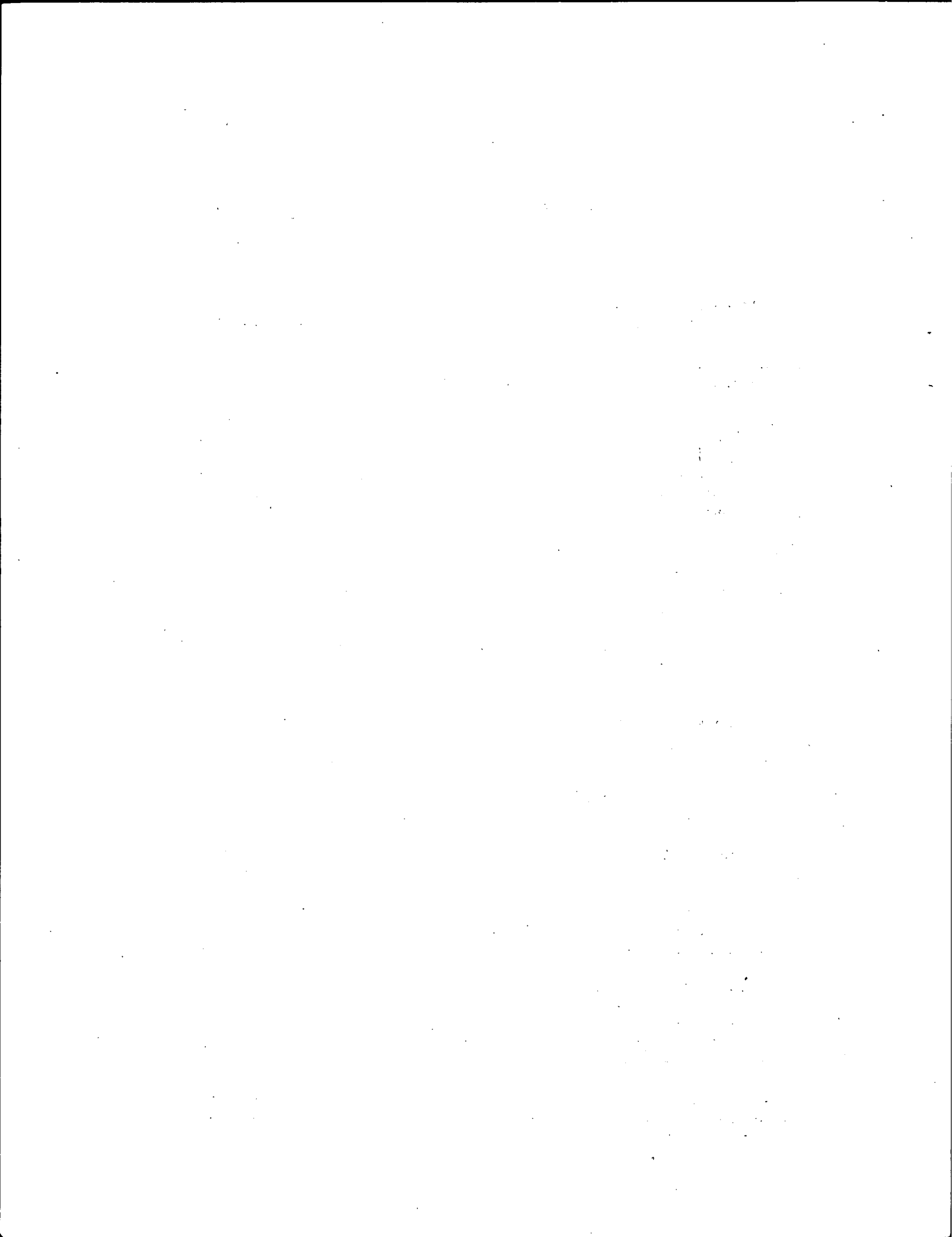
e/ In the National Park Service, Recreation Days are determined by taking the figure for each park having only day use facilities as being equal to total visits. In parks with overnight facilities, total visits were added to overnight stays to obtain Recreation Days.



PART THREE:

ONSITE EVALUATIONS

STUDIES AND TRENDS IN FEES



FEDERAL RECREATION FEE PROGRAM ONSITE EVALUATION

Beginning in 1974, an annual Onsite Evaluation has been conducted by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service to monitor the effectiveness of the Federal recreation fee program. Staffs of the seven Federal agencies advise that this evaluation also has proven to be a beneficial tool for Federal agency planning. An interesting by-product of the evaluation is the collection of public needs and comments related to improving the Fee program and Federal Recreation facilities.

Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service Regional Offices conduct a minimum of twelve onsite evaluations at areas listed on the reverse side of the evaluation form (Exhibit A). At least five members of the public are contacted per site, and brochures, fact sheets, and other appropriate information are distributed to both park attendants and the general public.

Historic sites charging fees are included in evaluations as well as the specific sites listed on the reverse of the evaluation form. This provides a cross section of areas managed by all seven Federal land-managing agencies.

The 1978 evaluations were conducted from June 1 through December 31 in order to obtain a sampling of comments from fall and winter as well as summer visitors.

There are two major subject areas in the evaluation, "Agency Implementation" and "Public Reaction and Understanding" (Exhibit A). The "Agency Implementation" portion of the evaluation is concerned with three points: (1) the level of knowledge possessed by land managing agency personnel, (2) placement of signs designating fee areas, and (3) placement of signs at entrances which specify fees and charges.

Information derived from the "Public Reaction and Understanding" portion of the evaluation focuses on the level of visitors' knowledge of the Golden Eagle/Golden Age Passports and other fees and charges. Visitors are queried as to their satisfaction with the facilities and their feelings on the comparability of fees charged at other similar Federal Recreation sites. They are also asked how acceptable each type of fee is to them.

Eighty-nine Federal Recreation sites were visited; of these, 35 were operated by the Forest Service, 24 by the National Park Service, 17 by the Corps of Engineers, 6 by the Fish and Wildlife Service, 4 by the Bureau of Land Management and 2 by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Approximately 550 persons responded to each question.

The "Agency Implementation" data showed 83% (91% in 1977) of the sites visited had properly posted signs. The fees were clearly posted 82%

(92% in 1977) of the time and agency site attendants were knowledgeable about the Fee Program 74% (94% in 1977) of the time. Despite the drop in percentages from 1977 in all the forementioned categories, the level remains reasonably high.

The "Public Reaction and Understanding" section indicated that of the 548 respondents, 46% (56% in 1977) had heard of the Golden Eagle Passport and 51% (66% in 1977) had heard of the Golden Age Passport. Of 422 respondents, 78% (66% in 1977) were familiar with user fees. Only 24% (39% in 1977) had heard of and understood the benefits of Special Permit fees. For further information concerning the program evaluation, refer to Exhibits G & H.

Tables 10 and 11 illustrate the results coded for questions pertaining to public satisfaction with the facilities, the comparability of fees with other public sites, and the acceptability of fees and charges in the public mind. Significant points of special interest follow:

Extrapolations from Table 10

- . 90% of 554 respondents expressed satisfaction with facilities provided by those Federal Land-Managing agencies charging fees.
 - . 82% of 547 respondents felt that fees are comparable with those of other public agencies.
 - . Entrance fees are only applicable to the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service.
 - . 74% of the 543 respondents voiced acceptance of the entrance fees charged at National Parks.
 - . To the public Use Fees are by far the most acceptable form of fees with 88% of 551 respondents stating that Use Fees are acceptable.
 - . The Special Permit Fee was acceptable to 74% of the 537 interviewees.
 - . Only 37% of respondents on BLM property approved the use of Special Permit Fees, 48% less than 1977. This percentage decrease is attributable to the two-fold increase in the number of BLM fee management units in 1978. It may be surmised that people who were previously using BLM lands free of charge, now object to being charged a nominal fee.
 - . A chart provided in the appendices (Exhibit G, H) gives program results since 1974.
-

Extrapolations from Table 11

- The Mid-Continent Region revealed the lowest percentage of satisfaction with facilities (69%).
- Expressions of satisfaction with facilities was highest in the Southeast Region (99%).
- All but two regions reported positive responses above 84% concerning fee comparability. The exceptions were the Mid-Continent (65%) and Pacific Southwest (61%).
- Lake Central (55%), Alaska (58%) and the Pacific Southwest (49%) evidenced low percentage acceptance of Special Permit Fees.

Table 10
 FACILITY SATISFACTION, FEE COMPARABILITY AND FEE ACCEPTABILITY OF AREAS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE SEVEN FEDERAL
 LAND-MANAGING AGENCIES AS PERCEIVED BY SEVERAL RESPONDENT POPULATIONS

AGENCY ^a	ITEMS																								
	FACILITIES SATISFACTORY?					FEE COMPARABLE?					FEES ACCEPTABLE?														
	ALL					ALL					ENTRANCE FEES ^b					USE FEES ^c					SPECIAL PERMIT FEES ^d				
	TNI*	YES%	NO%	TNI*	YES%	NO%	TNI*	YES%	NO%	TNI*	YES%	NO%	TNI*	YES%	NO%	TNI*	YES%	NO%	TNI*	YES%	NO%				
BLM	16	100	0	16	62	38	16	75	25	16	94	6	16	37	63				16	37	63				
BR	6	100	0	6	100	0	6	100	0	6	100	0	6	--	--				NA	--	--				
CE	110	90	10	110	78	22	101	78	22	109	93	7	109	75	25				109	75	25				
FWS	46	96	4	37	70	30	42	62	38	42	81	19	42	57	43				42	57	43				
FS	191	86	14	193	88	12	193	75	25	193	93	7	193	79	21				190	79	21				
NPS	165	90	10	165	82	18	165	75	25	165	84	16	165	79	21				160	79	21				
TVA	20	100	0	20	80	20	20	65	35	20	65	35	20	65	35				20	65	35				
TOTAL	554	90	10	547	82	18	543	74	26	551	88	12	551	74	26				537	74	26				

* TNI = Total Number Interviewed

a Interview took place at sites managed by these Federal agencies.

b Used only by the National Park Service.

c Used by all seven Federal land-managing agencies.

d Used only by the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service in 1977.

Table 11
 FACILITY SATISFACTION, FEE COMPARABILITY AND FEE ACCEPTIBILITY OF AREAS WITHIN EACH OF THE H.C.R.S.
 REGIONS AS PERCEIVED BY SEVERAL RESPONDENT POPULATIONS

REGION ^a	ITEMS																		
	FACILITIES SATISFACTORY?				FEES COMPARABLE?				FEES ACCEPTABLE										
	ALL				ALL				ENTRANCE FEES ^b			USE FEES ^c			SPECIAL PERMIT FEES ^d				
	TNI*	YES%	NO%		TNI*	YES%	NO%		TNI*	YES%	NO%		TNI*	YES%	NO%	TNI*	YES%	NO%	
SOUTH CENTRAL	76	91	9		67	89	11		63	86	14		71	86	14		71	60	40
ALASKA	19	95	5		19	84	16		19	58	42		19	95	5		19	58	42
SOUTH EASTERN	90	99	1		90	93	7		90	89	11		90	91	9		90	90	10
LAKE CENTRAL	108	84	16		109	85	15		109	62	38		109	87	13		108	55	45
NORTH WESTERN	63	90	10		63	87	13		63	55	45		63	97	3		63	87	13
MID-CONT.	45	69	31		45	65	35		45	67	33		45	73	27		45	71	29
PACIFIC S.W.	57	96	4		57	61	39		57	82	18		57	89	11		57	49	57
NORTH EAST	98	93	7		100	84	16		100	79	21		100	92	8		98	85	15

* TNI = Total Number Interviewed

a Interview took place at sites managed by the Federal land-managing agencies within H.C.R.S. regions.

b Used only by the National Park Service.

c Used by all seven Federal land-managing agencies.

d Used only by the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service in 1977.

Along with the Fee Program Onsite Evaluations, casual conversation resulted in the following nationwide results:

1. What type of recreation facility do you refer? (Federal, State, Regional, local, private)?

Federal	45.0%
Federal and State	7.0%
State	6.0%
Private	3.0%
No preference	39.0%

2. Are you familiar with other recreation facilities in the area?

Yes	59.0%
No	41.0%

3. Would you vacation at a major Metropolitan, State or Federal park located near a major city?

Yes	51.0%
No	49.0%

4. What type of camping facilities should be provided?

A significant majority expressed wishes for; water and restrooms, trailer sanitary hookups, electricity and other conveniences.

5. Do you prefer large group activity programs or individual (family) activities?

Large Group Activities	15.0
Individual (family) Activities	70.0
No preference	15.0

6. Can you name the seven Federal agencies that manage outdoor recreation areas?

Yes	.6%
No	99.4%

Note: Many of the 99.4% could not name the "Big three," National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

7. Do you know how and where to get information on these various recreation sites?

Yes	43%
No	57%

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC RANDOM COMMENTS

The random comment section of the evaluation has proven to be useful for planning purposes. The personnel and public comments were:

I. PERSONNEL RANDOM COMMENTS:

FOREST SERVICE

Chinook Bay, Sawtooth National Forest

- . Find that most people are not familiar with the Golden Eagle Passport.
- . Suggest the Golden Eagle allow a 25 percent discount on Federal "use fees."

Eel Creek, Sauslaw

- . Some complaints from the public about the Golden Eagle not being good for Use Fee Areas.

Paddy Creek

- . Box needed for money only.

Tern Lake Campground

- . Should provide windshield sticker for Forest Service areas, similar to State Park stickers.

Paliza Campground

- . Need more money for facilities.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Bandalier National Monument

- . Go to a self-registration system like the Forest Service and this would make fee collection easier.

Mt. McKinley National Park, Riley Creek Visitor Center

- . All parks should be free; Parks are needed for national "mental health." Pay for them through taxes. People need to feel they are getting something back from their taxes.

- . The system of collection is not good here. Machines are used at other Parks, yet it is manual process here.

Grand Teton National Park

- . Most people don't mind paying entrance fees.
- . Surprised that more people don't buy Golden Eagle Passports.

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument

- . Would like to change fee collecting booth from where it is presently located to a position providing parking area control.

Colonial Creek

- . More should be done to make the public knowledgeable about the fee program.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Hoover Dam

- . Golden Age Passports should be issued to each eligible member of a family at the time of original application. This will eliminate confusion at a later date when the spouse of the bearer attempts to gain entry to a fee area when not accompanied by passport holder (spouse).

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Horton Creek

- . This area is close to town so occasional vandalism by juveniles occurs. The fee booth was unroofed last year.

Owl Creek Campground

- . Have a problem with after-holiday litter clean-up.
- . Shot guns take down signs.
- . Motorbikes do not stay on trails and have been scarring the landscape.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Piney Campground

- . Passports available at entrance.
- . Signs and markers all the way from main highway--very good.
- . Area well maintained.

Land Between the Lakes Campground

- . Collection Station not manned after October 15.
- . Honor system works very well.
- . Hunting is available in compliance with statewide hunting regulations.

II. PUBLIC RANDOM COMMENTS

FOREST SERVICE

South Fork Campground (Lincoln National Forest)

- . Facilities better than most commercial ones.
- . People pay for facilities with taxes--should be free.

Redondo Campground (Santa Fe National Forest)

- . Provide firewood or wood cutting/gathering area.
- . Like to see same for all areas--some seem more, some seem less.
- . Should make special deals for large groups and civic groups or clubs.

Paliza Campground (Santa Fe National Forest)

- . Don't charge enough.
- . Nice facilities.
- . Need shooting range near campground.

Nogal Campground (Lincoln National Forest)

- . Nice area.

San Antonio Campground (Santa Fe National Forest)

- . Would like to see State hunting/fire regulations posted.
- . Don't allow cattle to graze in campgrounds.
- . Separate areas for elderly/families, etc.
- . Enforce "quiet rules."

Russian River Campground

- . Collecting box seems inadequate.
- . Collection is not enforced; therefore a lot of fees are not collected.
- . Fee too cheap.
- . Should collect adequate money and provide adequate facility quality.
- . Poor management; people camping all summer or at least until the stock of fish is depleted.

