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SUMMARY OF THE 1984 CAMPGROUND  
RECEIPT STUDY

by

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Final Report

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) <p>- The Campground Receipt Study (CRS) was established to systematically collect information on visitor characteristics at Corps of Engineers fee campgrounds. This system has proved to be an effective and efficient method of collecting trend data. The system was pretested in 1979, then expanded to include 16 CRS projects in 1984.</p> <p>(Continued)</p>		

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20. ABSTRACT (Continued).

— Since the creation of the CRS there have been a great many changes in the study procedures, data collection form, and study sites. These changes have been described in previous reports. The main purpose of this report is to describe the 1984 data and the trends in camping use indicated by the CRS data collected from 1981 to 1984.

The CRS data represent the best available nationwide sample of descriptive characteristics of visitors to Corps campgrounds. The database can be used by all levels within the Corps to examine current use patterns and, with several years of data, to monitor and evaluate changes in visitor characteristics over time.

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PREFACE

Data collection on the Campground Receipt Study (CRS) began in 1979 and has continued every year since then. Each year the data have been summarized and a report written to present the results. This is the fifth such report (1979 data were not reported formally). Contained in this report are descriptions of the CRS program, the 1984 data analyses, and the 1981 through 1984 data comparisons.

The authors of this report were Mr. Larry R. Lawrence and Ms. Janet Akers Fritschen, Environmental Laboratory (EL), US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES), Vicksburg, Miss. The study was supervised by Mr. William J. Hansen, Chief, Resource Analysis Group, and Dr. Conrad J. Kirby, Chief, Environmental Resources Division, EL. Dr. Adolph Anderson (EL) was Manager of the Natural Resources Research Program. Dr. John Harrison was Chief, EL. The report was edited by Ms. Jamie W. Leach of the WES Information Products Division. Mr. Andrew Davison, DAEN-CWO-R, was Technical Monitor.

COL Allen F. Grum, USA, was the previous Director of WES. COL Dwayne G. Lee, CE, is the present Commander and Director. Dr. Robert W. Whalin is the Technical Director.

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## SUMMARY OF THE 1984 CAMPGROUND RECEIPT STUDY

### PART I: INTRODUCTION

#### Purpose

1. This is the fifth of a series of reports which summarize the procedures and results of the Campground Receipt Study (CRS). Since the creation of the CRS there have been a great many changes in the study procedures, the data collection form, and the study sites. These changes are described in the beginning of this report. The main purpose of the report, however, is to describe the 1984 CRS data and to analyze trends in camping use as indicated by the CRS data collected from 1981 to 1984. A detailed explanation of the data collection form and the study sites can be found in Fritschen (1985).\*

#### Background

2. The Campground Receipt Study is part of a larger study designed to establish a research and demonstration system to support the Natural Resources Research Program (NRRP). The purpose of the CRS is twofold. First is the development of a workable methodology for collecting and analyzing data on Corps campers. This portion of the study has been accomplished. The second purpose of the CRS is to develop a database on project campers which could be used, not only to characterize current camping populations, but also to develop camping trends. The second purpose of the CRS can only be accomplished by the accumulation of a minimum of several years of data.

3. Four factors guided the development of the CRS:\*\*

- a. The procedures and instruments developed were to place a minimum burden on project personnel.

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\* J. A. Fritschen. 1985. "Summary of the 1983 Campground Receipt Study," Miscellaneous Paper R-85-2, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss.

\*\* G. L. Curtis and W. J. Hansen. 1982. "Summary of the 1981 Campground Receipt Study," Miscellaneous Paper R-82-3, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss.

- b. The procedures were to have a minimum impact on the recreation visitor when registering at the campground.
- c. The monitoring procedures used must be cost-effective and cost-efficient.
- d. The data collected must be valid and reliable.

#### Study Procedures

4. In keeping with these constraints, the study procedures were developed. The required data were to be collected by the campground gate attendants or park rangers as they registered campers. Most of the data could be collected through observation, so there was minimum impact on the visitor.

5. The data collection form and procedures were pretested in 1979. Based on the results of that year and subsequent years, changes have been made in the form and study sites. These changes are described in Fritschen (1985). In terms of the data collection procedures, no problems were encountered; therefore, no changes were made.

6. For data analysis, a FORTRAN program, the Recreation Analysis Program (RAP), was developed. Two reports are generated by the RAP. The "Area Report" provides a summary of the CRS data for each recreation area, while the "Site Specific Data Report" provides most of the same information for each campsite.

7. After the CRS data are collected, they are sent to the corresponding District Office for keypunching and are then forwarded to the US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station for analysis. The District Offices which participate in the CRS are provided with a copy of the RAP for their own analysis purposes.

## PART II: DATA ANALYSIS

### 1984 CRS Data

8. For the 1984 fee season, Mississippi Pool 16 (Rock Island District) has been added to the CRS. The 1984 data summarized in this report were therefore collected from 16 CRS projects.\* The CRS data were analyzed according to recreation area, project, and the entire sample of projects. In this section, the project and entire sample data will be described. The recreation area data can be found in Appendix A.

9. At the 16 CRS projects, 136,783 camping permits were issued.\*\* As 22 percent of the permits were renewals, a total of 105,833 groups camped at the CRS recreation areas. The number of permits and camping groups and percent of renewal receipts for each project are displayed in Table 1.

10. Campers at the CRS recreation areas accounted for 767,994 recreation days of use.† The average length of stay ranged from 1.73 nights at Milford to 3.54 nights at Shenango (Figure 1). The average for the entire CRS was 2.43 nights.

11. Size of the camping parties averaged 3.41 persons, ranging from 2.72 at Pool 16 to 3.94 at Somerville (Figure 2). Study wide, 59.5 percent of the parties had previously visited the project at which they were camping. At the individual projects the variation in previous visits was large, ranging from 7.6 percent at Pool 16 to 88.0 percent at Shenango and New Hogan. About three fourths, or 70.3 percent of the camping parties at the CRS projects,

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\* Data from Lake Ouachita were not received from the Vicksburg District in time for complete analysis. In 1984, Lake Ouachita produced 8,946 permits; 5,029 were keypunched by the District and 3,017 were not. The 5,029 keypunched permits were purchased by 3,706 groups indicating that 1,323 permits were renewals. An extrapolation of this renewal rate to the entire 8,946 permit data set indicates that 6,620 fee camping groups used Lake Ouachita campgrounds in 1984. These extrapolated figures are used for all calculations in this report.

\*\* An additional 9,122 permits were processed at Lake Shelbyville but were lost during keypunching at the District Office and could not be retrieved for this report.

† A recreation day of use is defined as a visit by one individual to the project for recreation purposes during all or any reasonable portion of a 24-hr period.

Table 1  
1984 User Permit Summary

<u>Project</u>	<u>Number of Permits</u>	<u>Number of Groups</u>	<u>Percent Renewal Receipts</u>
Lake Barkley	7,404	5,198	29.8
Benbrook Lake	5,819	4,562	21.6
Greers Ferry Lake	29,826	22,812	23.5
Hartwell Lake	8,829	6,179	30.0
McNary L&D	3,335	2,758	17.3
Milford Lake	4,361	4,189	3.9
Mississippi Pool 16	1,317	839	36.3
New Hogan Lake	3,426	2,794	18.4
Nolin River Lake	5,147	4,229	17.8
Lake Oahe	8,228	6,054	26.4
Lake Ouachita	8,946	6,620	26.3
R. S. Kerr L&D	2,246	1,734	22.8
Lake Shelbyville	10,437	7,984	23.5
Shenango River Lake	7,359	4,676	36.5
Somerville Lake	18,531	15,969	13.8
West Point Lake	11,542	9,236	20.0
	<u>136,753</u>	<u>105,833</u>	<u>22.6</u>

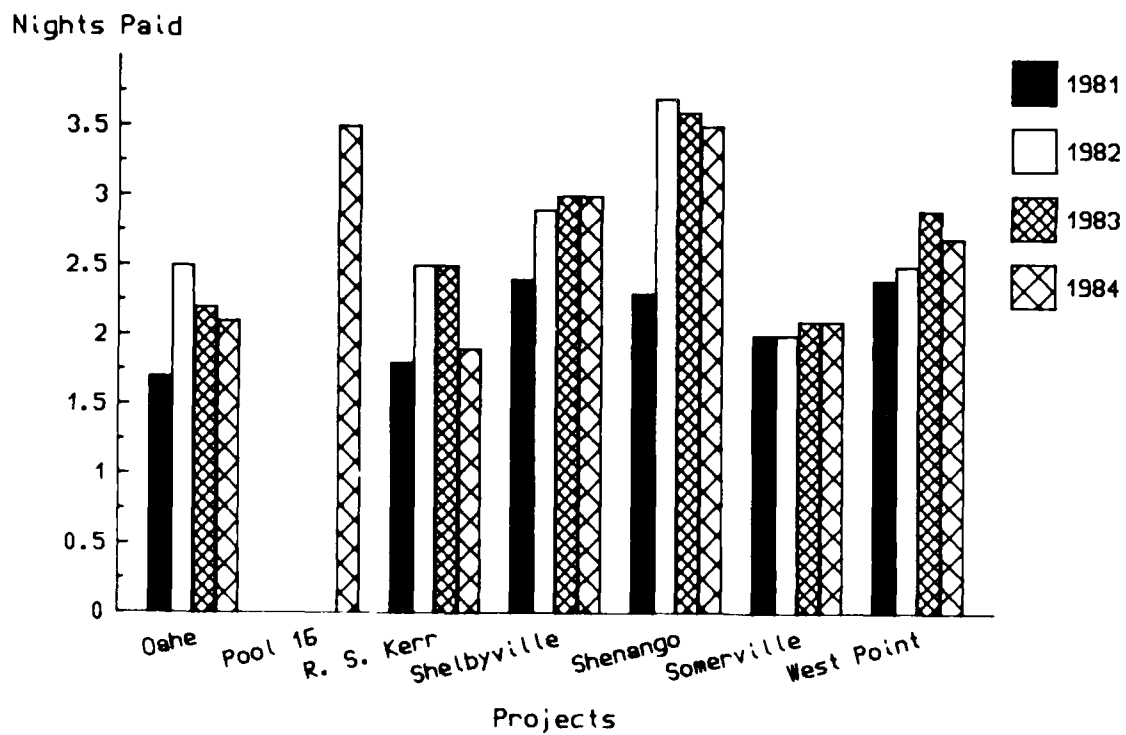
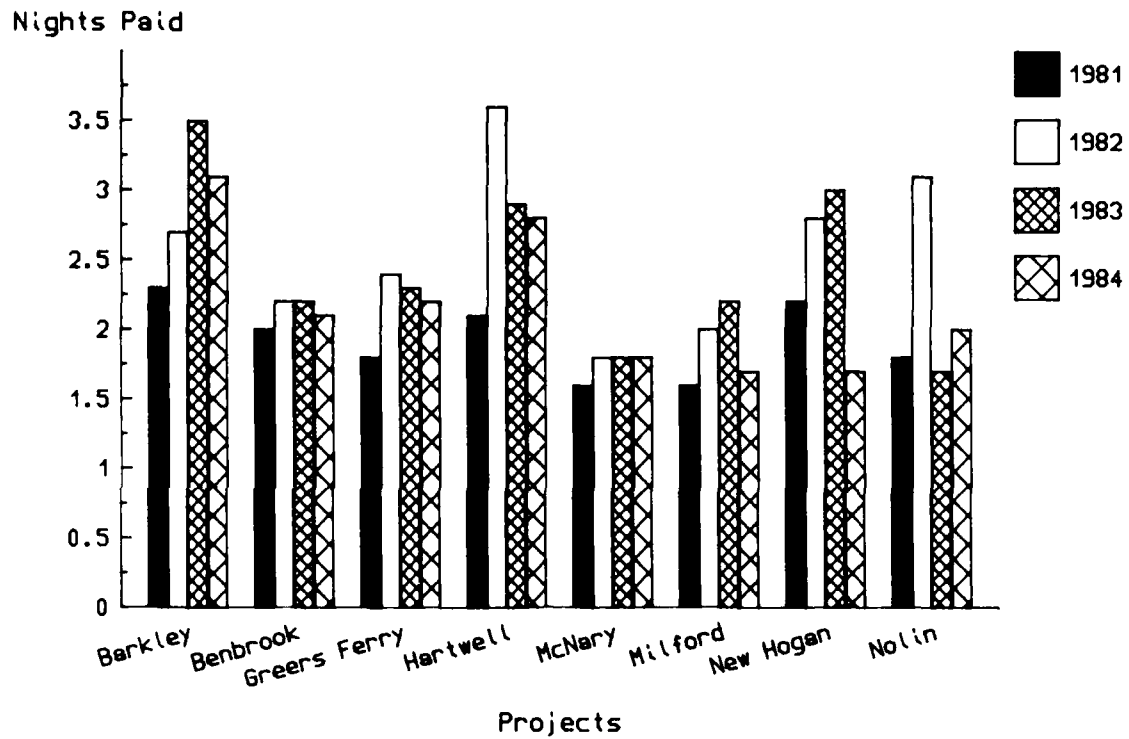
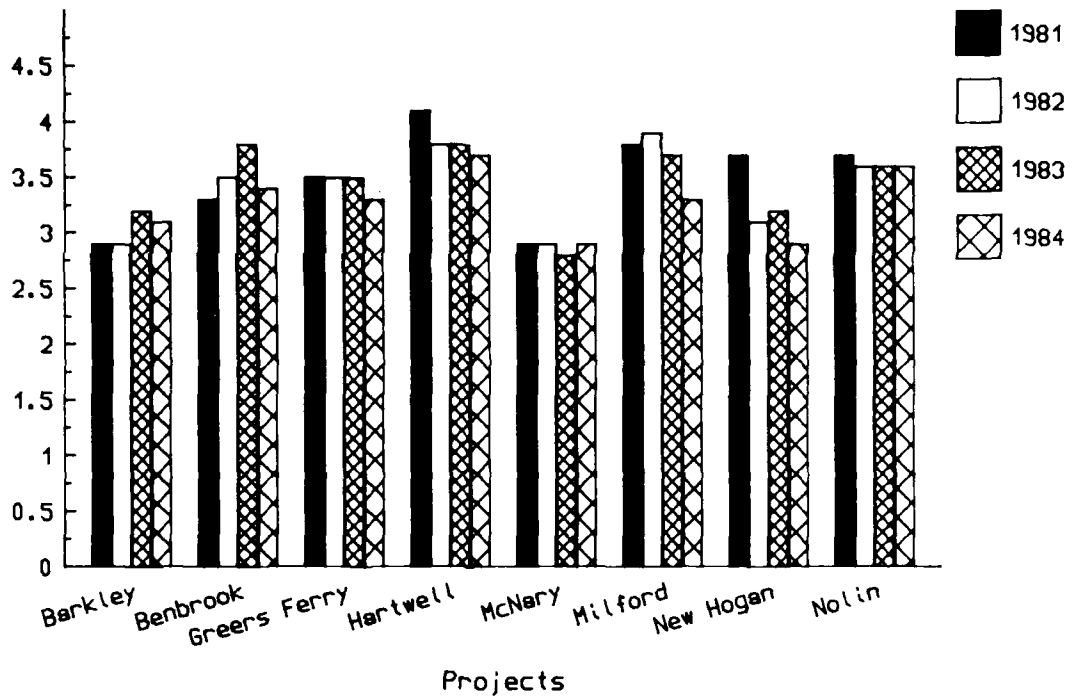


Figure 1. Average length of stay, 1981-1984

Number of People



Number of People

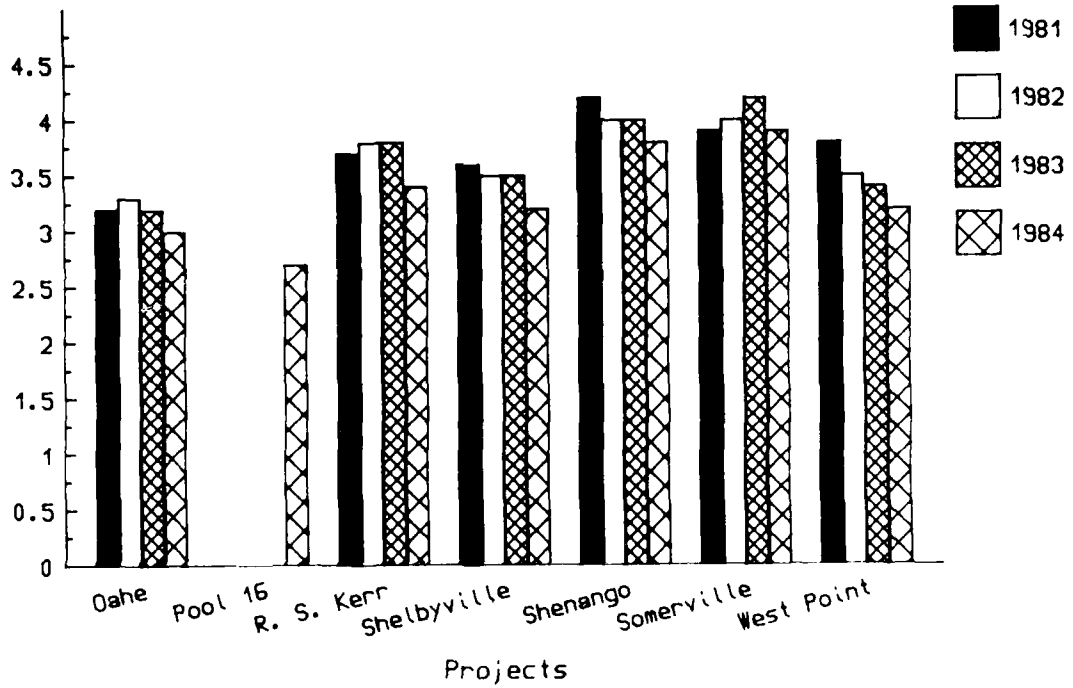


Figure 2. Average number in party, 1981-1984

indicated that the project was the primary destination of their trip. At Pool 16 practically none of the parties (1.0 percent) had the project as a primary destination, while at Shenango almost all (98.0 percent) did. Golden Age or Golden Access passports were used by 21.7 percent of the camping parties study wide. Use characteristics for all of the projects can be found in Table 2.

