



Noncommercial River Trip Regulations

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DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Definition of a Noncommercial River Trip

- A. Cost Sharing and Participatory Nature** - All noncommercial river trips must be participatory in nature. Trip preparation, costs, and conduct of the trip **must be shared by all members of the group**. This includes logistics, food purchase, equipment assembly, transportation, vehicle shuttle, food preparation, and sanitation. Failure to comply will cause cancellation of the permit and may jeopardize any future applications by the trip leader and/or other trip members.
- B. No Paid Participation** - Collecting a fee (monetary compensation), payable to an individual, group, or organization for conducting, leading, or guiding a noncommercial river trip is not allowed. The trip leader should delegate responsibility (financial and otherwise) for various aspects of trip preparation and conduct. Trips may be considered noncommercial even though a member of the trip, within their normal scope of employment, receives a salary from an educational institution or non-profit organization to participate in the trip. This salary may not come directly through fees contributed by members of the party. No person may be hired or paid to participate in a trip under the noncommercial permit system.
- C. Not For Profit** – Noncommercial River Trips may not be used by any person or organization in any way to obtain a profit. Participating in advertising for a profit will result in the revocation of the permit.

General Requirements

- A. Launch Dates are Final.** Trip leaders will be allowed to launch their trips as originally planned, pass their trips to alternate trip leaders, or cancel. Deferments and/or swapping of launch dates will no longer be allowed. This ensures everyone interested in a specific launch date will get their chance to compete for it and not lose out to those who applied for other launch dates in earlier years.
- B. One Trip per Year.** Beginning in 2007 all noncommercial users and commercial passengers will be limited to a maximum of 1 trip per year through any portion of the Lees Ferry to Diamond Creek section of the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon. Participation by the trip leader/permittee or any other planned member of a group on any prior noncommercial or commercial river trip within the same year will result in that person's disqualification from all subsequent trips for that year. If the original permittee and all those listed for the trip as potential alternate trip leaders are disqualified from the trip or cannot go on the trip for any other reasons, the noncommercial trip will be cancelled.
- C. Fees and Deposits.** Nonrefundable river permit fees continue to be due 90 days before launch. For all trips launching after 9/30/2006, however, a portion of this fee (a total of \$400 per standard sized trip (9 to 16 persons) or \$200 per small sized trip (1 to 8 persons)) will be required immediately when a launch is scheduled. This portion of the fee will be considered a nonrefundable deposit and used to cover administrative costs related to reserving and managing permits as well as providing information through the River Office. As an example, in reserving a 10 person trip, \$400 will be due at the time the reservation is made and the remaining \$600 will be due 90 days before launch. The grand total remains \$1000 (i.e. \$100 per person).
- D. Age requirement for Lottery and Potential Trip Leaders.** Lottery applicants and all potential alternate trip leaders must be 18 years or older by any requested launch date.
- E. Can be Listed on One Application Per Year.** Individuals may be listed as a leader or potential alternate trip leader on only one application per year.
- F. Motorized use season.** Beginning in 2007, the new motor season will start on April 1st and last through September 15th. Those authorized to launch trips during this timeframe will have the option of using motors. Launches occurring between September 16th and March 31st may not be motorized.
- G. Trip Size** - Noncommercial river trips shall carry no more than 16 persons for a standard group, or 8 persons for a small group (total includes the trip leader/permittee and all passengers) at any point within the trip. People traveling under one permit must travel and camp together and occupy only one beach. It is permissible to split up the trip for the purpose of a loop hike, however, the trip must rejoin and camp together. Trips may not separate for the purpose of securing campsites ahead of other groups.
- H. Maximum Trip Lengths** – No trip launching on or after 1/1/2007 may exceed the maximum trip lengths listed in the following table. In addition, trips may never exceed the trip lengths listed on the permit or the Lees Ferry trip checkout form. Please note, in calculating one's trip length, count the day the trip launches from Lees Ferry, the day the trip reaches

Diamond Creek, and all days between whether the trip is active on the river or not. For example, a trip launching from Lees Ferry on the 1st of the month and taking out on the 16th of the month has a trip length of 16 days (not 15).

Summer Launch (May – August)	Maximum Trip Length in Days
Noncommercial Motor	12
Noncommercial Oar	16
Shoulder Seasons Launch (March-April/Sept.- October)	
Noncommercial Motor	12
Noncommercial Oar	18 (Sept 1-15), 21 (Remainder of Shoulder Season)
Winter Launch (November – February)	
Noncommercial Motor	N/A
Noncommercial Oar	25

- I. Maximum Trip Length for Hybrid Trips** – On non-motor supported trips (also known as hybrid trips), the predominant transportation is human powered (oar, paddle boat or kayak), and one or more motorized vessels are used to carry gear and provide support for one or more non-motorized craft. An example of this would be a trip with 8 kayaks and one motorized gear boat. These hybrid trips are allowed to utilize the longer, “Noncommercial Oar” trip lengths provided all the following conditions exist for the entire trip:
1. The non-motorized craft are incapable of safely hauling their own gear.
 2. The motorized raft may never exceed the speed of the non-motorized craft.
 3. All the trip’s watercraft must proceed together down the river. Trip watercraft may not separate for the purpose of securing campsites or for allowing slower craft to get a head-start.
 4. The trip shall not occur during the non-motorized season.
- J. Permits are Not Transferable** – Except as provided by the Alternate Trip Leader option explained below, noncommercial permits are *not transferable*. The trip leader/permittee or an approved alternate must accompany the entire river trip.
- K. Substitution of Participants** – Substitution of participants may occur provided the permittee ensures the online record of trip participants is corrected by the day before launch. Substitutions may be requested but may not be approved after this time.
- L. Trip Checkout Form and Required Identification** - All trips must complete a trip checkout form with the Lees Ferry Ranger prior to departing. All trip participants must present a valid, unaltered photo identification (i.e. driver license, state issued identification, or passport) to the ranger at check-in. Participants without photo identification will **NOT** be allowed on the trip. At 9:00 am the morning of their launch, all trip members will complete a river checkout and an orientation program with the Lees Ferry Ranger.
- M. Inner Canyon Camping** - All inner canyon camping while waiting for a river trip must be approved by the Backcountry Information Center through a Backcountry Permit.
- N. Documentation Must Be Accessible** – While conducting your trip, rangers may contact your party and request information such as a copy of your permit, passenger list and Lees Ferry check out sheet. *It is the trip leader’s/permittee responsibility to have these items present.* They may also request to check camping procedures to ensure regulations are being followed.
- O. Canceling Trips** - It is the trip leader’s/permittee’s responsibility to notify the River Permits Office of their inability to use their scheduled launch date. All fees will remain nonrefundable.
- P. Trip Leader and Member Responsibility** - The trip leader/permittee must comply with all portions of the permit application procedure and is directly responsible for the action of his/her party. Failure by the trip leader or any member of the group to adhere to any of these Noncommercial Regulations may result in revocation of the permit, citation of the trip leader and/or members, and possible administrative decision that may affect future use of the Colorado River through Grand Canyon National Park.
- Q. Hualapai Tribal Fees** – People taking-out at Diamond Creek are responsible for additional fees. The Hualapai tribe charges a fee for each person; boat and vehicle to traverse the Diamond Creek Road. Permits are required in advance. For further information, contact the Hualapai River Runners, P.O. Box 246, Peach Springs, Arizona 86434, (928) 769-2219; 769-2210; or (800) 622-4409.

