

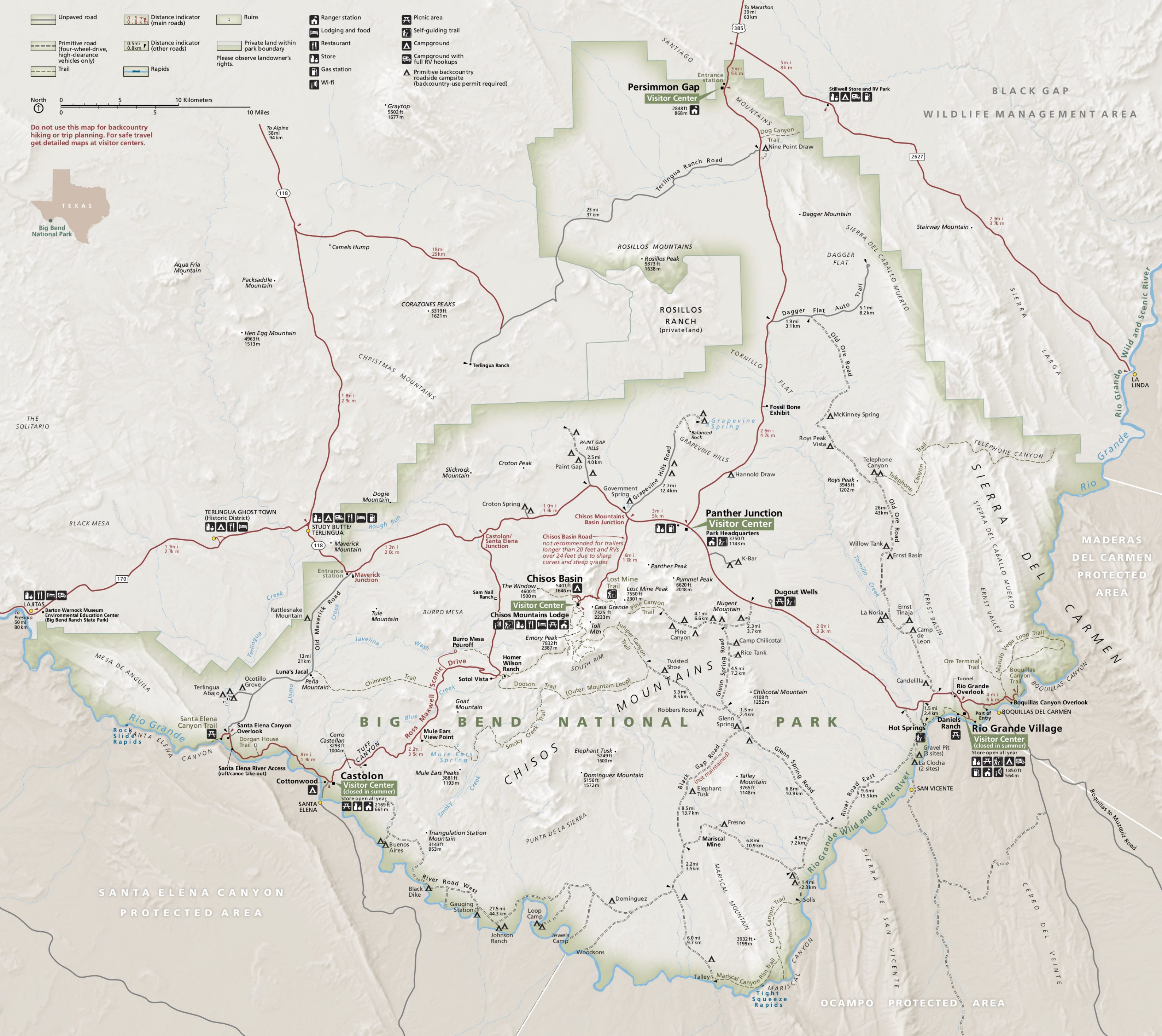
Unpaved road Distance indicator (main roads) Ruins
Primitive road (four-wheel-drive, high-clearance vehicles only) Distance indicator (other roads) Private land within park boundary
Trail Rapids Please observe landowner's rights.

0 5 10 Kilometers
 0 5 10 Miles

Do not use this map for backcountry hiking or trip planning. For safe travel get detailed maps at visitor centers.



- Ranger station
- Lodging and food
- Restaurant
- Store
- Gas station
- Wi-fi
- Picnic area
- Self-guiding trail
- Campground
- Campground with full RV hookups
- Primitive backcountry roadside campsite (backcountry-use permit required)



BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK

PUBLIC USE COUNTING AND REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

Following are detailed instructions for collecting and reporting data to be entered on Form 10-157, Revised, Monthly Public Use Report by Big Bend National Park. These instructions are effective the date of issuance and will continue in effect unless changed by amendment or by memorandum from the Socio-Economic Studies Division to the superintendent approving a requested change.

Each item below describes the procedures to be followed in collecting public use data and summarizing the various elements of those data for entry on the corresponding line on the 10-157, Monthly Public Use Report.

Recreation Visits

1. An inductive loop traffic counter is located on Route 13 at the Maverick entrance.
2. An inductive loop traffic counter is located on Route 11 at the Persimmons Gap entrance.

The traffic counts in 1 and 2 are summed and reduced for the number of buses, nonrecreation vehicles (197 per month), and nonreportable vehicles (156 per month). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the persons-per-vehicle multiplier of 2.9.

3. The number of bus passengers as recorded at the Lodge and the Front Desk.

Nonrecreation Visits

Nonrecreation visitors are estimated as 197 per month.

Recreation Visitor Hours

1. The total number of recreation visitors is multiplied by twelve hours.
2. The number of overnight stays is multiplied by twenty four hours.

Nonrecreation Visitor Hours

The number of nonrecreation visitors is multiplied by three hours.

Overnight Stays

Concessioner Lodging - The Lodge

The actual number of visitors staying overnight as reported by the concessioner.

Concessioner Campgrounds - RGV Trailer Park

The actual number of visitors staying overnight as reported by the concessioner.

NPS Campgrounds - Rio Grande Village, Basin, and Castolon
Campgrounds

The number of overnight stays by tent and RV campers.

NPS Backcountry - River Use, Backcountry Roads, and Backcountry
Miscellaneous Sites

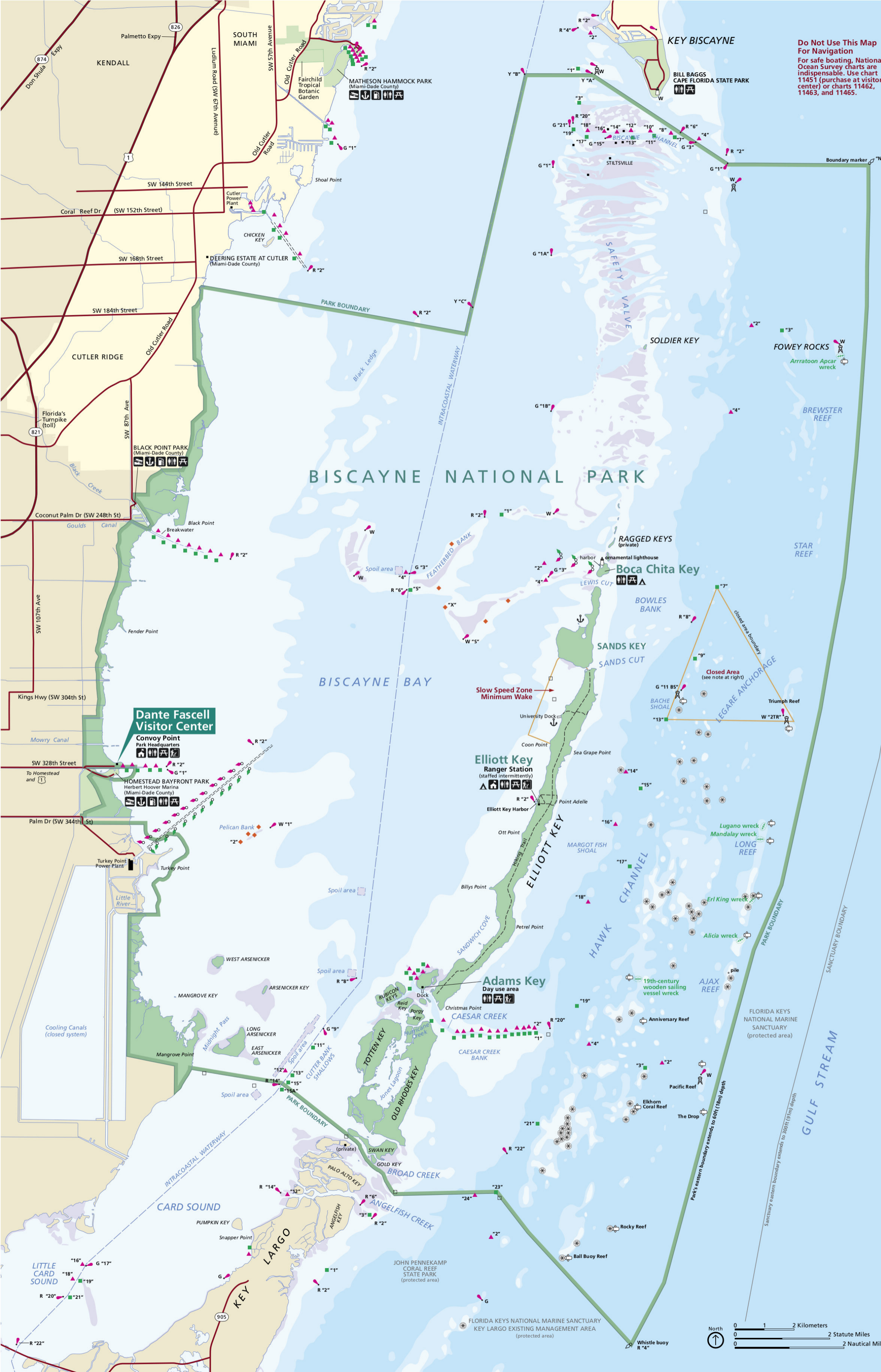
The number of overnight stays by backcountry campers.

