RECREATIONAL FEE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Progress Report to Congress
Fiscal Year 2001

Submitted by the

U.S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Land Management

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

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Recreational Fee Demonstration Program
Annual Report to Congress

Executive Summary

Under the Recreational Fee Demonstration (Fee Demo) program, Congress authorized the Department of the Interior's National Park Service, United States (U.S.) Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Forest Service to implement and test new fees across the geographic and programmatic spectrum of recreation sites that they manage. Participating agencies are authorized to retain all of the revenues from the Fee Demo program, of which at least 80% must be retained and obligated for projects at the sites where the fee was collected. These revenues yield substantial benefits by providing on-the-ground improvements at local recreation sites.

As of September 30, 2001, there were 100 National Park Service Fee Demo projects (covering 137 park units), 91 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service projects, 100 Bureau of Land Management projects, and 87 USDA Forest Service projects.

Visitation at Fee Demo program sites has remained relatively constant (see Table 1).

- Visitation to recreation sites participating in the Fee Demo program continues to be unaffected in any significant way by the new fees.
- The USDA Forest Service began using the National Visitor Use Monitoring program to estimate visitation in a statistically accurate and reliable manner. This new methodology makes comparisons to previous visitation estimates impossible. While more accurate, this new system does not allow for visitation estimates for units as small as individual Fee Demo sites. (See www.fs.fed.us/recreation/recuse/recuse.shtml for more information on this topic.)

The Fee Demo program provides a substantial source of revenue for the four participating agencies (see Table 2).

- Overall, the $172.8 million of Fee Demo revenue in Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 is comparable to the $175.9 million raised in FY 2000.
- FY 2001, Fee Demo revenues increased for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management and the USDA Forest Service.
- Fee Demo revenues declined slightly for the National Park Service in FY 2001. Revenue from the National Parks Pass increased from approximately $10.1 million in FY 2000 to $14.2 million in FY 2001. In terms of pass revenue, the National Parks Pass essentially replaced the Golden Eagle Passport.

Agencies continue to seek to reduce the cost of collection (see Table 3).

- Fee collection costs for the four agencies increased slightly in FY 2001. Overall, collection costs are about 20.2% of Fee Demo revenues.
- The cost of collection for the: National Park Service increased from 19.1% in FY 2000 to 21.5% in FY 2001; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service decreased from 32.3% to 25.5%, Bureau

of Land Management increased from 27.1% to 36.5%, and USDA Forest Service declined from 18.9% to 17.0%.

The agencies continue to use Fee Demo revenues as Congress intended (see Tables 4-9).

- In FY 2001, $126.9 million of U.S. Department of the Interior Fee Demo revenues were obligated for projects to improve visitor services, resource protection, health and safety, maintenance, and collection costs.
- $29.3 million of USDA Forest Service revenues were obligated for projects for repairs and maintenance, health and safety, interpretation and signing, habitat enhancement, facility enhancement, resource preservation, annual operation, law enforcement, and fee collection.

The agencies are improving the rate of obligating Fee Demo revenues for projects.

- Total obligations increased from $126 million in FY 2000 to $156.2 million in FY 2001, an increase of 24.0%. At the end of FY 2001, about 63% of the total Fee Demo receipts (collected between FY 1996 and FY 2001) had been obligated, compared to 55% at the end of FY 2000.
- By the end of FY 2001, the National Park Service had obligated 59% of its cumulative receipts (up from 50%), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service had obligated 77% (up from 70%), the Bureau of Land Management had obligated 78% (up from 73%), and the USDA Forest Service had obligated 78% (up from 76%).

Interagency coordination of program management makes it easier for visitors to pay fees and receive services. The agencies are engaged in continuous efforts to collaborate with Federal, State, and local entities to improve recreation fee management and enhance the visitor experience at adjacent sites on Federal lands. The agencies have:

- Developed agreements to simplify payment of fees at contiguous sites.
- Developed a joint process with State and local entities to collect fees and improve efficiency.
- Significantly increased the level of attention to coordination across agencies by establishing the Recreation Fee Leadership Council (the Council). The Council includes members from both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Interior is represented by: the Assistant Secretaries for Policy Management and Budget, Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Land and Minerals Management, and Water and Science; the bureau directors from the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation; and the Director of Congressional and Legislative Affairs. The Department of Agriculture is represented by the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, the Chief Forester for the Forest Service, and the Director of Legislative Affairs for the Forest Service. The Council is co-chaired by the Department of the Interior's Assistant Secretary - Policy Management and Budget and the Department of Agriculture's Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment.
- The Council plans to address a variety of issues such as legislation, program evaluation parameters, reporting and tracking mechanisms, cost of collection, outreach, use of funds, and pass policy.

The following projects are examples of the many accomplishments that were made possible by revenues generated by the Fee Demo program in FY 2001:

- **Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona -** The Historic Tusayan Museum Office Building was brought up to current health and safety codes by eliminating highly flammable interior wall and ceiling coverings, eliminating rodent intrusion areas, eliminating lead-based paint, installing a fire suppression system, and upgrading electrical and plumbing systems.

- **Acadia National Park, Maine -** Improvement of visitor facilities included enhancing access for disabled visitors, restriping the road system, repairing guard rails, rehabilitating campground sites and picnic areas, repairing or replacing fire grates and picnic tables, removing hazardous trees, painting Wildwood Stable barns, rehabilitating wayside exhibits, and installing trailhead signage.

- **Ft. Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge, Nebraska –** The Fee Demo program funded a backlog maintenance project involving the boat launch facility. Fee Demo monies also paid for gravel, restroom cleaning, and pumping. Additionally, Fee Demo dollars helped pay for the signing and printing of outfitter permits.

- **Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, California –** The refuge used Fee Demo monies to perform extensive road and parking lot maintenance, as well as hunting blind repairs and hunting area habitat improvements. Fee Demo funds also paid for the printing of hunting regulations, visitor leaflets and refuge signage.

- **Milner Historic/Recreation Area, Idaho -** Over the past four years, all Bureau of Land Management boat docks have been replaced and two accessible gangway ramps have been installed using Fee Demo revenues as match money to compete for Waterway Improvement Fund grants from the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation. The camp host provided an additional presence at this site during weekends and after hours, which helped reduce vandalism, improve customer service, and increase fee compliance.

- **Indian Creek Recreation Area, Nevada -** Fee Demo funds have allowed the Carson City Field Office to address critical deferred maintenance and health/safety issues at Indian Creek Campground. Notable projects include maintenance repairs and safety upgrades to the drinking water system, removal of a hazardous tree, and replacement of steps and railings in the tent camp area. These projects enhanced public health and safety at the site.

- **USDA Forest Service Campgrounds, the Pacific Northwest -** This Fee Demo project includes ten campgrounds, three picnic shelters, and a group campsite. In FY 2001, Fee Demo revenues were used to repair forty-seven picnic tables, install seven new fire pits, replace site borders at five sites, reinforce a rock wall, and erect safety barriers at two accessible fishing piers.

- **Juneau Recreation Complex, Alaska -** This project includes the Juneau Icefield, Mendenhall Glacier Recreation Area, a 160-mile trail system, Auke Village Recreation Area,and several picnic areas. Fee Demo revenues have allowed the Mendenhall Glacier

Visitor Center to offer extended operating hours, including a winter schedule, and expanded interpretive services. Deferred trail maintenance, long in need of attention, is also now being addressed. Other work, such as cleaning campground restrooms and picking up litter, is being performed more frequently.

Additional project accomplishments are included below in each agency section of this report.

Recreational Fee Demonstration Program
Annual Report to Congress

I. Background and Data

A. Background

Congress authorized the Recreational Fee Demonstration (Fee Demo) program in section 315 of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations of 1996 (Public Law 104-134) and extended the Fee Demo program under Public Law 104-208, Public Law 105-18, Public Law 105-83, Public Law 105-277, Public Law 106-291, and Public Law 107-63. Under the Fee Demo program, four Federal land management agencies — the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Land Management in the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the Forest Service in the U.S. Department of Agriculture — are authorized to charge admission and use recreation fees and retain all of the revenues collected. Eighty percent of the revenues must be spent at the site where they are collected, and the remaining 20% were to be used on an agency-wide basis. The most recent Fee Demo statute, Public Law 107-63, extended the Fee Demo program and eliminated the cap on the number of areas, sites, or projects allowed in the program. These provisions, in Public Law 107-63, are scheduled to expire on September 30, 2004 with fee revenue to remain available through September 30, 2007.

The FY 1997 Interior Appropriations Act (Public Law 104-208) required the participating agencies to prepare a joint annual report to Congress. This is the fifth annual joint report prepared by the Federal land management agencies for Congress identifying the accomplishments of the preceding fiscal year and recommending improvements to the Fee Demo program.[1] In addition to the annual reporting requirement, in Senate Report 106-312 Congress asked the agencies for a comprehensive interim evaluation report on the Fee Demo program. This report has been prepared and will be submitted to Congress in April 2002.

The Department's of Agriculture and the Interior agree with Congress that the Fee Demo program should be made permanent and the FY 2003 Presidential Budget assumes a legislative proposal for permanent authorization. The Departments are currently drafting such a proposal based on the experience of the agencies and the lessons learned during the demonstration phase of the program.

B. Introduction to the Data

Over the life of the Fee Demo program each of the land management agencies have reported data on visitation, revenue, cost of collection, and obligations. These four categories provide a useful analytic breakdown of each agency's implementation of the program. Overall: visitation appears unaffected by fees; revenue has increased substantially over the last five years; cost of collection has remained relatively constant at about 20 %; and obligation rates continue to improve over time. The following figures and tables illustrate these trends and provide a breakdown of the agency specific data by year.

[1]The FY 1997, FY 1998, FY 1999, and FY 2000 Reports to Congress are available on the internet at: http://www.doi.gov/nrl/Recfees/RECFEESHOME.html

C. Recreation Visits to Fee Demo Sites

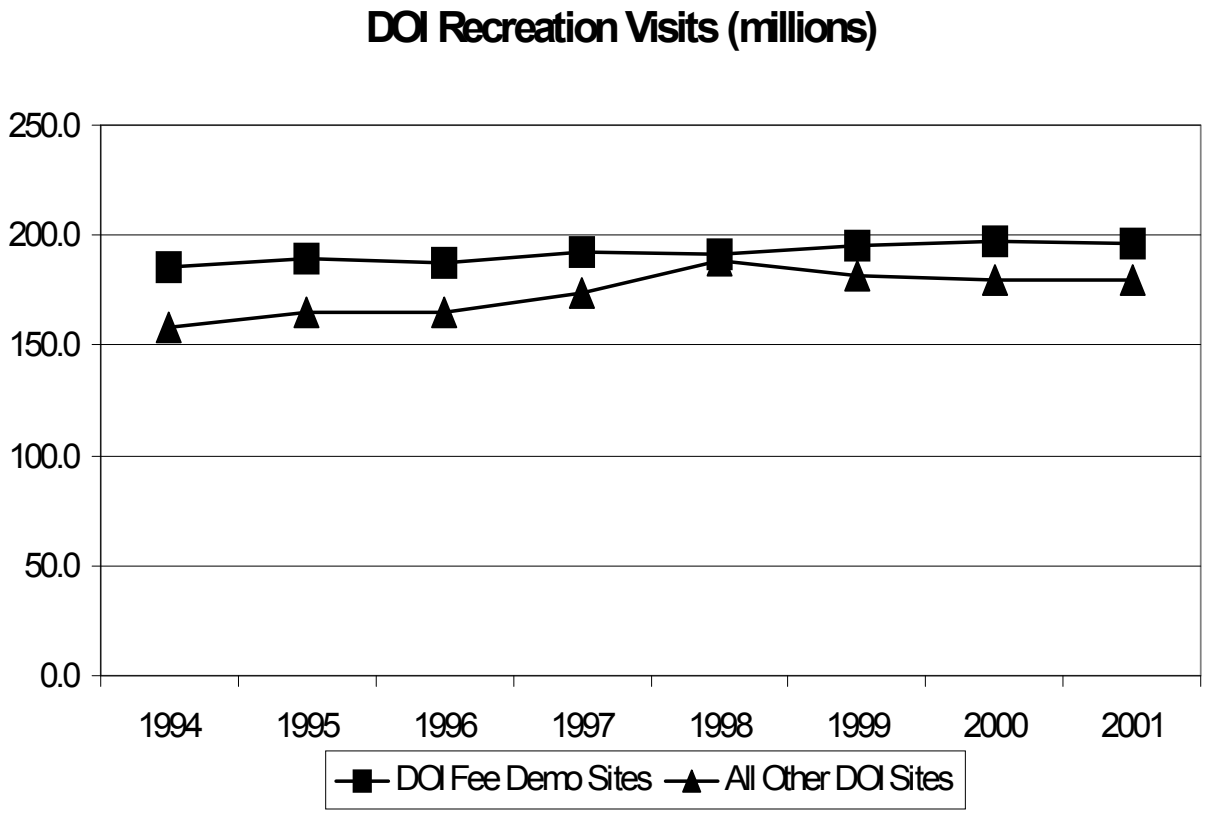


Table 1. Number of Recreation Visitors (millions)

Agency	Calender Year							
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
National Park Service								
Fee Demo Sites (100 Projects)	164.8	166.6	159.9	164.4	163.2	163.7	164.4	161.9
All Other Sites, Fee/Non-Fee	101.7	103.0	105.9	110.8	123.5	123.4	122.1	123.3
Agency Total	266.5	269.6	265.8	275.2	286.7	287.1	286.5	285.2
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service								
Fee Demo Sites (91 Projects)	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.3	11.1	13.1	13.9	14.6
All Other Sites, Fee/Non-Fee	18.3	18.6	19.6	19.8	21.3	21.8	22.6	24.2
Agency Total	27.0	27.6	29.6	30.1	32.4	34.9	36.5	38.8
Bureau of Land Management								
Fee Demo Sites (100 Projects)	12.5	13.4	17.7	17.6	17.5	18.5	19.3	19.6
All Other Sites, Fee/Non-Fee	38.2	43.3	39.9	43.3	43.4	36.6	34.8	31.9
Agency Total	50.7	56.7	57.6	60.9	60.9	55.1	54.1	51.5
DOI Total (BLM, FWS, NPS)								
Fee Demo Sites (291 Projects)	186.0	189.0	187.6	192.3	191.8	195.3	197.6	196.1
All Other Sites	158.2	164.9	165.4	173.9	188.2	181.8	179.5	179.4
Total	344.2	353.9	353.0	366.2	380.0	377.1	377.1	375.5

This table does not include visitation information for the USDA Forest Service because the agency has dramatically changed the way in which it measures visitation. In the past, visitation estimates have been largely unreliable due to the dispersed nature of National Forest recreation, particularly outside of controlled areas such as campgrounds and visitor centers. In 2000, the USDA Forest Service initiated the National Visitor Use Monitoring program, a statistically valid and reliable recreation use measurement tool that employs a visitor contact survey instrument. This program will be used to report visitation in future years. However, since the National Visitor Use Monitoring program calculates visitation for all National Forests, data specific to individual Fee Demo projects will not be available. According to the latest National Visitor Use Monitoring data, approximately 208 million people visited the National Forests in 2001.
(See www.fs.fed.us/recreation/recuse/recuse.shtml for more information on this topic.)

D. Recreation Fee Revenues

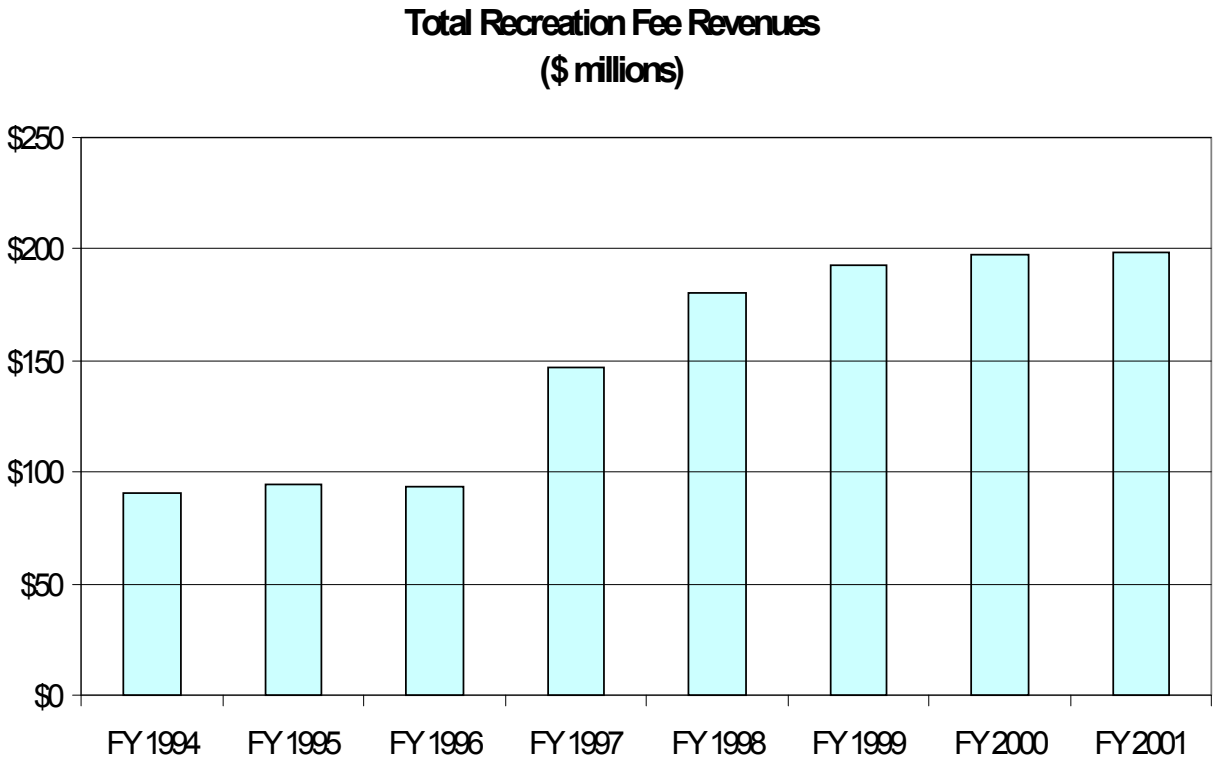


Table 2. Gross Revenues Under the Fee Demo Program ($ millions)

Agency/Revenue Category	Before Fee Demo			During Fee Demo				
	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
National Park Service								
Non-Fee Demo receipts	75.7	80.5	77.8	77.2	7.5	9.5	5.0	6.2
National Park Passport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	14.2
Fee Demo receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.1	136.8	141.4	133.6	126.2
NPS Totals	75.7	80.5	77.8	122.2[a]	144.3	150.8[a]	148.8[a]	146.6
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service								
Non-Fee Demo receipts & offsetting collections	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Fee Demo receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.7
FWS Totals	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.6[a]	3.8	3.9	4.1
Bureau of Land Management								
Non-Fee Demo receipts	1.8	2.6	3.3	3.2	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.2[b]
Fee Demo receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.5	5.2	7.0	7.6
BLM Totals	1.8	2.6	3.3	3.7[a]	6.1	6.7	8.1	8.8[b]
USDA Forest Service								
Non-Fee Demo receipts	10.9	9.5	10.0	9.1	5.5	5.4	3.9	4.3
Fee Demo receipts	0.0	0.0	0.043[c]	9.2	20.8	26.5	31.9	35.3
USFS Totals	10.9	9.5	10.0	18.3	26.3	31.9	35.8	39.6
Total, All Four Agencies								
Non-Fee Demo receipts [d]	90.6	94.9	93.3	91.8	16.2	16.8	20.6	26.3
Fee Demo receipts	0.0	0.0	0.043	55.4	164.2	176.5	175.9	172.8
Totals For All Agencies	90.6	94.9	93.3	147.1	180.4	193.3	196.5	199.1

