Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund – Proposal Evaluation

Proposal Title: _____

Applicants: _____
***previous grantee**

Reviewer: _____

General Criteria
- ☐ Minimum 12 days in field
- ☐ Wilderness-based
- ☐ WFR of each team member will be current prior to trip departure
- ☐ Start of trip no later than 8 months after graduation
- ☐ Expedition team is made up of at least two CC students
- ☐ Expedition will occur in US or Canada
- ☐ First aid kit
- ☐ Maps

Proposal Completeness
- ☐ Emergency contact information
- ☐ Insurance
- ☐ Medical release
- ☐ Applicant questionnaire
- ☐ Relevant experience resume
- ☐ References provided
- ☐ Certificates and other proof of training
- ☐ Participant acknowledgement and assumption of risks & release and indemnity agreement
- ☐ Ritt Kellogg Fund Agreement
- ☐ Complete proposal as per web site

Proposal Elements

<u>Relevant Experience of Team Members</u>
- ☐ Members have relevant experience in the activity
- ☐ Members have relevant experience in the venue
- ☐ Members have relevant experience in backcountry conditions, including inclement weather
- ☐ Members have relevant hazard evaluation skills
- ☐ Members have taken additional classes or training for the activity
- ☐ Members have relevant decision-making/route finding experience
- ☐ Overall, team members will solidify skills on the expedition rather than "cut their teeth"
- ☐ References and certifications

<u>Risk Management Plan</u>
- ☐ Proposal identifies thorough list of hazards associated with the activity

☐ Proposal identifies thorough list of hazards associated with the venue
☐ Proposal identifies thorough hazard evaluation plan
☐ Proposal identifies sensible steps to avoid incidents
☐ Proposal identifies a sound management plan if incidents occurs
☐ Proposal includes reliable emergency communication plan
☐ Proposal includes well-planned emergency evacuation plan
☐ Proposal lists the first aid kit contents which are appropriate for activity, venue, size of group, and participant health conditions

Logistical Considerations
☐ Proposal states dates of expedition and total days in field
☐ Proposal includes reasonable travel plans to and from the trail head
☐ Proposal details a sensible, day-by-day itinerary including elevations, distances, and camps
☐ Proposal provides a detailed route description, including maps
☐ Proposal provides minimum impact techniques
☐ Proposal provides cultural considerations (if applicable)
☐ Proposal provides appropriate gear list for activity and venue
☐ Proposal provides appropriate food list for activity and venue and considers re-rations
☐ Proposal includes a service component

COVID-19 Preparedness
☐ Proposal includes an analysis of the current COVID situation in the proposed location
☐ Proposal includes a realistic pre-expedition plan for reducing COVID likelihood
☐ Proposal includes realistic travel considerations
☐ Proposal includes an appropriate planned response for managing COVID in the field

Budgetary Considerations
☐ Proposal provides itemized budget
☐ Proposed budget does not include capital equipment purchases
☐ Proposal includes reasonable travel costs
☐ Expedition cap per person is $1,500 (12+ days) or $2,500 (21+ days)

Reviewer's Conclusion

Should the expedition be funded? _____

What are the total funds requested by the team? _____

How much funding do you believe the team should be awarded? _____

Is anyone on the team requesting additional financial support for a WFR course? _____

RKMF Expedition Summary

EXPEDITION NAME: Packrafting the Talkeetna Traverse

DATE OF EXPEDITION: 7/29/2024-8/19/2024 (Travel begins 7/21/2024)

EXPEDITION MEMBER DETAILS:

Team Member	Graduation	Emergency Contact	WFR Cert
Zinnia Voss	2025	[redacted]	Recert spring 2024
Skyler Williams	2026	[redacted]	Recert 5/2024
Nathaniel Cutler	2025	[redacted]	01/2026
Maya Mossanen	2025	[redacted]	01/2026
Kupai Marx		[redacted]	Recert 4/2024

TOTAL FUNDING REQUEST: $11,586.64

MAP OF ROUTE: https://caltopo.com/m/B69NT

LOCAL EMERGENCY NUMBERS & COMMUNICATION TOOLS:

info@simpsonair.ca (inReach)

Talkeetna Ranger Station: 907-733-2231

Alaska Regional Hospital (907) 276-1131

Providence Alaska Medical Center: 907- 562-2211

Denali National Park: 907-683-9532

Will carry Garmin InReach

Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund
Registration

Registration No. FGYF-N1LJV
Submitted Jan 24, 2024 9:51am by Nathaniel Cutler

Registration

Aug 21, 2023-
Jan 24, 2024

Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund
RKMF Expedition Grant 2024 Group Application

This is the group application for a Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund Expedition Grant. In this application you will be asked to provide important details concerning your expedition.

In addition to this Group Application, **each team member must submit an Individual Application**. All Group Applications and Individual Applications must be received by 1st Wednesday of Block 5 at noon.

For more information, example applications, proposal writing tips, and further guidance, please visit https://www.coloradocollege.edu/other/rittkelloggfund/grants/expedition-grants/overview.html

If you have any questions please email the office of Outdoor Education outdoored@coloradocollege.edu

Waiting for Approval
Jan 24, 2024
9:51am

Participant

Nathaniel (Nathaniel) Cutler
[redacted]

Expedition Summary

What is the name of your proposed expedition?

Packrafting the Talkeetna Traverse

If you have an alternate name for your expedition, please list it here.

Through valleys and Tundra: Traipsing in the Talkeetnas

Briefly describe the objectives of your expedition.

We will begin our expedition on the Denali Highway, a gorgeous and meandering dirt road that traverses glacial valleys, expansive tundra, and winding rivers. Once we begin our float, we will travel southeast through the old and majestic Talkeetna Mountains. We will get to know sections of the McClaren, Susitna, Talkeetna, and Clear Creek, all of which eventually drain into the Susitna River which flows directly past the Main Street of Talkeetna. The hiking sections will contain beautiful off trail navigation through tundra scattered with lakes, creeks, and

abundant wildlife.

Over the course of this expedition, our primary objective for this expedition is to create deep and meaningful connections both with each other and the land we move through while challenging ourselves mentally and physically. It is important to acknowledge this sentiment of “challenge” as a privilege. As we plan and research this expedition, we are straddling the line of intentional discomfort, finding the appropriate edge, while also traveling gently. This last piece can often be forgotten in the imagining stages of wilderness travel, but feels to us like an imperative point. In addition to the rigor and innate discomfort that one tends to meet in the backcountry, there is also a gift of slowness when we are willing to listen. There are opportunities of connectedness to open spaces that are far less accessible in front country life. We are eager to bend towards the remembering of conscious living through practices like tracking the moon phases, acquainting ourselves with wind patterns, taking time to recognize animal calls and prints, and so on. We are eager to let this pillar of “going gently” be a window into a more rejuvenating and sustainable mode of travel.

There is power in a 3 week trip as it will allow us to more deeply experience the interactions of the land and the ecosystems. The connections between the mountains, rivers, flora, and fauna become remembered and recognizable patterns the longer one spends in close contact with them. This itinerary allows us to travel through remote, engaging, and truly beautiful environments that will facilitate this opportunity of close relationship. The river sections are mostly swift yet meandering water, with class II and II+ intervals around river bends. The rivers ramble through forests and canyons showing both their ability to sculpt the land, and the ways that the land has shaped the rivers. We are excited to observe how these varying rivers share relationships over and through the Talkeetna mountain range, and what shifts begin to take shape as time and miles pass.

The packraft is a very intentional and specified choice due to its ability to navigate a wide range of water, and in the very same breadth, be carried on our backs over mountains. In this way, it will allow us to flow through the environment in a way that feels like collaboration, inviting us to be creative in our itinerary and route. For the most part, this expedition will be set in remote areas, days away from civilization, allowing us to truly settle into the routines and gifts of backcountry living.

This deep wilderness experience will be heightened by the fact that it will be shared with an amazing group of friends with disparate backgrounds, points of view, and experiences. For Maya, who was raised in Talkeetna and grew up dreaming of traveling through these very mountains and rivers, this trip holds special power as it provides the opportunity to explore that dream and share the beauty of one’s homeland with friends, an opportunity that is as rare as it is vulnerable and will not be taken lightly. This shared experience of fully immersing ourselves in the landscapes will strengthen the bonds between us. It will allow us to form a cohesive mobile community as we learn to rely on each other and support each other through the hard moments while celebrating our successes and laughing together on the river and over a hot cup of tea.

Lastly, among endless objectives unnoted, this expedition intends a kind of deep wilderness experience that often requires the use of a float or bush plane to enter and exit the field, without either plane. Although we are generating emissions through our initial travel to Anchorage, and acknowledge the necessity of a float plane to deliver our resupply, our expedition does not rely on a bush or float plane on either end of the trip. As unique of an experience as these flights can be, we are excited at the possibility of minimizing the environmental and economic price tag that a private plane would cost. Instead, we look forward to a short family road trip with Maya’s parents on the front end, and a paddle right into town on the back end.

Briefly describe the location of the expedition.

The proposed expedition consists of 210 miles of travel over land and river beginning in the upper reaches of the McClaren River and ending in the Talkeetna River, next to the main street of the town of Talkeetna, Maya’s hometown. We begin our trip by floating the beautiful swiftwater of the McClaren river for 42 miles until it meets the Sustina river. We will follow the powerful and meandering Sustina for 51 miles. From the confluence of Kosina creek and the Sustina, we don our packs and hike 37.5 miles over remote alpine tundra with some bushwacking thrown in for good measure to reach the braided channels of the Talkeetna river. We will then

follow the Talkeetna river for 28 miles before again donning our packs and hiking another 17 miles across the alpine tundra to reach our final stretch of river, Clear Creek, which we will follow downstream until we reach Talkeetna.

The McClaren and headwaters of the Susitna are located in the ancestral homeland of the Ahatna people. The Ahatna people have lived in the Upper Susitna region for more than 7,000 years and to this day continue to thrive on this land. Just before the confluence of the Susitna and Kostina we will leave Ahtna land and enter the territory of the Upper Inlet Dena’ina people. The Dena’ina people have lived in southern Alaska bordered on three sides by the Alaska Range, Chugach Mountains, and the Kenai Mountains for anywhere between 1,000 and 1,500 years. The Dena'ina continue to live in this area, upholding their heritage of hunting and gathering, as well as having a matrilineal social system. As hopeful travelers in this land we would like to acknowledge that the rivers, mountains, flora, fauna, and so much more that we will encounter in our brief time inhabiting these spaces have been known and continue to be known deeply by so many that have come before us. As people with shallow roots on this land we intend to do everything in our power to be respectful, and graceful in the ways we navigate these places and tell stories about them afterward.

Date that travel to the expedition will start.

Jul 21, 2024

Date that your team will enter the field.

Jul 29, 2024

Date that your team will exit the field.

Aug 19, 2024

Date that the last team member gets to their home location.

Aug 22, 2024

How many days will your team be in the backcountry?

22

How does your planned destination provide a "wilderness experience," and how will your expedition offer solitude and promote self-reliance and grit?

We would like to push back on the idea that a Wilderness experience is only true if it endorses feelings of grit, solitude, and self-reliance. As people who have spent time in many austere environments, including Alaska, we believe that an experience of being “out there” should bring one closer to their community and themselves as they work harmoniously to thrive in an environment that has little of the modern day comforts we rely on. We are yet to embark on this expedition, and already in our research, we have had long and stimulating conversations with family and friends about these rivers. We have spent hours planning and co-creating to express our passion for the opportunity this grant offers, Maya has asked favors of community members from Talkeetna who are pilots, boaters, and experienced backcountry travelers. It would be naive to expect any aspect of this expedition to be a solitary endeavor and that is what makes it so special.

As we navigate winding alpine rivers, encounter wildlife, and traverse the Talkeetna mountains miles away from the nearest roads or towns, we will inevitably be faced with situations that challenge us to dig deep within ourselves and our connections to each other to find solutions that do not involve outside help. Maya grew up only roughly 30 miles away from the base of the Talkeetna mountains yet has never been there because of how truly remote they are. Most people who have been to the Talkeetna mountains either had to charter a bush plane or snowmachine through technical and infrequently traveled terrain just to get close to these peaks. By floating and hiking to them we eliminate the need for expensive backcountry travel and shed one more layer of outside support. We will be getting ourselves to, navigating through, and learning in this remote environment, with the knowledge and resources of our team and our team alone. This experience will inevitably bring our already bonded team even closer as we build trust and resilience in our little community through repeated practice in,

decision-making, supporting one another, and risk mitigation in the vacuum of backcountry travel. However, with all that being said, we can only hope that we do not have a Wilderness experience as described above. We dream of sharing a true Alaskan experience, one where we unpack the notion that all human impact is inherently negative, and find ways to travel through challenging and remote environments safely and with grace. Instead of isolating solitude, we hope to feel the depth of community that is fostered by inhabiting the quiet and often misunderstood backcountry of Alaska.

