

Assessing Needs and Identifying Opportunities for ITS Applications in California's National Parks

*Technical Memorandum #1:
Recommendations for Classifications of National Parks*

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Prepared for the

State of California
Department of Transportation
New Technology and Research Program

July 2001

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems
NHP	National Historic Park
NHS	National Historic Site
NM	National Monument
NP	National Park
NPS	National Park Service
NRA	National Recreation Area
NS	National Seashore

ABSTRACT

This document describes various methods of classification that may be applied to National Parks within the State of California. The purpose of this classification is to be able to group Parks in a logical fashion that facilitates the identification of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) applications that may be applicable to certain types of Parks. Several alternative classification methods are reviewed and compared, with one classification scheme – based on National Park Service (NPS) designations of Park units – being recommended.

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1 INTRODUCTION

According to the National Park Service (NPS), 1999 saw a total visitation to NPS-managed lands in California of 34.6 million visitors – exceeding any other state in the country. With the high visitation level in California expected to increase, the National Park Units in California are under extreme pressure to provide access and mobility to and within the Parks while still preserving the Park’s resources and environment. This is occurring in a time where there is an estimated backlog of nearly \$5 billion of maintenance and repairs for NPS-managed lands, leaving limited resources to develop new systems and infrastructure.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) may provide solutions to access and transportation problems in California’s National Park units in a more economical and perhaps more environmentally friendly way than other types of transportation system improvements. For this reason, the California Department of Transportation has contracted with the Western Transportation Institute at Montana State University-Bozeman, in cooperation with Texas A&M University’s Department of Recreation, Parks and Tourism Sciences and the Texas Transportation Institute, to identify ITS solutions that may have broad applicability to the NPS units within the State of California.

As shown in Figure 1-1, there is tremendous variation in the location and size of California’s National Parks. As this technical memorandum will indicate, these Parks are also distinct with respect to many other characteristics, such as annual visitation, presence of visitor transportation systems, location with respect to urban areas and overnight visitation. It should be clear that one ITS solution will not fit all Parks. For this reason, the research project seeks to identify classes of Parks within which there is some similarity and between which there is some distinction. This is consistent with the project’s goal to recommend ITS solutions that will be applicable to many types of parks. Because the project’s scope requires the research to focus on between one and three of the 22 Park units within the state, the identification of an appropriate classification system is critical to the success of this project.

This technical memorandum will review several alternative methods for classifying National Park units within California. After analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of each classification method, the paper selects a preferred classification scheme that may be used in identifying specific Parks on which to focus subsequent efforts in this project, including outreach, analysis of plans and other data sources, and visitor surveys.