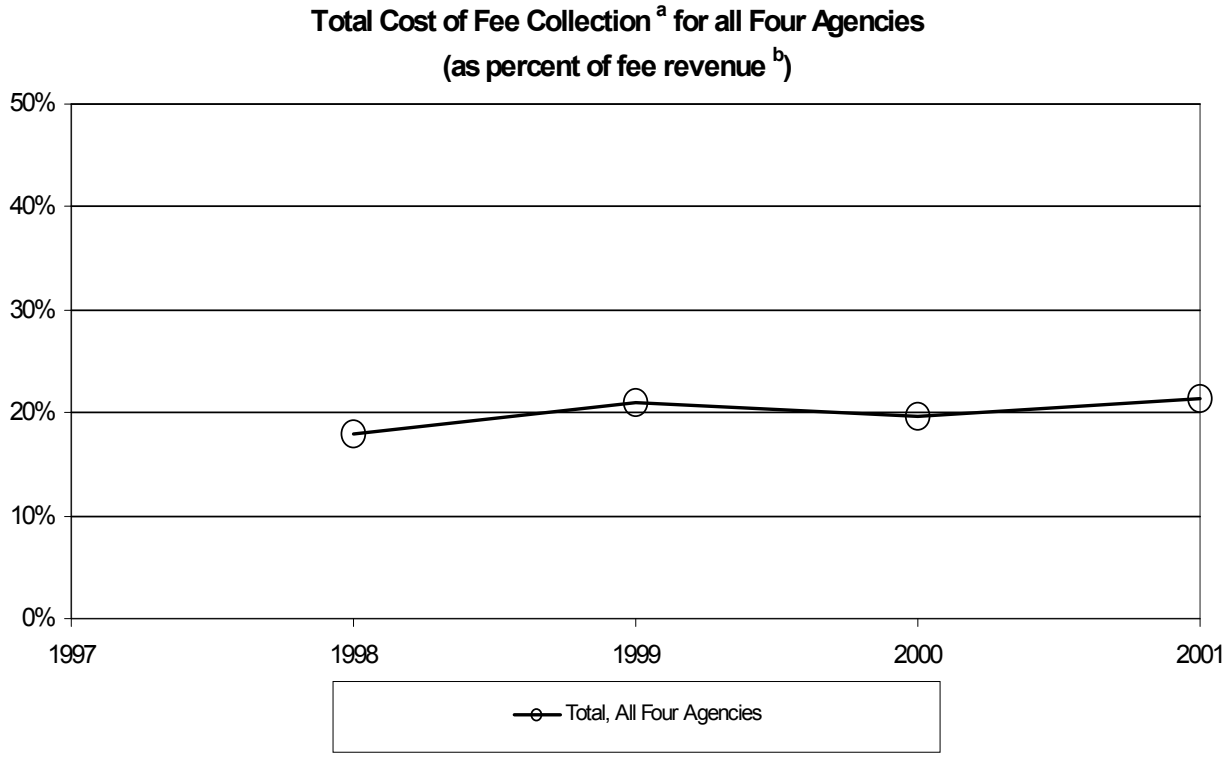
[a] Does not total precisely due to rounding.

[b] An accounting error in FY 2001 caused recreation fees reported to the U.S. Treasury Department to be understated by $1 million. The error has been corrected but will not be reflected in U.S. Treasury Department data until 2002.

[c] The USDA Forest Service implemented the Fee Demo program in FY 1996 with four small projects that generated $43,000 during the year.

[d] Includes National Parks Pass Revenue.

E. Cost of Collection for Fee Demo Projects



[a] The totals include all fee collection costs for Fee Demo sites, whether paid with fee revenues or appropriated funds. [b] This graph represents the cost of collection for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and USDA Forest Service as a percentage of Fee Demo revenue (i.e. recreation fees and revenue from the sale of Golden Age and Golden Eagle Passports). The National Park Service's cost of collection is calculated as a percentage of Fee Demo revenue (recreation fees and revenue from the sale of Golden Age and Golden Eagle Passports) and revenue from the sale of the National Parks Pass.

Table 3. Cost of Collection [a] for Fee Demo Projects ($ thousands)

Agency/Receipt Category	Fiscal Year 1998			Fiscal Year 1999			Fiscal Year 2000			Fiscal Year 2001		
	Capital	Operating	Total	Capital	Operating	Total	Capital	Operating	Total	Capital	Operating	Total
National Park Service												
Number of Projects			100			100			100			100
Cost of Fee Collection	1,265	21,975	23,240	2,819	26,024	28,843	1,463	26,224	27,687	780	29,340	30,120
As Percent of Fee Revenue [b]	0.9%	16.1%	17.0%	2.0%	18.4%	20.4%	1.1%	19.6%	20.7%	0.6%	23.3%	23.9%
(including National Parks Pass [c])							(1.0%)	(18.1%)	(19.1%)	(0.6%)	(20.9%)	(21.5%)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service												
Number of Projects			77			87			88			91
Cost of Fee Collection	237	994	1,231	59	557	616	63	1,033	1,097	66	879	944
As Percent of Fee Revenue	7.7%	32.2%	39.8%	1.8%	16.4%	18.1%	1.9%	30.4%	32.3%	1.8%	23.8%	25.5%
Bureau of Land Management												
Number of Projects			68			95			97			100
Cost of Fee Collection	253	1,027	1,280	219	1,796	2,015	247	1,649	1,896	236	2,541	2,777
As Percent of Fee Revenue	7.2%	29.1%	36.3%	4.2%	34.9%	39%	3.5%	23.6%	27.1%	3.1%	33.4%	36.5%
USDA Forest Service												
Number of Projects			67			81			88			87
Cost of Fee Collection	350	3,309	3,659	354	5,147	5,501	127	5,900	6,027	924	5,079	6,003
As Percent of Fee Revenue	1.7%	15.9%	17.6%	1.3%	19.4%	20.8%	0.4%	18.5%	18.9%	2.6%	14.4%	17.0%
Total, All Four Agencies												
Number of Projects			312			363			373			378
Cost of Fee Collection	2,105	27,305	29,410	3,451	33,524	36,975	1,900	34,806	36,707	2,006	37,839	39,844
As Percent of Fee Revenue [b]	1.3%	16.6%	17.9%	2.0%	19.0%	20.9%	1.1%	19.8%	20.9%	1.2%	21.9%	23.1%
(including National Parks Pass [c])							(1.0%)	(18.6%)	(19.6%)	(1.1%)	(20.2%)	(21.3%)

[a] The totals include all fee collection costs for Fee Demo sites, whether paid with fee revenues or appropriated funds.
[b] Cost of collection represented as a percent of Fee Demo revenue (i.e. recreation fees and revenue from the sale of Golden Age and Golden Eagle Passports).
[c] Cost of collection is represented as a percent of Fee Demo revenue (i.e. recreation fees and revenue from the sale of Golden Age and Golden Eagle Passports) and revenue for the sale of the National Parks Pass. Although the National Parks Pass is authorized under a separate statute, revenue from the sale of the pass has essentially replaced the Golden Eagle in revenue generation. Thus, to maintain a comparable cost of collection across years, it is appropriate to consider revenue from the sale of the National Parks Pass.

F. Obligation of Fee Demo Revenues

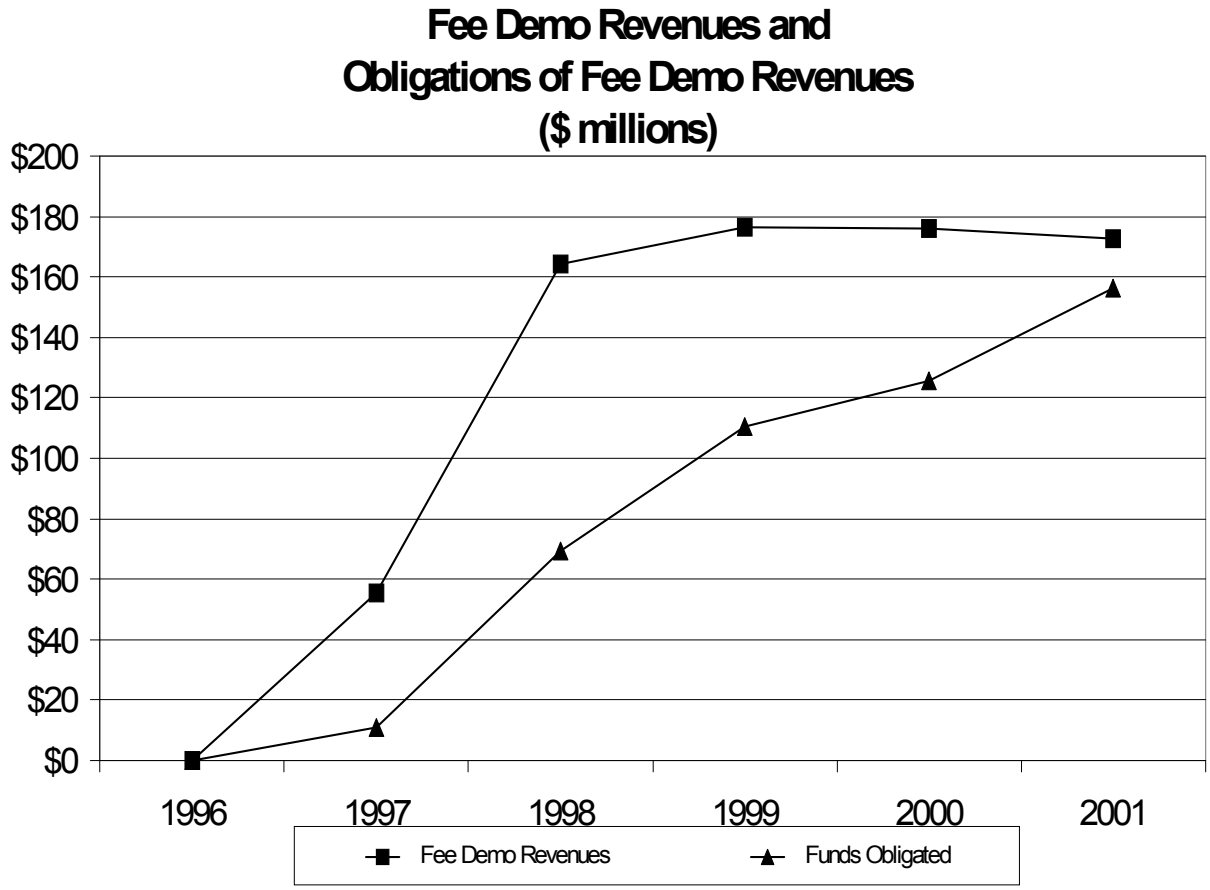


Table 4. Revenues and Obligations From Fee Demo Projects ($ millions)

Agency	Fiscal Year						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (est.)
National Park Service							
Fee Demo Revenues	0.0	45.1	136.8	141.4	133.6	126.2	132.0
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	0.0	0.0	40.2	125.8	187.6	232.0	241.7
Funds Obligated	0.0	6.5	51.3	80.9	91.5	116.4	128.7
Unobligated Balance	0.0	38.6	125.8	186.2	229.7	241.7	245.0
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service							
Fee Demo Revenues	0.0	0.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.6
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	2.8	3.3	3.5
Funds Obligated	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.6	3.0	3.6	4.0
Unobligated Balance	0.0	0.4	1.9	2.7	3.3	3.5	4.1
Bureau of Land Management							
Fee Demo Revenues	0.0	0.4	3.5	5.2	7.0	7.6	8.0
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	3.3	4.7	5.5
Funds Obligated	0.0	0.2	1.5	4.1	5.9	6.9	8.0
Unobligated Balance	0.0	0.2	2.2	3.3	4.5	5.5	5.5
USDA Forest Service							
Fee Demo Revenues	0.043	9.2	20.8	26.5	31.9	35.3	38.0
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	0.0	0.043	5.2	11.0	14.6	20.9	26.9
Funds Obligated	0.0	4.1	15.0	22.9	25.6	29.3	30.4
Unobligated Balance	0.043	5.2	11.0	14.6	20.9	26.9	34.5
Total, All Four Agencies							
Fee Demo Revenues	0.043	55.3	164.2	176.5	175.9	172.8	182.6
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	0.0	0.043	46.0	140.9	208.3	260.9	277.6
Funds Obligated	0.0	11.0	69.4	110.5	126.0	156.2	171.1
Unobligated Balance	0.043	44.4	140.9	206.8	258.4	277.6	289.1

Table 5. U.S. Department of the Interior [a] Obligations by Category ($ thousands)

Fiscal Year:	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Actual
Total Fee Demo Revenue Collected [b]	143,460	149,892	144,024	137,488
Projects Approved for Use of Fees:				
Number	1,119	1,784	1,795	2,569
Cost	87,464	152,421	167,078	180,103
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	40,825	129,937	193,651	240,008
Projects Accomplished (Dollars obligated by Type of Project):				
Visitor Services	4,863	14,025	16,046	15,292
Resource Protection	1,076	2,742	4,498	6,378
Health and Safety Maintenance	15,083	26,942	37,471	42,790
Collection Costs	24,773	30,958	29,860	34,323
Other	8,239	12,954	12,488	28,112
Total Obligations	54,418	87,621	100,363	126,896
End of year Cumulative Unobligated Balance (Cumulative Fees Collected Minus Cumulative Obligations)	129,867	192,207	237,312	250,700
Total Expenditures (Outlays)	42,700	71,761	93,794	111,472

[a] Includes the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management.
[b] Includes revenue from recreation fees and revenue from the sale of Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports. Does not include revenue from the sale of the National Park Pass.

Table 6. National Park Service Obligations by Category ($ thousands)

Fiscal Year:	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Actual
Total Fee Demo Revenue Collected [a]	136,842	141,355	133,626	126,167
National Parks Pass Revenue	-	-	10,147	14,246
Projects Approved for Use of Fees:				
Number	819	1,159	1,165	1,792
Cost	85,123	142,529	154,830	167,530
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	40,222	125,804	187,642	231,958
Projects Accomplished: (Dollars obligated by Category)				
Visitor Services	4,615	12,340	12,643	12,165
Resource Protection	983	2,285	3,378	5,585
Health and Safety Maintenance	14,183	25,480	36,325	40,929
Collection Costs	23,240	28,993	27,687	30,578
Other	8,239	11,835	11,502	27,162
Total Obligations	51,260	80,933	91,535	116,419
End of year Cumulative Unobligated Balance (Cumulative Fees Collected Minus Cumulative Obligations)	125,804	186,227[b]	229,733	241,706
Total Expenditures (Outlays)	40,457	65,866	85,339	101,617

[a] Includes revenue from recreation fees and revenue from the sale of Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports and the Golden Eagle Hologram. Does not include revenue from the sale of the National Park Pass as it is authorized under a different statute.
[b] Does not add due to rounding.

Table 7. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Obligations by Category ($ thousands)

Fiscal Year:	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Actual
Total Fee Demo Revenue Collected [a]	3,090	3,385	3,427	3,689
Projects Approved:				
Number	unknown	225	230[b]	427
Cost	1,607	2,522	3,000	3,573
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	396	1,905	2,835	3,300
Projects Accomplished: (Dollars obligated by category)				
Visitor Services	n/a	1,047	2,195	1,427
Resource Protection	n/a	55	120	293
Health and Safety Maintenance	n/a	306	291	787
Collection Costs	1,231	616	277	945
Other	n/a	542	86	120
Total Obligations	1,615	2,566	2,969	3,573[c]
End of year Cumulative Unobligated Balance (Cumulative Fees Collected Minus Cumulative Obligations)	1,871	2,724	3,293	3,516
Total Expenditures (Outlays)	1,244	2,166	2,954	3,343

[a] Includes revenue recreation fees and revenue from the sale of the Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports.
[b] Estimated due to incomplete reporting from field stations.
[c] Estimated may not add due to rounding.

Table 8. Bureau of Land Management Obligations by Category ($ thousands)

Fiscal Year:	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Actual
Total Fee Demo Revenue Collected [a]	3,528	5,152	6,972	7,632
Projects Approved: [b]				
Number	300	400	400	350
Cost	3,734	7,370	9,248	9,000
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	207	2,228	3,344	4,750
Projects Accomplished: (Dollars obligated by Category) [b]				
Visitor Services	248	638	1,208	1,700
Resource Protection	93	402	1,000	500
Health & Safety	900	1,156	855	1,074
Collection Costs	302	1,349	1,896	2,800
Other	n/a	577	900	830
Total Obligations	1,543	4,122	5,859	6,904
End of year Cumulative Unobligated Balance (Cumulative Fees Collected Minus Cumulative Obligations)	2,192	3,257	4,457	5,478
Total Expenditures (Outlays)	999	3,729	5,501	6,512

[a] Includes revenue from recreation fees and revenue from the Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports.
[b] Estimates.

Table 9. USDA Forest Service Obligations by Category

Category of Expenditure	Cumulative FY 1996-2000		FY 2001	
	Amount	Percent Total	Amount	Percent Total
Fee Collection	$12,635,400	18.7%	$5,051,469	17.3%
Repairs and Maintenance	$12,522,300	18.5%	$4,592,908	15.7%
Health and Safety	$3,858,300	5.7%	$1,508,439	5.2%
Interpretation and Signing	$7,548,800	11.2%	$3,858,564	13.2%
Habitat Enhancement	$326,400	0.5%	$240,118	0.8%
Facility Enhancement	$4,802,200	7.1%	$3,365,105	11.5%
Resource Preservation	$2,312,600	3.4%	$670,507	2.3%
Annual Operation	$18,759,700	27.8%	$8,566,376	29.3%
Law Enforcement	$2,279,500	3.4%	$1,164,395	4.0%
Interagency Transfers	$43,000	0.1%	$41,342	0.1%
Other	$2,470,200	3.7%	$197,078	0.7%
Total Obligations	$67,558,400	100.0%	$29,256,301	100.0%

II. Accomplishments of the Program

A. Interagency Coordination

The Fee Demo program has facilitated a great deal of collaboration among the land management agencies. The agencies have coordinated on their fee polices and practices in a wide variety of ways and with many different types of entities. These collaborative efforts typically arise from site-specific conditions such as adjacent boundaries, similar recreation activities, or the desire to involve non Federal entities in decisions affecting a particular site. A majority of these collaborative efforts have been successful and the agencies continue to seek additional opportunities.

At the national level, the agency fee managers continued to use the Recreation Fee Demonstration Coordination Task Force to address interagency issues and coordinate interagency projects. Over the past year, the Task Force has collaborated on legislation, report preparation, special events (such as the Veteran's Day fee free weekend discussed below), and other Fee Demo projects.

To further institutionalize this interagency coordination, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior have created the Recreational Fee Leadership Council (Council). The Council includes representatives from each of the Federal land management agencies at the Assistant Secretary or Under Secretary level , the bureau directors, and the Legislative Affairs Directors. The Council is co-chaired by the Department of the Interior's Assistant Secretary - Policy Management and Budget and the Department of Agriculture's Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment. The Council plans to address a variety of issues such as legislation, program evaluation parameters, reporting and tracking mechanisms, cost of collection, outreach, use of funds, and pass policy.

Veterans Day

The 2001 Veteran's Day fee free weekend is a prime example of the potential for collaborative efforts among the Federal land management agencies. After the tragic events of September 11th, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior organized this event to promote hope, unity, and healing by encouraging citizens to reconnect with the natural world and our many historic areas. Site managers across the country and across all agencies enthusiastically embraced the idea. Many concessioners and cooperating associations also participated in the fee free weekend. Special programs were organized on topics such as the American Flag, the American Soldier, patriotism, and other subjects.