Although we will be relying on the community of Talkeetna in the beginning and end of the trip we will still be miles deep into the wilderness with little communication with the outside world and far away from the nearest people. This remoteness promotes a significant amount of problem-solving without outside information. With all of us growing up in the digital age this remoteness requires a unique set of problem-solving skills and decision-making skills we don't utilize in today's world. A unique set of skills only found in deep wilderness. We are excited to flex these muscles and tackle problems only found in the wilderness.

Participant Qualifications

Expedition team member information

Zinnia Voss, May 25′
WFR expiration in June 2024- will be doing recertification with NOLS in the spring of 2024

Skyler Williams, May 26′
WFR expiration is January of 2024 but will be doing recertification with Nols in May of 24′ in the year grace period for recertifying.

Nathaniel Cutler, May 25′
WFR is valid through Jan 2026.

Maya Mossanen, May 25′
WFR expiration date January 2026

Kupai Marx
WFR in Durango w/ Creeks to Peak, 4/18-4/22

Does your team have adequate experience?

Yes

Describe your team's training plan to solidify or improve technical skills, physical conditioning, and team dynamics prior to the start of the expedition.

PADDLING:

We will use the spring in Colorado to refine our boating/pack rafting skills on a variety of single and multi-day trips. This will also be an important time to continue working on our team skills. Having time to work together in the field/ on the water will be crucial in working out kinks before a remote expedition. We are planning the following runs:

Waterton Canyon, South Platte River - Class III (April/May, 1.5 miles)
Racecourse, Rio Grande - Class III (April/May, 5 miles)
The Daily, Colorado River - Class II (May, 13 mi)
Royal Gorge, Arkansas - Class III / IV (April/May, 9 miles)
Numbers, Arkansas - Class IV (May/June, 6 miles)

Ruby Horsethief and Westwater Canyons, Colorado - Class I-IV ([Potential 7th block break], 4 days, 42 miles)
Buena Vista - Salida (Arkansas River)- class II / III, (including Browns Canyon [Overnight trip, 30 miles] April/May)
Most of these can be run as weekend trips, and Waterton, Royal Gorge, and Numbers can be lapped after class.

GENERAL FITNESS:
To condition our bodies to an appropriate level of fitness for this expedition, we plan on holding each other accountable for regular training in the spring consisting of:
running 2x/week
Yoga pilates to stretch and attain strength in flexibility
Bouldering will be a large strength training activity for at least Skyler, Nathaniel, and Maya who climb regularly
Open swim/ kayak roll sessions to upkeep comfortability in water

All of us are active people, made up of climbers, bikers, paddlers, runners, and swimmers, and all prioritize movement on a daily basis. Conditioning and strengthening specific muscles to prevent injury in paddling and hiking will be key to mitigate unnecessary risk.
Spending some time hiking with loaded packs, practicing packing our backpacks, and specific targeted strength training will all be important for more tailored fitness.

TEAM PREPARATION:

Team preparation is one of the most important aspects of our training. Although being prepared with proper gear and fitness is crucial, the mental and emotional standing of the team going into the field is often overlooked. We are dedicated to caring for ourselves and one another in light of this and intend to spend adequate time in wilderness spaces together this spring to understand the nuances of our cumulative needs. A combination of hikes, paddling trips, as well as simple shared dinners, and prep gatherings, feel necessary to feel out our collaboration in both easeful and demanding environments. We are all good friends and have varied pre existing experience in the backcountry together, so we feel confident that we will just be solidifying our teamwork the more we tend to it.

BACKPACKING:

We are all experienced backpackers, and feel that taking regular hikes to engage the upkeep of our lower body strength is the most important and realistic prep. In addition, we intend to go on a handful of hikes with weighted packs, knowing that the demand on our body of fully loaded backpacks is different from everyday activity. This will mostly be up to each of us as we get closer to the beginning of the expedition, so we don't shock our muscles, and can lower likelihood of injury. There are plenty of overnight backpacking trips that we are excited to look into for weekend trips throughout the spring that will help us practice packing our backpacks. We will be sure to spend time honing in on our map and compass skills during these trips as well.
Some of these idea areas include:

Music Pass
Monarch Pass
Many small stretches on the CO trail - Zinnia is familiar
Crestone
Buena Vista

TRAININGS:

We all intend to take a swiftwater rescue course together in the 2nd semester to ensure our safety in whitewater is refreshed and apt. Taking the course together will affirm we all have the same information creating a sound team dynamic. We will continue practicing these skills on the water as we practice paddling this spring.
We will all be receiving or recertifying our WFR's this winter/ spring which will make certain that our wilderness medical skills are newly refreshed.

Expedition Logistics, Equipment, and Food

Briefly describe how each expedition member will travel from home to the trailhead and back again.

Skyler will drive to Boston from Gorham, New Hampshire. There his uncle will drive him to the airport BOS to fly to Anchorage. In Anchorage, he will be picked up by Maya and driven to Talkeetna.
After the expedition, Maya will drive Skyler from Talkeetna to Anchorage. He will fly from Anchorage to Denver and take a Groome shuttle back to Colorado College

Zinnia will be driven from Madison, WI to Chicago by her parents. She will then fly from Chicago to Anchorage where she will be picked up by Maya and driven to Talkeetna.
After the expedition, Maya will drive Zinnia from Talkeetna to Anchorage. She will fly from Anchorage to Denver, and ride a groom shuttle back to Colorado Springs.

Kupai will drive from CO Springs to Talkeetna, arriving around July 25th. After the trip he will fly from Anchorage back to Honolulu.

Nathaniel will drive from CO springs to Denver and then fly from there to Anchorage where he will meet up with the rest of the group and Maya's parents who will drive to talkeetna. After the expedition, Nathaniel will drive back to Anchorage with Maya's parents. He will then fly back to Denver and drive back to the springs. Risk mitigation in this portion of the trip mostly means driving safely according to road conditions and ensuring that the driver is awake and alert.

Maya will arrive in Anchorage on July 12th, where her family will then pick her up and drive her to Talkeetna. She will then live at home with her family until the start of the trip. After the trip, Maya will stay at home in Talkeetna.

Once we all arrive in Talkeetna, we will do our gear and food prep, and Maya's parents will drive us from Talkeetna to the put-in off the Denali Highway.
We will paddle right into the town of Talkeetna at the end of our expedition and will easily be able to be picked up by Maya's parents.

Upload a detailed day-by-day itinerary, beginning when the first team member leaves home.

Talkeetna itinerary 2024 ....pdf (26MB)
Uploaded 1/23/2024 10:37pm by Nathaniel Cutler

Please paste a URL to your complete digital expedition map.

https://caltopo.com/m/B69NT

If you have plans to re-ration during the expedition, describe the plan below

We only intend to have one re-ration on our expedition at Yellowjacket Strip. Yellowjacket strip is located at the end of our first hiking section on day 13 along the Talkeetna River. We will have our remaining 9 days of food flown in in a bear proof barrel and will be in contact with our pilot by inreach.

Talkeetna Air taxi
https://www.talkeetnaair.com/river-access/

Paul Roderick the owner of Talkeetna Air Taxi is a close family friend of Maya's and has flown her family out to and from multiple expeditions. Paul or one of his employees will fly a super cub bush plane to Yellowjacket strip and drop off our resupply.

Describe how you will protect your food from wildlife.

For the duration of the expedition, we will be using one BV500 bear canister and one Ursack Major XL per person. These two containers will adequately hold 13 person-days of food which is our longest stretch. The Ursacks will be properly hung when trees are available, ideally 10 feet from the trunk and at least 15 feet above ground. The bear cans will be stashed in places hard to access by wildlife, such as wedged between rocks. We will keep all food stored away from cliffs, and a substantial distance from the river in the case that an animal were to roll it.

We will use the triangle method which is the most proactive set up in grizzly country. We will set up our camp, cooking area, and food storage area as the points of the triangle, with at least 200 feet between each point. The cooking area is always located down-wind of the other two. Any food or trash that is not being actively used or monitored in close range will be safely stowed in a canister or Ursack. Food, trash, or cooking gear will not be left unattended for any amount of time.

Upload a detailed food list with budget numbers and show hoe it meets the caloric needs of the expedition.

Ritt Food 2024 - Google Docs.pdf (71KB)
Uploaded 1/23/2024 10:41pm by Nathaniel Cutler

Upload a thorough equipment list.

Equipment 2024 - Google Docs.pdf (65KB)
Uploaded 1/23/2024 10:43pm by Nathaniel Cutler

Upload a first aid kit list.

First Aid Kit Talkeetna -....pdf (48KB)
Uploaded 1/23/2024 10:44pm by Nathaniel Cutler

How will you limit and leverage your impact on this trip?

As always with wilderness expeditions, we are making every effort to minimize our impact on the ecosystems we will travel in, as well as our contribution to global climate change. Leave No Trace principles will be followed, with particular vigilance around feces burial and trash packout. Catholes will be at least 6-8 inches deep, and at least 200 feet from water—farther if possible. Maya will be a good resource to provide specific information on how to execute LNT principles in Alaska as she is someone who has spent ample time in the backcountry there thinking about minimizing her footprint. Having a team member who feels deeply connected to the spaces we will be moving though will encourage all of us to treat the land with a similar sense of reverence and respect.

As stated earlier, our transportation plans do not require float or bush planes to enter or exit the field. Creating an itinerary that offers such a level of remoteness without the wings of a private plane (acknowledging the

exception of our resupply), has been an exciting aspect of planning, and in turn mitigating our footprint. The story of humans as a destructive element in nature is a narrative we have been holding a lot in the dreaming of this expedition. It is one we aim to take accountability for while also hoping to rewrite the framework. When done caringly and with proper tools of thought and practice, our travel into these remote and culturally significant lands is imperative work. Our lived experience of place is the belly of our voice for this earth, and in times as sparing and dire as now, although beauty persists, we need humans with eyes wide open who can speak from their knowing, not just their assumption. We hold this close as we also wear the privilege and complexity of this kind of proposal. It is part of the work to let these kinds of opportunities hold weight, to mean more than self-fulfilling challenges, to depart from any notion of conquership, and register into the larger mountain that we can move, softened by the beauty of these open spaces.

The driving elements of our trip will likely generate roughly 1.5 metric tons of CO2 and the flying elements of our trip will likely generate roughly 9.4 metric tons of CO2. In order to offset this carbon cost we will buy $54.46 in carbon offsets.

Risk Management

What are the main objective hazards of the expedition?

General Safety

Wildlife:

Grizzly bears and black bears are both inhabitants of the Talkeetna Mountain Range. We are prepared to carry all of our food in hard-sided bear canisters or bear-resistant Ursacks for the duration of the trip. By traveling predominantly by river, we will be in open areas giving bears plenty of space to see us. On the river, but especially on any hikes where visibility could be compromised, we will be making plenty of noise to alert the bears and any other wildlife of our presence. We will avoid traveling during the early morning and late evening hours, when bears tend to be most active. We will do our best to avoid vegetated surfaces and camp above the river channel when possible to decrease the likelihood of a bear encounter in their fishing environment.

Ideally, our camps will be set up in widely visible spaces, away from any recent signs of bears (scat, tracks, carcasses, digging) and common foraging areas (sedge meadows, berry patches). When at camp, we will set up a triangle with our sleeping tent, cooking tarp, and food storage area forming the 3 points (separated by 300 ft.), and the cooking tarp placed downwind of the other two. Food will always be prepared and eaten in the cooking tent only, and stored in bear canisters or hung in Ursacks at least 15 feet off the ground and 10 feet from the trunk whenever possible. The tarp will be stored in one of our bear-resistant containers along with our food at night. Important gear like packrafts and drysuits will be folded and tucked away from the food and smellables to avoid damage by any wildlife.

If we do encounter a bear at a safe distance, we will change course or navigate around the bear allowing it/us to pass undisturbed. It is recommended to speak calmly to the bear and slowly wave your hands above your head. If the bear begins to focus on or approach us, we will move to stand together and shout, make noise, and wave our arms vigorously. Each of us will carry bear spray that will be kept immediately accessible at all times, as well as air horns to use as noisemakers. If we are charged, we will stand our ground together with packs on and deploy bear spray once the bear comes within 25 feet. If the bear makes contact, we will fight back aggressively. If we encounter a bear by surprise, remaining non-threatening and speaking calmly to the bear while moving backwards diagonally is advised. In this scenario, if a grizzly bear charges it is best to play dead, lying face down with hands clasped at the neck and legs spread apart, and then fight back aggressively if the bear makes contact. In the case of a black bear charge, playing dead is not advised; instead, we would use bear spray and fight back aggressively if contact is made.

Bugs are an inevitable nuisance in the Talkeetna wilderness but pose little threat aside from the bother. We will bring bug shirts/nets, khaki colored clothing, bug-spray, and an antihistamine to counter their presence to the best of our ability. We found that bugs tend to taper off in the north after June, so hopefully we will be on the cusp of escaping the bulk of them.