Tern Lake Campground

- . Would like fee, if it keeps park open.

Red Canyon Campground (Dixie National Forest)

- . Has always been clean.
- . Access excellent.
- . Camping pads well screened from other users.

Paddy Creek

- . Too modern for wilderness (facilities).
- . Development should be consistent with area.
- . Cheaper than most.

Tachenitch Lake

- . State campgrounds provide more for the money.
- . Agency was not checking fee collection enough--people were not paying, by coming late and leaving early.

Woodward Campground

- . The \$2.00 per night charge was about in the mid-range. Would not be willing to pay a user fee over and above an entrance fee unless the activity was not of the normal recreational type. Would pay for horseback riding but not swimming or picnicking.
- . Fees in tristate region should be the same at all locations.
- . The sign by the road did not indicate that there was a picnic area, only camping.

Glacier View Campground

- . Spray for mosquitoes.
- . Expressed concern about some trees that looked as though they may fall.

Chinook Bay (Sawtooth National Forest)

- . Campgrounds are always posted as "full," which is misleading because you usually can find an open spot.

Eel Creek (Sauslaw National Forest)

- . Didn't mind user fees but this fee should include no charge entry to any Federal reservoir open to the public. It's a taxpayer's right.

Grayback (Siskiyou National Forest)

- . Fees are good because fee areas are usually better camping areas.
- . Do not feel user and entrance fees are fair.
- . Fee areas encourage better use of facilities.

Wayne National Forest

- . Some objection to people overstaying.
- . Would like more developed camping facilities.
- . Would like more hiking trails.

Manistee National Forest

- . Some hunters.
- . Would like more Off-Road Vehicle use of Federal lands.

Shawnee National Forest

- . Many senior citizens use campground.
- . The Golden Age 50% discount is good.
- . Shower wanted.
- . More reasonable fees than others.

Fallen Leaf Campground

- . Sewer hookup for trailers wanted.
- . Need showers and mop rest room once a day.
- . Eliminate ticketron.
- . Hot water needed.
- . Need electrical outlet on women's side of restroom.
- . Need wood cabinets for storage because of rodents.
- . Ticketron seems to respond earlier to out-of-state people, do not like ticketron.

William Kent (Tahoe National Forest)

- . Facility has improved.
- . No showers or handy water; need showers.
- . Showers are needed along with lights in bathrooms, and more garbage cans.
- . It's fine, come every year.
- . Facilities are of high quality considering the fee charged.

Hiawatha National Forest

- . Late arriving campers are often noisy.
- . Higher camping fees would be understood.
- . Need more water outlets.

Hoosier National Forest

- . Some campers are noisy.
- . Fishing quality was fair most of the summer.

- . Crowded on weekends.
- . Fees in line with other areas.
- . Had a fine time and didn't cost me much.

Huron National Forest

- . Hunters using area were often noisy enough to disturb campers.
- . Facilities well maintained.

Sunset Campground

- . Deterioration of campground (vandalism).
- . Fantastic recreation area.
- . Less cost for what's offered.
- . Lots of space.
- . Please don't pave roads.
- . Cooperation good.
- . Campsites a little too close together.

White Mountains (Jigger Johnson, Passaconaway, Wagon Ground Recreation Areas)

- . Hot water showers needed.

Green Mountains (Chittendon Brook)

- . Trailer dumping stations too far apart.
- . Make fees less.
- . Need showers.

Mt. Rogers National Recreation Area

- . More activities for children.
- . Like to see lake put in.
- . Less developed campgrounds.
- . Fees don't seem comparable to others.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Hoover Dam

- . Most respondents expected higher fees.
- . Children under 4 years of age should not be allowed on tours as they are often noisy and distracting.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Lake Mendocino

- . Can't complain about the fees (been here 5 years in a row).
- . Cheaper than some.
- . Nice park rangers.
- . Cheaper than other areas.
- . Cheapest we've been in.
- . Clear Lake fees too high.

New Hogan Reservoir

- . Separate fees for different uses.
- . Potential fire hazard with dry grass.
- . Water should be more accessible to sites.
- . Bathrooms are a mess (only one person).
- . Enlarge the campsites with more room between sites.
- . Park packed after 5:00 p.m. on Friday--first come, first served.
- . Rangers are good--especially on noise problems.
- . Noisy kids.
- . Noisy people at night.
- . Litter can be needed at sites.

Lake Shelbyville

- . Attendant let new campers set up in campground too late at night.
- . Large dogs allowed to run free.

Carlyle Lake

- . Area too crowded on summer weekends.
- . A very beautiful setting and campground.

Carters Lake

- . These areas need more publicity (thought they were on State park).
- . Facilities too far from the water.

Bufford Dam - Lake Lanier

- . Need more public access.

Boardman

- . One person objected to all fees as taxpayer; he is entitled to use Federal recreation areas at no cost.
- . Thought this was an excellent facility and well worth fee charged.

Pine Meadows Campground

- . Previous experience has been good. Problem of friends renting camping sites for other friends which never showed, therefore the spaces were actually available.
- . Complaints on dog droppings.
- . Endorses fee concept.
- . Don't like dogs in water swimming with children.

Pomme De Terre Dam

- . Golden Eagle type of permit should always be used for Corps of Engineers, Forest Service, etc.

Toadsuck Ferry West

- . Need to do something about ants. "There are so many, you get a few bits of them in your sandwich."
- . Fishing worms are as thin as broom straws.
- . Need electric hookups to run fans at night.
- . Great place.

Maumelle Park

- . Area is outstanding. Corps of Engineers personnel are great.
- . Wants fee to be more comparable for facilities provided.
- . Want more electric hookups and water.
- . Spigots nearer to the camp area.

Canyon Dam

- . Despite heavy use during summer months, facilities and camp areas seem to be well maintained.

Kerr Dam and Reservoir

- . Complaint about being forced to move to other side of campground because of road construction.
- . Possibly polluted water along shore.

Tub Run, (Youghioheny River Lake)

- . Poor maintenance: Rest rooms dirty and grass too tall.
- . Broken bottles along the shore.
- . Campsites too close together.
- . No trees.
- . Need beach for swimming.
- . More patrol of certain areas.
- . Closed restrooms need to be opened.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Bosque Del Apache Wildlife Refuge

- . Really enjoyed the area and the birds, and would be willing to pay a fee, although if it can be kept free, this would be best.
- . Would like to see hunting eliminated on refuge.

Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge

- . Better hunting blinds; water for drinking.
- . This is the only place you have to pay to hunt.
- . Everything fine.
- . Make blinds bigger.
- . Mark blinds better.
- . Stop sky blasting.
- . Had a great time.
- . Put parking places closer to blinds.

Crab Orchard Lake

- . Fees too high now; were ok before.
- . Should provide more water and electrical sites. Especially since the fees have been raised.
- . Insufficient number of toilets, there was only one for each camploop.
- . Need more beach area.
- . Should require daily fee for any use of Wildlife Refuge.
- . Sell a Federal license which would supercede State license for all Federal lands.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Fishermens Bend

- . Fees were very reasonable. Felt they got more for their money's worth than at the Forest Service campgrounds in the area.
- . Something should be done to control mosquitoes.

Horton Creek

- . The fees are lower than other recreation areas. Don't publicize enough. The users prefer Bureau of Land Management campgrounds because they are cheap and clean.
- . Difficult to locate campground. The freeway and the entrance have signs, but the surface roads are not marked causing a one-half hour's drive on back roads to find the area.
- . Large trees are needed for shade, also some of the trees are dying.
- . \$1.00 seems to be a fair price to cover maintenance. Better facilities are necessary before raising the fee.

Crowley Lake Recreation Area

- . One visitor estimated that \$85 worth of fees were not paid by campers using the facilities. The fee signs are ignored. Also, the \$2.00 price is only visible close to the sign. Some visitors use a different access road and avoid the sign, or they do not slow down at the sign to read the regulations.
- . \$2.00 is too high a fee for an area without showers.
- . Fees are lower than at other areas.
- . People should not have to pay extra for dogs.
- . There are rattlesnakes in the central area which make walking dogs and visiting restrooms a challenge.
- . Time limits are not enforced.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Pinnacles National Monument

- . Like minimal fees and felt they were nominal.
- . Showers would be worth extra cost.
- . Decrease density of campsites.

Boulder Beach, Lake Mead Recreation Area

- . For Golden Age Passport holders, camping should be free.
- . Entrance fees are robbery.
- . User fees too high for Golden Age Passport holders. Camping should be free.
- . Area needs showers.
- . Good restroom maintenance.

Lincoln Home National Historic Site

- . Privately owned Lincoln museum shouldn't be on the fee list for Federal historical sites.
- . Should include a Lincoln library.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

- . Make Golden Age parking fee 50 cents.
- . Facilities well maintained.
- . Parking too far from the beach.

Gulf Islands National Seashore

- . Everyone thought fees went into paying for operation and maintenance.

Lookout Mountain (Cravens House), Great Smoky Mountain National Park

- . Most people felt federally operated lands were more desirable but the need was greater for local recreation areas nearer home.

Castillo De San Marcos Historic Monument

- . One person said she felt that the entrance fee to the Fort should be a part of the "tour package."

Craters of the Moon National Monument

- . More areas should have overflow parking areas for overnight use.
- . No formal sites, just restrooms.

Ohanapecosh, Mt. Rainier National Park

- . Taxpayers should have a right to enter National Parks without being charged.

Ross Lake National Recreation Area, North Cascades National Park

- . Didn't mind paying entrance fee, but thought fee system should be entirely on a user basis.
- . Open to all Americans at no cost.

Grand Teton National Park

- . Fees are reasonable, or lower than other areas, and are necessary.
- . Shower should be installed in NPS campgrounds.
- . Fee information signs should be placed farther back from the entrance station.
- . Offer a weekly or 3-day fee, in addition to the daily fee, which should be cheaper.

Zion National Park - Watchman Campground

- . No water at campsites, but otherwise very nice.

McKinley National Park - Savage River Campground

- . Insufficient firewood.
- . First time seen a charge for firewood; thought it was reasonable, though, considering lack of wood.
- . Like to see parks free.

Mt. McKinley National Park - Riley Creek Campground and Riley Creek Visitor Center

- . Fee shouldn't be too high; parks are for benefit of people.
- . Shouldn't be too expensive for families.
- . Rarely go to areas with fees.

Bandalier National Monument

- . Want electricity--willing to pay more for additional facilities.
- . Good facilities here but could develop more.
- . Fees are low.
- . Should put out more information on Golden Age Passport program.
- . Want showers and willing to pay.
- . Please explain/post "fee differential system" (why some parks charge \$1.00, others \$3.00, etc.

White Sands National Monument

- . Could use better and more interpretive service.
- . Fees seem high compared to other National Parks.
- . Would like to see some facilities designed for the aged.

Assateague Island National Seashore (North Beach Campground)

- . Pit toilets should be cleaner.
- . Add more campsites near ocean.

Acadia National Park

- . More water outlets needed.
- . \$1 charge too much.
- . The area is nicely kept.
- . The area is safe; elderly women can camp alone without fear.
- . This area is the best arranged and laid out campground I ever visited; you can look out of your trailer windows and see mountains, rather than another trailer.
- . Time limits are not strictly enforced. (Check in/out).
- . The rangers are great.
- . Marijuana fields were discovered near the creek up in the canyon by visiting children.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Land Between the Lakes Piney Campground

- . Why do fees change from \$3.50 to \$2.50 in the winter.
- . Government operated areas should be open to all year round on a free basis.

STUDIES AND TRENDS

Last year, a "Fees and Charges Handbook" was prepared for the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service by Economic Research Associates. This handbook sets forth fee program considerations, and establishment and implementation procedures and is based on current trends. These trends are best described in the following quote from the preface of the handbook:

"Economic realities have dealt a strong blow to many leisure services and heritage protection agencies. Inflation, combined with real or threatened tax cuts and spending limit measures, has resulted in austerity budgets at all levels of government. Most public agencies have markedly fewer budgeted dollars to meet rapidly escalating costs and an increasing demand for their services. Faced with this challenge, agencies are identifying areas for economy and potential for increasing revenues. Putting programs and facilities on a pay-as-you-go basis, where feasible, is one alternative.

Today, park and recreation providers--public, nonprofit and profit-oriented alike--also find themselves in an era where the leisure industry is booming. Recent estimates in U.S. News and World Report cited a 12.5% growth in leisure outlays in the United States during 1978 to a new record of \$180 billion. This figure exceeds expenditures for national defense and home construction nationwide.

The leisure industry supplies 6 million jobs (7% of total employment). Growth in leisure employment has outstripped overall industry job growth almost three to one. One out of every \$8 in consumer's personal spending in 1978 went for leisure-related outlays. Leisure has become a commodity for the majority of Americans who are both willing and able to pay."

In addition to the forementioned trend, HCRS also recognizes that the current and future reduced availability of gasoline will result in major alteration of the public's recreation patterns: For example, there may be a reduction in the use of the more isolated outdoor recreation resources and a major increase in use of "close-in" park units. It is yet too early to predict how deeply increased gas prices will eat into the public's disposable income; how far people will be willing (or able) to travel; or how much they will spend when they get there.

Obviously, these trends will have some impact on recreation area use as well as fees and charges. The extent of these trends will be followed closely to avoid making false assumptions. During the 1973-74 "energy crunch," assessments were made by a variety of recreation specialists on the anticipated impacts of the "crunch." The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service projections were:

- (1) A decrease in recreation users at distant parks, recreation areas and resorts.
- (2) An increase in the use of Parks and attractions close to where people live.
- (3) Higher unemployment, temporary lay offs, year round daylight saving time, and possible 4-day school and work weeks with the result that the public would experience an increase in discretionary time to use "close-in" park areas.

Interestingly enough, no significant effects were noted in respect to decreased visitation on Federal recreation areas. On the other hand, the short-term nature of the previous "gas crunch" may have interrupted any significant impacts.

The "crunch," which is presently haunting our nation, has the same potential for impacts on recreation area use as in 1973.

CONCLUSION

Public Laws (P.L. 92-347, P.L. 93-81; and P.L. 93-303) and Regulations affecting the Fee Program have been omitted from this report since there have been no changes. The Rules and Regulations have been transferred from Title 43, Subtitle A to Title 36, Chapter 12 with all contents remaining the same.

The interested reader is referred to the 1977 Federal Recreation Fee Report for copies of appropriate laws and regulations.

The seven Federal land-managing agencies report that they use the Federal Recreation Fee Report as follows:

- Provides the Central Office of the seven participating Federal Agencies with a reference document for planning and budgetary purposes.
- Furnishes Regional Offices with information concerning their agency performance in the Fee Program.
- Communicates information to research people in the field concerning the Program.
- Provides information to interested State and local agencies desirous of maintaining comparable fee structures.

