



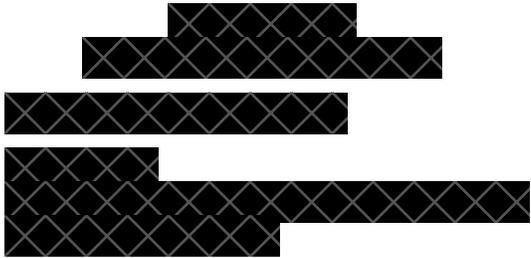
Registration Summary

RKMF Educational Grant

2014/2015

RKMF Expedition Grant (GROUP APPLICATION)

2014/2015



RKMF Educational Grant

Thank you for applying for a Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund Education Grant. We will look over your application and respond with an answer in about two weeks time.

Should you have any questions, please contact Chris Dickson.

Thank you,
Outdoor Education Staff



**Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund
Registration**

Registration No. SVS5-MTNYK

Submitted Jan 5, 2015 9:38pm

Registration

Sep 8, 2014-
Aug 31

Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund
RKMF Educational Grant

Ritt Kellogg Educational Grants are for current CC students wishing to gain training to better prepare them for a Ritt Kellogg Expedition Grant.

**Waiting
for
Approval**

Oct 30, 2014-
Aug 31

Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund
RKMF Expedition Grant GROUP APPLICATION

This is the group application for a RKMF Expedition Grant. If you have received approval, you may fill out this application as a group. In this application you will be asked to provide important details concerning your expedition.

Registered

Participant





[Redacted text block]

Consent



Tom Merrick

[Redacted text]



Tom Merrick

[Redacted text]

I. Expedition Summary

Expedition Name

Teton Odyssey

Objectives

Our objective is to safely through-hike from the South Boundary Gate of Yellowstone National Park to the trailhead at Du Noir Creek, while fly fishing the Snake River, the Heart Lake Drainage, the Yellowstone River, and the Shoshone River over the course of two weeks. In addition, our objectives include:

- To minimize risk and successfully assess areas of potential danger
- To minimize our environmental impact by abiding by the strictness standards of Leave No Trace
- Provide emotional and mental support among each other as we push many miles into the remote back country
- To assess the health of the resident Cutthroat population in the Yellowstone River drainage for use by conservation organizations and the US Department of the Interior
- To improve our technical fly fishing skills including presentation, hatch matching, and long distance casting on slow, flat meadow runs
- To improve our back country backpacking skills including planning, execution, and debrief

Location

Bridger-Teton National Forest; Yellowstone National Park; Shoshone National Forest

Departure Date

Aug 5, 2015 12:00am

Return Date

Aug 21, 2015 12:00am

Days in the Field

13

Wilderness Character

95% of our route for this expedition lies within Yellowstone National Park, the Teton Wilderness, or the Washakie Wilderness. The latter two are recognized Federal Wilderness Areas which do not allow any motorized or mechanized vehicles of any kind. The remote southeast corner of Yellowstone where we will be hiking has similar regulations. In fact, our planned trip takes us through the remotest area in the lower 48 states, the Thorofare Valley. The area around Bridger Lake is a full thirty five miles in any direction to the nearest road. Renowned as a nearly pristine ecosystem with the reintroduction of wolves, it is largely unchanged from Pre-Columbian European contact. In this area, all of the indigenous mega fauna still roam: moose, elk, pronghorn antelope, mule deer, rocky mountain bighorn sheep, mountain goats, grizzly bears, black bears, wolves, wolverines, coyotes, foxes, otters, beavers and bison.

The geography of the route is very diverse. Our route will take us through three major drainage systems: the Snake River, Yellowstone River, Shoshone River, and Wind River Basins. Along this route, we will pass through marshy meadows, heavily wooded foothills, windswept high alpine plateaus on the Continental Divide, narrowing high alpine canyons, and large areas of wildfire devastation.

We will be fishing for two subspecies of cutthroat trout native to the area, the Snake River and Yellowstone strains of cutthroat trout. Brown trout and mountain whitefish are also present. While obviously dwarfed by Alaska, few areas in the Northern Rockies even approach the depth and scale of Yellowstone and the Teton Wilderness Complex. Continued conservation efforts are important to sustaining the pristine nature of this area, and we wish to contribute by providing a report on the health of the Yellowstone Cutthroat population in the Thorofare, to be shared with the coldwater conservation organization Trout Unlimited and the US Department of the Interior.

II. Participant Qualifications

Participants' Graduation Date

Lee Junkin	Graduates May 2016
Tom Merrick	Graduates May 2016
Josh Winkler	Graduates May 2016

Medical Certifications

Lee Junkin	Graduates May 2016	WFR expires: 1/15/16	
Tom Merrick	Graduates May 2016	WFR expires: Taking at Colorado College January 5-14, 2014	will expire 1/2017
Josh Winkler	Graduates May 2016	WFR expires: 7/8/16	

Does your group have adequate experience?

Yes

Training Plan

The three of us will be on several backpacking trips in the spring, including to Coyote Gulch, Utah and the Weminuche Wilderness outside Durango, Colorado. We will work on sharpening our skills with minimalist equipment and our gravity-fed water purification equipment. We will also work on reducing weight by trying to eliminate none essential gear from our packs. We will use freeze dried food as our provisions to practice in their use.

III. Expedition Logistics, Gear and Food

Travel Plan

All three members will depart from Colorado Springs on the morning of the 5th of August, 2015 in a single car and drive to Jackson Hole, Wyoming. We will stay the night at the Slide Lake Campground outside Jackson, WY before driving to Trail Lake on East Dunoir Trail Road. We will be picked up by a prearranged local taxi service and transported to the South Entrance Gate of Yellowstone National Park and the Snake River Trailhead.

Upon arriving at the aforementioned car dropped at Trail Lake, all three members will camp the night and leave on the morning of the 21st for Colorado Springs.

Expedition Itinerary

Overview:

Total Miles: 93.17 miles
Highest Elevation: 10697
Lowest Elevation: 6878

Note on our maps: Routes are mapped directly on the trails with arrows pointing in direction of travel. Different days are staggered by color and campsites are marked. These are not the maps we will use for the expedition, but are more convenient for your viewing. Expedition maps will be scanned from USGS Quadrangles and laminated to protect from the elements. Fishing Days are not included on the map attachments because there is no movement and the topos for the fishing areas have already been presented.

Day 1

Topos: Lewis Canyon & Snake Hot Springs
Start elevation: 6878 ft
Highest elevation: 7251 ft
End elevation: 7134 ft.
Total elevation gain: 256 ft.
Total miles traveled: 10.2 mi.
Estimated hours of travel: 5.5 hours

Route: Begin at the South Gate of Yellowstone National Park off John D Rockefeller Jr Parkway. Ford Snake River at established ford (known to be shallow and safe in August). Follow South Boundary Trail east, following the Snake River for 8.4 miles. Stay right on South Boundary trail at Junction with Snake River Cutoff Trail and continue southeast for 1.8 miles. Camp south of Coulter Creek in Teton Wilderness side of Yellowstone Boundary. Elevation change on this route is not significant. No major obstacles.

Day 2

Topo: Snake Hot Springs
Fishing Day. We will remain together and fish the Snake River, being bear conscious.