Public response to the event was overwhelmingly positive. Many sites reported comments such as "It was a honor to be here today" and "I am glad this site is honoring our Veterans." Although many factors influenced visitation that weekend (including the nature of the site, publicity for the event, and weather) some sites reported visitation increases of up to 38%. Overall, the fee free weekend was considered a success and the agencies are considering similar events in the future.

The Visit Idaho Playgrounds (VIP) Pass

An assortment of State and Federal land management agencies created the Visit Idaho Playgrounds (VIP) Pass in December 2000. The VIP Pass is an optional service for recreationists who use a variety of recreation sites and areas throughout Idaho. The program is managed by the: Bureau of

Land Management, USDA Forest Service (Intermountain and Northern Regions), Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, and Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation. It is honored at approximately 100 sites, including entrance to some State parks, Craters of the Moon National Monument, parking at Park 'n' Ski areas and access to select USDA Forest Service and Bureau of Reclamation day-use areas. Consumers can choose from a five day or annual pass.

During the first year of the program, the annual pass sold for $69. Two-hundred annual passes were sold. After surveying pass users, the administering board reduced the price to $49 the second year. In the first three weeks following the price reduction, 1,400 annual passes were sold. This is a fine example of how the managing board of the VIP Pass greatly improved the program by consulting with stakeholders.

Other collaborations include:

- **Kelly Island Recreation Site** - The South Fork of the Snake River Pilot Fee Project is a joint partnership of the Bureau of Land Management, USDA Forest Service, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and the counties of Bonneville, Madison, and Jefferson. One of the most successful accomplishments this past summer was funding improvements at Menan Boat Access. This is an Idaho Fish and Game facility on the lower river that is beginning to see an increase in use. Fee Demo money was used to replace old non-functional toilets, expand and elevate the parking lot, and make the facility accessible to individuals with disabilities.

  A working group composed of representatives of the agencies and other stakeholders allocates revenues and produces a public report to illustrate projects and expenditures. The public report is distributed to previous season pass holders, businesses throughout the area, and staff. Completed projects are listed on the back of annual season passes and a news release is issued. Throughout the year participating agencies seek input from the public, outfitters and guides, and fishing clubs on what projects to fund with the collected fees.

- **Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument** - On January 17, 2001, the President signed a Proclamation establishing Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument. The on-going cooperative management agreements with the Pueblo de Cochiti will enhance resource management and land use planning. In FY 2001, an assistance agreement was signed between the Bureau of Land Management and Sandoval County to upgrade the five-mile dirt access road. The county will provide the labor and equipment and Bureau of Land Management will provide the materials. The University of New Mexico is providing interpretive information on the geologic significance of the National Monument.

- **The USDA Forest Service Northwestern Fee Demo Regional Board -** In the spirit of cooperation and collaboration, the Northwestern region of the USDA Forest Service now includes representatives from the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management on its Fee Demo Board of Directors.

B. National Park Service

The National Park System consists of 385 units encompassing more than 84 million acres in 49 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Saipan, and the Virgin Islands. The 137 sites that make up the 100 Fee Demo projects reflect the diversity of the National Park System. They include national parks, national monuments, national memorials, national lakeshores, national seashores, national historic sites, national battlefields, and national recreation areas.

In FY 2001, Oregon Caves National Monument was added as a Fee Demo site. Pinnacles National Monument and Cape Lookout National Seashore (a partner in the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Fee Demo project) were dropped from the program. It was determined that adding Oregon Caves National Monument to the Fee Demo program would have a greater benefit to the public and the National Park Service as a Fee Demo project then would Pinnacles National Monument. The small amount of revenue generated at Cape Lookout National Seashore was the reason that it was dropped from the program.

Recreation Visits

Annual visitation for park units participating in the Fee Demo program decreased 1.5% from FY 2000. Visitation to the National Park System at non-Fee Demo sites increased 0.1% while overall visitation decreased by 0.5% from 2000.

Visitation increased over 20% at C&O Canal National Historical Park, Greenbelt Park, and Fort Sumter National Monument. These increases were attributed to more effective advertising taking advantage of the parks' location near heavily populated areas. A new directional sign on I-95 helped make people aware of the Greenbelt Park location. Fort Sumter National Monument attributes its increase in visitation to a new visitor center opening in the downtown Charleston area. San Juan National Historic Site showed an increase in reported visitation due to improved visitation statistics.

Weather, decreased regional travel, economic downturn, road construction, park closures and traffic counter problems may have affected visitation at Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Haleakala National Park, Chaco Culture National Historical Park, Denali National Park, Chiricahua National Monument, Sequoia National Park and Kings Canyon National Park. Visitation at these parks all decreased by over 20% in FY 2001.

Recreation Fee Revenues

Total Fee Demo and pass revenues for FY 2001 (including Golden Eagle Passport and National Parks Pass revenues) decreased 2.3%, from $143.8 million in FY 2000 to $140.4 million in FY 2001. A breakdown of the $140.4 million shows $126.2 million from Fee Demo Projects (including $316,213 from Golden Eagle holograms/passes) and $14.2 million from sales of the National Parks Pass.

In FY 2001 there was a significant decrease in Golden Eagle Passport revenues. In FY 2000, revenue was $3.47 million, but in FY 2001 that figure fell to $316,213. The decrease is attributed to introduction of the National Parks Pass in FY 2000.

A handful of large revenue parks implemented transportation systems in FY 2000 and FY 2001. Under a new transportation authority enacted by Congress in 2000, parks are allowed to collect a

transportation fee and retain the money to fund such systems. Zion, Rocky Mountain, Acadia, and other parks added transportation fees to existing entrance fees. Other parks, such as Grand Canyon National Park, set aside a portion of the existing entrance fee as a transportation fee. It was much easier to collect a seamless fee at an entrance station than to build new facilities and provide staff for collecting transportation fees at other locations within the park. Nearly $4.9 million was deposited into transportation fee accounts in FY 2001. Some of the reductions in Fee Demo receipts are directly related to the redirection of entrance fee revenue into transportation fee accounts.

Denali National Park and Devils Tower National Monument showed a decrease in revenue of over 30% due to regional downturns in visitation. San Marcos National Monument was closed for reroofing for much of 2001. From February to December of 2001, the fort was only open on weekends. During this period admission was half price. As such, San Marcos National Monument experienced a marketed decline in revenue. North Cascades had relied on a private security firm to make deposits. This resulted in delayed deposits for this remote site. The park has worked with the firm to rectify the situation. The National Park Service expects that FY 2002 will show improved deposit data.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site and Gateway National Recreation Area had over 50% increases in fee revenues. The fee revenues for Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park were increased by restructuring a walking interpretive tour to end at a use fee site. This innovative approach helped the park raise revenues by 77%. Fee revenues for Lake Mead National Recreation Area were increased 71% over FY 2000 because all four entrance fee stations were fully operational for the entire fiscal year. Fee revenues for Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site increased by 52% due to more diligent collection efforts combined with the opening of a new site in the park, Staple Bend Tunnel.

Cost of Collection

Total cost of collection as a percent of Fee Demo revenue, including both capital and operating costs, increased slightly in FY 2001 to 21.5% from the 19.1% in FY 2000. This was due in part to a decline in revenues experienced in FY 2001. From a park specific perspective, some units had increased fee collection operating costs due to salary increases (cost of living), staff turnover, and seasonal variables such as fluctuations in visitation and methods of collection. Other parks were able to increase efficiency utilizing automated fee machines and state-of-the-art point-of-sales cash register systems. Approximately $780,000 of cost of collection expenditures is attributable to one-time capital improvements such as new or improved entrance fee facilities or purchase of new equipment.

Obligation of Fee Demo Revenues

The National Park Service obligated $6.5 million in Fee Demo revenue to priority projects in FY 1997, $51.3 million in FY 1998, $80.9 million in FY 1999, $91.5 million in FY 2000 and $116 .4 million in FY 2001. The National Park Service collected $45.1 million in FY 1997, $136.8 million in FY 1998, $141.4 million in FY 1999, $133.6 million in FY 2000 and FY $126.2 million in 2001.

Project Approval
The project approval rate in FY 2001 was slightly higher than in previous years, with a doubling in the number of projects over $500,000. Early in the program, many of the participating Fee Demo parks identified multiple-year, larger-scale projects that would require planning and implementation over the course of the Fee Demo program. FY 2001 was another successful year for the completion of pre-project planning, review by the National Park Service Developmental Advisory Board and securing of congressional approval to implement 19 large-scale projects. These projects, with cost estimates totaling $21,625,907, remedy critical health and safety problems, provide high priority resources protection, and essential visitor services.

Project Management Improvements
In FY 2001, the National Park Service computer software Project Management Information System (PMIS) was revised. It is a priority of the National Park Service to quantify which Fee Demo project dollars are for deferred maintenance and to be able to assure congress and the public that high priority needs are being addressed. With implementation of version 4 of PMIS in FY 2002, the National Park Service can now identify, on a project-by-project basis, the relative priority of a project using a priority banding system incorporated into the software. The new version also allows for the identification, approval and tracking of multiple year, multiple phase and multiple fund source projects as has been requested or required in the past. In FY 2001, the system introduced a new form to track changes in project scope and costs so that information could be included in the quarterly reports to Congress, as requested in the report language.

Automated Technologies
The National Park Service continues to look for ways to modernize fee collection. Some of the improvements have included automated fee machines, sophisticated cash register equipment, more modern payment methods, and more sophisticated security equipment. The National Park Service recently installed security cameras at Shenandoah National Park's fee collection station. The park also reprogrammed cash registers in order to collect specific data including re-entry, pass use, and numbers of people per vehicle. At Yosemite National Park, telecom capabilities have been installed in all park entrance stations and in the near future the park will begin testing a new digital surveillance system. In addition to security improvements, a new integrated point-of-sale, touch-screen fee collection system will be installed in FY 2002 at all of the parks entrance stations. At Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, fees are collected through an advanced operating system that utilizes terminal servers and sophisticated software. That enables data to be consolidated from multiple locations, some of which are located 185 miles apart. Supervisors have the ability to access the program at headquarters to track passes, verify shifts, audit fee collectors' performance, and retrieve statistics such as hourly sales figures. The system also consolidates financial information from concession and area business partners and remote, iron-ranger pipe safes. The park is also working with a vendor to develop specialized software that will enable the downloading of information electronically from remote sites to headquarters. This software will save staff from having to travel 45 miles from headquarters to the site to retrieve information. At Yellowstone's north entrance, the park is nearing completion on installation of the automated vehicle identification system. The system will include automated entry for employees, permittees, and potentially local pass holders. The National Park Service also utilizes a sophisticated cash register system at Yellowstone National Park that is connected to a database providing extensive sales and transaction

information. At Badlands National Park a photovoltaic (or solar powered) automated fee machine is being tested. This machine is part of a new lease agreement with the vendor to test the arrangement for cost effectiveness. Finally, the National Park Service made infrastructure improvements at Glacier National Park that include the installation of entrance station credit card equipment.

Cash Management and Accounting

Electronic Banking Pilot: The National Park Service continued to work with the U.S. Treasury Department and a prominent commercial bank to install modern banking systems into parks. The new systems are designed to speed the fee deposits to the U.S. Treasury Department and to improve accountability for deposits. The expansion of the Fee Demo program and the associated increase in revenue has significantly increased the National Park Service's responsibility for cash handling and safeguarding of funds.

The heart of this modern banking project is its Internet-based deposit and reporting capabilities, the first of its kind among Federal agencies. Park staff enter deposit information directly into the web-based deposit form. The deposit information is then transmitted electronically to the U.S. Treasury Department and via other means to the National Park Service for automated update of its accounting records. This electronic dissemination of data reduces the number of times the reporting of deposit information is handled manually, minimizes errors, and accelerates both the deposit and associated accounting information.

In June of 2001, the program concluded its eleven month pilot phase. The U.S. Treasury Department has since certified that the system meets its financial accountability standards. Additionally, the parks in the pilot region have found it to be efficient for entering, tracking, and auditing revenue. The success of the program, benefitting both the parks and U.S. Treasury Department, make a strong case for implementation throughout the National Park Service.

Advanced Cash Register Systems: The National Park Service will soon inventory its cash register equipment. Computerized cash registers have been installed in approximately 28 parks. The software vendor offers annual training for all the parks that use the specialized software. The software is designed to gather and manage point-of-sale fee collection data. By coupling these advanced cash registers with specialized software, parks can quickly reconcile and report sales statistics, while avoiding the tedious task of manually compiling detailed sales data. Benefits of this approach include lower labor costs and reduced accounting errors.

National Parks Pass

The National Parks Pass was authorized by Title VI of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 5991 et seq.). The National Parks Service in collaboration with the National Park Foundation began implementation of the National Parks Pass on April 18, 2000. The pass costs $50 and is valid for entry to all National Parks Service units that charge an entrance fee. The pass is valid for 12 consecutive months from the month that it is purchased.

Additionally, a hologram sticker may be purchased for $15 that when affixed to a National Parks Pass makes it the equivalent of a Golden Eagle Passport. These hologram stickers are now available and can be used at all interagency entrance fee sites.

FY 2001 was the first full year of sales of the National Parks Pass. Approximately 285,000 National Parks Passes were sold during FY 2001, generating $14.2 million in revenue. The pass is sold at all entrance fee parks, through various park cooperating associations, via electronic commerce, by toll-free telephone, and at one retail outlet. The National Park Service and the National Park Foundation are currently developing a model to pilot retail sales in select retail outlets. Through retail sales, increased marketing and publicity, the National Parks Service and the National Parks Foundation plan to penetrate external markets and significantly increase the number of passes sold outside of the parks. The new 2002 National Parks Pass features a redesign of the initial pass package. The 2002 package includes a detailed, water-and-tear-resistant map of all the national parks as well as the familiar vehicle decal and an offer for the free GOPARKS newsletter. The image of Arches National Park that graces the 2002 pass was the winning photo selected from among 4,300 entries in the National Parks Pass *Experience Your America* Photo Contest.

The National Park Service Fee Study

In Spring 2001, the National Park Service, in collaboration with the National Park Foundation and McKinsey & Company Inc., evaluated all of its fee programs. The review included the Fee Demo projects as well as other fee projects. The study consisted of interviews with the executive leadership; a survey of all parks; interviews with fee managers, superintendents, regional managers; and telephone interviews and external bench-marking with State parks, international parks and concessions. The report found that the National Parks Service fee programs were supported by the public and not perceived as a barrier to access. Additionally, fee programs were customer service oriented and contributed to increased stewardship when visitors and park personnel could see fee revenue being spent on park improvements. Areas identified for improvement included the need to strengthen consistency and understandability of fee types, pass benefits and fee structures. The report also identified increased opportunities for optimizing fee revenue as well as the need to collect and analyze specific data on pass use.

National Park Service management has endorsed the findings of the fee study and is already implementing many of the proposed recommendations. Implementing the recommendations of the Fee Study will assist in strengthening consistency of fees and understandability by the public. It will also clear up much of the confusion about entry and use. Among other things, the National Park Service will contribute to fairness and equity by revising fee structures and realigning commercial tour fees. Finally, it will optimize revenues by setting consistent fee rates and establishing fees at non-collecting parks.

Collaboration and Experimentation

- The National Park Service has participated in and assisted in the expansion of the Visit Idaho Playgrounds multi-agency pass. This pass was established in 2001 and is sold as an annual or five-day access pass at selected State and Federal sites within the State of Idaho.

- Oregon Caves National Monument began collecting an entrance fee in 2001. The collection and administration of fees is accomplished through a partnership with the Crater Lake

National History Association. Consolidating fee collection and park association sales has improved efficiency and enhanced customer service.

- John Muir National Historic Site converted from an honor system collection method to a cash register system administered by the National History Association. This change resulted in increased revenues and reductions in the cost of collection. The National History Association also administers the sales of passports. Neighboring Muir Woods National Monument recently reissued its fee collection contract with the Golden Gate National Parks Association. The new contract has streamlined collection operations and is more aligned with private sector business practices. These neighboring sites honor each other's passes. All National Park Service entrance fee parks in the State of Hawaii now honor annual passes from other Hawaii National Park Service sites. This visitor benefit encourages visitation to some of the lesser-known parks.

- Whitman Mission National Historic Site, Fort Clatsop National Memorial and Fort Vancouver National Historic Site now honor each other's seven-day pass. Additionally, all three parks also honor annual passes sold at Mt Rainer National Park and Olympic National Park. This collaborative pass arrangement is designed to provide added value to the public and encourage visitation to lesser-visited parks.

The Backlog of Deferred Maintenance

From the inception of the Fee Demo program, the National Park Service was directed primarily to use Fee Demo revenues to reduce the backlog of deferred maintenance. With the "Safe Visits to Public Lands," the top priority shifted slightly to health and safety needs. The revenues have also been used to address critical resource management and visitor service needs. It should be noted, that deferred maintenance projects include work also identified as critical resource management and visitor services deficiencies.

In FY 2001, the National Park Service developed a methodology to quantify and analyze Fee Demo project data to establish quantitative statements about the use of Fee Demo revenues throughout the Park System. Over the life of the program, 69.4% of approved projects have been identified as deferred maintenance projects. As "no-year" funds, fee revenue obligations in FY 2001 were derived from fees collected throughout the life of the program. In FY 2001, 69% of the obligations or $80.1 million of the fee revenues were spent on projects from the deferred maintenance backlog list.

Project Accomplishments of the National Park Service:

- **The "Installation of a Rural Water Supply Line" at Badlands National Park** provided an emergency backup water source that will be available for the Cedar Pass headquarters, lodge, and residential complex for culinary and fire protection needs in the event the existing distribution waterline is severed. If the well field were flooded, the supply line under the White River washed out, or the Cedar Pass sump failed, the backup system would now protect the complex from losing its water supply. This system was designed and built because such events have occurred in the past.

- **The "Rehabilitation of the Historic Tusayan Museum Office Building" at Grand Canyon National Park** brought the historic structure to current health and safety codes by

replacing highly flammable interior wall and ceiling coverings, eliminating rodent intrusion areas, replacing lead-based paint, installing a fire suppression system, and upgrading electrical and plumbing systems.

- **"Improvement of Visitor Facilities" at Acadia National Park** included enhancing access for disabled visitors, restriping the road system, repairing guard rail, rehabilitating campground sites and picnic areas, repairing or replacing fire grates and picnic tables, removing hazardous trees, painting Wildwood Stable barns, rehabilitating wayside exhibits, and installing trailhead signage.

- **"Rehabilitating Barry's Landing Docks and Log Boom" at Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area** provided for driftwood protection. These projects were the most frequently requested during public meetings and written comments for the park's General Management Plan. A log boom now prevents continuous buildup of wood on the boat launch, ramp, and in the bay, thus preventing motor craft damage and unsafe boating. This work significantly reduces the amount of time and expense dedicated to removing driftwood from the launch ramp. The docks had not had major repairs or replacement since their initial construction twenty years ago.

- **"Rehabilitating Lane Cove Campground and Re-route Feldtman Trails" at Isle Royale National Park** was necessary as the campground was in a state of disrepair. The use and climate of the region had caused severe weathering and deterioration. Fee revenue funded a renovation at the site that enabled the campground and the associated structures to be brought up to code. Additionally, the Feldtmann Lake Trail and Feldtmann Ridge Trail were relocated from a poor drainage area that traversed through a swampy bog. The relocation of these trails will significantly reduce future maintenance costs and resource damage.