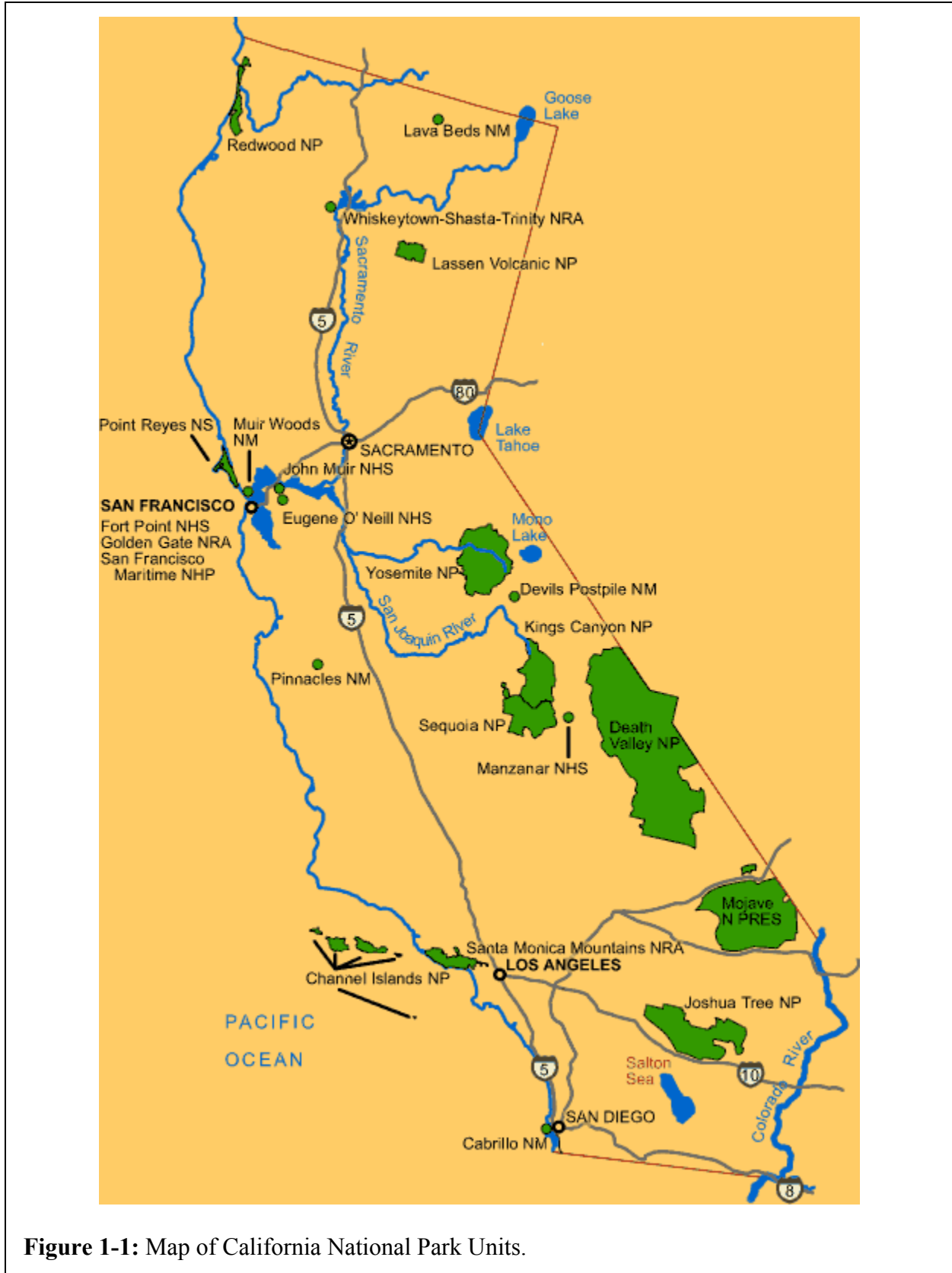


Figure 1-1: Map of California National Park Units.

2 CLASSIFICATIONS/CRITERIA

This section will review several classification schemes that were considered as candidates for this project. Each classification method is described and is applied to California's National Park units.

2.1 Annual Visitation Levels

One of the most obvious classification methods for National Park units is to categorize them by their annual visitation levels. It may be presumed that ITS applications for more heavily visited destinations may differ than those for less visited destinations. Table 2-1 lists all of California's National Park units in order of decreasing annual visitation levels, as collected by the National Park Service for the 1999 calendar year.

Based on the distribution of visitation levels, the following classifications would be suggested for annual visitation levels, with the number of Park units within California falling into that classification indicated in parentheses:

- more than 5 million visitors per year (one),
- between 1 and 5 million visitors per year (seven),
- between 500,000 and 1 million visitors per year (six),
- between 100,000 and 500,000 visitors per year (six), and
- less than 100,000 visitors per year (two).

Table 2-1: Annual Visitation.

National Park Unit	1999 Visitation
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	14,048,085
SF Maritime National Historical Park	3,535,315
Yosemite National Park	3,493,607
Point Reyes National Seashore	2,300,631
Fort Point National Historic Site	1,682,903
Joshua Tree National Park	1,316,340
Death Valley National Park	1,227,583
Cabrillo National Monument	1,167,486
Muir Woods National Monument	883,164
Sequoia National Park	873,229
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area	716,526
Channel Islands National Park	607,057
Kings Canyon National Park	559,534
Santa Monica Mountains National Rec. Area	555,529
Mojave National Preserve	391,694
Redwood National and State Parks	369,726
Lassen Volcanic National Park	353,756
Pinnacles National Monument	164,854
Devils Postpile National Monument	152,642
Lava Beds National Monument	135,180
John Muir National Historic Site	30,992
Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site	3,400

Source: National Park Service (<http://www.nps.gov>)

2.2 Peak Visitation Levels

Parks with similar annual visitation levels may have different visitor characteristics, depending upon how much of visitation occurs during the Park unit's peak months. Therefore, a percentage was developed to reflect the extent to which a Park's visitation peaks. To determine this, monthly visitation data for each California National Park Unit in 1999 was reviewed. The peak period was defined as the three-month period during the course of the year with the highest visitation. The number of visitors during the peak months is divided by the number of visitors for the entire year, to yield the percent of annual visitation that occurs during the park unit's peak months.