Day 3

Topos: Mount Hancock
Start elevation: 7110 ft
Highest Elevation: 7751 ft
End elevation: 7461 ft
Total elevation gain: 351 ft.
Total miles traveled: 11 miles
Estimated hours of travel: 6 hours

Route: Begin at Camp on Coulter Creek and head east on South Boundary Trail along Harebell Creek for 2.2 miles. Turn north at the Harebell Patrol Cabin onto unnamed, established pack trail which parallels the Snake River for 4.5 miles. Turn northeast onto unnamed, established pack trail and hike for 2.4 miles. Turn north onto

unnamed, established pack trail which parallels the Heart River for 1.8 miles and make at designated Campsite BJ4. There is an well-known ford of the Heart River which is easily navigable in early August. There are no major obstacles on Day 3 and minimal elevation change.

Day 4

Topos: Mount Hancock and Heart Lake

Fishing Day. We will fish the Heart River below Heart Lake, Beaver Creek, and Heart Lake itself. We will stay together and be bear conscious.

Day 5

Topos: Mount Hancock and Crooked Creek

Start Elevation: 7460

Highest Elevation: 8142 ft

End Elevation: 8083

Total elevation gain: 623 ft

Total miles traveled: 12.2 miles

Estimated hours of travel: 6.5 hours

Route: Begin at campsite BJ4 and head south on unnamed, established pack trail for 1.7 miles. Turn southeast onto unnamed pack trail paralleling the Snake River for 10.5 miles. The area around Fox Park is marshy. Find a suitable campsite on high ground in the Teton Wilderness South of the Yellowstone Boundary. Elevation change on this route is less than 1000 feet spread over 12.2 miles. No major obstacles, though marshy in areas.

Day 6

Topos: Crooked Creek; Gravel Peak; Two Ocean Pass; Badger Creek; Yellowstone Point (Majority of route is within Two Ocean Pass Quadrangle).

Start Elevation: 8050 ft

Highest Elevation: 8925 ft

End Elevation: 7863 ft

Total Elevation gain: -187 ft

Total miles traveled: 12.25 miles

Estimated hours of travel: 6.5 hours

Route: Begin at Fox Creek campsite and head east on the South Boundary Trail for .6 miles. Turn south on USFS Trail #042-044 at USNPS Fox Creek Patrol Cabin and hike for 1.1 miles. Continue on USFS Trail #044 by turning east at USFS Fox Creek Patrol Cabin and hike 10.6 miles to Bridger Lake. At the end of this hike, there is a shallow ford of the slow, meandering Yellowstone River. This is a safe ford in early August. Make camp north of Bridger Lake and south of the Yellowstone Boundary. There are no major obstacles on this route, and only moderate elevation change over 12.15 miles. The beginning and end of the hike are in very marshy areas in which care must be taken to follow the correct trail.

Day 7

Topos: Yellowstone and The Trident

Fishing Day. This is the day we will assess the health and robustness of the Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout in the Thorofare Valley. We will fish the main stem of the Yellowstone River, Atlantic creek, Thorofare Creek, and Bridger Lake while keeping records of our catches and compiling a drainage profile, as well as a trout per square mile visual survey. We will stay together, be conscious of bears, and careful around marshy areas.

Day 8

Topos: Yellowstone Point

Start Elevation: 7865 ft.

Highest Elevation: 8099 ft

End Elevation: 8047 ft.

Total elevation Gain: 182 ft.

Total miles traveled: 10.1 miles

Estimated hours of travel: 5.5 hours

Route: Begin at Bridger Lake camp and head southeast on USFS Trail # 60 for .9 miles. At USFS Hawk's Rest Patrol Cabin, continue south on USFS Trail #60 "Yellowstone Trail" for 9.2 miles by taking trail which parallels the Yellowstone River on the east side. Do not cross footbridge. Camp at the western base of Thunder Mountain. There are no major obstacles or elevation changes on this route, though there are miles of marshy areas. Care should be taken in navigation.

Day 9

Topos: Yellowstone Point; Thorofare Plateau; Ferry Lake

Start Elevation: 8043 ft

Highest Elevation: 9372 ft

End Elevation: 9372 ft

Total Elevation Gain: 1335 ft

Total miles traveled: 9.5 miles

Estimated hours of travel: 5.5 hours

Route: Begin at Thunder Mountain camp and head south on USFS Trail #60 "Yellowstone Trail" for 3.2 miles. Continue east along Yellowstone River by taking USFS Trail 054 at three-way intersection for 6.3 miles. Make camp in the south base of Younts Peak, out of lightning strike danger area. There are no major obstacles on this route, though a steady, moderate elevation gain of 1335 ft over 9.5 miles. Frequent rest and water should be taken in order to maintain physical condition.

Day 10

Topos: Ferry Lake and Yount's Peak

Start Elevation: 9384 ft

Highest Elevation: 10697 ft

End Elevation: 8202 ft

Total Elevation Gain: -2495 ft

Total miles Traveled: 13.8

Estimated hours of travel: 7.5 hours

Route: Note: Lighting risk in the afternoon and the length of this hike necessitate an early morning start. Begin at Yount's peak camp and head east on USFS Trail #054 for 3.8 miles. During this section we will climb up to the top of the Buffalo Plateau, a featureless high-alpine meadow at 10697 feet. Do not attempt in the afternoon, due to exposure and regularity of afternoon thunderstorms in the Teton Wilderness in late summer. Head east on USFS Trail # 772 for 8 miles. This section is all descent with many switchbacks. Make a point of going slow. Turn south on USFS Trail #809 for 2 miles. Make Camp at the north end of Bliss Creek Meadows. This route has no major obstacles besides the elevation gain at the Continental Divide and the length. We will start early and take frequent water and rest.

Day 11

Topos: Younts Peak

Fishing Day. We will fish the Bliss Creek Meadows section of the South Fork of the Shoshone River. We will stay together and be bear conscious.

Day 12

Fishing Day. See above.

Day 13

Topos: Yount's Peak, Shoshone Pass, and Esmond Park

Start Elevation: 8213 ft

Highest Elevation: 9803 ft

End Elevation: 7988 ft

Total Elevation Gain: -255 ft
 Total miles Traveled: 14.2 miles
 Estimated hours of travel: 7.5 hours

Route: Begin at campsite at Bliss Creek Meadows and head south on USFS Trail #809 for 14.2 miles, passing over shallow Shoshone Pass and down to Trail Lake and the waiting car. The trail parallels the South Fork of the Shoshone River on its west bank for the first 4.5 miles, then fords this small river and continues south. There is substantial elevation change on this route, but no major obstacles. According to USGS maps, Bliss Creek Meadows is not overly marshy.