- "**Improvements to Campground Facilities Parkwide: Phase II" at Mount Rainer National Park** were long overdue. The high volume of use had worn down the interpretive facilities, caused visitor health and safety problems, and resulted in a general feeling of dissatisfaction from campground users. Fee Demo funded campground improvements remedied the situation. In Cougar Rock campground the 125-seat amphitheater was too small to accommodate current visitation and was determined to be located too close to geo-hazards. The facility was relocated and increased in capacity so as to seat up to 300. The 500-seat Ohanapecosh amphitheater used fee money to fund drainage work and extensive cosmetic and electrical repairs. Fee money was also used to alleviate the lack of campsites on the park's east side. This absence of public camping facilities had caused unrest among visitors, problems for law enforcement, and stress to the park staff. Finally, the park addressed the inadequacy of the White River Campground restroom facilities to meet demand during peak season. Completion of these projects allowed the park to meet current demands, greatly increased visitor satisfaction and eliminated health and safety risks.

- **"Replacement of the Picnic Tables & Fire Rings at Long Pine Key Campground" at Everglades National Park** was paid for with Fee Demo funds. This campground, with approximately 200 sites, is very popular during the winter season. Many of the existing tables and fire rings were in very poor condition with some being a concern to visitor safety.

Fee Demo funds were used to replace rusted, sometimes snapped fire rings, rotten or rusted picnic tables, and visitor information signs.

- **"Pit Toilet Replacement" was completed at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park**. New pit toilets were constructed over natural pits or cracks in old volcanic fields. The old toilets had deteriorated because of the ever present volcanic fumes and associated acid rain. The new vault toilets, eliminate the deposit of fecal matter directly in the resource, provides full accessibility, and provides aesthetically pleasing structures constructed to withstand the harsh environmental conditions produced by an active volcano.

C. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages a system of 537 national wildlife refuges consisting of over 95 million acres and 70 national fish hatcheries covering approximately 21,500 acres. These areas are located in all 50 states and some island territories. They are managed principally to conserve fish and wildlife, but they also provide opportunities for wildlife-dependent recreation, if it is compatible with refuge purposes and the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System. Wildlife-dependent recreation includes such activities as hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, interpretation, and environmental education.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service had a total of 91 units approved for the Fee Demo program in FY 2001 that collected $3.7 million in revenue. Fees were charged for both entrance and use. Entrance fees permit visitor entry into the refuge and often cover the use of all public areas and facilities within the refuge. Use fees are charged for boat launches, guided tours, photo blinds, hunting blinds and meeting room use. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service uses Fee Demo revenues to improve and enhance visitor services and facilities such as boat docks, launch ramps, wildlife observation towers, information kiosks, exhibits, signs, brochures, and trail guides, as well as to reduce the backlog of deferred maintenance and cover the costs of fee collection.

At the inception of the Fee Demo program, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service allowed the individual regional offices to decide how much of the funding above the minimum 80% level to keep at the station that collected the money. In Regions 1 (Pacific Northwest), 3 (Upper Midwest), 6 (Mountain States), and 7 (Alaska) 100% of the funds are retained at the site where the fees are collected. In Regions 2 (Southwest), 4 (Southeast) and 5 (Northeast) 80% of the revenue is retained at the site of collection. The remaining 20% of the Fee Demo funds are retained at the regional level and distributed to assist new sites with start-up costs or to address regional priority needs in visitor services or maintenance.

Visitation

Visitation to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demo sites increased 5% from 13.9 million in FY 2000 to 14.6 million in FY 2001. Many sites reported a noticeable spike in visitation and hosted first-time visitors over the Veteran's Day weekend, a three-day waiver of entrance fees was provided for "unity, hope and healing." Visitors expressed appreciation for this event.

Costs of Collection

Costs of collection decreased this past year, down from 32.3% of revenues in FY 2000 to 25.5% of revenues in FY 2001. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service attributes this decline to two primary factors. Most capital expenses involve entry fee sites such as entrance gates, fee collection booths, and cash registers, and lately, most sites entering the Fee Demo program primarily charge use fees. This has led to a plateau in capital costs. Also, as project managers gain experience with the Fee Demo program, there is a better understanding of what constitutes a cost of collection. While collection costs have declined, there is still room for improvement.

Innovations

Innovations in the program include partnerships and better use of existing technology. The management of the Bayou Cocodrie National Wildlife Refuge in Louisiana signed a memorandum

of understanding with a local convenience store to have the store sell refuge entrance passes. This agreement benefits the visiting public, who may now purchase passes at times when refuge personnel are not accessible.

Eastern Neck National Wildlife Refuge, in Maryland, offers hunter application forms through the Internet. The hunter may print out the completed form and mail it in. This saves the refuge many telephone calls and mailings. It also saves time for both the refuge and the hunter.

Several stations are working in conjunction with their concessionaires to collect fees. These fees are monitored weekly by station personnel and remitted by the station to the finance office. Use of concessionaires has continued to facilitate accessibility and convenience to visitors.

The three regions that retain 20% of the collections for regional distribution developed a method to allocate that money. All three regions invite their sites to submit proposals. These proposals describe the project, the cost, and the benefit to the public and the refuge. Each region then ranks the proposals based on certain criteria and awards the money based on the ranking.

Specific Project Accomplishments

Examples of specific projects accomplished during FY 2001 follow. This list represents a few highlighted projects and is not a comprehensive inventory of Fee Demo projects.

- **Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge, Texas –** Hunters on the East Unit continue to support the $40 annual permit offered through the Fee Demo program which benefits those hunters frequenting the East Unit more than four times a year. Usage of the East Unit hunting area increased by 6% during FY 2001.

  Fee Demo program funds collected in FY 2001 were primarily used to hire a temporary biological technician for the waterfowl hunting season. This technician: provides important educational and safety information to hunters at the waterfowl check station; provides visitor services to hunters in the form of weekly telephone recordings of updated hunt information; incorporates weekly hunting information on the world-wide-web; and collects fees. The technician also collects biological data on wintering waterfowl and lead shot ingestion of resident mottled ducks, and coordinates a special youth-only waterfowl hunt.

  Funds from the Fee Demo program were also used to print revised waterfowl hunting regulations and maps. Finally, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service improved and replaced directional signs to improve hunter orientation and safety.

- **Aransas and Matagorda Island National Wildlife Refuges, Texas –** Fee Demo monies paid for repairs and upgrades to a 42 foot boat acquired on surplus. This boat supports the Matagorda Island National Wildlife Refuge's environmental education program by providing transportation to students and teachers to and from the island.

  The refuge also constructed a handicapped accessible bathroom at the visitor center; landscaped the refuge gate and visitor center entrance areas; replaced antiquated audio-visual equipment in the visitor center; observed the first annual Refuge Day Celebration at Aransas

and Matagorda Island National Wildlife Refuge; partially resurfaced Big Tree Trail; and printed the first general brochure for the Matagorda Island National Wildlife Refuge.

- **Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge**, **Arizona –** The refuge used its Fee Demo collections to repair and maintain its Environmental Education Center including the creation of handmade draperies and ocotillo roads with horseshoe brackets (all made by volunteers). Fee Demo monies also paid for: work gloves for refuge volunteer outdoor projects; six public speakers and live animal presenters for a National Wildlife Refuge Week outdoor public event; a blue goose costume for public events; and a refuge volunteer recruitment advertisement.

- **National Bison Range**, **Montana –** The refuge's Fee Demo collections helped it complete a number of maintenance and visitor service projects. With the added revenues, the refuge was able to repair and upgrade parking lots and safety and traffic signs. The refuge purchased new video tapes and field guides for the environmental education program. The monies helped the refuge provide materials for a number of special events, including a teacher workshop, International Migratory Bird Day, and National Wildlife Refuge Week. These Fee Demo funds also paid for brochure printing and visitor center displays and upkeep.

- **Sullys Hill National Game Preserve (Devils Lake Wetland Management District), North Dakota –** The refuge cooperated with WalMart, Ducks Unlimited, and Sullys Hill Wildlife Refuge Association to construct an interpretive display for a wetland area at Sullys Hill National Game Preserve. This cost-share venture saved the refuge (and taxpayers) a significant amount of money. Fee Demo funds contributed only $107 of the $3,000 project total.

- **Gavins Point National Fish Hatchery, South Dakota –** Gavins Point used its collections to perform needed maintenance such as improving lighting, repairing plumbing and kiosks, and landscaping.

- **National Elk Refuge, Wyoming –** National Elk Refuge used Fee Demo money to cover a portion of the costs associated with operating the Interagency Visitor Center.

- **Ft. Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge, Nebraska –** The Fee Demo program funded a backlog maintenance project involving the boat launch facility. Fee Demo monies paid for gravel, restroom cleaning, and pumping. Fee Demo dollars also helped pay for the signing and printing of outfitter permits.

- **Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, California –** The refuge used Fee Demo monies to perform extensive road and parking lot maintenance, as well as hunting blind repairs and hunting area habitat improvements. The refuge also spent part of the collections to rent and maintain additional restroom facilities. Finally, Fee Demo funds were used to pay for the printing of hunting regulations, visitor leaflets and refuge signs.

- **Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex, California –** The refuge purchased and equipped a new Search and Rescue boat with Fee Demo money to improve visitor services and safety. The refuge also used Fee Demo funds to gravel and repair the auto tour route and hunter access roads. Finally, Fee Demo monies were used to pay for hunter brochures and fee envelopes**.**

- **Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, Washington –** The refuge formed a partnership with the Washington Conservation Corps to improve and enhance the refuge's environmental education program. The Corps brings conservation and refuge messages to area students. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge's environmental education program serves over 6,000 school students annually.

- **Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge, Washington –** Fee Demo revenues helped enhance the refuge's environmental education program. The funds also contributed to the success of the Leavenworth Fish Hatchery Salmon Festival. Other completed projects include reprinting the refuge's general brochure and a refuge-specific bird guide brochure; ordering and installing interpretive signs for the boardwalk; and printing fee payment envelopes and refuge annual passes.

D. Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages the remainder of the original public domain, a total of 264 million acres of public lands. While the BLM administers close to 2,700 developed recreation sites, most of the emphasis is on dispersed recreation use (i.e. areas and trails for biking, hiking, boating, camping, fishing, and similar activities. BLM landscapes are as diverse as America itself. Landscapes span rainforests to deserts to the arctic and include 752 wilderness and wilderness study areas (~24 million acres), 14 National Conservation and Protection Areas (~14.4 million acres), and 15 National Monuments (4.75 million acres). Additionally, the BLM manages 36 Wild and Scenic Rivers (20% of the national system), 9 National Historic Trails (85% of the national system) and a host of other Federally designated special conservation sensitive areas.

In FY 2001, the agency had 100 Fee Demo projects that generated approximately $7.6 million in gross revenue. Since the program's inception, total fee revenue has increased from $3.7 million in FY 1997 to $8.8 million in FY 2001. Five-thousand six hundred Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports accounted for approximately $70,000 of the FY 2002 total revenue.

Visitation

Cumulatively, there were approximately 51.5 million visits to the BLM's public lands in FY 2001, down from the 54.1 million visits in FY 2000. Visits to Fee Demo sites accounted for 19.6 million visits in 2001, up from 19.3 million visits in FY 2000.

For the 100 sites in the Fee Demo program, FY 2001 visitation was relatively constant. Five of the eleven states with sites in the program (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, and Nevada) reported a decrease in their annual visitation. New Mexico, the only State that reported a decrease in visitation in FY 2000, reported a 5.7% increase in visitation in 2001. Six states reported an increase in visitation in FY 2001 (Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming).

A variety of other variables affect levels of visitation to individual sites including publicity, marketing efforts, allocations of permits, water levels in rivers and lakes (too much or too little), snow levels, weather and road conditions, special designations, highway and facility construction projects, travel costs, the economy, site capacity, regional emphasis on a particular activity, and the availability of other recreation activities. In addition, changes in the reported levels of visitation may result from inconsistencies in methods of collecting and reporting visitor use data or improvements in reporting procedures for visitor use data (as was the case for Yakima Canyon data).

Revenue

Revenues consistently reflect visitation levels. In 2001, the areas with the highest levels of visitation collected the most gross revenues. This is particularly true in those areas that had limited points of access, such as Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, located just a short drive from Las Vegas, Nevada; Little Sahara Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area, Utah; and Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon.

The BLM has used law enforcement sparingly and has enforced penalties on violators of the Fee Demo program in very few cases. BLM Law Enforcement Rangers have obtained names and addresses of fee violators in order to send them a late fee reminder.

Cost of Collection

The cost of collection as a percent of revenue for BLM Fee Demo sites increased from 27.1% in FY 2000 to 36.5% in FY 2001. This was in part due to increased operating costs. Much of this increase is attributed to the higher cost of administering special recreation permits. Because fewer new projects entered the Fee Demo program in FY 2001 than FY 2000, startup capital costs declined. The ratio of collection costs to revenues generated should improve as the one-time start-up costs are amortized and the BLM applies lessons learned from past experience with collecting fees.

Obligations

The BLM's total backlog of deferred maintenance, for over 2,042 recreation sites and nearly 16,478 miles of trail, is approximately $49.8 million. This total is down from $52.7 million in FY 1999 and slightly up from the FY 2000 total of $48.3 million. However, the BLM added 108 recreation sites and 2,619 miles of trails in FY 2001. The backlog of deferred maintenance does not include deferred maintenance needs associated with transportation infrastructure. Annual maintenance for the BLM's recreation sites is around $12.5 million. According to the Facility Inventory and Maintenance Management System: 887 (43%, same percent as in FY 2000) of the sites are in good condition, 826 (41%, same percent as in FY 2000) of the sites are in fair condition, 214 (11%, same percent as in FY 2000) of the sites are in poor condition, and 115 (5%, same percent as in FY 2000) of the sites are in unsatisfactory condition.

The BLM asked each Fee Demo site to provide the top five deferred maintenance or enhancement projects for FY 1999-2001. This list totaled approximately $17.6 million in FY 2001. During FY 2001, approximately $3 million from Fee Demo collections was spent on deferred maintenance projects. The BLM will spend approximately $25 million from all sources on deferred maintenance, annual maintenance, and enhancement projects for these same sites during FY 2002. Site managers have obligated nearly 70% of all Fee Demo revenue.

Projects that have been completed or started are quite varied in nature, and include:

Repair and Maintenance: Fee Demo revenues have been used for maintaining existing facilities; repairing roofs; paving and grading roads and bridges, repairing equipment and vehicles; adding communication systems; repairing gates, fences and flood damage; repairing, replacing, installing, and expanding water systems; and controlling weeds.

Improving Visitor Services: Fee Demo revenues have been used for retrofitting restrooms and providing access to picnic areas for persons with disabilities; repairing existing restrooms or constructing new ones; landscaping recreation sites; expanding campgrounds; adding new grills and tables; constructing trails and tent pads; creating and adding directional signs; repairing, replacing, and constructing boat ramps; replacing and constructing boat and fishing docks; developing exhibits and other outreach materials; and designing and creating interpretive displays and brochures.

Providing for Fee Collection: Fee Demo revenues have been used for constructing fee collection facilities, purchasing and installing lighting for exhibits and kiosks, adding seasonal positions, and expanding partnerships.

Visitor Surveys

The BLM contracted with Coray Gurnitz Consulting to assess the results of its Recreation Use Customer Survey, which included questions about recreation fees.[2] From January to November 2001, the BLM administered customer satisfaction surveys to visitors of 14 recreation sites in ten states. Visitors to ten sites will be surveyed during the fall of 2001 and winter and early spring of 2002. Between 1997 and 2001, BLM has now surveyed visitors to over 85 sites. Although not designed to be a statistical sample, the BLM has also been able to assess customer satisfaction with Fee Demo sites and the Fee Demo program. Specifically, the surveys have helped to determine the appropriateness of entrance or recreation fees and the extent to which visitors were satisfied with the value of their recreational experiences at BLM sites. The results of the survey will also guide customer-driven improvements to the sites. Of the 1,043 survey responses received from January through November 2001, 654 responses (63%) were from visitors to Fee Demo sites. The rest of the statistics described below apply to visitors to Fee Demo sites.

Of the respondents, 66% were male and 34% were female. The average age was 44.7 years old. Respondents were predominantly white (94%), with the remainder distributed as follows: 2% American Indian/Aleut/Eskimo, 2% Hispanic, and 2% "other." The household income of respondents was relatively high, with 57% having incomes of $40,000 or more and 13% having incomes of less than $20,000. Thirty-one percent had at least a college degree, and 20% reported graduate degrees.

The overwhelming majority of the survey respondents (93%) reported favorably on the overall quality of their recreational experience at the BLM sites, with the highest user satisfaction associated with staff services, management of recreation use, and physical facilities (more than 92% satisfied). When asked to assess the appropriateness of entrance or use fees on a five-point scale in which a score of 1 is far too low, 3 is about right, and 5 is far too high, average respondent scores were 3.0. When asked about value received for the fee paid on a five-point scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree, 84.3% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the value of their recreational experience at least equaled the fees paid.

Specific Project Accomplishments

Examples of specific projects accomplished during FY 2001 follow. This list represents a few highlighted projects and is not a comprehensive inventory.

Alaska

- **Campbell**

  FY 2001 Fee Demo revenues provided for several important projects at Campbell Creek Science Center including the resurfacing of approximately one mile of trail by volunteers and patrol and maintenance of 12 miles of urban interface trails. In addition, Fee Demo revenues continued to fund the design, development, and delivery of the Earth Ranger

[2] This summary is drawn from: Roy E. Wright, Coray Gurnitz Consulting, Arlington VA, the Bureau of Land Management Recreational Use Customer Survey Results, November 2001.

Academy, Design-A-Science-Day, Backyard Discoveries program, and the Interpretive Naturalist Certification program of Alaska. Over 27,000 school children, teachers, and members of the public benefitted from these programs in FY 2001.

- **Taylor**
  Since BLM began using Fee Demo funds to offer additional services to visitor sites, the results have been overwhelmingly positive. For example, the site has begun using Fee Demo funds to offer firewood to campground visitors at no additional cost. The public has been appreciative of this added service. Additionally, the site managers have noticed a significant reduction in the impact on the surrounding vegetation.

  Other projects include the construction and installation of a truck-mounted pressure washer and water tank device. This project has enabled the site to clean and service effectively and more frequently a large number of public restrooms in the management area. As a result, area staff have received almost daily positive comments from visitors.

Arizona

- **Lake Havasu Field Office**
  The following is a partial list of accomplishments made possible by Fee Demo revenues in FY 2001:

  Enhancement of visitor services and amenities: Lake Havasu has installed new restrooms that have resulted in increased use by the visiting public at the shoreline boat camps. Through a combination of Fee Demo and deferred maintenance funding, 50 leaking and deteriorating fiberglass outhouses (built in the 1970s) and five Clivis-Multrum vaults have been removed to make way for newly constructed block wall restrooms. Ten new restrooms serve 21 camps scattered along the lake shoreline as well as providing facilities for the recreational boater. In FY 2002-2003, an additional 36 restrooms will be constructed on Lake Havasu using the combination of the Fee Demo and other funding.

  Fee money has helped fund the installation of Keystone wall blocks for bank stabilization. This helps ensure the long term viability of newly constructed rest rooms and generally stabilizes the camp sites eroding shoreline. Again, with a combination of Fee Demo and other funding, over 700 feet of hillsides and banks have been stabilized at these intensively used sites. In FY 2002-2003, an additional 24 locations will be stabilized on Lake Havasu.

  Enhancement of visitor services and amenities: From March through November maintenance at the 102 shoreline camps required three people to collect trash. The clean up effort also included the intensively used camps accessible only by boat. Two temporary employees (summer high school students) worked on this project. A total of 36 sorties were conducted and 2,836 bags of trash were collected measuring 624 cubic yards or 56.7 tons.