- R. Generator Use Limitation** – Generator use will be limited to emergency situations and inflating rafts. Generators may not be used in the river corridor for the other purposes including providing power for lights, appliances or sound equipment.
- S. Lake Mead Navigation** - Rafts/ boats operating on Lake Mead at night must comply with U.S. Coast Guard running light requirements.
- T. Pets** - No cats, dogs, or other pets are permitted on a raft trip.
- U. Ranger Audits** - An NPS river ranger may, on occasion, travel or camp with noncommercial parties in order to insure compliance with permit conditions.
- V. Resource Protection** - Natural or historical features such as rocks, old mining artifacts, fossils, flowers, or Indian artifacts may not be removed or disturbed (36CFR 2.1).
- W. Upstream Travel and Horsepower Limit** - No vessel shall engage in primarily upstream travel above Separation Canyon (RM 240) or have a total horsepower of greater than 55.
- X. Sharing of Camps** - In areas of limited campsites, separate trips are encouraged to camp together when no other camps are available.

Trip Leader and Qualifying Boatman Experience

The trip leader and boatmen must have a working knowledge of whitewater safety, general first aid, river equipment repair, and the techniques of white water navigation. The trip leader must be at least 18 years of age. Experience in the Grand Canyon or one or more of the other comparable whitewater rivers is mandatory. It is preferable that the trip leader or another member of the party be familiar with the Grand Canyon portion of the Colorado River.

Equipment Requirements and Procedures

WATERCRAFT TYPES AND QUANTITY

- A. Inflatable Rafts and Dories** – All trip applications will be reviewed to determine if the numbers of rafts and/or dories are adequate in size and number in order to meet all equipment requirements (See Equipment and Sanitation sections) and boat capacities (See below). *Commercial names on watercraft must be covered up for the duration of the trip.*
- B. Fiberglass or Plastic Whitewater Canoes and Kayaks** – Kayaks and canoes must be in good condition, and the front deck should be reinforced with extra layers or a sturdy brace. All trips must have the capacity to carry the minimum equipment required (See Equipment and Sanitation sections). Open or canvas-decked canoes are acceptable provided paddlers have extensive high-volume river experience. Canoes should have sturdy reinforcements and adequate flotation. Carlson River Boards are rescue equipment only. They are NOT for floating the river in Grand Canyon National Park.
- C. Motorized Watercraft** – Motor-powered boats are prohibited from launching between September 16th and March 31st. During the remainder of the year, both oar- and motor-powered boats may launch. Four-stroke motors are the only type allowed on the Colorado River through Grand Canyon National Park.

WATERCRAFT CAPACITIES

Occupant capacities, including boatmen, for boat sizes (including gear) are listed below. A variance for boat capacities may be requested for paddle boats.

Type of Watercraft	Carrying Capacity
Dories: 16 – 18 feet:	5
Inflatable rafts and pontoons:	
less than 12 feet in length	2
up to 14 feet in length	3

up to 16 feet in length	4
up to 17 feet in length	5
up to 18 feet in length	6
22 foot snout	8
22- 27 feet in length	9
33 feet and over with outriggers	16
33 feet and over w/o outriggers	12

WATERCRAFT REGISTRATION

Motorized water craft operation in Grand Canyon National Park must be registered and must display numbers and decals in accordance with the Arizona Boating and Water Sport Law, (AGF, Article 5, r12-4-501 through R12-4-505). Arizona accepts boat owner's home-state rules of registration for a 90-day period. Arizona residents must register all watercraft except non-motorized vessels.

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

A. Life Preservers and Regulations

Each participant **MUST** have a serviceable U.S. Coast Guard approved personal flotation device (PFD) Type I, III or V. One extra PFD must be carried for every 10 persons on the trip (i.e. a trip with 1 to 10 participants must have at least one extra PFD, and a trip with 11-20 participants must have at least two extra PFDs). These PFDs must be maintained in good and serviceable condition in compliance with the USCG standards **AND MUST BE WORN AND FASTENED PROPERLY AT ALL TIMES WHILE ON THE RIVER**. All PFDs must have a USCG approved label stating the PFD is designed for whitewater rafting, canoeing, sailing and/or kayaking. **GENERAL BOATING OR SKI VESTS ARE PROHIBITED**. The PFDs may not have any holes, rips, tears, broken buckets and/or broken zippers. A throw-able cushion (U.S. Coast Guard approved, Type IV) is required for each watercraft 16 feet in length and over.

On unsupported kayak or canoe trips, one extra PFD is required for every 4 kayaks and/or canoes. If there are fewer than 4 kayaks or canoes, one spare PFD is required.

B. First Aid

A major first aid kit is recommended and shall be carried on each trip. A smaller kit must be carried on each boat or unsupported kayak/canoe.

C. Communications and Signaling

Emergency signaling equipment must include a signal mirror of the U.S. Air Force type and two international orange colored panels, each measuring 3 foot x 8 foot, that can be placed in an "X" so as to be visible from aircraft. In the event of an emergency, the symbol "X" marked or placed on the ground by any means will signify that help or emergency aid is necessary. Upon notification by observer, a helicopter will be dispatched by the National Park Service.

A satellite telephone or ground-to-air radio transceiver is recommended (although not required) equipment. The emergency telephone number is (928) 638-7911. Radio frequencies are listed under Helicopter Evacuations.

D. Other Emergency Items

Extra Propulsion

One extra set of oars must be carried on each oar-powered boat or raft. Two extra paddles must be carried on rafts that are paddle-powered.

One extra motor must be carried on each motorized boat. Also, spare motor parts of the types most commonly found to break and need replacement under river-running conditions (such as propellers, shafts, water pumps, etc.) must be carried.

On unsupported and supported kayak or canoe trips, one extra paddle is required for every 4 kayaks and/or canoes. If there are fewer that 4 kayaks or canoes, one extra paddle is required.

Repair and Safety Equipment

When inflatable rafts or pontoons are used, each river trip will carry at least one air pump.

Every trip will carry a boat patching and repair kit.

All motorized craft 26 feet and over are required to carry one B-II or two B-I fire extinguishers. All motorized craft under 26 feet are required to carry one B-I or one B-II fire extinguisher.

Guide Materials

Each trip should carry U.S.G.S. Quadrangles or equivalent maps or river guides.

E. Incident Reports

Any incidents resulting in evacuation from the canyon, personal injury requiring more than first aid, the death or disappearance of any participant, property damage greater than \$500, or the occurrence of gastrointestinal illnesses must be reported to Grand Canyon National Park. Completed River Incident Forms should be given to the NPS ranger at the time of evacuation or to the ranger at Phantom Ranch or Pearce Ferry, or mailed to the River Sub-district within 7 days of trip completion. Notification of any evacuation for serious injury or requiring hospitalization, WHICH IS COMPLETED BY ANOTHER AGENCY, will be by fax or telephone to the River Sub-district within 24 hours of the incident.

Incident forms will be carried on each trip and are available through the River Sub-district (a copy of these forms is attached (pages 19 through 21). National Park Service reporting does not replace Arizona State reporting requirements. If an incident occurs on "the water", trip leaders will be forwarded an Arizona Boating & Casualty Report for completion and submission to Arizona Game & Fish.

F. Illness Reports

All gastrointestinal illnesses which occur on the river during a river trip or following a river trip must be reported (See Confidential River Trip Illness Reporting Instructions and Illness Report Form). The Confidential River Trip Illness Report Form must be completed for each person who becomes ill at the time of onset of illness. Those who report a gastrointestinal illness following a river trip will be asked to complete a Confidential River Trip Illness Report Form. Instructions and forms must be carried on all trips, and may be duplicated as needed from this document.

G. Helicopter Evacuation (See page 16 for evacuation procedures)

In the event of an emergency requiring helicopter evacuation, arrangements will be made for the rescue service by Grand Canyon National Park **only**. The trip leader/permittee will be responsible for the cost if the passenger is unable to pay.