Maps/Topos/Charts

Overview.pdf (2.8MB)

Uploaded Dec 27, 2014 by Tom Merrick

Day 1.pdf (3.2MB)

Uploaded Dec 27, 2014 by Tom Merrick

Day 3.pdf (3.2MB)

Uploaded Dec 27, 2014 by Tom Merrick

Day 5.pdf (3.4MB)

Uploaded Dec 27, 2014 by Tom Merrick

Day 6.pdf (2.9MB)

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Day 8.pdf (3.5MB)

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Day 9.pdf (3.7MB)

Uploaded Dec 27, 2014 by Tom Merrick

Day 10.pdf (3.3MB)

Uploaded Dec 27, 2014 by Tom Merrick

Day 13.pdf (3MB)

Uploaded Dec 27, 2014 by Tom Merrick

Re-Ration Plans

No

Food Storage

Per USFS and NPS regulations, we will place all food, garbage, cooking utensils, and personal hygiene items in a bear hang. This bear hang must be secured by a rope at least 10 ft off the ground and 4 feet from the nearest horizontal object. The rope must be secured in a way that discourages the bear from swiping at it to bring down the bag. The cooking and bear hang area must be at least 100 yards from the sleeping tent and downwind. Any time other than cooking and breaking camp, the bear hang will be up.

Food List

Our expedition requires a high caloric intake while minimizing weight and space. Two weeks is pushing the limit on the amount of food backpackers can carry. However, using Mountain House (MH) freeze dried food, we planning on using a variation on the NOLS cookery guidelines. While Mountain House Brand meals are expensive, they are necessary to cover our route fast and effectively. These calculations are taken from the Mountain House website and represent buying in bulk. Weights of Mountain House meals are after re-hydration. Some of our hiking days are so long, we will need substantially more than on our fishing days and weights are planned accordingly. Breakdown is as follows:

Hiking Days	(x8)		
Meal:		lbs per person per day	Total lbs
Breakfast		0.5	12

Lunch & Trail Food	0.8	19.2
Dinner	1	24
Total:	2.3	55.2

Fishing Days (x5)

Meal:	lbs per person per day	Total lbs
Breakfast	0.3	4.5
Lunch & Trail Food	0.5	7.5
Dinner	1	15
Total:	1.8	27

Breakfast Grand Total:	16.5
Lunch Grand Total:	26.7
Dinner Grand Total:	39

Grand Total: 82.2 lbs

Item	Quantity (lbs)	USD Price (\$)
Breakfast		
MH Breakfast Skillet	3.3	\$32
MH Granola w/ Milk & Blueberries	3.3	\$24
MH Scrambled Eggs with bacon	3.3	\$24
MH Scrambled Eggs Variant	3.3	\$24
MH Biscuits and Gravy	3.3	\$24
Total	16.5	\$128
Lunch		
Trail Mix	6	\$40
Peanut Butter	3	\$12
Tortillas	1.5	\$10
Energy Bars	4	\$35
Lunch Meats	2.5	\$15
Cheese	2.5	\$15
Pita	2	\$10
Beef Jerky	1	\$8
Dried fruit mix	4	\$30
Emergen-C	0.2	\$5
Total		\$180
Dinner		
MH Chicken Breast and M Potatoes	3.9	\$44
MH Chicken Fijita Filing	3.9	\$32

MH Chicken Teriyaki with Rice	3.9	\$32
MH Lasagna with Meat Sauce	3.9	\$32
MH Macroni and Cheese	3.9	\$32
MH Beef Straganoff with Noodles	3.9	\$32
MH Pasta Primavera	3.9	\$32
MH Beef Stew	3.9	\$36
MH Chicken a la King	3.9	\$40
MH Chicken and White Bean Chili	3.9	\$36
MH Chili Mac with Beef	3.9	\$32
Total	39	\$380
Grand Total		\$688

Equipment List

Equipment List:

Personal Gear (Every group member must have all of the following):

Upper Body:

- 1 thermal long underwear top
- 1 light or midweight fleece
- 1 insulated jacket
- 1-2 synthetic or wool t-shirts
- 1 long sleeved fishing shirt (SPF 15)
- 1 rainjacket

Lower Body:

- 1 thermal long underwear bottom
- 1 pair fleece or wool pants
- 2 pairs synthetic underwear
- 1 pair synthetic hiking shorts
- 1 pair rain pants

Misc Clothing:

- 1 fleece hat
- 1 full brimmed hat
- 1 Fishing Buff
- 1 Mosquito Headnet
- 1 pair fleece or wool gloves
- 1 pair fishing gloves (SPF 15)

Footwear:

- 1 pair supportive, waterproof hiking boots
- 3 pairs wool hiking socks
- 2 pairs liner socks
- 1 pair of chocos for fishing and river crossings
- 1 pair gaiters for rocks and mud

Sleeping Gear

- 1 Sleeping bag (Rating of 20 degrees)
- 1 Sleeping bag compression sack
- 1 Sleeping pad
- 1 small gear Tarp

Packs:

- 1 Expedition Pack (Volume of at least 7,000 cubic inches)
- 1 pack cover (or inner pack liners such as a trash bag)
- 2 extra trash bags

Fishing Gear:

- 1 4-6-weight fly rod
- 1 fly reel loaded with appropriate backing and floating fly line
- 5 weight-appropriate leaders
- 2 (of each) spools of tippet (4x, 5x, 6x)
- 1 Fly box
- 1 small hip pack
- 1 pair nippers
- 1 pair forceps
- 1 tube hi-float gel
- 1 tube hi-float dust
- 1 small sharpy

Flies:

- 5 Chernobyl Ants
- 5 hopper juans
- 5 Big-Eye hoppers
- 3 Rockwell Mice

- 10 elk hair caddis
- 10 stimulators
- 5 royal coachmans
- 7 pale morning duns
- 5 royal woofs
- 7 parachute adams
- 10 elk hair caddis

- 5 San Juan worms
- 5 micro eggs
- 8 golden stones
- 5 beaded pheasant tails
- 5 prince nymphs
- 5 Tungsten Stones
- 5 rainbow warriors (large)

- 3 dover's beach
- 3 wooly buggers
- 2 sculpin

Miscellaneous Items

- 1 bear spray with belt holster
- 1 fixed blade field knife (at least 3 inch blade)

- 1 headlamp with fresh batteries
- 1 extra set of batteries
- 1 pair sunglasses (polarized with bright retainer such as Croakies)
- 2 1-liter nalgens
- 1 navigational compass with mirror
- 1 whistle
- 1 waterproof watch with alarm
- 1 camping bowl
- 1 spork
- 2 lighters
- 1 backpacking toothbrush
- 1 travel toothpaste
- 1 tube Ultrathon Brand Bug Spray (its the best)
- 2 tubes SPF 15 lip sunscreen
- 1 tube SPF 30 sunscreen
- 1 rescue mirror
- 3 yards duck tape

Group Gear

- 1 Extra can bear spray
- 2 Large Dry bags
- 1 Braided Rope (35 ft)
- 1 Spare Knife
- 1 Satellite phone
- 1 Trowel
- 1 First-Aid Kit (see below for contents)
- 1 Tent Patch kit
- 1 First Aid reference book
- 1 dromedary (3 liters)
- 1 p-cord (10 yards)
- 1 KUIU 3-man ultralight tent
- 2 sets of maps
- 1 MSR whisperlight stove
- 7 one-liter fuel bottles filled with white gas
- 1 large cooking pot
- 1 Large stirring spoon (only heating water)
- 1 pot grips
- 2 gravity-fed water filters
- 5 50-pill iodine tablet bottles
- 1 Large Ground Tarp
- 1 small digital camera with waterproof case
- 2 camera batteries
- 1 roll -orange survival tape

