GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
COLORADO RIVER MANAGEMENT PLAN

COMMERCIAL OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

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Introduction

These Grand Canyon National Park Commercial Operating Requirements (CORs) address on-river activities engaged in by the Concessioner. A copy of these CORs must be carried by each trip leader. The Service may delay or terminate trips at any point along the river corridor if conditions, as set forth herein, are not met, or until noted deficiencies are corrected.

I. WATERCRAFT AND CAPACITIES

A. Types of Watercraft

The Concessioner must maintain a list of watercraft it uses, as approved by Grand Canyon National Park (Park). While most current designs have offered a reasonable degree of safety, additional improvements that afford increased safety and comfort for clients and crew are strongly recommended. The Service must approve changes of watercraft types or capacities.

B. Capacities

Passenger capacities have been established for each watercraft operated. Capacities are for the total number of persons on a boat, crew included and may not be exceeded except at the discretion of the Service for purposes of inspections or in emergencies. New boat types may be considered by the Service on a case-by-case basis.

Approved boat types and capacities are as follows:

Boat Type	Capacity
Hyside – 18 ft	7
Paddle Raft – 16 ft	7
Avon – Paddle – 18 ft	9
Avon – Paddle – 16 ft	7
Avon Adventure – Paddle – 14 ft	7
Avon Pro – Paddle – 15 ft	7
Avon Spirit – 18 ft	7
Avon Super Pro – 18 ft	7
Canyon Inflatable – 17 ft, 18 ft	6
C-Craft – 37 ft	20
Colorado Headwaters – 18 ft	6
Demaree – 18 ft	6
Demaree – Paddle – 18 ft	9
DIB – Chubasco – 22 ft	8
Domar Zambezi – 18 ft	6
Dory – 18 ft	6
Havasu – 17 ft	6
J-Rig – 32 ft	18
J-Rig – 37 ft	21
Maravia – 18 ft	6
NRS – 18 ft	6
Rogue River – 18 ft	6
Snout – 22 ft	8
Snout- 26 ft	10
Sotar – Oar – 18 ft	6
Sotar – Paddle – 14 ft, 16 ft	7

Sotar – Paddle – 14 ft, 16 ft, 18 ft	7
Sotar – Paddle – 18 ft	9
Sotar – Paddle – 18 ft	9
Sotar II – 18 ft	6
Sotar Paddle – 14 ft, 16 ft	7
S-Rig – 33 ft, 35 ft, 37 ft	18
S-Rig – 39 ft	18
Wing – 18 ft	6
Wing – Self-bailing – 18 ft	6

C. Individual Watercraft

The use of individual watercraft by clients, such as inflatable or hard-shell kayaks, is allowed by the Service.

If the Concessioner intends to provide or allow its clients to use stand up paddle boards or river boards, the Concessioner must develop its own safety program for the activity, as part of its documented risk management program. The Concessioner must request and receive permission from the Service to use other alternative craft. Use of motorized watercraft by clients is prohibited under all circumstances.

Crewmembers on commercial river trips may not use inflatable or hard-shell kayaks unless they are acting as safety boaters for clients who are using them. The Service may require additional crew for kayak safety, specifying the ratio of passengers in kayaks or canoes to safety boaters.

D. Registration

All motorized watercraft operating on the Colorado River within the Area must be registered, must carry on board at all times a valid registration card, and must properly display registration numbers and decals, in accordance with the Arizona Boating and Water Sports Law (A.R.S.§§ 5-321 and 5-322).

E. Name and Logo

The Concessioner's name and logo must be displayed on watercraft in block lettering and clearly visible to aid in observation/identification. This applies to rafts and dories only and not to inflatable or hard-shell kayaks.

F. Best Management Practices

When using motors, the Concessioner must use Best Management Practices (BMPs). Currently that means the Concessioner must use four stroke engines. Other engines, such as E-tech two strokes, that meet or exceed the criteria of four stroke engines with respect to emissions and noise, may be approved on a case-by-case basis. The Concessioner is encouraged to experiment with new technology as it becomes available. Requests for such experimental use must be made through the Service.

BMPs are policies and practices that apply the most current and advanced means and technologies available to the Concessioner to undertake and maintain a superior level of environmental performance reasonable in light of the circumstances of the operations conducted under the Contract. BMPs are expected to change from time to time as technology evolves with a goal of sustainability of the Concessioner's operations. Sustainability of operations refers to operations that have a restorative or net positive impact on the environment.

The Concessioner is encouraged to use BMPs in all other aspects of its operation.

II. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

A. Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs)

1. Each passenger and guide must wear a PFD at all times while on the Colorado River above Separation Rapid. Below Separation Rapid, children 12 and under must wear PFDs as required by Arizona State Law. The Concessioner must ensure that each passenger's PFD has an identifying mark, is fitted for that particular passenger, and worn only by that passenger for the entire trip. The Concessioner must inspect each PFD for compliance with U.S. Coast Guard standards.

2. Passengers of all ages must wear U.S. Coast-Guard-approved commercial Type V PFDs (which include head pillows). Clients on kayak support trips may wear Type III PFDs while kayaking. Refer to Supplement G, "Superintendent's Compendium and Applicable Code of Federal Regulations" for requirements for PFDs.

3. Boatmen and crew may use U.S. Coast Guard-approved Type III, or Type V PFDs.

4. A Type IV throwable device is required for each vessel greater than 16 feet long, per U.S. Coast Guard requirements. A standard throw rope is recommended for all rafts and dories.

B. Navigation Light

Rafts and boats operating at night must comply with U.S. Coast Guard navigation light requirements.

C. Incident Response

When incidents involving stranded boats and/or passengers occur, the priority is life-safety first, environmental concerns second, and property salvage third. The Service will coordinate such activities with the Concessioner in determining the minimum level of response by both the Service and the Concessioner to achieve these goals. All salvage and/or recovery operations must be authorized by the Service. The Service has the final authority on the level of response. The Concessioner is responsible for the cost of such incidents.

In the event of an incident beyond a regular medical incident, (for example, if a boat is disabled or badly damaged), the Service will work with the Concessioner to respond and provide support to passengers in a manner that is most efficient and avoids duplication of efforts. The Service may allow, at its discretion, insertion of a replacement guide or other concessioner personnel to assist with operations.

The Service may approve the launch of a replacement boat from Lees Ferry, ONLY through a direct conversation between the SAR Incident Commander AND the company's manager on duty prior to any launch. The Concessioner will notify the Commercial Services Office in writing (email) of any SAR launch, notification should include boat descriptions, operator, other personnel, and the authorizing NPS employee. This notification should be made as soon as possible but should not delay an emergency response. Any dead-head run of a replacement boat must follow all Service rules for operations except for daily mileage limits. Night runs are not permitted.

D. First Aid

Each trip must carry a major first aid kit with items highly recommended for inclusion in the first aid kit listed in Supplement D, "Suggested First Aid Items." A smaller first aid kit must be on each additional boat, except for kayaks or other personal craft. See Supplement D, "Suggested First Aid Items" for additional information.

E. Communications and Signaling

Emergency signaling equipment must include a signal mirror of the U.S. Air Force type, a set of orange signal panels, three feet by eight feet, and a satellite telephone. A ground-to-air radio is also recommended.
The Grand Canyon Regional Communications Center (Park Dispatch) is the service's 24-hour Emergency Dispatch operation. All requests for Emergency Medical Care, Search & Rescue, or Law Enforcement assistance need to be initiated through Park Dispatch. Trips on the river calling via satellite telephone should call (928) 638-7911. Park Dispatch reserves (928) 638-7911 to prioritize satellite phone calls to minimize dropped calls. Initial satellite telephone requests for emergency evacuations must be placed through Park Dispatch at (928) 638-7911 prior to contacting the Concessioner's office.

Concessioner representatives calling from off the river (Office, Managers, etc.) should call the Park Dispatch business line (928) 638-7805. Initial requests for evacuation and routine business from Concessioner representatives are handled by Park Dispatch at (928) 638-7805, 24-hours a day. Utilizing the business line for landline and cellular callers allows dispatchers to prioritize emergency callers on satellite phones.

Alternative and supplementary emergency equipment may include a Garmin inReach, SPOT, or similar device. In the event of an emergency, the Concessioner is recommended to activate the SOS button on the satellite communication tool in addition to placing a call to Park Dispatch. SOS Activations within the park boundary are directly routed to Park Dispatch and allow the fastest direct communication with SAR Shift. The Service does not recommend emailing Park Dispatch directly in the event of an emergency.

As cellular service continues to increase and evolve in the Grand Canyon backcountry, a cell phone may be a suitable backup tool to contact Park Dispatch at 928-638-7805 or 911.

F. Emergency Equipment

Each oar-powered raft must carry one extra set of oars. Each paddle boat must carry two extra paddles. Each trip must carry a spare paddle for every four kayaks and whitewater canoes; these may be carried by a support boat or on individual boats.

One extra motor must be carried for each motorized raft used. Also, to be carried are spare parts of the types most commonly found to break and need replacement under river-running conditions.

When inflatable rafts or pontoons are used, each river trip must carry two operable air pumps (one primary and one backup).

Every river trip must carry a boat patching and repair kit appropriate for the types of boats being used.

Each trip must carry one or more accurate maps or guides of the Colorado River in Grand Canyon National Park.

Each trip must carry a copy of the current Commercial Operating Requirements.

G. Fuel Procedures

Spare fuel containers must be approved for the use of fuel storage (i.e. UL listed) and not exceed six gallons.

Fuel containers must be secured tightly to the boat to prevent drips and spills and should be stored in secondary containment. All fuel containers must be stored separately from food items.

Each motorized trip will carry cleanup equipment capable of cleaning up and containerizing three gallons of gasoline. The Concessioner will train its guides in the use of such kits.

H. Generator Use Limitation

Generator use will be limited to emergency situations and inflating rafts. Generators may not be used in the river corridor for other purposes including providing power for lights, appliances or sound equipment.

I. Incident Reports

1. The Concessioner must report to the Service:

    - All incidents resulting in evacuation from the canyon.
    - Personal injury requiring more than basic first aid.
    - The death or disappearance of any trip participant.

- Property damage greater than $500.

- Assistance provided to other Concessioners or private individuals involving any of those same situations.

2. The Report form must be e-mailed to grca_river_incident@nps.gov within 48 hrs. of trip completion.

   If the incident occurred ON WATER (while underway) the Concessioner must instead complete and submit the U.S. Coast Guard Report of Marine Casualty (Form CG 2692) to the Service by email at grca_river_incident@nps.govThis form is also available from the Commercial Services office.

3. Each trip must carry a copy of the River Trip Incident Report Form. The form is available through the Commercial Services Office, or the Concessioner may make and use duplicates of Supplement I, "River Trip Incident Form."

4. The Concessioner must email or telephone notification of any evacuation for a serious injury or an injury requiring hospitalization that is completed by the Concessioner or another agency to the Service at grca_river_incident@nps.gov or 928-638-7805 within 24 hours of the incident.

5. The Service reports all incidents occurring "on the water" to the U.S Coast Guard. The U.S. Coast Guard may contact the Concessioner for additional details.

6. The Concessioner must also immediately report to the Park Dispatch at 928 638-7911 the following incidents:

   - Any fires.

   - Any motor vehicle accidents.

   - Any incident that affects Area resources.

   - Any known or suspected violations of the law.

7. Hazardous or Non-hazardous Substance Spills. The Concessioner must clean up any incidental hazardous substance spills (including fuel spills of less than 3 gallons). The Concessioner is not expected to clean up non-incidental spills (more than three gallons of fuel) but must report them immediately to Park Dispatch. River Trips calling using a satellite telephone should call (928) 638-7911, Concessioner representative calling on cell phone or landline should call (928) 638-7805.

Call 911 for incidents occurring at the Lees Ferry launch ramp or Pearce Ferry ramp.

Refer to the Contract, Exhibit B, Section 3. General Operating Standards and Requirements, N) Environmental Management Program for additional information.

J. Communicable Disease Reports

1. Human Illness Reporting. The Concessioner must report promptly to the US Public Health Service (USPHS) consultant, Joe Sarisky (202-940-8317 or joseph_sarisky@nps.gov), the NPS Office of Health and Safety (publichealthprogram@nps.gov) and Park Dispatch 928-638-7805 information on all human communicable illnesses, whether employees or clients. The USPHS consultant and/or Office of Health and Safety may investigate the incident, to help identify potential factors or causes associated with the cases or clusters of disease and inform prevention and control measures. Subsequent notification is to be made to the River Concessions Management Specialist (928-856-1072). The Concessioner may make initial reports by telephone.

2. The Concessioner must report any gastrointestinal illnesses which occur on the river during a river trip or following a river trip. The timing of that report depends on the number of people ill (1 or 2 persons – report to NPS at the end of the trip; 3 or more persons – report to NPS within 24 hours). See Supplement J, "River Trip Gastrointestinal Illness Reporting Instructions" and Supplement K, "Confidential River Trip Gastrointestinal Illness Report Form" for further information.

3. The trip leader must complete the Confidential River Trip Gastrointestinal Illness Report Form for each person (client and/or crewmember) who becomes ill at the time of onset of illness. The Concessioner must ask those who report a gastrointestinal illness following a river trip to complete a Confidential River Trip Gastrointestinal Illness Report Form. Instructions and forms must be carried on all trips and may be duplicated as needed from this document. These forms shall be submitted in a secure manner (i.e. encrypted email) to the Public Health Consultant and grca_river_incident@nps.gov in a timely manner.

K. Aircraft Operations (Other than Authorized Client Exchanges)

1. See Supplement C, "Helicopter Evacuations" for evacuation procedures and a checklist for preparing for a helicopter evacuation.

2. Helicopter evacuations are available only for medical emergencies. Only the Service may make such arrangements.

3. Use of aircraft in and over the Area is limited to official flights needed to support and carry out emergency operations or essential management activities in cases where there are no practical alternatives or when alternative methods would be unreasonable considering such factors as safety, effects on resources, and visitor enjoyment. Only the Service may arrange or coordinate such flight use. The Concessioner is responsible for all aircraft costs but may bill its clients for such costs in medical/injury-related situations.

III. TRIP LEADER AND GUIDE REQUIREMENTS

A. Maintaining Records of Trip Leader and Guide Requirements

1. The Concessioner must maintain all guide information up to date in the River Guide License Database on the Online Launch Calendar (OLC). The Concessioner must maintain records of its guides' qualifications and provide them to the Service on request.