NPS Miscellaneous - Rio Grande Village, Basin, Castolon Group Campgrounds

The number of nights stayed by group campers.

Special Use Data

- Line a. The number of vehicles on Route 13
- Line b. The number of vehicles on Route 11
- Line c. The number of river users
- Line d. The number of other backcountry users
- Line e. The number of backcountry road users
- Line f. The number of visitors by horse
- Line g. The number of bus passengers
- Line n. The number of buses



- Map Key to Facilities**
- Maritime Heritage Trail location
 - Ranger station
 - Restrooms
 - Picnic area
 - Boat launch
 - Gas dock
 - Marina
 - Self-guiding trail
 - Primitive campground
 - Popular anchorage
- Map Key to Water Features and Landmarks**
- Water Depths**
- 0-6 feet (0-1.8 meters)
 - 6-12 feet (1.8-3.6 meters)
 - Over 12 feet (Over 3.6 meters)
- Shallows and Reefs**
- Shoal or spoil area
 - Coral reef near water surface
 - Coral reefs also lie deeper below water surface
- Channel Markers (entering from seaward)**
- Red starboard daymarker (even numbered)
 - Green port daymarker (odd numbered)
 - Starboard buoy
 - Port buoy
 - Other buoy
 - Daymarker
- Other Aids and Landmarks**
- Light
 - Danger Shoal
 - Lighthouse
 - Mooring buoy
 - Tower
- Light color: R Red, G Green, W White, Y Yellow
- Boating Markers and Flags**
 Know these common buoys, signs, and flags. They are essential to safe navigation.
- Channel Markers (entering from seaward)**
- Port (odd numbered) Lights flash green
 - Starboard (even numbered) Lights flash red
 - Diver's Flag
- Regulatory Markers**
- Keep out
 - Danger
 - Speed Limit (No wake-5mph)
- Storm Warning Flags**
 For up-to-date weather forecasts, phone 305-229-4522 or monitor marine radio reports on VHF channels 1, 2, or 3. Channel 16 broadcasts special weather warnings.
- Small craft advisory (20-38 mph winds)
 - Storm or whole gale (55-73 mph winds)
 - Gale (39-54 mph winds)
 - Hurricane (74 mph winds or higher)



BISCAYNE NATIONAL PARK

PUBLIC USE REPORTING AND COUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

Following are detailed instructions for collecting and reporting data to be entered on Form 10-157, Revised, Monthly Public Use Report by **Biscayne National Park**. These instructions are effective the date of issuance and will continue in effect unless changed by amendment or by memorandum from the Socio-Economic Studies Division to the superintendent approving a requested change.

Each item below describes the procedures to be followed in collecting public use data and summarizing the various elements of those data for entry on the corresponding line on the 10-157 Monthly Public Use Report.

Recreation Visits

1. The number of visitors entering the visitor center.
2. The number of visitors using the outside facilities at Convoy Point (picnickers, wind surfers, etc.).
3. The number of visitors taking the glass bottom boat tour.
4. The number of boat users is estimated by collecting the trailer counts from Homestead Bayfront Park, Black Point Park, and Matheson Hammock Park. The total trailer counts are multiplied by 1.5 to estimate the total number of boats in the park. The total boat count is multiplied by the persons-per-boat multiplier of 4.0.
5. The number of boats attending special events is multiplied by the persons-per boat multiplier of 4.0.
6. The sum of 50 percent of the number of overnight stays in boats plus 10 percent of the number of overnight stays in tents plus 10 percent of the number of overnight stays in group camping.
7. The number of visitors on snorkel trips.
8. The number of visitors on Island trips.
9. The number of visitors on miscellaneous trips (These would include any trips not included in 3, 7 and 8 above).

Recreation Visitor Hours

Total recreation visits are multiplied by 3.0 hours plus all overnight stays are multiplied by 24 hours.

January 1, 2009

Overnight Stays

1. The number of overnight stays in boats.
2. The number of overnight stays in tents at Boca Chita Key and Elliott Key.
3. The number of overnight stays in group camping.

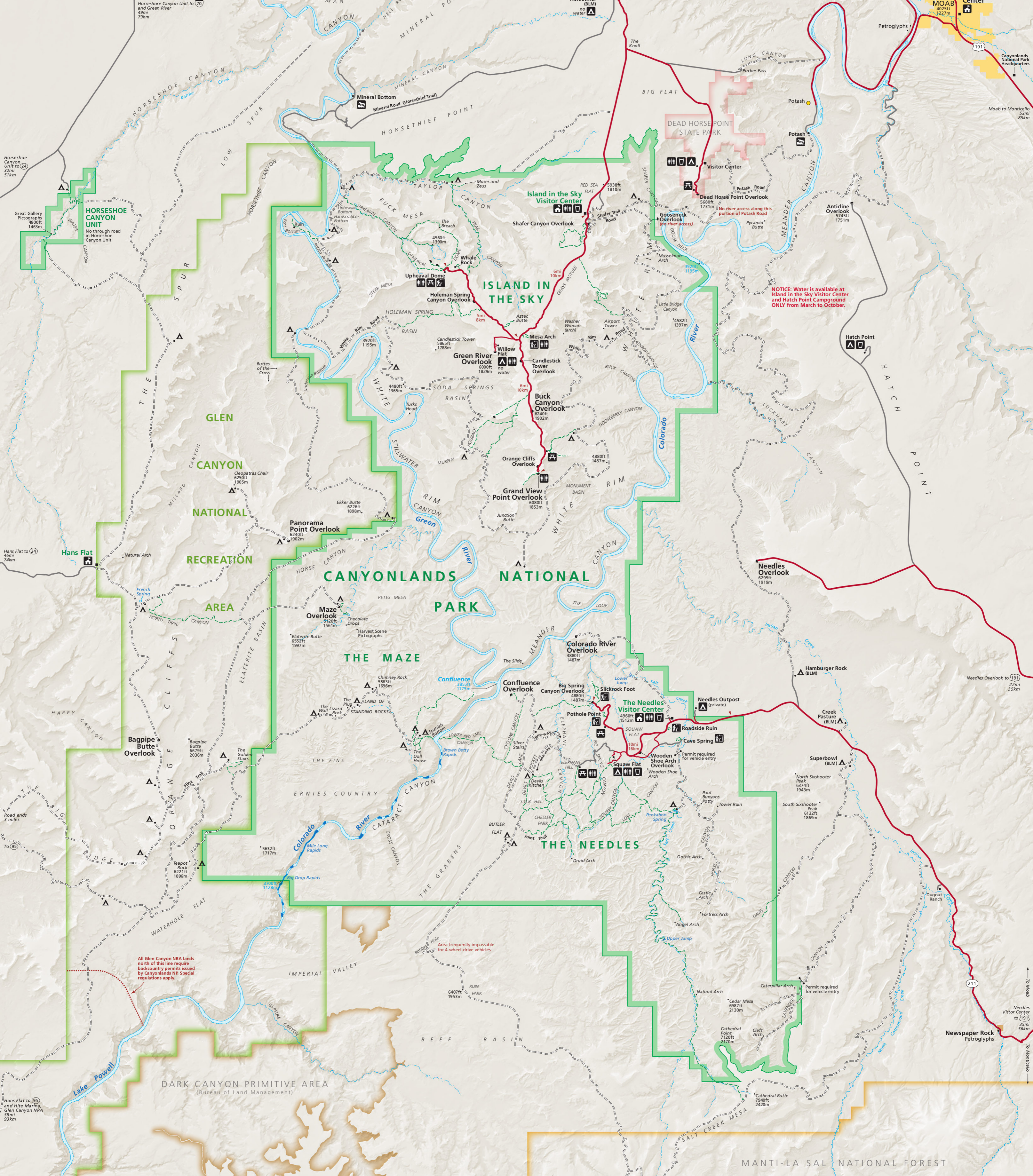
- Unpaved 2-wheel-drive road
- Unpaved 4-wheel-drive road
- Overlook/Paved road
- Trail
- Rapids
- Locked gate
- Boat launch
- Ranger station
- Picnic area
- Self-guiding trail
- Restroom or pit toilet
- Developed campground
- Primitive campsite (permit required)
- Drinking water
- Drink one gallon of water per person per day in this semi-desert environment.