PART FOUR:

APPENDIX

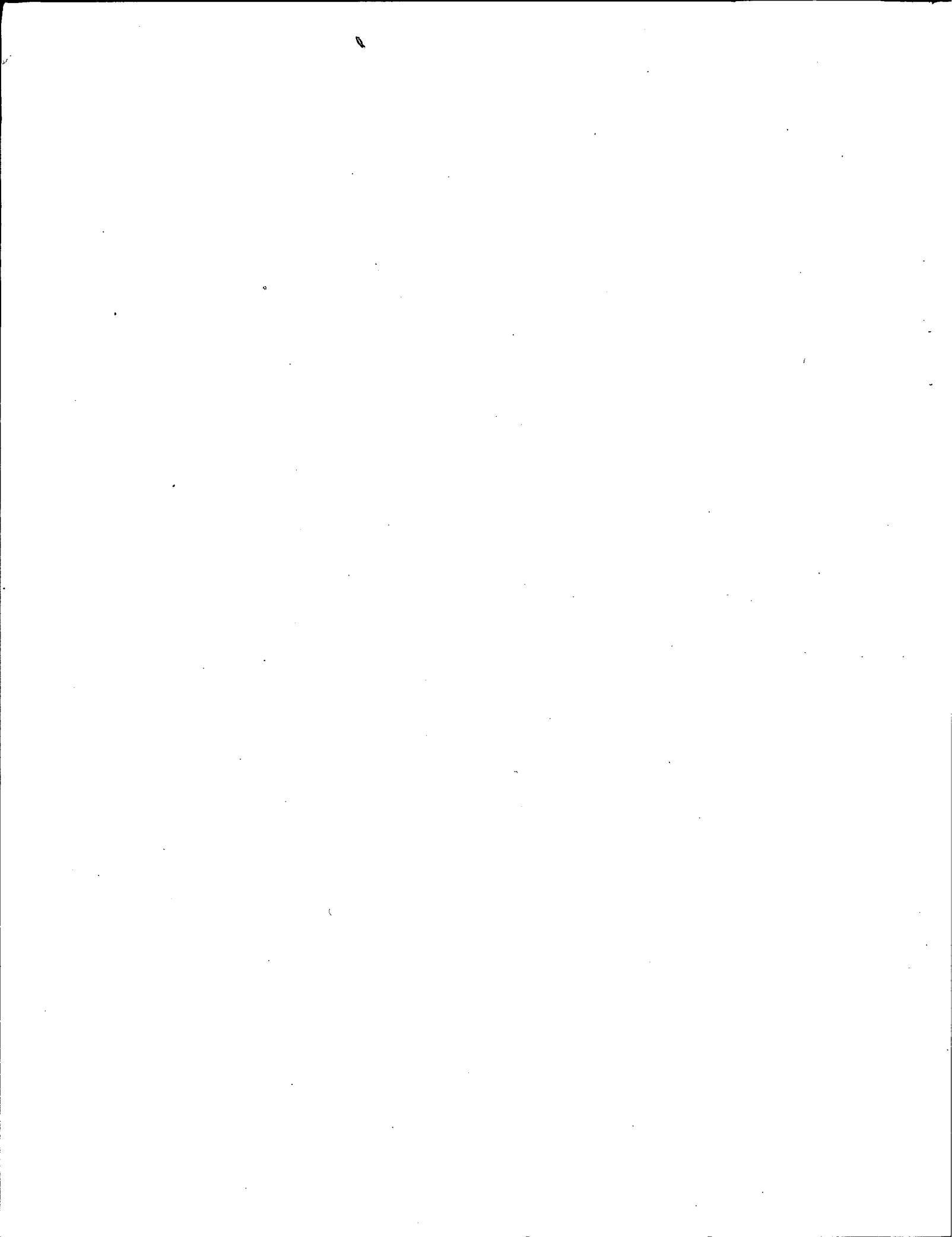


EXHIBIT A

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOR	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation ^a
BR	Bureau of Reclamation
CE	Corps of Engineers
CIC	Consumer Information Center
FIRFTF	Federal Interagency Recreation Fee Task Force
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
FS	Forest Service
HCRS	Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
NPS	National Park Service
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
VTS	Visitor Transportation Systems

^a Became the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service by Secretarial Proclamation on January 25, 1978.

DEFINITIONS

CARRYING CAPACITY:

The capacity of a given recreation area can be defined four ways; (1) ability of existing natural resources to withstand use, (2) engineering capacity of installed facilities, (3) desired quality of recreation experience, and (4) public health and safety. Any one of the four capacities may be the limiting factor on a specific area, at a specific time, and while three of the ways are generally recognized as being quantifiable, there is less agreement on the determination of a desired quality of experience.

INSTANT CAPACITY:

The number of people that a recreation facility or area can reasonably accommodate at one time; some researchers refer to this as PAOT (persons at one time) or OTU (one time use). See CARRYING CAPACITY.

FEDERAL FEE AREA: (or management unit)

An area of Federal land designated by the responsible administering agency for the collection of entrance, use and/or special permit fees pursuant to Public Law 93-303.

FEDERAL NON-FEE AREA: (or management unit)

An area of Federal land which is not designated as a Federal recreation fee area.

RECREATION DAY:

A visit by one individual to a recreation development or area for recreation purposes during any reasonable portion or all of a 24-hour period.

RECREATION FEE PROGRAM:

The collection of fees and charges for entrance to or use of certain Federal recreation areas or facilities.

TYPES OF FEES:

- (1) ENTRANCE FEE: A fee charged at designated national parks, monuments, recreation areas, seashores, historic and memorial parks and sites administered by the National Park Service.
- (2) USE FEE: A fee charged for use of specialized sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense.
- (3) SPECIAL PERMIT FEE: A fee charged for special recreation permits issued for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles, and other specialized uses.

VISIT: The entry of one person into a recreation area or site to carry on one or more recreation activities.

VISITATION: The total number of persons entering and using a recreation area over a specified period of time.

VISITOR DAY: Twelve visitor hours, which may be aggregated continuously, intermittently or simultaneously by one or more persons.

VISITOR HOUR: The presence of one or more persons on an area of land or water for the purpose of engaging in one or more recreation activities during continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods of time aggregating 60 minutes.

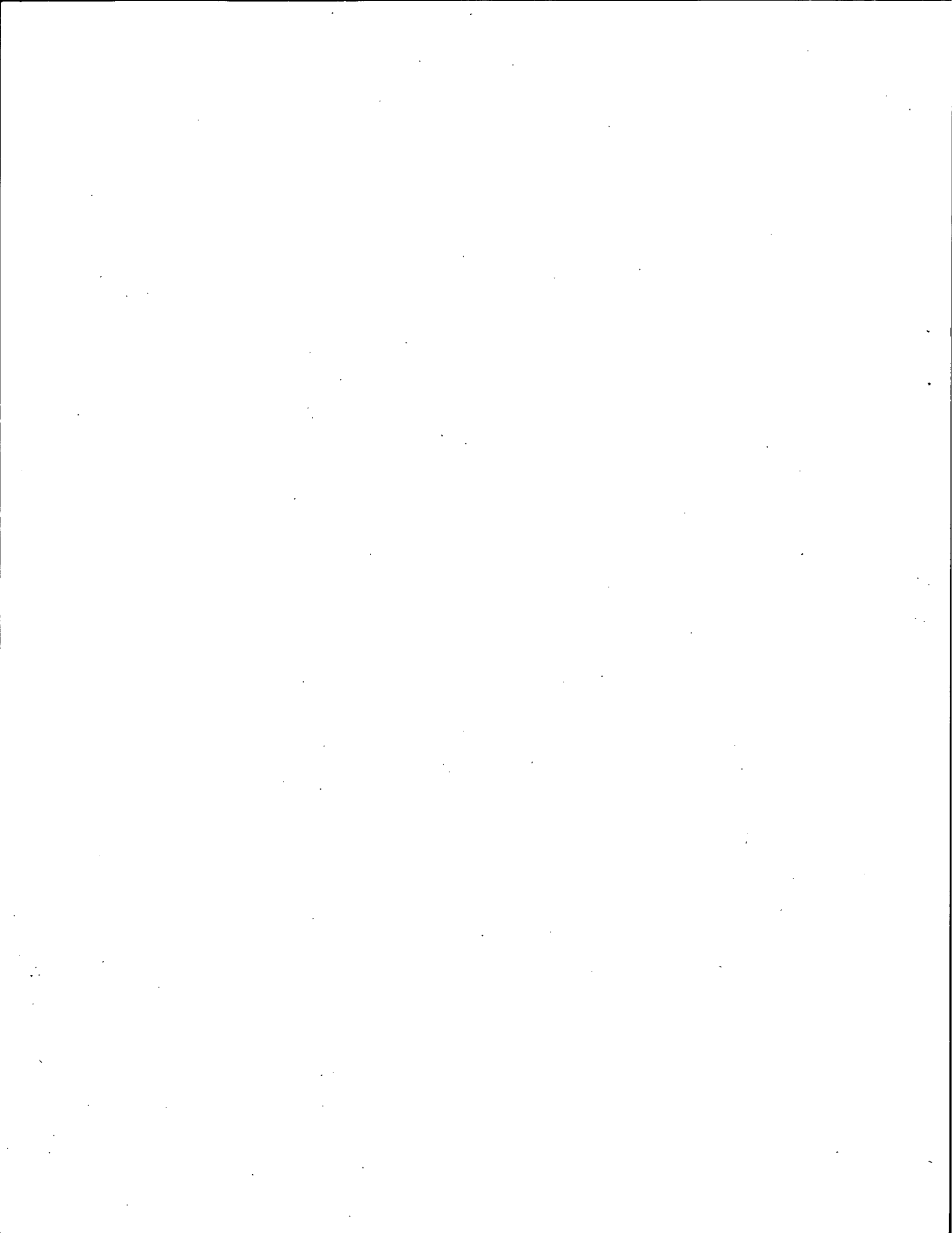
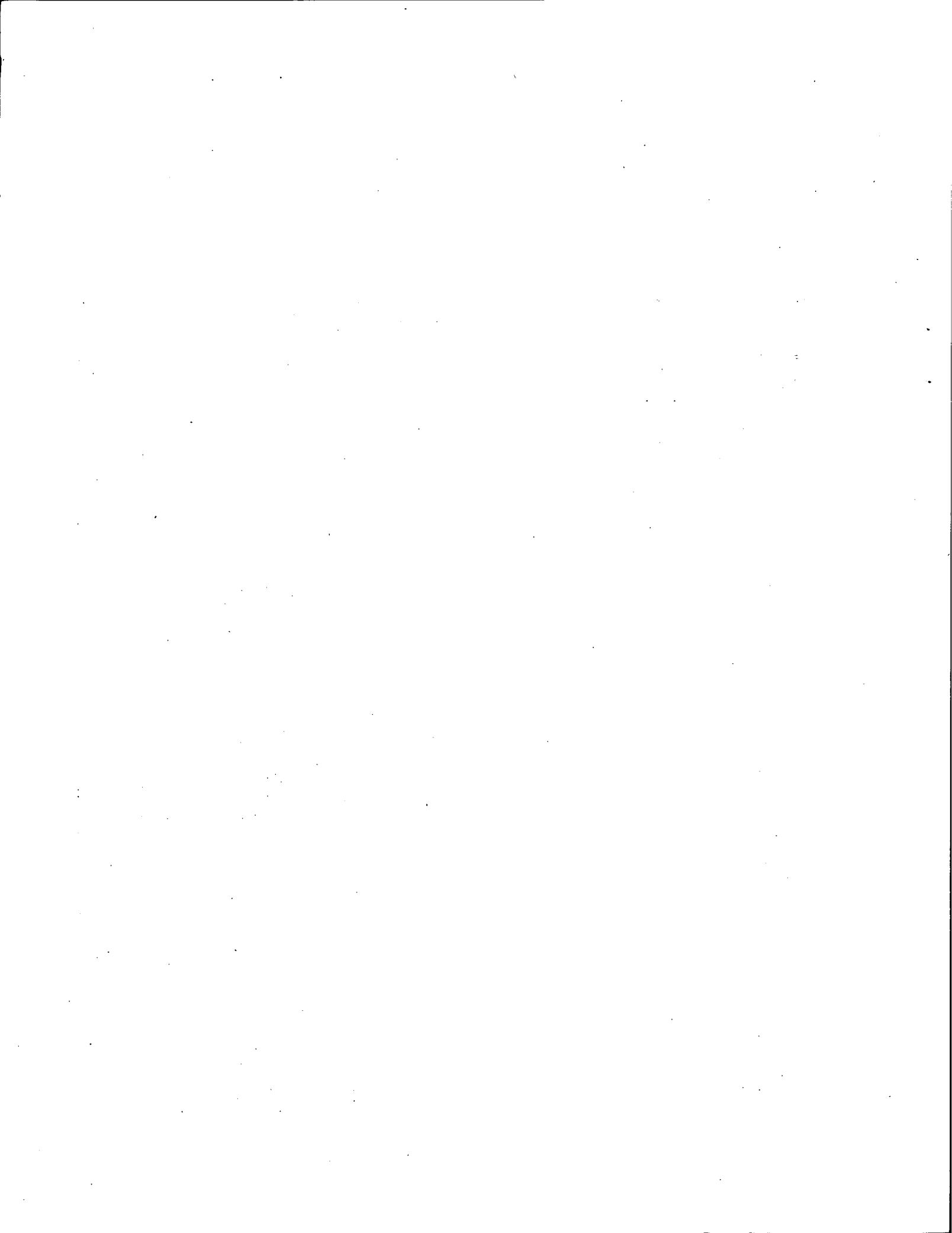


EXHIBIT B

FEDERAL RECREATION DATA:

Direct Fee Collection Costs
Indirect Fee Collection Costs
Fee Campground Capacity



NO.	STATE	DIRECT FEE COLLECTION COSTS*		INDIRECT FEE COLLECTION COSTS*		FEE CAMPGROUND CAPACITY* (ONE TIME USE OR PERSONS AT ONE TIME)	
		ENTRANCE	USER	ENTRANCE	USER	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
1	Alabama						
2	Alaska		16.0		6.0	6	
3	Arizona	299.8	83.7	43.7	13.9	5.7	
4	Arkansas	2.4	36.6	.6	11.7	.8	
5	California	462.7	758.4	46.9	233.8	37.2	
6	Colorado	155.6	92.4	59.8	34.7	8.4	
7	Connecticut						
8	Delaware						
9	District of Columbia		21.3		18.8		
10	Florida	132.9	159.7	46.9	15.0	4.3	
11	Georgia	4.4	21.0	5.1	5.0		
12	Hawaii		3.6		5.0		
13	Idaho	2.2	3	.9	3	3	
14	Illinois		25.2		1.0		
15	Indiana		7.4		.9		
16	Iowa						
17	Kansas						
18	Kentucky		92.0		9.5	1.2	
19	Louisiana						
20	Maine		31.0		5.0	2.4	
21	Maryland		49.3		8.7	2.2	
22	Massachusetts	52.6		2.5			
23	Michigan		31.5		1.1	3.2	
24	Minnesota						
25	Mississippi						
26	Missouri		51.3		13.3	2.0	
27	Montana	81.9	55.9	29.6	24.5	8.9	
28	Nebraska	8.7		1.3			
29	Nevada		42.3		7.1	4.7	
30	New Hampshire		2.5		.5		
31	New Jersey	10.2		4.3			
32	New Mexico	57.3	2.0	39.4	4.0	.2	
33	New York	43.9	12.2	3.1			
34	North Carolina		206.4		44.2	10.0	
35	North Dakota	7.5	6.4	2.9	2.2	.6	
36	Ohio		2.5		.2		
37	Oklahoma		32.0		20.0	4.9	
38	Oregon	25.2	16.2	11.0	4.5	.6	
39	Pennsylvania		9.8		1.7		
40	Puerto Rico		2.0		.1		
41	Rhode Island						
42	South Carolina		25.9		5.2	.9	
43	South Dakota	124.8					
44	Tennessee	153.1	209.6	11.2	4.1	7.7	
45	Texas	5.0	32.6	.5	6.2	2.4	
46	Utah	60.9	119.4	24.3	36.8	4.8	
47	Vermont						
48	Virginia	204.0	108.5	47.2	33.0	50.0	
49	Virgin Islands						
50	Washington	71.4	49.7	14.3	10.0	9.7	
51	West Virginia						
52	Wisconsin						
53	Wyoming	273.4	169.7	54.1	45.1	15.5	
	Total	2,240.6	2,557.5	448.1	633.1	144.2	