Off-trail travel:

There are no maintained trails in the area but the hiking sections of this expedition will mostly be in tundra environments making off trail navigation easier. We will also be carrying compasses and using 1:50000 topographic maps for all navigation throughout the trip. We also intend to utilize game trails whenever reasonable to make our off trail travel more efficient while lowering the overall impact on the environment. All members of the group have various degrees of experience with off trail navigation and feel comfortable utilizing map and compass to navigate. We will also be carrying garmin in-reach devices for added redundancy.

Weather:

The Talkeetnas are a northern mountainous region, making it notorious for rapidly shifting weather. Summer temperatures can range anywhere from 0-30 degrees celsius, or 32-86 degrees Fahrenheit. The summer is well known for heavy rains and thunderstorms (typically occurring late afternoon-evening), which is a major hazard when paddling. We will be sure to be attentive to changing weather and get off the river immediately to seek a largely vegetated area with no particularly tall trees if any threat occurs. It is imperative that we respond quickly and know the signs of storms so that we don't have any close calls. The group is able to recognize clouds and weather patterns indicative of a thunderstorm, which will aid in making a safe call before any storm fully hits. If a considerable thunder storm hits while at camp, we will assume lightning position on our PFDs to minimize contact with the ground, or seek shelter in our tent to avoid excessive cold from rain.

The possible low temperatures bring concern to hypothermia in an off-river context (hypothermia in a whitewater context will be discussed below). Our biggest measure will be prevention; we will encourage each other to not tolerate any prolonged coldness or shivering, stay properly hydrated, eat enough calories, put on waterproof layers before rain, and take measures early to get warm—even if this means temporarily delaying our progress. We will stop and begin treatment as soon as any symptoms of mild hypothermia begin to appear. This includes getting to shelter, replacing damp clothing, providing wind and waterproof layering, warm liquids, calories, exercise, and a hypo wrap if necessary.

Flash floods are a common occurrence in certain canyons during heavy rains in the region. It is important to strictly avoid high-gradient or narrow tributary drainages during storms, or anytime when a storm seems remotely likely, though luckily our route tends to avoid such narrow tributaries.

Another significant risk associated with rapid changes in weather is the delay of our food resupply. Float planes are unable to fly if seeing conditions are too poor, so although unlikely, being prepared for a delay is a worthwhile precaution. In order to be prepared we will carry an extra day of food for both legs of the expedition. We will also be in communication with the company handling our resupply about any changes in timing via our Garmin InReach, so any delay will not be coming as a surprise.

Whitewater safety

Rapids:

We will travel close together as we navigate rapids, communicating often about reading the water and determining the safest line. We will scout all significant class III rapids before running. We will take turns leading lines down rapids and the leader will always point positive to signal the other boater to navigate away from an obstacle. We will be ready to employ rescue skills to respond to a swim at any time. Throw bags will be kept in a

readily accessible place in the cockpit of the packraft.

The most hazardous sections of rapids on the rivers where such information is available are marked on our maps.

As discussed in our training plan, we will brush up on our swift water rescue skills in the spring, both through intentional practice and opportunistically while boating. We plan to take a swiftwater rescue course as a group to make sure we are all on the same page about our systems when we're on the river and all of us have participated in real life rescue situations on class II-IV whitewater.

Strainers:

Strainers are a possible hazard on all the rivers we will float due to weather and floods washing branches and debris downstream. If a strainer is observed ahead, we will immediately exit our boats and scout to determine whether the strainer can be safely navigated around. If boats cannot be eddied out and exited safely in time before the strainer is reached, the boater in front will blow their whistle once to signify the presence of a hazard, and point positive away from the strainer, modeling aggressive paddling out of the hazard area. In the unlikely event of one of us getting caught in a strainer, the others will exit their boats as soon as possible and throw a rope to the victim. The victim should use their momentum to grab hold of the strainer and hoist themself up on top of it. If that doesn't work, and a throw rope isn't yet present, the victim should swim aggressively towards the main river and away from the strainer, parting branches if necessary.

Strainers can become particularly prevalent after a high water or flooding event. After significant rainfall, we will exercise increased precautions with respect to the risk of strainers (i.e. scouting, portaging, paddling slowly, observing around bends).

Foot Entrapment:

Foot entrapment is a present hazard on any river with significant flow and a rocky bottom. If any of us swims, we will assume the swimmer's position with feet pointed downstream and not attempt to stand up in the river. Additionally, we will ensure there are no loose cords, straps, or other foot entrapment hazards present on our boats. If foot or other limb entrapment does occur, the other boaters will throw a rope to the victim from shore, then attempt to disengage the entrapment from their boat if the throw rope is unsuccessful.

Rising water levels:

Due to the potential increase of rain in the summer months, rapidly rising water levels on the river are very possible. This means rapids can become somewhat more challenging as the volume increases. Rescue response time in case of a swim will have to be especially fast, since higher water levels can quickly carry boats, gear, and swimmers far downriver. Increased scouting and/or portaging will be used in these unpredictable high water situations.

If the water rises high enough, we will wait to continue downriver. This would be the case if we observe significant debris being carried downstream, water level rises over 2 feet, or boating otherwise seems unsafe. On higher water mornings we will closely monitor changes in the river to assess the safety of continuing downstream.

In camp scenarios, rising water level means the river can quickly flood the camp area. To prevent this, we will always camp at least 4 feet above the river whenever possible. Vegetated areas above the river banks will be preferred, and high sand bars will only be selected as camp if there are no other options.

Group members have experience on numerous river trips safely selecting campsites along various rivers. Zinnia and Maya have extensive experience selecting campsites on alaskan rivers and the rest of us have experience

doing the same on rivers throughout the southwest, northeast, and southeast. This experience will be critical when selecting campsites as well as mitigating risk in general.

Hypothermia:

Typical water temperatures for these Alaskan rivers during the summer season are 40-50 F. Combined with sub-60 F air temperatures, the threat of hypothermia becomes significant. We will all be wearing drysuits, appropriately layered with warm synthetic tops and bottoms. We will also have pogies to keep our hands warm. We will be able to check the weather forecast on our inReach, so we'll be prepared to make most of our river miles earlier in the day if colder afternoon weather is expected, or vice versa. If one of us develops symptoms of mild hypothermia, we will get off the river and begin treatment. This would include removing dry suit and damp layers, replacing with dry, wind and waterproof layers, getting to shelter (likely a tent), exercise, caloric intake, warm liquids, and a hypo wrap if necessary.

A note on group dynamics and decision-making:

We would like to acknowledge that in a larger group like this there are added challenges inherent to group dynamics. We are all experienced in traveling and living with groups of people for extended periods of time in the backcountry and all that goes with that. Interpersonal tension and poor communication can lead to hazard through flawed decision-making processes. We will mitigate this risk by maintaining clear and open communication throughout the trip and by creating a group mindset where safety is always our number one concern and everyone feels safe sharing their opinions or misgivings at any time. We will also address conflicts early and with tact.

Describe your self-evacuation plan in the event of an emergency.

We will be in good hands on this expedition due to our proximity to Maya's parents, who will be an on-call resource at all times. We plan on sharing this document with the emergency contacts of all members of this team. In the event of a self evacuation, we would contact our emergency contacts via inReach primarily Maya's parents, as they would drive to our nearest self evacuation point and pick us up.

Ensuring our own safety is our number one priority throughout this trip. Although we have lofty trip goals and are excited to complete this adventure, completing this trip will never come before our own health and safety. We will have 3 Garmin inReach, 1 of which is of CCOE and 2 of which are personal. These will be split among the group. We will use the SOS button with any threat to life or limb ensuring the fastest evac possible from any point along our trip. Will be able to have communication through the inReachs in the event we need a rapid evac.

Throughout most of the trip we will be far from easily accessible evac points and will require a helicopter in the event of life or limb-threatening injuries. In a less serious event where early evacuation is required, we have a few options namely Watana Lake where a float plane can land and Yellowjacket strip where a bush plane can land. If needed we will contact Alaska Mountain Rescue Group, Sitka Mountain Search and Rescue, or Alaskan Fish and Wildlife all of which are accredited Mountain Rescue Association (MRA) and National Association for Search and Rescue (NASAR) groups. In the event that a team member cannot be moved to the nearest evac point we will take careful consideration of the safety of our location and barring any other immediate threats will remain in place until we are reached.

Day 1-11: Our closest and most accessible evac point is Watana Lake where a bush plane can land. However, at any point along this stretch we will be a number of miles away of paddling and hiking so it will be important to carefully assess the situation ensuring team member/s can make it to the evac point.

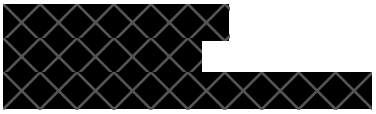
Day 12-15 At this point in our trip we will be hiking towards the Yellowjacket strip. After a thorough assessment

of the situation we will decide if it is possible to float Yellowjackt strip or if we are in need of helicopter assistance.
Restate evac points

Day 16-22 By the end of day 16 we will be a substantial ways downstream of Yellowjacket strip thus it would be more efficient in the event of a necessary self evacuation of move as quickly as possible to Talkeetna were we can be picked up at the end of Main street and driven to medical care.

List the emergency and rescue resources available in the vicinity of your expedition.

info@simpsonair.ca (inReach)



Talkeetna Ranger Station:
907-733-2231

Alaska Regional Hospital
(907) 276-1131

Providence Alaska Medical Center:
907- 562-2211

Denali National Park:
907-683-9532

We will have all the preceding numbers programmed into our inReach and be able to contact them through that if needed. We will also send the copy of our itinerary attached to this application to Maya's parents and check in with them via inReach on a regular basis so they know where we are and what to do in the case of an emergency.

List the emergency communication devices you will be carrying on your expedition. If none, explain why.

We will have a Garmin inReach from CC Outdoor Education and two personal Garmin inReach for redundancy in communication systems.

COVID-19 Preparedness

What is the current COVID-19 situation in the area where you are intending to travel?

There are currently no public health orders, isolation or vaccination requirements, or high risks related to covid-

19 in Talkeetna. Cases have been consistently very low. There is also no data available on current caseloads.

How do you intend to mitigate the risks of exposing yourself and your teammates to COVID-19 while traveling to your trailhead?

As noted above, we will be sure to limit our interactions as much as possible as we travel by plane and car across the US and Canada, to mitigate contracting anything. Kupai will be at fairly low risk since he will drive and camp, lowering the risk of contracting or spreading anything that would otherwise be high risk in airports and hotels. Maya will be at similarly low risk, traveling only from Talkeetna to the river. Zinnia, Skylar, and Nathaniel will follow best practices of masking and sanitation during their travel to Talkeetna. We will try to be aware of the caseload in Talkeetna, since we will spend a couple days there prepping for the trip, and monitor any covid cases that arise between now and our time of travel to stay educated on the protocols and statistics. By doing this we will be able to make the most educated decisions on where to stop. We will easily be able to stay distanced, and since we are ultimately traveling in a large wilderness area, once we arrive there are little to no covid risk..

How do you intend to mitigate the risks of exposing the residents of the area(s) where you will be traveling to COVID-19?

We will likely not encounter anyone while in the backcountry given the remote nature of our proposed route. While doing prep in Talkeetna, we will follow local protocols and limit public interactions to grocery stores and gas stations.

How do you intend to mitigate the risks of COVID-19 while in the field?

Once in the field, mitigation won't be difficult at all due to its remote and vast nature. The five of us will act as a family unit and we will be counting on one another for emotional and physical support. If we are to see anyone in the field, it will be easy to remain at a safe distance so there is no concern of any transmission. We will bring masks and hand sanitizer as a preventative measure, and will make sure to have appropriate layers and nutrition to maintain healthy and strong immune systems.

If someone on your expedition develops COVID-19 symptoms, how will you handle it?

If any of us contract covid we will assess the situation and respond accordingly. On the river segments, certain sections will pose a more challenging evacuation than others, but since the whitewater is fairly infrequent it would generally be safe to float to the nearest takeout if one of us is weak. On the backpacking segments we would follow protocol for illness, distributing that person's gear among the rest of us and moving slower. If it shows up as a typical cold, or symptoms are mild, we will take care as best we can, either taking layover days or moving slower until it subsides. If the symptoms persist, worsen, or become life threatening, we will travel to the nearest evacuation point and notify the pilot that we have someone that is covid positive.

Budget

Upload a detailed and complete expedition budget.

Talkeetna Budget - Google....pdf (63KB)
Uploaded 1/23/2024 10:53pm by Nathaniel Cutler

What is the total funding request for your trip?

$11,586.64

What is the funding request per person?

$ 2,317.32

Describe what measures you have taken to minimize expenses for your expedition.