2. The Service requires certain minimum experience levels and first aid and food handler/Backcountry Specialists certifications for trip leaders and guides; however, the Service does not certify river guides or issue guide cards. The Concessioner is solely responsible for ensuring that all its trip leaders and guides meet the minimum requirements established by the Service. The Concessioner must maintain on file in its office a resume of each of its guides and copies of the guide's current first aid card and current food handler/Backcountry Specialists certification. The resume must include, at a minimum, the guide's name, birth date, address, telephone number, and a list or description of the guide's river-running or river-guiding experience.

3. The Concessioner must ensure that trip leaders and guides are appropriately qualified and certified in accordance with the Service requirements prior to departing the Concessioner's warehouse. This includes ensuring that the certification information is up to date in the River Guide License Database function of the OLC.

B. Guides

1. A guide must:

   - Be at least 18 years old.

   - Have completed at least six trips through Grand Canyon National Park on the Colorado River as a boat operator or as an apprentice under a qualified guide where actual boat operation and control were observed by another guide, at least three of which must have been in the type of craft to be operated with clients. With the approval of the Concessioner, comparable experience on other rivers may be substituted for not more than three of the six trips, on a case-by-case basis.

   - Possess working knowledge of all environmental protection, equipment, and sanitation procedures for river trips in the Area.

- Possess knowledge of the state of Arizona, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Park Service regulations applicable to boats carrying clients for hire, including the rules of navigation (channel markers, rights of way, types of buoys, etc.).

- Possess knowledge of federal regulations protecting natural and cultural resources from human impact.

- Be certified in Wilderness Advanced First Aid (WAFA) through a program sponsored in the United States. Higher emergency medical certifications obtained in the United States above WAFA also qualify (WFR, EMT, WEMT, AEMT, Paramedic, and Emergency Medical Doctor).

- Possess current Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Certification, obtained through an online or in-person class. If certification is obtained through an online class, guide must have proof (certificate) of hands-on skills testing.

- Possess current food handler/Backcountry Specialists certificate from a recognized entity that holds training classes and issues certificates.

2. A guide must possess the following skills, as verified by the Concessioner:

- Ability to safely navigate the river.

- Ability to operate the emergency communications equipment carried by the Concessioner and knows evacuation procedures.

- Knowledge of American Indian perspectives on Grand Canyon resources, Grand Canyon natural and human history, points of interest encountered, and the ability and willingness to impart this knowledge to clients.

- Working knowledge of the safety aspects and equipment repair procedures for each type of craft operated.

C. Trip Leaders

1. A trip leader is a person whose character, personality, and capabilities qualify him/her as a responsible leader. A trip leader must be designated for each river trip.

2. In addition to meeting the guide qualifications specified above, the trip leader must:

- Have completed at least 10 trips through Grand Canyon National Park on the Colorado River as a guide, in addition to the six trips required to achieve trip guide status. Participation in the annual Guide Training Seminar trip may count as one trip for this purpose.

- Be knowledgeable and capable of giving orientation talks to all clients throughout the trip as verified by the Concessioner. This required orientation must cover PFDs, boating safety, swimming, hiking safety, drinking water, sanitation, and cultural and natural history of the Grand Canyon.

- Be certified as a Wilderness First Responder (WFR) through a program sponsored in the United States. Higher emergency medical certifications obtained in the United States above WFR will also qualify (EMT, WEMT, AEMT, Paramedic, and Emergency Medical Doctor).

D. Use of Alcohol and Controlled Substances by Employees While Engaged in River Trips

1. The use of alcoholic beverages by concession staff while actively engaged, or within four hours prior to when it can be expected they will be engaged in on-river operations, is not permitted. Staff must not be under the influence of alcohol at any time while conducting on-river activities. “Under the influence” means a blood/alcohol content of 0.04 or greater.

2. Overconsumption of alcoholic beverages can create unsafe conditions on a river trip. The Concessioner is responsible for communicating safe parameters for staff and clients at all times.

3. The Concessioner must maintain, to the greatest extent possible, a drug-free workplace. The Concessioner must conduct educational programs for its employees to deter substance abuse and alcohol abuse. Those employees who are in safety-sensitive positions, such as but not limited to boatmen and vehicle operators, must be required to participate in periodic drug testing. The Service will not dictate a program that the Concessioner must use.

4. The Concessioner must provide its employees with a statement of its policies regarding drug and alcohol abuse and conduct educational program(s) for its employees to deter drug and alcohol abuse. The Concessioner must maintain, to the greatest extent possible, a drug-free workplace environment. The Concessioner must submit a report summarizing any drug-testing that took place during the year to the Service by December 31 each year.

5. The Hualapai Tribal Council adopted laws (Section 6.21A and 6.34A) regarding public intoxication and open containers on Hualapai Tribal lands effective December 16, 1994 (refer to Section V. concerning Hualapai Tribal lands). For additional information, inquire at (928) 769-6050 or (928) 769-6026.

E. Possession of Firearms by Guides

Concession employees may not possess firearms while on duty (i.e., while in the Park). The Superintendent, in his or her sole discretion, may grant exceptions to this prohibition upon consideration of a written request from the Concessioner's general manager with a thorough explanation of the basis of the request. The Superintendent will provide a written response to the Concessioner.

F. Alcohol Use by Clients

The Concessioner must not sell, serve or furnish any alcoholic beverages to its clients. The Concessioner may permit clients to bring their own alcohol for personal consumption.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND SANITATION

A. Flow Fluctuation Zone

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 regular basis with the fluctuating flows of the river. Trips must conduct activities that may have impacts, such as smashing cans, washing dishes, and using soap, below the high-water line whenever possible. When such activities occur above the flow fluctuation zone, the Concessioner must take extra care to protect the dry sand of this fragile area.

1. Solid Waste. Solid waste, which may be commonly referred to as rubbish, refuse, trash, litter, or garbage, may not be discarded in the water or along the shore of the river, in side canyons, on trails, or in any other portions of the canyon. Large quantities of recycling must be transported back to the warehouse and not left in or adjacent to recycling containers at the put-in or take-out.

    - The trip leader must ensure that all trip members properly dispose of solid waste.

    - The Concessioner must carry out all solid waste.

    - The Concessioner must not make deposits of solid waste at Phantom Ranch, Diamond Creek, or Pearce Ferry.

    - Solid waste must not be ground or pulverized in the river by outboard motors or other means.

    - Activities such as crushing food and beverage cans must be done so as to leave the beach free of liquids, food, and paper.

- Liquids must be strained through a fine mesh screen into the river and solids then placed in garbage bags.

- Tarps are required under food preparation, serving and dishwash* (see dishwash section below) tables, extending sufficiently from the edges of the tables to leave the beach free of food scraps.

2. Soap. The use of soap is restricted to the main stream of the Colorado River only. Soap must not be used in side streams or springs, or within 300 feet of the confluence of any side stream and the main river. Solar showers may be used only in the water or directly adjacent to the water on wet sand along the main stream of the Colorado River.

3. Dishwashing. The dishwashing setup must have a tarp placed below it in a way that will leave the beach free of soap and food spillage.

B. Portable Toilets

1. Each boat party must carry a washable/reusable toilet system that must be used for containing and removing solid human waste from the canyon.

2. The toilet system must provide for secure containment and an adequate volume of storage. Human waste must be deposited directly into the container. The toilet system must be either:

   - a washable, reusable type allowing for the sanitary transfer of waste materials to septic vaults or sewage treatment facilities, or

   - the type that uses dry chemicals/enzymes to render solid human waste into a nonhazardous product acceptable for disposal in permitted landfills. Such products include the PETT system from Phillips Environmental Products, Inc. and the Restop 2 from American Innotek, Inc. If the Concessioner wishes to use a different comparable product, please contact the Service for approval.

3. A toilet must be accessible during the day. Upon arrival at camp, the Concessioner must set up toilet facilities in an area affording reasonable privacy.

4. Two toilets must be provided for groups (including crew) larger than 26. A spare toilet setup is highly encouraged in the event of a GI illness outbreak. The washable/reusable "day-use" toilet may be used as a second facility provided it is available at a convenient on-shore location, such as near the hand-wash containers; however, the NPS prefers that two full-sized toilets are set up.

5. The toilet must remain set up until the party breaks camp.

6. Toilet paper must be deposited with human waste.

7. Urination must occur directly in the river or in the toilet. While in camp, "pee buckets" may be set up next to toilet system. Pee buckets must be labeled and only used for urination, not as hauling or bailing buckets. Pee buckets must be emptied directly into the river and thoroughly sprayed with disinfectant following use. Pee buckets must be stacked only with the dirty hand wash buckets or be kept separate.

8. The Concessioner must encourage clients to use toilet facilities prior to off-river hikes. During off-river hikes, all party members must go "high and far" (100 feet from trails, campsites, and water sources) to urinate to avoid the buildup of urine. The Concessioner must provide a means for all party members to carry out human solid waste and toilet paper during off-river hikes. Hand sanitizer must be available.

C. Human Waste Removal

National Park Service guidelines and procedures are subject to change as regulations for handling of solid human and other waste continue to evolve. The Concessioner is required to comply with such changes as they are promulgated.

The Concessioner may utilize the human waste disposal facilities (SCAT Machine) at Meadview.See Supplement F, "Meadview SCAT Machine" for additional information about human waste disposal.

D. Fires

~~1.~~ Gas stoves (propane and white gas) with sufficient fuel for cooking are required on all trips. All fires (wood or charcoal) must be contained in a raised fire pan that is a minimum of 300 square inches with a 3-inch-high lip around the edge. Charcoal briquettes may be contained in fire pans 12 inches by 12 inches with a 3-inch-high lip around the edge. All fire pans and blaster stoves must be elevated above the sand.

2. Wood fires may be used for warmth or aesthetics but not for cooking. Collecting driftwood and cutting/gathering of wood from standing or fallen trees, dead or alive, is prohibited from March 1 through the end of October.

3. Fire blankets are required for use under the fire pan for both charcoal and wood fires, including "oil pans" used under Dutch ovens. Fire blankets must be approximately 60 x 72 inches, and when deployed must be approximately 20% larger than the fire pan or pans. Fire blankets under Dutch ovens must be approximately 20% larger than the "oil pans" used for the heat source. The fire blanket must adequately ensure that no coal or embers contact, or are left on, the ground.

4. Open fires are prohibited away from beach areas.

E. Public Health

The Concessioner must comply with the Food and Drug Administration's current Food Code and National Park Service Reference Manual-83A- Public Health, specifically Chapter 5 – Backcountry Operations, as they now exist or as they may be amended from time to time, as the minimum standards for public health in all river operations.

Guidance for rabies exposure and reporting can be found in Reference Manual-83A-Public Health. Perform local first aid (wash the wound thoroughly with soap and water for 15 minutes), gather information regarding the exposure, and immediately notify dispatch. Dispatch (Emergency Medical Services) will make an informed decision on next steps.

F. Drinking Water

Potable water for all backcountry operations must b: 1) hauled from an approved public water system, 2) or boiled, 3) or filtered and disinfected.

1. Public Water System. If the Concessioner obtains its water from an approved public water system, it must be stored in containers that are free from contamination and are disinfected between every reuse. To disinfect the containers between uses, place 2 tablespoons (or 6 teaspoons) of NSF-60 Approved chlorine bleach solution in a 5-gallon container of water, mix and allow to stand for 30 minutes. Then empty the container, rinse it with potable water and then fill it with water from the approved drinking water system. Note that leaving the disinfected water in direct sunlight will consume the chlorine and reduce the effectiveness. Thus, shade is recommended for proper container storage.

2. Boiling. If the Concessioner obtains water from a source free of known chemical contamination (including cyanotoxins), the water may be treated by bringing it to a rolling boil for 1 minute (or 3 minutes for elevations over 6,500 ft). If the water is not consumed within 6 hours after boiling and is placed in a sanitized container, that water should be disinfected with a 1 mg/L (PPM) chlorine bleach solution.

3. Filtration and Disinfection. If the Concessioner obtains its water from a source free of known chemical contamination, the water may be treated by filtering and disinfecting it as below. Water should be sourced from the main channel of the river, preferably from a current moving with sufficient velocity. The following procedure should be used:

- Filter the water through an "absolute" 1-micron filter, or one labeled as meeting the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) Standard #53 for "Cyst Removal". Such a filter must be labeled, or documentation available from the trip leader, establishing that the "absolute" 1-micron filtration requirement is met.
- Follow filtration by disinfection. Add NSF-60 Approved chlorine bleach solution until a strength of at least 1 part per million is achieved. Use a chlorine residual test device to determine chlorine residual. Mix and let stand for at least 30 minutes before drinking. Ensure the bleach is not expired.

4. Other Disinfection Methods. Any alternative disinfection method must be approved by the Public Health Consultant. Use of ultraviolet light as an alternative to use of a disinfectant will not be approved.

   No persons who are ill are allowed to treat water. A person with gastrointestinal illness will be restricted from food handling and water treatment activities until 72 hours after symptoms have resolved.

TABLE 5.1: AMOUNT OF BLEACH TO ADD TO ACHIEVE A 1.0 MG/L CHLORINE RESIDUAL FOR *1 GALLON* OF WATER

Current Chlorine residual of source water (mg/L) à	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
Percent Concentration of Chlorine Bleach Solution	**Amount of Chlorine to add to Achieve 1 mg/L (ppm) of Free Chlorine Residual (drops)**										
5.25% NSF Approved Chlorine à	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
8.25% NSF Approved Chlorine à	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
12.5% NSF Approved Chlorine à	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0

If you are unsure what the chlorine residual of the source water is, assume it is 0 mg/L (PPM).

TABLE 5.2: AMOUNT OF BLEACH TO ADD TO ACHIEVE A 1.0 MG/L CHLORINE RESIDUAL FOR A 5 GALLON JERRY CAN OF WATER

Current Chlorine residual of source water (mg/L)à	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
Percent Concentration of Chlorine Bleach Solution	**Amount of Chlorine to add to Achieve 1 mg/L (ppm) of Free Chlorine Residual (drops)**										
5.25% NSF Approved Chlorine à	7.2	6.5	5.8	5.0	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.0
8.25% NSF Approved Chlorine à	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.0
12.5% NSF Approved Chlorine) à	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0

If you are unsure what the chlorine residual of the source water is, assume it is 0 mg/L (PPM).

G. Hand Washing

1. Handwashing facilities must be available and placed in proximity of the kitchen, and available in the toilet area. All persons who prepare food must wash their hands prior to handling food or food preparation equipment,

each time after they handle raw meat, poultry or other time/temperature control for safety (TCS) food; following any potential source of contamination (sneezing or coughing into hands, smoking, touching soiled equipment, etc.), and as frequently as needed to prevent contamination of food and utensils. All persons must wash their hands after using, handling, or packing the toilet.