*In Thousands

FEDERAL RECREATION DATA

AGENCY

Corps of Engineers

NO.	STATE	DIRECT FEE COLLECTION COSTS*			INDIRECT FEE COLLECTION COSTS*			FEE CAMPGROUND CAPACITY* (ONE TIME USE OR PERSONS AT ONE TIME)	
		ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
1	Alabama		27.6					500	
2	Alaska					9.9			
3	Arizona								
4	Arkansas		230.2			24.3		4765	
5	California		631.8			4.9		1052	
6	Colorado								
7	Connecticut								
8	Delaware								
9	District of Columbia								
10	Florida		150.0			19.8		2102	
11	Georgia								
12	Hawaii		6.3			.8		171	
13	Idaho		89.1			9.6		1487	
14	Illinois								
15	Indiana								
16	Iowa		50.0			11.7		1593	
17	Kansas		82.9			27.5		3082	
18	Kentucky		177.3			13.2		1474	
19	Louisiana								
20	Maine								
21	Maryland								
22	Massachusetts								
23	Michigan								
24	Minnesota		6.0			1.5		226	
25	Mississippi		9.6			4.6		365	
26	Missouri		118.5			18.5		3177	
27	Montana		6.9			.9		53	
28	Nebraska		25.9			3.4		442	
29	Nevada								
30	New Hampshire								
31	New Jersey								
32	New Mexico								
33	New York								
34	North Carolina		1.5			.4		188	
35	North Dakota		1.4			.2		63	
36	Ohio		9.0			.4		430	
37	Oklahoma		129.1			20.6		4318	
38	Oregon		9.2			8.4		156	
39	Pennsylvania		45.9			6.4		878	
40	Puerto Rico								
41	Rhode Island								
42	South Carolina		57.5			1.2		504	
43	South Dakota		34.0			3.6		790	
44	Tennessee		141.1			17.1		1511	
45	Texas		340.9			38.3		3900	
46	Utah								
47	Vermont								
48	Virginia		94.6			14.6		801	
49	Virgin Islands								
50	Washington		17.4			7.9		142	
51	West Virginia		67.9			6.5		481	
52	Wisconsin								
53	Wyoming								
	Total		1993.6			276.2		34651	

*In Thousands

NO.	STATE	DIRECT FEE COLLECTION COSTS*		SPECIAL PERMIT**		INDIRECT FEE COLLECTION COSTS*		SPECIAL PERMIT**		FEE CAMPGROUND CAPACITY* (ONE TIME USE OR PERSONS AT ONE TIME)	
		ENTRANCE	USER	ENTRANCE	USER	ENTRANCE	USER	ENTRANCE	USER	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
1	Alabama		9.5							1.6	
2	Alaska	N/A	11.3							2.7	
3	Arizona		61.7							12.0	
4	Arkansas		23.5							2.8	
5	California		553.3							85.5	
6	Colorado		106.0							20.9	
7	Connecticut										
8	Delaware										
9	District of Columbia										
10	Florida		29.4							2.4	
11	Georgia		19.0							2.7	
12	Hawaii										
13	Idaho		38.2							11.1	
14	Illinois		13.0							1.6	
15	Indiana		18.0							1.3	
16	Iowa										
17	Kansas										
18	Kentucky		24.5							1.2	
19	Louisiana		8.5							.4	
20	Maine		1.0							.2	
21	Maryland										
22	Massachusetts										
23	Michigan		37.4							8.2	
24	Minnesota		28.9							6.4	
25	Mississippi		6.1							.9	
26	Missouri		6.1							2.6	
27	Montana		36.9							9.0	
28	Nebraska		.9							.2	
29	Nevada		18.1							3.4	
30	New Hampshire		15.9							4.3	
31	New Jersey										
32	New Mexico		12.7							4.4	
33	New York		.2							.1	
34	North Carolina		30.1							4.5	
35	North Dakota										
36	Ohio		2.8							.5	
37	Oklahoma		1.4							.6	
38	Oregon		139.5							30.4	
39	Pennsylvania		13.0							3.5	
40	Puerto Rico										
41	Rhode Island										
42	South Carolina		2.6							.3	
43	South Dakota		40.1							2.4	
44	Tennessee		9.5							2.3	
45	Texas		20.2							4.2	
46	Utah		97.3							30.7	
47	Vermont		4.0							.5	
48	Virginia		37.4							4.1	
49	Virgin Islands										
50	Washington		67.9							13.5	
51	West Virginia		16.3							2.4	
52	Wisconsin		28.9							5.9	
53	Wyoming		32.5							8.0	
	Total		1,623.6							649.6	

** Special permit included w/user fees

*In Thousands

NO.	STATE	DIRECT FEE COLLECTION COSTS*			INDIRECT FEE COLLECTION COSTS*			FEE CAMPGROUND CAPACITY* (ONE TIME USE OR PERSONS AT ONE TIME)		
		ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	
1	Alabama									
2	Alaska		2.0							
3	Arizona		8.52	0.1				9.8		
4	Arkansas									
5	California		3.2	2.4			2.4	.63		
6	Colorado			1.6			1.0		.2	
7	Connecticut									
8	Delaware									
9	District of Columbia									
10	Florida									
11	Georgia									
12	Hawaii									
13	Idaho		N/A	1.0 est			7.3	N/A	N/A	
14	Illinois									
15	Indiana									
16	Iowa									
17	Kansas		2.0							
18	Kentucky									
19	Louisiana									
20	Maine									
21	Maryland									
22	Massachusetts									
23	Michigan									
24	Minnesota									
25	Mississippi									
26	Missouri									
27	Montana		2 est.	.5 est			unknown	.8	1.0	
28	Nebraska									
29	Nevada		.53	2.9			1.0	.64	.34	
30	New Hampshire									
31	New Jersey									
32	New Mexico			7.5			6.0		.57	
33	New York									
34	North Carolina									
35	North Dakota									
36	Ohio									
37	Oklahoma									
38	Oregon		25.0	13.0			5.0	3.0	1.0	
39	Pennsylvania									
40	Puerto Rico									
41	Rhode Island									
42	South Carolina									
43	South Dakota									
44	Tennessee									
45	Texas									
46	Utah		1.0	4.0			4.0	6.0		
47	Vermont									
48	Virginia									
49	Virgin Islands									
50	Washington									
51	West Virginia									
52	Wisconsin									
53	Wyoming		N/A	N/A			1	N/A	N/A	
	Total		42.25	33			27.7	15.47	3.892	

*In Thousands

1978

FEDERAL RECREATION DATA

AGENCY U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

NO.	STATE	DIRECT FEE COLLECTION COSTS*			INDIRECT FEE COLLECTION COSTS*			FEE CAMPGROUND CAPACITY* (ONE TIME USE OR PERSONS AT ONE TIME)	
		ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
1	Alabama		.2					.1	
2	Alaska								
3	Arizona								
4	Arkansas								
5	California								
6	Colorado								
7	Connecticut								
8	Delaware		.5					.1	
9	District of Columbia								
10	Florida								
11	Georgia								
12	Hawaii								
13	Idaho								
14	Illinois		3.8	.1			.1	.2	.1
15	Indiana							.3	.1
16	Iowa		3.6	.1					
17	Kansas								
18	Kentucky								
19	Louisiana								
20	Maine								
21	Maryland								
22	Massachusetts		1.8	.2			.2	.9	
23	Michigan		3.1					.5	
24	Minnesota								
25	Mississippi								
26	Missouri								
27	Montana								
28	Nebraska								
29	Nevada								
30	New Hampshire								
31	New Jersey								
32	New Mexico		.7					.2	
33	New York								
34	North Carolina								
35	North Dakota								
36	Ohio								
37	Oklahoma		9.5					5.4	
38	Oregon								
39	Pennsylvania								
40	Puerto Rico								
41	Rhode Island								
42	South Carolina								
43	South Dakota								
44	Tennessee								
45	Texas		.8					.1	
46	Utah								
47	Vermont								
48	Virginia		10.3	9.9				13.3	2.4
49	Virgin Islands								
50	Washington		.2					.3	
51	West Virginia								
52	Wisconsin		1.9					.9	
53	Wyoming		36.4	10.3				22.3	2.8
	Total								

*In Thousands

NO.	STATE	DIRECT FEE COLLECTION COSTS*		INDIRECT FEE COLLECTION COSTS*		FEE CAMPGROUND CAPACITY* (ONE TIME USE OR PERSONS AT ONE TIME)	
		ENTRANCE	USER	ENTRANCE	USER	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
1	Alabama						
2	Alaska						
3	Arizona						
4	Arkansas						
5	California						
6	Colorado						
7	Connecticut						
8	Delaware						
9	District of Columbia						
10	Florida						
11	Georgia						
12	Hawaii						
13	Idaho						
14	Illinois						
15	Indiana						
16	Iowa						
17	Kansas						
18	Kentucky				62.4		3.24
19	Louisiana						
20	Maine						
21	Maryland						
22	Massachusetts						
23	Michigan						
24	Minnesota						
25	Mississippi						
26	Missouri						
27	Montana						
28	Nebraska						
29	Nevada						
30	New Hampshire						
31	New Jersey						
32	New Mexico						
33	New York						
34	North Carolina						
35	North Dakota						
36	Ohio						
37	Oklahoma						
38	Oregon						
39	Pennsylvania						
40	Puerto Rico						
41	Rhode Island						
42	South Carolina						
43	South Dakota						
44	Tennessee						
45	Texas						
46	Utah						
47	Vermont						
48	Virginia						
49	Virgin Islands						
50	Washington						
51	West Virginia						
52	Wisconsin						
53	Wyoming						
	Total						

*In Thousands

1978

FEDERAL RECREATION DATA

AGENCY

Bureau of Reclamation

NO.	STATE	DIRECT FEE COLLECTION COSTS*		INDIRECT FEE COLLECTION COSTS*		FEE CAMPGROUND CAPACITY* (ONE TIME USE OR PERSONS AT ONE TIME)	
		ENTRANCE	USER	ENTRANCE	USER	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
1	Alabama						
2	Alaska						
3	Arizona						
4	Arkansas						
5	California						
6	Colorado						
7	Connecticut						
8	Delaware						
9	District of Columbia						
10	Florida						
11	Georgia						
12	Hawaii						
13	Idaho						
14	Illinois						
15	Indiana						
16	Iowa						
17	Kansas						
18	Kentucky						
19	Louisiana						
20	Maine						
21	Maryland						
22	Massachusetts						
23	Michigan						
24	Minnesota						
25	Mississippi						
26	Missouri						
27	Montana						
28	Nebraska						
29	Nevada		402.5		107.9		
30	New Hampshire						
31	New Jersey						
32	New Mexico						
33	New York						
34	North Carolina						
35	North Dakota						
36	Ohio						
37	Oklahoma						
38	Oregon						
39	Pennsylvania						
40	Puerto Rico						
41	Rhode Island						
42	South Carolina						
43	South Dakota						
44	Tennessee						
45	Texas						
46	Utah						
47	Vermont						
48	Virginia						
49	Virgin Islands						
50	Washington						
51	West Virginia						
52	Wisconsin						
53	Wyoming						
	Total						

*In Thousands

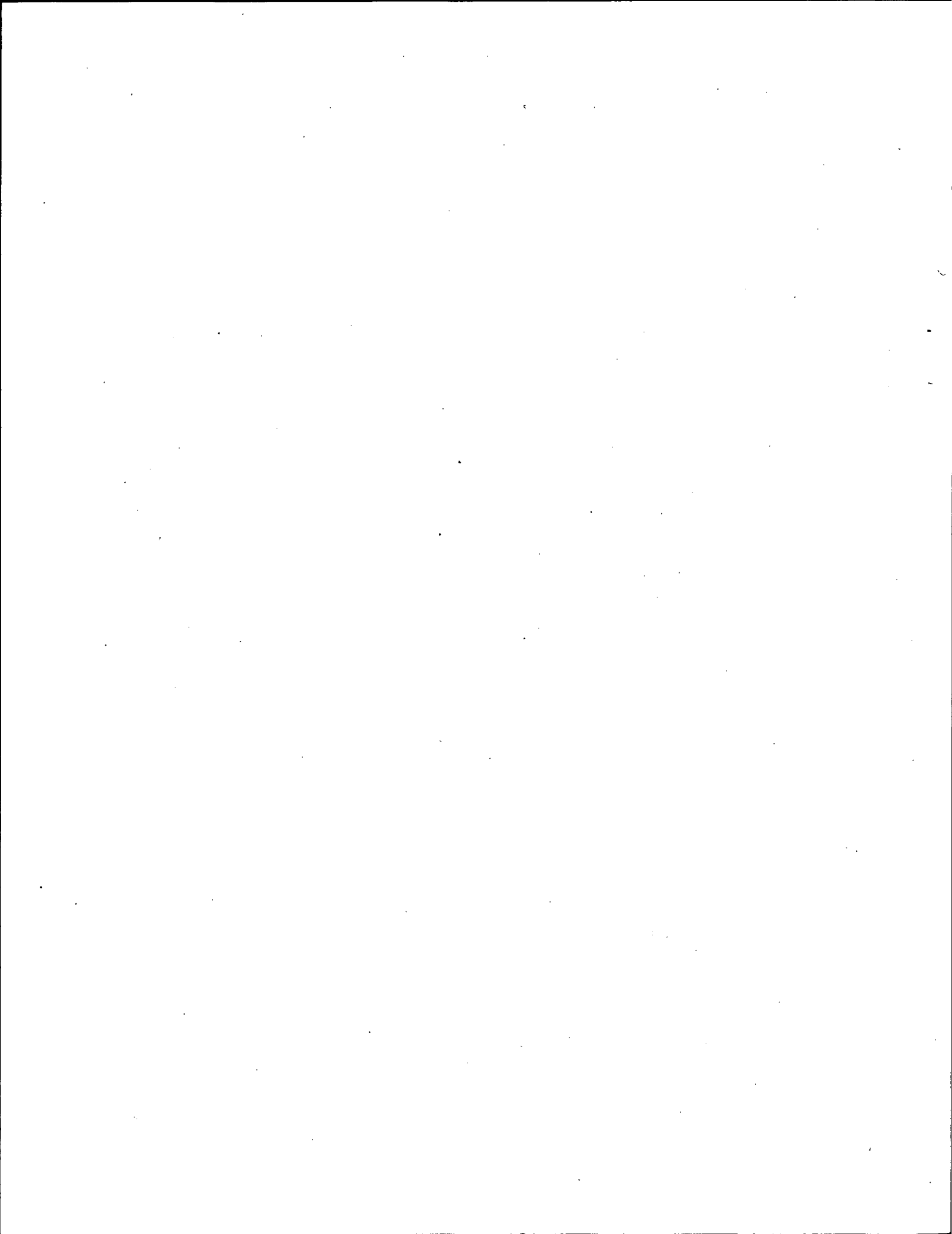
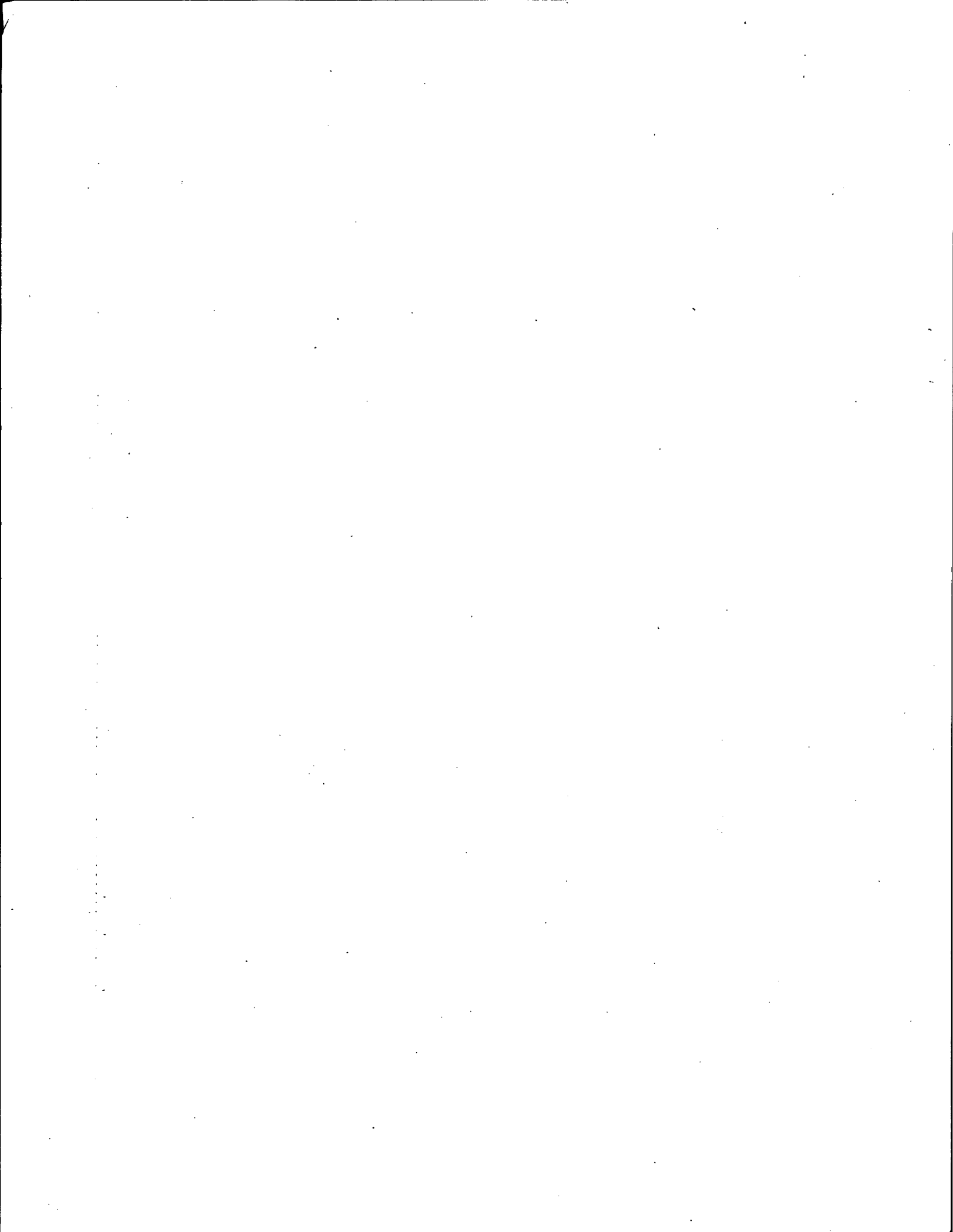