12. An analysis of the type of vehicle, or vehicles, used by the camping parties indicates that, study wide, slightly more parties used trucks (47.9 percent) than cars (39.9 percent). The highest percentage of cars (57.9 percent) was found at Hartwell, while the highest percentage of trucks (Table 3) was found at R. S. Kerr (71.0 percent). Relatively few of the camping groups drove vans (10.9 percent), motorhomes (13.3 percent), or arrived at the site via other modes of transportation (1.7 percent). The exceptions were Oahe, Pool 16, and McNary which received 31.1, 28.1, and 26.0 percent van use, respectively.

13. The type of camping equipment used most often at the CRS projects was a tent (41.1 percent study wide). At Nolin and Greers Ferry over half (58.7 and 50.8 percent, respectively) of the camping parties used at least one tent. Overall, other types of camping equipment included travel trailers (21.5 percent), pickup campers (10.0 percent) and pop-up trailers (8.7 percent). There was a large variation by project of use of travel trailers; at Pool 16 49.4 percent of the camping groups had travel trailers, while at Nolin only 5.6 percent did. Nine percent of the camping groups indicated that they had no special camping equipment. The project with the largest percentage of campers with no special camping equipment was Benbrook (3.5 percent). The type of recreational equipment brought by campers most often was a powerboat; study wide, almost one third of all parties had a powerboat.

14. Many camping parties had more than one vehicle (including trailers) at the site.\* The extremes in this regard were Nolin, which averaged 1.1 vehicles per camping party and 12.0 percent of the groups towing a pop-up or travel trailer, and R. S. Kerr and Pool 16, which averaged 1.8 and 55.5 percent,

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\* Included in this calculation were cars, trucks, vans, motorhomes, pop-up trailers, and travel trailers. Boat trailers were not included as this information was not collected on the survey form.

Table 2  
1984 General Use Characteristics

Project	Recreation Days*	Mean Length of Stay nights	Mean Number in Group	Percent Prior Visits**	Percent Primary Destina- tion	Percent Golden Age/Access Passport
Lake Barkley	23,841	3.13	3.1	42.0	57.4	31.3
Benbrook Lake	29,418	2.0	3.4	55.1	51.1	13.6
Greers Ferry Lake	169,394	2.2	3.3	68.9	73.8	19.0
Hartwell Lake	62,000	2.8	3.7	50.3	76.2	20.0
McNary L&D	14,137	1.8	2.9	47.0	43.0	43.0
Milford Lake	21,656	1.7	3.3	43.1	58.5	13.5
Mississippi Pool 16	7,303	3.5	2.7	7.6	1.0	36.1
New Hogan Lake	21,991	2.7	2.9	88.0	94.0	27.0
Nolin River Lake	29,204	2.0	3.6	60.9	87.1	5.0
Lake Oahe	37,012	2.1	3.0	48.9	47.9	30.4
Lake Ouachita	38,973	2.86	3.8	60.7	54.9	15.4
R. S. Kerr L&D	13,220	1.9	3.4	68.1	84.7	39.8
Lake Shelbyville	76,639	3.0	3.2	69.0	90.7	18.1
Shenango River Lake	65,346	3.5	3.8	88.0	98.0	20.0
Somerville Lake	117,037	2.1	3.9	63.0	85.6	16.8
West Point Lake	79,796	2.7	3.2	55.5	60.9	31.8
	806,967	2.4	3.4	59.5	70.3	21.4

\* Recreation days of use is calculated by multiplying the number in the group times the length of stay for each fee receipt. The individual recreation days are then added to produce a project total. Any receipts which have the number in the group or length of stay missing would have been deleted from the calculations. Therefore, this measure of use may be low. The extent of this variation depends on the number of permits missing a group size or length of stay value. These ranged from 0.0 percent to 2.4 percent of the receipts at a given project, comprising 0.9 percent of the receipts at all CRS projects.

\*\* Percent of camping parties.

Table 3  
1984 Distribution of Vehicle Types  
(Percent of Camping Groups)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Car</u>	<u>Truck</u>	<u>Van</u>	<u>Motor-home</u>	<u>Others*</u>
Lake Barkley	39.7	53.8	9.1	15.5	0.7
Benbrook Lake	46.1	49.3	11.6	8.6	0.5
Greers Ferry Lake	38.1	49.0	8.9	9.2	1.4
Hartwell Lake	57.9	48.2	10.4	11.2	0.8
McNary Lake	25.0	45.0	11.0	26.0	0.1
Milford Lake	37.8	52.1	9.1	12.3	1.7
Mississippi Pool 16	40.8	46.3	5.6	28.1	1.4
New Hogan Lake	28.0	53.0	11.0	16.0	1.0
Nolin River Lake	44.6	32.6	18.4	10.1	3.3
Lake Oahe	24.3	41.0	11.3	31.1	2.5
R. S. Kerr L&D	29.0	71.0	9.0	12.5	1.1
Lake Ouachita	48.8	51.1	12.6	6.6	0.9
Lake Shelbyville	42.6	39.3	13.5	14.8	1.4
Shenango River Lake	51.0	39.0	10.0	14.0	1.0
Somerville Lake	38.8	50.3	10.5	8.1	3.4
West Point Lake	38.8	50.3	12.6	21.5	1.0
	<u>39.9</u>	<u>47.9</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>1.6</u>

\* The "Other" category includes any mode of transportation that is not listed. This may include such things as motorcycle, bicycle, and walking.

Table 4  
1984 Distribution of Camping Equipment and Powerboats  
(Percent of Camping Groups)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Tent</u>	<u>Pop-Up Trailer</u>	<u>Pickup Camper</u>	<u>Travel Trailer</u>	<u>No Camping Equipment</u>	<u>Power- boat</u>
Lake Barkley	27.5	11.4	14.3	28.7	4.3	41.6
Benbrook Lake	30.5	5.2	9.1	16.4	3.5	14.3
Greers Ferry Lake	50.8	10.2	5.8	19.8	6.5	17.6
Hartwell Lake	44.1	13.9	5.3	25.3	1.2	37.4
McNary Lake	24.0	4.0	13.0	33.0	1.0	5.0
Milford Lake	36.7	7.3	10.8	29.0	2.6	39.1
Mississippi Pool 16	13.0	6.1	7.8	49.4	1.0	13.1
New Hogan Lake	34.0	2.0	25.0	18.0	11.0	39.0
Nolin River Lake	58.7	6.4	24.7	5.6	2.3	44.5
Lake Oahe	20.5	7.6	18.6	24.6	1.5	36.3
Lake Ouachita	65.4	11.8	7.2	13.6	6.6	44.8
R. S. Kerr L&D	29.5	4.1	16.5	44.1	.7	39.7
Lake Shelbyville	37.5	11.4	11.3	22.8	6.0	41.3
Shenango River Lake	37.0	13.0	10.0	24.0	3.0	33.0
Somerville Lake	44.3	5.8	4.5	16.0	21.4	36.4
West Point Lake	34.6	6.5	12.3	23.5	12.0	44.3
	<u>41.1</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>32.4</u>

respectively. Vehicle and equipment summaries for projects can be found in Tables 3 and 4.

### Trend Analysis

15. One of the primary purposes of the CRS was to create a database which would enable the predication of trends in recreational use. With the completion of the fourth full year of data collection, it becomes possible to do some trend analysis. Although the recreation areas included in the CRS have changed somewhat during the past 4 years, it is believed that this will not have a major impact on nationwide averages. A comparison of the complete CRS databases for the years 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1984 is included in the following pages. Appendix B shows these data in tabular form.

16. Table 5 indicates that the number of permits issued in 1984 was lower than the previous 2 years. But, as noted previously, the permits from Lake Shelbyville (approximately 9,000) were lost during keypunching. If these 9,000 are added to the 136,783 there were about 145,000 permits processed. When the 1,317 from the addition of Pool 16 (not included in previous years) are subtracted there is very little change in the number of permits for 1984. Nolin River Lake and Greers Ferry Lake showed an increase in permits while New Hogan Lake and Hartwell Lake experienced a decline in number of permits.

17. Nationwide, mean group size did not change during the years 1981, 1982, and 1983, but in 1984 it declined slightly (Table 6). However, mean length of stay increased from 2.05 nights in 1981 to 2.58 nights in 1982 and held constant during 1983. In 1984 it was 2.38 nights, a slight decrease. Statistics indicate all projects except Nolin recorded a minimal decrease in mean length of stay.

18. From 1981 to 1983, there was a decrease in the percentage of campers with prior visits to the project and the percentage of campers having the project as their primary destination (Figures 3 and 4). The 1984 data indicate eight of the projects had increases in the numbers of camping parties who had prior project visits. In contrast only New Hogan, Oahe, Shenango, and Somerville had increases in the number of camping parties with the project as their primary destination (Figure 4).

19. Over the entire CRS, the percent of campers using Golden Age or Golden Access passports has for the most part increased. The reader will

Table 5  
Number of Permits, 1981-1984

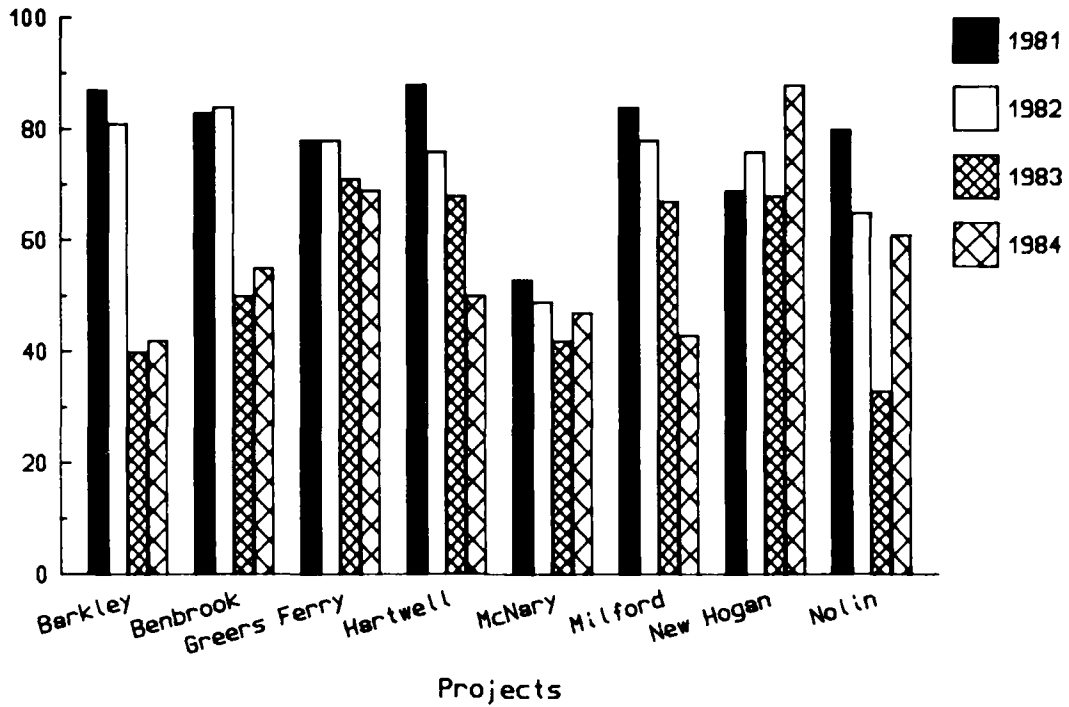
<u>Project</u>	<u>Year</u>			
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Lake Barkley	7,416	7,937	6,540	7,404
Benbrook Lake	3,463	5,472	7,511	5,819
Greers Ferry Lake	25,272	32,054	28,503	29,826
Hartwell Lake	8,050	10,714	10,741	8,829
McNary L&D	4,237	4,729	3,318	3,335
Milford Lake	4,207	4,856	4,062	4,361
New Hogan Lake	4,410	7,456	7,090	3,426
Nolin River Lake	4,724	3,243	2,414	5,147
Lake Oahe	7,816	7,493	8,672	8,228
Lake Ouachita	5,805	9,259	8,878	8,946
Pool 16	-	-	-	1,317
R. S. Kerr L&D	2,885	2,603	2,115	2,246
Lake Shelbyville	18,974	20,496	18,206	10,437*
Shenango River Lake	5,231	7,241	6,974	7,359
Somerville Lake	10,436	16,874	18,765	18,531
West Point Lake	7,278	9,149	11,146	11,542
	<u>120,204</u>	<u>149,576</u>	<u>144,935</u>	<u>136,753</u>

\* Lake Shelbyville actually processed 19,559 permits but 9,122 were lost during keypunching at the District Office.

Table 6  
Mean Group Size and Length of Stay for Entire CRS  
1981-1984

<u>Factor</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Mean number of people per group	3.60	3.58	3.62	3.4
Mean length of stay (nights)	2.05	2.58	2.58	2.38

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

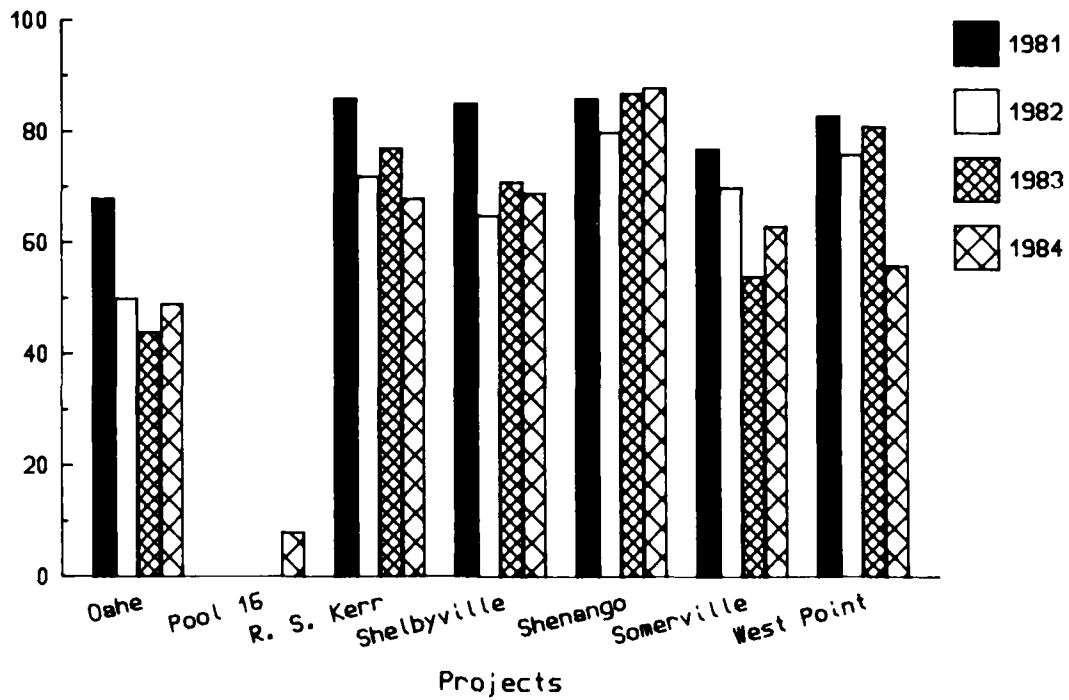
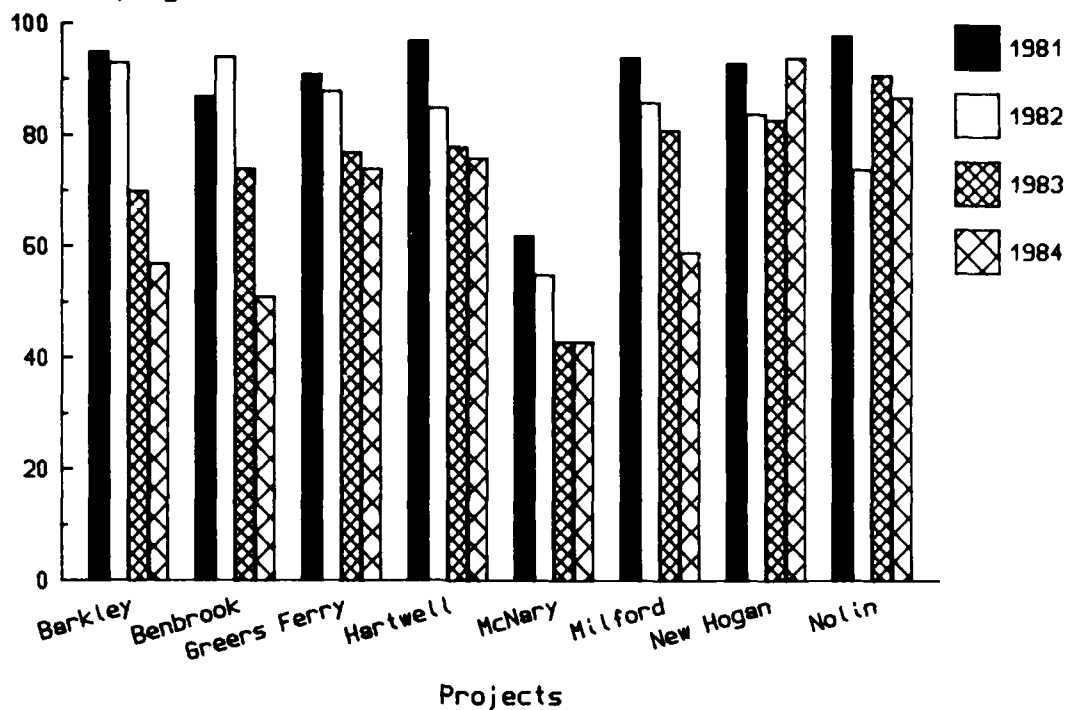


