Example A-2: In one operating season, the holder is authorized to provide two trips. Both Trips include time on and off NFS lands.

July 4–13 for 8 clients @ \$2,000/client
August 10–23 for 7 clients @ \$3,000/client
During each trip, 3 of the 10 days are on NFS lands.
a. Client Days (Total):
10 total days × 8 clients = 80 total client days
10 total days × 7 clients = 70 total client days

150 total client days

b. Adjusted Gross Revenue: \$2,000 × 8 clients = \$16,000 \$3,000 × 7 clients = \$21,000

\$37,000 gross revenue, plus \$0 revenue additions and minus \$0 revenue exclusions.

c. Average Client-Day Charge:

\$37,000 adjusted gross revenue

150 total client days

d. Client-Day Fee:

\$246.67 average client-day charge corresponds to a \$6.75 client-day fee. e. Interim Calculation for Fee for Commercial Use: 150 total client days \times \$6.75 client-day fee = \$1,012.

= \$246.67

f. Adjustment for use off NFS lands:

NFS client days:

3 service days \times 8 clients =	24 NFS client days
3 service days \times 7 clients =	21 NFS client days

45 NFS client days

45 NFS client days

 $\frac{150 \text{ total client days}}{150 \text{ total client days}} = 30\%$

Which corresponds to a 40% fee reduction (sec. 37.21e): $\$1,012 \times 40\% = \404.80 \$1,012 - 404.80 = \$607.20 fee for commercial use, which can be rounded to \$607.

2. *Option B.* The fee is 3 percent of the annual adjusted gross revenue, minus any applicable adjustment for use off National Forest System lands. Determine the gross revenue, add any applicable revenue additions, and subtract any applicable revenue exclusions to determine the adjusted gross revenue. Multiply the adjusted gross revenue by 3 percent; then adjust, if applicable, for use off National Forest System lands to determine the fee for commercial use (sec. 37.05; 37.21c, para. 1.b, and 37.21e).

Example B–2: For one year, the holder had an annual adjusted gross revenue of \$4,850 and used all 100 authorized use days.

 $$4850 \times 0.03 = 145.50 fee for actual commercial use.

Example B–2: For one year, the holder had an annual adjusted gross revenue of \$4,650

and used 90 days of 100 authorized use days. Unapproved non-use accounted for 10 days. $$4,650 \times 0.03 = 139.50 fee for 90 days of commercial use.

$$\frac{\$139.50}{90 \text{ days}}$$
 = \\$1.55 per day

 $1.55 \text{ per day} \times 10 \text{ days} = 15.50 \text{ fee for } 10 \text{ days of unapproved non-use.}$

\$139.50 + \$15.50 = \$155 fee for commercial use.

Example B–3: An off-road tour outfitter has an adjusted gross revenue of \$250,000. The travel routes used are across NFS lands and private lands. The time spent on NFS lands is 50 percent of the duration of the outfitted or guided trips.

\$250,000 × 0.3 = \$7,500

50 percent duration on NFS lands corresponds to a 40% fee reduction (sec. 37.21e): $7,500 \times 40\% = 3,000$

\$7,500 - \$3,000 = \$4,500 fee for commercial use.

3. Short-Stop Fee. (Sec. 37.05). Fees are calculated from rates established by the Regional Forester for situations in which commercial tours and trips involve only very short stops or visits on National Forest Systems lands of two service days or less.

Example 1: A float plane company markets fishing trips to the National Forest, flies anglers to high mountain lakes, drops them off, and picks them up. The company has 175 passenger trips. In this example, the Regional Forester has established a short-stop rate of \$2.00 per client for this service.

175 passenger trips \times \$2.00 = \$350 fee for commercial use.

Example 2: A bus company markets fall foliage tours and sends out 50 bus trips per season with 35 paying passengers. They stop at a National Forest Visitor Center for an average of 40 minutes. The Regional Forester