EXHIBIT C

FEDERAL RECREATION DATA:

Existing Fee Management Units
Potential Fee Management Units
Fees Collected



NO.	STATE	EXISTING FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS			POTENTIAL FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS			FEES COLLECTED*		
		ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT
1	Alabama		1		1				58.2	
2	Alaska		4					1472.3		
3	Arizona	1	2					1.3		
4	Arkansas	1	8		1			2301.5	1194.1	
5	California	6	6					935.5	436.4	
6	Colorado	5								
7	Connecticut									
8	Delaware									
9	District of Columbia		1						32.7	
10	Florida	3	2			2	1	598.3	161.2	
11	Georgia	1	1		1			15.1	49.6	
12	Hawaii		1		2	1		13.7	13.7	
13	Idaho	1	1					15.1	7.3	
14	Illinois		1					27.7	27.7	
15	Indiana		1						17.5	
16	Iowa									
17	Kansas				1				642.9	
18	Kentucky		1							
19	Louisiana		1						173.6	
20	Maine		1						216.3	
21	Maryland		4	1						27.6
22	Massachusetts	6	1	1				144.4		
23	Michigan		1						40.8	
24	Minnesota									
25	Mississippi		1		1				70.2	
26	Missouri		2					284.3	180.4	
27	Montana	1						13.1		
28	Nebraska	1	2							
29	Nevada		2						144.5	
30	New Hampshire	1						3.0		
31	New Jersey	2	1					20.6		
32	New Mexico	7	1		2			593.5	13.3	
33	New York	4	2		1	1		156.1	38.1	
34	North Carolina		2						510.9	
35	North Dakota	1	1					26.5	14.3	
36	Ohio		1		1	1			16.2	
37	Oklahoma		1						48.3	
38	Oregon	1	1					170.7	36.9	
39	Pennsylvania		1			1			56.2	
40	Puerto Rico		1						5.5	
41	Rhode Island									
42	South Carolina				3					
43	South Dakota	1	3					159.0	171.8	
44	Tennessee	2	1			1		7.0	445.1	
45	Texas	1	2		1			11.7	76.0	
46	Utah	4	9					572.2	319.1	
47	Vermont									
48	Virginia	3	4		1			1094.2	254.6	
49	Virgin Islands									
50	Washington	1	4					253.3	225.2	
51	West Virginia									
52	Wisconsin									
53	Wyoming	3	3					1416.0	678.1	
	Total	67	78	2	16	9	1	10,265.7	6,694.7	28.1

*In Thousands

NO.	STATE	EXISTING FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		POTENTIAL FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		FEES COLLECTED*	
		ENTRANCE	USER	ENTRANCE	USER	ENTRANCE	USER
1	Alabama		17				35.1
2	Alaska						
3	Arizona						
4	Arkansas		93				620.2
5	California		12				119.1
6	Colorado						
7	Connecticut						
8	Delaware						
9	District of Columbia						
10	Florida		58				148.7
11	Georgia						
12	Hawaii		4				24.1
13	Idaho		14				262.8
14	Illinois						
15	Indiana		8				134.2
16	Iowa		43				189.4
17	Kansas		19				183.9
18	Kentucky						
19	Louisiana						
20	Maine						
21	Maryland						
22	Massachusetts						
23	Michigan		4				50.1
24	Minnesota		3				4.3
25	Mississippi		44				407.7
26	Missouri		2				6.7
27	Montana		7				39.2
28	Nebraska						
29	Nevada						
30	New Hampshire						
31	New Jersey						
32	New Mexico						
33	New York		2				9.2
34	North Carolina		1				13.0
35	North Dakota						
36	Ohio		1				56.5
37	Oklahoma		82				402.8
38	Oregon		2				36.2
39	Pennsylvania		8				175.4
40	Puerto Rico						
41	Rhode Island						
42	South Carolina		13				53.1
43	South Dakota		11				105.2
44	Tennessee		17				166.9
45	Texas		61				520.0
46	Utah						
47	Vermont						
48	Virginia		14				90.7
49	Virgin Islands						
50	Washington		3				34.5
51	West Virginia		4				99.4
52	Wisconsin						
53	Wyoming						
	Total		547				3988.4

*In Thousands

FEDERAL RECREATION DATA AGENCY FOREST SERVICE

NO.	STATE	EXISTING FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		POTENTIAL FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		FEES COLLECTED*		SPECIAL PERMIT **
		ENTRANCE	USER	ENTRANCE	USER	ENTRANCE	USER	ENTRANCE	USER	
1	Alabama	N/A	8					N/A	41.0	**
2	Alaska		18						16.4	
3	Arizona		69						288.0	
4	Arkansas		23			12			369.5	
5	California		495			76			1734.8	
6	Colorado		171						348.0	
7	Connecticut									
8	Delaware									
9	District of Columbia									
10	Florida		11						129.5	
11	Georgia		19			3			55.9	
12	Hawaii									
13	Idaho		92			10			160.1	
14	Illinois		11						24.9	
15	Indiana		7			2			24.6	
16	Iowa									
17	Kansas									
18	Kentucky		4						34.8	
19	Louisiana		4						25.9	
20	Maine		2						6.0	
21	Maryland									
22	Massachusetts									
23	Michigan		60			1			169.1	
24	Minnesota		42						127.4	
25	Mississippi		5						23.5	
26	Missouri		17						39.6	
27	Montana		59						113.6	
28	Nebraska		3						7.2	
29	Nevada		20			8			121.6	
30	New Hampshire		23			2			184.5	
31	New Jersey		0							
32	New Mexico		31			4			107.4	
33	New York		2			1			6	
34	North Carolina		20			7			111.1	
35	North Dakota									
36	Ohio		4			2			7.4	
37	Oklahoma		3						7.0	
38	Oregon		170			12			479.1	
39	Pennsylvania		16			3			122.0	
40	Puerto Rico									
41	Rhode Island									
42	South Carolina		3						7.7	
43	South Dakota		12						65.8	
44	Tennessee		18						40.6	
45	Texas		15			1			55.4	
46	Utah		177			51			357.4	
47	Vermont		5			1			6.2	
48	Virginia		22			2			105.2	
49	Virgin Islands									
50	Washington		64						182.5	
51	West Virginia		16			1			65.2	
52	Wisconsin		47			4			163.7	
53	Wyoming		77			3			118.9	
	Total		1865			206			6079.1	

*In Thousands

** Special permits included w/user fees

NO.	STATE	EXISTING FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS			POTENTIAL FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS			FEES COLLECTED*		
		ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT
1	Alabama									
2	Alaska			4						
3	Arizona		3	4		13	2		174.3	6.01
4	Arkansas									
5	California		625	33		16	10		27.0	62.8
6	Colorado			1		16	10			
7	Connecticut									
8	Delaware									
9	District of Columbia									
10	Florida									
11	Georgia									
12	Hawaii									
13	Idaho		N/A	6		N/A	N/A		N/A	22.6
14	Illinois									
15	Indiana									
16	Iowa									
17	Kansas									
18	Kentucky									
19	Louisiana									
20	Maine									
21	Maryland									
22	Massachusetts									
23	Michigan									
24	Minnesota									
25	Mississippi									
26	Missouri									
27	Montana									
28	Nebraska			1					4.0	6.3
29	Nevada		4	6					4.2	33.8
30	New Hampshire									
31	New Jersey					5	1			27
32	New Mexico			8						
33	New York									
34	North Carolina									
35	North Dakota									
36	Ohio									
37	Oklahoma									
38	Oregon		15	10		21	21		38.0	2.7
39	Pennsylvania									
40	Puerto Rico									
41	Rhode Island									
42	South Carolina									
43	South Dakota					1	1			
44	Tennessee									
45	Texas									
46	Utah		4	16					3.0	17.9
47	Vermont									
48	Virginia									
49	Virgin Islands									
50	Washington									
51	West Virginia									
52	Wisconsin									1.8
53	Wyoming									9
	Total		651	89		73	52		250.8	115.1

*In Thousands

NO.	STATE	EXISTING FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS			POTENTIAL FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS			FEES COLLECTED*		
		ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT
1	Alabama		1						.8	
2	Alaska									
3	Arizona									
4	Arkansas									
5	California									
6	Colorado									
7	Connecticut								3.8	
8	Delaware		1							
9	District of Columbia									
10	Florida									
11	Georgia									
12	Hawaii									
13	Idaho									
14	Illinois		2	1					8.5	.1
15	Indiana									
16	Iowa		2	1					3.1	.1
17	Kansas									
18	Kentucky									
19	Louisiana									
20	Maine									
21	Maryland									
22	Massachusetts									
23	Michigan		1	1					3.2	.7
24	Minnesota		1						1.0	
25	Mississippi									
26	Missouri									
27	Montana									
28	Nebraska									
29	Nevada									
30	New Hampshire									
31	New Jersey									
32	New Mexico		1						3.7	
33	New York									
34	North Carolina									
35	North Dakota									
36	Ohio									
37	Oklahoma		1						14.2	
38	Oregon									
39	Pennsylvania									
40	Puerto Rico									
41	Rhode Island									
42	South Carolina									
43	South Dakota									
44	Tennessee									
45	Texas		1						1.8	
46	Utah									
47	Vermont									
48	Virginia		1	1					76.5	8.9
49	Virgin Islands									
50	Washington		1						3.6	
51	West Virginia									
52	Wisconsin		2						2.8	
53	Wyoming									
	Total		15	4					123.0	9.8

*In Thousands

NO.	STATE	EXISTING FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		POTENTIAL FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		FEES COLLECTED*	
		ENTRANCE	USER	ENTRANCE	USER	ENTRANCE	USER
1	Alabama						
2	Alaska						
3	Arizona						
4	Arkansas						
5	California						
6	Colorado						
7	Connecticut						
8	Delaware						
9	District of Columbia						
10	Florida						
11	Georgia						
12	Hawaii						
13	Idaho						
14	Illinois						
15	Indiana						
16	Iowa						
17	Kansas						
18	Kentucky		5				355.0
19	Louisiana					1	
20	Maine						
21	Maryland						
22	Massachusetts						
23	Michigan						
24	Minnesota						
25	Mississippi						
26	Missouri						
27	Montana						
28	Nebraska						
29	Nevada						
30	New Hampshire						
31	New Jersey						
32	New Mexico						
33	New York						
34	North Carolina						
35	North Dakota						
36	Ohio						
37	Oklahoma						
38	Oregon						
39	Pennsylvania						
40	Puerto Rico						
41	Rhode Island						
42	South Carolina						
43	South Dakota						
44	Tennessee						
45	Texas						
46	Utah						
47	Vermont						
48	Virginia						
49	Virgin Islands						
50	Washington						
51	West Virginia						
52	Wisconsin						
53	Wyoming						
	Total						

*In Thousands

1978

Bureau of Reclamation

FEDERAL RECREATION DATA

AGENCY

NO.	STATE	EXISTING FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		POTENTIAL FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		FEES COLLECTED*	
		ENTRANCE	USER	ENTRANCE	USER	ENTRANCE	USER
1	Alabama						
2	Alaska						
3	Arizona						
4	Arkansas						
5	California						
6	Colorado						
7	Connecticut						
8	Delaware						
9	District of Columbia						
10	Florida						
11	Georgia						
12	Hawaii						
13	Idaho						
14	Illinois						
15	Indiana						
16	Iowa						
17	Kansas						
18	Kentucky						
19	Louisiana						
20	Maine						
21	Maryland						
22	Massachusetts						
23	Michigan						
24	Minnesota						
25	Mississippi						
26	Missouri						
27	Montana						
28	Nebraska						
29	Nevada		1				567.0
30	New Hampshire						
31	New Jersey						
32	New Mexico						
33	New York						
34	North Carolina						
35	North Dakota						
36	Ohio						
37	Oklahoma						
38	Oregon						
39	Pennsylvania						
40	Puerto Rico						
41	Rhode Island						
42	South Carolina						
43	South Dakota						
44	Tennessee						
45	Texas						
46	Utah						
47	Vermont						
48	Virginia						
49	Virgin Islands						
50	Washington						
51	West Virginia						
52	Wisconsin						
53	Wyoming						
	Total						