Protection of habitat and wildlife resources and offset of fee collection costs: Installation of over 60 newly fabricated self-pay mooring stations at the Lake Havasu shoreline camps reduces the costs for collecting fees at these remote sites as well as protects the shoreline riparian vegetation from boaters tying-off to and breaking tree limbs. These self-pay mooring tubes were fabricated from lengths of salvaged steel gas pipe donated by El Paso Gas Company. The stations include an informational display explaining fee site rules and regulations.

California

- **Bakersfield**

  Each year, the BLM and the USDA Forest Service update the Kern river's white water rafting business plan. The update is prepared with input from the boating public to ensure that the projects undertaken benefit the widest range of recreational users. The river is managed as one resource, so the work may occur on BLM or USDA Forest Service administered Federal lands depending on the need. For FY 2001, river rangers were employed, signs and facilities were repaired, a river information website was maintained, a bridge at the Royal Flush Portage was completed, and work continued to improve put-ins and take-outs on the river. With respect to BLM administered land specifically, repairs were made to toilets, signs were updated or repaired, two new toilets were constructed in Keyesville, and paving was completed at the South Launch parking area and at the entrance off Highway 155.

  In Keyesville, a pamphlet (including a map) was printed for the trail system under a Government Printing Office contract for visitor use. The pamphlet is stocked at four information kiosks within Keyesville. Finally, a volunteer helps with visitor assistance along the river. Fee Demo funds are used to partially reimburse the volunteers expenses.

Colorado

- **Gunnison Gorge**

  Visitor Use Survey: Fees collected in the Gunnison Gorge Wilderness Area helped to fund a contract with Arizona State University (ASU) to conduct a benefits-based visitor survey. A seasonal staff person (partially funded by Fee Demo) coordinated the development and on-the-ground implementation of the survey with ASU.

  Tamarisk Control by the Gunnison Gorge Tammy Whackers: Fees were used to assist in the continuing battle to eradicate invasive tamarisk trees and other noxious weeds in the Gunnison Gorge Wilderness Area. Fees helped purchase chemicals and equipment for weed control and provide support for the many volunteers who worked in the Gorge throughout the summer.

  New Signs and Brochures: Fees were used to assist in the development and printing of a new brochure, brochure insert, and a joint BLM and National Park Service visitor guide. The new brochure provides information about the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area and Wilderness Area.

- **Anasazi Heritage Center**
  Public Program: "Mountain Family Spirit: The Arts and Culture of the Ute People" - The Mountain Family Spirit exhibit, hosted at the Heritage Center from April 16, 2001 to September 3, 2001, was created by the Taylor Museum of the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center and designed with the input and direction of the Ute people themselves. Fee Demo funds paid for honoraria and travel costs for: (1) the reception for the opening of the exhibit featuring a traditional flute music concert, showing of the video "Ute Legacy" followed by a panel discussion with Dr. Richard Ellis, professor of history at Fort Lewis College, Terry

  Knight, tribal spiritual leader from the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, and Eldon Naranjo, an elder leader of the Southern Ute Tribe; (2) a presentation on the variety and history of Ute artifacts and culture by guest curator of the exhibit, Dr. Will Wroth; and (3) a series of special public demonstrations and classes running for five Saturdays in July and August, all conducted by Ute crafts persons and performers. Included were bead-working classes, traditional dancing, singing and drumming, basket weaving with elders, hand game demonstrations, and several fashion shows of traditional costumes conducted by a Ute youth group. All of these activities were coordinated by a Ute intern, who is a local college anthropology student.

Idaho

- **Milner Historic/Recreation Area**
  Over the past four years, all of the boat docks at this site have been replaced and two accessible gangway ramps have been installed using Fee Demo revenues as match money to compete for Waterway Improvement Fund grants from the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation. The camp host provided an additional presence at this site during weekends and after hours, which helped reduce vandalism, improve customer service, and enhance fee compliance.

- **Steck Recreation Area**
  Drought conditions and low reservoir levels contributed to lower revenues this year. At Steck, developed facilities (51 camp units) were recently improved. The site is now in excellent condition. There were two enhancement projects proposed for Steck for FY 2001 and one corrective maintenance project. In FY 2001, the BLM installed a septic vault at the #2 host site and three interpretive panels at kiosks. The road grade at the recreational vehicle dump station was also improved. Fee Demo funds also made it possible for the site to have hosts present throughout the season.

Nevada

- **Indian Creek Recreation Area**
  Fee Demo funds have allowed the Carson City Field Office to address critical deferred maintenance and health and safety issues at Indian Creek Campground. Notable projects included maintenance repairs and safety upgrades to the drinking water system, removal of a hazardous tree, and replacement of steps and railings in the camping area. These projects increased public health and safety at the site. Fee Demo monies were also used to provide a stipend to the volunteer campground hosts, which resulted in improved visitor services and increased compliance of fee payment.

- **Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area**
  Information kiosks were installed at trailheads and other strategic locations throughout Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in FY 2001. Where message boards were deteriorating, new kiosks were installed as replacements. The kiosks supply visitors with recreational, cultural, geological, and interpretive information, as well as maps, rules for the National Conservation Area, safety information, and important telephone numbers. The old wooden entrance signs at Red Rock Canyon were also replaced with large entrance signs created from native rock. The signs attract a lot of attention and have become a very popular

  photo site for tourists. Other projects include:
  - Visitor Center stucco repair and repainting;
  - Crack seal and shoulder repair on the scenic drive;
  - White Rock and Oak Creek access roads improvement;
  - Cottonwood Valley Trail development and stabilization;
  - Transit feasibility study for the scenic drive shuttle system;
  - Visitor Center exhibit upgrades;
  - 13 Mile Campground development and expansion; and
  - Red Spring Site Plan and Implementation.

New Mexico

- **Tent Rocks Fee Demonstration Area**
  Fees were used to reconstruct the two-mile National Recreation Trail. The trail was severely eroded and segments had become very hazardous for visitors. Approximately $25,000 was spent to redesign the trail, install rock catchments and water bars for erosion control, reroute the upper portion of the trail, rehabilitate the damaged areas and remove graffiti from the tent formations. New signs were installed to inform and educate visitors. The two-mile trail is now accessible for children and the elderly and provides the visitor with scenic vistas and overlooks.

Montana

- **Holter/Hauser Recreation Area**
  Fee Demo project improvements involved planting more shade trees and improving access to fee sites throughout the area. The first project involved planting about 100 seedless cottonwood, golden willow and ponderosa pine trees which averaged about 15 feet tall. They were planted in and around high-use locations to promote shade and enhance the visitor experience. The site also expanded existing irrigation systems so that these and other recently planted trees could be watered regularly to ensure favorable growing conditions and protect the Fee Demo investment.

  The second project entailed the installation of two miles of accessible trails to various attractions and facilities such as boat docks, swimming areas, fishing platforms, viewing areas, picnic sites, toilets, and water faucets. The site also provided two additional concrete toilets and about 50 picnic tables that are fully accessible for persons with disabilities.

Fee Demo collections, project accomplishments and expenditures are reported annually to visitors at each site within the Fee Demo area. In addition, users are encouraged to provide suggestions for future improvements and services. These suggestions are reviewed and prioritized by a stakeholder group. The public has been very supportive of the Fee Demo area because they have a direct influence on how their fees are invested to enhance the quality of the recreational site.

Oregon

- **Medford District Hyatt Lake and the Rogue River**
  The BLM used Fee Demo revenues to assist in the development of a sophisticated water treatment and distribution system at Hyatt Lake. Accountability is obtained by training staff and hosts at the beginning of the season to communicate with the public regarding the use of the fees and purpose of the program.

  At the Rogue River site, restroom facilities were upgraded for accessibility. BLM staff and the boater community meet twice a year to discuss the use of fees.

- **Roseburg District**
  Stabilization of the river bank at Tyee Recreation Site included engineering and installing a system of geo-tec expanding cells. Several feet of river bank had been eroding annually. The river had come within 20 feet of two recreation sites. A 102 foot long wall was built with geo-tec cells, rock, and fill soil which stabilized as vine maples grew. Rising waters were held at bay and no erosion problems resulted during the winter season.

  Two new wells were drilled at the Millpond Recreation Site to replace a failing water system. The new system will provide potable water to the Millpond and Rock Creek Recreation Sites and a new group recreation area.

- **Salem District**
  Fee Demo money helped fund a five mile addition to the hiking and mountain biking trail system at Alcea Falls. Fees also helped the site upgrade an old water system at the Yellowbottom Recreation Site. This new system provides safe water using solar power. All Fee Demo sites post information on the expenditure of Fee Demo revenues and project completions at their sites.

- **Yakima River Canyon**
  This site has experienced considerable vandalism and winter damage from snow, ice and flooding. With Fee Demo revenues, repairs were completed before the season opened for visitors. Fee revenues and completed projects are reported to the public through postings on the site bulletin boards.

Utah

- **Green River**
  Most of the Fee Demo revenues went toward the operation and maintenance of the program including salaries and benefits for one career seasonal employee and three seasonal staff.

Sand Wash Ranger Station was kept open and staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week, from March 20 through the end of the season. Twenty patrol trips were conducted in Desolation Canyon. Six patrols took place in Labyrinth Canyon. Work was also conducted in Lower Gray Canyon to improve signs and public information kiosks.

- **Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry**
  Fee Demo funds were expended on maintenance and operation of the Dinosaur Quarry. The fall season was extended for three additional weekends. The spring season began the seven-days-a-week schedule a month earlier than in past seasons. Two Student Conservation Association volunteers were utilized throughout the season.

- **Moab Field Office Campgrounds and Camping Areas**
  Fee Demo revenues funded a variety of projects including routine management and operations and maintenance visits to campgrounds and other facilities. Dumpsters were provided at key locations, trailheads and neighboring areas were improved and informational areas were augmented. Additionally, new picnic tables were installed at the Dewey Bridge, Hittle Bottom, and Oak Grove Campgrounds and at two group areas at Big Bend campground in FY 2001. The BLM also constructed a group shade shelter at Big Bend Group Site A and installed protective pole fencing between Highway 128 and the Upper Big Bend Camping Area. Finally, the Colorado Riverway entry facility at Goose Island was improved by installing pole fencing to define the highway access road, a landscaped mound and loop road, and riparian area interpretive exhibits.

- **Cedar Mesa**
  The BLM used Fee Demo money to provide high-powered computers, large screen monitors, scanners, color printers, equipment for plastic encapsulation of printed products, and training. The BLM utilizes informational, cultural, site etiquette and interpretive materials placed in military surplus boxes for remote visitor contact at backcountry archaeological sites. The site now has a color brochure for the use of visitors in the Valley of the Gods and a draft volunteer's manual. Seasonal employees report feeling a greater association with visitors, a recognition that their visitor information and orientation role can be reinforced by quality interpretive products, and an appreciation that the agency has provided tools for enhanced creativity and job satisfaction.

  The BLM has been more active in supplying both Challenge-Cost Share and Fee Demo funds to user groups to help field staff with resource work. The site has created a strong working relationship with the Grand Canyon Private Boaters Association to aid in San Juan River clean-up. Efforts over the last two years have resulted in removal of almost two tons of trash from the river and its banks. Three separate service groups worked on trail maintenance at Cedar Mesa. Included were Wilderness Volunteers, the Sierra Club and American Hiking Association volunteers, who were a tremendous help in mitigating trail damage created by early season flooding. Fee Demo funding helped purchase food and tools for the volunteers and supported seasonal staff in supervision of the various projects.

Wyoming

- **Casper Field Office**

  Muddy Mountain Environmental Education Area is a Fee Demo site located in the Casper Field Office. This area contains approximately 15 miles of recreation trails. The accessible interpretive nature trail was designated as a National Recreation Trail. The 2001 National Trails Day event included fuel reduction and maintenance among this newly-designated trail. This work was accomplished with the cooperative efforts of the Casper Dirt Riders Association and the Wyoming Motorcycle Trails Association. Additional maintenance to this trail included water-sealing the benches along the trail, removal of small gullies, replacement of interpretive signs and weeding on paved portions of the accessible trail. Most of the trail maintenance was completed by volunteers.

  Reconstruction of Rim Campground began last fall, with most of the work being completed this spring. Landscaping was completed by a local youth group. The plants were bought using Fee Demo money. At the Casper Field Office, the BLM has made an effort to involve local community volunteer groups whenever possible to engender a sense of public ownership and pride in our Fee Demo areas.

- **Pinedale Field Office**

  Warren Bridge Campground used Fee Demo funds to subsidize a volunteer campground host who assisted with services to visitors for the summer of 2001 (May through October). Volunteers are compensated for living expenses, travel and fuel. Volunteers provided excellent customer service to campers and day use recreationists. Monitoring of recreation sites at the Green River and Scab Creek Campgrounds was performed, in addition to maintenance and dissemination of regional recreation information. Planned projects include the installation of nighttime safety lights, shade tree propagation and a Green River recreation brochure.

E. USDA Forest Service

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service manages 191.6 million acres in 155 National Forests and 20 Grasslands across the United States. With its large land base and diverse recreation opportunities, the USDA Forest Service is a leading provider of outdoor recreation. When the Fee Demo program began, the agency chose to take a creative approach, encouraging the development of projects of varying sizes and fee types, differential pricing, and first-time fees for many activities, facilities, and services. Five years later, the USDA Forest Service continues to test fees, often in cooperation with other agencies.

The Fee Demo program is currently being implemented and evaluated through 87 projects on 80 National Forests across 32 states and Puerto Rico in all nine Regions, including six nationwide projects.[3] Most projects on National Forest System lands are site-specific such as bear viewing in Alaska, camping, trailhead parking, trail use (ski/snowmobile/horse/off-highway vehicle), cabin and fire lookout rentals, Heritage Expeditions, outfitter-guide permits in Montana, visitor centers, developed recreation areas, boating/floating, and reservation services (for climbing, wilderness permits, and camping). The Fee Demo program also includes continued testing of entrance fees for 12 projects. Entrance stations are impractical on most National Forests, due to the number of access points and the degree of recreational dispersion. In addition, many National Forest management issues and costs are associated with undeveloped, dispersed recreation (such as hiking). Most National Forest System lands remain open for free use, including most recreation sites on all National Forests.

The USDA Forest Service continues to seek public comment on the Fee Demo program and on individual projects through a variety of means. Some of these methods include analysis of comment cards and newspaper articles, marketing studies and other surveys as well as email comment systems. In FY 2001, most respondents supported the concept of fees. Objections to some fees continue, but surveys indicate a high level of acceptance and understanding at most sites.

To address public concerns regarding minority and low-income participation, the USDA Forest Service requires a civil rights impact assessment be completed and regularly revised for each project. As a result, fees are generally set at a minimal level and many projects offer differential pricing to maximize visitor choice. A number of opportunities exist for individuals to take advantage of the public lands at no cost. Many sites allow volunteers to earn free passes. Social organizations have also been tapped to distribute free passes. Fee free days are also periodically planned.

Information is shared nationally through a monthly Fee Demo memo and an annual meeting. Each region also conducts meetings, workshops, and visits to individual sites.

Visitation

The USDA Forest Service has dramatically changed the way in which it measures visitation in recent years. In the past, visitation estimates have been largely unreliable due to the dispersed nature of National Forest recreation, particularly outside of controlled entry or developed areas such as

[3]The number of projects varies slightly from year to year due to project consolidation and additions. Several new projects have been approved and are slated to begin operations in FY 2002.

campgrounds and visitor centers. In FY 2000, the USDA Forest Service initiated the National Visitor Use Monitoring program, a statistically valid and reliable recreation use measurement tool that employs a visitor contact survey instrument. This program will be used to report visitation in future years. However, since the National Visitor Use Monitoring program calculates visitation for all National Forests, data specific to individual Fee Demo projects will not be available. According to the latest National Visitor Use Monitoring data, approximately 208 million people visited National Forests in 2001.
(See www.fs.fed.us/recreation/recuse/recuse.shtml for more information on this topic.)

Revenue
Since its inception in June 1996, the USDA Forest Service Fee Demo program has generated $124 million in revenue. There are currently 87 projects in full operation, including six nationwide projects. These 87 projects generated $35.3 million in FY 2001, an increase of $3.4 million (11%) from FY 2000 and the highest amount to date.

Costs of Collection
The total cost in FY 2001 to collect fees under the Fee Demo program was approximately $6 million or 17% of the gross Fee Demo revenue. This total reflects a slight reduction from the previous year. The USDA Forest Service continues to employ innovative fee collection methods. These include self-pay machines that accept credit cards, conventional self-pay fee tubes, commercial vendors (such as gas stations and convenience stores), USDA Forest Service offices and visitor centers, internet sales, entrance stations, reservation services, and inter-agency passes. Collection costs vary widely by project.

Compliance
Compliance in the Fee Demo program varies among USDA Forest Service projects but is generally at or above 75%. The average compliance rate through the length of the program was 78%. Dispersed projects, with little agency presence, typically have the lowest rate of compliance. Projects with staffed entrance stations and visitor centers have the highest rate of compliance. Compliance costs are included in collection costs and are not to be confused with expenditures associated with law enforcement, which primarily address public safety and resource protection.

Monitoring and enforcing compliance are critical to equity in the Fee Demo program. The agency continues to address complaints from paying users about those who fail to pay.

Obligations
The USDA Forest Service uses Fee Demo revenue to improve the quality of recreation settings, reduce deferred maintenance, and enhance visitor services. By the end of FY 2001, the USDA Forest Service had spent $96.8 million or 78% of the cumulative revenue collected since the program's inception.

Table 9 shows the FY 2001 USDA Forest Service Fee Demo expenditures by category enumerated in Public Law 104-134. Most of these funds were spent on annual operations costs directly associated with providing services to visitors (29%). Other obligations included: 16% on repairs and maintenance; 12% on facility enhancement; and 13% on interpretation and signing. The interagency transfer category includes funds collected by the USDA Forest Service but transferred to another

authorized agency or partner under the Fee Demo program as part of a cooperative spending agreement.

Local spending decisions are guided by public involvement, project priorities, forest planning guidelines, national priorities, deferred maintenance, community assessments, project business plans, and public communications plans related to each project. Local managers have wide discretion to spend funds within the authorized spending categories. However, regional Fee Demo boards approve business plans and provide overall project oversight. National field reviews are also conducted periodically.

Public Law 104-134 allows each agency to retain up to 20% of the total revenues at the national level for allocation at the discretion of the agency head. The USDA Forest Service decided to return this spending authority to each of the nine Regional Foresters. This decision resulted in local projects retaining 90-100% of their total collections. The remaining funds retained by the Region help pay for start-up costs for new projects, hard-to-fund local maintenance needs, public information, and priority improvements. This approach has increased the effectiveness of project implementation and has added a professional business focus to regional program oversight and management.

Accomplishments

Broad programmatic accomplishments in FY 2001 include:

- Reductions in deferred maintenance and vandalism;
- Increased agency field presence;
- Heightened public perception of safety;
- Less resource damage;
- Stronger communications with the public;
- Increased staffing of seasonal crews and provision of other resources for needed work;
- More employment opportunities for small-town residents;
- Greater ability to leverage and expand partnerships to accomplish mutual objectives;
- Increased volunteer opportunities;
- Enhanced visitor services; and
- More funds for contracting with private businesses to complete resource related work.