Alaskan packrafing trips into the bush are inherently quite expensive and we are extremely grateful for the Ritt Kellog Memorial fund for providing us with the opportunity to pursue this type of expedition. We are minimizing

the price tag of this expedition by renting gear that we don't have from the Ahlberg gear house. We are also going to be staying with Maya's family on our way in and out of the field which will allow us to stage the expedition without the cost of a hotel room. We are also minimizing flight costs by booking cheap but reliable flights to and from anchorage and by not booking bush planes into and out of the field. We are also minimizing costs by eating simple and nutritionally dense foods that we will buy in bulk to minimize costs.

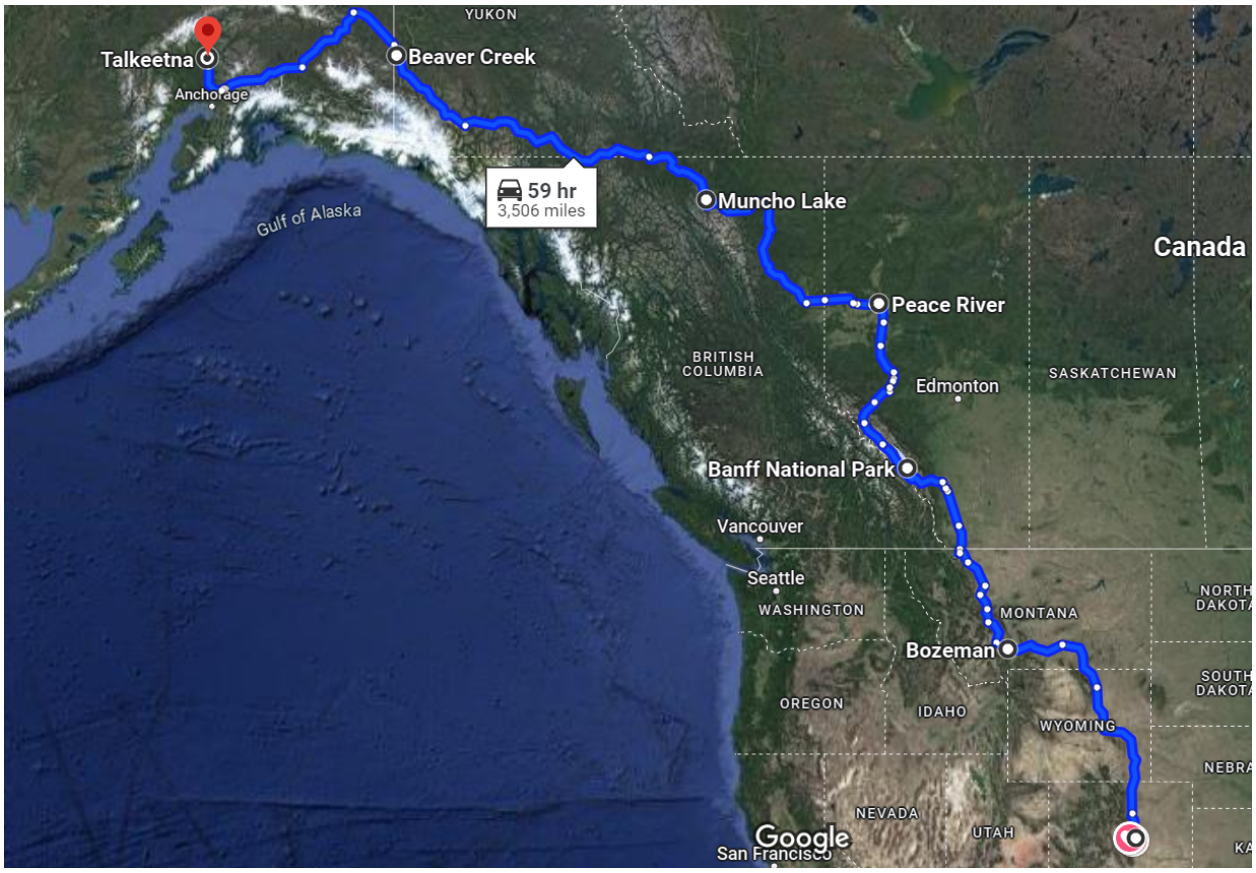
Expedition Agreement

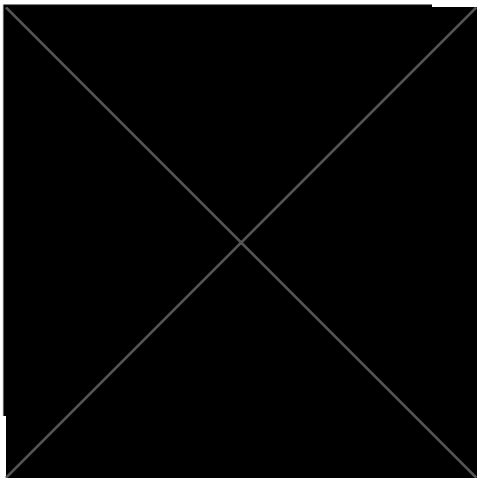
The Expedition Agreement must be printed, read, and signed in ink by each member of the expedition team. Once the Agreement is filled out, it should be scanned into PDF format and uploaded here. The group application will not be considered complete until this form is submitted

Scanned Documents (24).pdf (1.1MB)
Uploaded 1/24/2024 9:49am by Nathaniel Cutler

Itinerary:

Kupai's Travel Itinerary
3506 Miles, 6 Days
Car Camping





7/21 - Day 1: drive time 10 hours CO Springs to Bozeman, MO. Stay with friends there.

7/22 - Day 2: 8 hours Bozeman to Banff National Park Campground.

7/23 - Day 3: 7 hours Banff to Peace River Natural Area, AB, CA

7/24 - Day 4: 9 hours Peace River to Muncho Lake, BC, CA. Camp in designated park camping.

7/25 - Day 5: 11 hours Muncho Lake to Beaver Creek, Yukon, AK. Dispersed camping allowed.

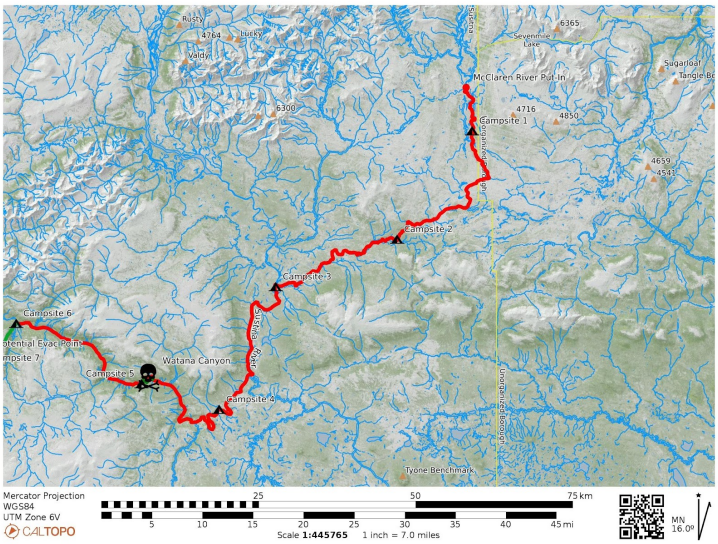
7/26 - Day 6: 8.5 hours Beaver Creek to Talkeetna, AK. Arrive at Maya's house and unload gear, take a hot shower. We start prepping tomorrow!

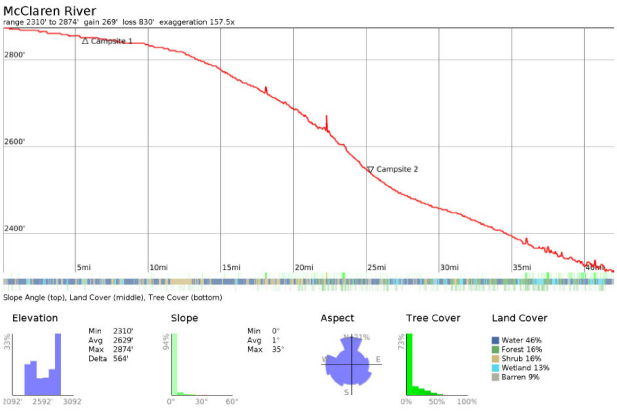
DAY A 7/27- Each respective person will arrive in Anchorage
Zinnia: Chicago to Anchorage
Nathaniel: Denver to Anchorage
Maya: Already in Alaska
Skyler: Boston to Anchorage

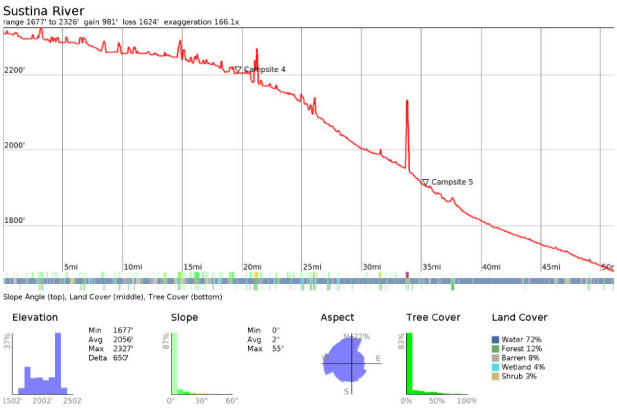
Day B:
Prep day in Talkeetna

Evac Note: Throughout this document evacuation is in reference to the nearest float plane/bush plane evac option or fastest hike/paddle out option. However, if an emergency threatens life or limb, helicopter evacuation through our Garmin InReaches is our best option.

River Section 1







Day 1
Locations: McClaren River put in - expedition mi 5 (along McClaren River), camp around **63.05574, -146.51075**
Mileage: 5 mi paddling
Route: Drive from Talkeetna to the McClaren River put in. Inflate boats and paddle South ~5 mi on the McClaren River.
Hazards: Swift water, cold water, wildlife, getting organized and settling into team dynamics, the first day can always be hard. Driving risks are also present today.
Evacuation / notes: AK 8. Evacuation would be easy since we'll be paddling close to a road for the first day. We will have access to call for help without the pressure of having to call in a float or bush plane. This puts us in a good position of safety in the beginning.

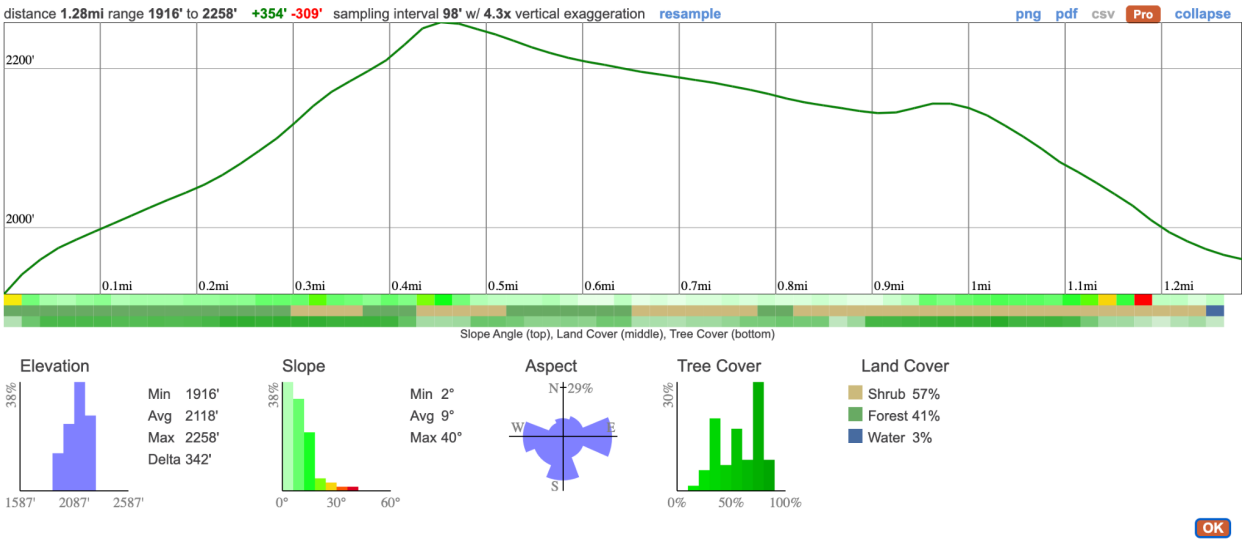
Day 2
Locations: Expedition mi 5 - 25 on McClaren River, camp around **62.90272, -146.74850**
Mileage: 20 mi paddling

Route: Paddle South/ Southwest through swift water on McClaren River.
Hazards: Swift water, cold water, wildlife
Evacuation / notes: We will still be paddling close enough to AK 8 that this would be our best bet for evacuation, ~25 mi up river from this camp's coordinates. If the evacuation is due to inability to walk, or certain circumstances prevail, it could make most sense to paddle ~90 miles downriver and hike 4.8 miles to Watana Lake to access a float plane. This would be less than ideal but it is an option worth noting.