*In Thousands

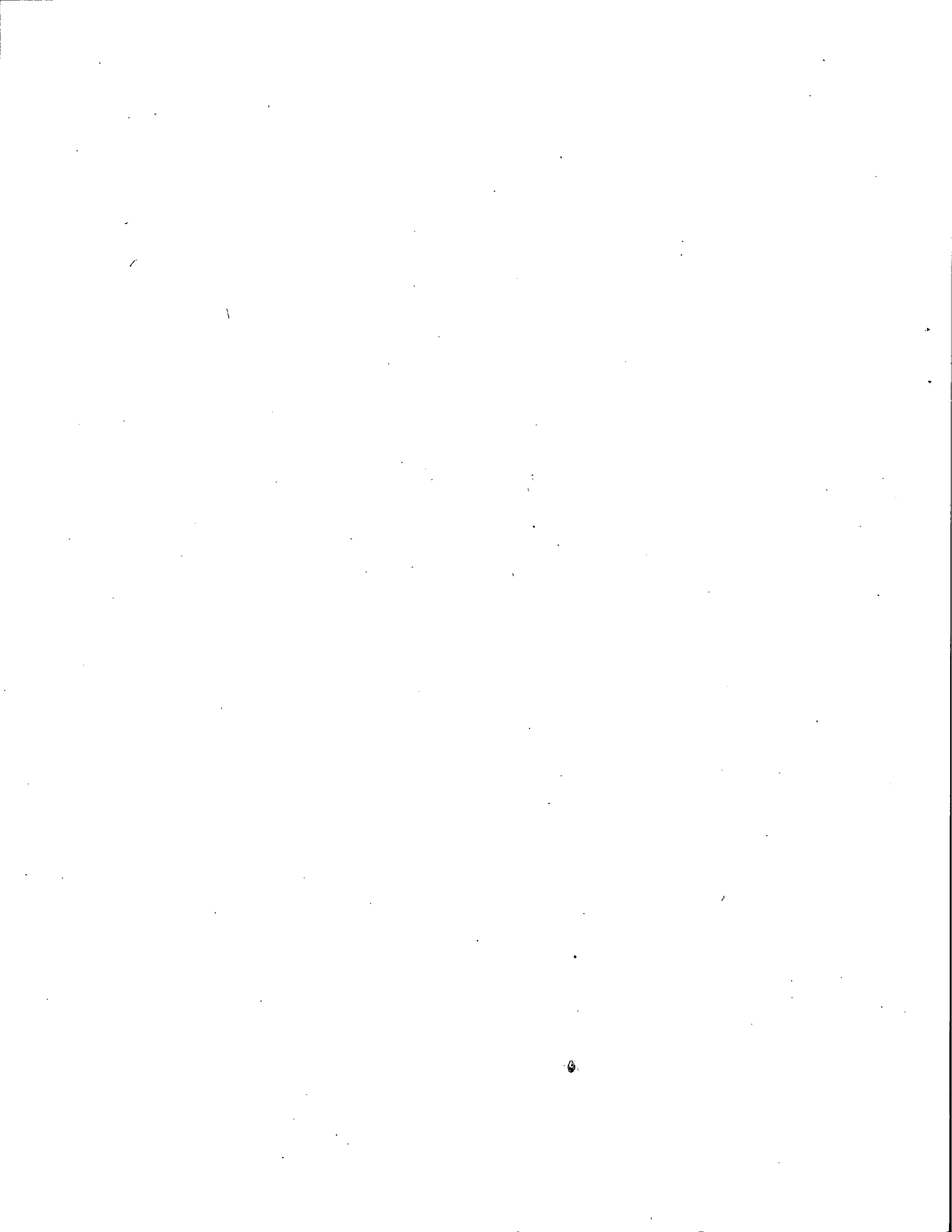
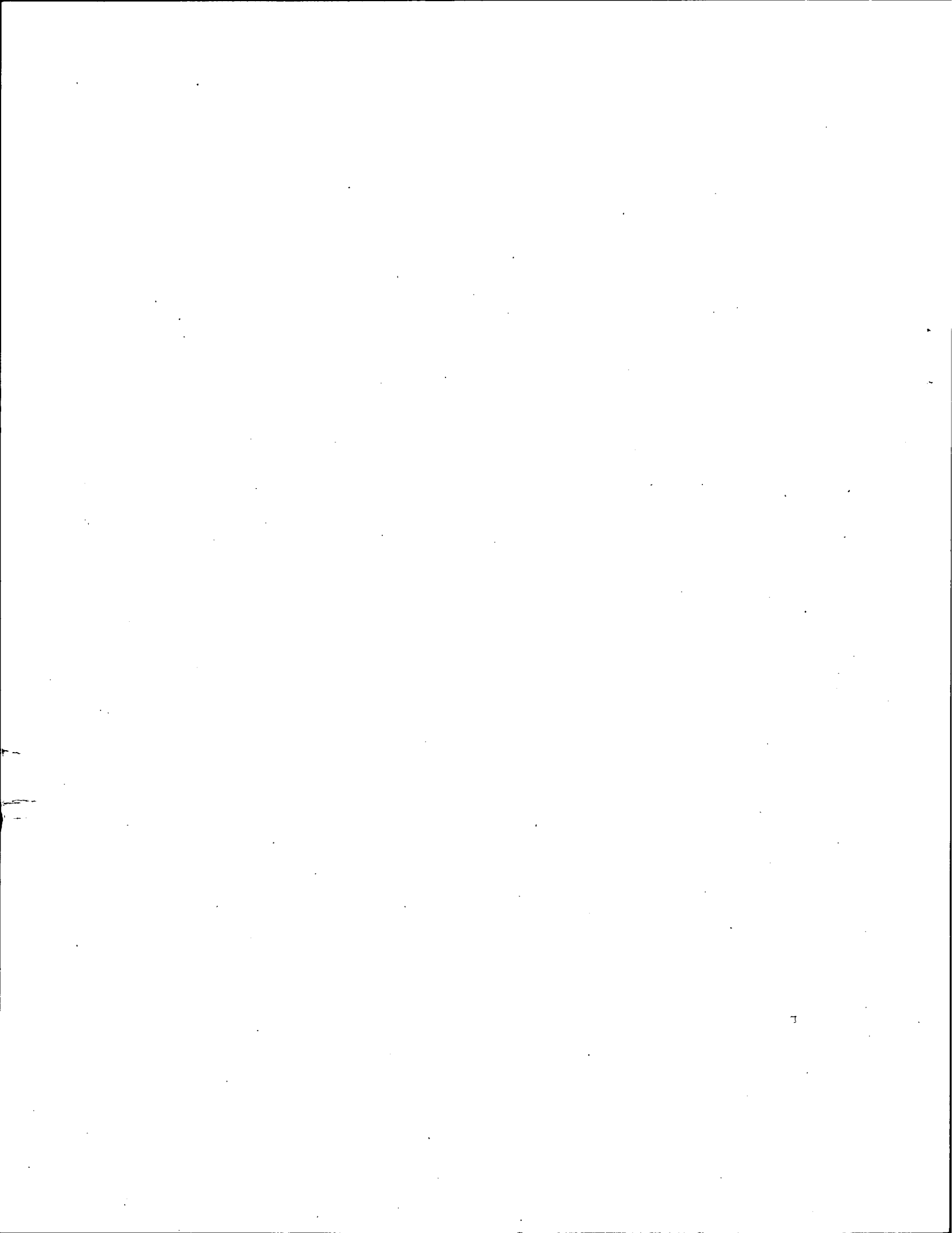


EXHIBIT D

FEDERAL RECREATION DATA:

Annual Visitation to Potential Fee Management Units

2



NO.	STATE	ANNUAL VISITATION TO POTENTIAL FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS*					
		VISITOR HOURS			RECREATION DAYS		
		ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT
1	Alabama						
2	Alaska			12,000			2,000
3	Arizona						
4	Arkansas						
5	California		2,003.7	11,375.6		361.3	7,368.1
6	Colorado						
7	Connecticut						
8	Delaware						
9	District of Columbia						
10	Florida						
11	Georgia						
12	Hawaii						
13	Idaho		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
14	Illinois						
15	Indiana						
16	Iowa						
17	Kansas						
18	Kentucky						
19	Louisiana						
20	Maine						
21	Maryland						
22	Massachusetts						
23	Michigan						
24	Minnesota						
25	Mississippi						
26	Missouri						
27	Montana		56.7	unknown		525	unknown
28	Nebraska						
29	Nevada		8,916.7	11,241.3		583	1,114.1
30	New Hampshire						
31	New Jersey						
32	New Mexico		372.2	63.96		106.7	18.25
33	New York						
34	North Carolina						
35	North Dakota	N/A					
36	Ohio						
37	Oklahoma						
38	Oregon		3,648.0	84		611	16
39	Pennsylvania						
40	Puerto Rico						
41	Rhode Island						
42	South Carolina						
43	South Dakota						
44	Tennessee		not known	143.9		not known	74.5
45	Texas						
46	Utah		24,000			3,000	
47	Vermont						
48	Virginia						
49	Virgin Islands						
50	Washington						
51	West Virginia						
52	Wisconsin						
53	Wyoming		5,070.5	126.0		422.1	42.0
	Total		44,075.0	35,035.0		5,609.0	10,633.0

*In Thousands

NO.	STATE	ANNUAL VISITATION TO POTENTIAL FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS*			RECREATION DAYS		
		ENTRANCE	VISITOR HOURS USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT
1	Alabama						
2	Alaska					188.5	
3	Arizona		2,261.9				
4	Arkansas						
5	California						
6	Colorado						
7	Connecticut						
8	Delaware						
9	District of Columbia						
10	Florida						
11	Georgia		1,151.4			95.9	
12	Hawaii						
13	Idaho						
14	Illinois						
15	Indiana						
16	Iowa						
17	Kansas						
18	Kentucky						
19	Louisiana						
20	Maine						
21	Maryland						
22	Massachusetts						
23	Michigan						
24	Minnesota						
25	Mississippi						
26	Missouri						
27	Montana						
28	Nebraska						
29	Nevada						
30	New Hampshire						
31	New Jersey						
32	New Mexico						
33	New York						
34	North Carolina						
35	North Dakota						
36	Ohio						
37	Oklahoma						
38	Oregon						
39	Pennsylvania						
40	Puerto Rico		124.6			10.4	
41	Rhode Island						
42	South Carolina						
43	South Dakota						
44	Tennessee						
45	Texas		893.8			74.5	
46	Utah						
47	Vermont						
48	Virginia						
49	Virgin Islands						
50	Washington						
51	West Virginia						
52	Wisconsin						
53	Wyoming						
	Total		4,431.7			369.3	

*In Thousands

1978

FEDERAL RECREATION DATA

AGENCY National Park Service

NO.	STATE	ANNUAL VISITATION TO POTENTIAL FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS*					
		VISITOR HOURS			RECREATION DAYS		
		ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT
1	Alabama	163.9					
2	Alaska		117.1		502.4	109.6	
3	Arizona						
4	Arkansas						
5	California	9,122.6	7,655.4		775.1	7,684.8	
6	Colorado						
7	Connecticut						
8	Delaware						
9	District of Columbia						
10	Florida		2,238.7	21,065.7	76.7	1,042.1	4,128.8
11	Georgia	38.3					
12	Hawaii	11,826.9	10,125.2		10,987.5	10,224.4	
13	Idaho						
14	Illinois						
15	Indiana						
16	Iowa						
17	Kansas	438.2			219.1		
18	Kentucky						
19	Louisiana						
20	Maine						
21	Maryland						
22	Massachusetts	282.5			177.6		
23	Michigan						
24	Minnesota						
25	Mississippi		34,227.7		59.1	14,609.5	
26	Missouri	45.5					
27	Montana						
28	Nebraska						
29	Nevada						
30	New Hampshire						
31	New Jersey						
32	New Mexico	449.9			69.6		
33	New York	87.0	3,072		87.0	796.4	
34	North Carolina	131.4			188.2		
35	North Dakota						
36	Ohio	41.4	1,056.8		70.7	496.4	
37	Oklahoma						
38	Oregon		65.5			122	
39	Pennsylvania		3,003.3			1,570	
40	Puerto Rico						
41	Rhode Island						
42	South Carolina	525.8			666.5		
43	South Dakota						
44	Tennessee		862.7			584.8	
45	Texas	6.1			2.4		
46	Utah						
47	Vermont						
48	Virginia	43.7			301.4		
49	Virgin Islands						
50	Washington						
51	West Virginia						
52	Wisconsin						
53	Wyoming						
	Total	23,203.2	63,324.4	21,065.7	13,912.1	37,160.0	4,128.8

*In Thousands

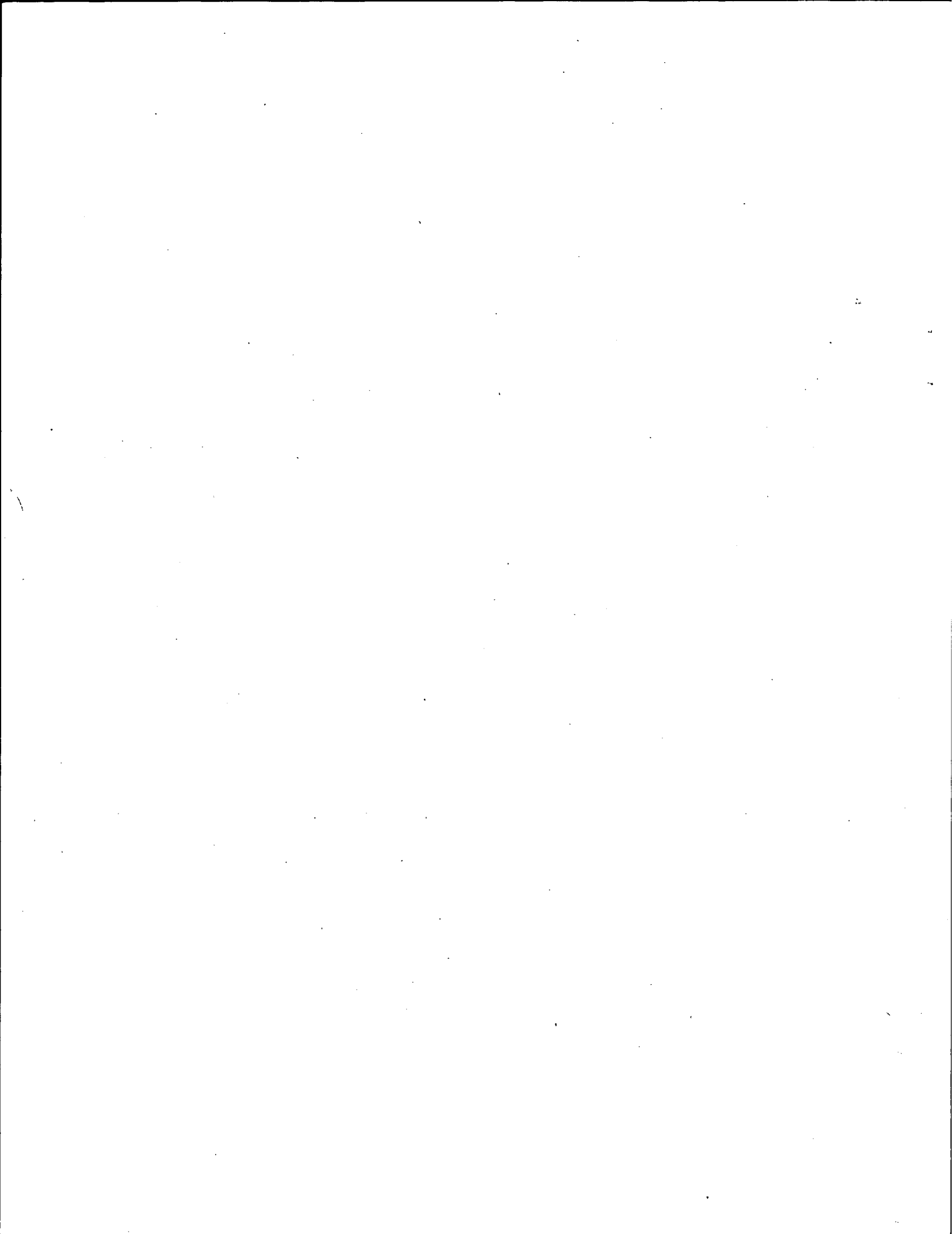
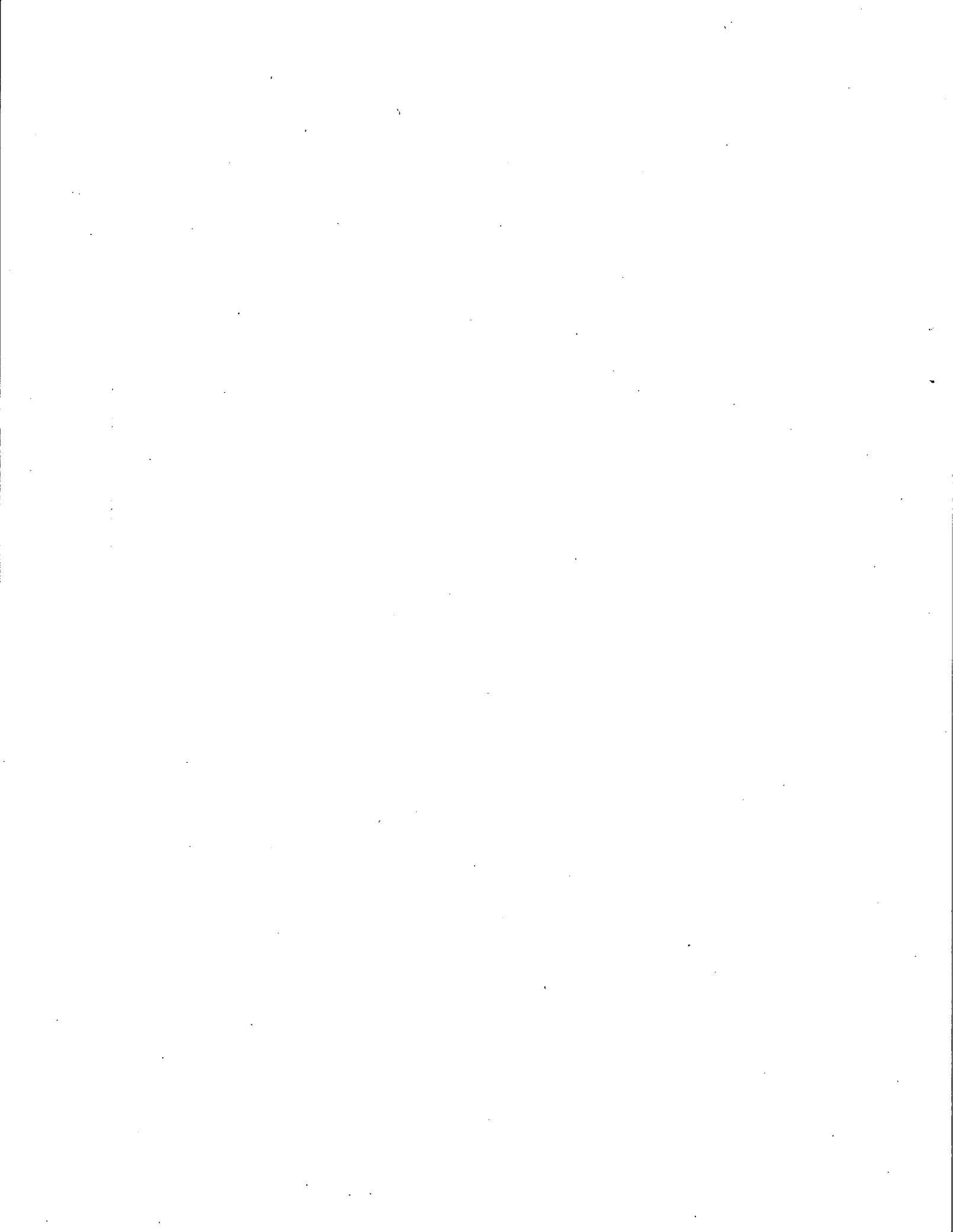