Moab to Areas in the Park

Island in the Sky Visitor Center via SR 313 32mi/51km
 Needles Visitor Center 76mi/121km
 Horseshoe Canyon Unit via I-70 101mi/162km
 Horseshoe Canyon Unit via State 24 119mi/191km
 Hans Flat 133mi/214km

NOTICE: Water is available at Island in the Sky Visitor Center and Hatch Point Campground ONLY from March to October.



All Glen Canyon NRA lands north of this line require backcountry permits issued by Canyonlands NP. Special regulations apply.

Needles Visitor Center to 191 35mi 56km

Newspaper Rock Petroglyphs

CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK

PUBLIC USE COUNTING AND REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

Following are detailed instructions for collecting and reporting data to be entered on Form 10-157, Revised, Monthly Public Use Report by Canyonlands National Park. These instructions are effective the date of issuance and will continue in effect unless changed by amendment or by memorandum from the Socio-Economic Studies Division to the superintendent approving a requested change.

Each item below describes the procedures to be followed in collecting public use data and summarizing the various elements of those data for entry on the corresponding line on the 10-157, Monthly Public Use Report.

Recreation Visits

MAZE DISTRICT

1. A piezo-electric traffic counter is located on the road leading to the Maze Overlook. The traffic count is divided by two to adjust for vehicles entering/exiting the area. The adjusted traffic count is multiplied by the persons-per-vehicle (PPV) multiplier (see Table 1).
2. A piezo-electric traffic counter is located on the road leading to the Land of Standing Rocks. The traffic count is divided by two to adjust for vehicles entering/exiting the area. The adjusted traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier (see Table 1).
3. A piezo-electric traffic counter is located on the road leading to the west side of Horseshoe Canyon. The traffic count is divided by two to adjust for vehicles entering/exiting the area. The adjusted traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier (see Table 1).

ISLAND IN THE SKY DISTRICT

1. An inductive loop traffic counter is located on the entrance lane to the Island Proper. The traffic count is reduced for the number of buses and non-reportable vehicles (see Table 2). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier (see Table 2).

2. The number of bus visitors.

3. The estimated number of bicyclists and on Mesa-Top and White Rim Trail (see Table 3).

4. Inductive loop traffic counters are on the east (1/4 mile east of Potash road intersection) and on the west (1/4 mile south of park boundary) entrances of the White Rim Trail. The traffic counts are summed together and divided by two to adjust for vehicles entering/exiting the trail from either direction. The adjusted traffic count is reduced for the number of non-reportable vehicles (32 per month, March through October). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier (see Table 2).

5. An inductive loop traffic counter is located on the top of Shaffer Trail. The reduced traffic count is divided by two to adjust for vehicles entering/exiting the trail. The adjusted traffic count is reduced for the number of non-reportable vehicles (24 per month, March through October). The adjusted traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier (see Table 2).

6. The number of private and commercial bicyclist.

NEEDLES DISTRICT

1. An inductive loop traffic counter is located on the westbound lane to Needles Proper (Station 1302 Lane 2). The traffic count is reduced by the number of buses. The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier (see Table 4).

2. The number of visitors to Lavender and Davis Canyons. These numbers are obtained from permits and registration boxes.

3. The number of bus passengers.

RIVER DISTRICT

1. The number of commercial river users on Cataract Canyon.
2. The number of private river users on Cataract Canyon.
3. The number of commercial river users on Calm Water (Day Use Only).
4. The number of private river users on Calm Water.

Table 1
MAZE DISTRICT
PPV Multipliers by Month and Location

MONTH	PPV MULTIPLIERS BY LOCATION		
	Maze Overlook	Standing Rocks	Horseshoe Canyon
JANUARY	2.0	2.2	2.5
FEBRUARY	2.0	2.2	2.5
MARCH	2.5	2.2	2.5
APRIL	2.5	2.5	2.5
MAY	2.2	2.5	2.5
JUNE	2.5	2.5	2.5
JULY	2.2	2.2	2.5
AUGUST	2.2	2.2	2.5
SEPTEMBER	2.2	2.2	2.5
OCTOBER	2.0	2.2	2.5
NOVEMBER	2.0	2.2	2.5
DECEMBER	2.0	2.2	2.5

Table 2
ISLAND IN THE SKY DISTRICT
PPV Multipliers and Non-reportable Vehicles by Month and Location

MONTH	PPV MULTIPLIERS BY LOCATION		Island Proper	White Rim	Shaffer Trail
	Island Proper	White Rim/Shaffer Trail	Nonreportable Vehicles	Nonreportable Vehicles	Nonreportable Vehicles
JANUARY	2.2	2.0	70	0	0
FEBRUARY	2.1	2.2	70	0	0
MARCH	2.6	2.0	70	32	24
APRIL	2.6	2.0	170	32	24
MAY	2.5	2.0	170	32	24
JUNE	2.6	2.0	170	32	24
JULY	2.7	2.2	170	32	24
AUGUST	2.7	2.3	170	32	24
SEPTEMBER	2.4	2.3	170	32	24
OCTOBER	2.4	2.4	170	32	24
NOVEMBER	2.2	2.0	70	0	0
DECEMBER	2.2	2.0	70	0	0

Table 3
ISLAND IN THE SKY DISTRICT
Estimated Number of Bicyclist by Location and Month

	White Rim Day Use	Mesa Top Day Use
JANUARY	0	0
FEBRUARY	30	10
MARCH	135	45
APRIL	233	77
MAY	233	77
JUNE	135	45
JULY	90	30
AUGUST	90	30
SEPTEMBER	135	45
OCTOBER	310	77
NOVEMBER	135	45
DECEMBER	30	10

Table 4
NEDDLES DISTRICT
PPV Multipliers by Month and Location

JANUARY	2.4
FEBRUARY	2.4
MARCH	2.8
APRIL	2.8
MAY	2.8
JUNE	2.8
JULY	2.8
AUGUST	2.8
SEPTEMBER	2.8
OCTOBER	2.8
NOVEMBER	2.4
DECEMBER	2.4

Recreation Visitor Hours

Recreation visitor hours are the sum of the subtotals of each of the locations/activities listed in Tables 4-7. Each subtotal is the result of multiplying the number of visitors associated with that location/activity by its length-of-stay multiplier.

Table 5
MAZE DISTRICT

Length-of-Stay Multipliers (in hours) by Month and Location

MONTH	LENGTH-OF-STAY BY LOCATION		
	Maze Overlook	Standing Rocks	Horseshoe Canyon
JANUARY	40	40	5
FEBRUARY	40	40	5
MARCH	60	40	5
APRIL	40	60	5
MAY	40	40	5
JUNE	40	40	5
JULY	40	40	5
AUGUST	40	40	5
SEPTEMBER	40	40	5
OCTOBER	60	40	5
NOVEMBER	40	40	5
DECEMBER	40	40	5

Table 6
ISLAND IN THE SKY DISTRICT

Length-of-Stay Multipliers (in hours) by Day Use/Overnight Use

CATEGORY		LENGTH-OF-STAY
Day Use	Island Proper	3.5 Hours
	White Rim	6.0 Hours
	Shafer Trail	1.0 Hour
Overnight Use	Island (NPS Campgrounds)	20.5 Hours per overnight stay
	White Rim (NPS Backcountry)	23.0 Hours per overnight stay

Table 7

NEEDLES DISTRICT

Length-of-Stay Multipliers (in hours) by Day Use/Overnight Use

CATEGORY	LENGTH-OF-STAY
Day Use	6 Hours
Overnight Use	20 Hours Per Overnight Stay

Table 8

RIVER DISTRICT

Length-of-Stay Multipliers (in hours) by Day Use/Overnight Use

CATEGORY		AVERAGE LENGTH-OF-STAY
Commercial Calm Water Day Use		6 Hours
Overnight Use	Cataract Canyon (Commercial Use)	28 Hours Per Overnight Stay
	Cataract Canyon (Private Use)	24 Hours Per Overnight Stay
	Calm Water (Private Use)	26 Hours Per Overnight Stay

Overnight Stays

MAZE DISTRICT

NPS Backcountry - Miscellaneous Sites

Backcountry overnight stays are determined by multiplying the number of visitors entering the Maze area and Standing Rocks area by the average number of nights spent (see Table 9).