Day 3
Locations: Expedition mi 25 - confluence of McClaren River and Susitna River
Mileage: 17 mi paddling
Route: Paddle Southwest on McClaren River until we reach the confluence with the Susitna River. Camp at confluence to get an idea of how the water is changing.
Hazards: Swift water, cold water, wildlife, the confluence could pose as a hazard if water shifts but this is unlikely
Evacuation / notes: Watana Lake is likely the most viable evacuation point from here forward on the Susitna. Float planes can land there, and it would be easier to float the Susitna and hike ~4.8 miles to the lake for an evac than to hike back up the McClaren River ~42 miles.

Day 4
Locations: Confluence of McClaren River and Susitna River to expedition mi 62, camp around **62.65941, -147.30694**
Mileage: 20 mi paddling
Route: Paddle South on the Susitna River
Hazards: Cold and swift water, wildlife, we will now be paddling on a new and larger river which could bring up new and unexpected challenges of currents and orienting to new flow.
Evacuation / notes: Watana Lake is the nearest evacuation point. It is now 31 miles down river and 4.8 miles by foot from this camp's coordinates.

Day 5
Locations: Expedition mi 62 to mi 77 (**62.69415, -147.57231)**
Mileage: 14 mi paddling, 1 mi hiking
Route: Paddle 14 mi NW down the Susitna River until Watana Canyon portage. Pack up boats and portage 1 mi around the rapid section and back down to the river to camp in clearing where the canyon on river left opens.
Hazards: Cold and swift water, wildlife, this day could be long depending on how long it takes to pack up boats and transition to hiking. Off trail navigation to get up around the rapids, but social trail exists from previous portages, and the portage will cut fairly straight, and we will be able to use the river as a steady waypoint so the likelihood of getting lost is very low.
Evacuation / notes: Our evacuation plan would be to paddle 17 miles south/SW on the Susitna River and hike 4.8 miles up to Watana Lake where we can get flown out.

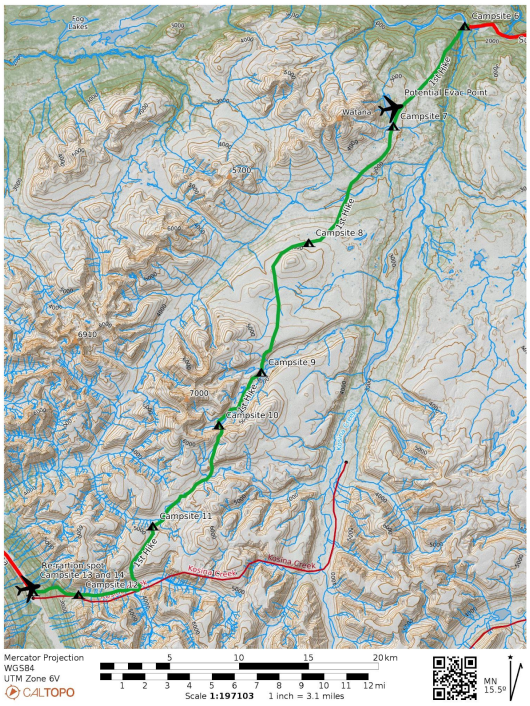


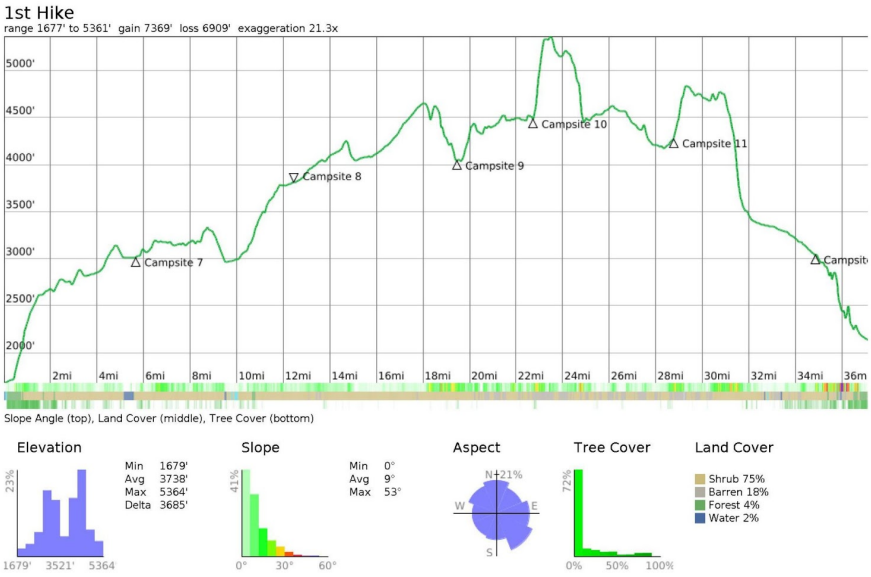
Day 6
Locations: Expedition mi 77 to Kosina Creek (**62.78269, -147.94262)**
Mileage: 16 mi paddling
Route: Paddle 16 mi Northwest on the Susitna River until Kosina Creek on River left. We will camp at the tributary and prepare for our first substantial hiking section.
Hazards: Swift water, cold water, wildlife. A hazard could be missing Kosina Creek so we will need to be deliberate with our maps this day and make sure everyone is taking in significant geographical landmarks.

Evacuation / notes: At this point we will only be 4.8 mi by foot away from Watana Lake which is our closest and best option for evacuation.

Day 7
Location: Kosina Creek (**62.78269, -147.94262)**
Millage: 0
Route: Our plan is to not move on this day. We will have substantial hiking to do starting on day 8 and we wanted to give ourselves an extra day to prepare and transition our systems to hiking. We also figured it would be wise to give ourselves an extra day just in case something happens with weather, or another environmental factor that could prohibit us from moving as fast as we anticipated.
Hazards: Wildlife will likely be the largest hazard on our rest day given that we will be staying in the same spot for an extended period of time. We will be diligent with our camp layout and food protection to mitigate this.
Evacuation / notes: At this point we will only be 4.8 mi by foot away from Watana Lake which is our closest and best option for evacuation.

Hiking Section 1





Day 8
Locations: Kosina Creek to Watana Lake
Mileage: 5.5 mi hiking
Route: We will hike 5.5 mi SW to the far side of Watana Lake to camp. We will climb approximately 1,300 ft from the river to Watana Lake.

Hazards: If weather is poor there could be low visibility, thick brush to bushwack through at the base of the mountain, and heavy packs could cause unexpected body aches. This will be an important day to move slowly and aid any discomforts so no one is exacerbated.
Evacuation / notes: Our evacuation point will be Watana Lake, which we will be camped at. This will be a good place to check in and make sure everyone is ok and we have everything we need.
Since we are planning a resupply for Yellowjacket landing, which is located at the end of our hiking section, we are optimizing the efficiency of weight as we'll only be carrying the weight of food for the hiking stretch and no further. 8 days of food is hefty but doable with all boating and camping gear in 100l packs. Zinnia has packed 10 days of food with packrafts and will be able to aid in the food prep.

Day 9
Locations: Watana Lake to expedition mi 105 (**62.64229, -148.16231)**
Mileage: 7 mi hiking
Route: Pack up camp at Watana Lake and hike 7 miles Southeast. Camp near the base of a small mountain. The first half of the hike will be mostly flat before a roughly 200 foot descent before climbing for the second half for about 900 feet.
Hazards: Exposed Tundra hiking where bad weather could be dangerous without proper preparation. Steep incline on the later half of the day could cause strain with heavy packs. However, stopping for dinner and refueling will give us the opportunity to assess ourselves and be prepared to continue safely.
Evacuation / notes: Eat early dinner at Tsisi Creek around mi 4.5 where there is plentiful water to cook and fill up our bottles.
Evacuation option is Watana Lake which will require backtracking to the Lake a maximum of 7 miles.

Day 10
Locations: Expedition mi 105 - Terrace Lakes **(62.55899, -148.22685)**
Mileage: 7 mi hiking
Route: Flat/Steady uphill hiking along tundra for the first part of day gaining about 700 feet over the ~5 miles before descending 500 feet to our campsite over the last 2 miles. Camp on the edge of the first lake after descending into the terraced lakes.
Hazards: Exposed tundra hiking could leave us vulnerable to bad weather. We must also be careful on our descent to the lakes as steep downhill hiking is often worse and more dangerous for the body especially with heavy packs.
Evacuation / notes: Watana Lake is the closest accessible evac, we would need to hike back a maximum of 14 miles where a float plane would pick us up

Day 11
Locations: Terrace Lakes (**62.52574, -148.28565)**
Mileage: 3.5 mi hiking

Route: Spend a day hiking 3.5 mi through acclaimed Terrace Lakes. We intend to have a shorter day in order to take in this beautiful scenery and take care of our bodies. We will be gaining 500 feet of elevation but most will occur in the morning. Our camp will be near a lake with abundant water.
Hazards: Although the day is short the terrain will likely not be simple. Steep inclines as we get to new lakes are present. Additionally, hiking near lakes could be marshy and wading through water and mud will put extra strain on our bodies and we must be cautious through those challenges. We will need to be careful through this terrain.
Evacuation / notes: We are roughly 14.61 miles from Yellow Jacket Strip where a plane could land to pick us up in case of evacuation. We are also 17.5 miles from Watana Lake which is also an option and perhaps a better one due to more favorable elevation (steady decline) and that we already know the route so route finding wont impact our travel as much.

Day 12
Locations: Terrace Lakes to 62.45903, -148.37997
Mileage: 6.5 mi hiking
Route: The morning hike will be steep as we come out of the terrace lakes region gaining roughly 900 feet of elevation. Route finding will be important here finding a safe and navigable route out of the valley to the pass above. This will be followed by another steep decline of 900 feet over the otherside of the pass. The rest of the day will be a much less steep decline of 200 feet. We will be camping near a creek for water. The hiking will again be exposed and brushy.
Hazards: Steep inclines are present and must be taken seriously slow and methodical hiking through these parts are important especially in off trail navigation route finding on a micro scale is important to ensure safety.
Evacuation / notes: Yellow Jacket Strip is the best evacuation option. It will be an 8 mile hike over declining terrain.

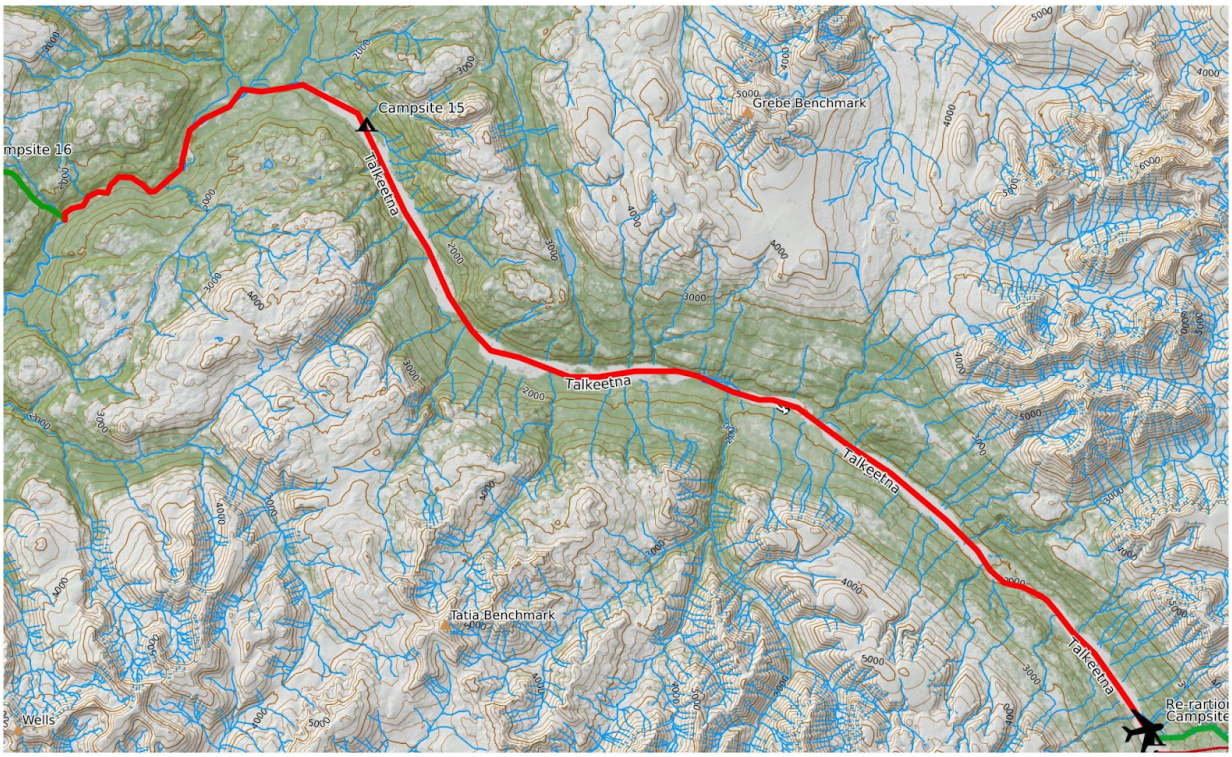
Day 13
Locations: 62.45903, -148.37997 to **62.41645, -148.47851**
Mileage: 6 mi hiking
Route: The beginning of the day will be another steep incline out of the small valley we were in about 500 feet where we will traverse along mostly flat/hilly terrain before descending into another valley where we follow Kosina Creek to where the canyon opens to reveal the Susitna River about 1800 total feet of descending. The Kosina Creek Trail runs along this section of the creek, though it is on the opposite side of the creek. If crossing the creek seems within our abilities we could take that trail to our next campsite.
Hazards: Another day of steep inclines and descents where we will need to be careful. Additionally, we will be hiking along and potentially needing to cross a creek. It is very important to be slow and cautious when crossing the creek, ensuring good footing and not pushing past our limits are important here. Thick brush is likely along the creek banks as well which could prove difficult and slow moving navigation where river walking might become an option

Evacuation / notes: Yellow Jacket Strip will be between 8 and 3 miles from us and is our best option for a quick evacuation.