Figure 3. Camping parties with prior visits to the project, 1981-84

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

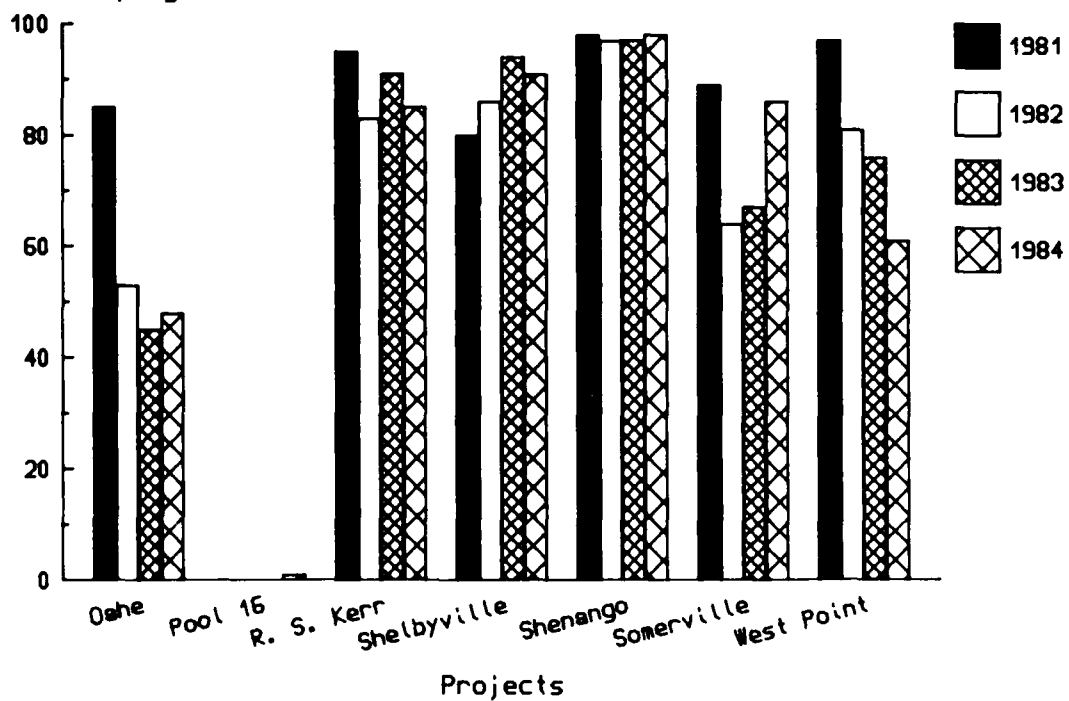


Figure 4. Camping parties with the project as their primary destination, 1981-1984

notice that the 1983 CRS report's Figure 13 was computed incorrectly. The revised data are included in this year's study and they indicate Barkley, Hartwell, and Oahe had significant increases in the percentages of Golden Age or Golden Access passports. Benbrook data show a decrease in its percentage. Paragraphs 24-26 of this 1984 CRS report are devoted to analysis of Golden passport users and non-Golden passport users.

20. Figure 5 indicates that during 1984 there was not a significant change in the percentage of camping parties with vans while the percentage with cars decreased about 4 percent. The percentages of camping parties with trucks and motorhomes both increased from the 1983 figure.

21. Figures 6-9 illustrate vehicle trends for the individual projects. The number of camping parties with cars remained about the same at all projects except Shenango which had a small decrease (Figure 7). During 1984, camping parties with trucks remained constant except for an increase at McNary and Shelbyville and a decrease at Nolin and Oahe (Figure 8). As indicated in Figure 9 the percentage of camping parties with motorhomes increased at eight of the CRS projects during 1984 after remaining somewhat constant during 1981-1983.

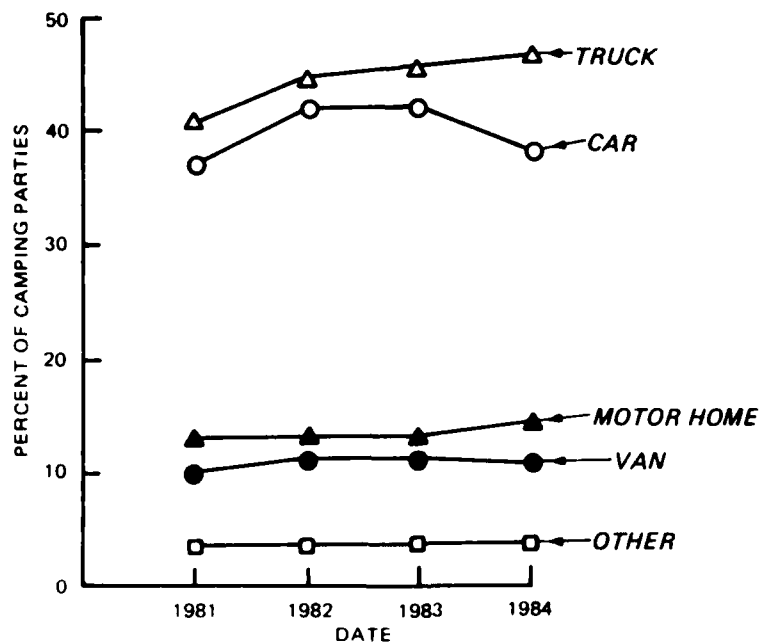
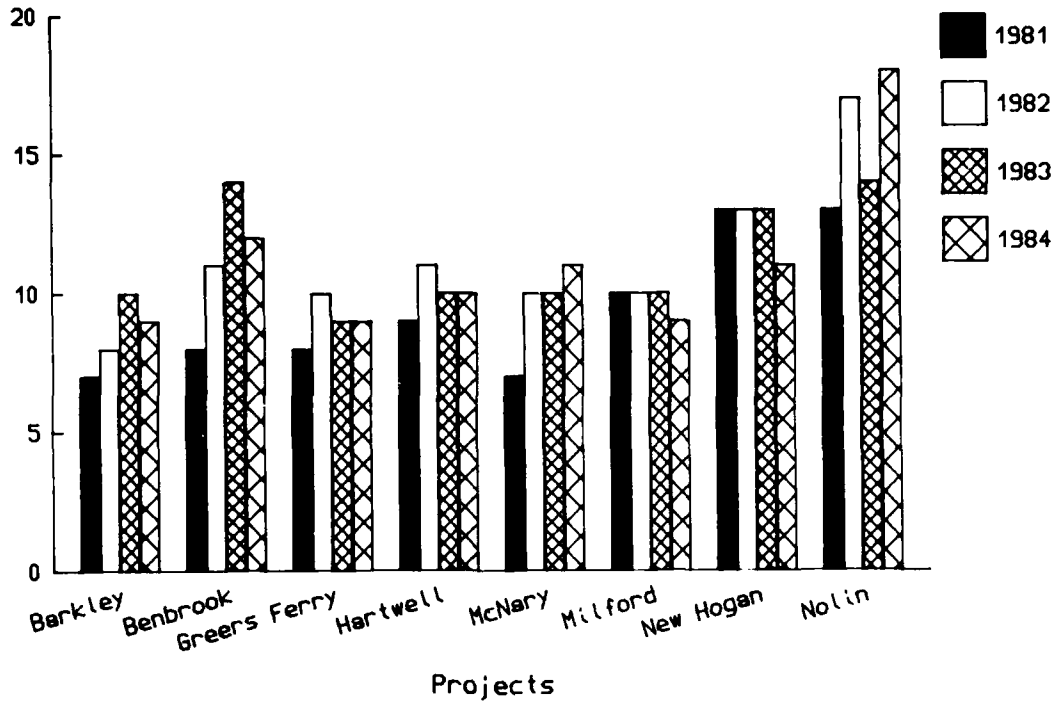


Figure 5. Vehicle distribution for entire CRS sample, 1981-1984

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

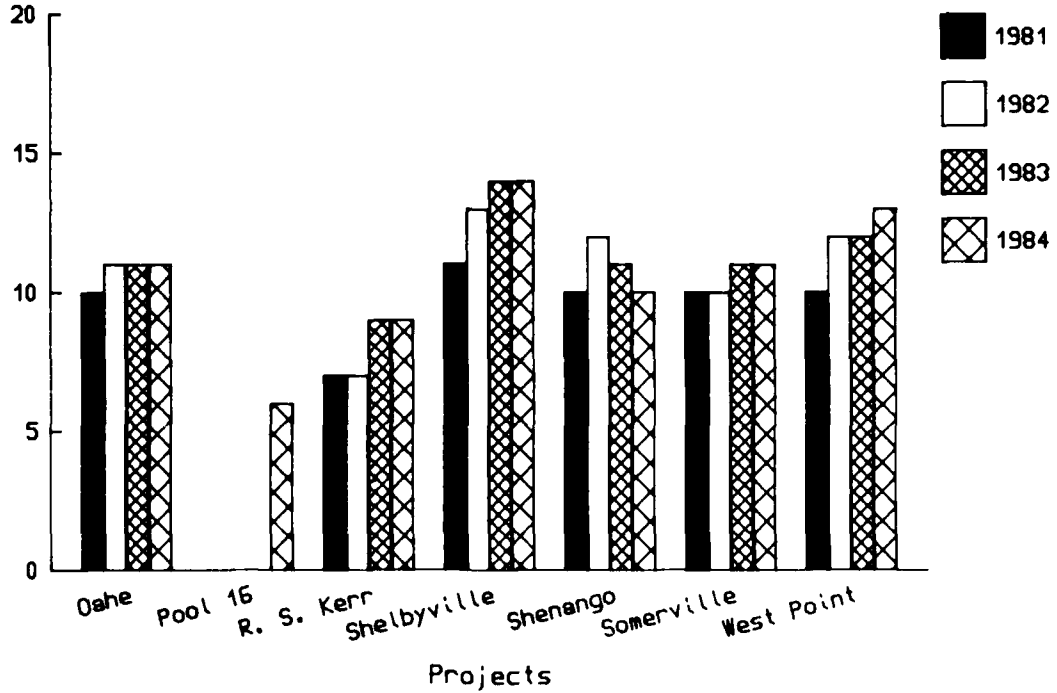
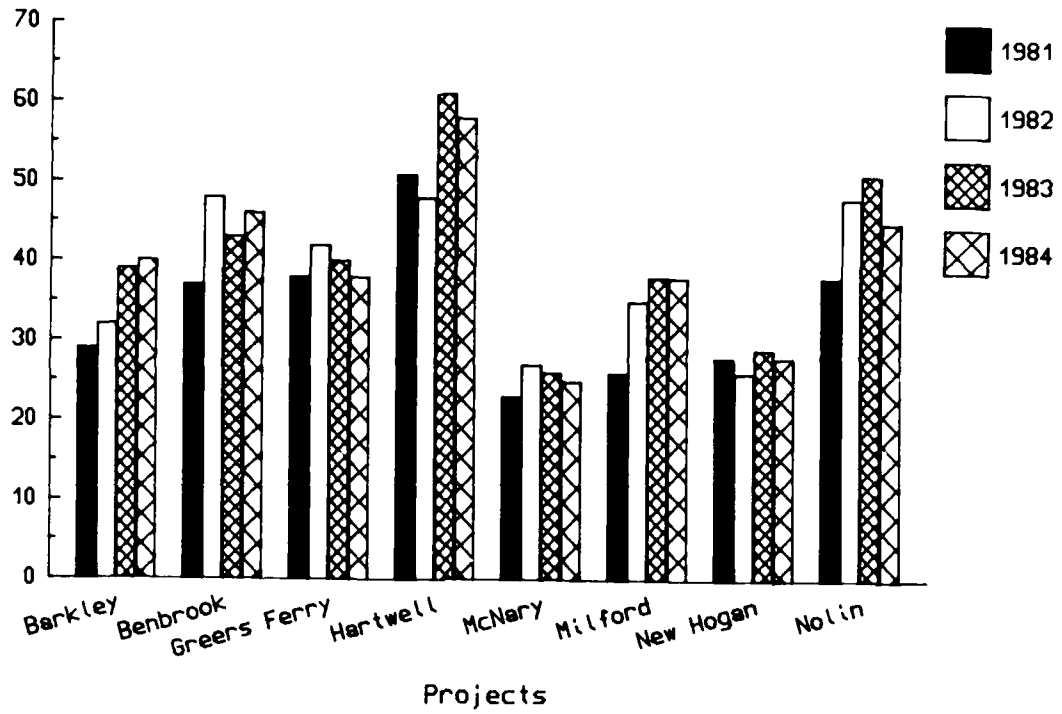