2. Handwashing Setup.

- A handwashing setup which involves repeated dipping of hands into the clean water container may not be used. Only gravity feed or foot pump pressurized portable handwashing systems that dispense treated water from a flow-controlled nozzle over the hands and into a grey water catchment basin below during the handwashing process are approved.

- The Service highly recommends a handwashing setup which provides for use of potable water and liquid soap in a dispenser. Alcohol-based hand sanitizer is NOT effective against Norovirus and should only be used in emergency situations.

- "Clean" water containers must be covered to prevent the possibility of re-introduction of pathogens from the hands which are scrubbed and rinsed in close proximity. Covers must be hard plastic/easily cleanable. No soft covers.

- If non-potable water is used, the hand wash bucket must contain at least 100 ppm[1] of chlorine bleach. If the non-potable water is turbid, the hand wash bucket must contain up to 200ppm of chlorine bleach. Use chlorine test strips to determine the chlorine residual in the hand wash water.

- Using untreated river water to wash hands, even with soap, is not a sanitary practice. All participants and guides should use treated water for hand washing. In the event hands must be washed with untreated river water, this must be followed using a 70% ethyl alcohol-based hand sanitizer. (Emergency situations ONLY)

3. Crew members preparing food should dry hands on clean, individual paper towels. Air drying of hands is appropriate when not preparing food. The use of bar soap prepackaged single-use antibacterial wipes, and drying hands on cloth towels is prohibited.

4. Both crew and passengers are required to wash their hands before lining up at the food service table and when returning for subsequent portions.

Summary of Guidelines for Hand Washing

Water Source	**Amount of Chlorine Bleach per Gallon of Water** **Note*: Use of test strips is essential. Measurements based on 8.25% Chlorine bleach.*	**Soap** **Liquid Soap**	**Hand Gel,** 70% Ethyl Alcohol, used per directions
Potable water from an approved source	None needed	Always use soap.	Not required
River water or other non-potable water	Approximately 1 tsp of Chlorine bleach per gallon of water, to reach 100 ppm (2 tsp of Chlorine bleach per gallon of water, to reach 200 ppm when water is turbid) Use a test strip to determine.	Always use soap.	Not required
River water or other non-potable water	If none used, in extreme circumstances	Always use soap.	Mandatory

Summary of Guidelines for Ware Washing

Increasing Risk	Option #	Pre-Wash Basin (Optional)	Wash Basin (Hot > 110F)	Rinse Basin (Hot >110F)	Sanitize Basin
	1	Potable Water	Potable Water	Potable Water	Potable Water with ≥ 100 ppm bleach
	2	Untreated River Water	Potable Water	Potable Water	Potable Water with ≥ 100 ppm bleach
	3	River Water with Settling Agent	River Water with Settling Agent	River Water with Settling Agent	Potable Water with ≥ 100 ppm bleach
	4	Untreated River Water	River Water with Settling Agent	River Water with Settling Agent	Potable Water with ≥ 100 ppm bleach
	5	River Water with Settling Agent	River Water with Settling Agent	River Water with Settling Agent	River Water with Settling Agent AND with ≥ 100 ppm bleach
	6	Untreated River Water	River Water with Settling Agent	River Water with Settling Agent	River Water with Settling Agent AND with ≥ 100 ppm bleach

H. Food and Beverage Operations

The Concessioner will demonstrate its commitment to visitor safety by planning for safe food storage, handling and preparation. The Concessioner must document its compliance with public health standard operating procedures, processes, personnel responsibilities, and training in a formal food safety management plan or incorporated into existing business/operating plans. Food service must be in compliance with the relevant portions of the FDA's most current Food Code, except where NPS Reference Manual RM-83A, Public Health for Backcountry Operations, permits.

1. Food Handling
   - Utensils or single use disposable gloves are REQUIRED when handling foods that will not be cooked or are offered as ready-to-eat.
   - Food handlers must not eat while preparing food.
   - The Concessioner will not allow anyone who is ill to prepare food.
   - If a crew member develops a gastrointestinal illness, they must not handle food or treat water for 72 hours after symptoms have resolved.
   - Guest volunteers may not prepare or handle food other than their own, except under circumstances described as follows. They may perform other duties attendant to food preparation.
   - Under the following circumstances, guests may assist with meal or snack preparation:
     - A crew member with a Backcountry Specialist certification MUST physically supervise the operations in the kitchen area.
     - This crew member must have a certification from a food protection manager certification program that is evaluated and listed by a Conference for Food Protection-recognized accrediting agency as conforming to the Conference for Food Protection Standards for Accreditation of Food Protection Manager Certification Programs. The Concessioner may submit other comparable courses and exams

to the NPS Office of Public Health for acceptance in a specific setting. The Concessioner must provide a copy of a valid certification to the Service that identifies the certified manager prior to launch.
  - Any guest who experiences gastrointestinal illness during the trip (vomiting or diarrhea) must not assist in the kitchen for the remainder of the trip.
  - If two or more people become ill with gastrointestinal illness on a trip, passengers may not help in the kitchen for the duration of the trip.
  - During disease outbreak (Norovirus, etc.) food preparation by guests will be suspended.

Food preparation by guests is not a recommended practice by the Office of Public Health.

2. Food Storage
   - The Concessioner will store time/temperature control for safety (TCS) foods (including raw eggs) at or below 45°F. TCS foods include: 1-raw or cooked meat, fish, shellfish, poultry, eggs, and dairy products; 2-cooked (but the raw form is not TCS) rice, beans, and vegetables; 3-raw sprouts; and 4-cut leafy greens, cut tomatoes and cut melons.
   - A durable, calibrated thermometer should be placed near the top, beneath insulation pads of each cooler holding TCS foods.
   - The Concessioner will store foods so that they do not contaminate one another. Raw potentially hazardous foods should be stored in a separate cooler. When this is not possible (e.g. single cooler trips), raw potentially hazardous foods must be stored beneath ready-to-eat foods in durable leak proof containers. Double bagging is not adequate when storing raw potentially hazardous foods in the same cooler as ready-to-eat foods.
     - Two types of Reduced Oxygen Packaging (ROP) vacuum-packaging material are approved for use in packaging meat, poultry and fish in the backcountry: The ™XtraPlast (Chrystal HB 95 BG - 3.8 Mil) and ™Waltons 5-Mil Vacuum Pouch. Use of this specific vacuum seal packaging at meat processing or packaging facilities must be pre-approved by the Public Health Consultant. Meat and poultry can be defrosted/thawed in the ROP packaging. However, defrosting/thawing fish in the ROP packaging is not recommended for fish due to it being at a higher risk for bacteria growth (Listeria and Botulism) compared to meat and poultry where the risk of bacterial growth in ROP during thawing is much lower. Fish can be thawed in the ROP packaging if holes are put in the ROP packaging allowing for air to enter into the packaging, which restricts bacterial growth on the fish. Fish can also be removed from the ROP while frozen and placed in a hard-plastic container with cover to thaw, which also significantly reduces bacteria growth.
   - PEVA food grade silicone bags are also approved as acceptable, leak-proof storage for raw meat products.
   - The Concessioner should simplify menus and select ingredients to minimize the amount of raw potentially hazardous foods that are needed on each trip.
   - The Concessioner will store dry foods in sealed containers to protect them from moisture and rodents.
   - The Concessioner will store food separately from cleaning supplies, fuel, human waste receptacles or solid waste receptacles.

3. Food Preparation
   - All time/temperature Control for Safety (TCS) foods left over from a meal must not be held for re-service, and all TCS foods cooked on site must be consumed or discarded within four (4) hours of preparation
   - TCS food must not be prepared in advance in the backcountry and then cooled down for later service. All TCS foods cooked on site will be consumed or discarded after each meal service.

4. Food Preparation Facilities
   - Food preparation surfaces must be smooth, in good repair, without cracks or holes and easily cleanable.
   - All tables and food preparation control surfaces must be sanitized before and after meals with 100 PPM chlorine solution.
     - Sanitizers should be mixed, labeled and dated prior to each trip, or while on each trip.
     - Sanitizer must have a contact time with surfaces for at least 10 seconds.

- The Concessioner will implement measures to prevent environmental contaminants from affecting food. This may mean overhead and/or side protection during inclement weather.

5. Unused Food at Trip End
   - Any food product that has been opened must be discarded at the end of the trip. Items that are not potentially hazardous AND that will be cooked (e.g. pancake mix) and seasonings are exempt from this requirement.
   - Unopened potentially hazardous foods must be discarded at the end of a trip (i.e., they cannot be taken on more than one trip).

6. Ware Washing Operations
   - A 3-compartment dish washing setup is required in the order of Wash-Rinse-Sanitize.
     - A 4-compartment washing setup that includes a prewash rinse is also acceptable.
     - Each compartment used in dishwashing will be large enough to immerse the largest equipment and utensils.
     - Food contact surfaces that are used with raw TCS foods must be washed, rinsed, and sanitized before and after use.
   - Hot wash water must be used with detergent. Sanitizer must have 100 PPM chlorine residual and be checked with chlorine test strips. 10 second contact time.
   - The wash and rinse basins will be maintained such that the water temperature remains over 110F and the basins are emptied and reestablished when they are excessively dirty. In areas of high turbidity where river or non-potable water is used, a settling agent should be utilized to reduce sediment and support effective sanitization.
     - Settling agents such as alum or Water Wizard™ will reduce the turbidity of the river water so that it is clear.
     - If river water is clear (no or very low turbidity), then a settling agent is not required when shown on the table below.
     - See chart below for approved potable and non-potable water configurations.
   - Air dry dishes and utensils before storage.

I. Trails

Guides must stress to their clients the need to stay on established trails and/or routes. A guide, trip leader or other crew member familiar with the trail or route must lead all group hikes. Social trailing must be avoided, as it creates damage at attraction sites and causes impacts on vegetation and soils.

J. Campsite Impacts

Guides must select campsites suitable to group size. All trips must avoid impacts above the sandy, pre-dam riparian zone at camping areas. Desert and old pre-dam riparian plant communities are particularly susceptible to damage and erosion due to trampling. Guides must stress the necessity of conducting camp activities in the more resistant post-dam sandbar areas. Guides must instruct clients not to blaze new hiking routes or sleeping areas in the fragile desert zones.

K. Archaeological Sites

Archaeological sites along the river and in tributary canyons can be damaged by people walking on fragile cultural deposits, by piling artifacts into collection piles, stealing artifacts, digging in ruins, rearranging wall fall or building up walls, and from other activities such as graffiti and vandalism. These activities are prohibited and punishable under federal laws. Guides must inform their clients about the federal laws prohibiting disturbance of archaeological remains on federal lands and Leave No Trace principles used to avoid disturbing archaeological remains. The Concessioner must comply with the Grand Canyon National Park Cultural Site Information Standard Operating Procedures, Supplement L, which provides a list of sites that are suitable for visitation.

L. Side Streams

Guides must advise their clients that the building of dams in side streams can prevent fish from making their way up or downstream. If clients build a dam briefly to create a soaking pool, they must remove it when finished, as a "Leave No Trace" measure.

V. RESTRICTED AREAS

Areas along the Colorado River in Grand Canyon National Park closed to either camping or visitation pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations (36 C.F.R. 7.4) or Superintendent's Compendium (36 C.F.R. 1.5 (a)) are listed in Supplement G and may change seasonally or annually. Closures along the Colorado River in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Lake Mead National Recreation Area are not included in Supplement G but may be found at 36 C.F.R. §§ 7.48 and 7.70, or in the Superintendent Compendiums for those park units. Trip leaders should verify seasonal closures, such as those required to protect endangered species, with the Lees Ferry Ranger or Commercial Services Office.

Between March 1 and October 31, the following river camps in the Colorado River corridor between River Mile 77.5 (below Hance Rapid) and River Mile 89.8 (below Pipe Creek Rapid) are designated as Phantom Exchange Camps:

- Grapevine Camp, river left at approximately River Mile 81.7.
- Zoroaster Camp, river left at approximately River Mile 85.
- Upper Cremation Camp, river left at approximately River Mile 87. 6.
- Lower Cremation Camp, river left at approximately River Mile 87. 7.
- Across from Pipe Creek Camp, river right at approximately River Mile 89.2.

During this time period these Phantom Exchange Camps can be used only by river trips with passenger exchanges hiking out of Phantom Ranch or Pipe Creek early the next morning.

Layovers (camping more than one night) at any camp in this reach (between RM 77.5 to 89.8) are strictly prohibited.

From River Miles 185 to 187.5, camping is restricted to river trips with passenger exchanges at Whitmore Wash or helipad.

Other restrictions and/or closures may be posted on the bulletin board at Lees Ferry. Refer to the "Summary of Camping and Visitation Restrictions" table in Supplement G for the comprehensive list. Concessioners are responsible for being informed of and adhering to area restrictions on tribal lands.

For information about the Nankoweap Special Use Area, see Supplement B, "Nankoweap Special Use Area."

VI. CURRENT USER-DAY BASE ALLOCATIONS PER CONCESSIONER

A. User-Day Allocations

The Service administers user-day allocations. These allocations may be adjusted by the Service as a result of the assessment of penalties, the sale of a company, resource protection considerations, or reallocations made for the purpose of providing greater noncommercial access. Concessioners may not transfer user-days among themselves without the prior written approval of the Service.

In addition, total motorized use among all Concessioners must not exceed 76,913 user-days in the calendar year.

Concession Identifier	Name of Concessioner	Annual User Day Allocation
GRCA006	Arizona Raft Adventures, LLC	10,368
GRCA007	Arizona River Runners, Inc.	11,099
GRCA010	Canyoneers, Inc.	4,403

GRCA011	Colorado River & Trail Expeditions, Inc.	2,848
GRCA015	Grand Canyon Expeditions Company, Inc.	13,967
GRCA016	Canyon Expeditions, Inc.	2,960
GRCA017	Grand Canyon Whitewater, LLC	7,203
GRCA018	Hatch River Expeditions, Inc.	11,027
GRCA020	Arizona Raft Adventures, LLC	3,693
GRCA021	O.A.R.S. Grand Canyon, Inc.	7,355
GRCA022	Outdoors Unlimited River Trips	4,821
GRCA024	Wilderness River Adventures	9,546
GRCA025	Tour West, Inc.	4,823
GRCA026	Western River Expeditions, Inc.	14,001
GRCA028	Canyon Explorations, Inc.	4,063
GRCA029	Grand Canyon Discovery, LLC	3,323
All Concessioners Total		**115,500**

B. User-Day Allocations and Launch Schedules

The maximum total user-days used among all Concessioners must remain at or below 92,400 for the "summer season" (May 1 through August 31) (80% of the full year total), and a maximum of 67,329 of these summer user-days may be used for motorized trips. In addition, total motorized use among all Concessioners must not exceed 76,913 user-days in any calendar year. Individual trip lengths and the overall launch schedule must be set to levels that ensure the overall Concessioners' limits on Trips At One Time (TAOT) are never exceeded.