Table 9
MAZE DISTRICT

Estimated Number of Overnights Spent by Location and by Month

LOCATION	MONTH	AVERAGE # OF NIGHTS
Maze Area	October and March	3
	All other Months	2
Standing Rocks Area	April	3
	All other Months	2

ISLAND IN THE SKY DISTRICT

NPS Campgrounds - Willow Flat Campground

The number of tent and RV overnight stays is estimated by month in Table 10.

NPS Backcountry Sites - Lathrop Canyon, Murphy Hogback, Potato Bottom, Gooseberry, Hardscrabble, Candlestick, Upheaval Bottom, White Crack, Shafer, Taylor, Syncline Valley, Upheaval Canyon, Taylor Canyon, Monument Basin, Murphy Range, Alcove Spring, Buck Canyon, Island Undifferentiated, Gooseberry Canyon, Holeman Spring Basin, Murphy Trail, Potato Bottom Basin, Confluence Triangle, Lathrop Trail, Shafer Trail, and Dogleg Canyon

The number of backcountry overnight stays at these locations is estimated by month in Table 10.

Table 10
ISLAND IN THE SKY DISTRICT
Estimated Number of Overnight Stays by Type and by Month

Month	Estimated Number of Overnight Stays		
	Willow Flat Campground		NPS Backcountry
	TENTS	RV'S	
JANUARY	25	21	8
FEBRUARY	31	63	33
MARCH	472	167	1013
APRIL	653	268	2193
MAY	588	291	2624
JUNE	561	478	1038
JULY	478	196	356
AUGUST	659	236	355
SEPTEMBER	561	323	816
OCTOBER	548	351	1957
NOVEMBER	254	189	919
DECEMBER	61	41	114

NEEDLES DISTRICT

NPS Campgrounds - Squaw Flat Campground

The number of tent or RV sites occupied is multiplied by the persons-per-site multiplier of 2.4 from November through February, or 2.8 from March through October.

NPS Backcountry - Miscellaneous sites

The number of backcountry overnight stays as determined by backcountry permits.

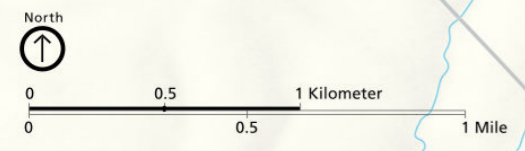
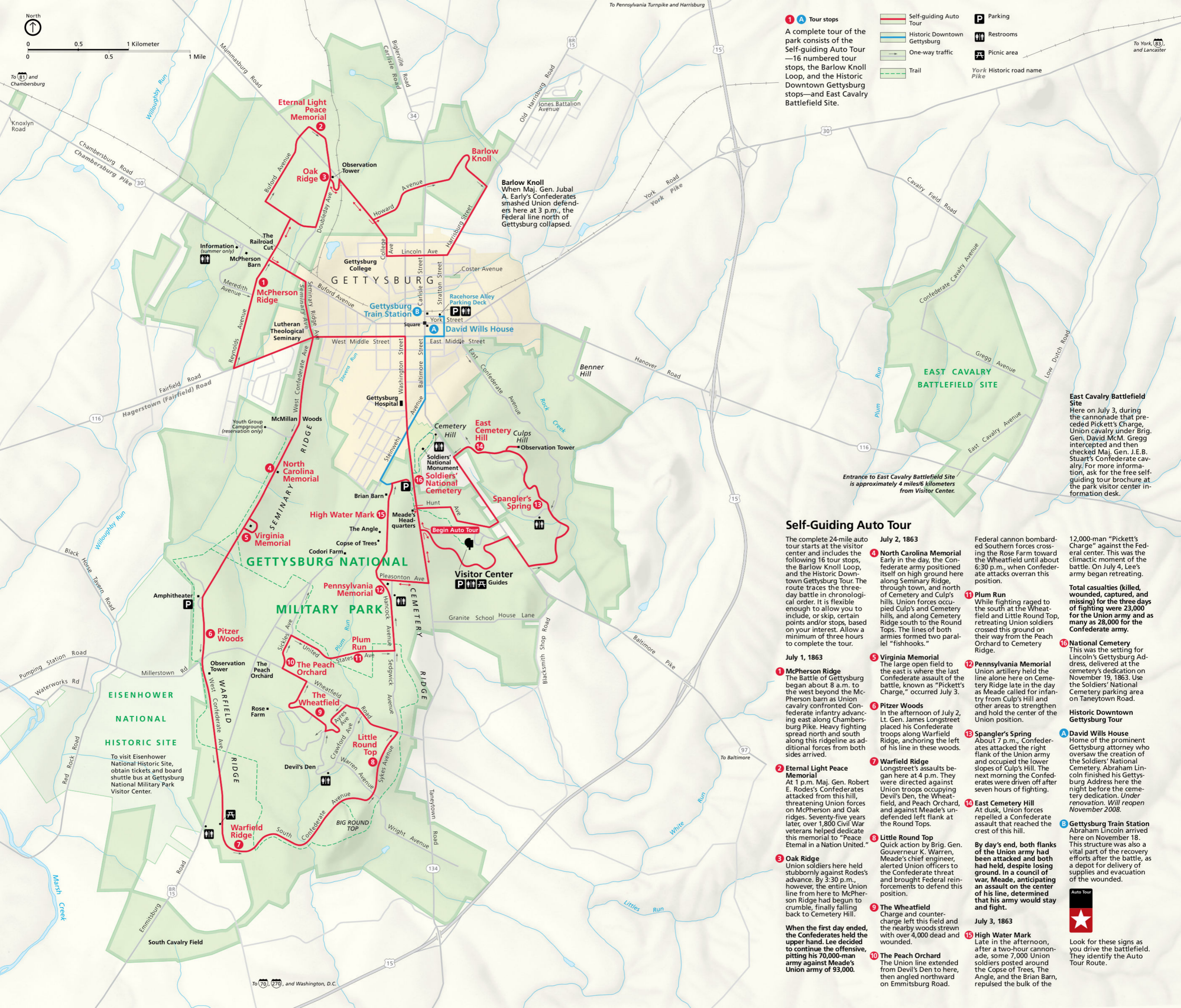
NPS Miscellaneous - Squaw Flat Group Camping Area

The number of overnight stays at group camping areas.

RIVER DISTRICT

NPS Backcountry - Miscellaneous sites on the Green and Colorado Rivers

1. The number of commercial users on Cataract Canyon is multiplied by the average number of nights stayed multiplier of 3.
2. The number of private users on Cataract Canyon is multiplied by the average number of nights stayed multiplier of 4.
3. The number of private users on Calm Water is multiplied by the average number of nights stayed multiplier of 5.



1 A Tour stops
A complete tour of the park consists of the Self-guiding Auto Tour—16 numbered tour stops, the Barlow Knoll Loop, and the Historic Downtown Gettysburg stops—and East Cavalry Battlefield Site.

- Self-guiding Auto Tour
- Historic Downtown Gettysburg
- One-way traffic
- Trail
- Parking
- Restrooms
- Picnic area
- York Historic road name
- York Pike

Barlow Knoll
When Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early's Confederates smashed Union defenders here at 3 p.m., the Federal line north of Gettysburg collapsed.

East Cavalry Battlefield Site
Here on July 3, during the cannonade that preceded Pickett's Charge, Union cavalry under Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg intercepted and then checked Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry. For more information, ask for the free self-guiding tour brochure at the park visitor center information desk.

Entrance to East Cavalry Battlefield Site is approximately 4 miles/6 kilometers from Visitor Center.

Self-Guiding Auto Tour

The complete 24-mile auto tour starts at the visitor center and includes the following 16 tour stops, the Barlow Knoll Loop, and the Historic Downtown Gettysburg Tour. The route traces the three-day battle in chronological order. It is flexible enough to allow you to include, or skip, certain points and/or stops, based on your interest. Allow a minimum of three hours to complete the tour.