Figure 6. Camping parties with vans, 1981-1984

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

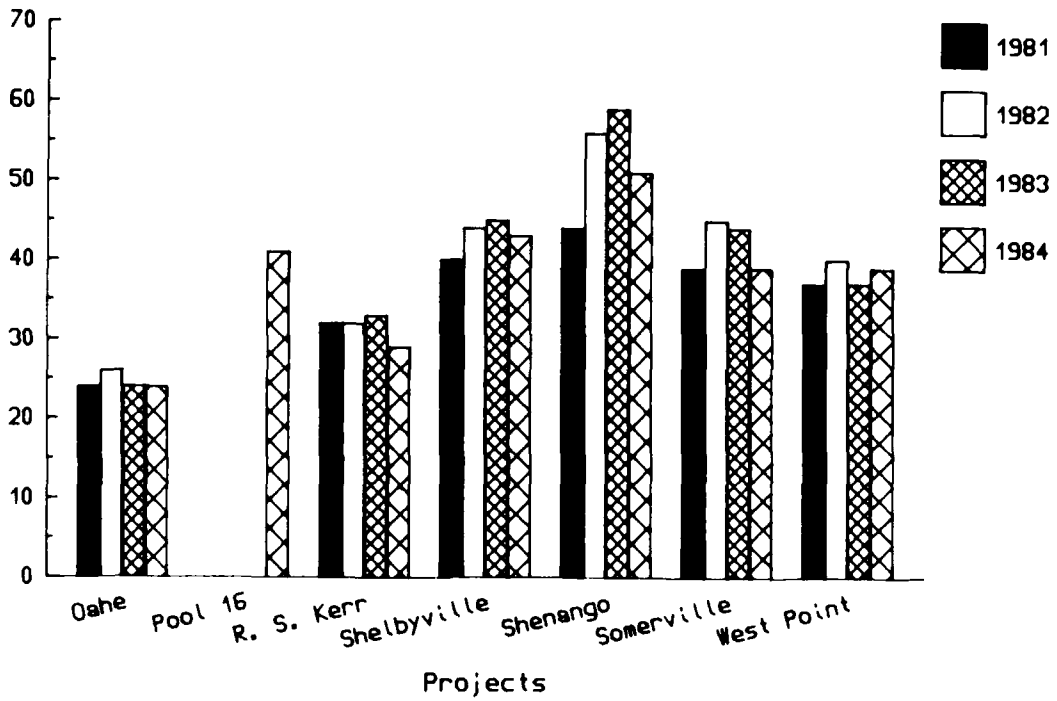


Figure 7. Camping parties with cars, 1981-1984

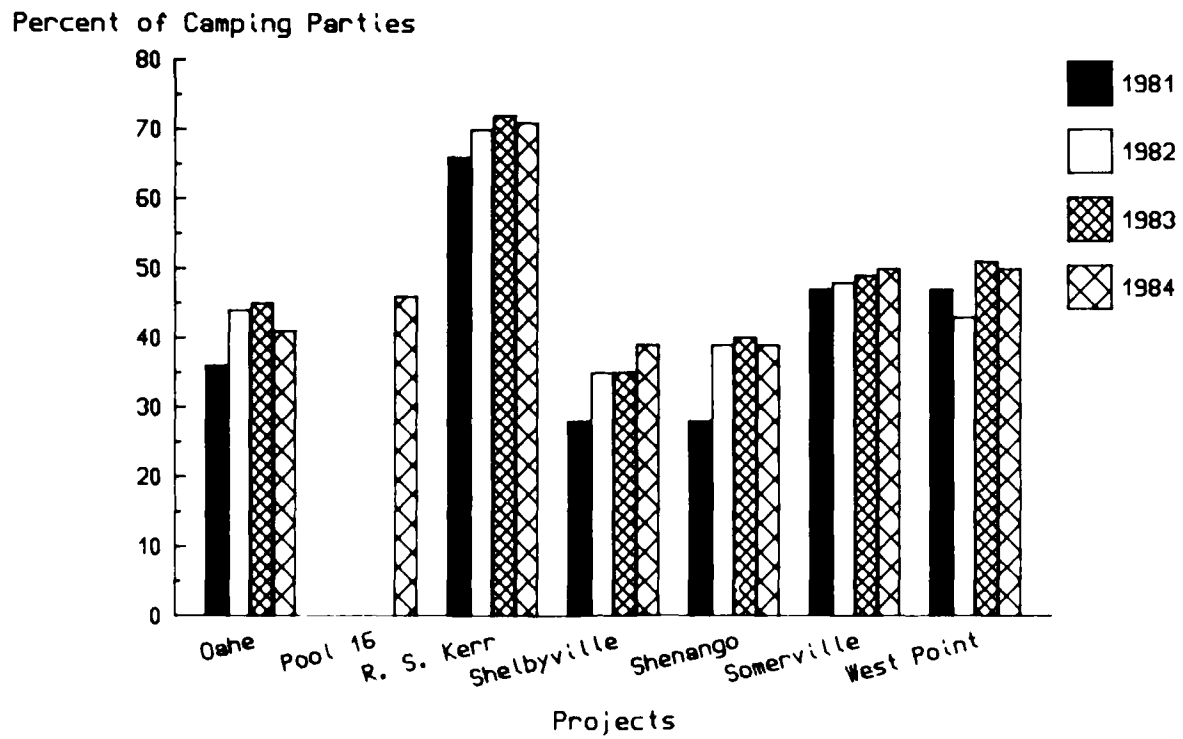
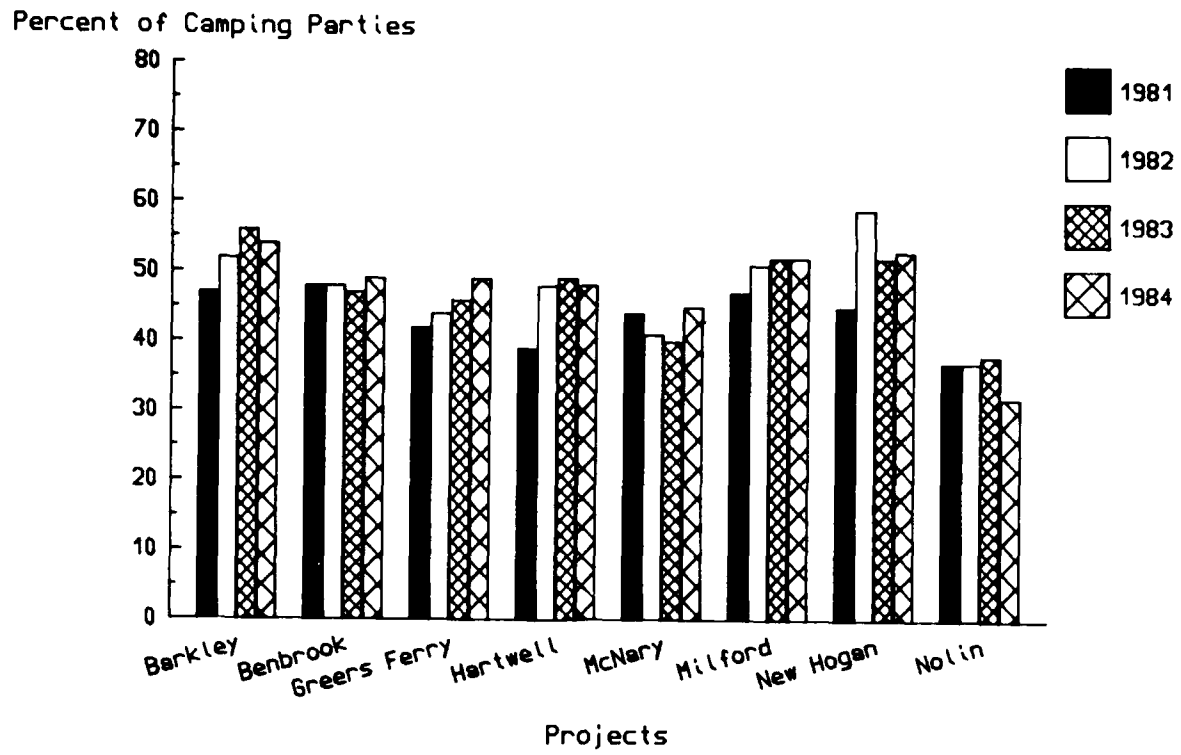
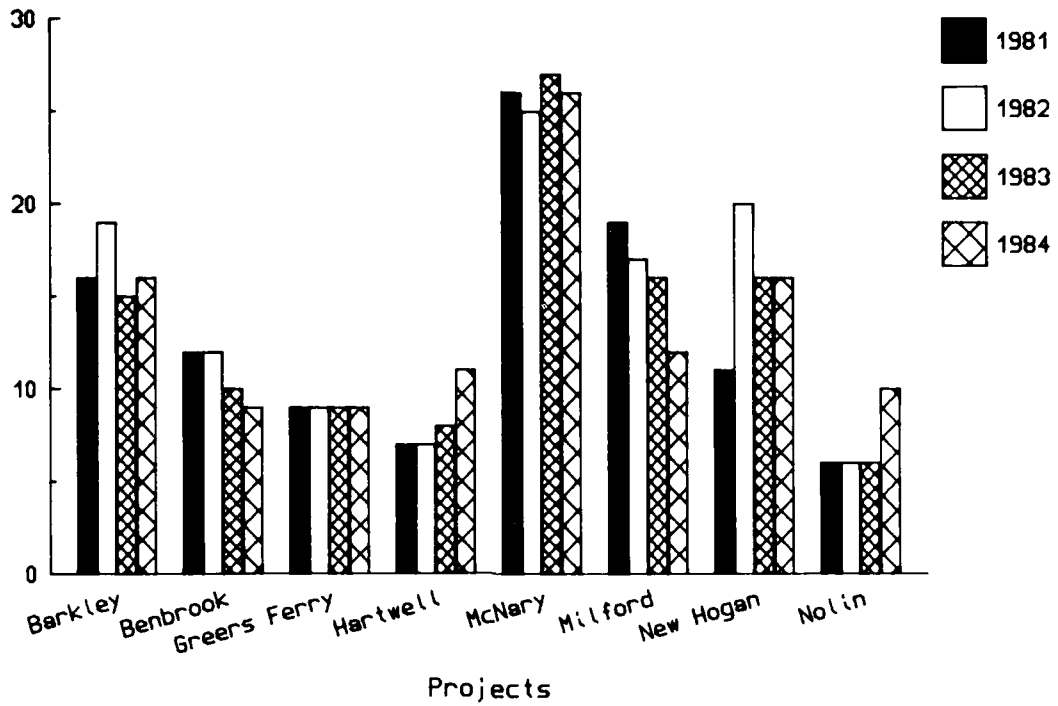


Figure 8. Camping parties with trucks, 1981-1984

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

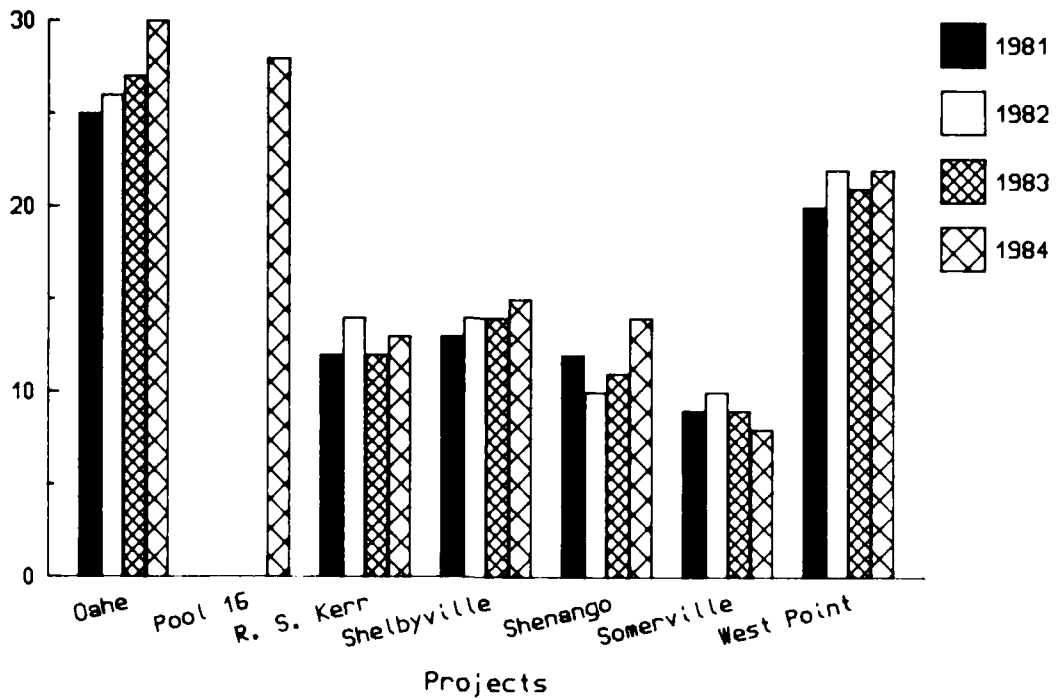
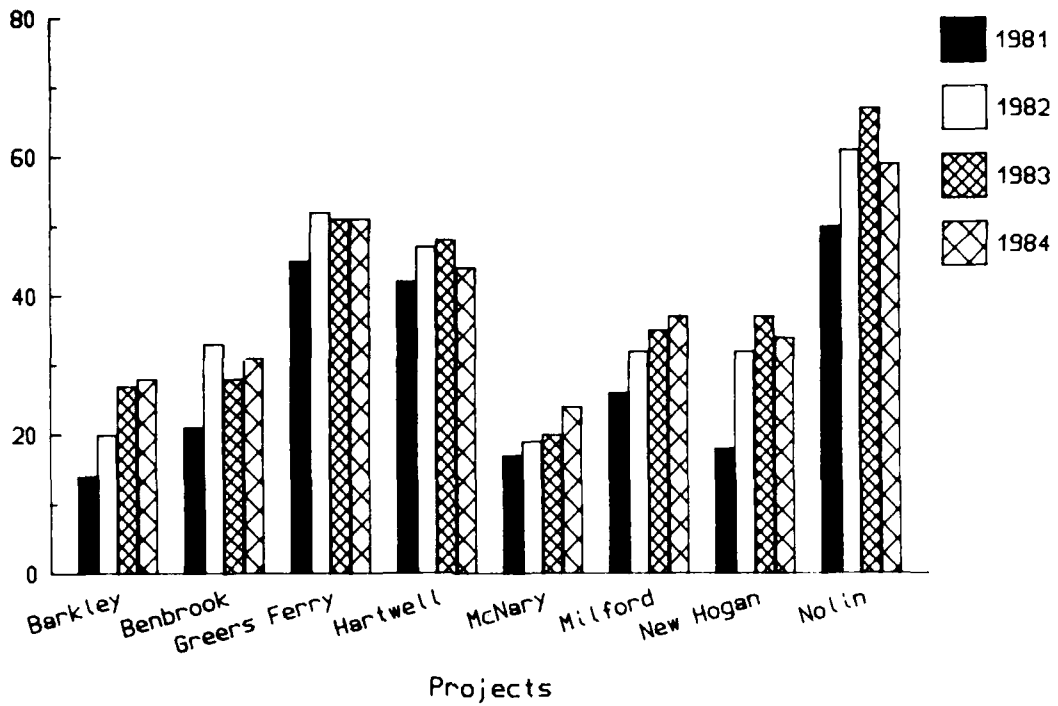