The Concessioner must set its launch schedules and motorized and seasonal allocations in one of the following ways:

1. Consensus among Concessioners. Should a jointly proposed launch schedule (including the specific distribution by season of motorized and total user-days) which satisfies the Service and meets all of the above requirements be agreed upon by all Concessioners and submitted to the Service before the start of the season, the Service may choose to use the specifics of that proposal as the defining limits for each Concessioner for that year.

2. Should There Be No Consensus. If the combined body of Concessioners fails to submit a joint proposal which meets the satisfaction of the Service, the Service will select and use the same (or slightly adjusted) launch schedule and seasonal distribution of motorized and non-motorized user-days agreed upon and used by the Concessioners in 2007 or any subsequent year.

3. Once motorized and seasonal allocations are set and a specific launch schedule is established which lists each Concessioner's trip and lengths for each trip, it may only be changed in ways that do not result in TAOT limits being exceeded.

C. Within Season Adjustments to Motorized and Seasonal Allocations

After allocations, launches, and maximum trip lengths are set and commercial use begins for the year, the Service will consider joint proposals from Concessioners that wish to exchange opposite season user-days (i.e. summer vs. spring and/or fall shoulder) among each other provided the maximum total user-days for all Concessioners remains at or below 92,400 for the summer and 115,500 for the calendar year.

D. Exceeding Allocations

The Concessioner must ensure that actual use does not exceed its motorized, seasonal, and annual allocations. The Concessioner is free, however, to make advance bookings at a slightly higher level to help the Concessioner compensate for last minute voluntary cancellations and potential no-shows. In any case, bookings for each individual trip may never exceed the passenger limits for that trip (group size limits minus needed crew for that trip).

If the Concessioner exceeds its allocation in actual user-days used, the Contract violation will be reflected in the Annual Overall Rating and may result in a less-than-satisfactory rating. The entire amount exceeding the allocation may also be deducted from the Concessioner's allocation for the same season of the next year.

A Concessioner with excess user days may transfer those user days to another authorized river concessioner. This arrangement is intended to allow a concessioner to absorb an accidental over-booking, or to round out a partially booked trip at the end of the season. It is not intended to expand a business over the long term or to be a long-term solution to chronic over-booking.

A transfer may take place as follows:

1. The transferor and transferee must make their request to and receive approval from the Service before implementing the transfer. This request must include the number of days, the date of the launch on which they will be used, and a certification from the transferor that no compensation of any kind will be received for the days.
   - Transferred days must be used in the year of transfer.
   - The transferor and transferee must notify the GCROA executive director of the agreement.
   - The transfer must be completely voluntary and provide no monetary value to the transferor. No concessioner is required to transfer its unused user days involuntarily.
   - While NPS and OLC use reports will show the actual use by the transferee, the Service will credit the use by the transferor in its Annual Overall Ratings.

2. The transferee must:
   - Receive a transfer total of no more than 100 user days in one calendar year.
   - Pay all applicable franchise fees, collect entrance fees, and otherwise manage the user days as its own operation.
   - Note the transfer in its end-of-the-year report to the Service.

VII. ONLINE LAUNCH CALENDAR (OLC) AND LAUNCH LIMITATIONS

The Online Launch Calendar (OLC) is proprietary software to which river Concessioners and the Service have access.

A. Purpose

The OLC is the official permitting mechanism and place by which the Concessioner and Service exchange requests and approvals. The Concessioner reports use statistics as well as entrance fee information through the OLC. The Concessioner must update it as needed to help ensure all current regulatory requirements are met for maximum and minimum trip lengths, group sizes, daily Lees Ferry launch limits, maximum number of motor boats, guide certifications, deadhead travel time to Phantom Ranch, etc.

B. Responsibility

While the OLC is designed to assist in this effort, the Concessioner is responsible for ensuring its compliance with all rules. In addition, the Concessioner is responsible for ensuring its OLC trip records are as current and accurate as possible. All passenger and trip information must be complete and correctly entered into the OLC before the morning of the launch.

Required Information

1. Trip information includes: trip options, numbers of passengers (at Lees Ferry as well as at all exchange points), client exchange and take-out dates and locations, numbers and types of watercraft, and crew list.

2. See the Operating Plan for information on compliance with the One Trip Per Year rule. If the process is changed, submission of passenger names and other information may be required in the OLC.

D. Last Minute Corrections

The Concessioner may make last minute corrections to the OLC trip record on the day of the launch. To accommodate last minute clients who join at an exchange point, the Concessioner may add clients to the OLC record on or before the day the clients join the trip as part of an exchange.

E. Later Corrections

On rare occasion the Concessioner may request a change to the OLC trip record after the above deadlines. Also, a last-minute change could take place when the Concessioner's sole OLC official is away from work. To accommodate this specific and rare need, the Service authorizes trips with the following types of permitting discrepancies, provided the following requirements are met.

- No-Shows, Early Exits, and Evacuations. Trips with OLC permitting discrepancies solely due to no-shows, clients unexpectedly choosing to leave a trip early, and/or evacuations may proceed provided the Concessioner submits a post-launch trip record adjustment to the Permits Office via the OLC as soon as possible, but not later than seven days from the equipment pull date of the trip.

- Late Bookings. Clients unaccounted for on the OLC may be included on a trip provided:

    - The Concessioner sends an email to grca_riv@nps.gov) in advance, detailing the discrepancy and commitment to correct it on the OLC.

    - Within seven days of the above email, the Concessioner submits a post-launch trip record adjustment via the OLC.

E. Final Locking of OLC Trip Record

The OLC trip record locks seven days after the equipment pull date of the trip. The Service will document inaccuracies and delinquent post-launch adjustment requests. If post-launch adjustments are required after seven days, the outfitter must go through the Executive Director of GCROA to make the required changes. All details for required adjustments must be noted in the comment section of the affected trips.

F. Requesting Exceptions

The Concessioner must submit all requests for any exceptions to the River Permits Office through the OLC at least three weeks prior to the launch date. Note that all special requests through the OLC are simply requests until approved by the Service through the OLC.

G. Trip Sheet Verification

The trip leader must carry a passenger manifest trip sheet. River trips may be contacted at any time by Service staff and requested to provide a trip sheet of the passengers to verify the Concessioner's compliance with regulations and accurate reporting of passenger counts. During these contacts, the Service may also query passengers as to Area passes and/or age.

H. Scheduling of Deadheads

A deadhead trip is defined as a trip which launches from Lees Ferry with no clients. All deadhead trips count as launches. Should the Lees Ferry-to-Phantom Ranch segment of a scheduled trip cancel, the trip departure must be listed on the OLC as a deadhead trip.

Deadhead trips must adhere to crew limitations and expedite travel to the client pick-up point. Motorized trips must arrive at Phantom Ranch within 48 hours after leaving Lees Ferry, and oar-powered trips must arrive at Phantom Ranch on the fourth day. These trips must not use the Cremation Camp. Deadhead trips to exchange points below Phantom Ranch are not permitted without prior approval from the Service. Any exceptions to these deadhead trip lengths are contingent upon water conditions. Deadhead trips must not stop at attraction sites, must utilize small, lesser-used camps, and not compete with commercial or noncommercial trips for campsites.

I. Charter Trips

The Concessioner may provide charter trips for groups (such as organized groups, groups of friends, family groups, commercial businesses, and non-profit organizations). On charter trips, the group reserves all of the available spaces on the trip and no spaces are available to others.

1. The group chartering the trip may not charge an additional fee to participants for the activity within the Area. The group may provide a special educational focus (such as photography, geology, human history) at no extra charge.

2. Advertising of charter trips must state clearly that the authorized Concessioner is providing the river trip (including guides, equipment, food, etc.) within the Area.

3. The Concessioner will provide this information to the leader or organizer of each proposed charter trip.

J. Crew Requirements

1. The maximum group size limit for each trip (32) includes crew(e.g. guides, trainees, swampers, baggage boatmen, etc.).

2. Each boat carrying clients for hire must have at least one qualified guide or trip leader on board. Motorized craft are allowed two assistants per boat in addition to the guide or trip leader.

3. Non-motorized trips are allowed two assistants in addition to the regular complement of guides necessary to directly operate the boats (i.e., one guide or trip leader per boat).

   "Trainees" may be counted as regular crew provided that they are 1) working in the capacity of an assistant on a motor rig as specified above or 2) operating a boat <u>not carrying clients for hire</u>. Such craft may have one additional assistant for safety and/or training purposes in addition to those specified above. The two assistants allowed in paragraph “3” above should act as safety/bailers, if needed, for trainee/baggage boats.

4. A crew member must be essential to accomplishing the specific purpose of a given trip. All non-crew trip members are considered passengers. Personal care assistants necessary for special population members are the single exception. Personal care assistants count as group members for purposes of group size limits, but do not count against recreational user days. Personal care assistants must be approved in advance by the Service, and such requests must be submitted with sufficient explanation (e.g., resume of personal care assistant) via the Crew Waiver function in the Trip Form within the OLC at least three weeks prior to the launch date.

5. Trainees and swampers must not pay for the privilege of accompanying commercial river trips. The payment of money by any "employee-crew member" to the employer for the privilege of working negates the status of that employment and relegates the "paying employee-crew member" to the status of a commercial passenger. The use of "paying employee-crew members" not reported as commercial passengers represent a violation of contractual obligations to report all commercial use. Interpretive specialists and instructors required for the success of the trip are allowed as paid crew members and require prior approval as described above.

6. Single boat trips must have two crew members.

VIII. TRIP LIMITATIONS

A. Trip Definition

A trip is defined as a group of people traveling and camping together, with associated boats, boating equipment, and supplies, assigned to one scheduled launch, and occupying one beach or campsite per night. A trip may split for the purpose of a day loop hike; however, the trip must rejoin and camp together. Multiple-boat trips may not separate for any other reason, such as the purpose of obtaining particular campsites along the river corridor.

B. Trip Size

The maximum number of people (passengers plus crew) per trip (traveling and/or camping together at any time) is 32.

C. Allocations and Scheduling Limits

Seasons. Commercial trips must not launch from November through March. Motorized trips may only launch between April 1 and September 15. The seasons are defined as follows:

- "Summer Season" includes all launches occurring May 1 through August 31.
- "Shoulder Season" includes all launches in both the following periods:
    - Spring Shoulder Use Period – April 1 through April 30.
    - Fall Shoulder Use Period – September 1 through October 31
- "Winter Season" includes all launches occurring November – March

Trips at One Time

Commercial Trips at One Time (TAOT) in the Lees Ferry to Diamond Creek section of the river must not exceed the following limits:

April 1 - 15	19 TAOT
April 16 - 30	24 TAOT
May 1 to Aug 31	37 TAOT
Sept 1 - Sept 15	35 TAOT
Sept 16 - Sept 30	17 TAOT (* see note)
Oct 1 - Oct 31	8 TAOT (* see note)

TAOT limits will be reassessed annually to ensure that the CRMP's visitor experience goals are met and that the usability of the commercial launch calendar is maintained.

**Note: The Service understands it is impossible to immediately ramp down TAOT from 35 on September 15th to 17 TAOT on September 16th or from 17 TAOT on September 30th to 8 TAOT on October 1st. Therefore, Concessioners may exceed the Sept 16 to Sept 30 TAOT limit as needed to ramp down use to the 17 TAOT level by the end of the month, and the October TAOT limits may similarly be exceeded for the first half of October*.

4. Daily Launches. All Concessioners' trip launches must fit within the following pattern as authorized by the Service for that specific year. Motor-supported paddle, oar, and kayak trips may launch in the motor season only. However, because these trips travel at the rate of non-motorized trips, they must be counted as non-motorized launches within the launch schedule.

	Motorized Trips	**Non-Motorized Trips**
April 1 -15	1 every other day, on odd-numbered days*	1 each day
April 16 – 30	1 each day	1 each day
May 1 – August 31	3 each day	1 each day
September 1 – 15	2 each day plus 1 every other day	1 each day plus 1 every fourth day
September 16-30	0	1 each day plus 1 every other day, on even numbered days*
October 1 – 31	0	1 every other day, on even numbered days*

D. Maximum Speed

1. Trips must average no more than 40 miles per day with clients on board and must not travel farther than 50 miles in any one day except in emergencies or when necessitated by water releases from Glen Canyon Dam that create unforeseen travel requirements. The maximum trip speed applies from Lees Ferry to Diamond Creek.

2. Vessels must not be propelled by a motor or motors having a total horsepower in excess of 55.

3. Maximum allowable trip lengths to Diamond Creek are as follows:

Launch Date	Motor Trip Length	Non-motorized Trip Length
Summer	10	16
Shoulder	12	18

E. Motor-powered Boat Launching

Motor-powered boats are prohibited from launching from September 16 to March 31. During the remainder of the year, both oar- and motor-powered boats may launch.

IX. TRAINING TRIPS

The Concessioner may conduct training trips for the purpose of training new boat operators or familiarizing boatmen with new types of equipment, interpretive methods, and operational requirements. The Concessioner must make training trip requests by October 15 the year previous to when the trip will occur. The Concessioner must make its requests to the Chief Ranger and River Concessions Specialist. The Service reviews all requests through its administrative river trip permitting process. Training trips are not allowed from Memorial Day to Labor Day. The Service may put a cap on the number of training trips it allows annually to minimize impacts and avoid conflict with other river users. If a cap becomes necessary, the Service will establish a "rotating pool" to allow all Concessioners equal opportunity to conduct training trips. Training trips must adhere to the allowable seasonal trip size limits unless otherwise determined by the Service.

The Concessioner's owner, manager, or a designated representative must accompany the trip. A list of trip participants and their positions with the Concessioner must accompany the request. These trips must be conducted for the benefit of Concessioner personnel only, not for relatives, friends, etc. Such trips must meet all relevant conditions set forth in the Commercial Operating Requirements and Administrative Launch Permit

X. SUBCONCESSIONER OPERATIONS AND SUBLETTING OF USER-DAYS

A. Sub-concessioner

Sub-concessioner operations of all or any part of the rights granted by the Concessioner's Contract are not authorized. The Service reserves the right at all times, in its sole discretion and based on available information, to determine the disposition of user-days and whether or not any operation constitutes a sub-concessioner operation pursuant to the Contract.