July 1, 1863

- 1 McPherson Ridge**
The Battle of Gettysburg began about 8 a.m. to the west beyond the McPherson barn as Union cavalry confronted Confederate infantry advancing east along Chambersburg Pike. Heavy fighting spread north and south along this ridgeline as additional forces from both sides arrived.
- 2 Eternal Light Peace Memorial**
At 1 p.m. Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes's Confederates attacked from this hill, threatening Union forces on McPherson and Oak ridges. Seventy-five years later, over 1,800 Civil War veterans helped dedicate this memorial to "Peace Eternal in a Nation United."
- 3 Oak Ridge**
Union soldiers here held stubbornly against Rodes's advance. By 3:30 p.m., however, the entire Union line from here to McPherson Ridge had begun to crumble, finally falling back to Cemetery Hill.

When the first day ended, the Confederates held the upper hand. Lee decided to continue the offensive, pitting his 70,000-man army against Meade's Union army of 93,000.

July 2, 1863

- 4 North Carolina Memorial**
Early in the day, the Confederate army positioned itself on high ground here along Seminary Ridge, through town, and north of Cemetery and Culp's hills. Union forces occupied Culp's and Cemetery hills, and along Cemetery Ridge south to the Round Tops. The lines of both armies formed two parallel "fishhooks."
- 5 Virginia Memorial**
The large open field to the east is where the last Confederate assault of the battle, known as "Pickett's Charge," occurred July 3.
- 6 Pitzer Woods**
In the afternoon of July 2, Lt. Gen. James Longstreet placed his Confederate troops along Warfield Ridge, anchoring the left of his line in these woods.
- 7 Warfield Ridge**
Longstreet's assaults began here at 4 p.m. They were directed against Union troops occupying Devil's Den, the Wheatfield, and Peach Orchard, and against Meade's undefended left flank at the Round Tops.
- 8 Little Round Top**
Quick action by Brig. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, Meade's chief engineer, alerted Union officers to the Confederate threat and brought Federal reinforcements to defend this position.

- 9 The Wheatfield Charge**
and countercharge left this field and the nearby woods strewn with over 4,000 dead and wounded.
- 10 The Peach Orchard**
The Union line extended from Devil's Den to here, then angled northward on Emmitsburg Road.

Federal cannon bombarded Southern forces crossing the Rose Farm toward the Wheatfield until about 6:30 p.m., when Confederate attacks overran this position.

11 Plum Run
While fighting raged to the south at the Wheatfield and Little Round Top, retreating Union soldiers crossed this ground on their way from the Peach Orchard to Cemetery Ridge.

12 Pennsylvania Memorial
Union artillery held the line alone here on Cemetery Ridge late in the day as Meade called for infantry from Culp's Hill and other areas to strengthen and hold the center of the Union position.

13 Spangler's Spring
Confederates attacked the right flank of the Union army and occupied the lower slopes of Culp's Hill. The next morning the Confederates were driven off after seven hours of fighting.

14 East Cemetery Hill
At dusk, Union forces repelled a Confederate assault that reached the crest of this hill.

By day's end, both flanks of the Union army had been attacked and both had held, despite losing ground. In a council of war, Meade, anticipating an assault on the center of his line, determined that his army would stay and fight.

July 3, 1863

- 15 High Water Mark**
Late in the afternoon, after a two-hour cannonade, some 7,000 Union soldiers posted around the Cope of Trees, The Angle, and the Brian Barn, repulsed the bulk of the

12,000-man "Pickett's Charge" against the Federal center. This was the climactic moment of the battle. On July 4, Lee's army began retreating.

Total casualties (killed, wounded, captured, and missing) for the three days of fighting were 23,000 for the Union army and as many as 28,000 for the Confederate army.

16 National Cemetery
This was the setting for Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, delivered at the cemetery's dedication on November 19, 1863. Use the Soldiers' National Cemetery parking area on Taneytown Road.

Historic Downtown Gettysburg Tour

A David Wills House
Home of the prominent Gettysburg attorney who oversaw the creation of the Soldiers' National Cemetery. Abraham Lincoln finished his Gettysburg Address here the night before the cemetery dedication. *Under renovation. Will reopen November 2008.*

B Gettysburg Train Station
Abraham Lincoln arrived here on November 18. This structure was also a vital part of the recovery efforts after the battle, as a depot for delivery of supplies and evacuation of the wounded.



Look for these signs as you drive the battlefield. They identify the Auto Tour Route.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

PUBLIC USE REPORTING AND COUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

Following are detailed instructions for collecting and reporting data to be entered on Form 10-157, revised, Monthly Public Use Report, by Gettysburg National Military Park. These instructions reflect the current procedures in effect at this park.

Each item below describes the procedures to be followed in collecting public use data and summarizing the various elements of those data for entry on the corresponding line on the 10-157, revised, Monthly Public Use Report.

Recreation Visits

1. An inductive loop traffic counter is located across Hancock Road (one way traffic only) adjacent to the 19th Maine Infantry Flank Marker. The traffic count is reduced by the total number of buses. The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the persons-per-vehicle multiplier of 2.4; November through March or 2.6; April through October.
2. The number of bus visitors is estimated by taking the total guided bus count from visitor center plus twenty percent (estimate buses not recorded) and multiplying the count by 40 (number of persons per bus).
3. The number of commercial use visitors. This includes visitors by horseback, Segway, bicycle tours, etc.
4. The number of visitors staying overnight in the McMillian Woods Youth Group Campground.
5. The number of battlefield bus tour visitors.
6. The number of visitors to Wills House.

Non-recreation Visits

The number of non-recreation visitors is estimated as 6,200 per month, which includes local traffic, deliveries, and other commercial traffic.

Recreation Visitor Hours

Recreation visitor hours are the sum of the subtotals of each of the categories listed in Table 1. Each subtotal is the result of multiplying the number of visitors associated with that category by its length-of-stay multiplier.

Table 1
Average Length-of-Stay Multipliers

CATEGORY	AVERAGE LENGTH-OF-STAY
Visitors in Cars	2 hours
Visitors to the Visitor Center	2 hours
Commercial Use Visitors	2 hours
Bus Visitors	2 hours
Overnight Stays	12 hours per overnight stay

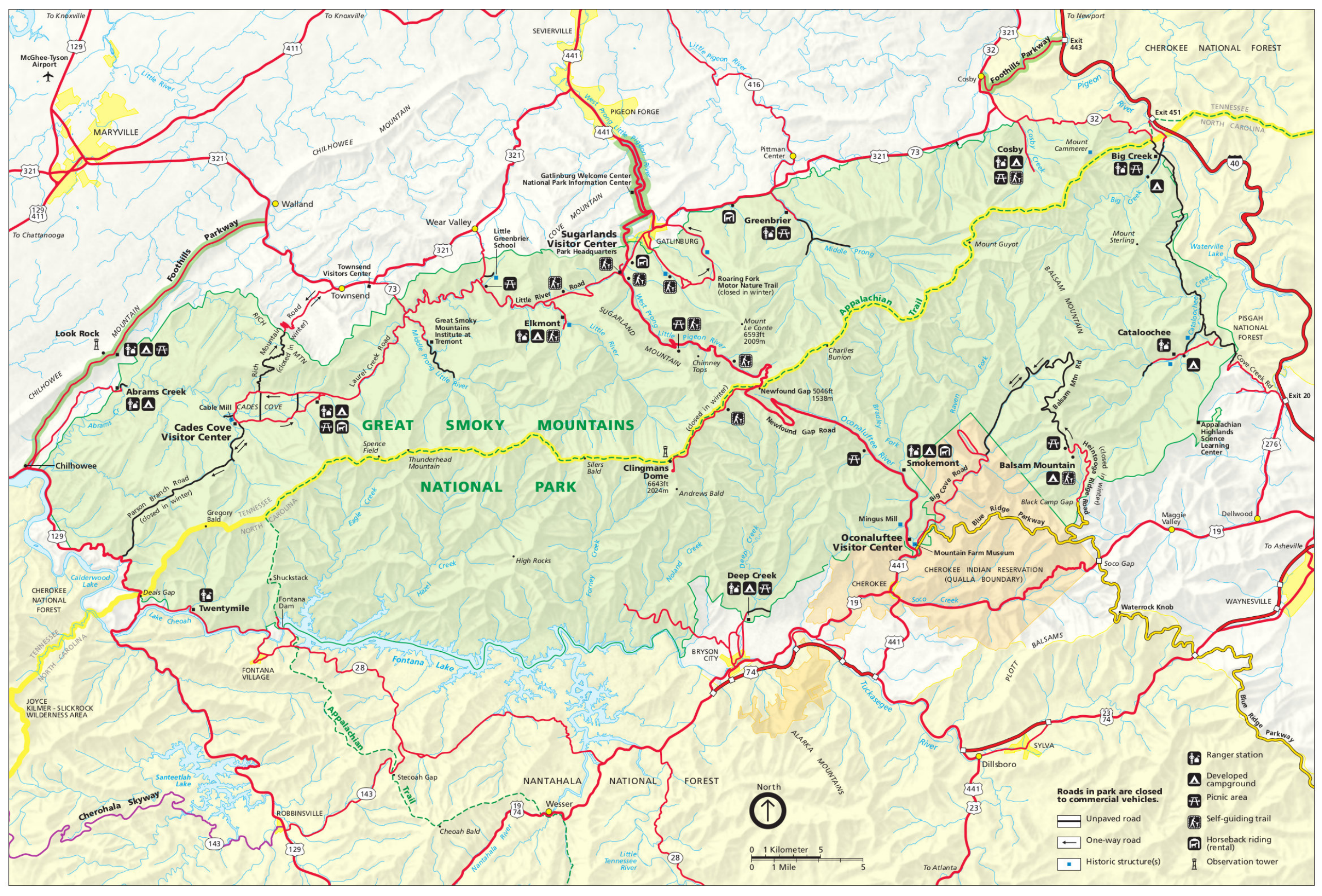
Non-recreation Visitor Hours

The total number of non-recreation visitors is multiplied by 10 minutes (.166 hour).