As shown in Table 2-2, four classifications were developed based on this percentage. These classifications, with the number of Park units within California falling into that classification indicated in parentheses, include:

- more than 55 percent (two),
- between 45 and 55 percent (five),
- between 35 and 45 percent (seven), and
- between 25 and 35 percent (eight).

Table 2-2: Peak Month Visitation.

National Park Unit	1999 Visitation										Ratio	
	Annual Visitors	Visitors in Peak 3 Mos.	Peak Three Months									
			Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		
Devils Postpile National Monument	152,642	101,580										66.5%
Lassen Volcanic National Park	353,756	220,420										62.3%
Lava Beds National Monument	135,180	67,665										50.1%
Kings Canyon National Park	559,534	279,660										50.0%
Sequoia National Park	873,229	433,726										49.7%
Yosemite National Park	3,493,607	1,701,334										48.7%
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area	716,526	342,421										47.8%
Redwood National and State Parks	369,726	158,710										42.9%
Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site	3,400	1,438										42.3%
Joshua Tree National Park	1,316,340	488,864										37.1%
Muir Woods National Monument	883,164	321,262										36.4%
Pinnacles National Monument	164,854	59,442										36.1%
Channel Islands National Park	607,057	217,906										35.9%
SF Maritime National Historical Park	3,535,315	1,244,731										35.2%
John Muir National Historic Site	30,992	10,184										32.9%
Point Reyes National Seashore	2,300,631	746,781										32.5%
Santa Monica Mountains National Rec. Area	555,529	179,176										32.3%
Cabrillo National Monument	1,167,486	364,876										31.3%
Death Valley National Park	1,227,583	376,567										30.7%
Fort Point National Historic Site	1,682,903	502,945										29.9%
Mojave National Preserve	391,694	111,855										28.6%
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	14,048,085	3,810,277										27.1%

Source: National Park Service (<http://www.nps.gov>)

2.3 Rural/Urban Location

Another way to classify California's National Park units is to define them as either in an urban environment or a rural environment. A location is defined as urban if it is located within 50 miles of a major urban area, such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, or San Diego. All Parks not classified as urban would be considered rural.

Table 2-3 lists all of the urban Park units for the state of California, with the county where they are located and the closest metropolitan area.

Table 2-3: Urban National Park Units Within California.

Urban Park Unit	County	Nearest Urban Area
Cabrillo National Monument	San Diego	San Diego
Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site	Contra Costa	San Francisco
Fort Point National Historic Site	San Francisco	San Francisco
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	San Francisco	San Francisco
John Muir National Historic Site	San Francisco	San Francisco
Muir Woods National Monument	Marin	San Francisco
Point Reyes National Seashore	Marin	San Francisco
Santa Monica Mountains National Rec. Area	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
SF Maritime National Historical Park	San Francisco	San Francisco

Sources: National Park Service (<http://www.nps.gov>), 2001 Rand McNally Atlas

2.4 Availability of Visitor Transportation Systems

A visitor transportation system (VTS) is a name for a broad variety of modal alternatives that may be used to provide mobility to visitors within a Park unit. There are many forms that a VTS can take, including shuttle buses, vans, boats, or other forms of transit. Parks that have VTSs may lend themselves to different types of ITS applications.

Table 2-4 lists those Parks for which a VTS was identified.

Table 2-4: Parks with Visitor Transportation Systems.

VTS Park Unit	VTS Vehicle	Name of VTS
Channel Islands National Park	Tour Boat	Island Packers Boat Transportation
Devils Postpile National Monument	Shuttle Bus	
Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site	Shuttle Van	
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Passenger Ferry	Alcatraz Island Ferry Service
Kings Canyon National Park	Small Bus	Giant Forest Shuttle
Point Reyes National Seashore	Van	Whale Shuttle
Sequoia National Park	Small Bus	Giant Forest Shuttle
Yosemite National Park	Conventional Bus	Yosemite VTS

Source: National Park Service (<http://www.nps.gov>)

2.5 Park Acreage

Parks may also be differentiated by their total land area, since this may affect visitation characteristics (like length of visit) as well as the applicability of various ITS applications.