B. Subletting of User-Days

The Contract assigns annual user-day allocations to the Concessioner. These allocations may not be sublet, transferred, conveyed, or otherwise made available for the use of any other Concessioner or entity without the specific prior written approval and direction of the Service.

XI. LEES FERRY LAUNCHING PROCEDURES

A. Maintenance

The launch ramp may not be used to perform maintenance projects on equipment.

B. Parking

Only river equipment vehicles may park on the launch ramp, and only while unloading equipment, passengers, or performing other necessary work. The Concessioner must turn off engines when unloading to conserve energy and protect air quality. Upon unloading, the Concessioner must immediately remove vehicles from the launch ramp and may park them in one of the provided parking areas. The Concessioner must park all other vehicles in the paved parking stalls or dirt lot adjacent to the launch ramp. No overnight parking is allowed on the ramp or in any area at the launch ramp (including both the paved and dirt parking areas). All overnight and long-term parking must be in the 14-day parking area ¼ mile south of the launch ramp.

C. Cooking

No meal preparation or table setup is allowed on the launch ramp.

D. Overnight Camping

Concessioner crewmembers may sleep on their boats. However, no sleeping/camping is allowed on the launch ramp, in parking areas adjacent to the launch ramp, in ramp restrooms, or at other areas upstream beyond 200 yards from the ramp. Crewmembers not sleeping on the boats must move to the river runner camping area downstream of the USGS cable. Sleeping/camping is not permitted in the area adjacent to the dumpster, near the bulletin boards or under the shade structure.

E. Launching

When rigging and launching boats, the Concessioner must use the dirt launch ramp area whenever possible. If using the paved launch ramp, the Concessioner must not block access to it or park in front of or on it any longer than necessary. The Concessioner must move its vehicle or trailer off the launch ramp immediately after launching.

F. Pre-rigging

The Concessioner must move boats that are rigged 24 hours or more prior to its launch date off the ramp and moor them away from the launch ramp. Pre-rigged boats must not be moored more than four days without prior approval.

G. Morning Rigging

Rigging between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. is reserved for trips leaving that day only. Use of audio devices (radios, digital players, etc.) is prohibited on the ramp during those times, due to congestion.

H. After rigging.

After rigging, the Concessioner may move its motor boats upstream a short distance (no more than a mile) to lessen congestion at the ramp. Its boats must return to the Lees Ferry area (within 200 yards of the ramp) to spend the night.

I. **Checkout Process**

A Checkout Self-Verification is required for all trips prior to launching.

A responsible person shall verify the itinerary and user days and conduct a visual inspection of the required safety and sanitation equipment listed on the Vessel Safety Self-Certification Form. The inspection should occur after all required equipment has been prepared for departure and is packed or staged for loading onto the vessels. This inspection may occur at the warehouse or at the Lees Ferry launch ramp. The responsible person shall document their inspection via the Online Launch Calendar (OLC).

When a trip is self-verified as ready for launch in the OLC, the checkout form is electronically submitted to the Service. Contact with a Ranger is not required at the launch ramp.

XII. EXCHANGES

A. Hiking Exchanges at Phantom Ranch

1. For clients making an exchange hike to and/or from Phantom Ranch or other approved locations within Grand Canyon National Park, the Concessioner must provide all clients with a hiking escort to accompany them.

   This requirement does not apply when a client makes other arrangements to enter or depart the canyon by other means approved by the Service.

2. Phantom Ranch. Clients may make hiking exchanges at Phantom Ranch (including Pipe Creek). If the Concessioner desires to make an escorted hiking exchange at a location other than Phantom Ranch, it must make a written request for the exchange to the Service before the trip is booked.

   3. Role of the Hiking Escort

- The role of the hiking escort is to ensure that all clients reach their destination; the river for clients hiking in and the rim for clients hiking out. The hiking escort is to be a knowledgeable companion for clients who may be inexperienced or challenged by the hike, provide informed encouragement to the clients, help clients make good decisions about pace, hydration, and eating, and to ensure clients can complete the hike with a minimum of difficulty and maximum of enjoyment.

- The hiking escort must carry extra food and water as an emergency backup, as well as a first aid kit and reliable means of communication with the rim, such as a satellite phone, Garmin in-reach, etc. It is not the role of the hiking escort to carry clients' gear, basic food, and water.

- The hiking escort must provide an orientation to clients about basic hiking etiquette when passing other hikers or mules, Grand Canyon National Park rules and regulations, safety procedures, resource protection information, litter, human waste, personal safety, and emergency procedures.

- The Concessioner must ensure that each client has a map (may be Xeroxed) of the trail they will be hiking, so that each client is orientated to the distance they will be traveling and the elevation they will be gaining or losing.

4. The exchange hiking escort must have the following minimum qualifications:

- The hiking escort must be identifiable as an employee of the Concessioner, be on the Concessioner's payroll, be covered by Workman's Compensation, and be covered by the Concessioner's liability insurance. This service may not be subcontracted.

- The hiking escort must possess certification in Wilderness Advanced First Aid (WAFA) through a program sponsored in the United States. Higher emergency medical certifications obtained in the United States above WAFA also qualify (including but not limited to WFR, EMT, WEMT, AEMT, Paramedic and Emergency Medical Doctor). The Concessioner must maintain on file in its office photocopies of its hiking guides' current certifications, just as for its river guides.

- The hiking escort must be trained in basic safety, resource protection, and Grand Canyon National Park rules and regulations. Previous outdoor experience, including personal familiarity with the entire length of trails used (minimum of two trips) is required.

- The hiking escort must be at least 18 years of age and physically fit.

5. Parking on the South Rim is limited. Hiking escorts, other concessioner employees, and other commercial operators are limited to parking in approved parking areas for commercial operators.

B. Whitmore Exchanges

All exchanges at the Whitmore helipad area must be completed by 11:30 a.m. local time each day. This means that clients terminating guided Colorado River trips and clients beginning river trips at the Whitmore helipad must depart or enter the canyon by 11:30 a.m. each day. The purposes of this regulation are 1) to limit the hours of helicopter flight time to minimize impacts to visitor experience, and 2) to minimize threats from heat-related illness for clients hiking out the Whitmore trail. The Whitmore helipad is located on Hualapai lands. If more than three trips are taking out at Whitmore on the same day, this limit is noon. The Whitmore helipad located on Hualapai Tribal land is operated by the Bar 10 Ranch as a service to Concessioners.

Client exchanges utilizing helicopters at Whitmore are allowed for trips launching from April 1 through September 15. Exchanges of commercial clients are allowed at similar levels to those that have occurred in the past and are only allowed by Concession Contracts GRCA007, GRCA011, GRCA017, GRCA018, GRCA021, GRCA022, GRCA024, GRCA025, and GRCA026.

XIII. DIAMOND CREEK ROAD AND LAUNCH AREA

A. Fees and Permits

The Hualapai Tribe charges a fee for each person, boat, and vehicle using the Diamond Creek Road. Permits are required in advance. For current information, contact Hualapai Fish and Game Department at 928-769-2227 or by email at hualapai.rafting@Hualapai-nsn.gov.

B. Ramp Use Cooperation

Due to low water levels and increased numbers of launches, congestion has increased at Diamond Creek. Communication and cooperation among all launch ramp users is essential. The Hualapai Tribe has requested that groups not de-rig at the launch ramp between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m.

XIV. TAKE-OUT AND POWER BOAT SERVICES

A. Take-outs

At the termination of a river trip (other than at Diamond Creek), all commercial operators are restricted to the use of the Pearce Ferry within Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Within the Pearce Ferry location, the Concessioner may use only those portions identified for the unloading or de-rigging of vessels, and only for that purpose. The Concessioner must not use public launch ramps or their approaches for the purpose of de-rigging vessels and/or parking vehicles. No camping by river parties is permitted at Pearce Ferry takeout. Guides are permitted to sleep on their boats while awaiting takeout.

B. Power Boat Services

1. Pursuant to the Contract, the Concessioner may transport clients via power boat services for take-out from Separation Canyon to Pearce Ferry. Only those power boat client transfer services authorized by the Service through a Commercial Use Authorization may be utilized by the Concessioner. Power boats picking up clients may make no more than four upruns per day during peak season and one per day during non-peak season.

2. Take-out boat operators must have valid U.S. Coast Guard licenses. Power boats must meet the requirements of and be inspected by the U.S. Coast Guard. Other applicable state and federal regulations pertaining to boat equipment and operations must be followed.

XV. AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES (AIS) MANAGEMENT

The Concessioner must follow the following procedures to prevent the introduction or spread of aquatic invasive species (AIS) such as quagga mussels to Area waters or other waters.

1. Local Area is defined as the waters of the Colorado River of Grand Canyon National Park from the access point at Lees Ferry in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to any of the downstream access points between or at Pearce Ferry in Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

2. **First launch at Lees Ferry.** The Concessioner must ensure that all equipment used under this permit is clean, drained and dry in accordance with applicable state law, prior to first launch in the Area and before returning to Grand Canyon after use in other water bodies. Such equipment includes vessels, trailers, tow vehicles, tools, boating equipment (e.g. anchors) and other items associated with the permitted activity that come in contact with waterbodies.

3. **Re-launching at Lees Ferry.** The Concessioner must ensure that vessels and equipment launched at Lees Ferry and retrieved at either Diamond Creek or Pearce Ferry are drained to the extent possible for transport within the Local Area. The Concessioner must remove visible aquatic invasive species from vessels and equipment prior to re-launching at Lees Ferry; however, they do not have to be dried if they will only be re-launched at Lees Ferry.

4. **Launching in other waterbodies.** Prior to re-launching anywhere other than Lees Ferry, the Concessioner must ensure that all equipment used in providing services under this permit is clean, drained and dry in accordance with applicable state law.

5. The Concessioner must comply with applicable state aquatic invasive species laws. Information on Arizona laws is available at www.azgfd.gov. Current requirements to comply with Arizona state AIS laws specific to quagga mussels include, but are not limited to:

    a. Determine if Dreissenid (e.g. quagga) mussels are present on any equipment. If mussels are found, equipment must be decontaminated as soon as possible, and prior to launch in other waterbodies.
    b. Ensure any equipment that has been used in infested waters (e.g. Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam) within 30 days is decontaminated prior to launch or transport. Guidelines for decontamination are the

Uniform and Minimum Protocols and Standards for Watercraft Inspection Programs for Dreissenid Mussels, available at www.westernais.org. Specific temperatures and exposure times are outlined in this document.

c. Decontamination protocols include:
   - Remove all dirt, organic material or grit from the boat and equipment.
   - Unroll rafts to clean them if they were rolled without washing at the takeout.
   - Clean areas between the metal frame and raft where water or mud may have collected.
   - Clean areas between seat cushions and metal frames.
   - Clean any cavities.
   - Clean the entire surface of the raft including the bottom.
   - Clean any other areas where mud residue or water may collect.
   - Use 140°F pressurized water to clean all equipment.
   - Drain and flush any bilge areas, engine cooling systems or live wells.
   - This list is not exhaustive. Consider the following when cleaning "has this equipment gotten wet in the Colorado River at any point during the trip?"
   - Any alternatives to the procedures described above must be reviewed and approved by Grand Canyon National Park.

XVI. BACKCOUNTRY/OFF-RIVER CAMPING AND DAY USE ACTIVITY ON ADJACENT LANDS IN GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Backcountry Permits are required for off-river camping in all areas of Grand Canyon National Park. Applicable backcountry reservation fees are required in connection with backcountry off-river camping. Backcountry permits may be obtained from the Permits Office by mail or in person. Telephone requests are not accepted. All requests for overnight off-river camping should be sent to the Permits Office, Grand Canyon National Park, P.O. Box 129, Grand Canyon, Arizona 86023.

The Concessioner must not use off-river camping to reduce user-day totals.

Navajo Nation lands begin one-quarter mile east of the historic high-water line on the left bank of the river at Lees Ferry (River Mile 0) and extend to the confluence of the Little Colorado River in Grand Canyon National Park. Use of these lands is by permit only, obtained through the Navajo Nation, Navajo Nation Parks and Recreation Department, Cameron Tribal Office, P.O. Box 459, Cameron, Arizona 86020. Additional information is available at Little Colorado River Gorge | Navajo Nation Parks & Recreation or (928) 679-2303. Concessioners are responsible for paying the appropriate fees to the Navajo Nation.

Hualapai Tribal lands begin on the left (south) side of the canyon above the historic high-water line at River Mile 165 and extend to River Mile 273. Any use of those lands must be approved in advance in writing by the Hualapai Tribe, P.O. Box 246, Peach Springs, Arizona 86434. Concessioners are responsible for paying the appropriate fees to the Hualapai Indian Tribe.

For reservations at Havasu Campground, contact the Havasupai Indian Tribe at (928) 448-2121 or info@havasupaireservations.com. The website is: havasupaireservations.com A fee is charged for each person entering or crossing the Havasupai Indian Reservation, payable at the time of entry (above Beaver Falls). An additional charge is made for each night of camping within the reservation. Concessioners are responsible for paying the appropriate fees to the Havasupai Indian Tribe.

River users must adhere to area closures on tribal lands.

SUPPLEMENT A ORIENTATION TALKS

The Concessioner must conduct orientation talks. An orientation talk discussing on water safety, personal flotation devices (PFDs), and rescue must be conducted prior to launching. Other orientation issues (toilet use, hiking, resource protection, etc.) may take place after launching but prior to the first night's camp. This information will be periodically verified through the operational evaluation program or spot checks by Service staff. To ensure the Concessioner covers the points stressed by the National Park Service, an outline of the items that must be covered includes:

A. The Concessioner must inform passengers that they will be traveling throughout their trip in the Area, and all natural, historical, and archeological components are not to be disturbed. The feeding of wildlife within the Area is not permitted.

B. The Concessioner must inform passengers that any disturbance of cultural resources is prohibited by law.

C. The Concessioner must show clients where they obtain purified drinking water (potable water) and explain to passengers that they must consume only potable water. They must explain that potable water is water that is 1) hauled from a public water system, 2) boiled, or 3) filtered and disinfected. Guides must explain to passengers that they must not drink water directly from the river. Additionally, the Concessioner must emphasize the importance of drinking volumes of water while on the river to stay hydrated.