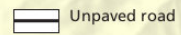
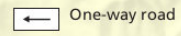
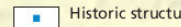
Overnight Stays

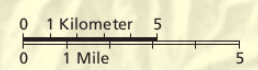
NPS Miscellaneous - McMillan Woods Youth Group Campground

The number of overnight stays at the youth group camp.



GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

-  Ranger station
 -  Developed campground
 -  Picnic area
 -  Self-guiding trail
 -  Horseback riding (rental)
 -  Observation tower
- Roads in park are closed to commercial vehicles.**
-  Unpaved road
 -  One-way road
 -  Historic structure(s)



GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

PUBLIC USE COUNTING AND REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

Following are detailed instructions for collecting and reporting data to be entered on Form 10-157, Revised, Monthly Public Use Report by **Great Smoky Mountains National Park**. These instructions are effective the date of issuance and will continue in effect unless changed by amendment or by agreement between the Social Science Program and the superintendent approving a requested change.

Each item below describes the procedures to be followed in collecting public use data and summarizing the various elements of those data for entry on the corresponding line on the 10-157, Monthly Public Use Report.

Recreation Visitors

1. An inductive loop traffic counter (Station 401 Lane 2) is located across the southbound lane of Newfound Gap Road at the Gatlinburg entrance. The traffic count is reduced by the number of buses and Non-reportable vehicles (19 per day). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the persons-per-vehicle (PPV) multiplier in Table 1.
2. The number of bus passengers. This is the number of buses times the person per bus multiplier of 45.
3. An inductive loop traffic counter (Station 404 Lane 2) is located across the southbound lane of Tennessee 73 inside the park boundary at the Townsend entrance. The traffic count is reduced by the number of Non-reportable vehicles (10 per day). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier in Table 1.
4. Inductive loops traffic counters (Station 403 Lanes 3 and 4) are located across the northbound lanes of Newfound Gap Road south of the entrance to Oconaluftee Visitor Center at the Oconaluftee entrance. The traffic count is reduced by the number of Non-reportable vehicles (17 per day). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier in Table 1.
5. An inductive loop traffic counter is located at the Abrams Creek entrance. The traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier in Table 1.
6. An inductive loop (FOTSC) traffic counter is located across the northbound entrance lane of Heintooga-Round Bottom. The traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier in Table 1.
7. An inductive loop traffic counter is located across the road to Big Creek Camping Area. The axle counts are divided by two to adjust for vehicles entering and exiting the unit. The adjusted traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier in Table 1.
8. An inductive loop traffic counter is located across the entrance lane of Cataloochee. The traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier in Table 1.
9. An inductive loop traffic counter is located across the northbound exit lane to Cosby campgrounds. The traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier in Table 1.
10. An inductive loop traffic counter is located across the northbound access lane of Foothills Parkway (west) from U.S. Highway 129. The traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier in Table 1.

11. An inductive loop traffic counter is located across the entrance lane of Deep Creek. The traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier in Table 1.
12. An inductive loop traffic counter is located across the entrance of Bryson City-Fontana Road. The traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier in Table 1.
13. An inductive loop traffic counter is located across the entrance lane by the Greenbrier Ranger Station. The traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier in Table 1.
14. An inductive loop (FOTSC) traffic counter is on Cherokee Orchard Road to count vehicles using Cherokee Orchard Road but not entering Roaring Fork Motor Nature Trail. The traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier in Table 1.
15. An inductive loop traffic counter is located across the southbound access lane of Foothills Parkway from Hwy 321.
16. The traffic at Twenty Mile road is estimated in Table 2. The traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier in Table 1.
17. An inductive loop traffic counter is located across the entrance of Wear Cove Road. The traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier in Table 1.
18. An inductive loop traffic counter is located across the westbound access lane of Foothills Parkway from Look Rock maintenance area at Butterfly Road.

The total recreation visitors are reduced by 12% to eliminate duplicate reporting.

Table 1 PPV Multipliers by Month

Months	Person Per Vehicle (PPV)
June - September	2.8
October - May	2.5

Table 2. Traffic Estimates by Month

Month	Twenty Mile Road
January	75
February	85
March	350
April	350
May	400
June	500
July	500
August	500
September	350
October	350
November	100
December	75

Non--Recreation Visitors

Inductive loop traffic counters (Station 405 Lanes 1, 2, 3 and 4) are located across the north end of Gatlinburg spur to count vehicles traveling both north and southbound. The traffic counts are divided by two to reduce for duplicate reporting. The adjusted traffic counts are multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 2.

Recreation Visitor Hours

1. The number of total recreation visitors is multiplied by 6 hours.
2. The number of total overnight stays is multiplied by 17.5.

Non-recreation Visitor Hours

The number of non-recreation visitors is multiplied by 0.5 hours.

Overnight Stays

Concessioner Lodging • LeConte Lodge

The number of overnight stays as reported by the concessioner

NPS Campgrounds

The number of overnight stays by tent campers in the following campgrounds: Balsam Mountain, Big Creek, Cades Cove, Deep Creek, Elkmont, Smokemont

The number of overnight stays by RV campers in the following campgrounds: Balsam Mountain, Cades Cove, Deep Creek, Elkmont, Smokemont

The number of tent sites occupied at Abrams Creek and Look Rock Campgrounds are multiplied by the person-per-site multiplier of 3.5

The number of tent sites occupied at Cataloochee and Cosby Campgrounds are multiplied by the persons-per-site multiplier of 4.0

The number of RV sites occupied at Abrams and Look Rock Campgrounds are multiplied by the persons-per-site multiplier of 3.5

The number of RV sites occupied at Cataloochee Campground is multiplied by the persons-per-site multiplier of 4.0

The number of RV sites occupied at Cosby Campground is multiplied by the persons-per-site multiplier of 3.0

NPS Backcountry

The number of overnight stays by backcountry campers

NPS Miscellaneous

The number of overnight stays by organized group campers at Cosby, Big Creek, Cataloochee, Elkmont, Deep Creek, Cades Cove, and Smokemont Campgrounds

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MONTHLY PUBLIC USE REPORT

PARK _____ **MONTH AND YEAR FOR WHICH REPORT IS RENDERED** _____

UPDATE CODE 1 2 5 **PARK CODE** 6-7 8-9 **CATEGORY** 10-11 **R/U** 12

CURRENT MONTH **YEAR-TO-DATE**

	RECREATION	NONRECREATION	TOTAL	
VISITS	13	20	21	27

CURRENT MONTH **YEAR-TO-DATE**

	RECREATION	NONRECREATION	TOTAL	
VISITOR HOURS	28	36	37	43

	CURRENT MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	
RECREATION OVERNIGHT STAYS			
CONCESSIONER LODGING	44	50	
CONCESSIONER CAMPGROUNDS	51	56	
NPS CAMPGROUNDS	57	63	
NPS BACKCOUNTRY	64	70	
NPS MISCELLANEOUS	71	75	
NON RECREATION OVERNIGHT STAYS	76	80	
TOTAL OVERNIGHT STAYS			

NPS' CAMPGROUNDS

Tents	_____
Recreation Vehicles	_____
TOTAL	_____

VISITOR - HOUR APPENDIX

SPECIAL USE DATA	MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	SPECIAL USE DATA (cont'd)	MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE
a.			h.		
b.			i.		
c.			j.		
d.			k.		
e.			l.		
f.			m.		
g.			n.		