Table 2-5 lists all of California's National Park units, sorted by decreasing acreage. Parks were divided into three categories based on acreage, as follows (with the number of Park units within California falling into that classification indicated in parentheses):

- Park size exceeding 320,000 acres or 500 square miles (six);
- Park size between 16,000 and 320,000 acres, or between 25 and 500 square miles (nine); and
- Park size less than 16,000 acres or 25 square miles (eight).

These classifications correspond to natural breakpoints in the sizes of Park units in California.

Table 2-5: Acreage of California National Park Units.

National Park Unit	Acreage
Death Valley National Park	3,367,627
Mojave National Preserve	1,546,626
Joshua Tree National Park	1,017,748
Yosemite National Park	761,266
Kings Canyon National Park	461,901
Sequoia National Park	402,510
Channel Islands National Park	249,561
Santa Monica Mountains National Rec. Area	153,787
Redwood National and State Parks	112,598
Lassen Volcanic National Park	106,372
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	73,690
Point Reyes National Seashore	71,068
Lava Beds National Monument	46,560
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area	42,503
Pinnacles National Monument	16,265
Devils Postpile National Monument	798
Muir Woods National Monument	554
John Muir National Historic Site	345
Cabrillo National Monument	160
SF Maritime National Historical Park	50
Fort Point National Historic Site	29
Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site	13

Source: National Park Service (<http://www.nps.gov>)

2.6 NPS Designation

Another classification is National Park Service (NPS) designation. There are seven different designations used for National Park Units in California: National Park, Preserve, Historic Park, Historic Site, Recreation Area, Seashore, and Monument. The definitions for these are provided in Table 2-6.

Because seven classifications would be somewhat unwieldy to deal with for this study, these seven types of park units were combined to make four classes. These classes, with the number of Park units within California in each classification indicated in parentheses, include:

- Historic Park/Site (four),
- Monument (five),
- Park/Preserve (nine), and
- Recreation Area/Seashore (four).

Table 2-6: Definitions of National Park Service Designations.

Park Unit	Definition
National Park	These are generally large natural places having a wide variety of attributes, at times including significant historic assets. Hunting, mining, and consumptive activities are not authorized.
National Preserve	National preserves are areas having characteristics associated with national parks, but in which Congress has permitted continued public hunting, trapping, oil/gas exploration and extraction. Many existing national preserves, without sport hunting, would qualify for national park designation.
National Monument	The Antiquities Act of 1906 authorized the President to declare by public proclamation landmarks, structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest situated on lands owned or controlled by the government to be national monuments.
National Historical Park	This designation generally applies to historic parks that extend beyond single properties or buildings.
National Historic Site	Usually, a national historic site contains a single historical feature that was directly associated with its subject. Derived from the Historic Sites Act of 1935, a number of historic sites were established by secretaries of the Interior, but most have been authorized by acts of Congress.
National Recreation Area	Twelve NRA's in the system are centered on large reservoirs and emphasize water-based recreation. Five other NRA's are located near major population centers. Such urban parks combine scarce open spaces with the preservation of significant historic resources and important natural areas in location that can provide outdoor recreation for large numbers of people.
National Seashore	Ten national seashores have been established on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts; some are developed and some relatively primitive. Hunting is allowed at many of these sites.

Source: www.nps.gov/legacy/nomenclature.html

Table 2-7: National Park Service Designations for California NPS Units.

Park Designation	National Park Unit
National Historic Park/Site	Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site Fort Point National Historic Site John Muir National Historic Site SF Maritime National Historical Park
National Monument	Cabrillo National Monument Devils Postpile National Monument Lava Beds National Monument Muir Woods National Monument Pinnacles National Monument
National Park/Preserve	Channel Islands National Park Death Valley National Park Joshua Tree National Park Kings Canyon National Park Lassen Volcanic National Park Mojave National Preserve Redwood National and State Parks Sequoia National Park Yosemite National Park
National Rec. Area/Seashore	Golden Gate National Recreation Area Point Reyes National Seashore Santa Monica Mountains National Rec. Area Whiskeytown National Recreation Area

Source: National Park Service (<http://www.nps.gov>)

Table 2-7 shows the Park units included in each of these categories within California.