D. The Concessioner must inform clients that PFDs must be worn at all times while on the river and kept properly fastened and adjusted to fit. The Concessioner must give a demonstration of how to fasten and adjust the PFD and what to do if a passenger or guide ends up in the river.

E. Chemical toilets or other means of containerizing human waste must be provided for passengers and must be used while they are in camp. The Concessioner must explain clearly reasons for this rule. The Concessioner must make available a washable, reusable toilet or appropriate disposable containerized toilet system (such as Restop or Wag Bag) during the day. The Concessioner must also inform passengers of the proper means of disposing of human waste while not in camp. When in the main corridor of the Colorado River, urinate directly into the river, at least 100 feet away from its confluence with any side stream. The Concessioner must encourage passengers to urinate in the river or use toilet facilities prior to embarking on an off-river hike.

   At off-river locations, i.e., in side canyons, urinate "high and far," 100 feet from trails, campsites, and water sources, to avoid the accumulation of urine. All solid human waste must be carried out. The Concessioner will provide a means for party members to carry out all human solid waste and toilet paper during off-river hikes.

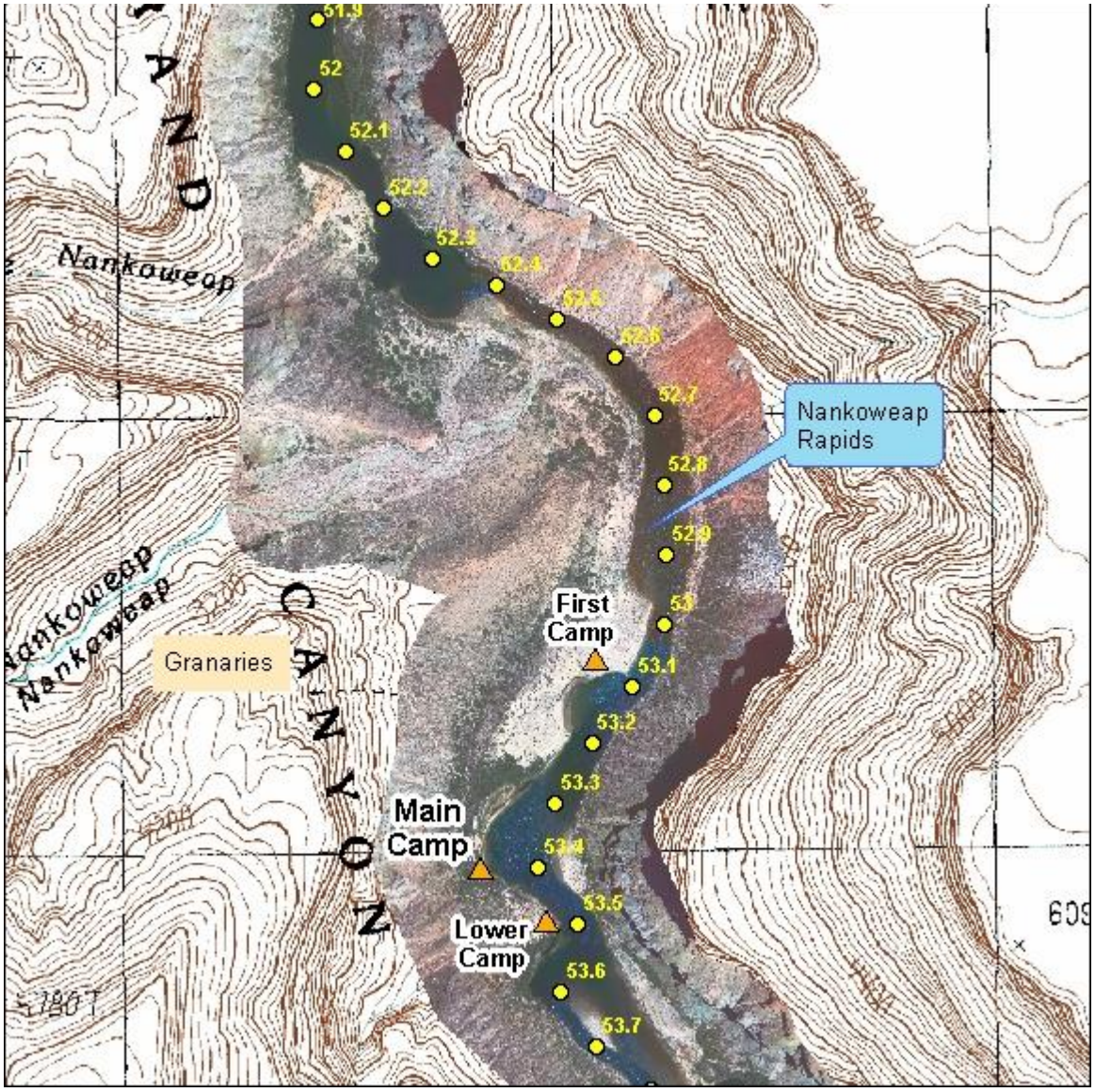
F. All trip participants must use soap in the main stream of the Colorado River only. Solar showers may be used only in the water of the main stream of the Colorado River. Soap must not be used in side streams or within 300 feet of the confluence of any side stream and the main river.

G. The Concessioner must advise passengers to stay on trails at scenic stops, caution them about trail surfaces and footwear, and advise them that a guide is required to lead the way to these areas. The Concessioner must advise passengers about how to minimize impacts to vegetation and soils when at off-river locations.

H. If fires are to be used during trips, the Concessioner must inform passengers that driftwood fires are allowed from November 1 through February 28, and that cutting or gathering of wood from standing or fallen trees, dead or alive, is prohibited.

SUPPLEMENT B NANKOWEAP SPECIAL USE AREA

Because of 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 52.5 to Mile 53.5, right bank, is restricted to the three river camps identified on the map as First Camp (Upper Nankoweap) Main Camp (Main Nankoweap), and Lower Camp (Lower Nankoweap). The First Camp is located in a large cove behind a gravel bar, approximately ½ mile downstream from the confluence with Nankoweap Creek. The camp is visible on the right from the tail waves of Nankoweap Rapid; it can be shallow and hard to access. 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 300 feet downstream and around a corner from Main Camp. Each camp has a capacity of 1 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 (Hiker's Camp) 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.



SUPPLEMENT C HELICOPTER EVACUATIONS

A. Justification. Helicopter evacuations are available only for medical emergencies.

B. Request Procedures

1. Only the National Park Service makes arrangements for helicopter evacuations.

2. Requests for evacuation can be made by contacting the National Park Service directly (river patrols, Lees Ferry, Phantom Ranch) or through emergency communications (satellite telephone, ground-to-air radio, or mirror flashes). Callers must contact Park Dispatch at (928) 638-7911 prior to contacting the Concessioner's headquarters.

3. Requests for evacuation can be made by activating the SOS function on satellite communication tools (inReach, Spot, etc.). SOS activations are routed to the National Park Service through the International Emergency Response Coordination Center. SOS activation should be followed by another communication method describing the incident or emergency, such as a satellite phone or text message via satellite communication device. 2-way satellite text messaging can be used for supplemental communications with SAR Shift.

4. 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 the emphasized phrases:

    - Give your location. State that you are a river trip requesting helicopter evacuation at RIVER MILE ### in the Grand Canyon National Park.

    - Specify a CRITICAL or STABLE patient. This allows 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 river trip, a PRIVATE river trip, or a HIKER who is in need of assistance.

5. Satellite devices 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. Satellite phones or satellite messenger devices that have two-way communication is preferred.

C. Landing Zone Selection and Preparation

1. 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 generally provides a faster and safer evacuation. However, discuss all options with Park Emergency personnel to ensure clear communication, planning and best patient care.

2. Set up an X with the orange signal panels on or near your proposed landing zone. This will assist the pilot in distinguishing your party from others in the vicinity. **It is critical to remove the panels once the pilot locates your position in the event the pilot elects that site for landing**.

3. 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. Secure all loose items in the area, 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, personal flotation devices, tents, etc.) in the event the pilot must pass over the area.

4. 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.

5. 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 by indicating wind direction. The most reliable method is to stand with your back into wind and extend both arms forward pointing in the direction the wind is blowing.

6. 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.

D. Radio Frequencies for Aircraft (listed in priority order)

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 Pearce Ferry

Commercial Air Traffic

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

Emergency

Emergency	121.50 Mhz	Day or Night

SUPPLEMENT D SUGGESTED FIRST AID ITEMS

Items must be neatly stored in an easily located and identifiable waterproof container. All items must be in good serviceable condition, including being within date. A first aid kit inventory list must be taped to the inside lid of the container with a Red Cross First Aid Manual or equivalent. The following items are highly recommended for inclusion in the first aid kit.

Injury Stabilization

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-Aid's	36 (1-inch)	For lacerations
Anti-bacterial ointment (Bacitracin, etc.)	2 tubes	For lacerations and wounds
Butterfly Band-Aid's (or know how to make)	18 (various sizes)	For closing lacerations
Carlisle (trauma dressing) or substitute (such as Kotex)	3 (4-inch)	For large bleeding wounds
Elastic bandage	2 (3-inch)	For sprains and securing rigid splints
Steri-pad gauze pads	18 (4" x 4")	For large wounds
Steri-pad gauze pads	18 (2" x 2")	For small wounds
Waterproof adhesive tape	2 (2-inch rolls)	For sprains, securing dressings, etc.
Triangular bandage or Muslin pieces	4 (40-inch)	For securing rigid splints, slinging and securing extreme-ties, and protecting dressings from contamination
Roller gauze	5 rolls (2 inch by 15 feet)	For securing gauze pads, securing splints, and improvising slings
Rigid splint, arm board / Sam Splint	1	For in-line fracture, pressure bandage
Thermometers: 1 oral, 1 rectal (a hypothermia thermometer is recommended)	2	Diagnosing fever or other exposure illnesses such as heatstroke, hypothermia, etc.
Stethoscope	1	Diagnostic tool for EMTs and medical personnel
Blood pressure cuff	1	Diagnostic tool for EMTs and medical personnel
Signal mirror	1	Signaling aircraft in case of emergency
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 bandage
Q-Tips (cotton swabs)	1 package	Cleaning lacerations, eyes, etc.
Pencil, note pad, and River Incident report	1 each	Documenting injuries and items used in treatment

Relief of Discomfort

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 menstrual cramps
Antacid	18 tablets	For indigestion or heartburn
Antihistamine	18 tablets	1 every 4 hours for insect bites, colds, hives, or rashes

"Hydralyte/Vitalyte" or similar electrolyte replacement drink	1 tub minimum	Relieve or prevent muscle cramps and symptoms of heat exhaustion
Antifungal ointment	1 tube	Foot fungus
Oil of clove	1 small bottle	Relief of toothache
Calamine lotion or Cortisone cream	1 small bottle	Relief of itching from poison ivy, life preserver rash, or allergies
Solarcaine	1 small bottle	Relief of sunburn pain
Zinc oxide/PABA or other sun block	1 small bottle	Prevent sunburn
Benadryl syrup	1 small bottle	Minor allergic reactions
Mineral oil or other mild laxative	1 small bottle	Constipation
Kaopectate	1 small bottle	Diarrhea
Ophthalmic wash and/or eye drops	1 small bottle	Eye wash/irritation
Ear drops	1 small bottle	Clogged/Infected ears
Water purification tablets	1 small bottle	Purify water on side-canyon hikes
Eye pad	2	Injured eye
Tincture of Benzoin	2 small bottles	To hold tape in place and protect skin
Insect repellent	Large can or bottle	Flies, ants, mosquitoes
Glucose tablets or oral glucose tube	1 tube	Diabetic event

A Note About Hypothermia (Exposure):

Should someone fall into the river, it is extremely important to get them out of the water as quickly as possible. After 10 minutes of floating in 50-degree water, muscular strength and coordination rapidly diminish. Please see the following table for additional information regarding cold water exposure: www.useakayak.org/references/hypothermia_table.html

SUPPLEMENT E ENTRANCE 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 all 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, all passengers must either already possess or purchase a permit. For permit information see web site:
http://www.nps.gov/grca/pphtml/fees.html

ENTRANCE FEE EXEMPTIONS:

A. Persons age 15 and younger, including foreign visitors.

B. Persons conducting official business, including contractors and vendors.

C. Residents and employees of Grand Canyon National Park.

EDUCATIONAL FEE WAIVERS:

Educational institutions may charter trips with the Concessioner. If the educational institution meets all of the criteria for an educational fee waiver, the cost of the trip can be included in other tuition charges, and there is no entrance fee for the clients. Educational trips must meet the following criteria and provide the following documentation to the Service four to six weeks in advance of the trip to be considered for an educational fee waiver.

a) The purpose of the trip must be educational.

b) Provide a course curriculum outlining the educational activities and subjects for each day of the trip.

c) Provide proof of official recognition as an educational or scientific institution by a federal, state, or local governmental entity.

d) Participants must receive credit for the educational experience.

e) The trip must relate to the resources of Grand Canyon National Park.

Contact the Fee Management Office at (928) 638-7850 for a fee waiver application. Information can be faxed to the Fee Management Office at (928) 638-7849 or mailed to Fee Management Office, Grand Canyon National Park, P.O. Box 129, Grand Canyon, Arizona 86023.

Groups arriving without approved fee waivers will be charged entrance fees as outlined above.

SUPPLEMENT F MEADVIEW SCAT MACHINE

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. 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. However, disposal may not occur at the Lees Ferry RV dump station.

- A. 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 the container of waste must not be improperly discarded; therefore, the use of plastic buckets, paint pails, etc., is prohibited.

- B. SCAT Machine Information

    1. The SCAT Machine is a self-service system that provides for the dumping and sanitizing of toilet boxes, as well as RV holding tanks. This machine empties waste from the toilet system and rinse the interior and exterior surfaces of the container.

    2. The SCAT Machine accommodates a 20-mm ammo can and other containers that are at least 12 inches high with a central opening of 8½ inches and have been used for feces, urine, and toilet paper only. Other non-flushable materials, such as fire pan ash, hygiene products, adult diapers, trash, and garbage, must be transported and disposed at other disposal sites.

    3. Use two cam straps to strap the container to the door of the machine.

    4. The SCAT Machine utilizes a sequential series of valve openings and closings. In order for the machine to function to its full potential, carefully read and follow the instructions provided on the SCAT Machine control panel each time you use it. Please do not assume knowledge of how this machine works.

    5. Should the SCAT Machine malfunction or be found out of service, contact the following Service personnel during working hours (7:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.): Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Meadview Ranger Station at (928) 564-4444; or Lake Mead National Recreation Area Dispatch Office at (702) 293-8932.