EXHIBIT E

VISITATION TO FEDERAL RECREATION AND NON-FEE

MANAGEMENT UNITS (Visitor Hours and Recreation Days)



VISITATION TO FEDERAL RECREATION FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS — VISITOR HOURS (IN THOUSANDS)

NO.	STATE	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	FOREST SERVICE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	TOTAL
1	Alabama			3,129.3	864.4	1,832.4			5,826.1
2	Alaska	240,000.0				3,295.2	1,822.8		245,118.0
3	Arizona	194,400.0				18,372.0	5,285.1		218,057.1
4	Arkansas			15,258.0		4,179.6	4,483.4		23,921.0
5	California	145,600.0		8,609.2		93,248.4	165,887.5		413,345.1
6	Colorado	1,200.0				25,543.2	36,575.3		63,318.5
7	Connecticut								
8	Delaware				81.1				81.1
9	District of Columbia						1,451.3		1,451.3
10	Florida					5,844.0	97,300.4		103,144.4
11	Georgia			7,664.4		3,084.0	1,141.2		11,889.6
12	Hawaii						1,701.6		1,701.6
13	Idaho	400.0		370.3		9,589.2	881.5		11,241.0
14	Illinois			7,708.0	2,437.8	867.6	450.2		18,463.6
15	Indiana					1,138.8	8,117.7		9,256.5
16	Iowa			6,638.4	2,014.5				8,652.9
17	Kansas			15,337.9					15,337.9
18	Kentucky			4,142.7		1,516.8	4,259.2	6,504.0	16,422.7
19	Louisiana					676.8			676.8
20	Maine					204.0	18,950.4		19,154.4
21	Maryland						31,358.8		31,358.8
22	Massachusetts						10,055.6		10,055.6
23	Michigan				34.4	7,195.2	3,036.3		10,256.9
24	Minnesota			568.4	12,599.5	7,352.4			20,620.3
25	Mississippi			592.8		709.2			1,302.0
26	Missouri			7,790.1		1,674.0	5,186.6		14,650.7
27	Montana			208.8		8,356.8	45,161.2		53,726.8
28	Nebraska			2,820.0		177.6	97.7		3,095.3
29	Nevada	5,700.0	1,727.0			3,548.4	73,992.7		84,968.1
30	New Hampshire					5,474.4	40.8		5,515.2
31	New Jersey				288.2		573.0		573.0
32	New Mexico	900.0				9,463.2	5,080.4		15,731.8
33	New York					88.8	25,834.2		25,923.0
34	North Carolina			98.4		5,781.6	127,335.0		133,215.0
35	North Dakota			169.8			1,215.8		1,385.6
36	Ohio			1,507.2		465.6	134.7		2,107.5
37	Oklahoma			119,400.1	2,303.8	290.4	5,048.4		127,042.7
38	Oregon	2,500.0		445.2		28,764.0	3,133.0		34,842.2
39	Pennsylvania			6,793.0		4,005.6	3,903.3		14,701.9
40	Puerto Rico						1,374.4		1,374.4
41	Rhode Island					243.6			2,142.0
42	South Carolina			1,898.4		3,106.8	6,466.6		11,701.7
43	South Dakota			2,128.3		3,940.8	65,446.9		73,673.0
44	Tennessee			4,285.3		2,366.4	15,137.9		27,167.0
45	Texas			9,634.8	27.9	28,413.6	53,324.0		88,727.6
46	Utah	7,000.0				110.4			110.4
47	Vermont			1,620.4	1,915.6	3,786.0	31,465.7		38,787.7
48	Virginia								
49	Virgin Islands								
50	Washington			385.2	24.6	14,335.2	43,404.1		58,149.1
51	West Virginia			2,343.6		2,786.4			5,130.0
52	Wisconsin				9,508.2	4,606.8			14,115.0
53	Wyoming				7,908.0		98,810.8		106,718.8
	Total	597,700.0	1,727.0	231,648.0	39,100.0	324,343.2	1,004,923.5	6,504.0	2,205,947.7

1978 VISITATION TO FEDERAL RECREATION NON-FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS — VISITOR HOURS (IN THOUSANDS)

NO.	STATE	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	FOREST SERVICE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	TOTAL
1	Alabama			40,610.6	787.8	12,054.0	204.0	19,420.0	73,076.4
2	Alaska	600.0			4,550.9	39,096.0	436.9		44,683.8
3	Arizona	6,035.6	49,486.0	1,054.8	1,917.8	123,368.4	4,227.1		186,089.7
4	Arkansas			244,123.3	2,459.6	29,872.8	264.9		276,720.6
5	California	5,106.0	96,060.0	91,706.3	1,181.0	562,412.4	11,031.6		767,497.3
6	Colorado	7,720.4	28,427.0	15,044.8	110.7	229,264.8	152.6		280,720.3
7	Connecticut			5,749.7	.4				5,750.1
8	Delaware			733.0	36.1				769.1
9	District of Columbia						10,183.5		10,183.5
10	Florida			24,891.2	8,563.8	36,444.6	5,029.8		74,926.4
11	Georgia			889,603.5	1,682.8	19,042.8	3,227.2	456.0	914,012.3
12	Hawaii				104.0		10,626.6		10,730.6
13	Idaho	262.5	6,430.0	12,697.7	337.9	108,872.4	280.9		128,881.4
14	Illinois			58,382.6	250.5	11,388.0			70,021.1
15	Indiana			39,431.3	54.5	8,311.2	361.1		48,158.1
16	Iowa			67,687.1	97.9		401.6		68,186.6
17	Kansas		11,620.0	99,776.7	646.2	370.8	43.8		112,457.5
18	Kentucky			124,436.8	38.8	27,630.0	355.6	24,751.0	177,212.2
19	Louisiana			15,733.8	399.5	6,667.2	304.5		23,105.0
20	Maine				137.1	1,386.0			1,523.1
21	Maine			271.2	183.5		7,706.3		8,161.0
22	Massachusetts			19,007.9	2,072.5		1,435.5		22,470.9
23	Michigan	815.9		4,699.1	615.5	58,838.4	2,799.1		67,768.0
24	Minnesota	316.1		15,794.6	552.1	45,510.0	1,692.4		63,865.2
25	Mississippi			76,883.7	286.3	11,750.4	35,374.5	12.0	124,306.9
26	Missouri	530.0		77,774.3	841.4	15,736.8	2,947.9		97,830.4
27	Montana		6,103.0	8,363.4	1,277.6	90,885.6	352.5		106,982.1
28	Nebraska		4,790.0	40,625.1	227.8	1,846.8	31.4		47,521.1
29	Nevada	4,006.8	43,523.0		559.2	19,879.2			67,968.2
30	New Hampshire			3,662.1	31.2	30,423.6			34,116.9
31	New Jersey			6,937.9	628.9	63,674.4	597.8		73,844.5
32	New Mexico	100.1	12,011.0	4,395.2	164.2	126.0	3,317.3		8,314.2
33	New York			29,018.1	1,656.4	44,293.2	808.6	7,328.0	83,104.3
34	North Carolina			16,609.2	149.0	1,549.2	3.3		29,184.7
35	North Dakota	2.0	10,872.0	159,760.3	143.6	3,972.0	1,100.0		164,975.9
36	Ohio			311,957.3	852.1	5,336.4			333,166.8
37	Oklahoma	3,630.0	26,094.0	21,972.6	640.1	176,080.8	746.0		229,163.5
38	Oregon			61,217.3	72.4	18,909.6	4,864.8		85,064.1
39	Pennsylvania					6,265.2			6,265.2
40	Puerto Rico								
41	Rhode Island				79.5		21.8		101.3
42	South Carolina			32,427.5	1,033.7	10,767.6	525.8		44,754.6
43	South Dakota	73.5	3,777.0	60,592.7	1,129.9	25,964.4	248.9		91,786.4
44	Tennessee			104,366.8	1,958.0	20,666.4	1,206.4	38,360.0	166,557.6
45	Texas		7,878.0	418,144.8	2,066.5	19,752.0	15,122.3		462,963.6
46	Utah	4,800.0	51,201.0		160.0	112,948.8	331.4		169,441.2
47	Vermont			2,208.6	62.3	7,112.4			9,383.3
48	Virginia			25,362.6	344.5	35,654.4	4,119.2	139.0	65,624.7
49	Virgin Islands						4,603.6		4,603.6
50	Washington	47.3	23,264.0	37,865.7	2,618.8	154,354.8	358.0		218,508.6
51	West Virginia			32,950.0	149.8	16,957.2	2,573.3		52,630.3
52	Wisconsin	57.7		7,534.2	393.9	18,982.8	2,729.5		29,698.1
53	Wyoming	2,160.3	33,076.0		246.6	63,171.6	183.1		98,846.6
	Total	36,273.2	429,633.0	3,312,070.4	45,014.1	2,297,588.4	149,375.7	90,466.0	6,360,420.8

54. Pacific Island Territories 28.8

1978 VISITATION TO FEDERAL RECREATION NON-FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS — RECREATION DAYS (IN THOUSANDS)

NO.	STATE	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	FOREST SERVICE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	TOTAL
1	Alabama			5,289.3	65.7	3,503.6	547.6	4,854.0	14,260.2
2	Alaska	2,400.0			379.3	13,612.5	213.4		16,605.2
3	Arizona	1,943.7	4,561.0	87.9	159.8	35,205.1	961.1		42,918.6
4	Arkansas			23,770.9	204.9	8,587.4	251.1		32,814.3
5	California	1,456.0	16,912.0	12,462.5	98.4	335,566.3	10,390.1		376,885.3
6	Colorado	1 12.3	5,384.0	1,782.9	9.2	101,043.1	155.3		108,386.8
7	Connecticut			1,193.4	.1				1,193.5
8	Delaware			166.6	3.0				169.6
9	District of Columbia						12,574.3		12,574.3
10	Florida			2,942.3	721.2	8,518.6	1,722.4		13,954.5
11	Georgia			139,147.2	140.2	5,560.8	814.2	114.0	145,766.4
12	Hawaii				8.7		10,726.2		10,734.9
13	Idaho	37.2	1,263.0	1,914.1	28.2	32,462.0	141.0		35,845.5
14	Illinois			8,673.4	20.9	3,348.8			12,043.1
15	Indiana			5,882.1	4.5	2,255.1	308.4		8,450.1
16	Iowa			7,372.2	8.2		364.6		7,745.0
17	Kansas		2,256.0	8,967.8	53.9	277.4	21.9		11,577.0
18	Kentucky			14,658.6	3.2	9,241.4	355.6	3,153.0	27,411.8
19	Louisiana			3,196.4	33.3	2,488.5	304.5		6,022.7
20	Maine			11.4		327.1			388.5
21	Maryland			22.6	15.3		3,061.0		3,098.9
22	Massachusetts			3,224.0	168.9		3,811.2		7,204.1
23	Michigan			1,029.8	51.3	13,925.7	395.6		15,402.4
24	Minnesota			2,116.5	46.0	10,514.6	483.4		13,160.5
25	Mississippi			7,759.9	23.9	2,854.0	15,634.0	3.0	26,274.8
26	Missouri			7,442.2	70.1	3,865.1	2,910.8		14,290.2
27	Montana		1,154.0	842.3	106.5	24,018.0	410.0		26,530.8
28	Nebraska		4,936.0	4,246.9	18.9	995.9	28.5		6,226.2
29	Nevada	57.4	6,920.0		46.6	11,079.2			18,103.2
30	New Hampshire			832.3	2.6	10,887.5			11,722.4
31	New Jersey	918.0			52.4		1,699.5		2,669.9
32	New Mexico		2,168.0	799.5	13.7	19,279.4	199.0		22,459.6
33	New York			466.4	39.6	34.1	1,075.3		1,615.4
34	North Carolina			3,099.4	138.0	16,400.6	338.6	1,832.0	21,808.6
35	North Dakota		1,924.0	1,886.1	12.4	422.9	6.7		4,252.1
36	Ohio			19,642.4	11.9	1,024.2	571.6		21,250.1
37	Oklahoma		3,301.0	29,940.7	71.0	2,013.3			35,326.0
38	Oregon			4,269.4	53.3	42,968.4	389.4		54,045.5
39	Pennsylvania	2,556.0	3,309.0	8,576.9	6.0	4,787.9	15,603.8		28,974.6
40	Puerto Rico					3,460.3			3,460.3
41	Rhode Island				6.6		21.8		28.4
42	South Carolina			4,176.1	86.1	2,854.1	666.5		7,782.8
43	South Dakota		1,404.0	5,859.8	94.2	19,361.6	2,296.6		29,016.2
44	Tennessee			15,891.2	163.2	6,233.9	1,734.2	9,590.0	33,612.5
45	Texas		1,820.0	42,436.9	172.2	4,860.3	3,836.1		53,125.5
46	Utah	7,008.0	4,923.0		13.3	36,871.2	195.1		49,010.6
47	Vermont			427.5	5.2	1,968.6			2,401.3
48	Virginia			3,017.7	28.7	11,155.2	4,001.2	34.0	18,236.8
49	Virgin Islands			3,			1,169.6		1,169.6
50	Washington		4,018.0	6,503.8	218.2	36,063.0	406.9		47,209.9
51	West Virginia			5,072.0	12.5	3,987.1	816.8		9,868.4
52	Wisconsin			998.6	32.8	4,562.9	385.5		5,979.8
53	Wyoming	N/A	6,448.0		20.6	27,421.8	127.3		34,017.7
	Total	16,388.6	69,201.0	418,090.5	3,758.5	885,848.5	102,177.7	19,580.0	1,515,044.8