Day 14
Locations: 62.41645, -148.47851 to Talkeetna River
Mileage: 3 mi hiking
Route: This will be almost all downhill, losing about 1000 feet of elevation gradually over the three miles. We will set up a base camp to relax and recover for our resupply and layover day camping near Yellowjacket Strip.
Hazards: The biggest concern on this day will be ensuring safe passage around and near Kosina Creek. Also making sure to find a safe campsite that can house us for 2 nights. Water should not be a problem as we are following a creek for most of the day and camping near the Talkeetna River.
Evacuation / notes: ** Resupply at Yellowjacket Strip. Will only be starting 3 miles away from Yellowjacket strip which will be the nearest evacuation site as well as camping near it at the end of the day.

Day 15
Locations: LAYOVER at yellowjacket
Mileage: 0
Route: We will take a day to recover and let our bodies heal from the strenuous hiking. We will also be reconfiguring our boats with a fresh load of food before heading out the next day.
Hazards: Little hazards this day as we will be staying put. It is a good opportunity for us to assess ourselves and make sure we are feeling up and ready for the rest of the trip. Making sure we drink plenty of water and being careful while moving heavy loads of food are important.
Evacuation / notes: We will be camping at Yellowjacket Strip and receiving a resupply there, easy means of evacuation if necessary.

River Section 2



Mercator Projection
WGS84
UTM Zone 6V
CALTOPO

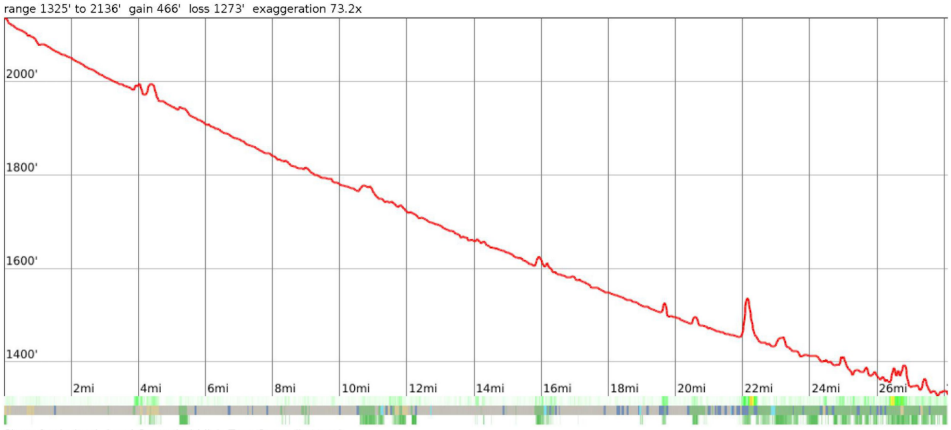
5 10 15 20 25 km
5 10 15 mi

Scale **1:138877** 1 inch = 2.2 miles

MN
15.2°

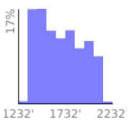
Talkeetna

range 1325' to 2136' gain 466' loss 1273' exaggeration 73.2x



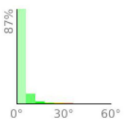
Slope Angle (top), Land Cover (middle), Tree Cover (bottom)

Elevation



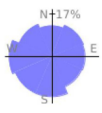
Min	1327'
Avg	1684'
Max	2137'
Delta	811'

Slope

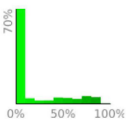


Min	0°
Avg	3°
Max	32°

Aspect



Tree Cover



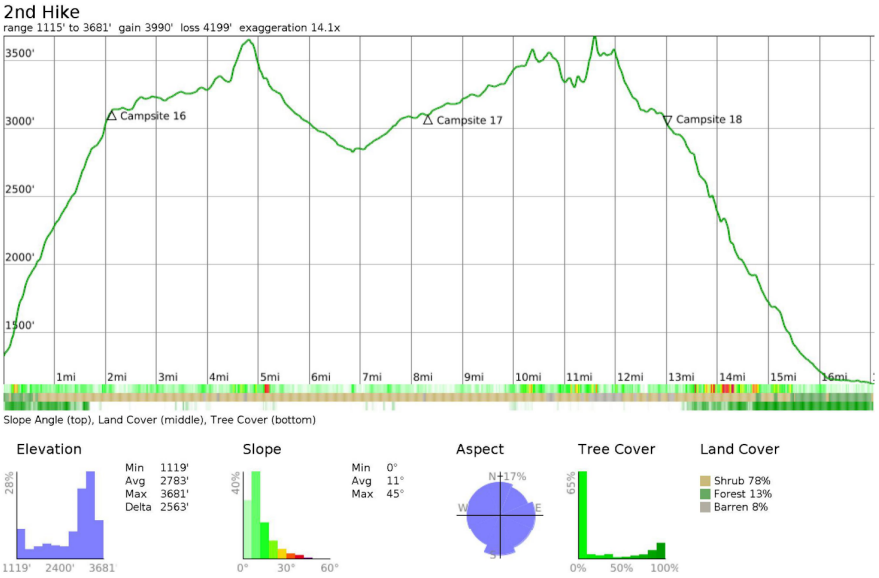
Land Cover

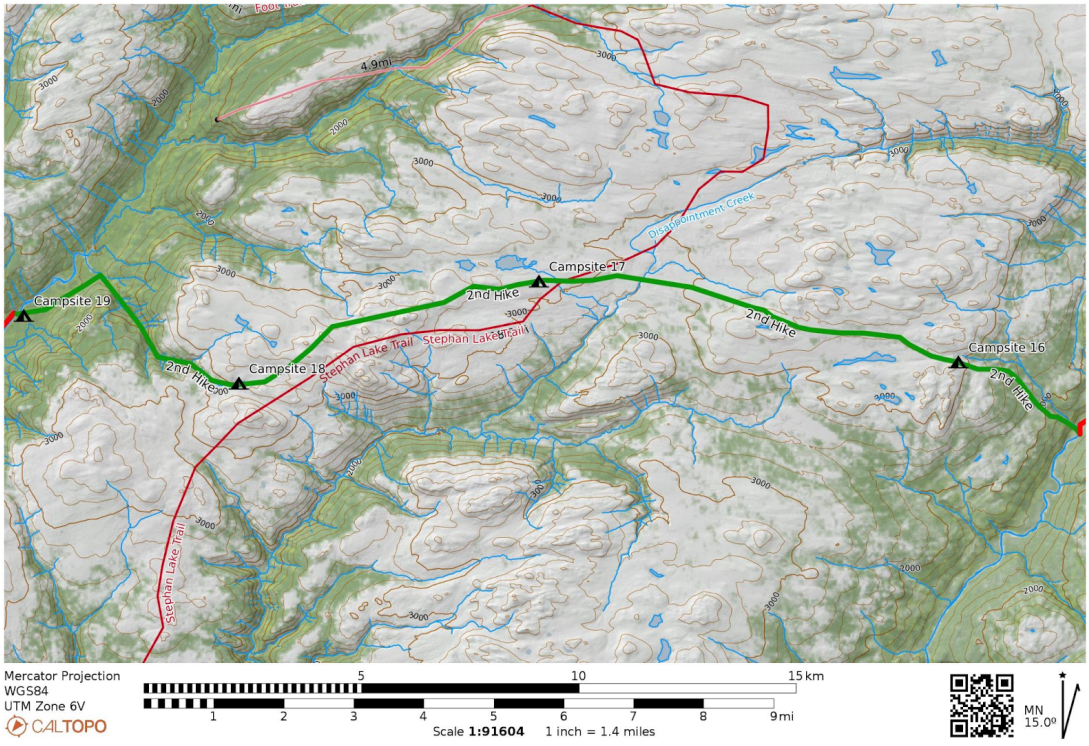
- Barren 57%
- Forest 26%
- Water 11%
- Shrub 5%
- Wetland 1%

Day 16
Locations: Talkeetna River to 62.58711, -149.02130
Mileage: 20 mi paddling
Route: We will be getting back on the river this day for a big day of paddling. The river here is swift moving water which should make the miles go by quickly but will require us to be alert to any dangers present on the water. There will be two pinches where rapids will be about II+. We will camp around 20 miles down river, possibly near 2 small tributaries on river right.
Hazards: Swift moving water means strainers and other river debris will come up on us quickly. We will need to stay alert and make sure we are keeping good lines throughout the whole day. However, most of the water although swift will be flat water below class I. There will be 2 sections of class II+ water where we must pick good lines, scouting these rapids will be a good way to mitigate danger here.
Evacuation / notes: We will be downstream of Yellowjacket strip so although it will be closer than Talkeetna our best option is likely to quicken our pace getting out and towards Talkeetna.

Day 17
Locations: 62.58711, -149.02130 to **62.57611, -149.25476**
Mileage: 8 mi paddling, 2 mi hiking
Route: We will start our day by paddling around a large bend in the river. We will paddle for roughly 8 miles before looking for a tributary creek we will follow up and onto the tundra. This hiking section is roughly 3 miles. To spot the creek we must be active and attentive to our position along the river. There is a large bend in the river, curving river left, after this we must spot a tributary on river left. It will act as an indicator that our take out point is the next tributary about .25 miles past it. This hiking section could require a lot of bushwhacking through dense brush. It will be important to make sure we follow the creek and don't get lost through this section. Additionally, this hiking section will be rather steep gaining almost 1700 feet of elevation over the 2 miles.
Hazards: Our primary concerns this day will be ensuring we don't miss the take out point, and making safe and smart decisions for our hiking section. Moving as a group and ensuring everyone is feeling good is going to be important.
Evacuation / notes: At this point our best evac option is to finish our hiking section and get on the river to float into Talkeetna where we can seek medical attention. From this point forward, unless it is life or limb, it feels wisest to quicken our stride and get into town since we won't have to reschedule a float or bush plane out. This hiking section begins fairly indiscreetly, making it crucial that we have this point labeled on maps and on our inreaches so that we don't miss it. We will be looking for a small tributary creek on river left at mi ~8. This could be a fairly long day to transition into backpacking and then bushwack, but a short paddle and a short hike should compensate for the challenge of the short but difficult bushwacking section to get from the river to the tundra.