Fire Starting Kit

- 1 small dry bag
- 10 cotton balls dipped in vasoline
- 1 lighter
- 1 pack stormproof matches dipped in wax
- 1 flint

First Aid Kit:

- 3 First Aid Kit Pouches

- 1 bottle hand sanitizer
- 3 ziplock bags
- 1 WFR book
- 10 safety pins
- 1 thermometer
- 3 Medical History of participants
- 5 SOAP notes
- 1 pencil
- 2 biohazard bags
- 1 pair tweezers
- 1 pair trauma shears
- 1 12 cc irrigation syringe
- 3 pairs nitrile gloves

Drugs

- 1 aloe vera bottle
- 25 antiseptic towelettes
- 1 tube triple antibiotic ointment
- 1 tube iodine ointment
- 5 ampules tincture of benzoin
- 30 pills acetaminophen
- 30 pills pepto bismol
- 30 pills Diphenhydramine
- 50 pills ibuprofen

Wound Care

- 2 quik clot bandages
- 1 pressure wrap
- 3 moleskin 2x3
- 2 athletic tape rolls
- 2 sterile cotton tipped applicator
- 10 butterfly bandages
- 20 band aids, assorted sizes
- 2 2x3 adhesive patches
- 4 2nd skin pads
- 1 triangular bandages
- 2 elastic bandages
- 6 closure strips
- 2 transparent dressing
- 2 3x4 non-adherent dressings
- 3 2x3 non-adherent dressings
- 5 3x3 sterile gauze pads
- 2 3" conforming gauze rolls
- wet prep soap sponges

Leave No Trace

Yes, all member of the expedition have had formal Leave No Trace training and have extensive experience implementing Minimal Impact Standards.

Plan for Minimizing Impacts**Plan Ahead and Prepare**

Our group has thoroughly researched the regulations and special concerns for every area we will pass through .We have prepared ourselves for any emergency contingencies concerning weather, environmental hazards, and medical

emergencies. The remote nature of much of our trip means it is not subjected to high-use concerns. Our group is small and will have a minimal impact if LNT principles are followed. We will travel only on established trails and walk in single file. We will use a map and compass to eliminate the need to mark trails or make signals. We will dispose of trash by packing every last bit out of the area.\

Travel and camp on Durable Surfaces

As previously stated, we will walk on established trails in single file and defer to pack animals to the downhill side. We will camp in previously designated campsites in high use areas and try to disperse our impact in pristine areas. We will make camp at least 200 feet from any water. We will only bushwhack in order to get to streams to fish.

Dispose of Waste Properly

We will use toilet facilities where they are available. In the back country, we will bury waste human waste at least 6 inches deep and 200 feet from the nearest water, campsite, or trail. We will disguise the waste sites. To clean dishes, we will carry our pots at least 200 feet from the nearest water. We will pack out everything we will pack in. Additionally, we will bring trash bags to pack out all litter we come across.

Leave What We Find

We will not remove anything natural objects from this pristine environment. We will practice catch and release with trout and use only barbless hooks.

Minimize Campfire Impact

We will use our whisperlite stove to cook. We will not have a use for campfires, except in an emergency.

Respect Wildlife

We will minimize all contact with animals, especially grizzly bears and rutting moose (Please see Risk Management Plan). We will never feed animals and will store our food in a bear hang when not in use. As previously stated, we will only practice catch and release fishing.

Cultural Concerns

No

IV. Risk Management

Hazard Mitigation Plan

Risk Management Plan

1. **Bears & Bull Moose:** The grizzly bear, *Ursus Arctos Horribilis*, is heavily concentrated in the areas of Yellowstone National Park and the Teton Wilderness where we will backpack. They are known to be more aggressive than their smaller cousin, the black bear. Our bear management will be consummate. We will keep up to date on bear reports in our respective areas. We will carry bear spray on our hips at all times, with a spare in group gear. As we hike, each man will have a bear bell and we will try to talk loudly and sing as much as possible. If we do startle a bear, we will back away slowly and try not to turn our back to the bear. We will never run from a bear. We will always stay together, especially when traveling through thick brush. We will NOT carry firearms, with the knowledge that bear spray is not always capable of stopping a charging bear. We will be on the lookout for scat, tracks, and bear rubs. We will responsibly place bear hangs, and try to avoid camping in bottleneck areas and high-use grizzly areas. We will not place our tent near our bear hang or where we cook. We will also be vigilante for bull moose in thick brush, which are very aggressive during their rutting period of August-September.

2. **Wildfires:** These areas are also prone to raging late-summer wildfires. Luckily, much of what we will hike through will be areas burned by the Great Yellowstone Fire of 1988, leaving little viable fuel for a new crown fire. However, danger still remains. Our wildfire management plan is consummate. During the whole summer, we will keep updated on new and lingering fires within a 50 mile radius of our trip. We understand that if a fire rages that threatens our route, we will have to cancel the trip. If we encounter a fire, we will stay downwind and downhill if possible, and NOT attempt to outrun a fire or slip around it. The best policy seeing a wildfire at a distance is to turn around. We will make a call with our satellite phone halfway through the trip to the Bridger-Teton National Forest and Shoshone National Forest Headquarters to ask about any new fires. If we do get caught by a wildfire, we will not try to outrun it. We will find a area that is upwind and downhill. We will get as low as possible in a marshy area or sandbar. We will remove any synthetic clothing we have on to avoid having it melt.

Fire mitigation: we will not have campfires and will use our stove only on durable, non-combustible surfaces.

3. **River Fords:** We are crossing rivers and streams only at known fords. In August, river and stream flow is mostly dependent on steady snowmelt in the high plateaus that drain from the continental divide. We do not expect to have any dangerous river crossings. In the event of excessive rain which floods the rivers, we will shelter in place and try to plan a route that circumvents the flooded river. We will have adequate maps to do so.

4: **Weather and Snow:** The weather patterns of the high country we will be traveling through usually entail 60 and 70 degree days and high 40 and low 50 degree nights. We are prepared with our sleeping gear and clothes listed to endure temperatures down to 20 degrees. Any colder and we can light an emergency fire. During August in this part of Wyoming, afternoon thunderstorms are known to be violent with lots of lightning and precipitation. On our fishing days, we will not fish within 1/2 hour of hearing thunder. We are planning to start hiking early in the morning every hiking day and at daybreak on the day we cross the continental divide at Yount's Peak. We do not want to get caught on the Buffalo Plateau in a thunderstorm. If we are exposed, we will shelter in the lowest spot possible. During this time, we will not experience deep snow, but rather very rare patches. Never the less, we will have gaiters.

5: **Mosquitoes:** By early July, the terrible waves of mosquitoes which plaque Greater Yellowstone during mid-summer have largely subsided. Just in case, we are bringing head nets as well as the same bug spray used by the US Army for long range patrols, Ultrathon.

6. **Itinerary:** We have a set a hard itinerary and will send it to the the Bridger-Teton National Forest and the Shoshone National Forest headquarters. We will also check in at every ranger cabin we come across. We will also make two calls mid-trip for safety: one to the Shoshone National Forest Headquarters and one to a third party.