Figure 9. Camping parties with motorhomes, 1981-1984

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

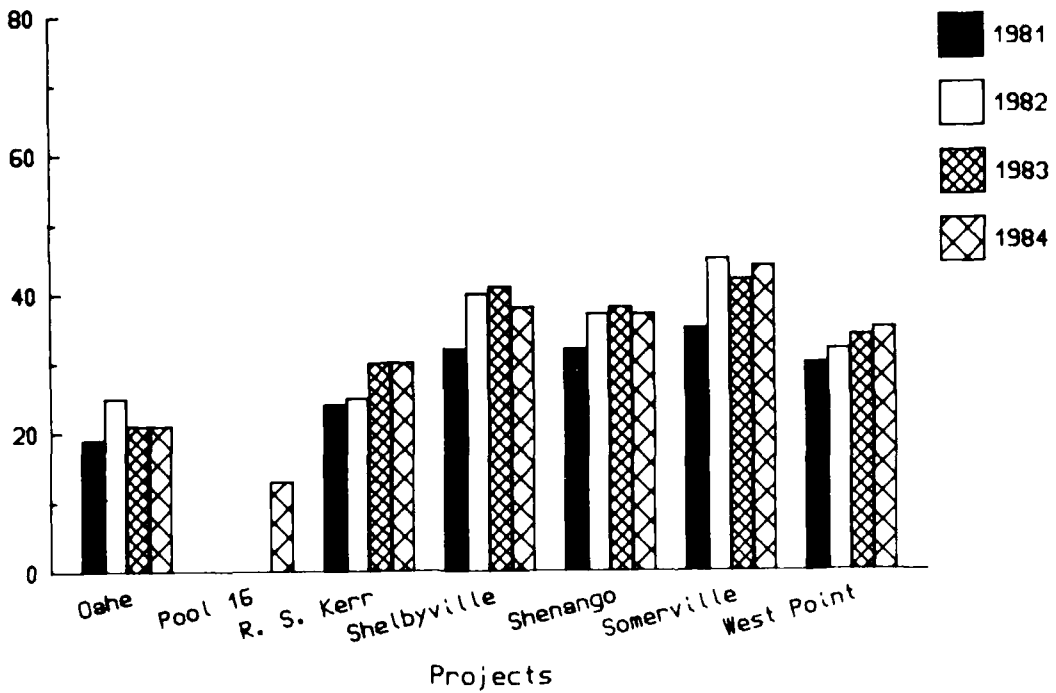


Figure 10. Camping parties with tents, 1981-1984

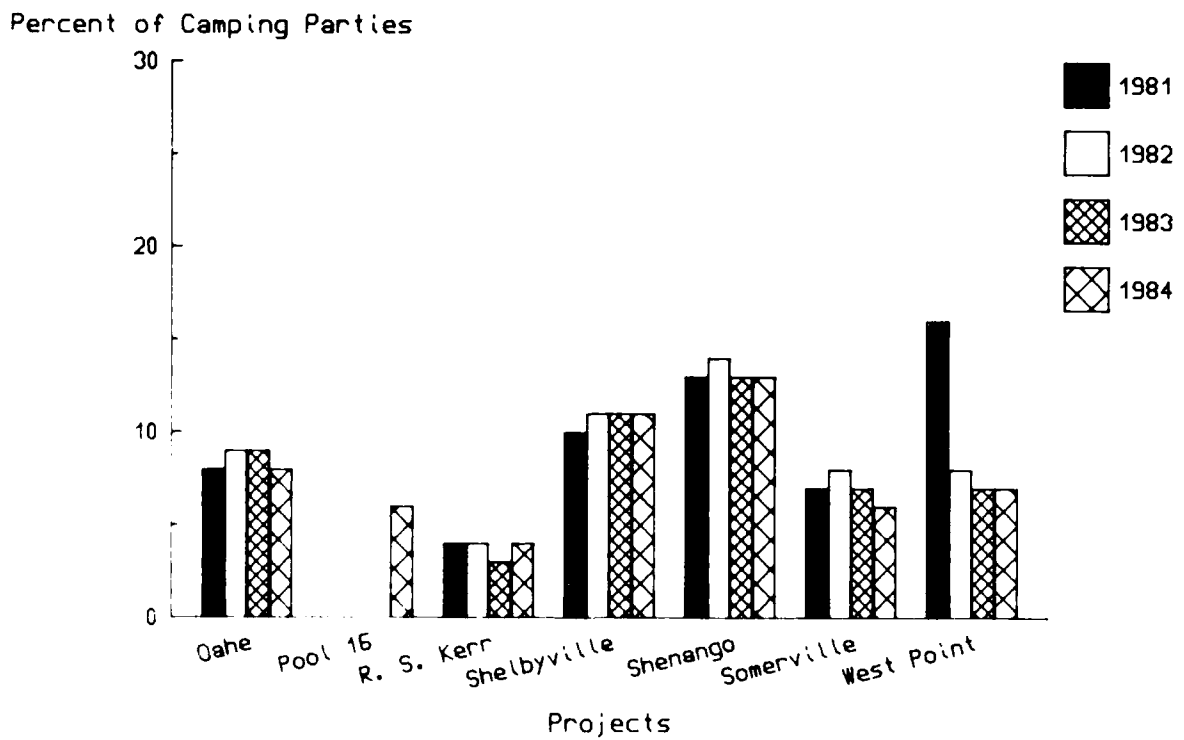
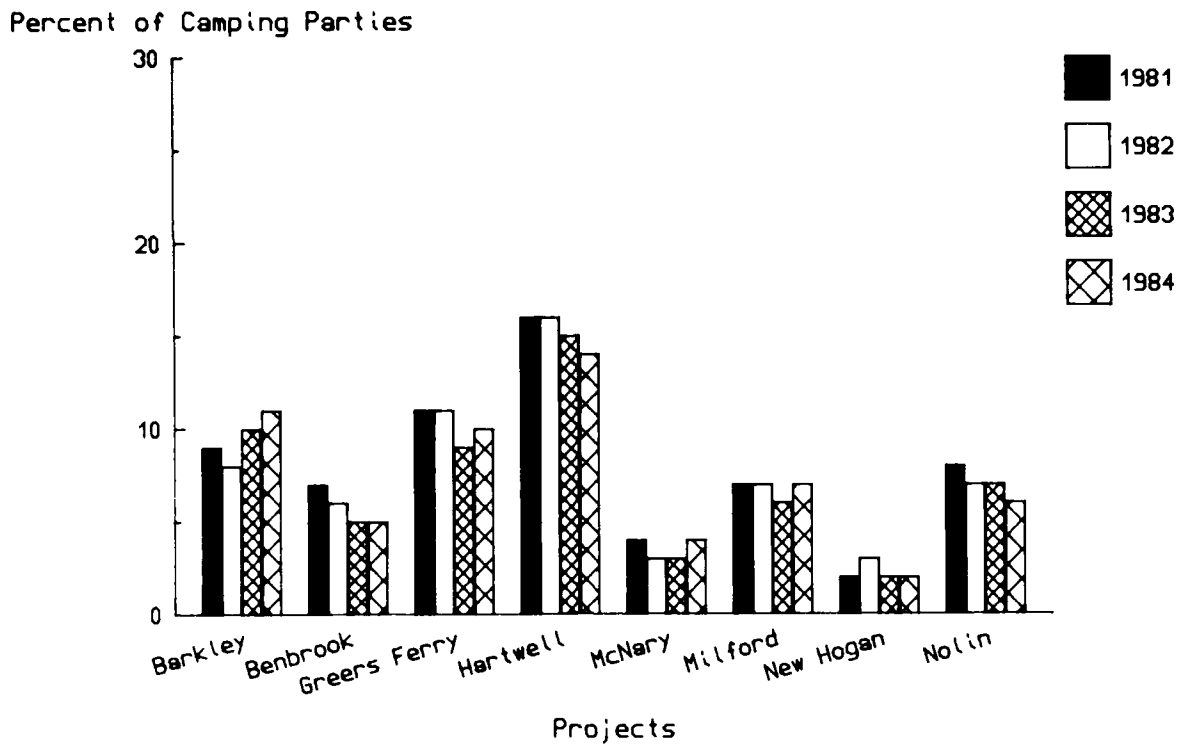
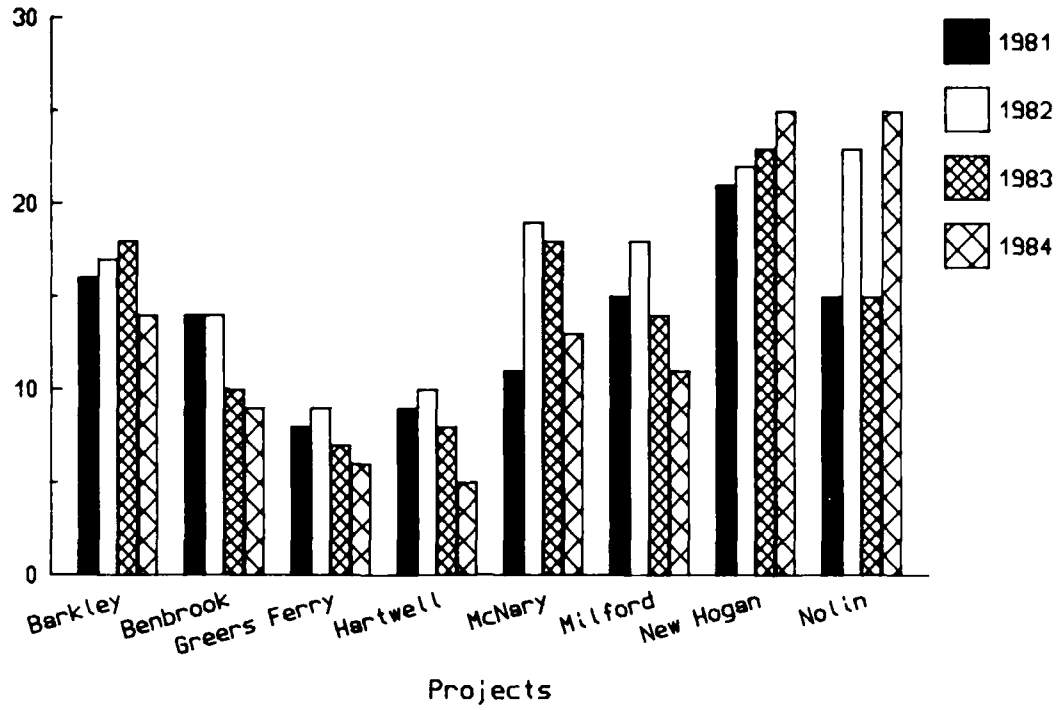


Figure 11. Camping parties with pop-up trailers, 1981-1984

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

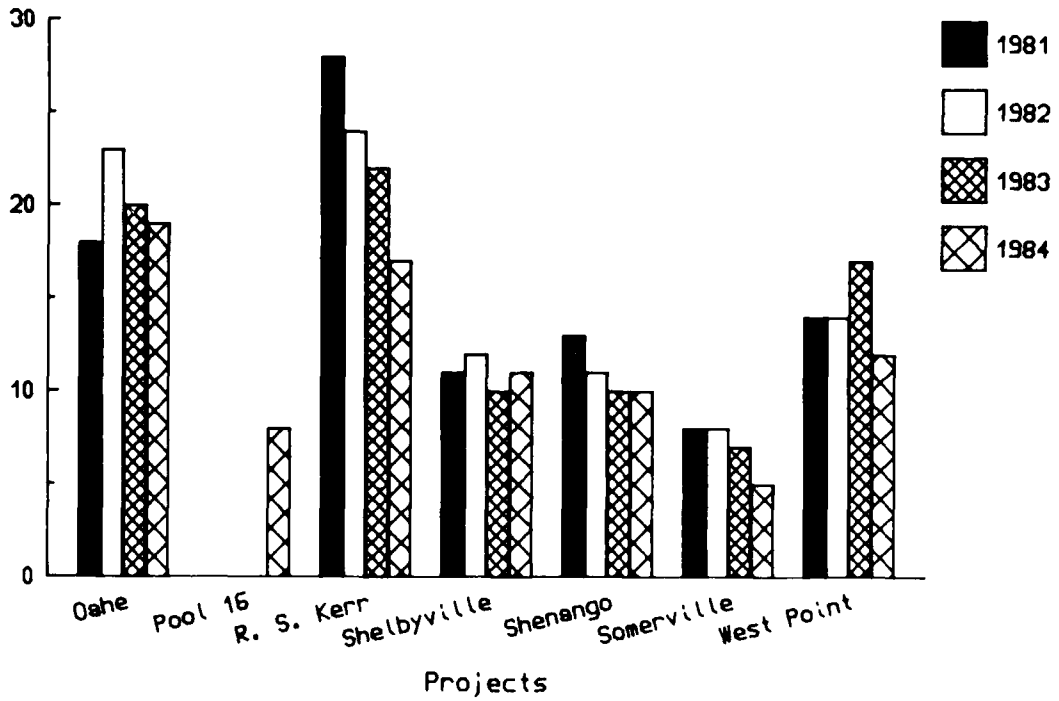
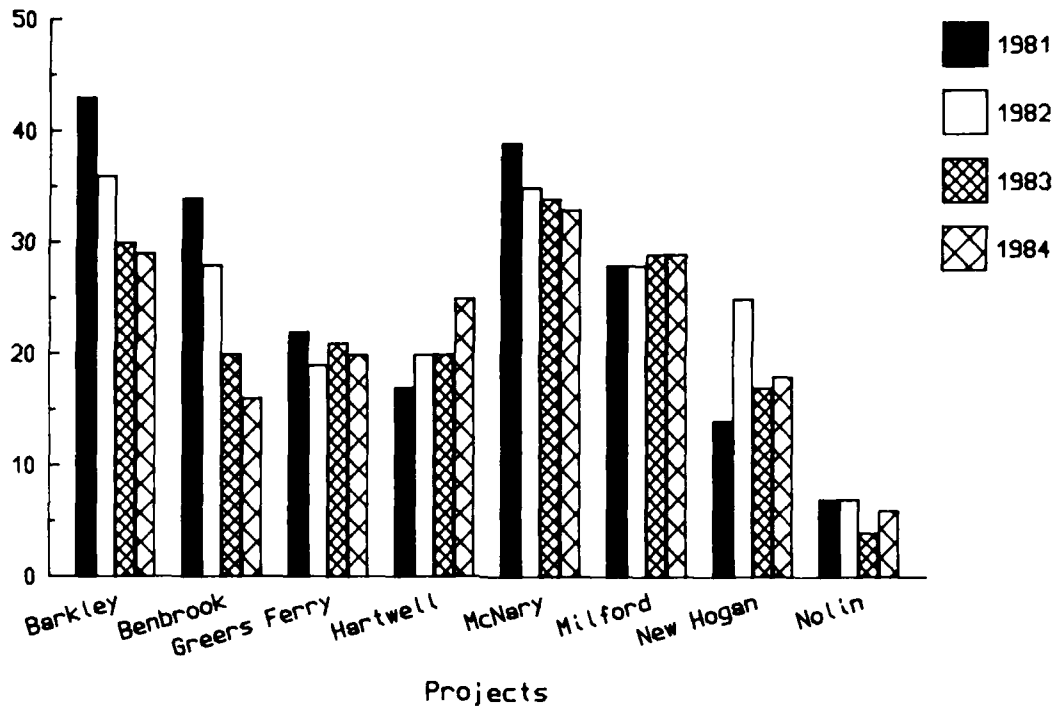


Figure 12. Camping parties with pickup campers, 1981-1984

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

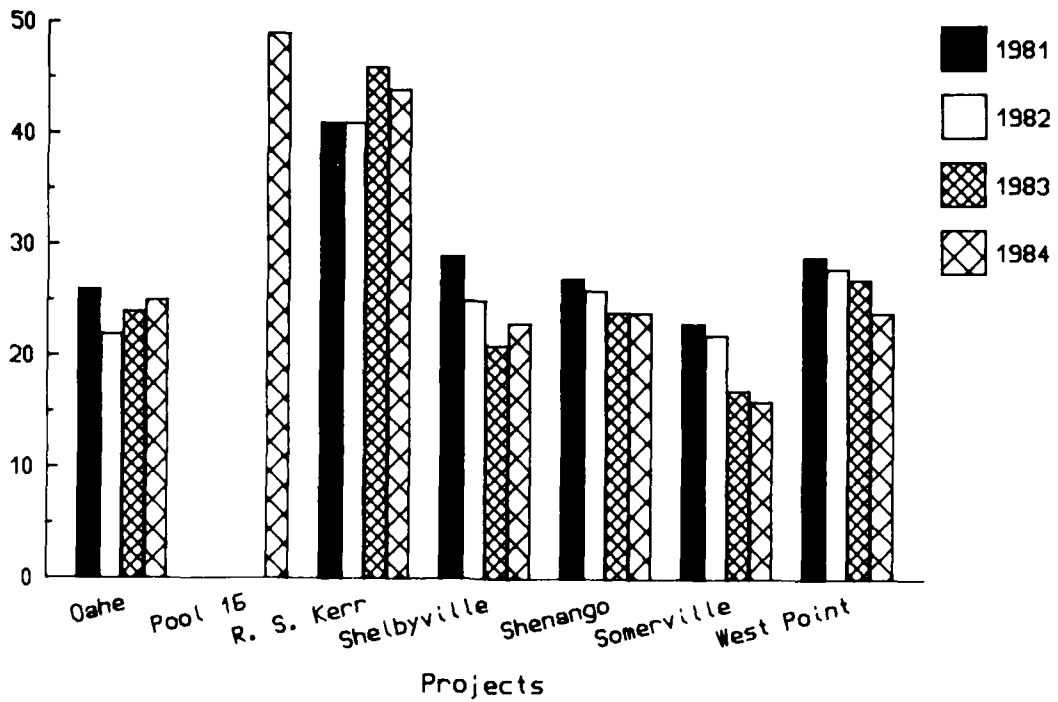


Figure 13. Camping parties with travel trailers, 1981-1984

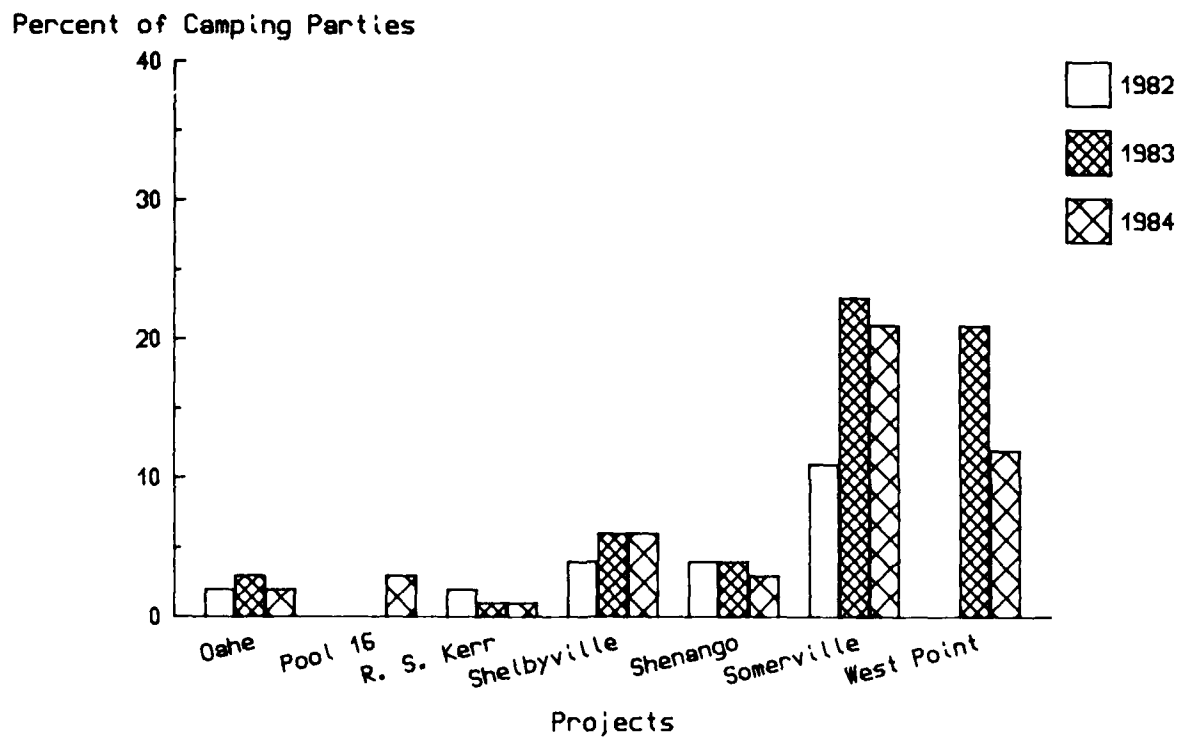
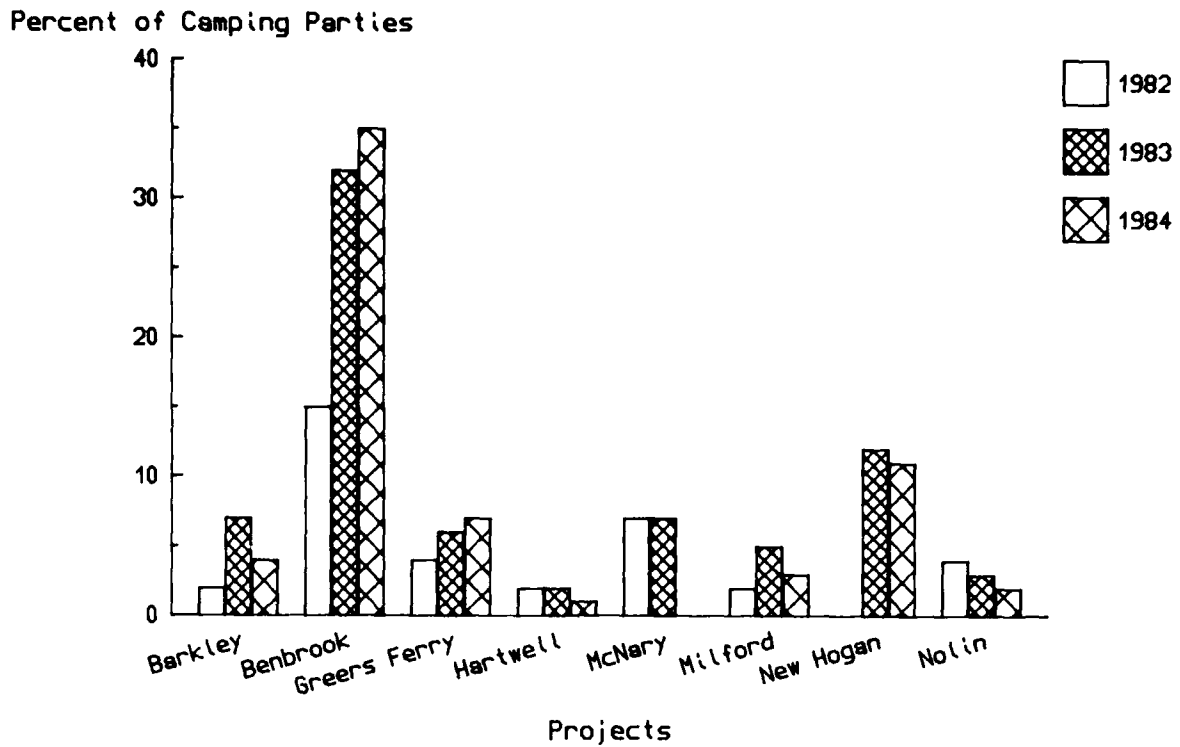