2.7 Land Type

Land type may also be a useful classification. In terms of the park unit's location, it is identified as land, desert, water, or land/water. A park unit that is classified as "water" means that either all or a majority of the unit is surrounded by water. A Park unit that is classified as "land/water" means that part of the unit is on land and the other part includes or is bordered by water. This classification may help to clarify access issues, seasonality of visitation, location relative to large population centers, and other factors.

California's Park units are listed according to land type in Table 2-8.

Table 2-8: Land Type for California NPS Units.

National Park Unit	Land Type
Cabrillo National Monument	Land/Water
Channel Islands National Park	Water
Death Valley National Park	Desert
Devils Postpile National Monument	Land
Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site	Land
Fort Point National Historic Site	Land/Water
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Land/Water
John Muir National Historic Site	Land
Joshua Tree National Park	Desert
Kings Canyon National Park	Land
Lassen Volcanic National Park	Land
Lava Beds National Monument	Land
Mojave National Preserve	Desert
Muir Woods National Monument	Land
Pinnacles National Monument	Land
Point Reyes National Seashore	Water
Redwood National and State Parks	Land/Water
Santa Monica Mountains National Rec. Area	Land/Water
Sequoia National Park	Land
SF Maritime National Historical Park	Land/Water
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area	Land/Water
Yosemite National Park	Land

Source: National Park Service (<http://www.nps.gov>)

2.8 Ratio of Overnight Stays

The last classification being considered is the ratio of overnight stays to annual visitation at California's National Park Units. For each Park unit, the number of overnight stays for the year is divided by the total number of visitors for the year and is expressed as a percentage. This ratio does not indicate the percentage of visitors who stay overnight within a particular Park, since a visitor may stay for multiple nights on the same visit or may opt to stay at a gateway community. However, Parks with a higher ratio are typically Parks that have a higher propensity for overnight stays.

As shown in Table 2-9, California's Parks were divided into four classes with respect to the ratio of overnight stays to total visitation. These classes, with the number of Park units within California falling into that classification indicated in parentheses, are:

- greater than 25 percent (four),
- between 10 and 25 percent (four),
- between 1 and 10 percent (five), and
- less than 1 percent (nine).

Table 2-9: Ratio of Overnight Visits to Annual Visitation.

National Park Unit	1999 Visitation Statistics		Ratio
	Visitors	Overnight Stays	
Yosemite National Park	3,493,607	1,550,958	44.4%
Kings Canyon National Park	559,534	241,041	43.1%
Sequoia National Park	873,229	273,648	31.3%
Channel Islands National Park	607,057	163,861	27.0%
Lassen Volcanic National Park	353,756	83,507	23.6%
Death Valley National Park	1,227,583	239,544	19.5%
Joshua Tree National Park	1,316,340	253,612	19.3%
Redwood National and State Parks	369,726	69,919	18.9%
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area	716,526	38,559	5.4%
Devils Postpile National Monument	152,642	5,571	3.6%
Lava Beds National Monument	135,180	3,712	2.7%
Mojave National Preserve	391,694	6,829	1.7%
Point Reyes National Seashore	2,300,631	33,835	1.5%
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	14,048,085	81,471	0.6%
SF Maritime National Historical Park	3,535,315	11,425	0.3%
Santa Monica Mountains National Rec. Area	555,529	144	0.0%
Cabrillo National Monument	1,167,486	0	0.0%
Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site	3,400	0	0.0%
Fort Point National Historic Site	1,682,903	0	0.0%
John Muir National Historic Site	30,992	0	0.0%
Muir Woods National Monument	883,164	0	0.0%
Pinnacles National Monument	164,854	0	0.0%
Source: National Park Service (http://www.nps.gov)			

3 SELECTION OF A PREFERRED CLASSIFICATION

The preceding classification systems represent a subset of many different criteria that may be used to classify California's National Park units. Each of the preceding classifications may be expected to have some relation to visitation characteristics, and therefore may impact potential recommendations for ITS solutions. Therefore, in selecting a method to classify California's National Park units, it would be helpful to select a classification system in which there is significantly less diversity within a classification than between classifications.

Table 3-2 (see page 14) summarizes how each Park is classified under the various classification schemes presented in Chapter 2. The strengths and weaknesses of these schemes are described in Table 3-1.

Based on this analysis, it appears the best classification scheme to be used in this project is to use the National Park Service's designations for each of the Park units. Table 3-3 sorts California's National Park units according to the designation groups introduced in section 2.6. This classification method has the primary benefit of being traceable to an external criteria and being transferable to applications outside of California. Moreover, the classification helps to sort out the National Park units according to some similar characteristics. Some of the common characteristics within each class are described below.