Evacuation Plan

All Wilderness First Responder standards will be followed. Our first aid kit is well thought out and is as consummate as possible for a back country trip. We will have three different general plans for evacuations:

1. Minor injury

If a member sustains an injury which requires advanced medical attention but not immediate evacuation, we will cut the trip short by taking the most direct route to trail head for extraction. We will have the appropriate maps to traverse these routes safely.

2. Major injury (injured can walk)

If a member of the group sustains a major injury but can still walk, we will use our WFR training and prepare a SOAP note. We will make a satellite phone call to the Bridger-Teton National Forest or Shoshone National Forest Headquarters to request a MEDEVAC helicopter to the closest safe place for helicopter evacuation. Our route has more than enough such potential landing zones. We will continue to monitor the vitals and be

careful when approaching the helicopter.

3. Major injury (Injured cannot walk)

If a member of the group sustains a major injury and cannot walk, we will evaluate and treat the injured to the best of our WFR ability. If the injury is not spinal in nature and we feel we can safely carry the injured to a helicopter landing zone, we will do so after calling the MEDEVAC through the respective National Forest Service headquarters. If a spinal or otherwise catastrophic injury occurs that needs special attention, we will shelter in place and direct the MEDEVAC to the nearest landing zone and further direct them to us on foot. In either case, we will continue to care for the injured while looking out for the safety of the entire party.

Special Preparedness

None of the members of this trip has medical histories that warrant special preparedness.

Emergency Resources

Primary: 911 to access police-run search and rescue. All emergencies within Yellowstone National Park are handled by 911

Black Rock Ranger Station (handles Buffalo Ranger District):

307-543-2386

Hwy 26-287

Moran, Wyoming 83001

Bridger-Teton National Forest Headquarter:

307-739-5500

PO BOX 1888

340 N cache

Jackson, Wyoming 83001

Open 8-4:30 Monday to Friday

Washakie Ranger District

Phone 307-332-5460

333 Highway East Main Street

Lander, WY 82520

Shoshone National Forest Headquarters

307-527-6241

808 Meadow Lane Ave

Cody, WY 82414

Hospitals:

St. Johns Medical Center

307-733-3636

625 East Broadway

Jackson, WY 83001

Mountain View Hospital

208-557-2700

2325 Coronado Street

Idaho Falls, ID 83404

Riverton Memorial Hospital

307-856-4161

2100 West Sunset Drive
Riverton, WY 82501

Emergency Communication

Satellite Phone: Iridium 9505A

We picked this satellite phone for its global reach and its rugged reliability. It will be rented only for the length of the expedition and will come with a 30 minute prepaid minutes plan, plenty to address any emergency and our scheduled calls (see below).

V. Budget

BUDGET

Item	Description/Breakdown	Total Cost
Travel		
	Gas: Colorado Springs to Jackson Hole to Dunoir Road-back to Colorado Springs. 1179.8 miles + 50 supplemental miles at 15 mpg at \$2.50/gallon	\$209.06
	Taxi: Competitive rate. Lowest quoted by BRONCS TAXI, Jackson, WY	\$250.00
	Travel Total:	\$459.06
Water Purification	We will use 2 gravity filters we already own to purify water. We need security supply of iodine as a backup. 3 people x 6 liters per day x 7 days=126 liters. 50 pill bottle treats 25 liters, need 5 bottles at \$6.95/bottle.	\$34.75
Food	See food breakdown. Travel food will be out of pocket	\$688.00
Fuel	White Gas: 1/6 quart pppd x 3 people x 13 days=6.5 quarts. 7 quarts at \$12.95 a quart	\$90.65
	Iridium 9500 Satellite	

Satellite Phone Rental	Phone rented for 17 days (time to ship from CO Springs, including 30 minute prepaid package and shipping)	\$164.50
Permits	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Nonresident Annual Fishing License \$92.00 x 3 people	\$276.00
	Yellowstone National Park Fishing Permit \$40.00 x 3 people	\$120.00
	Back country Use Permit	\$25.00
	Permit Total:	\$421.00
	Grand Total	\$1,857.96

Transportation

\$459.06

Food and Fuel

\$813.40 (including iodine)

Maps and Books

Free!

Communication Device Rental

\$164.50

Permits/Fees

\$421.00

Gear Rentals

None!

Total Funding Request

1,823.21

Cost Minimization Measures

1. After some debate, we have decided to not ask the Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund to pay for the flies used for fly fishing. Though it is technically gear, they are expendable like white gas or food. They will be used in the course of the trip and many will be lost. Tom Merrick, who was a fly fishing guide in this area, estimates that each member will use upwards of 50 flies, at \$2.99 per fly. When leaders, tippet, indicators, as well as hi-float gel and dust are factored in, the group will spend \$180.00 per man on expendable gear. That is \$540.00 for the group which we will pay out of pocket.

2. We will be scanning, printing, and laminating maps from USGS Quadrangles instead of buying them. This takes an enormous amount of time but we are willing to do it to reduce cost.