LAUNCH REQUIREMENTS: LEES FERRY INFORMATION SHEET



Pre-launch procedures and regulations for using the campground and other facilities at Lees Ferry are listed below. The trip leader is responsible to ensure that all participants of his/her trip are familiar with the launch ramp and camping procedures prior to arrival at Lees Ferry. This will alleviate problems if some participants show up at Lees Ferry prior to the trip leader.

Launch Ramp Procedures

- A. The trip leader is required to check in with the ranger on duty prior to unloading equipment on the launch ramp.** Please look for the ranger at the launch ramp, office, or refer to the instructions on the bulletin board on the downstream end of the launch ramp. All individuals will attend the river orientation program and river checkout at Lees Ferry. This orientation and checkout start a 9:00 a.m. the morning of the launch and generally lasts through 10:45 a.m.
- B.** Two vehicles at a time are allowed on the ramp only long enough to unload gear. After unloading is complete, vehicles must be moved to the day lot.
- C.** Vehicles should be left in the 14-day (more than 14 days is okay) parking area for any overnight parking. There is **NO OVERNIGHT PARKING** on the launch ramp or day lot.
- D.** Because of the congestion at Lees Ferry launch ramp, rigging between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. will be only for those trips leaving that day. Please do not operate radios or tape players on the ramp during the morning hours; the noise is disconcerting to those attempting to conduct trip orientations.
- E.** Bathing, washing dishes, and sleeping in the launch ramp restrooms are prohibited. This includes the water spigots near the restrooms.
- F.** Preparation and cooking of meals or setting up tables on the ramp is prohibited.
- G. A maximum of TWO trip members may sleep ON THEIR BOATS with their gear. Sleeping, camping, and/or overnight parking is not allowed on the launch ramp.** Instead use the river runner's campground provided for noncommercial river parties.
- H.** There is a **ONE DAY LIMIT** in the river runners camping area. If you arrive earlier, you will have to use the Lees Ferry Campground fee area (1.5 miles from the launch ramp).
- I.** Upon return to Lees Ferry after a trip, camping is allowed only in the Lees Ferry Campground. No overnight camping is allowed in any parking lot. The "Private River Runner's Camp" is for use only by noncommercial trips prior to launch and may not be used by river runners returning to Lees Ferry after their trip.

Camping Procedures

A walk-in camping area has been designated near the launch ramp for noncommercial use. The camping area is located 100 yards west of the launch ramp. The Lees Ferry Campground, which is 1.5 miles from the launch ramp, may also be used; however; this is a fee area. The regulations for the camping area for noncommercial river runners are:

- A.** The trip leader will check-in with the ranger on duty prior to setting up camp during working hours.
- B.** Camping procedures must comply with the Noncommercial River Trip Regulations. Stove, fire pans, dish washing systems, and human waste system will be set up, depending on the need.
- C.** Human waste will be carried down river.
- D.** Charcoal ash will be carried down river. Gathering of firewood is prohibited.
- E.** Trash will be bagged and deposited in the containers near the launch ramp.
- F.** A maximum of 16 river trip participants per site is allowed.
- G.** Quiet hours are from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. No loud noise will be tolerated.
- H.** There is a one-night limit in the camping area. If you arrive earlier, you will have to use the Lees Ferry Campground fee area.

Thank you for your cooperation with other river runners at Lees Ferry.

TAKEOUT AND DE-RIGGING REQUIREMENTS

Due to low water levels at Lake Mead, take out at Pearce Ferry is no longer available. Those scheduled to take out at Pearce Ferry are authorized to continue to and take-out at South Cove. This is an extra 15 miles of travel on flat water, usually against the wind. This extra distance is likely to add at least one or two additional days to one's trip.

There is a signed area at South Cove designating use by river runners. River runners will not be allowed to trailer or de-rig their boats on the paved South Cove boat ramp. There will be no restriction concerning when boats may be trailered or de-rigged;

however, coordinate between trips to ensure that there is adequate space for takeouts operations. In the event South Cove becomes inaccessible, trips may continue on and takeout at Temple Bar.

CAMPING AND VISITATION RESTRICTIONS

Restricted Areas

Areas along the Colorado River with special regulations or closures include:

Approximate River Mile (RM)	Description of Place	Restriction
RM 0.8 – RM 4.5, both sides	Colorado/Paria River confluence to Navajo Bridge.	No River Trip camping.
RM 33, river left	Redwall Cavern.	No River Trip camping and no fires.
RM 43, both sides	Anasazi Bridge.	Closed to all visitations.
RM 52 – RM 53, river right	Nankoweap.	Special camping regulations, see page 9.
RM 60.5 to RM 65, river left	Little Colorado River (LCR) confluence and surrounding area including the island at the confluence.	No camping. Boats may not enter or park in the LCR. To protect native fish habitat, spawning, and endangered young, the southern half of LCR (mid-stream to south shore) is closed to river runner swimming and wading from March 1 st to November 30 th . Crossing is allowed approximately 0.2 miles upstream of the confluence at the established crossing (marked by cairns).
RM 63 – RM 64.5, river left	Hopi Salt Mines.	No visitation.
RM 71 – RM 71.3, river right	Furnace Flats.	No visitation.
RM 77, river right	Hance Mine.	Due to asbestos hazard, no visitation along trail from RM 77 (north bank) to and including Hance Mine.
RM 77 – RM 87, both sides	All camps in the entire corridor between Hance and Phantom Ranch.	In May through September, camps should be utilized only by trips with passenger exchanges at Phantom Ranch. Left bank: 87 Mile camp (Cremation) has a capacity of two groups.
RM 87 – RM 89.25, both sides	Area below 87 Mile camp (Cremation) through 0.25 miles below Pipe Creek (Garden Creek).	No camping except in an emergency. Emergency camping (including Roy's Beach) must be approved by the Phantom Ranger. Wood fires are never allowed. Passengers who wish to camp before joining or after leaving trips at Phantom Ranch must have an overnight backcountry permit from the Backcountry Office for the appropriate campground.
RM 109, both sides	Shinumo Creek.	No camping within 100 yards of the confluence of Shinumo Creek and the Colorado River.
RM 110.8, river right	Bass Mine, Hakatai Canyon.	Due to asbestos hazard, visitation is not permitted in the area immediately surrounding the mine, talus slope, and camp.

Approximate River Mile (RM)	Description of Place	Restriction
RM 116.5, both sides	Elves Chasm	No camping within 0.25 miles of the confluence of Royal Arch Creek with the river or within the chasm. Upper Elves Chasm, in the Elves Chasm drainage from ¼ mile up-creek from the Colorado River to ½ mile up-creek from the Colorado River has special restrictions. Visitors to the area may not trample or disturb monkeyflower and maidenhair fern vegetation – these plants are habitat for endangered Kanab ambersnails.
RM 133.8, river right	Tapeats Creek	Day Use Only; No River Trip Camping on river right from 1/8 mile upstream to 1/8 mile downstream of the Tapeats Creek confluence with the Colorado River.
RM 136 – RM 136.8, river right	Deer Creek Falls.	No camping on the north (right) side of the Colorado River from 0.25 miles upstream to 0.5 miles downstream of the Deer Creek confluence with the Colorado River.
RM 143.5, river right	Kanab Creek	Day Use Only; No River Trip camping from ¼ mile upstream to ¼ mile downstream of Kanab Creek's confluence with the Colorado River.
RM 148, river left	Matkatimiba.	This is a Day Use Only area. No camping in the canyon.
RM 156.5 – RM 157.3, river left	Havasus Creek.	Camping is not allowed from 100 yards upriver of Havasu Creek to 0.5 miles down river of Havasu Creek. The Park Service boundary with Havasupai Tribal Land is at the Havasu Creek / Beaver Creek confluence. People planning on hiking upstream (south) of this point are expected to pay access fees to the Havasupai Tribe. One can pay these fees in advance or make reservations within Havasu Campground by calling the Havasupai Indian Tribe at (928) 448-2121 or (928) 448-2141.
RM 165 – RM 273, river left	The south side of the canyon above the historical high water line is Hualapai Tribal Land.	Any use of Hualapai Tribal land for camping or hiking must be approved by the Hualapai Tribe in Peach Springs, Arizona. Call (800) 622-4409.
RM 266	Bat Cave.	Entry into the cave is prohibited.
RM 274.3	Columbine Falls.	Camping within 300 yards of the falls is prohibited.
RM 274.5	Rampart Cave.	Entry into the cave is prohibited.
Other Areas	Restrictions also include all other areas listed on the bulletin board at Lees Ferry.	