SUPPLEMENT G NOTES FROM APPLICABLE PORTIONS OF SUPERINTENDENT'S COMPENDIUM AND CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

NOTE: The citations to different sections of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations listed in this Supplement G are not intended to imply that the information set forth directly under such citation and related heading is a direct quote from such regulation; rather; the citation indicates the legal authority for such information.

A. 36 C.F.R. § 1.5 Superintendent's Compendium.

The Superintendent may impose public use limits, close all or a portion of a park area to public use, or impose conditions or restrictions on a use or activity:

- Closed to public entry at all times, or prohibited
  - Anasazi Bridge (river mile 43)
  - Hopi Salt Mines (river mile 62)
  - Furnace Flats (river mile 71)
  - Hance Mines (river mile 78)
  - Bass Mine [including the tailings and waste rock areas] (river mile 111)
  - Bat Cave (river mile 266)
  - Rampart Cave (river mile 274.5)
  - Water-skiing
  - The scattering of human ashes / remains
  - All mines; including all adits, shafts, pits, tunnels, prospects, and tailings piles[1]
  - Operating unmanned aircraft
- Restricted to day use only
  - Redwall Cavern (river mile 33)
  - Little Colorado River (LCR) confluence (river left - mile 61.5 to 62). In addition, boats may not enter or park in the LCR. The southern half of the LCR, from the confluence with the Colorado River to the park boundary (approximately two miles upstream) is closed to swimming and wading from March 1st to November 30th. Swimming and wading in the northern half of the LCR is allowed year round.
  - Matkatamiba Canyon below the Redwall formation
  - Shinumo Creek (river mile 109)
  - Elves Chasm (river mile 116.5)
  - Tapeats Creek drainage (river mile 133.5), including 1/8 mile upstream or downstream of the confluence. Restriction does not apply to backpackers.
  - Deer Creek confluence [1/2 mile upstream or downstream on the north side of the river] (river mile 136)
  - Kanab Creek drainage (river mile 143.5), including the area ¼ mile upstream and downstream.
  - Columbine Falls (river mile 274.3)
- Permit required for all access or use
  - All river trips on the Colorado River
- Conditions for public use
  - All ash remains of charcoal, wood, or other fire residue must be carried out of the river corridor.
  - All camping along the river corridor must be conducted within 100 yards (or 300 feet) of the water line
  - No vessel may travel primarily upstream above Separation Canyon
  - All camps in the entire corridor between Hance and Phantom Ranch are restricted to trips with passenger exchanges at Phantom Ranch the next morning.
  - Camping at Cremation Camp is limited to those groups with passengers hiking out from Phantom (or Pipe Creek) early in the morning
  - Layovers (camping more than one night) are prohibited at any camp between RM 77.5 and RM 89.8, including Cremation Camp. Cremation Camp has a capacity of two groups.
  - Climbing and/or rappelling in the Deer Creek drainage narrows (river mile 136.9) with or without the use of ropes or other technical equipment, is prohibited. This restriction extends within the creek beginning at the southeast end of the rock ledges known as the "Patio" to the base of Deer Creek Falls.

B. 36 C.F.R. § 2.1 Natural, cultural and archeological resources.

Possessing, destroying, injuring, defacing, removing, digging, or disturbing from its natural state is prohibited:

- Living or dead wildlife or fish
- Plants or the parts thereof

[1] Marble Canyon Dam Site adits at river mile 39.6 (river left only) remain open to the public as a Class II Archaeological site.

- Non-fossilized and fossilized paleontological specimens
- Cultural or archeological resources
- Mineral resources
- Caves, including tossing rocks or items into caves

In addition, the following activities are prohibited:

- Walking on, climbing, entering, ascending, descending, or traversing an archaeological resource
- Possessing, destroying, injuring, defacing, removing, digging, or disturbing an archeological resource

Applicable Laws, Statutes, and Regulations Protecting Cultural Resources

- The National Park Service Organic Act 16 U.S.C. 1
- The National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800)
- The Archeological Resources Protection Act (43 CFR 7)
- Executive Order 13007
- The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (43 CFR 10)

C. 36 C.F.R. § 2.3 Fishing.
In accordance with applicable state laws

D. 36 C.F.R. § 2.4Weapons.
Possession of a weapon, trap, or net is prohibited, except the possession of a firearm in compliance with state law. (weapon is defined as a firearm, including air and gas powered, bow & arrow, blowgun, spear, explosive device, or any other implement designed to discharge missiles)

E. 36 C.F.R. § 2.14 Refuse. The following is prohibited:

- Disposal in any method / area other than those designated
- Depositing human waste within 100 feet of a side stream or within sight of a trail

F. 36 C.F.R. § 2.22 Property. The following is prohibited:

- Leaving property unattended for longer than 24 hours
- Failing to turn in found property

G. 36 C.F.R. § 2.38 Explosives. The following is prohibited:
Possession or use of fireworks

H. 36 C.F. R. § 3.2 Other Applicable laws and regulations.

- Title 14 United States Code
- Title 33 Code of Federal Regulations – Navigation
- Title 46 Code of Federal Regulations – Shipping
- Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations – Transportation

I. 36 C.F.R. § 3.4 Inspections.

- Authorized persons may at any time stop or board a vessel

J. 36 C.F.R. § 3.5 Boating accidents.

- Report within 24 hours

36 CFR § 3.5 (13) Mechanically Propelled Personal Hydrofoils (eFoils),

- Motorized Surfboards (MSB), and Personal Watercraft (PWC): Efoils, MSBs, and PWCs, as defined in 33 CFR 174.3 and USCG Policy Letter 01-22, are prohibited for use on the Colorado River within Grand Canyon National Park between river mile 0 at Lees Ferry and river mile 279 near Pearce Ferry.

36 CFR § 3.6: Boating Operations.
Evacuations, Loss, or Injury of Persons: 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

K. 36 C.F.R. § 3.8 Operating. The following is prohibited:

- Operating a vessel, or knowingly allow another to operate, in a reckless or negligent manner, or in a manner likely to endanger a person
- Allowing a person to ride on the gunwales, transom, or decking over the bow of a vessel propelled by machinery

M. C.F.R. § 7.4 Grand Canyon Special Regulations.

- PFDs must be worn by every person while on the river or while lining or portaging near rough water
- One extra PFD is required for each 10 persons (excluding canoes, kayaks, and sport-yaks)
- No person shall conduct, lead, or guide a river trip without a permit
- A trip is commercial if any fee, charge or other compensation is collected for conducting, leading, guiding, or outfitting a river trip. A river trip is not commercial if there is a "bona fide" sharing of actual expenses
- All human waste will be taken out of the Canyon and deposited in established receptacles or disposed of through approved means.
- No dogs, cats, or other pets
- Swimming and bathing are permitted except in locations immediately above rapids, eddies, and riffles or near rough water
- No camping at:
  - Redwall Cavern
  - Elves Chasm
  - Havasu Creek
  - Between the mouth of the Paria and Navajo Bridge

N.

- Unmanned Aircraft -- Prohibited: Launching, landing, or operating an unmanned aircraft from or on lands and waters administered by the National Park Service within the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park is prohibited except as approved in writing from the Superintendent. 36 CFR § 1.5 (a)(2)

O. 33 C.F.R. Navigation Chapter I Subchapter F

- Operator / crew intoxication
  - .04 BAC defined as intoxicated for commercial crew members (95.020)
  - May not perform duties within 4 four hours of consuming alcohol (95.045)
- Personal flotation devices
  - Definition of serviceable and proper sizing (175.21 / 175.23)
  - Type IV throwable device required for vessels more than 16' long (175.15)
  - Registration required and properly displayed (173)

P. 46 C.F.R. Shipping Chapter I Subchapter C

- Fire extinguishers required (25.30)
  - Vessels less than 26' = one B-I extinguisher
  - Vessels 26' – 40' = two B-I extinguishers or one B-II
- Personal flotation devices required (25.25)
- Serious marine accidents (4.03-2)
  - Death, injuries requiring more than first-aid, incapacitating crew injury, actual or constructive total loss of vessel, discharge of reportable quantities of hazardous materials **(Grand Canyon considers a serious marine accident as occurring on the water and resulting in injuries having the potential for disability, death, or fatalities on scene).**
  - Employer required, & responsible, to take all practical steps to ensure chemical testing for alcohol and drug use following accident (4.06-1)
  - Refusal to provide specimens may lead to suspension or revocation proceedings (4.06-5

Q. Department of Transportation (DOT) Rule 49 C.F.R. Part 40

- 40.85 – Drug testing analysis procedures. Tests will be for:
  - Marijuana metabolites
  - Cocaine metabolites
  - Opiate metabolites
  - Phencyclidine
  - Amphetamines

R. USCG Inland Rules

- Lighting for motor vessels between 12 and 20 meters (Rule 23, page 45)
- Lighting for motor vessels less than 12 meters (Rule 23, page 49)

- Lighting for oars powered vessels (Rule 23, page 75)
- Sound producing device required (Rule 33, page 112 – 113)

Summary of Camping and Visitation Restrictions

Restricted Areas

Areas along the Colorado River in Grand Canyon National Park 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 33.3	Redwall Cavern.	No River Trip camping and no fires.
RM 43.3	Anasazi Bridge.	Closed to all visitors.
RM 52.1 – RM 53.5, river right	Nankoweap.	Special camping regulations,
RM 61.5 to RM 62 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 1st to November 30th. Crossing is allowed approximately 0.2 miles upstream of the confluence at the established crossing (marked by cairns).
RM 63.5 – RM 65, river left	Hopi Salt Mines.	No visitation.
RM 71.5 – RM 72.2, river right	Furnace Flats.	No visitation.
RM 77.5-78.6, river right	Hance Mine.	Due to asbestos hazard, no visitation along trail from RM 77.5 (north bank) to and including Hance Mine.
RM 77 – RM 89.8, both sides	All camps in the entire corridor between Hance through 0.25 miles below Pipe Creek (Garden Creek)	**Phantom Exchange Camps** **RM77.5-RM89.8**: All camps in the entire corridor between Hance (River Mile 77.5) through 0.25 miles below Pipe / Garden Creek (River Mile 89.8) on both sides of the river from March 1 through October 31 are designated as Phantom Exchange Camps. During this time period these Phantom Exchange Camps can be used only by river trips with passenger exchanges hiking out of Phantom Ranch or Pipe Creek early the next morning. Layovers (camping more than one night) at any camp in this reach (River Mile 77,5 to River Mile 89.8) are strictly prohibited. Cremation Camp has a capacity of two groups.
RM 109.2, both sides	Shinumo Creek.	No camping within 300 feet of the confluence of Shinumo Creek and the Colorado River.
RM 111.4, 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.
RM 117.2, 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 the following special restrictions placed on it due to endangered

		Kanab Ambersnail: Visitors to the area may not trample or disturb monkeyflower and maidenhair fern vegetation – these plants are habitat for endangered Kanab Ambersnail.
RM 134.3, 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 136.6 – RM 137.4, 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. Climbing and/or rappelling (ascending or descending) in the creek narrows, with or without the use of ropes or other technical equipment, is prohibited. This restriction extends within the creek beginning at the southeast end of the rock ledges, known as the Patio, to the base of Deer Creek Falls.
RM 144, 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 148.4, river left	Matkatamiba.	This is a Day Use Only area. No camping in the canyon.
M 157.2 – RM 157.8, river left	Havasu Creek.	Camping is not allowed from 300 feet upriver of Havasu Creek to 0.5 miles downriver 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 274, 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 928-769-2227.
RM 185-187.5	Above Whitmore Wash	Camping is restricted to river trips with passenger exchanges at Whitmore Wash or Helipad.
RM 266.8	Bat Cave.	Entry into the cave is prohibited.
RM 274.93	Columbine Falls.	Camping within 900 feet of the falls is prohibited.
RM 274.55.2	Rampart Cave.	Entry into the cave is prohibited.
Other Areas	Restrictions also include all other areas listed on the bulletin board at Lees Ferry.	

SUPPLEMENT H NAVIGATION MARKERS

The following symbols are utilized in both Grand Canyon National Park, Lake Mead National Recreational Area, and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to aid navigation. During times of low water, it is critical that all users understand and have knowledge of these markers and symbols. The symbols are found on white "can" buoys. Channel markers are red or green "can" buoys to delineate the main channel, just as "daymarks" do on land surfaces.

BOATS KEEP OUT

Orange-bordered diamond symbol with cross on white background.

Explanations may be placed outside the crossed diamond shape such as Dam, Rapids, Swim Area.

DANGER

Orange-bordered diamond symbol on white background.

The nature of danger may be indicated by words inside the diamond shape, such as Shoal, Reef, Wreck, Dam.

CONTROLLED AREA

Orange-bordered circle on white background for regulating water use activity.

Type of control is indicated within the circle, such as No Anchoring, 5 m.p.h.

Orange-bordered square or rectangle on white background.

INFORMATION

For displaying official information such as directions, distances, locations.

FLAG IS RED WITH WHITE STRIPE

The diver's flag.

WHITE BUOY WITH BLUE STRIP

A mooring buoy

DAYMARK

Green day shape, green flashing light at night.

Marks the left side of the channel. Odd numbered.

DAYMARK

Red day shape, red flashing light at night.

Marks the right side of the channel. Even numbered.

SHPERICAL - UNLIGHTED

WHITE LIGHT MORSE CODE - LIGHTED

Mid-channel markers. Red and white striped, lettered.

SUPPLEMENT I RIVER TRIP INCIDENT REPORT FORM

Grand Canyon National Park

This form must be given to the responding Ranger or e-mailed to the National Park Service within 48 hours of trip completion (Canyon District-River Incident, Grand Canyon National Park, PO Box 129, Grand Canyon, Arizona 86023; GRCA_River_Incident@nps.gov)

If the incident occurred ON WATER (while under way) the Concessioner must instead complete and submit the U.S. Coast Guard Report of Marine Casualty (Form CG 2692) to the National Park Service by email at GRCA_River_Incident@nps.gov.