Figure 14. Camping parties with no special equipment, 1982-1984

22. The 1984 CRS data indicate a continued trend towards a more simplified camping style (Figures 10-14). This observation is based on data indicating a continued observation of a large percentage of camping parties with tents (Figure 10). The percentage of camping parties with motorhomes increased while the percentage of camping parties with travel trailers, pickup campers, and pop-up trailers remained constant. Camping parties with pickup campers decreased or remained the same. At nine of the CRS projects, the percentage of camping parties with travel trailers decreased. As indicated by the figures for the entire sample, there has been little change during 1984 after a 3-year general pattern of increase.

23. The only piece of recreation equipment used by campers to any great extent was powerboats. As illustrated in Figure 15, the percentage of campers with powerboats has increased somewhat since 1981, with increases noted at Greers Ferry, Milford, Shelbyville, and Somerville.

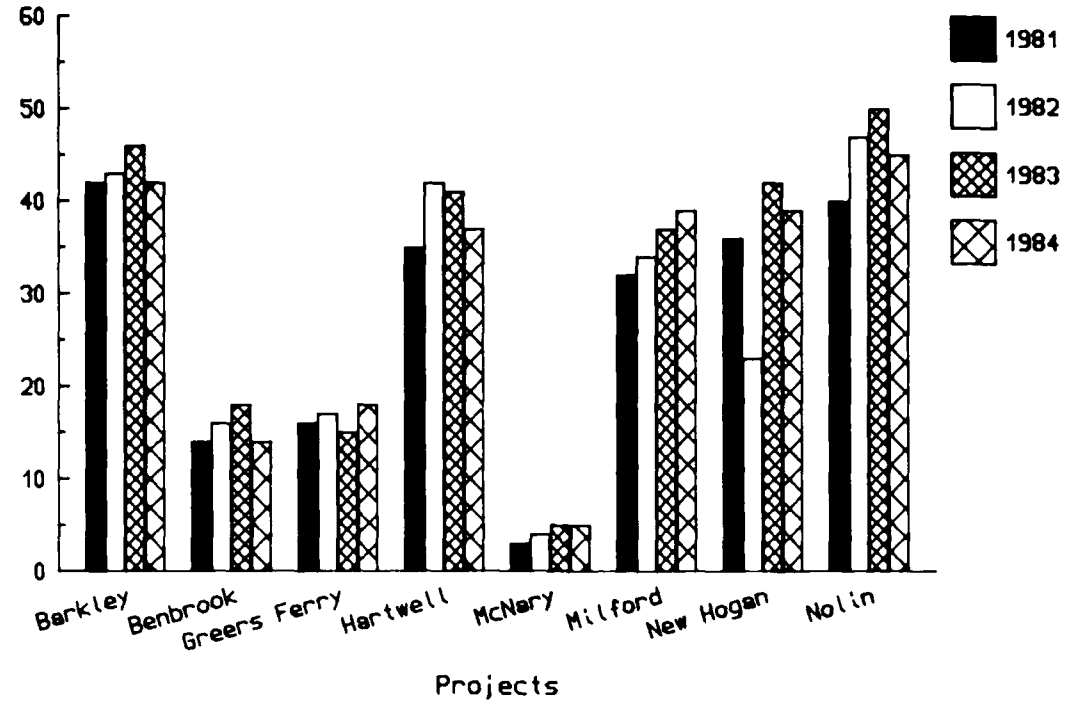
#### Golden Passports

24. Engineer Regulation 1130-2-404 authorizes the Corps of Engineers to issue Golden Age Passports to applicants who are 62 years of age or older and are citizens of, or persons domiciled in, the United States. Golden Age Passports will be made available at Project and District Offices of the Corps. The Corps of Engineers is also authorized to issue Golden Access Passports in compliance with procedures established by the Secretary of the Interior. This permits any citizen of, or person domiciled in, the United States who is blind or permanently disabled, for the purpose of receiving benefits under Federal law, to receive the Golden Access Passport.

25. Golden Age and Golden Access users are recorded on Engineer Form 4457 (TEST) as part of the CRS. The 1984 CRS data have been summarized and comparisons made between Golden passport users and non-Golden passport users. As noted in Table 7 there is little difference in the two groups' percentages of camping parties with cars, trucks, and vans. There is, however, a significant difference in the percentage of Golden passport camping parties with motorhomes (30.1 percent) and the non-Golden passport camping parties with motorhomes (10.3 percent). In addition, only 5.2 percent of camping parties using Golden passports utilize tents while 47.1 percent of non-Golden passport parties utilize tents. The non-Golden passport parties (16.5 percent) bring

travel trailers to the project while 48.3 percent of Golden passport parties bring travel trailers. Tables 8-22 provide an analysis of Golden passport versus non-Golden passport users at the individual CRS projects.

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

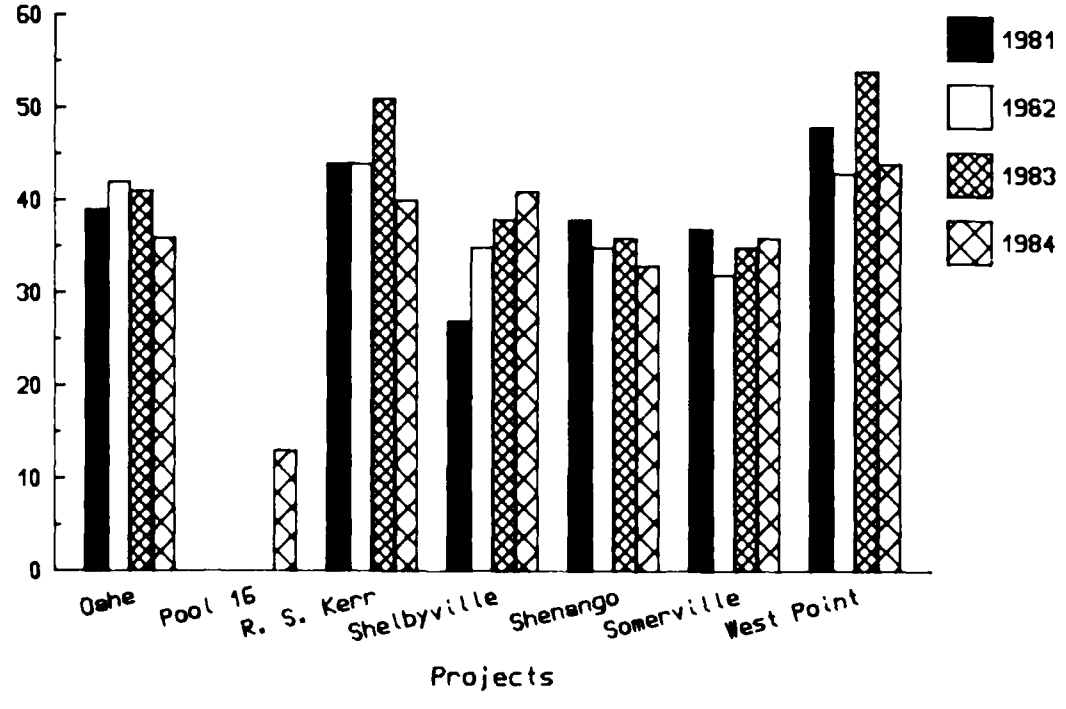


Figure 15. Camping parties with powerboats, 1981-1984

Table 7  
Study-Wide Summary of Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Camping groups	16,404		82,882	
Car	4,078	25.6	28,801	35.9
Truck	8,025	50.4	35,953	44.8
Van	1,437	9.0	8,645	10.8
Motorhome	4,938	30.1	8,275	10.3
Tent	812	5.2	36,746	47.1
Pop-up trailer	689	4.4	6,680	8.6
Pickup camper	1,586	10.1	8,068	10.4
Trailer	7,595	48.3	12,836	16.5
Powerboat	4,214	25.7	28,399	34.3
Prior visits	9,426	57.5	50,293	60.7
Primary destination	9,666	58.9	61,441	74.1
Electrical hookup	10,418	63.5	30,559	36.9

Table 8  
New Hogan Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry percent</u>
Camping groups	650*	2,144*
Car	17.2	31.5
Truck	54.6	52.4
Van	9.8	12.1
Motorhome	26.8	12.7
Tent	4.1	43.5
Pop-up trailer	1.5	2.4
Pickup camper	27.3	23.6
Trailer	42.6	10.3
Powerboat	21.8	44.6
Prior visits	91.5	87.1
Primary destination	94.6	94.4
Electrical hookup	-	-

\* Actual numbers.

Table 9  
Shenago Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry percent</u>
Camping groups	699*	3,975*
Car	43.9	51.9
Truck	39.3	38.9
Van	8.7	10.7
Motorhome	26.0	11.4
Tent	1.2	42.3
Pop-up trailer	6.6	14.1
Pickup camper	11.1	9.6
Trailer	45.8	19.9
Powerboat	23.9	35.1
Prior visits	92.8	87.6
Primary destination	98.1	97.5
Electrical hookup	35.1	11.9

\* Actual numbers.

Table 10  
Milford Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry percent</u>
Camping groups	554*	3,635*
Car	26.5	40.4
Truck	52.8	52.0
Van	7.7	9.4
Motorhome	32.0	13.9
Tent	5.6	41.5
Pop-up trailer	1.7	8.2
Pickup camper	9.7	10.9
Trailer	50.7	25.7
Powerboat	35.6	39.6
Prior visits	47.1	44.6
Primary destination	52.5	62.2
Electrical hookup	44.0	19.3

\* Actual numbers.

Table 11  
Somerville Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry percent</u>
Camping groups	2,011*	13,958*
Car	16.1	42.1
Truck	62.0	48.6
Van	7.0	10.9
Motorhome	25.8	5.6
Tent	4.1	51.3
Pop-up trailer	2.0	6.5
Pickup camper	7.3	4.6
Trailer	58.3	9.8
Powerboat	25.9	37.9
Prior visits	74.0	61.5
Primary destination	78.6	86.6
Electrical hookup	71.0	18.8

\* Actual numbers.

Table 12  
Nolin Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry percent</u>
Camping groups	60*	4,169*
Car	29.2	44.9
Truck	20.8	32.8
Van	8.3	18.5
Motorhome	43.8	9.6
Tent	5.0	59.6
Pop-up trailer	5.0	6.4
Pickup camper	25.0	24.7
Trailer	30.0	5.2
Powerboat	46.7	44.9
Prior visits	68.3	60.4
Primary destination	95.0	87.0
Electrical hookup	-	-

\* Actual numbers.

Table 13  
Oahe Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry percent</u>
Camping groups	1,562*	4,492*
Car	16.0	27.2
Truck	39.8	41.4
Van	8.7	12.2
Motorhome	44.7	26.3
Tent	3.1	26.6
Pop-up trailer	3.0	9.2
Pickup camper	35.0	20.0
Trailer	44.8	21.1
Powerboat	33.6	37.3
Prior visits	53.0	47.5
Primary destination	47.5	47.7
Electrical hookup	81.5	65.9

\* Actual numbers.

Table 14  
Pool 16 Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry percent</u>
Camping groups	238*	601*
Car	40.2	41.1
Truck	51.3	44.2
Van	3.0	6.7
Motorhome	34.6	25.4
Tent	.9	17.8
Pop-up trailer	.4	8.4
Pickup camper	.9	10.6
Trailer	65.8	42.8
Powerboat	1.7	17.6
Prior visits	3.4	9.3
Primary destination	.4	1.3
Electrical hookup	52.5	32.3

\* Actual numbers.

Table 15  
Shelbyville Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry percent</u>
Camping groups	1,211*	6,788*
Car	34.4	44.2
Truck	40.2	39.1
Van	11.9	13.9
Motorhome	29.1	12.2
Tent	6.3	43.2
Pop-up trailer	5.7	12.5
Pickup camper	9.1	11.7
Trailer	46.9	18.5
Powerboat	35.0	42.2
Prior visits	76.1	68.2
Primary destination	89.7	90.4
Electrical hookup	74.3	63.3

\* Actual numbers.

Table 16  
McNary Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry percent</u>
Camping groups	1,061*	1,697*
Car	14.4	31.1
Truck	48.4	42.6
Van	7.0	14.0
Motorhome	39.7	16.6
Tent	3.1	37.7
Pop-up trailer	1.7	6.2
Pickup camper	7.5	16.0
Trailer	48.1	23.8
Powerboat	2.1	7.5
Prior visits	53.8	43.0
Primary destination	44.5	42.3
Electrical hookup	83.4	44.7

\* Actual numbers.

Table 17

R. S. Kerr Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry percent</u>
Camping groups	426*	1,317*
Car	21.1	30.7
Truck	70.6	70.7
Van	7.1	9.6
Motorhome	18.4	10.6
Tent	9.0	36.2
Pop-up trailer	3.1	4.3
Pickup camper	13.9	17.3
Trailer	64.4	37.6
Powerboat	33.3	41.9
Prior visits	80.5	77.3
Primary destination	82.4	85.3
Electrical hookup	66.0	36.3

\* Actual numbers.

Table 18

Hartwell Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry percent</u>
Camping groups	921*	5,309*
Car	44.7	60.4
Truck	43.1	49.1
Van	9.5	10.6
Motorhome	31.5	7.6
Tent	4.8	51.3
Pop-up trailer	8.1	14.9
Pickup camper	3.1	5.7
Trailer	51.2	20.5
Powerboat	17.8	40.6
Prior visits	62.5	48.0
Primary destination	89.0	73.8
Electrical hookup	78.1	37.2

\* Actual numbers.

Table 19  
Greers Ferry Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry percent</u>
Camping groups	3,433*	19,379*
Car	19.1	41.5
Truck	55.8	47.9
Van	8.6	9.0
Motorhome	24.4	6.5
Tent	8.4	58.3
Pop-up trailer	7.4	10.7
Pickup camper	8.5	5.4
Trailer	48.6	14.7
Powerboat	10.8	18.8
Prior visits	65.3	69.5
Primary destination	59.7	76.4
Electrical hookup	88.9	45.0

\* Actual numbers.

Table 20  
Benbrook Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry percent</u>
Camping groups	434*	4,128*
Car	35.0	47.3
Truck	54.2	48.8
Van	8.9	11.9
Motorhome	23.4	7.1
Tent	3.5	33.4
Pop-up trailer	3.5	5.4
Pickup camper	8.6	9.2
Trailer	59.6	11.9
Powerboat	12.4	14.5
Prior visits	52.8	55.3
Primary destination	43.5	51.8
Electrical hookup	79.5	17.6

\* Actual numbers.