Outstanding site-specific accomplishments in FY 2001 include:

- **The Lewis & Clark Visitor Center** in Great Falls, Montana is a 25,000 square-foot facility open to the public year-round. Due to Fee Demo revenue, the center has increased the programming offered each year since its opening in 1998. In 2001, the center continued its Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Training Academy, featured a series of Native American films and storytellers, sponsored a scholar-in-residence for five weeks, taught 18th century wilderness skills, hosted a six-week film festival on western trails, and offered a special continuing education program for teacher recertification. A day camp was also available to children during the summer, and a junior explorer program was developed. In addition, several free programs were offered to accommodate those who could not otherwise afford to attend, including a popular summer evening outdoor program, "Daylight and Dark with Lewis and Clark." Brochures and tour bus packets were developed and printed, and exhibit hall

tours were offered, even during the winter. Plans for FY 2002 include an audio tour for the visually challenged and non-English-reading visitors, exhibit improvements, and redesign of the center's entry area to reduce confusion.

- **The Arapaho National Recreation Area** implemented a new Fee Demo project this year in northern Colorado. After a year of collaborative public involvement, the Arapaho National Recreation Area identified its most critical facility and service needs through a community-sponsored business plan. Use fees were a key component. Since new fees are often confusing to long-time visitors, the Arapaho National Recreation Area purchased 11 state-of-the-art, automated, self-pay stations, which provide access to passes at all times and accept credit cards. Fee revenue was used to hire five new field rangers to answer questions, provide directions, assist with fire prevention, and reduce the vast backlog of deferred maintenance. This work included installation of new water navigational aids, design and distribution of a new visitor brochure and navigational lake map, construction of two courtesy docks at existing boat launches, stabilization of eroding shoreline, and refurbishment of bulletin boards and picnic tables. In addition to the daily, three-day, or weekly passes available, the Arapaho National Recreation Area recently announced an annual pass partnership with the Rocky Mountain National Park to better serve area visitors.

- **The Sandia Crest National Scenic Byway** in the Sandia Mountains lies adjacent to the eastern edge of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Many of the city's 500,000 residents, which account for nearly a third of the state's population, reside on the eastern edge of the city near the Scenic Byway. Many of these residents consider the Sandias their "backyard forest." Since day use is most common, the Sandia Crest Fee Demo project focuses on providing day use amenities. In FY 2001, this work included creation of the Crest Team Interpreters. This team was made up of recreation workers whose mission was to increase visitor contact and improve facility maintenance. Creation of the team resulted in a 75% increase in interpretive programs at the Crest Visitor Center. Fee Demo revenue was also used to reopen the snow play facility that was closed the previous year when the private operator withdrew. Archeology Days more than doubled, from three to eight, and a teacher open house was offered to educate instructors from a three-county area about the Tijeras Pueblo. Other accomplishments included trash removal, restroom cleaning, volunteer training, support of hosts for ten picnic areas and campgrounds, portable toilet rental, and enhanced law enforcement services.

- **The American Fork Canyon, Alpine Scenic Loop** recreation area on the Uinta National Forest in Utah increased evening interpretive programs by 100% in FY 2001 using funds collected under the Fee Demo program. An additional 3,600 guided tours of Timpanogos Cave were made possible, the Timpanogos Cave Visitor Center increased its hours of operation, and there was a 90% increase in year-round backcountry contacts and patrols. In addition to improvements in routine maintenance, the Timpooneke Campground was extensively reconstructed: picnic tables and restrooms were replaced, and horse corrals and watering troughs were installed. In addition, wheelchair-accessible picnic tables and a wheelchair accessible trail was also added to the area. Throughout the recreation area, cross-country ski trails were groomed, parking was plowed,

hazardous trees were removed to improve visitor safety, and the availability of emergency services was expanded.

- **The Hume Lake/Kern River Fee Demo project on the Sequoia National Forest** was developed to provide timely and accurate information regarding recreation opportunities, resource concerns, and regulatory requirements: to keep facilities well-maintained; to ensure that river access points are adequate and safe; and to maintain positive partnerships with other land management agencies along the river, commercial outfitters, and recreation users. The Kern River program has three unique phases: under Phase I outfitter/guide special-use permit fees are being collected; under Phase II a $2 reservation fee is being implemented; and under Phase III the site will study the feasibility of a private boating permit fee (currently, 2,500 such permits are issued for free each year). With the revenue collected and retained in FY 2001 from the first two phases, the Sequoia National Forest hired two river rangers, whose primary focuses are water safety, litter, sanitation, and fire prevention. The rangers provided public assistance, administered first aid, worked with the local search and rescue unit when needed, and coordinated a river cleanup trip. They also monitored river use and redesigned the river manifest, relating user data to specific river segments, a change welcomed by private boaters. Improvements have also been made to the main river access road (in partnership with the BLM) and a white-water boat launch parking area.

- **The Region 6 Fee Demo Campgrounds project in the Pacific Northwest** allowed many National Forests to retain camping fees and make direct site improvements. On the Malheur National Forest, for example, there are ten campgrounds, three picnic shelters, and a group campsite in the project. Fees vary by location, as they had prior to the Fee Demo program. The accomplishments reflect the daily operation and maintenance demands of visitors. In FY 2001, Fee Demo revenues were used to repair 47 picnic tables, install seven new fire pits, replace site borders at five sites, reinforce a rock wall, and erect safety barriers at two accessible fishing piers.

- **The Northwest Forest Pass** covers nearly all day-use fees on National Forests in Oregon and Washington and the North Cascades National Park vehicle parking fee. Public confusion and frustration with the large number of use fees in the Northwest was greatly reduced by the introduction of this user-friendly, combined pass in FY 2000. The Region also recognized that the public expects higher quality sites where fees are charged. This year, each of the project sites in the Pacific Northwest will be evaluated to ensure that they meet minimum development standards (such as having information signs and maps at trailhead parking areas). Sites that do not meet these standards will be removed from the Fee Demo program unless the level of maintenance and service is improved.

  Northwest Forest Passes cost $5 per vehicle daily and $30 annually. Responding to visitor demand, the annual pass was designed to hang from a rearview mirror, enabling the visitor to move it easily from one vehicle to another. The pass includes a wallet card that allows the cardholder free entry into Mt. Saint Helens National Volcanic Monument, Lava River Cave, Terwilliger Hot Springs, and Echo Ridge Ski Area. For more

information about the Fee Demo program's Northwest Forest Pass visit: http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/feedemo/welcome.html.

- **The Ozark-St. Francis National Forest**. In FY 2001, Fee Demo revenue allowed Blanchard Caverns to remain open when it might have otherwise closed and funded interpretive guides at the site. In addition, Fee Demo revenues were used to improve bulletin boards and publish brochures. A new roof was also installed on a historic shelter.

- **The Wayne Trail Use Fee Demo project on the Wayne National Forest** in Ohio has focused on meeting the needs of different types of trail users: off-highway vehicle riders, horseback riders, hikers, and mountain bikers. In FY 2001, Fee Demo revenue was used to purchase two gravel haulers and to produce a new off-highway vehicle map. New equipment and increased staffing allowed for improvement of 42 miles of off-highway vehicle trail and relocation of four additional miles. With the release of a new weekly pass, the number of passes sold has more than doubled since the project began in 1998.

- **The Juneau Recreation Complex Fee Demo project** includes the Juneau Icefield, Mendenhall Glacier Recreation Area, a 160-mile trail system, Auke Village Recreation Area, and several picnic areas. Fees are charged for use of the Mendenhall Glacier Visitor Center, helicopter landings on the icefield, camping, visitor center rentals for special events (such as weddings and gatherings), and use of the Auke Village main shelter. Using these funds, the Mendenhall Glacier Visitor Center now offers extended operating hours, including a winter schedule, and an expanded menu of interpretive services. Deferred trail maintenance, long in need of attention, is now being reduced. Fee Demo revenue also funded a study of the effects of helicopter flights on mountain goats. Other maintenance, such as cleaning campground restrooms and picking up litter, has also increased.

III. Appendices

Overview of the Appendix Data

The Appendix provides a detailed breakdown of data for each site participating in the Fee Demo program. The site specific information is sorted by agency as follows:

- **Appendix A: FY 2001 Summary Data for the National Park Service**
- **Appendix B: FY 2001 Summary Data for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**
- **Appendix C: FY 2001 Summary Data for the Bureau of Land Management**
- **Appendix D: FY 2001 Summary Data for the USDA Forest Service**

Within these tables, visitation, Fee Demo revenues, cost of collection and obligations are detailed by site. Detailed visitation data is provided for Fee Demo sites managed by the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Because the USDA Forest Service's recently implemented National Visitor Use Monitoring program calculates statistically accurate visitation estimates for entire forests and regions based on a visitor contact surveys, site specific data is not available.

Revenue data is included for all sites participating in the Fee Demo program. Revenue figures may vary slightly from estimates reported by the U.S. Treasury Department because of previous reporting errors. Some parks reported revenue from a fiscal year after the U.S. Treasury Department closed the books on that year. While the U.S. Treasury Department will report this data in the next fiscal year, wherever possible this report includes it in the year it was collected. Negative dollar amounts represent corrections associated with previous year accounting errors.

It is also worth noting that the National Park Service has included a revenue category for the National Parks Pass. Although this revenue is collected under a different authority, the National Parks Pass has essentially replaced the Golden Eagle Passport in revenue generation. Thus, it is appropriate to include this source of revenue to maintain a comparable data set across years.

Cost of collection figures are divided into capital investments and operations expenses. Capital investments are seen as one time improvement expenses. Non-capital or operations expenses include annual outlays such as employee salaries. Although many sites pay for cost of collection with Fee Demo revenues, in some cases appropriated revenues are used to cover these expenses. Thus in some cases, total Fee Demo obligations appear less than the cost of collection. The agencies have elected to report the total cost of collection, regardless of the funding source, so the reader may calculate accurate estimates of the cost of collection as a percent of total revenue.

Finally, the obligations column reflects the total amount of Fee Demo obligations reported by the field offices during FY 2001, regardless of the year in which is was collected.

Appendix A. FY 2001 Summary Data for the National Parks Service								
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Golden Eagle Hologram	National Parks Pass	Total Revenue	Cost of Collection [b]		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [c]
						Operations	Capital	
Acadia NP	2,504,708	$2,293,014	$1,690	$61,010	$2,355,714	$494,470	$45,368	$1,731,000
Allegheny Portage Railroad	137,543	$20,299	$45	$1,000	$21,344	$2,484		$2,100
- Johnstown Flood Nmem	131,316	$30,297	$30	$1,150	$31,477	$2,520		$11,900
Amistad NRA	1,114,352	$140,386	$785	$1,286	$142,457	$33,756		$146,000
Apostle Islands NL	186,232	$30,280	$350	$50	$30,680	$10,020		$21,000
Appomattox Court House NHP	191,879	$136,437	$420	$6,050	$142,907	$25,264		$44,000
Assateague Island NS	1,874,661	$804,735	$1,375	$17,510	$823,620	$287,911		$494,000
Aztec Ruins NM	45,555	$74,976	$315	$29,150	$104,441	$41,687		$82,000
Badlands NP	956,268	$816,700	$2,500	$347,126	$1,166,326	$164,200	$16,750	$268,000
Bandelier NM	293,548	$548,028	$5,080	$77,860	$630,968	$89,166	$22,281	$391,000
Big Bend NP	331,834	$505,455	$3,045	$52,900	$561,400	$181,338		$207,000
Bighorn Canyon NRA	237,238	$115,809	$270	$15,158	$131,237	$25,226		$55,000
Bryce Canyon NP	1,076,895	$1,565,541	$165	$446,750	$2,012,456	$246,629		$1,496,000
Cabrillo NM	1,055,026	$662,117	$660	$41,910	$704,687	$70,413		$126,000
Canaveral NS	1,141,654	$710,194	$282	$12,577	$723,053	$268,499	$6,112	$469,000
Cape Cod NS	4,495,452	$822,227	$310	$14,055	$836,592	$228,372		$637,000
Cape Hatteras NS	2,619,641	$712,537	$0	$2,400	$714,937	$282,427		$741,000
- Wright Brothers NM	435,970	$319,062	$120	$3,200	$322,382	$83,565		$84,000
Carlsbad Caverns NP	451,343	$1,620,554	$3,885	$95,610	$1,720,049	$386,073		$483,000
Castillo De San Marcos NM	607,665	$641,573	$635	$7,350	$649,558	$198,670		$950,000
Chaco Culture NHP	61,602	$159,465	$595	$19,239	$179,299	$61,346		$89,000
Chattahoochee River NRA	2,704,522	$589,832	$150	$1,250	$591,232	$289,047		$542,000
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	789,085	$164,137	$90	$1,450	$165,677	$22,519	$29,445	$52,000

Appendix A. FY 2001 Summary Data for the National Parks Service								
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Golden Eagle Hologram	National Parks Pass	Total Revenue	Cost of Collection [b]		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [c]
						Operations	Capital	
Chickasaw NRA	1,524,372	$219,934	$0	$0	$219,934	$83,560		$129,000
Chiricahua NM	74,659	$131,600	$420	$23,226	$155,246	$79,900		$83,000
Colonial NHP	3,293,595	$765,794	$940	$49,290	$816,024	$170,748		$790,000
Crater Lake	444,583	$967,685	$2,380	$109,950	$1,080,015	$160,442		$442,000
- Lava Beds NM	109,298	$74,744	$285	$6,315	$81,344	$45,001		$45,000
Craters of the Moon NM	186,993	$85,330	$3,030	$28,418	$116,778	$58,108		$59,000
Cumberland Gap NHP	1,002,342	$69,306	$90	$550	$69,946	$1,153		$54,000
- Big South Fork NR & RA	898,478	$213,255	$0	$450	$213,705	$130,171		$130,000
Cumberland Island NS	43,816	$170,864	$0	$0	$170,864	$69,006		$81,000
Curecanti NRA	846,302	$177,327	$0	$50	$177,377	$40,879	$619	$172,000
- Black Canyon Gunnison NM	179,769	$250,689	$765	$56,800	$308,254	$75,381		$217,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	3,324,762	$11,990	$2,250	$6,850	$21,090	$2,500		-
Death Valley NP	1,064,784	$1,461,349	$3,570	$183,165	$1,648,084	$487,538		$1,132,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA	4,796,824	$159,439	$0	$2,800	$162,239	$53,502		$65,000
Denali NP & Pre	268,138	$1,216,109	$1,180	$13,480	$1,230,769	$314,081		$1,560,000
Devils Tower NM	372,021	$444,726	$345	$54,066	$499,137	$137,394		$400,000
Dinosaur NM	329,233	$309,079	$3,195	$50,245	$362,519	$76,012		$190,000
Everglades NP	1,080,250	$1,452,753	$6,805	$74,875	$1,534,433	$615,064		$1,112,000
- Dry Tortugas NP	80,166	$16,601	$0	$0	$16,601	$5,702		
Flagstaff Areas						$532,336		
- Sunset Crater NM	156,149							-
- Walnut Canyon NM	105,364							-
- Wupatki NM	244,399	$344,055	$450	$156,858	$501,363			$320,000

Appendix A. FY 2001 Summary Data for the National Parks Service								
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Golden Eagle Hologram	National Parks Pass	Total Revenue	Cost of Collection [b]		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [c]
						Operations	Capital	
- Montezuma Castle	730,902	$634,941	$420	$121,924	$757,285			$322,000
- Tuzigoot NM	116,683	$82,410	$375	$13,000	$95,785			-
Fort Clatsop Nmem	225,066	$123,342	$1,490	$6,810	$131,642	$50,834		$83,000
Fort McHenry NM & Hist Shrine	662,769	$413,749	$645	$11,935	$426,329	$61,215		$141,000
- Hampton NHS	24,001	$16,314	$15	$1,000	$17,329	$3,615		$5,000
Fort Sumter NM	824,704	$58,990	$60	$850	$59,900	$30,000		$30,000
Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania NHS	461,631	$223,907	$345	$11,600	$235,852	$104,600		$120,000
Gateway NRA	8,187,226	$2,514,232	$65	$265	$2,514,562	$397,622		$576,000
Glacier Bay NP & Pre	380,031	$1,225,674	$0	$0	$1,225,674	$12,398		$600,000
Glacier NP	1,718,907	$2,338,017	$3,580	$187,924	$2,529,521	$695,007	-$1,126 [a]	$1,903,000
Glen Canyon NRA	2,390,739	$2,376,647	$2,010	$104,010	$2,482,667	$743,488	$54,587	$1,481,000
Golden Gate NRA	13,394,614	$1,547,345	$0	$207,160	$1,754,505	$107,500		$876,000
- Muir Woods NM	825,382	$1,262,681	$120	$3,220	$1,266,021	$164,497		$312,000
- John Muir NHS	28,206	$14,561	$120	$2,738	$17,419	$3,372		$11,000
Golden Spike NHS	45,071	$37,432	$315	$15,630	$53,377	$15,040		$38,000
Grand Canyon NP	4,219,726	$19,090,536	$13,425	$1,815,868	$20,919,829	$2,147,240	$98,721	$20,644,000
Grand Teton NP	2,531,844	$3,819,737	-$5,774 [a]	$393,974	$4,207,937	$872,301	$52,987	$2,925,000
Great Basin NP	82,482	$245,380	$655	$28,511	$274,546	$60,353	$14,526	$190,000
Great Sand Dunes NM	275,011	$411,844	$360	$74,801	$487,005	$89,636		$240,000
Gulf Islands NS	4,428,944	$1,173,075	$840	$15,960	$1,189,875	$518,094		$731,000
Haleakala NP	1,496,271	$2,159,128	$1,260	$19,350	$2,179,738	$413,972	-$22 [a]	$868,000
- Hawaii Volcanoes NP	1,404,159	$3,475,405	$3,280	$31,450	$3,510,135	$337,752		$1,512,000
- Pu'uhonua O Honaunau NHP	418,762	$321,086	$21,917	$6,613	$349,616	$102,023		$102,000

Appendix A. FY 2001 Summary Data for the National Parks Service								
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Golden Eagle Hologram	National Parks Pass	Total Revenue	Cost of Collection [b]		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [c]
						Operations	Capital	
Hopewell Furnace NHS	65,437	$35,997	$503	$4,700	$41,200	$10,000		$2,000
Independence NHP	2,930,347	$50,486	$0	$2,200	$52,686	$18,353	-$3,594 [a]	$22,000
Isle Royale NP	19,452	$248,742	$0	$0	$248,742	$59,130		$139,000
Jefferson Nat'l Expansion Mem	3,568,256	$2,041,657	$0	$35,860	$2,077,517	$994,744		$1,905,000
Joshua Tree NP	1,282,683	$1,331,260	$12,215	$492,550	$1,836,025	$366,110		$1,043,000
Katmai NP & Pre	76,765	$95,209	$0	$0	$95,209	$60,086		$88,000
Kenai Fjords NP	262,552	$137,473	$510	$10,650	$148,633	$32,868		$34,000
Lake Mead NRA	8,803,754	$4,049,392	$14,715	$133,230	$4,197,337	$1,289,926	$18,439	$1,326,000
Lake Meredith NRA	1,222,463	$92,127	$0	$50	$92,177	$34,204		$36,000
Lake Roosevelt NRA	1,277,183	$359,728	$0	$0	$359,728	$78,601		$354,000
Lassen Volcanic NP	372,170	$834,686	$4,260	$96,770	$935,716	$235,459	$7,124	$747,000
- Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA	695,255	$247,051	$180	$6,351	$253,582	$93,464		$175,000
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	331,332	$465,929	$3,976	$102,850	$572,755	$125,127		$281,000
Mammoth Cave NP	1,889,096	$1,243,398	$295	$3,550	$1,247,243	$519,797		$1,381,000
Mesa Verde NP	511,764	$977,922	$2,640	$169,761	$1,150,323	$153,722		$582,000
Minute Man NHP	1,064,389	$19,518	$0	$3,600	$23,118	$7,617		$8,000
Morristown NHP	426,690	$70,077	$180	$3,900	$74,157	$46,235		$99,000
National Capital Parks - East		-$1,231 [a]	$0	$0	-$1,231 [a]			
- Rock Creek Park	2,131,518	$40,345	$0	$0	$40,345	$12,702		$25,000
- Fort Washington Park	238,842	$51,343	$650	$1,600	$53,593	$18,824		$19,000
- Frederick Douglas NHS	29,453	$7,417	$0	$0	$7,417	$634		$1,000
- Greenbelt Park	476,066	$56,033	-$25 [a]	$815	$56,823	$26,653		$35,000
National Capital Parks								