Company: Trip leader:

Incident Date: __/__/__ Time: Location:

Nature of the Incident:

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

Involved Persons	Age	Pass/Crew
#1		
#2		
#3		

If on the Water – Estimated Flow _ CFS Vessel Information

	Position in Boat	PFD On/Off
#1		
#2		
#3		

Type of Boat: _____

Length: _____

Engine HP: _____

Registration # _____

Description (How did the incident occur?):

_____

First Aid Provided:

_____

Medication Given (Dose & Time): _____ Victim Allergies: _____

_____ _____

Medical Provider on Scene:

Name: EMS Level/Physician ID: _____

Home City/State: Telephone #

Victim Evacuated from Canyon (When, Where, How, # of people):

SUPPLEMENT J RIVER TRIP GASTROINTESTINAL ILLNESS REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

The trip leader must complete a Confidential River Trip Illness Report Form (Form) (Supplement K) for each person who becomes ill with a gastrointestinal illness on a trip.

If one or two people (clients or crew) experience any gastrointestinal illness during a trip, the Form must be completed at the time of illness for each person who becomes ill. The trip leader must give the Form to the Concessioner at the end of the trip. The Concessioner must send the Form electronically to the USPHS representative (joseph_sarisky@nps.gov) and the National Park Service (GRCA_River_Incident@nps.gov) and must notify the USPHS representative (202) 891-8599, Park Dispatch (928-638-7805) and the Chief of Commercial Services (928-863-8162) that a gastrointestinal illness has occurred.

If three or more persons (clients or crew) experience any gastrointestinal illness during a trip, the trip leader must do the following:

1. Complete a Form at the time of illness for each person who becomes ill.

2. Notify the Concessioner as soon as possible using a SAT phone, giving all pertinent information on the gastrointestinal illnesses. The Concessioner must contact USPHS representative by phone immediately to relay all available information.

3. If a SAT phone is not immediately available, then do one of the following:

    a. Use another trip's SAT phone.

    b. Report to a National Park Service patrol trip.

    c. Use any other phone, such as one at Phantom Ranch.

    d. If operational, use a radio if no phones are available.

    e. Use every effort to report the gastrointestinal illnesses within 24 hours of onset.

4. At the end of the trip, submit all Forms to the Concessioner. The Concessioner must report by phone to the USPHS representative that the trip has ended and must forward the Forms to the USPHS representative.

If the Concessioner receives information from a client or crew member that a gastrointestinal illness occurred following a trip that they suspect was related to the trip, the Concessioner must fill out a Form. The Concessioner must inform Dispatch of the gastrointestinal illness by phone and must send the Form to the USPHS representative.

The Concessioner must maintain a separate file containing copies of all Forms. The Service will not disclose the Form unless required by law.

GASTROINTESTINAL (GI) ILLNESS REPORT FORM

National Park Service - Public Health Program

Park Identifier: _____

Personal Information

First Name _____ Last Name _____

Date of Birth ___/___/___(mm/dd/yy) Sex: ☐ Female ☐Male ☐Other

Parent's Name (if child<18): First Name _____ Last Name_____

Home Address _____City _____ State/Province ____County _____

Country . Postal Code_____Telephone _____ Alternate Phone _____ Email _____

Choose One: ☐ Park Visitor ☐ NPS Employee ☐ Concessionaire Employee ☐ Park Resident

Race/Ethnicity: ☐ White ☐Hispanic ☐Black or African American ☐ Asian
☐Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander ☐American Indian or Alaska Native ☐Other

Circle All Symptoms Experienced During this Illness:

Nausea	Fever Highest Temp:	Hives	Jaundice	Metallic Taste
Vomiting	Sweats/Chills	Difficulty Speaking	Constipation	Numbness/Tingling
Diarrhea	Fatigue	Difficulty Breathing	Burning in Mouth	Paralysis
Blood in stool	Muscle Aches	Difficulty Swallowing	Sore Throat	Blurred Vision
Stomach cramps	Headache		Other	Did animal or insect bite occur prior to symptoms? ☐Yes ☐No

If yes to "other" symptom or animal/insect bite describe:	

Medical Treatment

Has the person experiencing symptoms sought medical treatment? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes: Clinic name: _____ Date of clinic visit _____/_____/_____ (mm/dd/yy)

Diagnosis _____

Was the person hospitalized? ☐Yes ☐No What was length of stay? _____ (Number of days)

Date of admission___/___/___(mm/dd/yy) Date of discharge___/___/___ (mm/dd/yy)

Does the person attribute the illness to a non-infectious cause (e.g., chronic medical condition (irritable bowel syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease, stomach ulcers, etc.), alcohol consumption, pregnancy, medication, menstruation, etc.)? ☐Yes ☐No ☐Unknown

Did the person take any medications for this illness (e.g., antibiotics, anti-diarrheal medications, etc.)? ☐Yes ☐No

Were diagnostic tests performed? ☐Yes ☐No

Specimens submitted: ☐Stool ☐Vomit ☐Urine ☐Blood ☒Saliva/Oral Swab ☐Drinking Water

Test Performed: _____ Test result: _____

Exposure Event Details

A 72-hour detailed history of food, water, locations visited and activities a person participated in during that time will help the epidemiology team determine most likely cause of illness.

1. List your travel history over the past 7 days, include lodging, and outdoor locations:

Day	Starting location	Travel history (stops, activities, duration)	Ending location
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

6. Identify food items consumed and the sources of drinking water (e.g., tap water, commercial bottled water,

2. Did you go swimming in a pool, or soak in a hot tub during your travel dates? ☐Yes ☐No
3. Did you swim/bathe in recreational waters during your travel dates? (hot springs, lake beach, creek, river, waterfalls, ocean beach) ☐Yes ☐No
4. Were others in your party visibly sick or did anyone report feeling sick or recently recovering from illness? ☐Yes ☐No
5. Did you overnight in a rustic and remote cabin site? ☐Yes ☐No

natural water sources (for natural water sources, please include if they were filtered or disinfected)) for each day:

Day	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Snacks	Drinking Water Source/s
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

*Describe methods of filtration and treatment process that natural water sources drinking water underwent:

Trip Specific Information

Start Date: ____/___/___(mm/dd/yy) Start location:	End Date: _____/___/_____ (mm/dd/yy) End location:

Form Completed by (person's name): First Name _____ Last Name _____

Telephone: _____ Email: _____

Please specify reporting agency/company:

NPS (program division and job title) _____

Concessioner (company name) _____

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Grand Canyon National Park
Science and Resource Management

PO Box 129
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE ETIQUETTE POLICY

For Colorado River Commercial Operators and CUA holders

This etiquette policy was developed as a preservation tool to protect archaeological sites along the Colorado River. This policy classifies all known archaeological sites into one of four classes and helps direct visitors to sites that can withstand visitation and to minimize impacts to those that cannot. Commercially guided groups may visit Class I and Class II sites. These sites are excavated and often stabilized and can handle a certain amount of regular visitation. However, inappropriate behaviors and activities on any archaeological site is a violation of federal law and Commercial Operating Requirements. Class III sites are not appropriate for visitation because they have not been excavated or stabilized and cannot withstand recurring visitation. National Park Service employees, Commercial Operators, or CUA holders are prohibited from disclosing the location and nature of any Class III archaeological site. If clients encounter Class III archaeological sites during trips, guides should take the opportunity to talk about ancestral use of the Canyon, discuss the challenges faced in protecting archaeological resources in remote places, and reaffirm Leave No Trace practices. These include observing sites from afar, discouraging clients from collecting site coordinates and posting photographs and maps with location descriptions on social media. Class IV archaeological sites are closed to visitation. Refer to the Superintendent's Compendium for more information. Commercial guides may share the list of Class I and Class II sites with clients so that clients are aware of what sites they can visit. Only Class I and Class II sites may be visited and/or their locations disclosed to clients.

It is the responsibility of individual Commercial Operators and CUA holders to disseminate site etiquette information to all company employees and to ensure that their guides follow this policy and follow "Leave No Trace" practices.

Class I Archaeological Sites: Class I sites have been managed specifically to withstand greater volumes of visitors and to provide opportunities for interpretation.

Class II Archaeological Sites: Class II sites are more vulnerable to visitor impacts than Class I sites. Extra care must be taken to protect fragile site features.

Rim and Inner Canyon

Bass' Camp, South Bass Trailhead (B:15:0099)
Mallery's Grotto, Bright Angel Trail (B:16:0064)
Bright Angel Ruin, Phantom Ranch (B:16:0001)
Cliff Spring Ruin, Cape Royal Rd, North Rim (C:13:0077)
Walhalla Ruin, Cape Royal Rd, North Rim (C:13:0081)
Transept Trail Ruin, North Rim developed area (B:16:0071)
Horseshoe Mesa Hist. Dist., Grandview Trail (C:13:0008)
Tusayan Ruin, East Rim Drive (C:13:0124)

Colorado River

FM Brown Inscription, RM 12 L (C:06:0002)
USGS rock hammer, RM 15.9 R (C:06:0004)
South Canyon Ruins, RM 31.5 R (C:05:0001)
Bert Loper's boat, RM 41.5 R (C:09:0034)
Graves at President Harding rapid, RM 43.6 L (C:09:0030)
Willie Taylor's Grave, RM 44.8 L (C:09:0031)
Nankoweap Granaries, RM52.3 R (C:09:0001)
Nankoweap Ridgetop Site (C:09:0184)
Beamer's Cabin, RM 60.5 L (C:13:0004)
Hilltop Ruin (Cardenas), RM 71 L (C:13:0002)
Unkar Delta Ruins (interpretive trail only), RM 72.5 R
Ross Wheeler, RM 107.6 L (B:15:0096)
George Parkins Inscription, RM 107.8 R (B:15:0124)
Plaque at Separation Canyon, RM 239.6 R (G:02:0103)

Rim and Inner Canyon

Uncle Jim's Cave (Harvey Meadow, North Rim)(B:16:0072)
Boucher's Cabin, Boucher Trail (B:16:0049)
Historic Hermit Camp, Hermit Trail (B:16:0138)
Clear Creek Ruin, Clear Creek Drainage (B:16:0004)
Bass' Shinumo Camp, North Bass Trail (B:15:0049)
Garden Creek site, west side of creek (B:16:1221)
Two-Mile Rock Art Boulder (B:16:0092)
Old Bright Angel Trail Granaries (B:16:0030, B:16:0031)

Colorado River

Harry McDonald Inscription, RM 23.3 L (C:05:0007)
Marble Canyon Dam Adits, RM 39.6 Left only (C:09:0088)
Tanner-McCormick Mine, RM 65.5 L (C:13:0098)
First Pueblo ruin above Tanner petroglyph boulders, RM 68.3 R (C:13:0034)
Tanner Rock Art Boulders, RM 68.3 R (C:13:0132)
Hance Scout, RM 76.6 L (C:13:0005)
Crystal Creek Site, RM 98.2 (B:16:0003)
Stanton's Switchyard, RM 108.3 R (B:15:0001)
Rockshelter opposite Deer Creek, RM 136.3 L (B:10:0004)
Deer Creek pictographs, RM 136.3 R (B:10:0005)
Backeddy, RM 137.4 L (B:10:0001)
Whitmore Rock Art Panel, RM 187.6 R (A:16:0001)
202-Mile Pictographs, RM 202 R (A:15:0005)
Indian Canyon, RM 206.6 R (G:03:0004)

NOTE: RM = River Mile based on Belknap Grand Canyon River Guide.
Historically, some river campsites have been designated and used in close proximity to archaeological sites. Designation occurred prior to the writing of current federal laws that protect archaeological sites. With good etiquette, it is not a violation of this etiquette policy to stay at river camps approved by the NPS if the camps are in close proximity to archaeological sites. As the park works to mitigate damages from historic use of campsites, your efforts to avoid camping related damage will greatly benefit the public.

ETIQUETTE FOR VISITING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

In Grand Canyon National Park, 12,000 years of human history have resulted in an astounding number and diversity of well-preserved archaeological sites. Following good site etiquette will help preserve fragile archaeological resources. Grand Canyon commercial operators are the cornerstone to cultivating a special awareness of these sites by teaching site etiquette to thousands of visitors every year. For the sake of future preservation and compliance with federal laws, please teach and practice Leave No Trace principles.

- Plan Ahead
  - Review this site etiquette policy before each trip and ensure that you bring a copy with you.
  - Create your own checklist of Leave No Trace principles and site etiquette prior to your trip and review these with your clients prior to visiting archaeological sites.
  - Be prepared to be the first into the site in order to point out sensitive features (artifacts, walls) to be avoided and remember to be the last out.

- Travel and Camp On Durable Surfaces
  - Away from NPS-designated campsites, do not camp in an archaeological site.
  - Guide small groups. Seek out durable surfaces off-site to assemble and talk to your group before heading onto an archaeological site rather than assembling "in" the actual site.
  - Demonstrate leadership by being in control of your group at all times.

  - Flat camp sites free of vegetation and near water have typically been used repeatedly for many centuries and often contain documented archaeological sites.
  - Due to their age and exposure to erosion, archaeological sites are very fragile and most have never been stabilized. Walk carefully and avoid stepping on walls, artifacts and easily eroded slopes.

- Dispose Of Waste Properly
  - Avoid eating meals while in an archaeological site. Crumbs may attract animals which in turn may disturb a site.
  - When needed away from your river camp, choose a suitable bathroom location and remember to dispose of waste at least 200 feet from archaeological sites, dry washes, camps, trails and water.

- Leave What You Find
  - Discourage unnecessary handling of artifacts.
  - After visiting a known archaeological site, everything should be in its original location. Once picked up and moved, artifacts lose their context and scientific value.
  - Do not create artifact collection piles.
  - Do not remove artifacts – each one contributes to the overall integrity of the site. It is illegal to be in possession of artifacts and natural objects in a national park.
  - Enjoy petroglyphs and pictographs from a distance to avoid the natural temptation to touch, which can crumble the rock surface. Oils from human skin can degrade pigments and rock surfaces. Never deface rock imagery by adding your own or enhancing pictograph or petroglyph elements for photography. Do not trample artifacts located below rock imagery. They are often the only means of dating the site.

- Be Considerate Of Other Visitors
  - Think about the next person to visit the site. If they see evidence of your passing like crushed plants, tramped ground, stacked rocks, litter or social trails, their experience will be greatly diminished.
  - Did you know that 11 modern-day American Indian tribes maintain connections to Grand Canyon's archaeological sites as a direct link to their history and ancestors? By respecting those beliefs you will help preserve and protect archaeological sites and the cultural values they hold for associated tribes.

Each year, Grand Canyon National Park archeologists and law enforcement rangers actively monitor hundreds of archaeological sites, some of which have been inadvertently impacted or intentionally damaged. Archaeological sites in national parks are protected by federal laws. The National Historic Preservation Act and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act prohibit the excavation, removal, damage, alteration or defacing of archaeological remains. Camping and all related activities (pitching tent, cooking, etc…) in an archaeological site are prohibited.