Backcountry or Off-river Camping

Permits are necessary for off-river camping **in all areas of Grand Canyon National Park**. All backcountry areas have group limits. A small group is 1-6 people and a large group is 7-11 people.

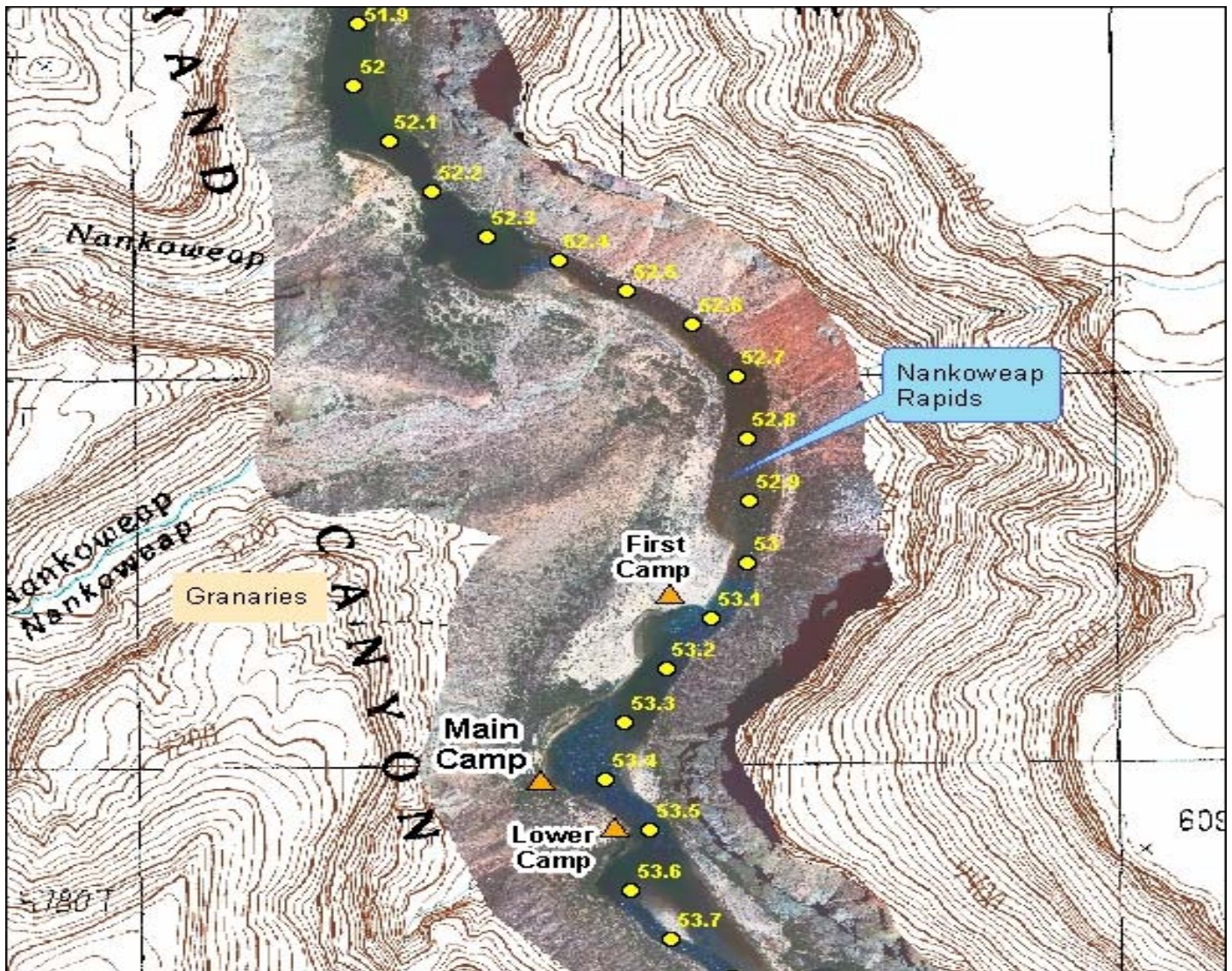
Permits may be obtained from the Backcountry Information Center by mail or in person. Telephone requests are not accepted. Reservations may be made up to, but not more than 4 months in advance. All requests for overnight off-river camping should be sent to:

Backcountry Information Center
Grand Canyon National Park
P.O. Box 129
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023

Phone: (928) 638-7875 M-F 1pm-5pm
Fax: (928) 638-2125

Nankoweap Special Use Area

Due to the impacts of multiple trailing, campsite competition, and congestion in the Nankoweap area, the following special camping regulations are in effect. Camping for river runners in the Nankoweap Delta area, Mile 52.0 to Mile 53.0, right bank, is restricted to the three river camps identified on the map as First Camp, Main Camp, and Lower Camp. The First Camp is located in a large cove behind a gravel bar, approximately 1/2 mile downstream of the confluence with Nankoweap Creek. The camp is visible on the right from the tail waves of Nankoweap Rapid. The Main Camp is also visible several hundred yards downstream. The Lower Camp is a small, boulder-covered sand bar forming a point of land 100 yards downstream and around the corner from the Main Camp. **Each camp has a capacity of one river party only. River parties wishing to hike must disembark at any one of the three camp locations or at the mouth of Nankoweap Creek only.** This requirement is due to past problems of multiple trailing. Groups camping early or on layovers should expect other groups to pull in for hikes.



SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

The daily fluctuation of the Colorado River creates an area of wet sand referred to as the flow fluctuation zone. This area is inundated on a daily basis with the fluctuation flows of the river. Impacting activities like smashing cans, washing dishes, and using soap must occur below the high tide line whenever possible. When impacting activities occur above the flow fluctuation zone, extra care must be taken to protect the dry sand in this fragile area.

A. Refuse

Cans, rubbish and other refuse **MAY NOT BE DISCARDED IN THE WATER OR ALONG THE SHORE OF THE RIVER**, in side canyons, trails, escape routes, or any other portions of the canyon. **All refuse material must be carried out.** Deposits cannot be made at Phantom Ranch, Diamond Creek, Pearce Ferry or South Cove. Liquid garbage will be strained directly into the river through a rigid fine-mesh screen capable of holding small food particles; the solids will then be placed in garbage bags. Crushing food and beverage cans must be done on a tarp or below the high water line in a manner that will not leave food particles, liquids, or paper on the beach. The trip leader is responsible to ensure that participants properly dispose of refuse. Tarps must be placed under food preparation and serving tables to leave the beach free of food scraps.

B. The Use of Soap

The use of soap is restricted to the mainstream of the Colorado River only. Use of soap in side streams or within 100 yards of any side stream junction with the Colorado is **PROHIBITED**. The use of solar showers must occur in the main flow of the Colorado River. You must stand in the main flow of the river to rinse off with a solar shower. The dishwashing setup must be placed in the wet sand below the high water mark or in such a way as to leave the beach free of soap and food spillage.