Appendix A. FY 2001 Summary Data for the National Parks Service								
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Golden Eagle Hologram	National Parks Pass	Total Revenue	Cost of Collection [b]		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [c]
						Operations	Capital	
- Antietam NB	288,664	$147,021	$225	$8,360	$155,606	$69,534		$96,000
- Catoctin Mountain Park	537,749	$47,123	$60	$880	$48,063	$22,968		$1,000
- Manassas NBP	830,436	$155,379	$1,020	$19,700	$176,099	$36,781		$136,000
- Prince William Forest Park	206,943	$95,062	$5,182	$13,800	$114,044	$49,887		$61,000
- C&O Canal NHP	3,669,316	$400,383	$2,610	$32,550	$435,543	$151,931	-$114 [a]	$152,000
- George Washington Mem Pkwy/ Great Falls Park	7,951,794	$368,234	$3,352	$36,250	$407,836	$60,161		$154,000
- Harpers Ferry NHP	321,022	$316,609	$2,175	$23,240	$342,024	$194,452		$353,000
North Cascades NP	28,281	$44,638	$148	$6,552	$51,338	$15,169	$9,507	$44,000
Olympic NP	3,401,245	$1,738,475	$13,080	$166,956	$1,918,511	$442,232	$133,588	$1,472,000
- Mount Rainier NP	1,338,235	$2,285,109	$18,110	$226,495	$2,529,714	$608,008	$39,625	$1,752,000
- Fort Vancouver NHS	411,286	$30,902	$360	$2,450	$33,712	$18,230		$18,000
- Whitman Mission NHS	64,966	$32,157	$150	$1,350	$33,657	$9,702		$16,000
Oregon Caves NM	83,219	$263,390	$0	$4,138	$267,528	$22,972		$51,000
Padre Island NS	663,890	$537,749	$1,325	$16,085	$555,159	$189,125		$410,000
Perry's Victory & IPM	166,169	$224,455	$15	$1,050	$225,520	$51,714		$60,000
Petersburg NB	152,457	$77,013	$315	$4,340	$81,668	$37,637		$33,000
Petrified Forest NP	580,406	$833,429	$1,065	$242,257	$1,076,751	$341,592	$31,690	$502,000
Pictured Rocks NL	420,320	$84,003	$110	$550	$84,663	$13,234		$58,000
Point Reyes NS	2,294,544	$132,003	$30	$200	$132,233	$7,018		$84,000
Rocky Mountain NP	3,213,029	$4,403,205	$37,905	$752,083	$5,193,193	$839,809		$4,817,000
Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Headquarters								$271,000
- Home of FDR NHS	127,412	$290,522	$15	$1,050	$291,587	$64,798	$1,413	-

Appendix A. FY 2001 Summary Data for the National Parks Service								
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Golden Eagle Hologram	National Parks Pass	Total Revenue	Cost of Collection [b]		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [c]
						Operations	Capital	
- Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	387,340	$206,606	$135	$715	$207,456	$96,890		-
- Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	83,062	$105,024	$0	$0	$105,024	$32,325		-
Sagamore Hill NHS	46,569	$98,930	$55	$1,430	$100,415	$38,238		$56,000
Saguaro NP	755,618	$167,720	$2,540	$51,173	$221,433	$106,928		$117,000
Saint-Gaudens NHS	38,080	$49,703	$15	$950	$50,668	$30,655		$33,000
San Juan NHS	1,317,290	$991,419	$0	$50	$991,469	$233,059		$810,000
Scotts Bluff NM	111,372	$51,746	$495	$21,650	$73,891	$19,635		$35,000
- Agate Fossil Beds NM	17,167	$12,231	$230	$6,900	$19,361	$4,831		$5,000
Sequoia NP & Kings Canyon NP	876,299	$2,547,425	$1,965	$348,660	$2,898,050	$628,420		$1,738,000
- Devils Postpile NM	165,841	$14,019	$75	$950	$15,044	$9,846		$15,000
Shenandoah NP	1,514,739	$3,707,058	$3,220	$215,904	$3,926,182	$1,081,834	$39,548	$3,780,000
Sitka NHP	231,290	$23,652	$0	$400	$24,052	$1,961		$10,000
- Klondike Gold Rush NHP	715,986	$11,049	$0	$0	$11,049	$4,000		-
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	1,126,211	$1,021,724	$180	$6,750	$1,028,654	$385,989		$760,000
Southeast Utah Group								
- Arches NP	754,530	$1,131,678	$1,695	$443,765	$1,577,138	$298,209		$754,000
- Canyonlands NP	368,950	$460,258	$1,585	$111,384	$573,227	$200,799		$635,000
- Natural Bridges NM	97,939	$73,276	$285	$44,700	$118,261	$49,366		-
- Hovenweep NM	36,766	$24,722	$180	$7,800	$32,702	$19,160		-
Theodore Roosevelt NP	441,989	$300,279	$3,750	$53,580	$357,609	$99,325		$326,000
Timpanogos Cave NM	128,201	$385,930	$255	$3,050	$389,235	$111,494		$255,000
Virgin Islands NP	713,462	$889,433	$250	$0	$889,683	$219,635		$350,000
White Sands NM	513,531	$510,538	$2,580	$44,800	$557,918	$88,009		$266,000

Appendix A. FY 2001 Summary Data for the National Parks Service								
Project Name	Number of Recreation Visitors	Fee Demo Revenue	Golden Eagle Hologram	National Parks Pass	Total Revenue	Cost of Collection [b]		Total Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [c]
						Operations	Capital	
Women's Rights NHP	25,244	$26,106	$15	$1,150	$27,271	$11,480		$11,000
Yellowstone NP	2,769,775	$6,069,950	$105	$3,900	$6,073,955	$1,601,335		$3,667,000
Yosemite NP	3,453,345	$13,599,772	$49,675	$1,743,547	$15,392,994	$1,964,323	$29,575	$3,811,000
Zion NP	2,086,264	$2,819,775	$9,510	$2,004,375	$4,833,660	$981,425	$32,483	$2,156,000
Golden Eagle Passport		$300,171						
Subtotal	161,947,127	$126,154,325	$300,171	$12,894,378	$139,048,703	$29,315,018	$679,532	$88,246,000
Golden Eagle Hologram non Fee Demo parks		$16,042	$16,042		$16,042			
National Park Passports non Fee Demo parks				$1,351,799	$1,351,799			
Subtotal this report	161,947,127	$126,170,367	$316,213	$14,246,177	$140,416,544	$29,315,018	$679,532	$88,246,000
"20 Percent Funds - Demo Parks						$31,746	$85,967	$8,925,000
"20 Percent Funds - Non-Demo Parks						-$6,820 [a]	$14,033	$19,029,000
Golden Eagle Funds - Non-Demo Parks								$219,000
Total	**161,947,127**	**$126,170,367**	**$316,213**	**$14,246,177**	**$140,416,544**	**$29,339,944**	**$779,532**	**$116,419,000**

[a] Negative dollar amounts reflect adjustments made due to account errors in previous years.
[b] In some instances, cost of collection may appear greater than total obligations. This reflects the use of non-Fee Demo funds to cover the cost of collection.
[c] The obligations column reflects the total amount of Fee Demo obligations during FY 2001, regardless of the year it was collected.

APPENDIX B. FY 2001 Summary Data for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service					
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demo Project	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues [a]	Cost of Fee Collection [b]		Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [c]
			Capital	Operations	
Anahauc NWR, TX	63,621	$ 21,324	$0	$2,420	$13,788
Aransas NWR, TX	57,631	$86,876	$0	$9,765	$134,969
Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee NWR, FL	300,480	$87,405	$2,405	$11,478	$60,373
Back Bay NWR, VA	105,333	$42,037	$268	$13,884	$37,946
Balcones Canyonlands NWR, TX	2,782	$7,585	$0	$0	$10,523
Bald Knob NWR, AR	32,500	$0	$0	$0	$0
Bayou Cocodrie NWR, AR	6,226	$4,086	$0	$0	$10,062
Big Branch Marsh NWR, LA	23,830	$674			$0
Big Oaks NWR, IN	21,000	$21,477	$0	$100	$19,356
Black Bayou Lake NWR, LA	3,415	$6,079	$0	$400	$2,915
Blackwater NWR, MD	488,329	$50,848	$0	$8,908	$52,276
Bombay Hook NWR, DE	148,558	$32,088	$0	$5,162	$31,952
Bond Swamp NWR, GA	9,710	$54,113	$0	$5,000	$54,577
Bosque del Apache NWR, NM	136,938	$52,813	$800	$3,000	$35,000
Brazoria NWR, TX	33,000	$10	$0	$0	$0
Buenos Aires NWR, AZ	28,953	$4,322	$0	$0	$2,512
Cache River NWR, AR	122,650	$10,120	$0	$10,310	$16,109
Chincoteague NWR, VA	1,289,025	$490,666	$0	$132,570	$335,270
Cibola NWR, AZ	179,000	$9,507	$0	$1,500	$8,556
Columbia NWR, WA	80,473	$2,850	$6,822	$1,500	$3
Crab Orchard NWR, IL	1,908,038	$269,855	$0	$16,000	$317,568

APPENDIX B. FY 2001 Summary Data for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service					
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demo Project	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues [a]	Cost of Fee Collection [b]		Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [c]
			Capital	Operations	
Deep Fork NWR, OK	50,000	$2,240	$0	$1,000	$0
Deer Flat NWR, ID	89,225	$1,165	$400	$100	$904
DeSoto NWR, IA	33,165	$62,276	$0	$30,000	$43,875
Dungeness NWR, WA	90,440	$48,236	$0	$84,129	$86,729
Eastern Neck NWR, MD	71,000	$6,975	$0	$704	$13,759
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, NJ	250,000	$27,939	$0	$289	$12,094
Elizabeth A. Morton, NWR, NY	139,330	$16,372	$101	$0	$11,797
Eufaula NWR, GA	315,432	$7,266	$319	$8,861	$9,180
Felsenthal NWR, AR	320,290	$19,564	$0	$1,000	$7,075
Fort Niobrara NWR, NE	131,000	$19,169	$4,451	$7,328	$11,779
Gavin's Point NFH, SD	72,867	$4,862	$0	$572	$1,429
Great Bay NWR, NH	85,600	$624	$0	$200	$0
Great Dismal Swamp NWR, VA	66,875	$18,445	$0	$479	$4,304
Great Swamp NWR, NJ	350,000	$5,000	$0	$1,125	$5,807
Hobe Sound NWR, FL	108,493	$31,908	$0	$19,068	$23,680
Holla Bend NWR, AR	10,624	$7,975	$0	$0	8,106
Humboldt Bay NWR, CA	12,712	$2,958	$0	$0	$0
Iroquois NWR, NY	29,688	$2,265	$0	$0	$424
J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR, FL	678,598	$266,303	$300	$60,865	$229,491
Kenai NWR, AK	406,840	$27,993	$2,131	$20,562	$53,856
Kilauea Point NWR, HI	385,000	$444,700	$2,000	$61,000	$145,703

APPENDIX B. FY 2001 Summary Data for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service					
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demo Project	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues [a]	Cost of Fee Collection [b]		Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [c]
			Capital	Operations	
Klamath Basin Complex, CA	179,095	$69,165	$1,000	$43,426	$69,165
Kodiak NWR, AK	12,213	$17,230	$0	$0	$3,132
Laguna Atascosa NWR, TX	221,990	$35,544	$2,677	$141	$46,964
Lake Ophelia NWR Complex, LA	12,077	$11,840	$500	$886	$18,391
Lake Woodruff NWR, FL	372	$4,650	$500	$1,458	$4,000
Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR, TX	60,000	Combined Reporting w/ Santa Ana NWR			
Mason Neck NWR, VA	19,231	$0	$0	$0	$0
Mattamuskeet NWR, NC	164,000	$16,182	$4,481	$11,683	$16,164
Mid-Columbia NWR, OR	4,308	$18,304	$0	$1,598	$18,304
Midway Atoll NWR, UM	17,000	$56,815	$0	$0	$5,170
Mingo NWR, MO	81,712	$11,445	$0	$1,529	$15,297
Minnesota Valley NWR, MN	266,733	$10,026	$0	$0	$10,751
Mississippi WMD, MS	20,787	$11,550	$0	$2,000	$0
Modoc NWR, CA	25,206	$1,744	$100	$1,400	$1,550
National Bison Range, MT	185,000	$49,969	$50	$4,165	$51,761
National Elk Refuge, WY	881,361	$22,103	$0	$0	$23,713
Nisqually NWR, WA	103,855	$44,283	$0	$5,120	$21,629
Noxubee NWR, MS	155,000	$22,669	$2,000	$4,289	$0
Okefenokee NWR, GA	327,071	$73,803	$18,857	$13,178	$84,723
Ottawa NWR, OH	113,293	$3,440	$400	$0	$5,644
Parker River NWR, MA	246,337	$185,908	$300	$81,469	$124,910

APPENDIX B. FY 2001 Summary Data for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service					
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demo Project	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues [a]	Cost of Fee Collection [b]		Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [c]
			Capital	Operations	
Pee Dee NWR, NC	35,000	$9,038	$0	$0	$0
Piedmont NWR, GA	56,645	Combined Reporting w/ Bond Swamp NWR			
Pocosin Lakes NWR, NC	200,000	$6,320	$0	$500	$7,564
Prime Hook NWR, DE	68,000	$12,559	$0	$14,305	$13,067
Rachel Carson NWR, ME	264,216	$3,705	$0	$480	$8,442
Reelfoot NWR Complex, TN	314,189	$3,687	$0	$200	$1,399
Ridgefield NWR, WA	167,105	$6,988	$0	$151	$8,360
Sacramento NWR, CA	91,491	$13,634	$1,528	$1,722	$12,389
San Bernard NWR, TX	29,000	$1,785	$0	$4,836	$4,836
Saint Catherine Creek NWR, MS	19,125	$29,879	$0	$6,850	$34,992
Saint Marks NWR, FL	250,061	$96,672	$3,894	$13,000	$89,528
Saint Vincent NWR, FL	8,409	$4,604	$0	$350	$2,244
Santa Ana NWR, TX	173,798	$23,346	$0	$2,901	$7,493
Seedskadee NWR, WY	14,500	$2,572	$0	$187	$2,572
Sequoyah NWR, OK	151	$3,020	$0	$350	$3,020
Shiawassee NWR, MI	57,054	$12,523	$1,837	$3,821	$4,771
Sully's Hill National Game Preserve, ND	35,263	$7,910	$0	$5,108	$107
Supawna Meadows NWR, NJ	4,722	$1,520	$0	$200	$1,116
Target Rock NWR, NY	Combined Reporting w/ Elizabeth A. Morton NWR				
Tennessee NWR, TN	400,000	$21,638	$0	$13	$8,900
Tensas River NWR, LA	108,950	$19,869	$0	$28,000	$12,352

APPENDIX B. FY 2001 Summary Data for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service					
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fee Demo Project	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues [a]	Cost of Fee Collection [b]		Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [c]
			Capital	Operations	
Turnbull NWR, WA	28,184	$5,602	$0	$600	$9,121
Union Slough NWR, IA	41,620	$10	$0	$0	$0
Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge Savanna District, IL	5,100	$8,520	$0	$2,136	$4,381
Washita NWR, OK	43,434	New to FeeDemo – No activity			
White River NWR, AR	169,577	$64,465	$0	$54,108	$44,395
Willapa NWR, WA	7,185	$550	$100	$5,500	$0
Yazoo NWR, MS	125,044	$74,023	$8,000	$41,687	$101,944
REGION 2 (20% of Regional Total)	n.a.	$49,193	n.a.	n.a.	$15,552
REGION 4 (20% of Regional Total)	n.a.	$216,217	n.a.	n.a.	$238,817
REGION 5 (20% of Regional Total)	n.a.	$182,541	n.a.	n.a.	$175,238
Total	**14,553,135**	**$3,828,451**	**$66,221**	**$878,626**	**$3,147,615**

[a] This column reflects the total amount of Recreational Fee Demonstration program revenues reported by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service field offices during FY 2001. Some stations included funds collected in previous years, which is why the total revenues in this table exceeds those from U.S. Treasury Department records ($3,689,000 = FY 2001 collected revenues). Some sites reported deposits that did not get credited in time for the budget reports to the U.S. Treasury Department.
[b] In some instances, cost of collection may appear greater than total obligations. This reflects the use of non-Fee Demo funds to cover the cost of collection.
[c] This column reflects the total obligation of Recreational Fee Demonstration program revenue during FY 2001 as reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service field offices, regardless of the year collected. These numbers may vary from those reported to the U.S. Treasury Department because of incomplete estimates by field staff or because some sites reported deposits that did not get credited in time for the budget reports to the U.S. Treasury Department.