MULTIPLIERS:

a. Private Motor Vehicles, Weekdays: _____
 Saturdays, Sundays, Holidays: _____
 b. Adjustment for Trailer Axles Counted: _____

c. Other Factors (Specify Nature): _____

REMARKS:

SIGNATURE _____	TITLE: _____	DATE: _____
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Instructions and Definition Sheet
for Form 10-157, Monthly Public Use Report

DEFINITIONS

NPS PERSONNEL: For purposes of public use measurement *only*, this includes both on-duty NPS employees and any other persons whose presence in the park is to help the Service fulfill its mission. This special definition includes (a) NPS contractors, concessioners, cooperating associations, and the employees of any of these groups; and (b) the households of personnel otherwise included in this definition whose residence is within the park.

VISIT: Except for those considered to be within the *special definition* of NPS personnel as set forth above, a visit is the entry of any person onto lands or waters administered by NPS. Visits are classified as being either recreational or nonrecreational, as defined by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (see below).

VISITOR-HOUR: The presence of one or more persons, excluding NPS personnel as specially defined above, in a park for continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods of time aggregating one hour (e.g., one person for one hour, two persons for one-half hour, N persons for 1/Nth hour).

OVERNIGHT STAY: The passing of one night by a visitor within a park (e.g., a party of four staying three nights generates four overnight stays per night, for a total of 12 overnight stays).

NONRECREATION: A visitor use (visit, visitor-hour, overnight stay) which is part of, or incidental to, the pursuit of a gainful occupation. NPS personnel as specially defined above, however, are not reportable.

RECREATION: All park use which is not defined as nonrecreation, except that NPS personnel are not reportable at all. Funeral parties at National Cemeteries, school groups, etc. are reportable as "recreation" use, since their use is for the purpose for which the park was established.

INSTRUCTIONS

Remove this sheet of instructions and definitions from the report proper, which is packaged in quintuplicate sets, before typing or handwriting the monthly report. If not otherwise needed by the park, the last (blue) copy may also be detached and used as a worksheet on which to prepare the figures for typing. Handwritten reports are acceptable, provided the figures are all legible and in their proper places for keypunching.

DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES: Both pink copies are to be mailed direct to the Denver Service Center, Attn: Statistical Unit. The Yellow copy goes to the Regional Office. The white copy is the park's file copy; the reports' file code should be A2615, although related correspondence may also appear under file A88. The blue copy may be discarded, or used in any way directed by the Superintendent or Regional Director. Some parks require a distribution of 6 to 10 copies monthly; in that case two form-sets may be prepared and the above distribution requirements observed for only one of the two sets.

DUE DATE: Unless otherwise instructed, your report is due in the Denver Service Center by the 7th of the month following the reporting period. If you cannot meet this schedule regularly, please contact the Service Center for special arrangements.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: The public use data to be reported on this form are divided in two ways: between recreation and nonrecreation items, and between numerical figures for the current month and those for the year-to-date. The year-to-date figure for any item is the sum of its current month figures from the beginning of the present calendar year up to and including the month for which this report is being prepared. The items whose figures are to be reported within the heavy black borders will be stored in an ADP system, from which all remaining statistics can be generated. Nevertheless, the remaining items must be completed in order that we may cross-check the accuracy of the reporting procedures, and in order that your records will be complete for your use. For further instructions not covered below, *contact the Denver Service Center, Attn: Statistical Unit.*

PARK CODE: Enter the park's 4-digit organization code as listed in the most recent edition of the NPS Organization Listing or NPS Directory.

MONTH: Enter the appropriate 2-digit number, 01 through 12, corresponding to the calendar month for which the statistics are being reported.

YEAR: Enter only the *last two* digits of the calendar year for which the report is submitted (e.g., 74 for 1974).

CATEGORY: Enter the two-digit number identifying the applicable category of the park from the list at the bottom of this sheet. The first digit identifies the general type of area—natural (1-), recreational (2-), etc. The second digit identifies the specific type of area within the management category specified by the first digit. Units in National Capital Region will be coded according to the manner in which the area is classified in the National Parks and Landmarks brochure.

R/U: Leave this blank.

SITS: See the above definition of visit. Current month figures shall be calculated in accordance with detailed instructions contained in the Reports Management Handbook in Supplement 1, there being an individual supplement for each park. Show recreation,

nonrecreation, and total visits in the appropriate columns for the current month. In the year-to-date column, show the total year-to-date visitation, which will encompass the present month's total visits and the total visits for each of the previous reporting months of the same calendar year.

VISITOR-HOURS: As with visits, enter the appropriate figures in the corresponding columns. Visitor-hours' *computation* should be detailed in a Visitor-Hour Appendix (VHA) to this report. Show the appendix in the blank space under that heading or in the "Remarks" section if there is enough space there; otherwise use an attached sheet, and make a reference in VHA space to the attachment.

RECREATION OVERNIGHT STAYS: Overnight stays will be *counted* according to procedures set forth in the park's Supplement 1. Recreation overnight stays will be *reported* as five subcategories, which include:

(a) **Concessioner Lodging:** The number of recreation overnight stays in concessioner-operated hotels, motels, lodges, cabins, etc., but excluding those recreation overnight stays reportable under Concessioner Campgrounds.

(b) **Concessioner Campgrounds:** The number of recreation overnight stays in concessioner-operated trailer courts, trailer villages, and campgrounds.

(c) **NPS campgrounds:** The number of recreation overnight stays at all campgrounds not included as concessioner campgrounds, except that it does not include recreation camping in backcountry areas or by organized groups. Show recreation vehicle campers and tent campers separately on the lines indicated on the form, but in the ADP box show only the total of both; ignore the distinctions in any old Supplement 1 between types (A, B, C) of campgrounds, unless there is reason to break any of them out on the "NPS Miscellaneous" line below.

(d) **NPS Backcountry:** The number of recreation overnight stays in camping spaces not accessible by road. This does not include camping areas having walk-in sites with nearby parking, however, nor does it include developed campgrounds solely because they happen to be located on an island (e.g., at Isle Royale).

(e) **NPS Miscellaneous:** The number of remaining recreation overnights that are not reported in lines a through d above, including campers in organized groups. Do *not* include any overnight stays in private inholdings; those may be shown in Special Use Data only. Explain (on stub or in "Remarks") what item or items your "NPS Miscellaneous" overnight stays include. Where group camping is only one of several items here, show the group overnight stays *also* as a separate Special Use Data Item, but do not forget to include them in the "NPS Miscellaneous" total.

NONRECREATION OVERNIGHT STAYS: The total number of nonrecreation overnight stays in the park, regardless of whether they occurred in concessioner lodging or NPS campgrounds, or wherever, except in private inholdings. Use of inholdings may be shown in Special Use Data only.

TOTAL OVERNIGHT STAYS: This item will be the sum of Recreation Overnight Stays (items a through e) plus Nonrecreation Overnight stays.

SPECIAL USE DATA: Use lines a through n to enter data according to the instructions for this section found in Supplement 1 in the Reports Management Handbook, or as specifically directed by the *Service Center*. All other items should be shown either in the "Remarks" section or on a separate sheet.

MULTIPLIERS: Enter in appropriate space the multipliers or adjusting figures used to convert or adjust items (people, vehicles, activities) actually counted into the numerical statistics as reported.

REMARKS: Use this space to identify significant components of the "NPS Miscellaneous" Overnight stays section, such as commercial fishermen, cruise or tour boats, etc. Also explain any optionally-supplied items whose captions are not self-explanatory, along with any unusual item or erratic fluctuations in reported data. Space permitting, this area may also be used for the Visitor-Hour Appendix, or for any items that the park staff may wish to record for their convenience.

SIGNATURE: Reports should be signed by the person who compiled the report for typing, rather than by the Superintendent or other supervisory personnel.

CATEGORY CODE NUMBERS

<p>Cultural 01 National Cultural Parks</p> <p>Natural 11 National Parks 12 National Monuments 13 Other Parks</p> <p>Recreational 20 Recreational Areas (not "National") 21 National Recreation Areas 22 National Seashores 23 National Lakeshores 24 National Scenic Riverways 25 National Scenic Trail 26 Parkways 27 National River 28 National Scenic River 29 Other Parks</p>	<p>Historical: 31 National Historic Sites 32 National Historical Parks 33 National Memorial Park 34 National Memorials 35 National Monuments 36 National Parks 37 National Military Parks 38 National Battlefield Parks 39 National Battlefields 40 National Battlefield Sites 41 National Cemeteries 42 White House 43 Other Parks</p> <p>National Capital Region: 51 National Capital Region areas not otherwise categorized</p>
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Definitions

BACKCOUNTRY – One or more primitive or wilderness areas which are reached primarily by hiking, boating, or horseback. This does not include *developed* campgrounds solely because they happen to be located on an island (e.g. at Isle Royale NP).