C. Portable Toilets

It is the responsibility of each boat party to remove its solid human waste from the canyon. A human waste carry-out system will accompany all trips on the river. This system must contain washable, reusable, human waste containers approved by Grand Canyon National Park. This system must meet the minimum standard described under Sanitation and Food Preparation or other NPS approved toilet systems. These facilities will be set up in camp and remain until the party breaks camp. A washable reusable container must be accessible during the day. Deposit toilet paper in the main toilet.

DO NOT BURN TOILET PAPER.

URINATION MUST OCCUR IN THE RIVER OR IN YOUR TOILET. When in the main corridor of the Colorado River, urinate directly in the Colorado River. Go "HIGH and FAR" at least 100 feet from trails, backcountry campsites, and side streams, to urinate at off-river places to avoid the buildup of feces and urine. Due to the impact of high volumes of people visiting the same areas, **when hiking away from your river camp, bag all human waste (feces) and bring it back to your river camp and deposit it in your reusable toilet.**

D. Fires

Gas stoves (propane, white gas, etc...) with sufficient fuel for cooking are required on all trips. Charcoal briquettes may be used for cooking. Wood fires may be used only for warmth or aesthetics. From May 1 through September 30, all wood **MUST** be carried into the canyon from an outside source. From October 1 through April 30, driftwood from along beaches may be used for warming and aesthetic fires. **Gathering of wood from any standing or on-site fallen trees, dead or alive, is prohibited.** All wood fires must be contained in a fire pan measuring 300 square inches; the lip of the pan must be 3 inches high on all sides. Charcoal briquettes may be contained in fire pans 12 inches x 12 inches x 3 inches. **All ash and fire residue must be carried out of the canyon.** Trips launching from October 1 through April 30 must carry an approved fire pan. Wood or charcoal fires are not allowed outside of the river corridor beaches.

E. Multiple Trails

Multiple trailing and its consequent impact on vegetation and soils comprise a perennial problem at attraction sites and along backcountry trails. All river runners should stay on established trails and avoid short-cutting across fragile desert soils.

F. Campsite Impacts

Impacts above the sandy, post-dam riparian zone at camping areas continue to be a problem. Desert and old pre-dam riparian plant communities are particularly susceptible to damage and erosion due to trampling. River runners should set up camp in the more resistant, post-dam, sandbar areas. All camping along the river corridor must be conducted within

100 yards of the water line. **Do not damage any vegetation or blaze new hiking routes or sleeping areas in the fragile desert zone.**

Sanitation and Food Preparation

Proper food handling and sanitation techniques are necessary to prevent the spread of communicable diseases among the members of your trip. Gastrointestinal illnesses are of primary concern. The usual source of gastrointestinal organisms is the human intestinal tract. Some organisms found in the nose or in infected skin lesions can produce a powerful toxin which cannot be destroyed by heat, and which can cause severe gastrointestinal illness. In addition to human sources, meat and poultry may be contaminated. If these foods are inadequately cooked, the result will be the contamination of utensils, preparation surfaces, and the hands of handlers.

Following contamination of a food, it is usually necessary for the bacteria to reproduce before an infective dose is developed. Three factors are required for reproduction: time, temperature, and a nutrient source.

It usually takes no more than 3 to 4 hours after food has been contaminated to produce enough bacterial growth to cause illness in a large number of people. Most of the organisms of concern will grow well between 77°F and 114°F.

In order to prevent contamination of food during its preparation along the river, personal and environmental cleanliness are vitally important. As disease-causing organisms often get into food from hands of a person preparing food, scrupulous personal cleanliness is important. All surfaces with which food comes into contact during preparation, including knives, utensils, cutting boards, and table tops, must be clean and sanitary. Tables and equipment used for preparing raw meats and poultry should not be used for preparing other foods until they have been cleaned and sanitized thoroughly. Use a sanitizing solution with a chlorine concentration of 100-200 ppm for these surfaces. A test kit is recommended to monitor the concentration of the sanitizing solution.

The means by which foods become contaminated with disease organisms, and the subsequent processes through which these organisms pass in order to become dangerous to human health, dictate the procedures necessary to interrupt the chain of events leading to an outbreak of human illness. Briefly stated, these procedures are:

- A.** After handling or going to the toilet, or handling raw meat or poultry, wash hands with soap and water before handling utensils and preparing foods. Wash hands whenever they become contaminated while preparing food. It is suggested that an antibacterial soap be used for hand washing, Allow the hands to air dry.
- B.** Cooked, prepared foods, or foods served raw (e.g., vegetables) should come in contact only with clean and sanitized surfaces, equipment, and utensils. Equipment used for raw foods should be washed and sanitized before being used with cooked foods.
- C.** Persons with communicable diseases, diarrhea, infected wounds on the hands and arms, or boils should not be allowed to prepare food. It is suggested that food handlers not eat while preparing food to prevent cross contamination.
- D.** Stored perishable food should be kept at temperatures below 41 F or below.
- E.** Foods such a meat and poultry products should be well cooked (165°F) to destroy disease organisms. All produce should be washed in potable water.
- F.** After preparation and prior to serving, keep hot foods hot (above 140°F) and cold foods cold (41°F or below).
- G.** Leftover perishable food should be discarded or refrigerated immediately in clean, protected, labeled containers. Leftover perishable food should be thoroughly reheated before use (to 165°F). It is suggested that leftovers only be used for emergencies.
- H.** All chemicals should be properly labeled and should be stored separately from food and food equipment.
- I.** It is recommended that tarps be placed in the kitchen area and under the dishwashing set-up in order to reduce the amount of food particles left on beaches.

It is recommended to sanitize dishes and utensils using the 4-bucket system. Dish wash buckets should be constructed of non-corrosive material so they are smooth and easy to wash. Place 4 buckets of water below the high water mark to leave the beach free of soap and spilled food. The system is as follows:

- 1.** Use 4 buckets large enough to immerse the largest plates and utensils (pre-wash, wash, rinse, and sanitize). All 4 buckets must contain visually clear water. If the river is muddy, allow dishwater to settle and remove sediment before use. The use of alum is recommended for settling (2 tablespoons per 5 gallons for dishwater). Decant the clear water. Heat 3 buckets of water to near boiling.

2. The first bucket is for pre-washing with soapy water.
3. The second bucket of hot, soapy water is for washing to remove grease and remaining food particles. Water temperature should be 120°F to 140°F.
4. Dip rinse in the third bucket in hot rinse water.
5. Immerse articles in the fourth bucket of a chlorine solution (concentration of 50-100 ppm) for 60 seconds. The effectiveness of chlorine for disinfecting is directly related to time of exposure. Be sure to allow time for the chlorine to sanitize.
6. Place dishes on a rack for air-drying. Store the articles in a clean, dry location to be ready for the next meal. If dishes did not air dry before being packed or dishes become contaminated by river water or other sources, use a sanitizing solution on the dishes before using.

Water Purification

All water consumed or used for cooking should be purified. Research on the Colorado River and its tributaries indicate that increased sediment from flooding or other causes may pose a high risk to river users. The following water purification steps should be followed:

- A. Use the main course of the Colorado River to collect water unless the river is quite cloudy from sediment.
- B. Use side streams as a water source when the main river is laden with sediment and the side stream is running clear. Avoid the following tributaries because of inconsistent water quality: Paria River, Little Colorado River, Bright Angel Creek, Garden Creek, Hermit Creek, Elves Chasm, Tapeats Creek, Deer Creek, Havasu Creek, and Diamond Creek.
- C. Cloudy, sediment-laden water must be cleared before disinfecting. Settle overnight or use flocculating procedures (1 teaspoon alum per 5 gallons of water for drinking water). Decant the clear water into another container.

On the basis of a recent literature review, the Center for Disease Control and the Environmental Protection Agency recommended that water be rendered microbiologically safe for drinking by bringing it to a rolling boil for 1 minute; this will inactivate all major waterborne bacterial pathogens and waterborne protozoa.