3. We have rented a satellite phone instead of buying one.

4. We will drive to the Jackson Hole area instead of flying there.

5. We have not asked for travel money from home to the trail head, only from Colorado College to the area.

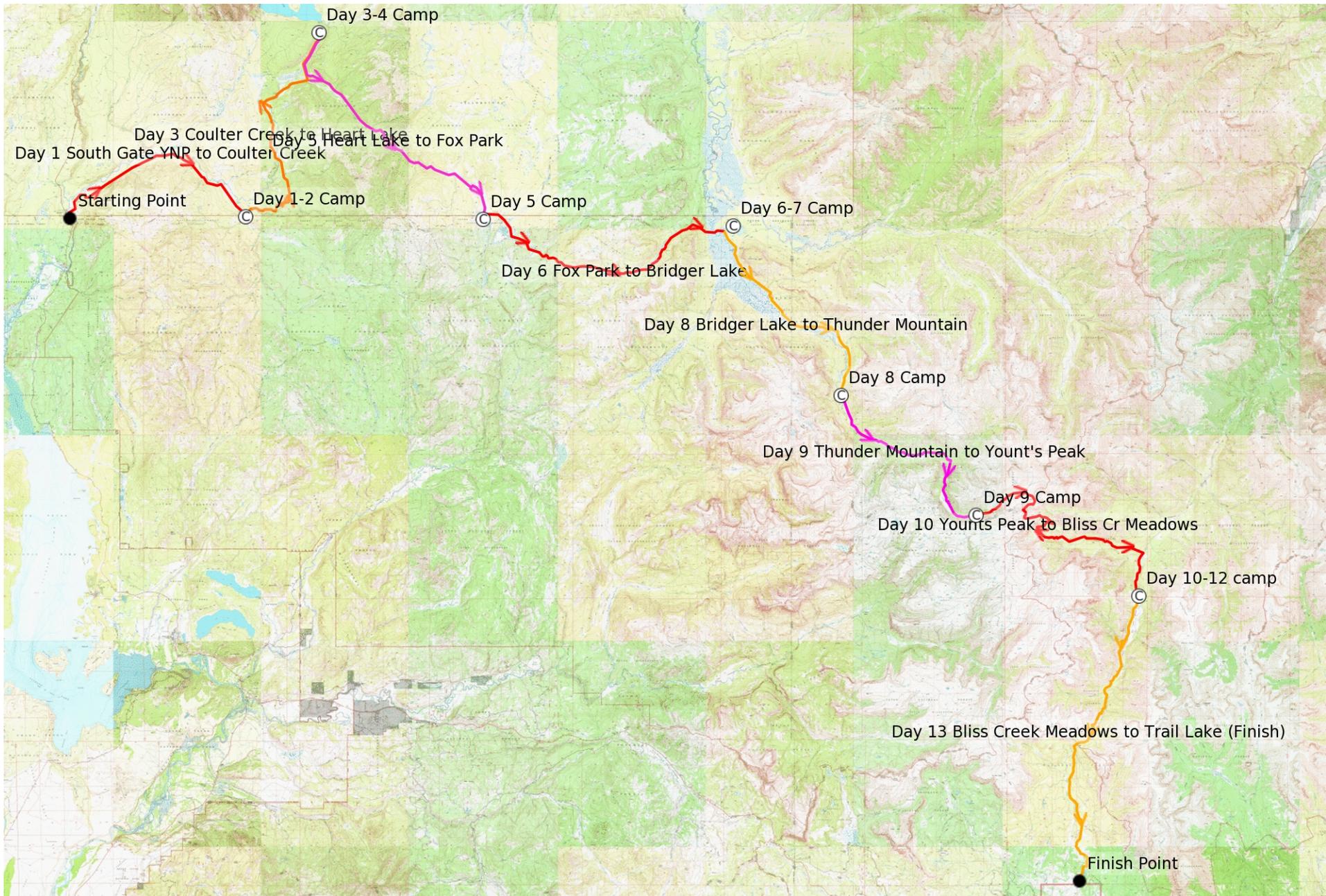
RKMF Applicant Questionnaire

Course Title

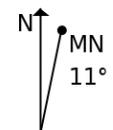
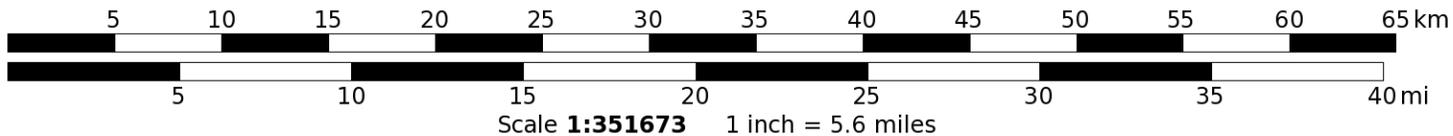
We will not be seeking formal training.

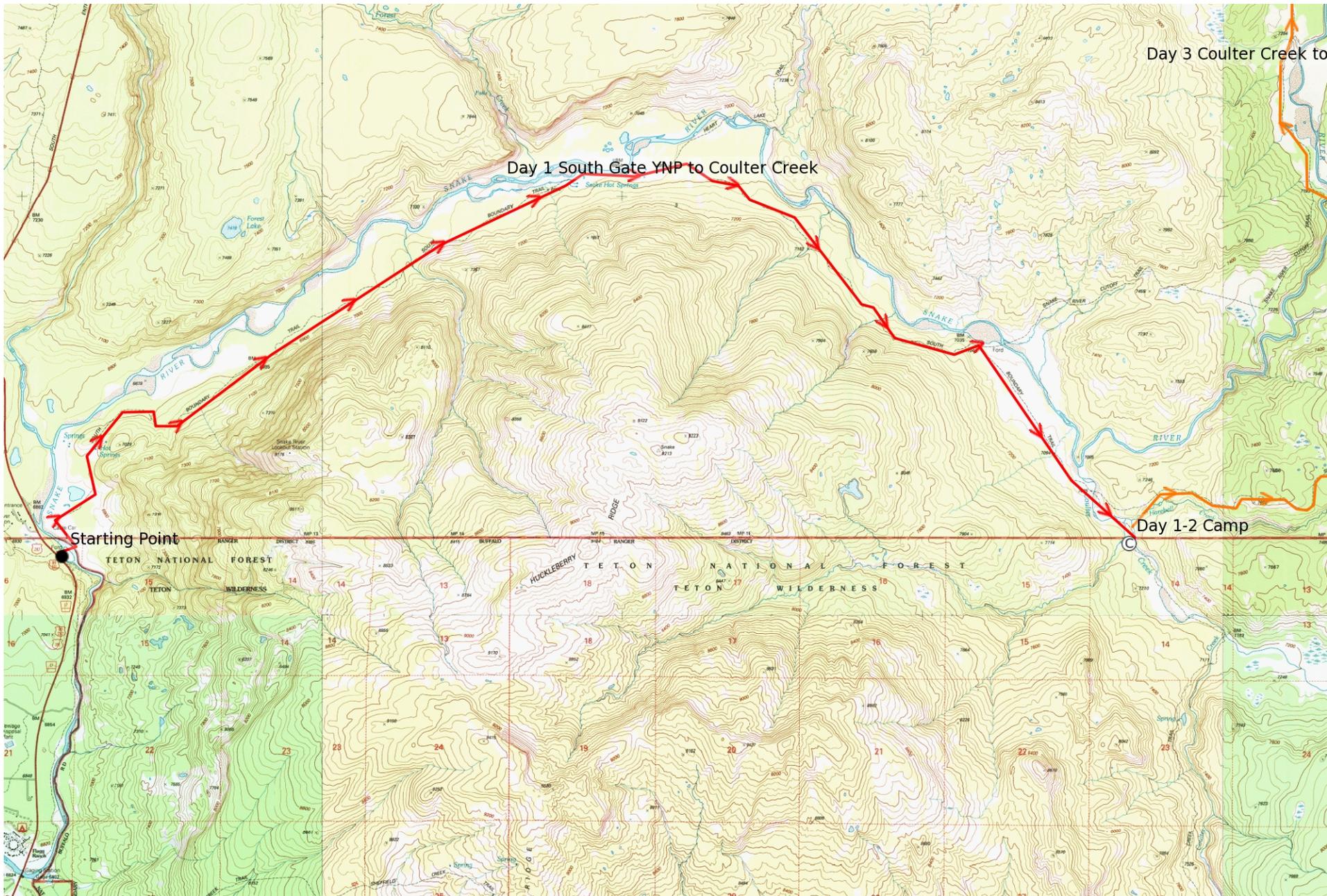
Outdoor Skills Resume



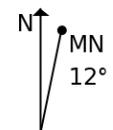
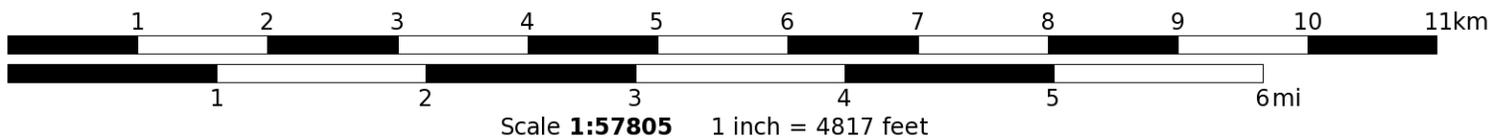