Hike Section 2





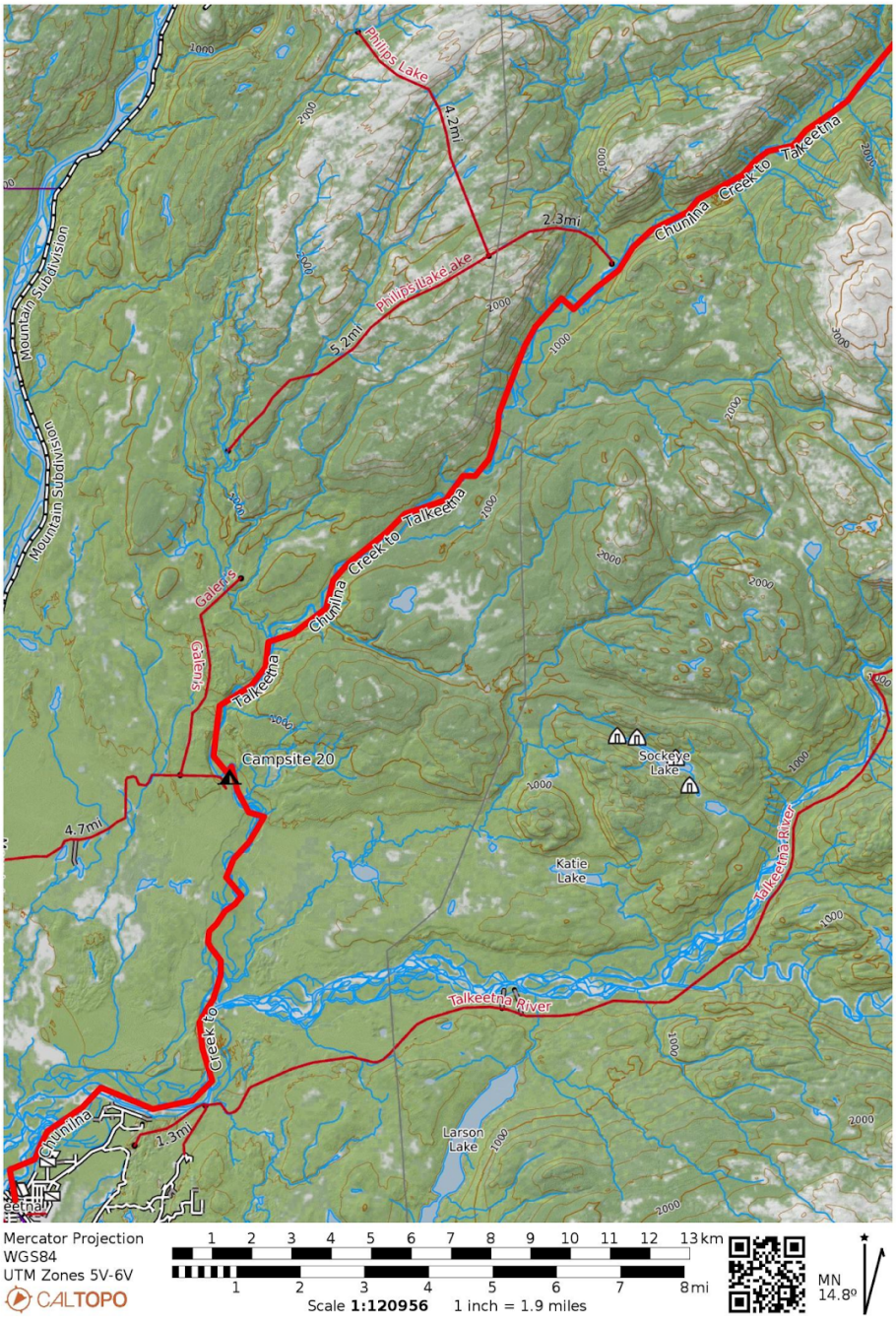
Day 18
Locations: 62.57611, -149.25476 to 62.59469, -149.44874
Mileage: 6.5 mi hiking
Route: We will be hiking to the west and only slightly north. The day should be a relatively relaxed day with little in terms of elevation gain or loss. There is one semi steep section around mile 3 where we go up a small hill, 300 feet gain, but this should be much more mild than some of the grades on previous days. Our campsite is at roughly the same elevation as the previous one. We will know we are approaching our end point when we cross the Stephan Lake Trail. We will follow a small creek that crosses the trail to a nearby pond that should make a lovely camping spot.
Hazards: Our biggest concern on this day is to make sure we are keeping a good route and not get lost on our off trail navigation. However, we will have had lots of experience up to this point and should have confidence in our route finding.
Evacuation / notes: This section is mostly tundra. Consistent with the evac above, our best option is to book it to Talkeetna.

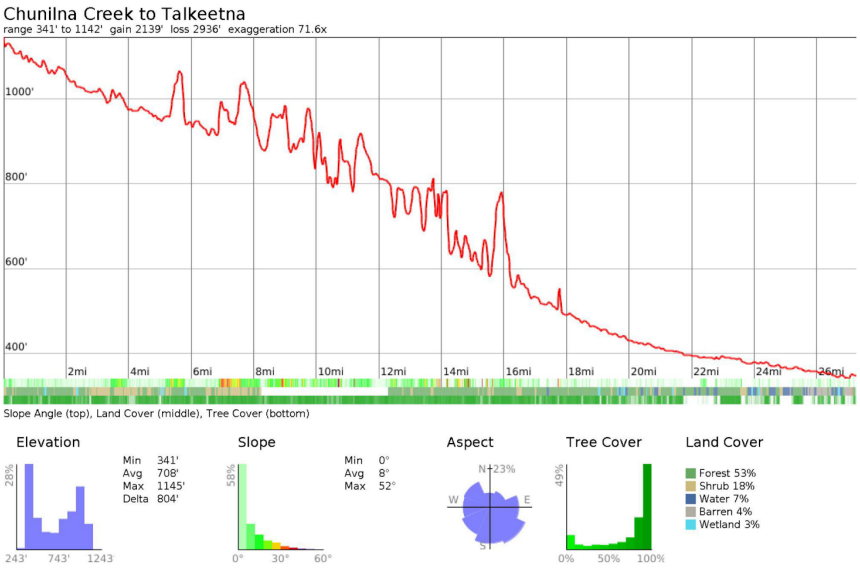
Day 19
Locations: 62.57129, -149.57937 to 62.57740, -149.65027
Mileage: 7 mi hiking
Route: We will be hiking Southwest but mostly west. The day will begin with a nice gradual incline gaining roughly 500 feet over 2 miles. The middle of the day consists of some up and down sections with one semi-steep hill gaining 400 feet over .5 mile. The latter part of the hike will be downhill but our campsite will be only 200 feet lower than where we started. We will camp on the tundra just before the beginning of our descent to Clear Creek. For water we will want to stop at one of the small ponds or creeks shortly before our camp to fill up as there likely won't be water at our campsite.
Hazards: This day again our biggest concern is going to be route and finding the right place for our descent down to the river.
Evacuation / notes: Most tundra walking. Talkeetna is our best evac point.

Day 20
Locations: 62.57129, -149.57937 to Clear Creek (62.58578, -149.67973)
Mileage: 3 miles hiking
Route: This day is short but could be one of our harder days. Thick bushwacking and a steep decline will make it a difficult descent; we will lose a little under 3000 feet over the course of 3 miles. It will be important to make sure we pick a good and safe route down making sure not to rush or get ahead of ourselves. We will camp near the banks of Clear Creek.
Hazards: Good route finding will again be very important. Additionally, thick bushwacking can be dangerous and difficult if not done carefully.
Evacuation / notes: short but intense bushwacking section, short day of hiking to offset the difficulty and brutal nature of wayfinding in thick bush. Short miles can take a long time… short

day to rest and recuperate before our last river section. Talkeetna is our best evac option, now just a short float. If need be, we could paddle into town in one day.

River Section 3





Day 21
Locations: Clear Creek to Clear Creek Trail (62.42039, -150.00569)
Mileage: 17 mi paddling
Route: Back on the water we will be paddling 17 miles downstream. This section of Clear Creek is swift moving and has a few narrow canyon sections where class III water is possible. Class II whitewater throughout most of the day. This section does have consistent whitewater. There are no notable or named rapids on the section but we can expect to encounter large wave trains in a couple pinched areas. This water is not technical but is important to be aware of and prepared for . It will be important to pick good lines and scout anything that seems particularly big. We will also be open to portaging.
Hazards: Whitewater is always a hazard. It will be important to keep attentive and aware of our surroundings. Strainers and downed trees in the river are also important to keep our eyes out for.
Evacuation / notes: Easiest evacuation will be to paddle straight through our camp and into Talkeetna adding an additional 10 miles of paddling.
We will be prepared to wear extra warm clothing in case of bigger water// colder body temps. In addition, this section of swifter water poses as a moment of celebration as we'll be confident and experienced in our teamwork and whitewater navigation after nearly 3 weeks in the field. If anyone were to flip, and hyperthermia (etc) risks were heightened due to larger water, we would easily be able to get any team members to Talkeetna in a quick manner.

Day 22
Locations: Clear Creek Trail to Talkeetna

Mileage: 10 mi paddling
Route: Most of the whitewater will calm down in the latter section of Clear Creek. After 5 miles the Clear Creek feeds into the Talkeetna. Talkeetna is a wide and open river that can be very active with many boats. Water moves swiftly but there is no whitewater. The river is braided so staying on the main section will be important. Stay on river left as we enter town to get to the takeout where our trip ends. We will be picked up by Maya's parents and have a good nights sleep at their house.
Hazards: Whitewater in the first part of the day will be a hazard along with strainers and downed trees. Once on the Talkeetna staying on the main part of the river is important as well as looking out for other boats and water users.
Evacuation / notes: Confluence with Talkeetna River around mi 4.5, will become larger and braided. Stay on river left as we enter town. Easiest evacuation will be paddling out to the take out in Talkeetna 10 miles from our starting point.

PERSONAL GEAR :	QUANTITY (per person for personal gear)
Sun Hoodie/Synthetic shirt	1
Long Underwear Top	1
Fleece/wool layer	2
Puffy	1
Rain Jacket	1
Mosquito headnet	1
Sports Bra (where applicable)	1
Underwear	3
Long Underwear Bottoms (one to hike in)	2
Fleece Pants	1
Rain Pants	1
Quick Dry Shorts	1
Hiking socks	4
Sleeping socks	1
Trail runners / hiking boots	1
Sun Hat	1
Beanie	1
Gloves	1
Sunglasses	1
Buff	1
SLEEPING GEAR :	
Sleeping Bag (~15 -20 degree)	1

Sleeping Pad	1
Stuff Sack	1
GEAR BELOW IS TOTAL, NOT PER PERSON	
BACKPACKING :	
100 Liter Pack	5
Trash compactor bag liner	10
Trekking Poles	2
Nemo Hornet 2P	1
Nemo Dagger 3P	1
Tent Repair Kit	2
PADDLING :	
Packraft – Classic (CCOE)	4
Packraft - personal	1
Collapsible Paddle (CCOE)	4
Collapsible Paddle- personal	1
Backup Hand Paddles	2
Internal Dry Bags (CCOE)	4
Internal Dry Bags - personal	1
Extra Dry Bags - 15L (CCOE)	10
Packraft Repair Kit	5
Inflation Bag (CCOE)	4
Inflatable Bag - personal	1
Neoprene Booties (CCOE)	5
Pogies	5

Dry Suit	5
Whitewater Helmet	5
Throw Bag	5
Type V PFD	5
River Knife	5
Tow Tether	5
Locking carabiners	5
Pin kit	1
Whistle	5
COOKING :	
Pocket Rocket Stove	3 (1 backup)
Pan & Lid	1
Pot Grips	2
Spatula	1
Big Spoon	1
1400 ML Pot w/cover	2 (shared)
Lighter	8
Pocket Knife	5
Sawyer Squeeze filter	2
Platypus filter	1
Gravity filter	2
Bleach	2 oz
Spoon	5
Collapsible bowl	3 (2 bowls will be pots to save weight)
8 oz MSR Fuel Canister	8

Tarp tent	1
Windscreen	1
TOILETRIES :	
SPF Lip Balm	5
Tooth Brush	5
Floss	2
Retainer	1
Insect Repellent	3
Sunscreen	3
Hand Sanitizer	3
Trowel	2
Toilet Paper	3 roll
Toothpaste	3
Hair Ties	10
Tampon	Few extra
Campsuds	4 oz.
Diva cup	2
Ziplocs	6 extra
MISCELLANEOUS :	
Waterproof Watch	5
Headlamp w/batteries	5
Extra AAA batteries	2 (it doesn't really get dark)
1-Liter Water Bottles	10
Compass with mirror	3

50 ft. P-cord	3
8 ft. Duct Tape	3
Sewing Kit	2
3’ Cam Strap	5
Bear Vault BV500 Canister (CCOE)	5
15L Ursack All-Mitey XL	5
Bear Spray	5
Air Horn	5
Maps & Waterproof bags	2 sets
Garmin inReach (CCOE)	1
Garmin inReach (peronal)	2
Charging Bank	2
InReach Charging Cord	3
Journal/Pen	5
Bandana	5
First Aid Kit	2
Zip ties	10

This will be split up into 2 first aid kits

FIRST AID KIT:
Nitrile gloves (5 pair) 12 cc irrigation syringe Ziploc bag (8) Trauma shears 4” (1) Medical waste bag (2) Hand sanitizer (2) Emergency blanket (2) Tweezers (1) Safety pins (4) Guide to wilderness medicine (1) SOAP note outline (1) Acetaminophen 500mg (20) Ibuprofen 200 mg (50) Aspirin 325 mg (4) Tums (10) Antihistamine (diphenhydramine 25mg) (5) Sting stop (1oz) Loperamide HCL 2 mg (3) Sam splint (1) Sunscreen (2 tube) KT Tape (4 strips) Foam blister donuts (6) Trauma pad 5” x 9” (1) Non-adherent dressing 3x4” (4) Sterile gauze dressing 2x2” (6) Sterile gauze dressing 4x4” (5) Wound closure strips ¼’ x 4” (10) Triangular bandage (5) Transparent dressing (5) Adhesive bandages 1” x 3” (15) Butterfly bandages (15) 3” conforming gauze (3) Mole skin (10 pieces) Medical tape roll 1” (5 yards) Athletic tape roll (Leuko) (5 yards) Antiseptic wipes (6) Cotton tip applicator (3) Antibiotic ointment (1 tube) Benzoin tincture (2) Iodine tincture (2) Hand cream (2) Vaseline (1)