Secondly, portable filters having a nominal pore size of 0.2 microns or less may also be used to remove bacteria and protozoan cysts. To assure removal of viruses, a disinfectant must be used in addition to the filter; current recommendations are 2 drops of chlorine per gallon after filtering. Settled water will extend filter life. Decant the clarified portion of settled water, filter, and disinfect with a product labeled for drinking water. Use the disinfectant according to the instructions on the label.

Human Waste Carry-Out Method

Grand Canyon National Park requires all river runners to carry out their solid human waste. **The park requires the use of washable, reusable toilet systems and waste containers allowing for the sanitary transfer of waste materials to septic vaults or sewage treatment facilities.** Bucket systems like "Scat Packer" and "Vaga Bond" are **NOT** permitted on the Colorado River within the Grand Canyon because of their potential for leaking. "Wag Bags" and "PETT" systems are **NOT** permitted due to the tendency for small rodents to chew on the bag and because of their biodegradable nature they cannot get wet.

The human waste disposal facility at Meadview, Arizona is located near the intersection of Pearce Ferry Road and Hualapai Creek Road adjacent to the South Cove Ranger Station. This facility includes machinery for disposing of waste and sanitizing containers. Human waste disposal at other than the Meadview site must occur at an acceptable facility such as a RV dump station, sewage treatment plant, or a service offering cleaning of "septic tanks and systems" (please refer to the yellow pages of an appropriate telephone book near your takeout). You should find a proper waste facility before your river trip. You will have carried the material with you down hundreds of miles of river; be sure to take it to a proper disposal location.

Toilet systems must be designed in such a fashion as to provide for secure containment and adequate volume storage. Waste must be deposited directly into the washable reusable container no disposable liners of any sort are permitted. The container must be of value so that the container of waste will not be improperly discarded; therefore, the use of plastic buckets, paint pails, etc. is prohibited. Rocket boxes (20 mm ammo cans) are acceptable, but do not provide the best system for removal of human waste. The following components comprise an acceptable system:

- A.** Washable reusable toilet system designed to contain and store human waste, i.e., welded plastic storage boxes, aluminum boxes, etc. Do not store toilet or associated toilet articles next to food or food equipment to prevent cross-contamination.
- B.** Toilet seat. A disinfectant should be used to kill pathogens on the toilet seat.
- C.** Use heavy duty rubber gloves during toilet set-up or clean-up and disinfect them after each use.
- D.** Many commercially available chemical additives and holding tank deodorants are available. The park strongly suggests the use of non-toxic, non-formaldehyde based additives to lessen the impacts to sewage treatment facilities. Formaldehyde is a known carcinogen.
- E.** Toilet paper, hand-washing water dispenser, and soap. It is suggested that an antibacterial soap be used. Bar soap is not recommended. A system which allows flowing water to rinse soap off hands without contaminating hands in the process is recommended. The rinse system should not employ the use of beverage coolers due to possible contamination of the spigot.
- F.** Due to the impact of high volumes of river trip members visiting the same areas, when hiking away from your river camp, **bag all human feces and bring it back to your river camp and deposit it in your toilet.**

WASHABLE REUSABLE CONTAINER SYSTEM SET-UP

When feasible, place the washable reusable toilet near the river's edge to encourage urination in the river unless there is adequate volume for urination in the reusable toilet. The hand-washing water dispenser and the hand soap can be placed close by. The toilet should be covered with a lid to discourage flies. The toilet seat, toilet paper, and deodorant may be stored in an ammo can ready for use at the next camp. Store the toilet brush in separate bag or container to prevent cross-contamination since it cannot be thoroughly disinfected.

Fecal material should be washed directly into the toilet container and not into the river. Wash hands thoroughly after handling the toilet. If contact is made with skin by fecal material, immediately wash the area with antibacterial soap. Use a topical medication if it got on a cut or scratch.

If using deodorant chemicals, please follow the manufacturer's instructions. The amount of chemical used per day depends on the type used and the number of people on the trip. To facilitate the emptying of your toilet it is recommended that you maintain the contents of your toilet in a semi-liquid state. This may require the addition of urine and/or river water. *Only feces, urine and toilet paper should be put in the washable reusable container.*

The number of containers needed is dependent on the number of people and the length of the trip. It is easy to contain about 50 uses in a container measuring 2,000 cubic inches.

The basic tenant is to safely contain feces in a reusable container utilizing a biodegradable deodorizer. *Please note that a washable reusable toilet container must be accessible during the day.*

SCAT MACHINE INFORMATION

A human waste disposal facility is available at Meadview, Arizona. This facility is located at the intersection of Pearce Ferry Road and Hualapai Creek Road. The Meadview Waste Disposal Facility is self-service. It provides for the dumping of toilet boxes, as well as RV holding tanks. A device designed to clean toilet boxes, the SCAT Machine, has been installed at this location. This machine will empty the waste from your toilet system and rinse the interior and exterior surfaces of the container. The SCAT Machine will accommodate a 20 mm ammo can and other containers that are at least 12 inches high and have a central opening of 8 ½ inches.

You will need to have two cam straps available to strap the container to the door of the machine.

In order for the machine to function to its full potential you must follow the instructions provided on the SCAT Machine control panel. The SCAT Machine operates utilizing a sequential series of valve openings and closings; if you do not follow the instructions **exactly** the machine will not cycle completely, and your toilet will not be cleared (or worse yet, it will be held captive inside the machine). *Please do not assume that you know how this machine works.* It will work reliably if you follow the printed instructions located next to the machine.

The SCAT Machine combines the best features of a toilet and a dishwashing machine. In order for it to function properly you must manage your river toilet just like you would use your home toilet. **YOUR RIVER TOILET MUST BE USED AS A RECEPTACLE FOR FECES, URINE, AND TOILET PAPER ONLY.** No other objects should be disposed of in your river toilet. Please transport and dispose of fire pan ash, hygiene products, adult diapers, trash and garbage, and other non-flushable

materials at other disposal sites. The SCAT Machine is designed to empty your toilet and rinse the contents from the box. It is **NOT** designed to scour all waste from your toilet, nor will it provide a squeaky clean box. Repeated wash cycle may provide for a more thorough cleaning. Keeping the contents of your toilet in a semi-liquid state will facilitate the SCAT Machine dumping and insure that your toilet container cleans with the fewest amount of machine cycles.

Should you arrive at the SCAT Machine to find that it is out of service please contact the following National Park Service personnel during working hours (7:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.): Grand Canyon National Park, Meadview Ranger Station, (928) 564-2918 or Lake Mead National Recreation Area at (702) 293-8906. This facility is normally closed from November through February because of the potential for frozen pipes.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES AND FORMS

Flash Flooding and Dam Release Advisory to River Trips

Flash floods occur in side canyons of the Grand Canyon occasionally during the summer. The likelihood of flash floods increases during the afternoon. It is advisable to plan takeouts at Diamond Creek during the morning. Keep the possibility of flash floods or rockslides in mind when camping at side canyons.

Glen Canyon Dam is operating under the following criteria: The maximum release is 25,000 cfs; the minimum during the day is 8,000 cfs depending on whether it is a low, medium or high volume month. Upward ramping rates are restricted to a maximum of 4,000 cfs per hour; the downward ramping rate is 1,500 cfs per hour. This information is subject to change. The Bureau of Reclamation has provided a toll-free number for information concerning current day water release schedules (800) 752-8525 or you can check out flows at www.uc.usbr.gov/uc/water/crsp/crsp_cs_gcd.html.

Suggested First Aid Items

Items should be neatly stored in an easy to locate and identifiable waterproof container. First aid kit inventory list should be taped to the inside lid of the container with a Red Cross First Aid Manual or equivalent. The park highly recommends including all the following first aid items.