Appendix C: FY 2001 Summary Data for the Bureau of Land Management					
Bureau of Land Management Fee Demo Project	**Number of Recreation Visits**	**Fee Demonstration Revenues**	**Cost of Fee Collection [a]**		**Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [b]**
			Capital	**Operations**	
Dalton Hwy., AK-01	6,100	$26,288	$0	$6,845	$6,845
Campbell Creek Science Center, AK-02	55,000	$76,928	$0	$16,912	$90,166
White Mountains NRA, AK-03	65,239	$23,801	$0	$5,000	$22,394
Taylor Hwy. Top of the World, AK-04	132,066	$11,214	$225	$3,759	$11,214
Glennallen FO, AK-05	231,704	$74,595	$0	$68,296	$68,296
Total for the State of Alaska	490,109	$212,826	$225	$100,812	
Paria Canyon-Coyote Buttes, AZ-01	13,446	$102,593	$2,042	$14,676	$41,554
Hot Well Dunes Recreation Area, AZ-02	16,300	$8,377	$0	$5,500	$11,899
Aravaipa Canyon Special Rec. Management Area, AZ-04	12,554	$30,205	$0	$16,000	$45,293
Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area, AZ-05	18,000	$602	$0	$200	$0
Kingman F.O., AZ-06	0	$17,439	$0	$0	$0
Lake Havasu Rec. Areas, AZ-070	2,937,745	$267,361	$3,524	$9,282	$212,075
Painted Rock Petroglyph Site & Campground, AZ-09	5,500	$15,238	$0	$40,000	$14,022
Yuma Field Office Recreation Sites, AZ-11	565,557	$572,836	$51,336	$521,500	$572,836
Virgin River Basin, AZ-08	90,300	$71,475	$2,000	$14,000	$65,000
Total for the State of Arizona	3,659,402	$1,086,126	$58,902	$621,158	
Folsom F.O., CF-01	667,606	$44,708	$1,430	$2,940	$57,895
CASO Public Room, CF-02/CF-07	3,758	$2,998	$0	$0	$0
California Desert District, CF-03	3,522	$130	$0	$2	$0
Ridgecrest F.O., CF-03	485,872	$14,849	$0	$350	$1,000
Palm Springs F.O., CF-03	1,210,654	$14,932	$10,500	$3,685	$3,685

Appendix C: FY 2001 Summary Data for the Bureau of Land Management					
Bureau of Land Management Fee Demo Project	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues	Cost of Fee Collection [a]		Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [b]
			Capital	Operations	
EL Centro F.O., CF-03	1,506,742	$734,461	$2,830	$214,851	$217,681
Barstow F.O., CF-03	1,026,079	$39,000	$0	$1,920	$57,322
Needles F.O., CF-03	75,486	$5,189	$0	$1,800	$1,984
Arcata F.O., CF-04	353,366	$18,660	$500	$9,000	$17,243
Redding F.O., CF-05	464,217	$26,490	$4,000	$32,000	$15,000
Hollister F.O., CF-06	156,929	$18,417	$0	$3,504	$3,504
Ukiah F.O., CF-08	312,718	$15,034	$0	$1,200	$32
Bakersfield F.O., CF-09	248,793	$40,630	$0	$0	$40,315
Bishop F.O., CF-10	1,490,242	$15,167	$0	$5,197	$7,774
Eagle Lake F.O., CF-11	193,943	$8,045	$0	$382	$8,590
Total for the State of California	8,199,927	$998,710	$19,260	$276,831	
Gunnison Gorge, CO-01	9,068	$24,400	$4,200	$3,200	$24,000
Anasazi Heritage Center, CO-02	28,169	$33,048	$0	$8,300	$21,357
Upper Colorado River, CO-07	49,000	$123,777	$0	$8,395	$82,066
Total for State of Colorado	86,237	$181,225	$4,200	$19,895	
South Fork Snake River Corridor, ID-01	336,678	$38,279	$0	$8,126	$38,500
South Fork Snake River Permits, ID-14	3,237	$20,767	$0	$493	$15,512
Milner Historic/Recreation Areas, ID-02	76,300	$4,595	$0	$891	$3,785
Lud Drexler Park, ID-03	56,600	$4,599	$0	$1,986	$5,556
Kelly Island, ID-04	3,175	$4,397	$0	$3,569	$500
Pocatello/Malad, ID-05	4,600	$3,652	$0	$550	$3,344

Appendix C: FY 2001 Summary Data for the Bureau of Land Management					
Bureau of Land Management Fee Demo Project	**Number of Recreation Visits**	**Fee Demonstration Revenues**	**Cost of Fee Collection [a]**		**Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [b]**
			Capital	**Operations**	
Payette River Complex, ID-06	53,336	$44,036	$0	$2,773	$36,864
Steck Recreation Site, ID-07	7,176	$6,210	$0	$2,772	$14,547
Upper Salmon River, ID-08	200,578	$11,601	$192	$1,892	$8,588
Mackay Reservoir, ID-09	39,424	$4,355	$48	$333	$1,706
Lower Salmon, ID-10	415,400	$103,395	$100	$4,700	$87,600
Huckleberry, ID-11	4,500	$21,275	$0	$4,000	$11,070
Totals for the State of Idaho	1,201,004	$267,161	$340	$32,085	
Holter/Hauser Lakes, MT-02	191,000	$98,637	$500	$7,500	$72,300
Dillon Field Office, MT-05	221,000	$21,829	$500	$5,175	$4,200
Pompeys Pillar NM, MT-03	45,000	$13,954	$300	$7,350	$15,613
Upper Missouri River, MT-01	155,027	$28,619		$14,300	$28,619
Totals for the State of Montana	612,027	$163,039	$1,300	$34,325	
Red Rock Canyon NCA, NV-01	761,445	$1,127,450	$14,136	$217,000	$988,243
North Elko, NV-02	9,835	$6,681	$1,900	$50	$10,532
South Elko, NV-03	8,725	$1,171	$0	$200	$200
Indian Creek Recreation Area, NV-04		$26,200	$200	$1,200	$26,100
Walker Lake - Sportsman's Beach, NV-05		$8,300	$150	$1,025	$3,100
Black Rock Desert	26,900	$563,951	$41,105	$171,777	$212,882
Rhyolite Townsite, NV-07	75,396	$0	$0	$29,650	$0
Totals for the State of Nevada	882,301	$1,733,753	$57,491	$420,902	
Mescalero Sands, NM-01	17,000	$2,422	$0	$2,422	$2,422

Appendix C: FY 2001 Summary Data for the Bureau of Land Management					
Bureau of Land Management Fee Demo Project	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Demonstration Revenues	Cost of Fee Collection [a]		Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [b]
			Capital	Operations	
Tent Rocks, NM-03	25,053	$26,502	$1,000	$9,276	$26,500
Rio Grande Gorge, NM-04	365,898	$125,542	$0	$22,524	$22,524
Datil Well Campground, NM-05	3,785	$4,404	$0	$2,500	$2,045
Santa Cruz Lake, NM-06	97,709	$30,143	$0	$3,700	$3,700
Dripping Springs Natural Area, NM-07	15,127	$19,763	$0	$0	$30,000
Aguirre Spring Campground, NM-08	130,000	$22,141	$0	$0	$30,000
Valley of Fires, NM-09	90,000	$28,106	$0	$5,000	$28,000
Three Rivers Petroglyph Site, NM-10	20,004	$12,396	$0	$0	$0
Rio Chama, NM-11	6,409	$20,983	$0	$5,652	$5,652
Total for the State of New Mexico	770,985	$292,402	$1,000	$51,074	
Yaquina Head ONA, OR-1	317,877	$291,555	$0	$74,702	$248,690
Nat'l Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center, OR-2	73,432	$116,975	$0	$29,000	$102,441
Lower Deschutes, OR-3	293,000	$371,000	$4,285	$58,113	$198,040
Yakima River Canyon, OR-4	89,000	$7,800	$0	$10,230	$10,230
Eugene DO, OR-5	160,400	$48,937	$0	$12,874	$10,375
Rogue River, OR-6	198,116	$233,990	$0	$177,208	$177,208
Steens Mountain, OR-7	47,947	$42,035	$15,767	$18,984	$34,750
Chickahominy, OR-8	51,924	$12,660	$545	$7,423	$7,968
John Day River, OR-9	80,000	$10,509	$0	$1,000	$1,081
Salem DO, OR-10	183,500	$160,000	$0	$70,300	$97,200
Umpqua FO, OR-11	53,159	$113,736	$0	$40,000	$44,227

Appendix C: FY 2001 Summary Data for the Bureau of Land Management					
Bureau of Land Management Fee Demo Project	**Number of Recreation Visits**	**Fee Demonstration Revenues**	**Cost of Fee Collection [a]**		**Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [b]**
			Capital	**Operations**	
Myrtlewood FO, OR-12	4,920	$6,848	$0	$4,000	$4,000
Roseburg DO, OR-13	401,000	$61,044	$500	$17,500	$18,322
John Day River, OR- 14	80,000	$10,509	$0	$1,000	$1,081
Klamath Falls RA, OR-15	8,000	$8,368	$5,300	$1,250	$29,104
Medford DO, OR-16	6,336	$29,577	$0	$12,000	$29,577
Total for the State of Oregon	2,048,611	$1,525,543	$26,397	$535,584	
Moab Field Office Campgrounds, UT-01	133,374	$196,733	$600	$21,400	$121,713
Colorado River, UT-02	49,558	$179,527	$0	$26,000	$200,239
Green River/Price, UT-03	6,643	$181,907	$0	$15,000	$174,000
San Juan River, UT-04	10,879	$143,740	$8,764	$1,106	$9,870
Cedar Mesa, UT-05	38,506	$68,714	$14,833	$2,905	$17,738
Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry, UT-07	5,298	$ 7,987	$0	$2,300	$7,900
Green River/Vernal, UT-16	52,000	$55,612	$0	$7,200	$32,000
Little Sahara, UT-17	188,636	$268,605	$42,247	$320,608	$362,855
Fillmore Recreation Sites, UT-18	74,759	$9,853	$0	$0	$9,200
Henry Mtn. Recreation Sites, UT-19	357,813	$195,924	$0	$12,717	$151,463
Ponderosa Grove, UT-20	1,016	$1,855	$150	$1,600	$1,080
Grand Staircase Nat'l. Monument, UT-22	680,000	$ 50,331	$0	$ 14,600	$0
Outfitter & Guide Program/Vernal, UT-23	6,550	$85,626	$40	$5,600	$12,300
Total for the State of Utah	1,605,032	$1,446,414	$66,594	$431,036	
Worland Field Office, WY-01	980	$4,865	$500	$3,400	$320

Appendix C: FY 2001 Summary Data for the Bureau of Land Management					
Bureau of Land Management Fee Demo Project	**Number of Recreation Visits**	**Fee Demonstration Revenues**	**Cost of Fee Collection [a]**		**Obligations of Fee Demo Revenues [b]**
			Capital	**Operations**	
Cody Field Office, WY-08	3,000	$6,932	$0	$2,500	$1,091
Rawlins Field Office, WY-03	12,000	$16,452	$0	$146	$12,700
Rock Springs Field Office, WY-10	321	$3,283	$0	$0	$0
Lander Field Office, WY-05	8,710	$22,641	$0	$7,550	$3,904
Casper Field Office, WY-06	6,049	$5,349	$0	$493	$1,200
Buffalo Field Office, WY-11	1,000	$11,518	$0	$0	$0
Newcastle Field Office, WY-09	20,000	$1,443	$0	$0	$0
Kemmerer Field Office, WY-04	4,659	$1,251	$0	$0	$0
Pinedale Field Office, WY-07	6,000	$10,727	$0	$3,448	$3,448
Total for the State of Wyoming	62,719	$84,461	$500	$17,537	$22,663
Total for the Bureau of Land Management	**19,618,354**	**$7,543,274**	**$236,209**	**$2,541,239**	**$5,598,561**

[a] In some instances, cost of collection may appear greater than total obligations. This reflects the use of non-Fee Demo funds to cover the cost of collection.
[b] This column reflects the total obligation of Recreational Fee Demonstration program revenue during FY 2001 as reported by the Bureau of Land Management field offices, regardless of the year collected. These numbers may vary from those reported to the U.S. Treasury Department because of incomplete estimates by field staff or because some sites reported deposits that did not get credited in time for the budget reports to the U.S. Treasury Department.

APPENDIX D. FY 2001 Summary Data for the USDA Forest Service [a]				
USDA Forest Service Fee Demo Project	**Fee Demo Revenue**	**Total Cost of Fee Collection [b]**		**Obligations of Fee Demo Revenue [c]**
		Capital	**Operations**	
REGION 1				
Recreation Lodging, Flathead NF	$37,761	$0	$4,100	$28,236
Lake Como Rec Complex	$34,754	$0	$3,458	$17,332
Quake Lake Visitor Center	$17,426	$236	$4,686	$15,694
Lewis & Clark Visitor Center	$162,600	$0	$38,200	$129,600
Rendezvous Ski Trails	$19,044	$0	$7,180	$35,025
R1 Campgrounds	$542,541	$7,250	$89,250	$303,552
R1 Outfitter & Guide	$873,577	$1,920	$116,913	$803,693
Regional Agency-Specific Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	$79,616
REGION 1 TOTAL	$1,687,703	$9,406	$263,787	
REGION 2				
R2 Interpretive Umbrella	$167,417	$0	$19,136	$105,583
Mt Evans	$270,000	$0	$52,000	$274,000
Cataract Lake/Green Mtn Reservoir	$36,909	$5,164	$17,568	$40,432
Vail Winter Rec Pass	$88,001	$250	$9,851	$49,051
Fish Creek	$80,049	$0	$15	$73
Maroon Valley	$116,006	$27,500	$0	$98,800
Bessey	$49,525	$22,000	$13,581	$12,781
Canyon Creek	$37,637	$4,715	$10,982	$18,200
Arapaho Nat'l Rec Area	$173,344	$44,000	$67,000	$147,736
Regional Agency-Specific Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	$44,500

APPENDIX D. FY 2001 Summary Data for the USDA Forest Service [a]				
USDA Forest Service Fee Demo Project	**Fee Demo Revenue**	**Total Cost of Fee Collection [b]**		**Obligations of Fee Demo Revenue [c]**
		Capital	**Operations**	
REGION 3				
Sandia Byway	$236,415	$0	$104,000	$202,730
Salt & Verde Rivers Rec Complex	$2,073,340	$0	$344,427	$2,323,747
Mt Lemmon/Santa Catalina	$737,388	$0	$249,485	$723,322
Superstition Trailheads	$79,889	$0	$15,443	$53,373
R3 Developed Rec	$787,052	$9,303	$96,999	$437,820
R3 Small Campgrounds	$323,510	$8,610	$40,622	$253,388
Red Rock Pass Program	$578,592	$71,168	$60,897	$699,704
Regional Agency-Specific Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	$35,374
REGION 3 TOTAL	$4,816,186	$89,081	$911,873	
REGION 4				
Flaming Gorge Nat'l Rec Area	$127,694	$0	$33,400	$152,300
Fishlake Campgrounds	$37,276	$0	$1,709	$12,136
Manti Area	$8,301	$0	$1,000	$2,057
American Fork Canyon	$377,435	$0	$94,659	$511,343
Mirror Lake Area	$307,360	$0	$59,073	$300,151
South Fork Snake River	$38,278	$0	$7,500	$9,300
Sawtooth Nat'l Forest	$70,011	$0	$2,842	$78,129
Mesa Falls	$17,983	$0	$6,300	$0
Middle Fork Salmon Wild & Scenic River	$501,722	$0	$68,700	$280,184
Payette River Rec Complex	$44,036	$0	$2,953	$36,864

APPENDIX D. FY 2001 Summary Data for the USDA Forest Service [a]				
USDA Forest Service Fee Demo Project	**Fee Demo Revenue**	**Total Cost of Fee Collection [b]**		**Obligations of Fee Demo Revenue [c]**
		Capital	**Operations**	
Visit Idaho Playgrounds Pass	$2,520	$0	$2,140	$140
Regional Agency-Specific Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	$0
REGION 4 TOTAL	$1,532,616	$0	$280,276	
REGION 5				
Enterprise Forest	$3,105,076	$0	$662,497	$2,880,547
Desolation/Carson Pass	$162,012	$0	$17,849	$143,724
Mono Basin Nat'l Scenic Area	$498,957	$1,000	$159,000	$375,800
Shasta-Trinity Nat'l Forest	$1,374,624	$0	$83,023	$677,393
R5 Campgrounds	$388,956	$16,125	$64,222	$280,637
Schulman Grove	$21,063	$0	$950	$12,707
Hume Lake/Kern River	$186,339	$0	$17,230	$161,818
Regional Agency-Specific Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	$96,424
REGION 5 TOTAL	$5,737,027	$17,125	$1,004,771	
REGION 6				
Mt St Helens Nat'l Vol Monument	$808,103	$0	$66,500	$642,626
Oregon Coast Pass	$44,815	$0	$10,000	$45,000
Rogue Wild & Scenic River	$86,445	$0	$7,167	$51,840
Heather Meadows Rec Complex	$59,000	$0	$10,000	$50,000
Wenatchee Nat'l Forest	$85,002	$0	$13,669	$123,571
R6 Campgrounds	$1,314,329	$13,665	$162,538	$1,164,258
Multnomah Falls	$220,814	$0	$6,773	$336,934

APPENDIX D. FY 2001 Summary Data for the USDA Forest Service [a]				
USDA Forest Service Fee Demo Project	**Fee Demo Revenue**	**Total Cost of Fee Collection [b]**		**Obligations of Fee Demo Revenue [c]**
		Capital	**Operations**	
Northwest Forest Pass	$3,059,901	$10,107	$350,036	$1,833,288
Regional Agency-Specific Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	$429,400
REGION 6 TOTAL	$5,678,409	$23,772	$626,683	
REGION 8 [a]				
Florida Nat'l Forests	$230,738	$0	$46,756	$183,224
Alabama Nat'l Forests	$319,438	$0	$45,252	$149,250
Ozark-St Francis Nat'l Forest	$706,301	$0	$15,000	$734,000
North Carolina Nat'l Forests	$1,103,025	$17,530	$198,706	$849,138
El Portal Visitor Center	$206,000	$0	$35,454	$185,109
Chattahoochee-Oconee Nat'l Forest	$922,400	$0	$121,000	$751,300
Francis Marion-Sumter Nat'l Forest	$229,484	$3,500	$35,582	$144,922
Cherokee Nat'l Forest	$646,856	$0	$86,027	$589,053
Kisatchie Nat'l Forest	$103,341	$11,214	$14,152	$57,966
Texas Nat'l Forests	$175,000	$0	$27,495	$100,618
R8 Annual Pass	$150	$0	$0	$0
Mississippi Nat'l Forests	$237,973	$0	$51,838	$119,657
Washington-Jefferson Nat'l Forest	$619,251	$6,000	$85,387	$738,381
Ouachita Nat'l Forest	$247,023	$0	$52,834	$93,970
Daniel Boone Nat'l Forest	$309,199	$1,075	$41,852	$146,925
Regional Agency-Specific Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	$0

APPENDIX D. FY 2001 Summary Data for the USDA Forest Service [a]				
USDA Forest Service Fee Demo Project	**Fee Demo Revenue**	**Total Cost of Fee Collection [b]**		**Obligations of Fee Demo Revenue [c]**
		Capital	**Operations**	
REGION 9				
Sylvania Wilderness	$71,000	$0	$15,000	$22,100
Chequemegon/Nicolet Day-Use	$667,000	$5,000	$150,500	$615,500
Medewin Nat'l Prarie	$14,000	$0	$2,900	$0
Chadwick OHV Area	$123,000	$0	$3,800	$63,800
White Mountain Passport	$597,000	$0	$78,000	$451,000
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	$579,000	$0	$96,500	$579,000
Hoosier Trail Use	$55,000	$0	$4,800	$56,900
Wayne Trail Use	$187,000	$0	$21,500	$89,900
Hiawatha Nat'l Forest	$34,000	$0	$2,700	$30,500
Camp Nesbit	$36,000	$5,000	$0	$29,000
Huron-Manistee Nat'l Forest	$240,000	$7,350	$63,550	$176,250
Monongahela Nat'l Forest	$148,000	$0	$26,100	$159,600
Regional Agency-Specific Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	$12,300
REGION 9 TOTAL	$2,751,000	$17,350	$465,350	
REGION 10				
Begich Boggs Visitor Center	$36,362	$557	$7,662	$49,695
Pack Creek	$47,910	$0	$5,000	$45,455
Southeast Alaska Discovery Center	$148,309	$0	$51,600	$40,900
Juneau Rec Complex	$589,145	$800	$74,034	$394,214
Ohmer Creek Campground	$1,553	$0	$1,100	$961

APPENDIX D. FY 2001 Summary Data for the USDA Forest Service [a]				
USDA Forest Service Fee Demo Project	**Fee Demo Revenue**	**Total Cost of Fee Collection [b]**		**Obligations of Fee Demo Revenue [c]**
		Capital	**Operations**	
Regional Agency-Specific Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	$0
REGION 10 TOTAL	$823,279	$1,357	$139,396	$531,225
NATIONAL PROJECTS				
Heritage Expeditions	$64,964	$0	$8,057	$56,740
Golden Passports	$579,609	$2,460	$49,403	$242,504
Recreation Lodging	$839,300	$380	$81,319	$683,587
Cascade Volcano Climbing Pass	$246,992	$0	$9,961	$126,668
Nat'l Reservation System (NRRS)	$2,657,541	$619,880	$70,503	$2,510,597
Campground Safety Net	$771,354	$0	$120,505	$353,684
NATIONAL PROJECTS TOTAL	$5,159,760	$622,720	$339,748	$3,973,780
FOREST SERVICE PROJECTS TOTAL	**$35,261,047**	**$923,759**	**$5,079,352**	**$29,256,301**

[a] Region 7 does not exist because it was consolidated into another region to reduce administrative overhead and eliminate unnecessary bureaucracy.
[b] In some instances, cost of collection may appear greater than total obligations. This reflects the use of non-Fee Demo funds to cover the cost of collection.
[c] The obligations column reflects the total amount of Fee Demo obligations during FY 2001, regardless of the year it was collected.