CAMPGROUND – An area of land designated and developed for use as a camp.

CONCESSIONER – A private company or an individual granted the privilege of providing facilities and services considered necessary by the NPS for accommodating visitors.

CONCESSIONER CAMPGROUND – An element of a concessioner operation involving services for overnight camping such as RV parks, tent campgrounds and trailer courts where trailers *are not* provided by concessioner.

CONCESSIONER LODGING – An element of a concessioner operation involving facilities for overnight lodging such as hotels, motels, cabins, cottages, trailer villages, and trailer courts where trailers are available for rent by visitors.

MISCELLANEOUS AREA – A property that is neither solely federally owned or directly administered by the NPS, but which utilizes NPS assistance.

MISCELLANEOUS OVERNIGHT STAY – Any overnight stay not otherwise defined such as sleeping aboard boats, camping in organized groups campsites, and/or any overnight stays not included in other categories of overnight stays. This excludes overnight stays on private inholdings, which are non-reportable.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS) – A Department of the Interior (DOI) bureau which administers approximately two dozen types of federal land, nationally significant for their scenic, natural, scientific, historical, or archeological interest. The agency was established as a Bureau of the DOI by an Act of Congress on August 25, 1916. The NPS does not administer National Forests (United States Department of Agriculture/Forest Service), Wildlife Refuges (United States Department of Interior/Fish and Wildlife Service), or a variety of other lands available for visitor use.

NEGLECTIBLE TRANSIT – A brief, incidental entry into a park by passing traffic (vehicular or pedestrian) using NPS-administered grounds, roads, or walkways (See **NON-REPORTABLE VISITS**).

NON-RECREATION OVERNIGHT STAY – A reportable non-recreation overnight stay is any overnight associated with non-recreation visits (e.g., nights on board commercial fishing vessels off shore but within boundaries of NPS areas or researchers on non-NPS government business who stay overnight) and includes leaseholders, line shacks for ranchers, and government personnel other than NPS employees.

NON-RECREATION VISIT – A *reportable* non-recreation visit includes:

- Persons going to and from inholdings across significant parts of park land;
- Commuter and other through traffic using Service-administered roads or waterways through a park for their convenience;
- Trades-people with business in the park;
- Any civilian activity a part of or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation (e.g., guides);
- Government personnel (other than NPS employees) with business in the park;
- Citizens using NPS buildings for civic or local government business, or attending public hearings;
- Outside research activities (visits and overnights) if independent of NPS legislated interests (e.g. meteorological research).

NON-REPORTABLE VISIT – The entry into a park by NPS employees, their families, concession employees, members of cooperating associations, NPS contractors, and service personnel are *not reportable* for visitor use. Specific situations include:

- Employees of the NPS who are assigned to the park or are visiting the park in connection with their duty assignment;
- NPS contractors, concessionaires, cooperating associations and their employees;
- Temporary or permanent members in household of personnel otherwise included in this definition whose residence is in the park;
- Private tenants within the NPS boundaries (inholders) if not crossing significant NPS territory for access;
- Persons engaged in pursuit of specific legal rights of use (e.g., subsistence hunting and fishing);
- Any other persons whose presence in the park is to help the Service fulfill its mission (e.g., volunteers in the park, research activities associated with the NPS mission).

In addition, brief, incidental entries into a park by passing traffic (vehicular or pedestrian) using NPS administered grounds, roads, or walkways is considered non-reportable. Civil ceremonies (e.g., ritualistic observances, marriages) are non-reportable unless there is a traditional, legislative or other official and externally imposed requirement bearing on the park, or unless there is a compensatory contract with the activity sponsor as with an authorized special use permit.

OVERNIGHT STAY – One night within a park by a visitor. Overnights by concession employees, inholders, NPS employees and their families are non-reportable. A party of 2 visitors staying over for 3 nights yields 6 overnight stays. There are seven categories of overnight stays:

- Persons staying overnight in concessioner operated lodges, cabins, motels and hotels are reported as **Concessioner Lodging Overnight Stays**
- Persons staying overnight in concessioner operated trailer courts (trailers not provided by concessioner), RV parks and tent campgrounds are reported as **Concessioner Campground Overnight Stays**
- Campers in soft-sided tents, sleeping bags or tents attached to a vehicle in NPS operated campsites are reported as **Tent Overnight Stays**
- Campers in recreational vehicles including tent trailers at NPS operated campsites are reported as **RV Overnight Stays** (see definition of Recreation Vehicle)
- Campers in sleeping bags or soft-sided tents erected at undeveloped walk-in campsites not accessible by road are reported as **Backcountry Overnight Stays**. This does not include camping areas having walk-in sites with nearby parking, nor does it include *developed* campgrounds solely because they happen to be located on an island (e.g., at Isle Royale NP).
- Campers in group camping areas, on board transport or boats, at trailside shelters, in youth or elder hostels, in undeveloped overflow areas, or in other areas not otherwise described above (except inholders) are reported as **Miscellaneous Overnight Stays**
- **Non-Recreation Overnight Stays** are any overnight associated with non-recreation visits (e.g., nights on board commercial fishing vessels off shore but within boundaries of NPS areas or researchers on non-NPS government business who stay overnight). All non-recreation overnight stays should be captured in this category regardless of whether they occurred in concessioner lodging or NPS campgrounds, etc. Overnight stays on private inholdings are non-reportable.

POPULATION CENTERS – NPS areas are categorized by their proximity to population centers in the following manner:

- Mixed Area Park – A park located in a mixture of Outlying Area, Rural Area, Suburban Area, and Urban area.
- Outlying Area Park – More than 75% of the park is located within a 2010 Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) with a population of less than one million people but outside of any Urbanized Areas (Urbanized Area as defined by the US Census Bureau).
- Remote Area Park – A park located outside of any 2010 MSA and requiring special travel arrangements to reach.
- Rural Area Park – More than 75% of the park is located outside of any 2010 MSA and accessible by paved highway, scheduled air or marine transportation service.
- Suburban Area Park – More than 75% of the park is located within a 2010 MSA with a population of greater than one million people but outside of any Urbanized Areas (Urbanized Area as defined by the US Census Bureau).
- Urban Area Park – More than 75% of the park is located within a 2010 Urbanized Area as defined by the US Census Bureau.

RECREATION VEHICLE – Any enclosed vehicle used for camping which is more elaborate than a simple truck or car, such as pickup truck with camper body, pop-up tent trailer, travel trailer, bus, motor coach, mobile home, etc.

RECREATION VISIT – The entry of a person onto lands or waters administered by the NPS except as defined above for non-reportable and non-recreation visits. Funeral parties at National Cemeteries, school groups, etc. are reportable as ‘recreation’ use since their use is for the purpose for which the park was established. Visits originating on surface vehicles (trains, boats, other) and aircraft may be counted if they stop and disembark passengers on NPS administrated territory. **The applicable rule is that one entrance per individual per day is countable.**

REGION – A NPS administrative subdivision. The seven NPS regions include the following states and territories:

- Alaska (AK) – Alaska
- Intermountain (IM) – Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming
- Midwest (MW) – Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin
- National Capital (NC) – Washington, DC, with some units in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia
- Northeast (NE) – Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia (excluding units assigned to National Capital Region in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia)
- Pacific West (PW) – American Samoa, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington
- Southeast (SE) – Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, U.S. Virgin Islands

RV OVERNIGHT STAY – One night within a park by a visitor in an RV in an NPS-owned campground.

TANDEM VISITATION – A visitor going from one park to another on the same day. Visits to different parks on the same day are counted separately as long as the areas visited are independently authorized units of the National Park System and not just separate portions of the same unit. Visits to separate portions of the same authorized park on the same day are considered same-day reentries and count as *one* visit to the park.

TENT OVERNIGHT STAY – One night within a park by a visitor in a tent in an NPS-owned campground.

VISIT - The entry of any person, except NPS and service personnel, onto lands or waters administered by the NPS. There are three categories of visits to parks: (1) visits that are not reported as visitor use; (2) non-recreation visits that are reported as visitor use; and (3) recreation visits that are reported as visitor use. Same-day reentries, negligible transit, and entry to a detached portion of the same park on the same day are considered to be a single visit. Such adjustments are made insofar as practicable for noncontiguous parts of the same park. However, visits are reported separately for two contiguous, independently authorized parks.

VISITOR – An individual who may generate one or more visits.

VISITOR DAY - Twelve visitor hours in a park.

VISITOR HOUR - The presence of one or more persons, excluding NPS personnel, in a park for continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods of time aggregating one hour (e.g., one person for one hour, two persons for one-half hour, etc.). Although same day attendance at detached parts of the same park are considered duplicate counts and not reported as separate visits, the time involved at detached units is added together for the visitor hour estimate.