Injury Stabilization

Instruments	Description	Uses
Antibacterial soap (Phisoderm, tincture of zephesis, Hibiclens)	8 to 12 ounces	Antiseptic for wounds
Moleskin	1 package	For blisters
Betadine	1 bottle	For cleaning wounds
Band-Aids	36 (1-inch)	For lacerations
Anti-bacterial ointment	2 tubes	For lacerations and wounds
Butterfly Band-Aids (or know how to make)	18 (various sizes)	For closing lacerations
Carlisle trauma dressing or substitute (feminine napkin, etc.)	3 (4-inch)	For large bleeding wounds
Elastic bandage	2 (3-inch)	For sprains and securing rigid splints
Steri-pad gauze pads	18 (4 inch by 4 inch)	For large wounds
Steri-pad gauze pads	18 (2 inch by 2 inch)	For small wounds
Tape, waterproof adhesive	2 (2 inch rolls)	For sprains, securing dressings, etc.
Triangular bandage or Muslin pieces	4 (40-inch)	For securing rigid splints, slinging and securing extremities, and protecting dressings from contamination.
Roller gauze	5 rolls (2 inch by 5 yards)	For holding gauze pads in place, securing splints and improvising slings.
Rigid splint, arm board, Sam Splint	1	For in-line fracture, pressure bandage
Rigid splint, leg board, Sam Splint	1	For in-line fracture, pressure bandage
Thermometers (a hypothermia thermometer is recommended)	1 oral, 1 rectal	Diagnosing fever or other exposure illnesses: heatstroke, hypothermia.
Stethoscope	1	Diagnostic tool for EMTs and medical personnel.
Blood Pressure cuff	1	Diagnostic tool for EMTs and medical personnel.

Instruments	Description	Uses
Scissors (EMT type)	1 (medium size)	Cutting tape, dressings, clothes.
Razor blade, single	2	For removing hair before taping
Tweezers	1	To remove wood splinters, etc.
Safety pins	10 (various sizes)	Mending and triangular bandages.
Cotton swabs	1 package	Cleaning lacerations, eyes, etc.
Pencil/Notepad	1 each	Documenting injuries and items used in treatments.

Relief of Discomfort

Instruments	Description	Uses
Pain reliever (aspirin or substitute)	36 tablets (5 grain)	1-2 every 4 hours for headaches, minor pain and fever.
Ibuprofen (Advil or generic)	200 mg tablets	Muscle strains, minor pain, or cramps.
Antacid	18 tablets	1 every 4 hours for insect bites, cold, hives or rashes.
Antihistamine	18 tablets	For insect bites, colds, hives or rashes.
"Gookinaid" or similar electrolyte replacement drink	1 tub minimum	Relieve or prevent muscle cramps and symptoms of heat exhaustion.
Oil of clove	1 small bottle	Relief of toothache.
Calamine lotion or cortisone cream	1 bottle	Relief of itching from poison ivy, rash or allergy.
Solarcaine	1 bottle	Relief of sunburn pain.
Zinc oxide / PABA or sunblock	1 bottle	Prevent sunburn.
Benadryl Syrup	1 bottle	Minor allergic reactions.
Mineral oil	Small bottle	Constipation.
Syrup of Ipecac	Small bottle	Induce vomiting.
Kaopectate	Small bottle	Treat diarrhea.
Ophthalmic wash or eye drops	Small bottle	Eye wash / irritation.
Ear drops	Small bottle	Clogged / infected ears.
Water purification tablets	Small bottle	Purify water on side canyon hikes.
Eye pad	2	Injured eye.
Tincture Benzoin	2 Small bottles	To hold tape in place and protect skin.
Insect repellent	Large can or bottle	Flies, ants, mosquitoes.

Other

Instruments	Description	Uses
Signal Mirror	1	Signaling aircraft in case of emergency.
Quarters / calling card number	Several	Making phone calls in case of emergency.

A Note About Hypothermia (Exposure):

Should someone fall in the river, it is extremely important to get them out of the water as quickly as possible. After 5 minutes of floating in 50 degree F water, muscular strength and coordination rapidly diminish. Generally after 10 to 15 minutes, a person is totally unable to help themselves.

Helicopter Evacuations

Justification – Helicopter evacuations are available only for medical emergencies.

REQUEST PROCEDURES

A. ONLY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WILL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR HELICOPTER EVACUATIONS.

- B.** Requests for evacuation can be made by contacting the NPS directly (river patrols, Lees Ferry, Phantom Ranch) or through emergency communications (ground-to-air radio, satellite telephone, or mirror flashes). Callers contacting the park should use (928) 638-7911.
- C.** When contacting aircraft by radio, be sure to provide accurate and concise information, since the message may be relayed several times before it reaches the Grand Canyon Dispatch. Provide information in the following order, using emphasized phrases:

GIVE YOUR LOCATION. State that you are a river trip requesting helicopter evacuation at **River Mile (?) in Grand Canyon National Park.**

Specify a **CRITICAL or STABLE** patient. This will allow EMS personnel to determine priorities in the event of simultaneous requests for medical responses or bad weather.

State whether the problem is a **TRAUMA or a MEDICAL.**

State whether it is a **COMMERCIAL or PRIVATE river trip, or a HIKER** who is in need of assistance.

If there is time, ask the pilot to repeat the message so that you know he understands your situation.

- D.** Satellite telephones are the most reliable method of obtaining assistance. However, a mirror flash is often the most reliable method of contacting aircraft, so be sure you understand how to use the mirror as a signaling device. Remember that the mirror flash presents problems in that no patient assessment information is relayed and your location is not certain to be reported correctly.

LANDING ZONE SELECTION AND PREPARATION

- A.** Select a **level** area approximately 15 feet by 15 feet. Be sure it is clear of obstacles such as trees and large rocks for a diameter of 75 feet. Such areas are virtually non-existent in some stretches of river (i.e., below Crystal to Bass, Olo to Havasu, etc.). Unless such travel poses serious problems for the patient, transport by boat to a safe landing zone will generally provide a faster and safer evacuation.
- B.** Set up an X with the orange signal panels. Do not locate the panels directly on the landing zone. **Remove the panels once the pilot locates your position in the event he selects that site for landing.** This will assist the pilot in determining your party from others in the vicinity.
- C.** Prepare your group and camp for the evacuation. It is extremely important that everyone be gathered together at least 100 feet away from the landing zone and in full view of the pilot. Be certain that no loose items are in the landing zone, since the down-wash will lift and toss articles, possibly into the rotor or into your group. Secure loose equipment in the camp (sleeping bags, ground cloths, tables, life jackets, tents, etc.) in the event the pilot must pass over the area.
- D.** Wet down as much of the landing area as possible just prior to the helicopter's arrival. This helps the pilot's visibility, decreases the amount of sand blown into eyes, boats, and food, and reduces damage to the helicopter's surface and engine.
- E.** The pilot's awareness of wind direction is critical for safe landings. The helicopter must fly directly into the wind when landing and taking off. Do not locate your group in the flight path. You can assist the pilot indicating wind direction. The easiest method is to simply toss a handful of sand directly upward. The pilot can then observe the direction of drift. Another method is to stand with you back into wind and extend both arms forward pointing in the direction the wind is blowing.
- F. NEVER APPROACH THE HELICOPTER UNLESS DIRECTED TO DO SO BY THE PILOT OR CREW.** Never approach from the rear of the helicopter. Keep your group together and in one location. When directed to do so. Approach the helicopter in full view of the pilot. Walk in a crouched position to avoid being struck in the head by the helicopter rotor blades.