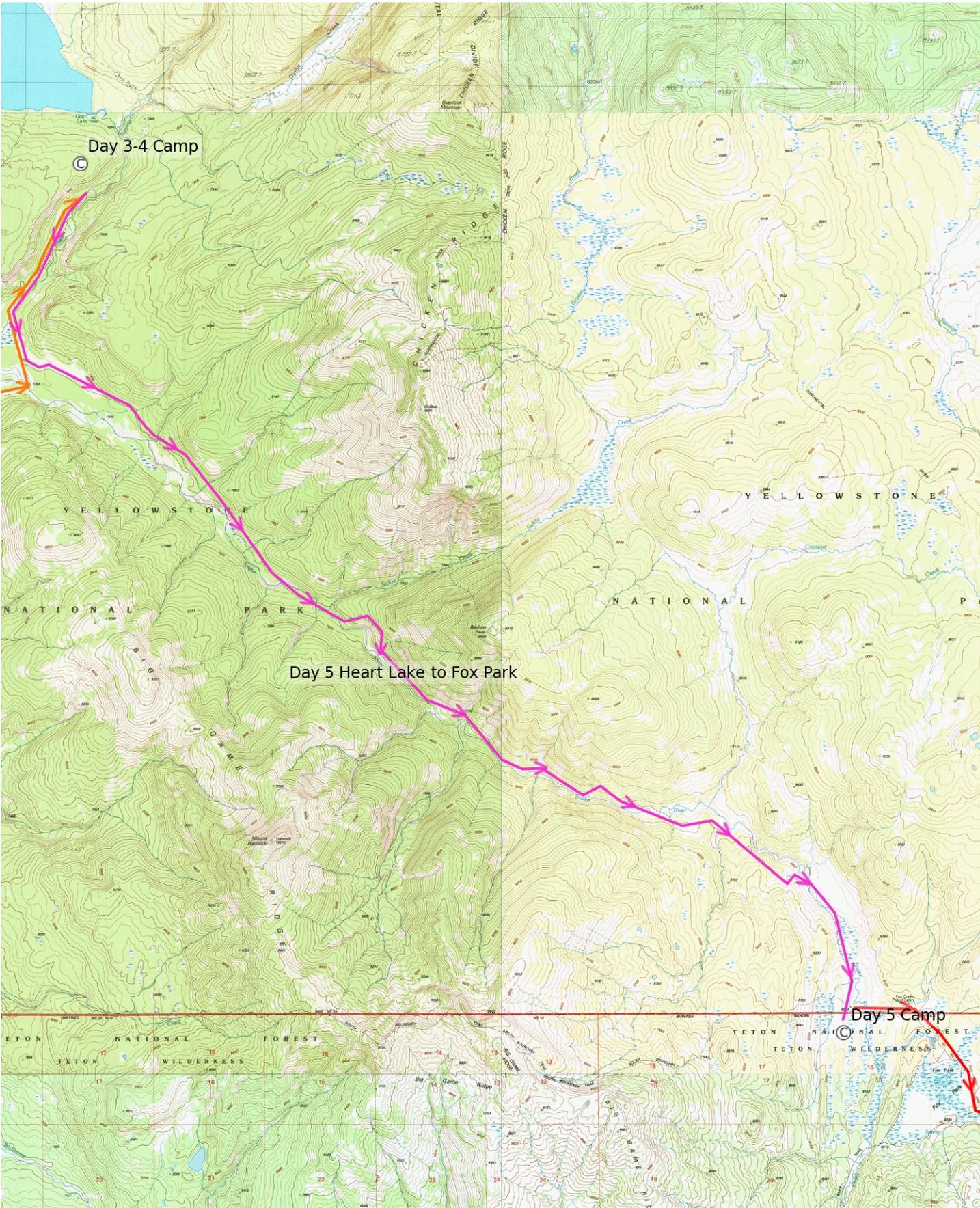
Mercator Projection
 WGS84
 USNG 12TWP-12TXQ
 CalTopo.com



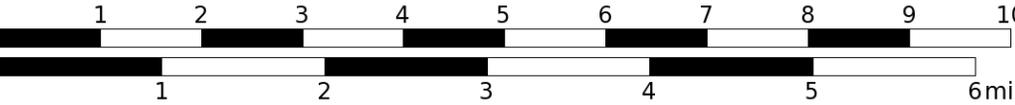


Mercator Projection
 WGS84
 USNG Zone 12TWP
 CalTopo.com

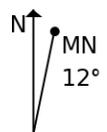




Mercator Projection
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 CalTopo.com

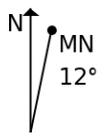
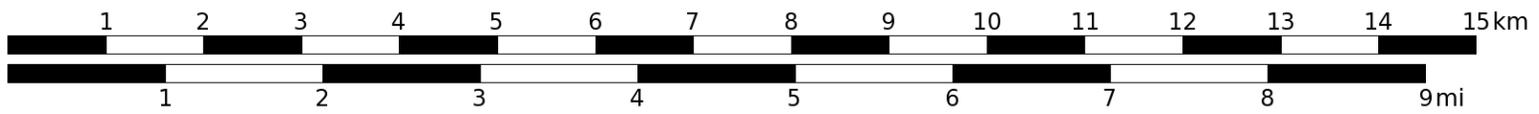