Table 21  
Barkley Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry percent</u>
Camping groups	1,135*	4,063*
Car	34.5	41.2
Truck	53.0	54.1
Van	8.2	9.4
Motorhome	28.3	12.4
Tent	3.4	34.2
Pop-up trailer	4.0	13.5
Pickup camper	12.0	15.0
Trailer	49.8	22.8
Powerboat	40.0	42.0
Prior visits	59.4	37.2
Primary destination	64.1	55.5
Electrical hookup	81.2	56.2

\* Actual numbers.

Table 22  
West Point Golden Passport Versus Standard Entry

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Golden Passport percent</u>	<u>Standard Entry percent</u>
Camping groups	2,009*	7,227*
Car	33.2	40.3
Truck	43.3	52.2
Van	12.1	12.9
Motorhome	42.3	16.2
Tent	3.0	43.8
Pop-up trailer	3.4	7.5
Pickup camper	10.9	15.5
Trailer	40.8	18.9
Powerboat	49.7	55.6
Prior visits	63.6	53.2
Primary destination	64.6	59.9
Electrical hookup	83.5	60.3

\* Actual numbers.

### PART III: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

26. The first of the two functions of the CRS has been accomplished. After 5 years of testing, a set of procedures has been developed for collecting and analyzing campground data with a minimum burden on project personnel and project visitors. Progress has also been made on the second function of the CRS--the accumulation of a database which can be used to develop trend information for operation and planning purposes.

27. The CRS data collected to this point have been used by field personnel for a variety of purposes. Staff at Greers Ferry Lake and Louisville and Pittsburgh Districts have used the information to evaluate current and potential usage of electric hookups. Zip code data have been analyzed by Lake Oahe staff to determine county of origin for their visitors. These data have also been used to prepare marketing information for Little Rock District. Finally, staff at Lake Shelbyville referred to sales data in planning and preparing visitor information brochures.

28. Potential uses of the database have been suggested in the previous CRS reports. Using the data to estimate the number of receipts sold on a daily, weekly, monthly, and seasonal basis was discussed in Curtis (1983).<sup>\*</sup> The results of this analysis could be used in scheduling personnel. The data can also be utilized to examine the effect that fee increases have on visitation and occupancy rates. Assistance in planning can be provided as well. An analysis of user characteristics and their changes over time can indicate whether existing facilities are meeting user needs, whether additional or different facilities are needed, and where to locate these facilities. With enough historical data, it is also possible to evaluate the effects on recreation use of external factors such as fuel shortages and changing leisure patterns.

29. The analyses presented in this report are fairly straightforward. So far, most results represent totals, percentages, or means for all projects or a specific project or recreation area. Additional information may be obtained by analyzing portions of the CRS data. For example, the analysis of

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\* G. L. Curtis. 1983. "Summary of the 1982 Campground Receipt Study," Miscellaneous Paper R-83-2, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss.

certain variables, such as equipment type and Golden Age/Access passports, by month may reveal seasonal trends which could be important to managers. The CRS may be used in conjunction with other databases as well. In another work effort of the Natural Resources Research Program,\* the CRS data have been combined with resource characteristics in order to determine visitor preferences for campsites and recreation areas.

30. In the near future, two additional analyses are being planned. The first involves the comparison of the 1980 CRS data with that of subsequent years. Since 1980 was a limited sample, these comparisons were not made for this report. However, the 1981, 1982, and 1983 databases can be made comparable by using only that data from recreation areas and weeks included in the 1980 study. Comparisons of the 4 years of data will strengthen trend analyses.

31. It is hoped that as more data are collected more use will be made of the CRS data. At this point two factors limit its use somewhat. First, the data represent only camping use. As such, they cannot be used to analyze or predict use patterns of other project visitors. However, data on other project users are now becoming available through the traffic stop visitor surveys being conducted Corps-wide. The second limiting factor is the sheer volume of data being collected through the CRS. The solution to this problem may also be imminent. The technology currently exists for collecting the data electronically, via a microcomputer or terminal. The data could then be transferred to a remote computer for analysis. This would eliminate costly and time-consuming keypunch requirements.

32. Overall, it appears as though the CRS is both efficient and effective. Although the data have received somewhat limited use in the past, they offer great potential.

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\* M. R. Waring and D. J. Snepenger. 1985. "Key Indicators of Recreation Use for 1983; Preliminary Findings," Miscellaneous Paper R-85-1, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss.

APPENDIX A: 1984 CAMPGROUND RECEIPT STUDY DATA SUMMARIES  
FOR INDIVIDUAL RECREATION AREAS

Table A1  
Lake Barkley User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Eureka</u>	<u>Canal</u>	<u>Hurricane Creek</u>	<u>Devils Elbow</u>	<u>Bumpus Mills</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
Recreation days	3,720	24,951	13,415	3,391	3,824	49,301
Mean length of stay, nights	2.0	3.75	3.55	2.13	1.93	3.13
Mean number in group	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.1
Percent prior visits*	1.0	53.0	76.0	2.0	2.0	42.0
Percent primary destination*	38.0	48.0	95.0	-	80.0	57.4
Percent Golden passports*	21.0	43.0	28.0	12.0	7.0	31.3
Number of camping permits	742	3,426	2,014	597	625	7,404
Number of camping groups	643	2,245	1,252	488	570	5,198

\* Percent of camping parties.

Table A2  
Lake Barkley Vehicle and Equipment Type  
 (Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Eureka</u>	<u>Canal</u>	<u>Hurricane Creek</u>	<u>Devils Elbow</u>	<u>Bumpus Mills</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
<b>Vehicle</b>						
Car	42.0	41.0	32.0	35.0	52.0	39.7
Truck	58.0	54.0	59.0	50.0	41.0	53.8
Van	6.0	8.0	11.0	12.0	9.0	9.1
Motorhome	7.0	21.0	16.0	13.0	8.0	15.5
Other	0.9	0.4	0.1	5.1	1.1	2.3
<b>Camping equipment</b>						
Tent	51.0	13.0	27.0	47.0	42.0	27.5
Pop-up trailer	11.0	10.0	9.0	6.0	28.0	11.4
Pickup camper	22.0	10.0	19.0	17.0	11.0	14.3
Travel trailer	18.0	45.0	24.0	7.0	8.0	28.7
No camping equipment	3.0	5.0	5.0	13.0	5.0	4.3
<b>Recreational equipment</b>						
Powerboat	28.0	35.0	59.0	56.0	34.0	41.6
Sailboat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other boat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bicycle	2.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	1.9
Motorcycle	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.9
Off-road vehicle (ORV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Vehicle distribution</b>						
Average number of vehicles per party	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.2		1.6
Percent of groups towing a pop-up or travel trailer	30.6	52.5	36.3	13.4		39.2

Table A3  
Lake Benbrook User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>South Holiday</u>	<u>Mustang</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
Recreation days	14,157	15,261	29,418
Mean length of stay, nights	2.62	1.68	2.04
Mean number in group	3.53	3.28	3.35
Percent prior visits*	28.7	71.9	55.1
Percent primary destination*	16.9	72.7	51.1
Percent Golden passports*	20.4	8.5	13.6
Number of camping permits	2,501	3,318	5,819
Number of camping groups	1,774	2,788	4,562

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\* Percent of camping parties.

Table A4  
Lake Benbrook Vehicle and Equipment Type  
(Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>South Holiday</u>	<u>Mustang</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
<b>Vehicle</b>			
Car	47.6	45.2	46.1
Truck	49.0	49.5	49.3
Van	10.4	12.4	11.6
Motorhome	9.8	7.8	8.6
Other	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Camping equipment</b>			
Tent	29.6	31.1	30.5
Pop-up trailer	4.6	5.6	5.2
Pickup camper	6.0	11.2	9.1
Travel trailer	24.7	11.1	16.4
No camping equipment	31.3	37.3	35.0
<b>Recreational equipment</b>			
Powerboat	14.0	14.5	14.3
Sailboat	1.1	0.8	0.9
Other boat	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bicycle	0.5	0.9	0.7
Motorcycle	2.1	1.8	1.9
ORV	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1

Table A5  
Greers Ferry Lake User Characteristics

Characteristic	Dam	Old	Heber	Cove	Shiloh	Narrows	Devils	Sugar	Van	Choctaw	J.F.K.	Project
	Site	Hwy 25	Springs	Creek			Fork	Loaf	Buren			Totals
Recreation days	48,540	17,024	18,507	4,712	9,738	12,326	6,753	11,147	1,912	17,386	21,349	169,394
Mean length of stay, nights	1.95	2.11	2.07	1.78	2.21	2.95	1.96	2.28	1.92	2.39	3.07	2.24
Mean number in group	3.57	3.56	3.36	3.49	3.60	2.97	3.57	3.35	3.57	3.26	2.82	3.34
Percent prior visits*	54.6	84	91.6	76.6	87.5	61.8	81.2	91.6	41.8	62.1	55.4	68.9
Percent primary destination*	62.7	94.9	93.4	83.1	97.3	90.7	86.8	92.8	44.7	83.5	22.3	73.8
Percent Golden passports*	12.3	7.5	9.0	6.6	10.4	30.4	6.7	14.6	10.0	28.3	52.7	19.0
Number of camping permits	8,702	2,982	3,316	938	1,566	2,035	1,229	1,864	329	3,018	3,847	29,826
Number of camping groups	6,915	2,283	2,599	769	1,208	1,437	953	1,470	273	2,280	2,625	22,812

\* Percent of camping parties.

Table A6  
Greers Ferry Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type  
(Percent of Camping Parties)

Vehicle and Equipment Type	Dam Site	Old Hwy 25	Heber Springs	Cove Creek	Shiloh	Narrows	Devils Fork	Sugar Loaf	Van Buren	Choctaw	J.F.K.	Project Totals
<b>Vehicle</b>												
Car	47.2	42.5	42.0	39.1	31.4	29.4	38.0	38.8	50.4	27.6	22.0	38.1
Truck	41.7	48.6	47.8	56.2	57.2	55.8	52.2	51.3	28.3	54.9	55.2	49.0
Van	8.8	8.0	9.0	9.1	8.0	8.0	8.7	8.4	12.9	10.4	9.4	8.9
Motorhome	6.3	4.2	5.7	4.3	7.5	19.5	3.5	11.4	10.7	15.1	16.9	9.2
Other	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	3.2	1.2	0.4	0.6	3.2	1.4
<b>Camping equipment</b>												
Tent	60.8	60.7	63.1	67.8	49.6	24.6	69.9	49.6	55.7	34.5	22.0	50.8
Pop-up trailer	9.2	9.6	11.7	7.7	12.4	10.1	12.4	9.8	5.9	6.8	14.4	10.2
Pickup camper	6.2	4.0	4.6	7.1	7.4	4.1	5.2	3.8	7.3	7.0	7.8	5.8
Travel trailer	14.2	16.3	13.5	6.1	22.5	34.2	5.0	20.2	6.6	29.8	35.8	19.8
No camping equipment	7.3	6.5	2.8	8.8	3.3	8.2	5.6	7.7	16.1	8.3	5.1	6.5
<b>Recreational equipment</b>												
Powerboat	7.4	23.3	23.7	37.5	18.0	33.6	34.9	27.1	8.4	24.5	2.0	17.6
Sailboat	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
Other boat	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bicycle	0.6	1.3	4.0	1.6	3.6	2.8	3.1	9.6	0.4	1.4	0.4	2.1
Motorcycle	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.7
ORV	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.4	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5

Table A7  
Hartwell Lake User Characteristics

Characteristic	Watsadlers	River Ga.	Crescent	Springfield	Transient Group Camp	Glen Ferry Park	Milltown	Chandlers Ferry*	Paynes Creek	Ashbury	Oconee Point	Twin Lakes	Conecross Park*	Project Totals
Recreation days	11,199	328	2,706	4,025	719	176	3,363	131	4,977	3,564	8,738	21,798	276	62,000
Mean length of stay, nights	3.26	1.73	2.17	2.33	2.26	1.73	2.23	2.18	2.78	2.18	2.38	3.15	3.17	2.77
Mean number in group	3.02	4.0	4.2	4.07	15.95	3.93	3.91	3.24	3.55	3.84	3.99	3.59	4.94	3.70
Percent prior visits**	68.3	69.4	61.5	65.9	26.1	48.1	49.3	64.7	64.6	72.5	15.1	43.4	27.8	50.3
Percent primary destination**	95.4	89.8	77.0	89.7	87.0	100	49.8	82.4	95.2	76.3	21.9	88.5	88.9	76.2
Percent Golden passports**	49.6	4.5	7.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.7	3.2	8.9	3.5	9.1	19.7	0.0	20.0
Number of camping permits	1,969	66	412	563	26	36	541	31	639	577	1,204	2,736	29	8,829
Number of camping groups	1,185	49	304	408	23	27	408	17	483	418	950	1,889	18	6,179

\* Campgrounds used during peak use periods only.

\*\* Percent of camping parties.

Table A8  
Hartwell Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type  
(Percent of Camping Parties)

Vehicle and Equipment Type	Wataadlers	River Ga.	Crescent	Spring-field	Transient Camp Group	Glen Ferry Park	Mill town	Chandler's Ferry	Paynes Creek	Asbury	Oconee Point	Twin Lakes	Cone-ross Park	Project Totals
<b>Vehicle</b>														
Car	49.4	61.7	57.9	65.4	69.6	59.3	56.3	52.9	51.3	69.2	62.2	59.3	61.1	57.9
Truck	50.7	40.4	43.1	45.9	56.5	51.9	55.5	47.1	53.5	41.4	57.3	41.8	55.6	48.2
Motorhome	21.9	6.4	7.1	4.2	8.7	3.7	9.3	11.8	8.1	2.3	4.2	13.5	0.0	11.2
Other	1.5	2.1	1.0	0.7	8.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.8
<b>Camping equipment</b>														
Tent	16.5	63.0	68.4	63.4	65.2	57.7	61.9	82.4	46.8	67.8	54.0	37.4	72.2	44.1
Pop-up trailer	13.1	13.0	14.7	13.4	39.1	19.2	9.6	5.9	17.0	8.5	18.3	13.4	5.6	13.9
Pickup camper	3.4	6.5	3.9	6.4	4.3	3.8	5.2	0.0	5.7	8.8	6.6	4.8	22.2	5.3
Travel trailer	43.0	4.3	9.1	10.4	21.7	15.4	14.2	5.9	21.8	11.9	16.9	31.4	0.0	23.3
No camping equipment	1.2	6.5	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.4	3.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.2
<b>Recreational equipment</b>														
Powerboat	25.8	4.1	26.0	50	30.4	37.0	46.6	47.1	49.3	43.8	50.8	31.9	22.2	37.4
Sailboat	0.8	0.0	0.7	2.2	4.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8
Other boat	1.1	0.0	4.3	0.5	4.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	16.7	1.1
Bicycle	9.7	6.1	3.6	12.7	4.3	7.4	8.1	0.0	5.0	2.9	13.6	0.4	0.0	6.3
Motorcycle	1.4	0.0	0.7	1.2	4.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.8
ORV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A9

McNary Lock and Dam User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Hood Park</u>
Recreation days	14,137
Mean length of stay, nights	1.80
Mean number in group	2.91
Percent prior visits*	47.0
Percent primary destination*	43.0
Percent Golden passports*	43.0
Number of camping permits	3,335
Number of camping groups	2,758

\* Percent of camping parties.

Table A10

McNary Lock and Dam Vehicle and Equipment Type  
(Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Hood Park</u>
Vehicle	
Car	25.0
Truck	45.0
Van	11.0
Motorhome	26.0
Other	0.0
Camping equipment	
Tent	24.0
Pop-up trailer	4.0
Pickup camper	13.0
Travel trailer	33.0
No camping equipment	0.0
Recreational equipment	
Powerboat	5.0
Sailboat	0.0
Other boat	0.0
Bicycle	1.0
Motorcycle	1.0
ORV	0.0
Other	0.0

Table All  
Milford Lake User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Curtis Creek</u>	<u>Farnum Creek</u>	<u>Rolling Hills</u>	<u>School Creek</u>	<u>Timber Creek</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
Recreation days	6,846	3,026	8,335	2,432	4,017	21,656
Mean length of stay, nights	1.98	1.8	1.8	1.57	1.6	1.73
Mean number in group	3.4	3.35	3.27	3.17	3.41	3.33
Percent prior visits*	14.0	9.0	67.0	56.0	63.0	43.1
Percent primary destination*	16.0	98.0	66.0	82.0	73.0	58.5
Percent Golden passports*	14.0	7.0	19.0	11.0	11.0	13.5
Number of camping permits	1,068	577	1,431	493	793	4,362
Number of camping groups	1,013	505	1,417	484	770	4,189

\* Percent of camping parties.