Leg 1: Days 1-14 (14 day ration)

this ration includes some extra bars and oatmeal incase the resupply is delayed

BREAKFAST	CALORIES	QUANTITY	
Granola	300 cal/ ½ cup	7.5 cups	
Oatmeal	339 cal/cup	11.5 cups	
Powdered Eggs	230/ 3 egg	36 eggs	
PB	200 cal/ 2 tbs	2 jars	
Powdered milk	350 cal/ ½ cup	5.25 cup	
Dried/dehydrated Fruit	332 cal/ 1 cup	5 cup	
Nuts	170/ oz	6 cups	
Coconut Flakes	185 cal/ oz	20 oz	
Tortillas	120 each	20	
Dehydrated veg	70 cal/.25 cup	2.25 cup	
Summer sausage	120 cal/oz	22.5 oz	
	Granola (x5)	Oatmeal (x6)	Breakfast Burritos (x4)
CALORIC VALUE PER MEAL:	920 cal	880 cal	1010 cal
LUNCH	CALORIES	QUANTITY	
Sausage	300-400 cal	7.5 sausages (45oz)	
Tuna Packet	150 cal	41 packets	
Cheese	115 cal/ oz	82.5 oz	
Flour Tortilla	300 cal	85 tortillas	

Cholula (travel bottle)	~5	2 bottles	
Mayo and Mustard (deli)	~100 calories	51 packets	
Dehydrated Hummus	45 calories/ tbs	6 cups	
Pepperoni (4)	140 cal/ 14 slice	5 packages 20oz	
Chips (jalapeno)	300 cal/ 30 chips	5 bags	
	Sausage/Tuna wrap		
CALORIC VALUE PER MEAL:	1100 cal		
SNACKS	CALORIES	QUANTITY	
Trail Mix	700 cal/cup	17 cups	
Bars	200-300 cal	75 bars	
Jerky	160 cal/ 2 oz.	3 large bags 70oz	
Peanut M&M's	140 cal/ serving	5 bags	
	All Snacks		
CALORIC VALUE PER PERSON/DAY	576 cal		
DINNER	CALORIES	QUANTITY	
1. Curry Rice (5)			
Rice	675 cal/cup	12 cups	

	(uncooked)		
Turkey Jerky	70 cal/oz	37.5 oz	
Dried chickpeas	750 cal/cup	4.5 cups	
Dehydrated veg	70 cal/ .25 cup	3.75 cups	
Curry powder	0 cal	3.75 Tbsp.	
Bullion Cubes	16 cal/ cube	7.5 cubes	
2. Quinoa & Chili (4)			
Dehydrated black beans OR chili	662 cal/cup (uncooked)	6 cups	
Dehydrated quinoa	90 cal/oz	6 cups	
Spices for beans/chili	0 cal	3 Tbsp.	
Potato chips topping	120 cal/oz	2 bags (16 servings)	
3. Cheesy Couscous (4)			
Cous Cous (4)	600 cal/ cup (dry)	9 cups	
Salmon	70 cal/ package	12 packets	
Cheese	120/oz	12 oz	
Dehydrated Pesto	100 cal/ ¼ cup	6 packs	
Bullion Cubes	16 cal/ cube	6 cubes	
Dehydrated Veggies	280 cal/ cup	2.25 cups	
4. Alfredo pasta (1)			
Ramen noodles	380/packet	6 packets	
Spam	174 cal/ packet	1 packets	

Pepperoni	100 cal/oz	2.5 oz.	
Dry alfredo mix	15 cal/serv	1.25 packets	
Cheese	120 cal/ oz	2.5 oz	
Red pepper flakes	5 cal	A few servings!	
Parmesan crisps	100 cal/oz	A few servings	
	Rice (x5)	Couscous (x4)	Alfredo (x1)
CALORIC VALUE PER MEAL	1120 cal	1050 cal	1230 cal
And….. Chili (x4)	1090 cal		
FATS (for entire trip)			
Olive oil		32oz	
Coconut oil		32oz	
Ghee		32oz	

LEG 2: Days 15-22 (8 day ration)

BREAKFAST	CALORIES	QUANTITY	
Granola	250 cal/ ½ cup	15 cups	
Oatmeal	339 cal/cup	12.5 cups	
Powdered Eggs	230/ 3 egg	28 eggs	
PB	200 cal/ 2 tbs	4 jars	
Powdered milk	350 cal/ ½ cup	7.5 cup	
Dried/dehydrated Fruit	332 cal/ 1 cup	7.5 cup	

Coconut Flakes	185 cal/ oz	30 oz	
Mixed nuts	170/ oz	9.4 cups	
Tortillas	120 each	24	
Dehydrated veggies	70 cal/ .25 cup	4 cups	
Summer sausage	120 cal/oz	30 oz	
	Granola (x3)	Oatmeal (x2)	Breakfast burritos (x3)
CALORIC VALUE PER MEAL:	920 cal	880 cal	1010 cal
LUNCH	CALORIES	QUANTITY	
Sausage	300-400 cal	56.25 oz	
Tuna Packet	150 cal	34 tuna packets	
Cheese	115 cal/ oz	101.25 oz	
Flour Tortilla	120 cal	102 tortillas	
Hot Sauce (travel bottle)	~5	3 bottles	
Mayo and Mustard (deli)	~100 calories	68 deli packets	
Dehydrated Hummus	45 calories/ tbs	9 cups	
Pepperoni	140 cal/ 14 slice	56.25 oz	
Chips (jalapeno)	300 cal/ 30 chips	4 bags	
	Sausage/Tuna wrap		
CALORIC VALUE	700 cal		

PER MEAL:			
SNACKS	CALORIES	QUANTITY	
Trail Mix	700 cal/cup	12 cups	
Bars	200-300 cal	68 bars	
Jerky	160 cal/ 2 oz.	4 large bags 36 oz	
Dried fruit	480 cal/ cup	15 cups	
	All snacks		
CALORIC VALUE PER PERSON/DAY	576 cal		
DINNER	CALORIES	QUANTITY	
1. Curry rice (2)			
Instant rice	675 cal/cup (uncooked)	9.5 cups	
Turkey Jerky	70 cal/oz	30oz	
Dried chickpeas	750 cal/cup	4 cups	
Dehydrated veg	70 cal/.25 cup	2.8 cups	
Curry powder	0 cal	3.75 Tbsp.	
Bullion Cubes	16 cal/ cube	7.5 cubes	
2. Quinoa & Chili (2)			
Dehydrated black beans OR chili (2)	662 cal/cup (uncooked)	7.5 cups	
Dehydrated quinoa	90 cal/oz	9.5 cups	
Spices for beans/chili	0 cal	7.5 Tbsp.	
Potato chips	120 cal/oz	4 small bags (4	

topping		servings)	
3. Cheesy couscous (2)			
Couscous	600 cal/ cup (dry)	8.75 cups	
Salmon	70 cal/ package	15 packets	
Cheese	120/oz	15 oz	
Dehydrated Pesto	100 cal/ ¼ cup	7.5 packs	
Bullion Cubes	16 cal/ cube	7.5 cubes	
Dehydrated Veggies	280 cal/ cup	3.25 cups	
4. Alfredo pasta (2)			
Ramen noodles	380/ packet	23 packets	
Spam	174 cal/ packet	7.5 packets	
Pepperoni	100 cal/oz	15 oz.	
Dry alfredo mix	15 cal	7.5 packets	
Cheese	120/ oz	15 oz	
Red pepper flakes	5 cal	A few servings	
Parmesan crisps	100/ oz	A few servings	
	Rice (x2)	Couscous (x3)	Alfredo (x2)
CALORIC VALUE PER MEAL	1120 cal	1050 cal	1230 cal
And….. Chili (x2)	1090 cal		
DESERT			
Tony’s Chocoloney Epic Yummy Bar	960 cal	x19 bars	

Calories per person per day estimate (based on average total meals + snack + fats + deserts): 4200-4500 cal

FOOD & FUEL	TRANSPORTATION	GEAR	TOTAL COST	TOTAL REQUEST
$4831.41	**$5410.50**	**$1344.73**	**$11,586.64**	**$11,586.64**

FOOD & FUEL

BREAKFAST:

Item	Quantity	Estimated Price	Total Cost
Granola	30 cups	$1.00 per ½ cup	$78.35
Oatmeal	37.5 cups	$0.60 per cup	$22.11
Powdered Eggs	135 eggs	$0.60 per egg	$80.68
PB (Peanut Butter)	8 jars	$6 per jar	$60.19
Powdered Milk	15 cups	$1.00 per ½ cup	$25.84
Dried/Dehydrated Fruit	15 cups	$2 per cup	$33.06
Coconut Flakes	60 oz	$1.00 per oz	$70.48
Mixed Nuts	18.8 cups	$1.00 per oz	$20.25
Tortillas	46	$1.00 each	$60.00
Dehydrated Veggies	8 cups	$2 per 0.25 cup	$51.68
Summer Sausage	60 oz	$1.50 per oz	$75.14
Total			$567.86

LUNCH:

Item	Quantity	Estimated Price	Total Cost
Sausage	112.5 oz	$12 per pound	$44.19
Tuna Packet	68 packets	$3 per packet	$222.97
Cheese	202.5 oz	$8 per pound	$60.09
Flour Tortilla	204 tortillas	$0.20 each	$32.48
Hot Sauce (travel bottle)	~10 bottles	$4 per bottle	$50.97
Mayo and Mustard (deli)	136 packets	$1 per packet	$141.89
Dehydrated Hummus	18.75 cups	$6 per cup	$118.66
Pepperoni	112.5 oz	$10 per pound	$71.66
Chips (jalapeno)	8 bags	$6 per bag	$55.65
Total			$829.52

SNACKS:

Item	Quantity	Estimated Price	Total Cost
Trail Mix	34 cups	$3 per cup	$77.68
Bars	136 bars	$5 each avg	$361.49

Jerky	8 large bags	$10 per bag	$454.32
Total			$893.49

DINNER:

Item	Quantity	Estimated Price	Total Cost
Curry Rice (2)			
Instant rice	5 cups	$1.00 per cup	$10.57
Turkey Jerky	16 oz	$6 per oz	$76.10
Dried chickpeas	2 cups	$2 per cup	$5.43
Dehydrated veg	1.5 cups	$4 per cup	$21.62
Curry powder	2 Tbsp	$4 per Tbsp	$8.00
Bullion Cubes	4 cubes	$0.50 per cube	$1.50
Quinoa & Chili (2)			
Dehydrated black beans OR chili	4 cups	$2 per cup	$8.00
Dehydrated quinoa	5 oz	$3 per oz	$11.22
Spices for beans/chili	4 Tbsp	$0	$0.00
Potato chips topping	2 small bags	$3 per oz	$27.00
Cheesy Couscous (3)			
Couscous	7 cups	$2 per cup	$13.57
Salmon	12 packets	$10 per packet	$120.00
Cheese	12 oz	$6 per oz	$43.74
Dehydrated Pesto	6 packs	$8 per ¼ cup	$35.34
Bullion Cubes	6 cubes	$0.50 per cube	$2.26
Dehydrated Veggies	2.5 cups	$4 per cup	$20.00
Alfredo Pasta (2)			
Ramen noodles	12 packets	$1.00 per packet	$6.52
Spam	4 packets	$4 per packet	$34.78
Pepperoni	4 oz	$2.50 per oz	$18.23
Dry alfredo mix	2 packets	$1 per packet	$4.00
Cheese	4 oz	$3 per oz	$21.43
Red pepper flakes	A few servings	$2 per jar	$8.00
Parmesan crisps	A few servings	$3 per oz	$15.00
Total			$977.54

TOTAL ALL MEALS
$3268.41

FUEL
$63 = $7/fuel can x 8

RESUPPLY - Talkeetna Air Taxi
$1500

FOOD & FUEL TOTAL
$4831.41

TRANSPORTATION
Skylar:
BOS to ANC - 530
ANC to DEN - 468
Groom DEN to CC - $70

Zinnia:
CHI to ANC - 481
ANC to DEN - 468
Groom DEN to CC - $70

Kupai:
HNL to COS- 592
Drive springs to talkeetna - 3506 miles/17 mpg x $4.17 per gallon(US & CA average) = $860
Food for drive - $20 per day x 10 days = $200
ANC to HNL - $570

Maya:
Driving ANC to talkeetna x2- 228 miles/18 mpg x 3.75 per gallon = $47.50

Nathaniel:
CC to DEN round trip - $100
DEN to ANC - 485
ANC to DEN - 468

TRANSPORTATION TOTAL
$5410.50

GEAR RENTALS
Packraft + paddle, inflation, & repair kit for 22 days = **$925**
CCOE 3 person & tent repair kit = **187.33**
River Rescue Kit rental x2 (throw rope/bag, tow tether, river knife, pin kit, whistle) = **232.40**

GEAR TOTAL
$1344.73