RADIO FREQUENCIES FOR AIRCRAFT

GRAND CANYON SECTORS (daytime)

East	120.050 MHz	Lees Ferry to Havasu/Kanab Creek Area
Central	127.050 MHz	Havasu/Kanab Creek Area to Diamond Creek
West	121.950 MHz	Diamond Creek to Pierce Ferry

COMMERCIAL AIR TRAFFIC

Los Angeles Center	135.250 MHz 124.200 MHz 124.850 MHz	Day or Night
Denver Center	127.550 MHz 128.125 MHz 132.875 MHz	Day or Night
Albuquerque Center	128.450 MHz 135.325 MHz 124.500 MHz	Day or Night

EMERGENCY

Emergency	121.50 MHz	Day or Night
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Noncommercial River Trip Incident Report Form

Any incidents resulting in evacuation from the canyon, personal injury requiring more than first aid, the death or disappearance of any participant, or property damage greater than \$500 must be reported to Grand Canyon National Park. Completed Noncommercial River Trip Incident Report Forms should be given to the NPS ranger at the time of evacuation or to the ranger at Phantom Ranch or Pearce Ferry, or mailed to the River Sub-district within 7 days of trip completion. Notification of any evacuation for serious injury or requiring hospitalization, WHICH IS COMPLETED BY ANOTHER AGENCY, will be by fax or telephone to the River Sub-district within 24 hours of the incident.

Incident forms will be carried on each trip. National Park Service reporting does not replace Arizona State reporting requirements. If an incident occurs on "the water", trip leaders will be forwarded an Arizona Boating & Casualty Report for completion and submission to Arizona Game & Fish.

Trip Leader: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Location of Incident: _____

Nature of Incident: _____

Involved Persons: Name: Home Address: Home Phone: Sex: Age: DOB:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Position in boat of involved person #1 _____ #2 _____ #3 _____

Incident Occurred: _____ Ashore (Hiking _____/In Camp _____) _____ On Water _____ Swimming

Describe How the Incident Occurred: _____

First Aid Given: _____

Medications Given (dose and time):	Allergies:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Medical Person on Scene: Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ EMS Level/Physician ID: _____

Victim evacuated from Canyon? (when, where, how, # of people): _____

Confidential River Trip Illness Reporting Instructions

The trip leader will complete a separate Confidential River Trip Illness Report Form for **EACH** person who becomes ill with a gastrointestinal illness (GI) on a trip.

The form must be completed at the time of illness for each person who becomes ill. The trip leader will send the form to the Grand Canyon National Park Dispatch (P.O. Box 129, Grand Canyon, Arizona 86023), and will notify Dispatch by phone (928-638-7805) that an illness has occurred. Dispatch is open 24 hours per day, 7 days a week, including holidays.

If 3 or more persons experience any GI illness during a trip, the trip leader must do the following:

- A.** Complete a form at the time of illness for each person who becomes ill.
- B.** Notify Grand Canyon National Park Dispatch as soon as possible using a SAT phone, giving all pertinent information on the illnesses.
- C.** If a SAT phone is not immediately available, then do one of the following:
 - Use another trip's SAT phone.
 - Report to an NPS patrol trip.
 - Use the phone at Phantom Ranch.
 - Use every effort to report the illnesses within 24 hours of onset.
- D.** At the end of the trip, the trip leader will send all forms to the Grand Canyon National Park Dispatch (above address).
If the trip leader receives information that a member of their trip experienced a GI illness following the trip that they suspect was related to the trip, the trip leader must call and inform Grand Canyon NP Dispatch as soon as possible.

Confidential River Trip Gastrointestinal Illness Report Form

This form must be completed at the time of illness for each person who becomes ill. The trip leader must send the form to the Grand Canyon National Park Dispatch (P.O. Box 129, Grand Canyon, Arizona 86023), and must notify Dispatch by phone (928-638-7805) that an illness has occurred. Dispatch is open 24 hours per day, 7 days a week, including holidays.

Name _____ Age _____ Sex _____ Date of illness onset ____/____/____
 Address _____ Time of illness onset ____:____ AM__PM__
 City, State, Zip _____ Location of illness onset (River Mile) _____
 Phone () _____-_____ Trip Leader Name _____

Which of the following symptoms did the individual experience?

YES	NO
_____	_____
Nausea	
_____	_____
Vomiting...if yes, check the approximate number of vomiting episodes per day (at maximum):	
_____	_____
1-2 3-5 6 or more	
_____	_____
Diarrhea if yes, diarrhea lasted ____ days	
Check the approximate number of diarrhea stools per day (at maximum):	
_____	_____
1-2 3-5 6 or more	
_____	_____
Blood in Stool?	

YES	NO
_____	_____
Fever ... if yes, temperature? _____	
_____	_____
Sweats/Chills	
_____	_____
Abdominal pain or cramps?	
_____	_____
Severe weakness	
_____	_____
Headache	
_____	_____
Backache	
_____	_____
Muscle aches	
_____	_____
Other (specify) _____	

_____	Does this individual have any chronic medical conditions that could mimic the symptoms experienced while on the river (e.g., irritable bowel syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease, stomach ulcers, etc.)?
_____	Has the individual had any contact with anyone who had similar symptoms within two weeks prior to the trip?
_____	Does the individual attribute alcohol ingestion or other conditions as a likely explanation for his/her symptoms?
_____	Did the individual take any medications for illness (e.g., antibiotics, anti-diarrhea medications, etc.)?

TRIP START DATE ____/____/____
 # of people starting at Lees Ferry _____
 Phantom Ranch _____
 Diamond Creek _____

TRIP END DATE ____/____/____
 # of people taking out at Phantom Ranch _____
 Diamond Creek _____
 South Cove _____

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK RIVER RECREATION FEES

Grand Canyon National Park is a designated federal recreation fee area. Fees collected directly benefit Grand Canyon National Park, and the National Park Service. Entrance fees are charged at many park entrances. Visitors traveling by boat on the Colorado River enter Grand Canyon National Park at the Paria Riffle after launching from Lees Ferry launch ramp. Therefore the following permit fees apply:

\$100.00 per Trip Participant

This is a comprehensive fee that includes the entrance fee, impact fee, and permit fee. This fee will be paid to the River Permits Office. No money will be accepted at Lee's Ferry. If people are hiking in at any location, their \$100.00 fee must be paid at the time the application is sent in. The trip leader will be sent entrance passes to waive entrance fees for those entering the park through the one of the entrance stations.

A \$10.00 discount to the above charge can be applied for those with any of the following passes, those who are age 16 and younger, and/or those who are residents of Grand Canyon National Park.

Grand Canyon National Park Annual Pass (Cost \$50) Valid for twelve months from the date of purchase, for unlimited visits to Grand Canyon National Park. It admits the purchaser and any accompanying persons in a single, private, non-commercial vehicle, or the purchaser and accompanying immediate family (spouse, children, parents) when entry is by other means (train, shuttle, bicycle, foot, and boat). This passport covers entrance fees only and is not refundable and/or transferable.

America the Beautiful - the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass or "Interagency"

Pass: This pass is available to the general public and provides access to, and use of, Federal recreation sites that charge an Entrance or Standard Amenity Fee for a year, beginning from the date of sale. Replaces: Golden Eagle Passport and National Parks Pass and Golden Eagle Hologram. It admits the purchaser and immediate family when entering the park by boat (or means other than a single noncommercial vehicle). The pass can be obtained in person at the park, by calling 1-888-ASK USGS, Ext. 1, or via the Internet at <http://store.usgs.gov/pass>.

- Annual Pass: \$80, anyone 16 years and older can purchase
- Senior Pass: \$10, valid for the lifetime of the pass owner; must be 62+ older, U.S. citizen, and a permanent resident
- Access Pass: Free for lifetime with documentation of permanent disability, U.S. citizens, and permanent residents
- Volunteer Pass: Free, earned with 500+ hours of volunteer service in public lands