Table A12  
Milford Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type  
(Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Curtis Creek</u>	<u>Farnum Creek</u>	<u>Rolling Hills</u>	<u>School Creek</u>	<u>Timber Creek</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
<b>Vehicle</b>						
Car	36.0	45.0	43.0	20.0	41.0	37.8
Truck	55.0	51.0	43.0	68.0	55.0	52.1
Van	9.0	10.0	10.0	4.0	10.0	9.1
Motorhome	18.0	10.0	22.0	16.0	7.0	12.3
Other	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7
<b>Camping equipment</b>						
Tent	30.0	54.0	33.0	35.0	43.0	36.7
Pop-up trailer	7.0	8.0	7.0	5.0	9.0	7.3
Pickup camper	11.0	13.0	7.0	18.0	11.0	10.8
Travel trailer	33.0	16.0	30.0	31.0	29.0	29.0
No camping equipment	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.6
<b>Recreational equipment</b>						
Powerboat	52.0	39.0	33.0	53.0	25.0	39.1
Sailboat	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Other boat	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.5
Bicycle	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Motorcycle	2.0	1.0	2.0	6.0	1.0	2.1
ORV	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6
Other	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5

Table A13  
New Hogan Lake User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Acorn</u>
Recreation days	21,991
Mean length of stay, nights	2.68
Mean number in group	2.93
Percent prior visits*	88.0
Percent primary destination*	94.0
Percent Golden passports*	27.0
Number of camping permits	3,426
Number of camping groups	2,794

\* Percent of camping parties.

Table A14  
New Hogan Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type  
(Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Acorn</u>
Vehicle	
Car	28.0
Truck	53.0
Van	11.0
Motorhome	16.0
Other	1.0
Camping equipment	
Tent	34.0
Pop-up trailer	2.0
Pickup camper	25.0
Travel trailer	18.0
No camping equipment	11.0
Recreational equipment	
Powerboat	39.0
Sailboat	0.0
Other boat	1.0
Bicycle	1.0
Motorcycle	1.0
ORV	0.0
Other	0.0

Table A15  
Nolin River Lake User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Dog Creek</u>	<u>Wax</u>	<u>Moutardier</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
Recreation days	7,111	5,656	16,437	29,204
Mean length of stay, nights	1.73	1.65	2.22	1.95
Mean number in group	3.76	3.37	3.56	3.57
Percent prior visits*	93.0	4.6	71.0**	60.9
Percent primary destination*	97.0	63.2	94.0	87.1
Percent Golden passports*	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0
Number of camping permits	1,329	1,175	2,637	5,141
Number of camping groups	1,124	1,026	2,079	4,229

\* Percent of camping parties.

\*\* Likely an error in coding.

Table A16  
Nolin River Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type  
 (Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Dog Creek</u>	<u>Wax</u>	<u>Moutardier</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
<b>Vehicle</b>				
Car	45.0	39.0	46.0	44.6
Truck	40.0	38.0	26.0	32.6
Van	17.0	17.0	19.0	18.4
Motorhome	10.0	13.0	8.9	10.1
Other	0.0	1.0	6.1	3.3
<b>Camping equipment</b>				
Tent	57.0	59.0	59.0	58.7
Pop-up trailer	3.0	8.0	7.0	6.4
Pickup camper	29.0	18.0	26.0	24.7
Travel trailer	4.0	9.0	5.0	5.6
No camping equipment	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.3
<b>Recreational equipment</b>				
Powerboat	39.0	35.0	53.0	44.5
Sailboat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other boat	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9
Motorcycle	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
ORV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	2.0	0.0	1.7	1.5

Table A17  
Lake Oahe User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Downstream South</u>	<u>Downstream North</u>	<u>Indian Creek</u>	<u>Indian Memorial</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
Recreation days	3,049	17,462	9,685	6,816	37,012
Mean length of stay, nights	1.45	2.05	2.61	2.28	2.13
Mean number in group	3.30	3.00	3.02	2.98	3.03
Percent prior visits*	39.0	33.0	61.0	90.0	48.9
Percent primary destination*	38.0	27.0	68.0	90.0	47.6
Percent Golden passport*	18.0	34.0	28.0	31.0	30.4
Number of camping permits	771	4,214	1,773	1,470	8,228
Number of camping groups	667	3,107	1,265	1,015	6,054

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\* Percent of camping parties.

Table A18  
Lake Oahe Vehicle and Equipment Type  
(Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Downstream South</u>	<u>Downstream North</u>	<u>Indian Creek</u>	<u>Indian Memorial</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
<b>Vehicle</b>					
Car	35.0	25.0	20.0	21.0	24.3
Truck	42.0	38.0	46.0	42.0	41.0
Van	10.0	11.0	10.0	15.0	11.3
Motorhome	21.0	33.0	32.0	30.0	31.1
Other	5.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
<b>Camping equipment</b>					
Tent	44.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	20.5
Pop-up trailer	8.0	10.0	6.0	3.0	7.6
Pickup camper	13.0	17.0	19.0	26.0	18.6
Travel trailer	17.0	26.0	24.0	26.0	24.6
No camping equipment	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	1.5
<b>Recreational equipment</b>					
Powerboat	19.0	30.0	54.0	44.0	36.3
Sailboat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other boat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bicycle	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Motorcycle	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8
ORV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.0	1.4

Table A19  
Pool 16 User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Clarks Ferry</u>	<u>Shady Creek</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
Recreation days	5,080	2,223	7,304
Mean length of stay, nights	5.66	1.66	3.45
Mean number in group	2.61	2.81	2.72
Percent prior visits**	11.0	5.0	7.6
Percent primary destination**	1.0	1.0	1.0
Percent Golden passports**	42.0	25.0	36.1
Number of camping permits	850	467	1,317
Number of camping groups	374	465	839

Table A20  
Pool 16 Vehicle and Equipment Type  
(Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Clarks Ferry</u>	<u>Shady Creek</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
<b>Vehicle</b>			
Car	44.0	38.0	40.8
Truck	53.0	41.0	46.3
Van	3.0	7.0	5.6
Motorhome	22.0	33.0	28.1
Other	0.6	2.0	1.4
<b>Camping equipment</b>			
Tent	7.0	18.0	13.0
Pop-up trailer	4.0	8.0	6.1
Pickup camper	6.0	9.0	7.8
Travel trailer	63.0	38.0	49.4
No camping equipment	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Recreational equipment</b>			
Powerboat	6.0	19.0	13.1
Sailboat	0.0	0.0	-
Other boat	0.0	0.0	-
Bicycle	5.0	3.0	3.5
Motorcycle	1.0	0.1	0.4
ORV	0.0	0.0	-
Other	0.0	6.0	4.2

Table A21

R. S. Kerr Lock and Dam User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Apple- gate Cove</u>	<u>Short Moun- tain Cove</u>	<u>Cowling- ton Point</u>	<u>Gore Landing</u>	<u>Salli- saw Creek</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
Recreation days	6,279	1,112	3,911	1,271	647	13,220
Mean length of stay, nights	2.74	1.86	2.89	1.90	1.57	1.94
Mean number in group	3.16	3.60	3.44	3.18	4.60	3.35
Percent prior visits*	74.0	81.0	81.0	85.0	79.0	68.1
Percent primary destination*	80.0	89.0	87.0	91.0	87.0	84.7
Percent Golden passports*	42.0	27.0	38.0	27.0	18.0	39.8
Number of camping permits	1,086	242	729	280	109	2,446
Number of camping groups	800	176	442	227	89	1,734

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\* Percent of camping parties.

Table A22

R. S. Kerr Lock and Dam Vehicle and Equipment Type  
(Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Apple- gate Cove</u>	<u>Short Moun- tain Cove</u>	<u>Cowling- ton Point</u>	<u>Gore Landing</u>	<u>Salli- saw Creek</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
<b>Vehicle</b>						
Car	29.0	34.5	28.8	19.9	32.6	29.0
Truck	71.0	67.8	72.8	71.2	61.8	71.0
Van	9.0	10.9	6.9	8.0	18.0	9.0
Motorhome	13.0	8.0	12.7	12.8	14.6	12.5
Other	1.4	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.1	1.1
<b>Camping equipment</b>						
Tent	22.2	37.3	30.0	40.7	50.0	29.5
Pop-up trailer	3.1	3.9	3.4	8.1	5.1	4.1
Pickup camper	13.2	19.9	14.5	30.1	15.4	16.5
Travel trailer	54.6	41.8	45.3	13.9	23.1	44.1
No camping equipment	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.3	1.3	0.7
<b>Recreational equipment</b>						
Powerboat	31.3	29.0	39.4	68.3	66.3	39.7
Sailboat	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.4
Other boat	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.6	0.0	0.9
Bicycle	0.8	4.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Motorcycle	0.1	2.3	0.5	0.9	2.2	0.6
ORV	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05

Table A23

Lake Shelbyville User Characteristics

Characteristic	Opossum Creek	Coon Creek	Lone Point	Lithia Springs	Forrest W. "Bo" Wood	Whitley Creek	Project Totals*
Recreation days	1,632	33,202	1,689	18,802	19,131	2,183	76,639
Mean length of stay, nights	2.20	2.99	1.92	2.88	3.41	2.48	3.00
Mean number in group	3.61	3.41	4.12	3.24	2.92	3.54	3.23
Percent prior visits**	58.7	67.7	47.8	66.6	76.6	70.8	69.0
Percent primary destination**	87.4	87.8	75.8	92.9	94.9	93.1	90.7
Percent Golden pass- ports**	9.2	14.3	0.4	14.5	31.0	7.5	23.7
Number of camping permits	240	4,261	221	2,629	2,754	332	10,437
Number of camping groups	206	3,276	207	2,031	1,990	274	7,984

\* Includes 25 permits with the wrong recreation area code.

\*\* Percent of camping parties.

Table A24

Lake Shelbyville Vehicle and Equipment Type  
(Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Opossum Creek</u>	<u>Coon Creek</u>	<u>Lone Point</u>	<u>Lithia Springs</u>	<u>Forrest W. "Bo" Wood</u>	<u>Whitley Creek</u>	<u>Project Totals*</u>
<b>Vehicle</b>							
Car	52.6	44.1	52.0	43.4	37.2	44.3	42.6
Truck	38.8	39.0	31.7	32.7	46.9	41.4	39.3
Van	9.7	13.3	15.8	13.8	13.5	16.1	13.5
Motorhome	3.6	12.1	9.4	16.2	20.8	5.1	14.8
Other	3.1	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.4
<b>Camping equipment</b>							
Tent	79.6	42.0	78.3	37.7	17.5	66.7	37.5
Pop-up trailer	3.6	12.6	2.9	12.9	10.2	7.0	11.4
Pickup camper	9.7	11.3	10.1	12.3	10.3	13.2	11.3
Travel trailer	3.1	19.7	3.9	19.1	37.8	8.1	22.8
No camping equipment	4.6	6.0	2.9	5.8	6.7	5.9	6.0
<b>Recreational equipment</b>							
Powerboat	37.9	42.5	36.2	33.2	47.5	48.9	41.3
Sailboat	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.2
Other boat	2.4	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.8
Bicycle	2.4	13.4	1.0	4.8	22.5	2.6	12.5
Motorcycle	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8
ORV	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	0.5	2.4	1.4	14.2	9.5	11.3	7.4

\* Includes 25 permits with the wrong recreation area code.

Table A25  
Shenango River Lake User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Shenango Recre- ational Area</u>
Recreation days	65,346
Mean length of stay, nights	3.54
Mean number in group	3.79
Percent prior visits*	88.0
Percent primary destination*	98.0
Percent golden passports*	20.0
Number of camping permits	7,359
Number of camping groups	4,676

\* Percent of camping parties.

Table A26  
Shenango River Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type  
(Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Shenango Recreational Area</u>
<b>Vehicle</b>	
Car	51.0
Truck	39.0
Van	10.0
Motorhome	14.0
Other	1.0
<b>Camping equipment</b>	
Tent	37.0
Pop-up trailer	13.0
Pick-up camper	10.0
Travel trailer	24.0
No camping equipment	3.0
<b>Recreational equipment</b>	
Powerboat	33.0
Sailboat	0.0
Other boat	4.0
Bicycle	40.0
Motorcycle	0.0
ORV	0.0
Other	3.0

Table A27  
Somerville Lake User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Big Creek</u>	<u>Rocky Creek</u>	<u>Yegua Creek</u>	<u>Over- look</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
Recreation days	6,868	53,015	43,024	14,130	117,037
Mean length of stay, nights	1.67	2.10	2.50	1.10	2.05
Mean number in group	3.40	4.10	3.80	4.00	3.94
Percent prior visits*	60.0	77.0	72.0	20.0	63.0
Percent primary destination*	83.0	91.0	84.0	78.0	85.6
Percent Golden passports*	4.0	15.0	27.0	4.0	16.8
Number of camping permits	1,349	7,656	6,331	3,195	18,531
Number of camping groups	1,220	6,636	5,058	3,055	15,969

\* Percent of camping parties.

Table A28  
Somerville Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type  
(Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Big Creek</u>	<u>Rocky Creek</u>	<u>Yegua Creek</u>	<u>Over- look</u>	<u>Project Totals</u>
Vehicle					
Car	45.0	32.0	35.0	57.0	38.8
Truck	46.0	52.0	57.0	36.0	50.3
Van	10.0	10.0	11.0	9.0	10.5
Motorhome	3.0	7.0	14.0	2.0	8.1
Other	1.0	5.0	0.0	4.0	3.4
Camping equipment					
Tent	66.0	52.0	40.0	27.0	44.3
Pop-up trailer	4.0	7.0	7.0	1.0	5.8
Pickup camper	5.0	5.0	7.0	3.0	4.5
Travel trailer	6.0	15.0	31.0	2.0	16.0
No camping equipment	17.0	16.0	1.0	65.0	21.4
Recreational equipment					
Powerboat	27.0	44.0	40.0	18.0	36.4
Sailboat	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.0
Other boat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bicycle	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Motorcycle	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.1
ORV	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4

Table A29  
West Point User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>R. Shaefer Heard</u>	<u>Holiday Park</u>	<u>State Line Park</u>	<u>Amity Park</u>	<u>Project Totals*</u>
Recreation days	16,187	30,877	12,478	20,254	79,796
Mean length of stay, nights	2.69	2.53	2.47	3.18	2.70
Mean number in group	3.20	3.23	3.37	3.22	3.24
Percent prior visits**	49.0	40.0	75.0	75.0	55.5
Percent primary destination**	41.0	57.0	77.0	75.0	60.9
Percent Golden passports**	37.0	27.0	22.0	42.0	31.8
Number of camping permits	2,357	4,601	1,793	2,791	11,542
Number of camping groups	1,897	3,818	1,484	2,037	9,236

\* Includes eight permits with the wrong recreation area code.

\*\* Percent of camping parties.

Table A30  
West Point Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type  
(Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>R. Shaefer Heard</u>	<u>Holiday Park</u>	<u>State Line Park</u>	<u>Amity Park</u>	<u>Project Totals*</u>
<b>Vehicle</b>					
Car	40.0	37.0	37.0	42.0	38.8
Truck	51.0	50.0	49.0	50.0	50.3
Van	11.0	15.0	11.0	12.0	12.6
Motorhome	19.0	21.0	25.0	23.0	21.5
Other	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	1.0
<b>Camping equipment</b>					
Tent	36.0	37.0	36.0	28.0	34.6
Pop-up trailer	5.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.5
Pickup camper	11.0	17.0	19.0	10.0	12.3
Travel trailer	28.0	20.0	16.0	32.0	23.5
No camping equipment	6.0	15.0	25.0	8.0	12.0
<b>Recreational equipment</b>					
Powerboat	44.0	60.0	63.0	47.0	44.3
Sailboat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other boat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Bicycle	2.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	2.6
Motorcycle	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.4	0.5
ORV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.6

\* Includes eight permits with the wrong recreation area code.

APPENDIX B: COMPARISON OF 1981-1984 CAMPGROUND  
RECEIPT STUDY (CRS) DATA

Table B1  
Use Characteristics for Entire CRS 1981-1984  
(Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Prior visits to project	80.0	71.4	64.0	61.2
Project as primary destination	89.6	79.5	76.4	72.9
Golden Age or Access Passport	16.7	18.7	25.1	21.7

Table B2  
Distribution of Vehicle Types for Entire CRS  
1981-1984 (Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Vehicle Type</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Car	37.2	41.6	42.1	38.4
Truck	40.6	44.6	46.7	47.7
Van	9.5	10.9	11.1	10.8
Motorhome	12.7	13.3	12.6	13.6
Other	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.7

Table B3  
Distribution of Camping Equipment and Powerboats for  
Entire CRS, 1981-1984 (Percent of Camping Parties)

<u>Equipment/Boat</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Tent	33.8	40.3	41.3	29.2
Pop-up trailer	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.6
Pickup camper	12.2	12.9	11.2	10.1
Travel trailer	25.4	23.4	21.6	21.8
No camping equipment	-	4.4	10.4	9.3
Powerboat	30.4	31.2	35.6	31.9

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