- Historic Park/Site. The four sites in this class are all small, urban Parks with limited overnight visitation. While annual visitation levels may have considerable variation, there is limited peaking in visitation through the year.
- Monuments. There is more diversity within this class than the other three. These five sites are small to medium in size, and may have some overnight visitation, but have different visitation, peaking and location characteristics.
- Parks/Preserves. All nine of the units in this group may be characterized as being medium to large units located in rural areas, with significant overnight visitation. There is variation within this class regarding annual visitation levels and land type.
- Recreation Areas/Seashores. These four units are medium in size, are located near or on the water, and are typically located near urban areas. They experience limited overnight visitation, have strong annual visitation, but show limited peaking in visitation. Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, located near Redding, is somewhat unique from the others in this category, as it does have some peaking in visitation and is classified as rural.

This classification system should provide a useful starting point for selecting Parks that are representative of California's diversity of National Parks for the purposes of identifying appropriate ITS applications.

Table 3-1: Strengths and Weaknesses of Various Classification Schemes.

Classification	Strengths	Weaknesses
Annual Visitation Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks with higher visitation levels expected to have more congestion, which leads to different ITS applications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little correlation with other Park characteristics, such as location and size • Thresholds between classes are subjective
Peak Visitation Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peak visitation may be more accurate reflection of relative congestion levels • Some correlation with overnight visitation patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionable similarity within classification, given that peak months may occur at different times of the year • Peaking does not necessarily correlate with congestion • Correlates poorly with Park size • Thresholds between classes are subjective
Rural/Urban Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Parks may have fewer overnight stays, more regular visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With only two classes, there is too much diversity within classes • Rural/urban definition is somewhat subjective
Availability of VTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park units with VTS may have specific ITS applications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With only two classes, there is too much diversity within classes • Little correlation with other Park characteristics, such as location, visitation levels and size
Park Acreage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intuitive connection between Park size and types/extent of ITS solutions to deal with challenges • Correlates relatively well with location and overnight visitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thresholds between classes are somewhat subjective • Doesn't correlate well with visitation
NPS Designation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective definitions based on NPS; has transferability beyond California • Correlates well with location, size and overnight visitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doesn't correlate well with visitation
Land Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May reflect activities of visitors • Some correlation with location, size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classes are not well defined, subjective • Little similarity within "land" classification • Doesn't correlate well with visitation
Ratio of Overnight Stays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows how the park unit is used (overnight stay, longer trips, vacations, or day use) • Correlates reasonably well with size and location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar ratio could reflect many overnight stays or few multi-night stays • Thresholds between classes are somewhat subjective • Doesn't correlate well with visitation

Table 3-2: Comparison of Key Attributes for California's National Park Units.

Park (1)	Annual Visitation (2)	Peak Visitation Levels (3)	Location (4)	VTS (5)	Acreage (6)	Designation	Land Type (7)	Overnight Ratio (8)
Cabrillo NM	4	1	Urban	No	Small	Monument	Land/Water	1
Channel Islands NP	3	2	Rural	Yes	Medium	Park/Preserve	Water	4
Death Valley NP	4	1	Rural	No	Large	Park/Preserve	Desert	3
Devils Postpile NM	2	4	Rural	Yes	Small	Monument	Land	2
Eugene O'Neill NHS	1	2	Urban	Yes	Small	Historic Park/Site	Land	1
Fort Point NHS	4	1	Urban	No	Small	Historic Park/Site	Land/Water	1
Golden Gate NRA	5	1	Urban	Yes	Medium	Rec. Area/Seashore	Land/Water	1
John Muir NHS	1	1	Urban	No	Small	Historic Park/Site	Land	1
Joshua Tree NP	4	2	Rural	No	Large	Park/Preserve	Desert	3
Kings Canyon NP	3	3	Rural	Yes	Large	Park/Preserve	Land	4
Lassen Volcanic NP	2	4	Rural	No	Medium	Park/Preserve	Land	3
Lava Beds NM	2	3	Rural	No	Medium	Monument	Land	2
Mojave National Preserve	2	1	Rural	No	Large	Park/Preserve	Desert	2
Muir Woods NM	3	2	Urban	No	Small	Monument	Land	1
Pinnacles NM	2	2	Rural	No	Medium	Monument	Land	1
Point Reyes NS	4	1	Urban	Yes	Medium	Rec. Area/Seashore	Water	2
Redwood Nat'l and State Parks	2	2	Rural	No	Medium	Park/Preserve	Land/Water	3
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	3	1	Urban	No	Medium	Rec. Area/Seashore	Land/Water	1
Sequoia NP	3	3	Rural	Yes	Large	Park/Preserve	Land	4
SF Maritime NHP	4	2	Urban	No	Small	Historic Park/Site	Land/Water	1
Whiskeytown NRA	3	3	Rural	No	Medium	Rec. Area/Seashore	Land/Water	2
Yosemite NP	4	3	Rural	Yes	Large	Park/Preserve	Land	4