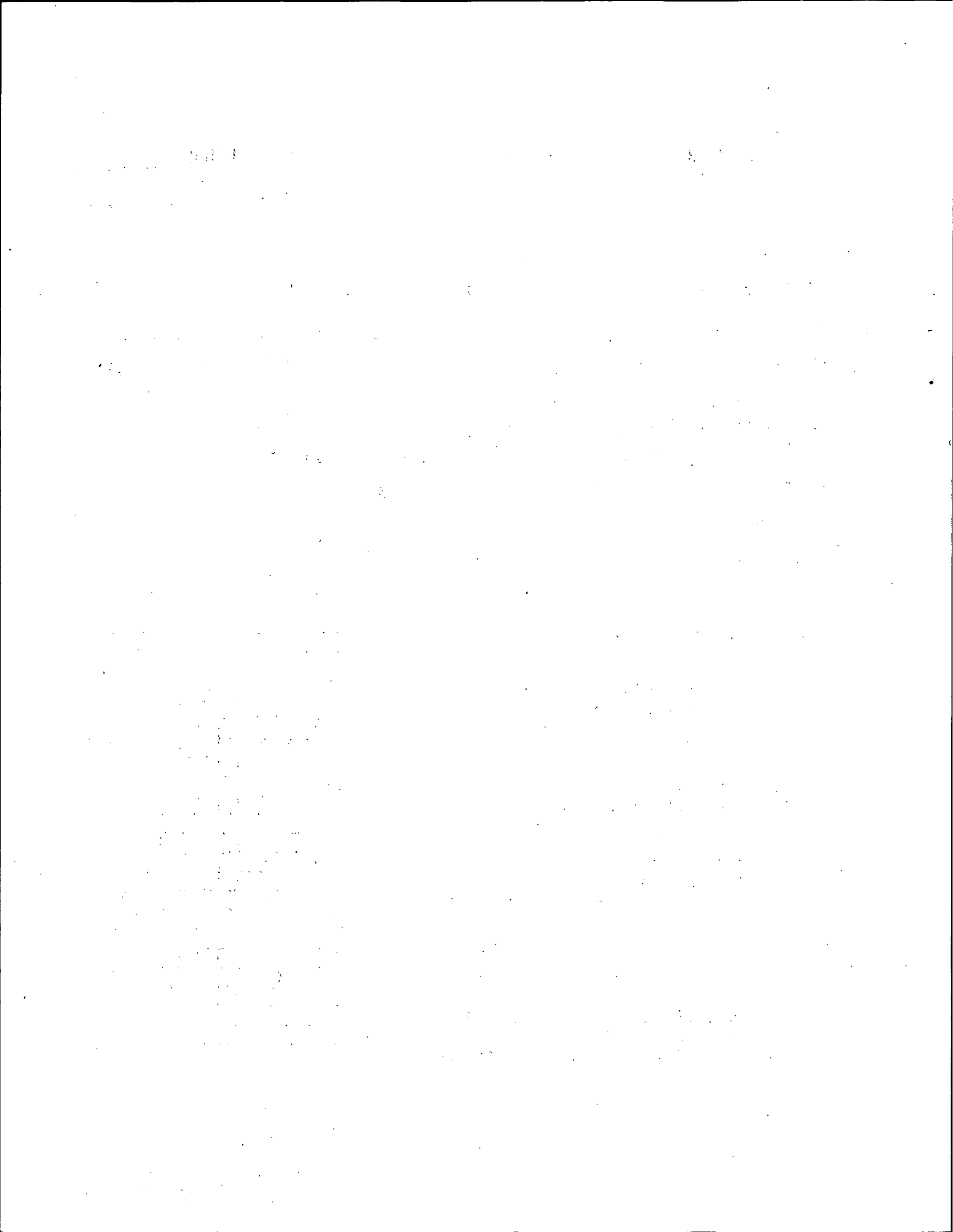
1978 VISITATION TO FEDERAL RECREATION FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS - RECREATION DAYS (IN THOUSANDS)

NO.	STATE	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	FOREST SERVICE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	TOTAL
1	Alabama			260.8	72.0	89.7			422.5
2	Alaska	4,800.0				408.0	2,229.9		7,437.9
3	Arizona	48,489.6				1,630.0	7,019.0		57,138.6
4	Arkansas			1,304.5		216.8	1,988.4		3,509.7
5	California	49,019.0		717.4		17,706.9	12,558.2		80,001.5
6	Colorado	160,551.6				1,910.1	5,504.3		167,966.0
7	Connecticut								
8	Delaware				6.8				6.8
9	District of Columbia						1,451.3		1,451.3
10	Florida					215.3	6,023.5		6,238.8
11	Georgia			643.5		186.6	398.1		1,228.2
12	Hawaii						763.0		763.0
13	Idaho	3,150.0		30.9		752.4	899.8		4,833.1
14	Illinois			646.9	786.5	99.4	450.2		1,983.1
15	Indiana					46.6	1,031.3		1,077.9
16	Iowa			553.2	167.9				721.1
17	Kansas			1,278.2					1,278.2
18	Kentucky			346.6		106.1	1,875.6	542.0	2,870.3
19	Louisiana					24.6			24.6
20	Maine					30.1	3,356.5		3,386.6
21	Maryland						6,906.7		6,906.7
22	Massachusetts						6,143.1		6,143.1
23	Michigan	1,359.8			2.9	1,026.2	793.0		3,181.9
24	Minnesota	527.1		55.7	1,049.9	1,111.4			2,744.1
25	Mississippi			49.4		27.1			76.5
26	Missouri			649.2		244.5	2,148.2		3,041.9
27	Montana	6,667.8		17.4		843.0	2,321.9		9,850.1
28	Nebraska			235.0		5.0	217.5		457.5
29	Nevada		688.0			502.5	8,540.6		9,731.1
30	New Hampshire					802.1	24.2		826.3
31	New Jersey						728.7		728.7
32	New Mexico	447.6			24.0	1,568.4	1,793.2		3,833.2
33	New York					11.8	11,438.9		11,450.7
34	North Carolina			8.2		295.9	11,524.3		11,828.4
35	North Dakota	4.0		14.1			877.0		895.1
36	Ohio			125.6		53.1	89.1		267.8
37	Oklahoma			9,950.0	191.9	31.1	3,391.9		13,564.9
38	Oregon			37.1		1,610.6	642.8		19,534.5
39	Pennsylvania	71,244.0		566.1		678.1	1,570.0		2,814.2
40	Puerto Rico						1,374.4		1,374.4
41	Rhode Island								
42	South Carolina			158.2		23.1			181.3
43	South Dakota	143.9		177.4		285.2	2,442.6		3,049.1
44	Tennessee			357.1		180.8	25,441.0		25,978.9
45	Texas			806.7	2.3	99.2	1,622.3		2,530.5
46	Utah					3,086.3	8,808.4		44,030.7
47	Vermont	32,136.0				17.6			17.6
48	Virginia			135.0	159.6	302.4	14,498.4		15,095.4
49	Virgin Islands								
50	Washington			32.1	2.1	1,159.2	7,615.2		8,808.6
51	West Virginia			195.3		295.7			491.0
52	Wisconsin	113.4			792.4	777.6			1,683.4
53	Wyoming	78,079.1			526.5		8,318.1		86,923.7
	Total	402,732.9	688.0	19,351.6	3,258.3	38,987.0	174,820.6	542.0	640,380.4

EXHIBIT F

FEDERAL RECREATION FEE

PROGRAM ONSITE EVALUATION



FEDERAL RECREATION FEE PROGRAM

HCRS FIELD CHECK

HCRS REGION _____

DATE _____

(Instructions on reverse side)

1. AGENCY (circle one) NPS - FS - CE - BLM - FWS - TVA - BR

2. UNIT AREA NAME _____ State _____

3. AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION (check one per point) YES IF ANSWER IS NO, EXPLAIN
- A. Are fee areas properly posted? _____
 - B. Are fee levels clearly indicated? _____
 - C. Are personnel program knowledgeable? _____
 - D. Did park attendant receive copy of 1976 Fee Report? _____
 - E. Agency attendant remarks: _____

4. PUBLIC REACTION AND UNDERSTANDING
(check one per each yes response)

- | | YES | NUMBER OF PEOPLE INTERVIEWED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| A. Are you familiar with:
the Golden Eagle Passport?
the Golden Age Passport?
user fees?
special permit fees? | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> |
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| B. Do you understand the benefits to the user of
the Golden Eagle Passport?
the Golden Age Passport?
user fees?
special permit fees? | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> |
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| C. Are the facilities satisfactory? | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>_____</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. Are the fees comparable with other public agencies? | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>_____</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| E. Are recreation entrance fees acceptable to you? | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>_____</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. Are recreation user fees acceptable to you? | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>_____</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| G. Are recreation special permit fees acceptable to you? | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>_____</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H. Comments and suggestions by respondents: | | <p>_____</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Minimum of 12 field checks, two each from the agencies listed, are required from each region except Alaska.

NWRO - NPS & FS & CE & BLM
PSWRO - NPS & FS & CE & BLM & BR (One field check - Hoover Dam)
SCRO - NPS & FS & CE & FWS Bosque del Apache

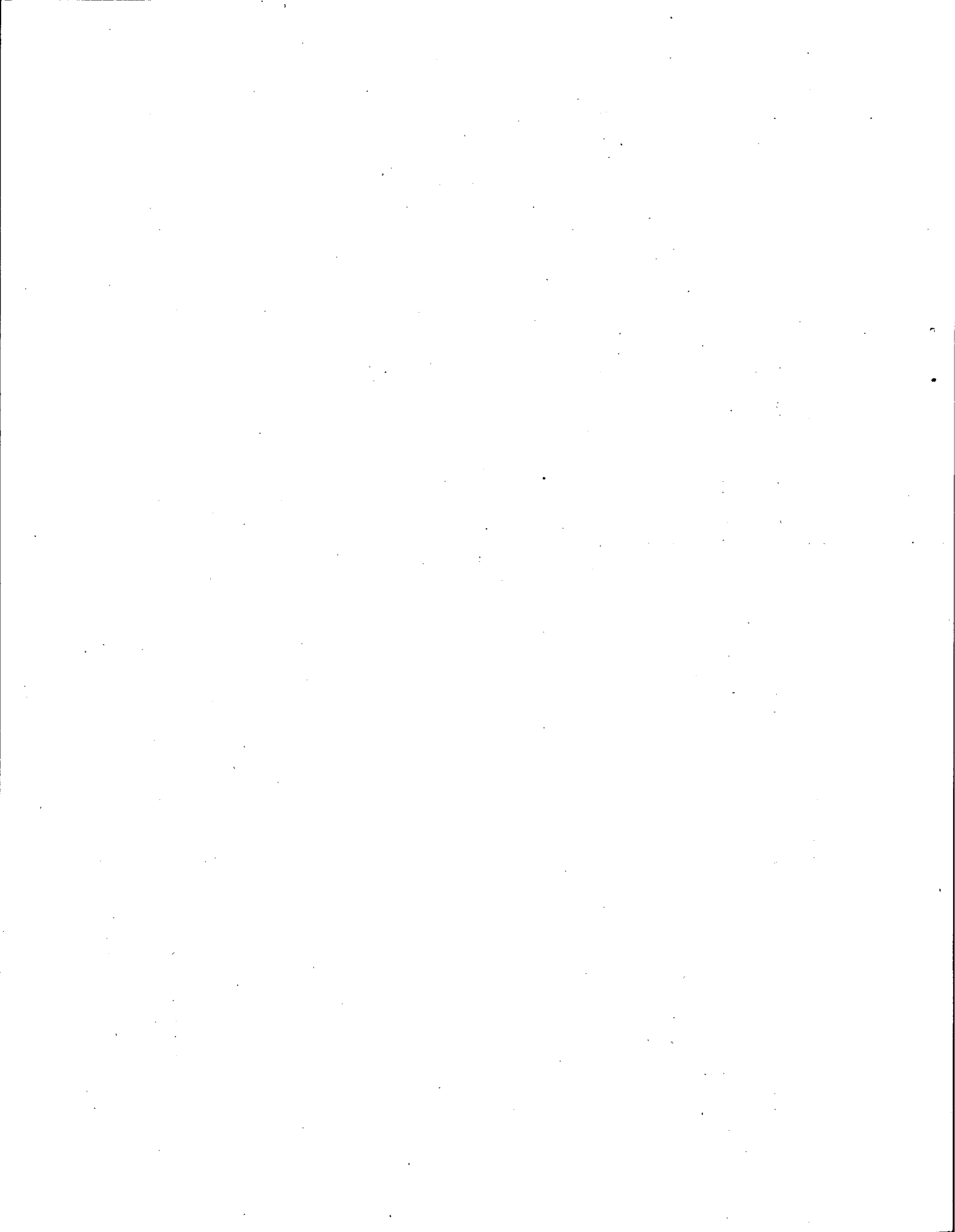
Wildlife Refuges)
MCRO - NPS & FS & CE & BLM
LCRO - NPS & FS & CE & FWS (Shiawassee and Crab Orchard National
Wildlife Refuges)
SERO - NPS & FS & CE & TVA
NERO - NPS & FS & CE & FWS (Bombay Hook and Chincoteague National
Wildlife Refuges)
ALASKA - NPS - FS - BLM - FWS (If possible, check one unit for each
agency listed).
2. Self-explanatory
3. Responses should be based on these criteria:
 - A. Visibility, readability, placement of postings;
 - B. Clarity, exactness, and prominence of fee level indication;
 - C. Thoroughness, breadth, and depth of program knowledge; and
 - D. & E. Self-explanatory.
4. Contact at least 5 members of the public per field check (total of 50 contacts). Information should be sought as follows:
 - A. & B. Positive respondents should have some familiarity with general features of Passport or fee.
 - C. D. E. F. & G. Respondent should be drawn out for true feelings, and for the basis of these feelings.
 - H. Useful remarks by agency, attendant, the public, and Regional Office. personnel.

TYPES OF FEES

1. ENTRANCE FEE - Fees charged at designated national parks, monuments, recreation areas, seashores, historic and memorial parks and sites administered by the National Park Service.
2. USE FEE - Fees charged for use of specialized sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense.
3. SPECIAL PERMIT FEE - Fees charged for special recreation permits issued for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles, and other specialized uses.

· EXHIBIT G, H

FEE PROGRAM EVALUATION RESULTS SINCE 1974



FEE PROGRAM EVALUATION

(Results are presented as a percentage of positive responses)

ARE THE RECREATION FEES ACCEPTABLE TO YOU?												
1974 ^a		1975 ^a		1976			1977			1978		
(%) ALL TYPES	(%) ALL TYPES	ENTRANCE	(%) USE	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	(%) USE	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	(%) USE	SPECIAL PERMIT	(%) USE	SPECIAL PERMIT
BLM	100	80	82	96	96	90	85	75	94	37 ^d		
COE	74	95	82	90	89	90	80	78	93	75		
FS	87	92	84	94	87	93	93	75	93	79		
NPS	87	87	86	92	88	92	92	75	84	79		
TVA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	65	65	65		
BR	b	b	100	100	100	100	90	100	100	0 ^c		
FWS	b	b	100	100	60	60	80	62	81	57		

^a In 1974 and 1975 the question did not differentiate between fee types.

^b The Bureau of Reclamation and Fish and Wildlife Service were not evaluated in 1974 and 1975.

^c The Bureau of Reclamation results are based on only six respondents.

^d BLM increased their number of Fee Management Units in 1978, hence it may be surmised that the people who previously used BLM lands free of charge now object to paying a nominal fee.

FEE PROGRAM EVALUATION

(Results are presented as a percentage of positive responses)

		ARE THE RECREATION FEES ACCEPTABLE TO YOU?																			
		1974 ^a				1975 ^a				1976				1977				1978			
	(%) ALL TYPES	ENTRANCE		SPECIAL PERMIT		ENTRANCE		SPECIAL PERMIT		ENTRANCE		SPECIAL PERMIT		ENTRANCE		SPECIAL PERMIT		ENTRANCE		SPECIAL PERMIT	
BLM	100	82	96	96	80	82	96	96	96	70	90	85	75	94	37 ^d						
COE	74	82	90	89	95	82	90	89	86	90	80	78	93	75	75						
FS	87	84	94	87	92	84	94	87	87	93	93	75	93	79	79						
NPS	87	86	92	88	87	86	92	88	88	92	92	75	84	79	79						
TVA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	65	65	65	65						
BR	b	100	100	100	b	100	100	100	90	100	90	100	100	100	0 ^c						
FWS	b	100	100	60	b	100	100	60	50	60	80	62	81	57							

^a In 1974 and 1975 the question did not differentiate between fee types.

^b The Bureau of Reclamation and Fish and Wildlife Service were not evaluated in 1974 and 1975.

^c The Bureau of Reclamation results are based on only six respondents.

^d BLM increased their number of Fee Management Units in 1978, hence it may be surmised that the people who previously used BLM lands free of charge now object to paying a nominal fee.