Scale **1:74386** 1 inch = 1.2 miles





Mercator Projection
 WGS84
 USNG Zone 12TWP
 CalTopo.com



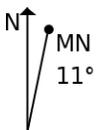


Day 8 Bridger Lake to Thunder Mountain

Mercator Projection
 WGS84
 USNG Zone 12TWP
 CalTopo.com

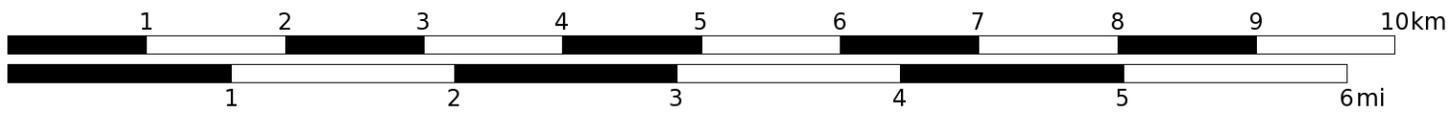


Scale **1:55776** 1 inch = 4648 feet



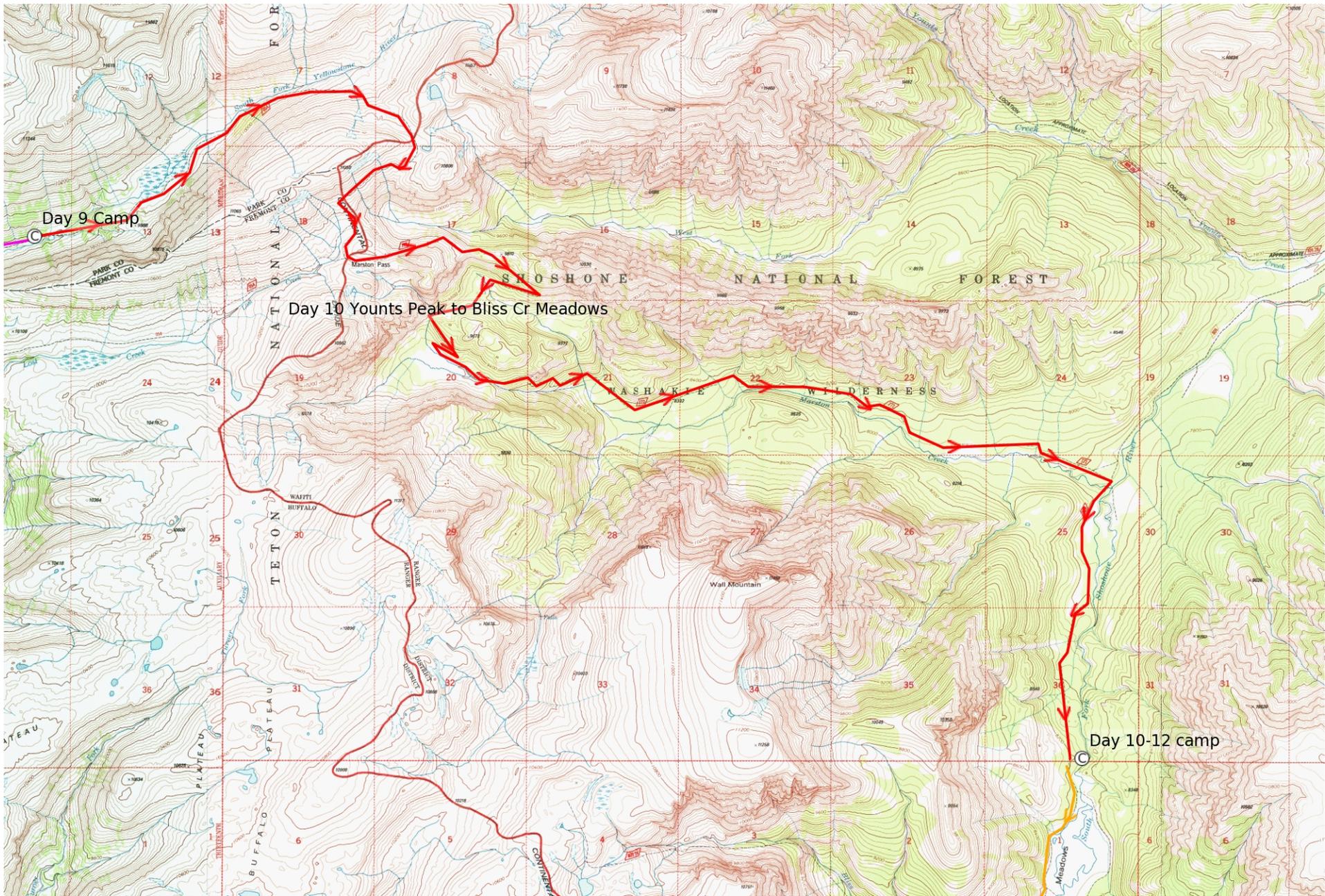


Mercator Projection
 WGS84
 USNG Zone 12TWP
 CalTopo.com

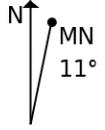


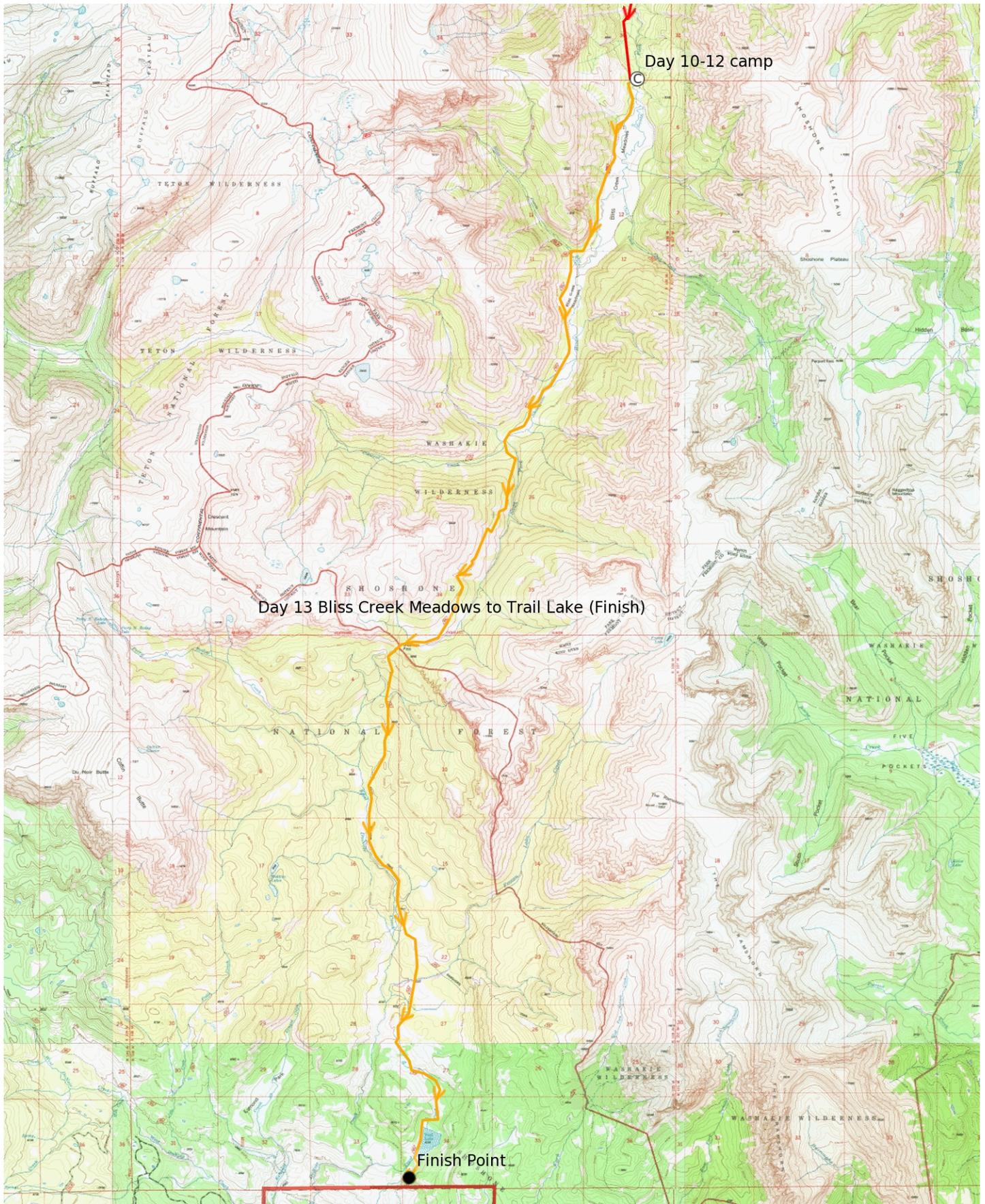
Scale **1:54181** 1 inch = 4515 feet





Mercator Projection
 WGS84
 USNG 12TWP-12TXP
 CalTopo.com





Day 13 Bliss Creek Meadows to Trail Lake (Finish)

Day 10-12 camp

Finish Point

Mercator Projection
 WGS84
 USNG 12TWP-12TXP
 CalTopo.com