- (1) - NHP = National Historic Park; NHS = National Historic Site; NM = National Monument; NP = National Park; NRA = National Recreation Area; NS = National Seashore
- (2) - Higher numbers refer to higher visitation levels; see section 2.1 for classifications.
- (3) - Higher numbers refer to higher peak visitation percentages; see section 2.2 for classifications.
- (4) - See section 2.3 for definitions.
- (5) - Visitor transportation system.
- (6) - See section 2.5 for definitions.
- (7) - See section 2.7 for definitions.
- (8) - Higher numbers refer to higher ratios; see section 2.8 for classifications.

Table 3-3: Comparison of Key Attributes Using Preferred Classification.

Park (1)	Annual Visitation (2)	Peak Visitation Levels (3)	Location (4)	VTS (5)	Acreage (6)	Designation	Land Type (7)	Overnight Ratio (8)
Eugene O'Neill NHS	1	2	Urban	Yes	Small	Historic Park/Site	Land	1
Fort Point NHS	4	1	Urban	No	Small	Historic Park/Site	Land/Water	1
John Muir NHS	1	1	Urban	No	Small	Historic Park/Site	Land	1
SF Maritime NHP	4	2	Urban	No	Small	Historic Park/Site	Land/Water	1
Cabrillo NM	4	1	Urban	No	Small	Monument	Land/Water	1
Devils Postpile NM	2	4	Rural	Yes	Small	Monument	Land	2
Lava Beds NM	2	3	Rural	No	Medium	Monument	Land	2
Muir Woods NM	3	2	Urban	No	Small	Monument	Land	1
Pinnacles NM	2	2	Rural	No	Medium	Monument	Land	1
Channel Islands NP	3	2	Rural	Yes	Medium	Park/Preserve	Water	4
Death Valley NP	4	1	Rural	No	Large	Park/Preserve	Desert	3
Joshua Tree NP	4	2	Rural	No	Large	Park/Preserve	Desert	3
Kings Canyon NP	3	3	Rural	Yes	Large	Park/Preserve	Land	4
Lassen Volcanic NP	2	4	Rural	No	Medium	Park/Preserve	Land	3
Mojave National Preserve	2	1	Rural	No	Large	Park/Preserve	Desert	2
Redwood Nat'l and State Parks	2	2	Rural	No	Medium	Park/Preserve	Land/Water	3
Sequoia NP	3	3	Rural	Yes	Large	Park/Preserve	Land	4
Yosemite NP	4	3	Rural	Yes	Large	Park/Preserve	Land	4
Golden Gate NRA	5	1	Urban	Yes	Medium	Rec. Area/Seashore	Land/Water	1
Point Reyes NS	4	1	Urban	Yes	Medium	Rec. Area/Seashore	Water	2
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	3	1	Urban	No	Medium	Rec. Area/Seashore	Land/Water	1
Whiskeytown NRA	3	3	Rural	No	Medium	Rec. Area/Seashore	Land/Water	2

- (1) - NHP = National Historic Park; NHS = National Historic Site; NM = National Monument; NP = National Park; NRA = National Recreation Area; NS = National Seashore
- (2) - Higher numbers refer to higher visitation levels; see section 2.1 for classifications.
- (3) - Higher numbers refer to higher peak visitation percentages; see section 2.2 for classifications.
- (4) - See section 2.3 for definitions.
- (5) - Visitor transportation system.
- (6) - See section 2.5 for definitions.
- (7) - See section 2.7 for definitions.
- (8) - Higher numbers refer to higher ratios; see section 2.8 for classifications.