

The Confusion

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Like the sword in the stone, here is a prop in a rock.

The Confluence

...wants to be the quarterly journal of Colorado Plateau River Guides, Inc. (CPRG), which is a member of a 501 (c)(3) non-profit organization called Canyon Country Volunteers. CPRG is dedicated to:

- Protecting the rivers of the Colorado Plateau
- Setting the highest standards for the river profession
- Providing the best possible river experience
- Celebrating the unique spirit of the river community

Guide Membership is open to anyone who works or has worked the river industry of the Colorado Plateau
General Membership is open to those who love the rivers of the Colorado Plateau

Membership Dues

\$20 per year
\$100 for 6 years
\$195 for life
\$295 Benefactor

General Meetings and Board Meetings will be announced

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Colorado Plateau River Guides

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Moab, UT 84532-0344
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Email: cprgutah@hotmail.com

Faxes accepted: Please call first.

Needed: articles, oral histories, poetry, stories, and opinions. This journal is composed using Microsoft Publisher. If you use a word processor, we can translate most programs. Otherwise, please send your text typed. Please include useful photos, charts, diagrams and artwork. The really is no deadline, but the beginning of each quarter works best.

Managing editor: John Weisheit
(jweisheit@hotmail.com)

Editor of this issue: Michele Hill and
Nancy Allemand
ISSN #1078-425X

Disclaimer: Opinions belong to the author and are not a representation of this organization. Free speech.

Cover photo by Mike Hill.

25 or 30 hp lower unit, exposed in Cataract Canyon at 9000 cfs.
Is it yours? Through agitation it has become part of the rock.

CLASS V+ A quarterly Journal for Extreme Rafters and River Guides

CLASS V+ is a rafting publication and network dedicated to:

- Increasing awareness of the top Class V rivers in the world
- Reducing the cost of running Class V rivers
- Organizing trips on the most challenging commercially run rivers
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- Helping to protect the world's great rivers
- Addressing issues of interest to rafting professionals
- Having fun and building lasting friendships among Class V rafting enthusiasts everywhere

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River Education Seminar

"Boats and Boaters"
Evening of May 5th and all day May 6th
Green River, Utah

Brought to you by Canyonlands Natural History Association, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Utah Guides and Outfitters, Colorado Plateau River Guides, and numerous Local Sponsors.

FRIDAY May 5, 7:00 PM: Keynote address:
Development of Commercial River Running by Al Holland,
in the John Wesley Powell Museum.
Followed by a social and discussion at Ray's Tavern in town.

SATURDAY May 6, 7:00 AM at Swasey's beach
Registration: 7:00-7:30
Introductions and activity: 7:30-8:00
Stations: 8:05-9:20
9:25-10:40
10:45-12:00 noon

The
AM

Stations will include:

Animal Ecology of the River Corridor	
Mentor activity	I.D. and hands on activities
Early Inhabitants of Eastern Utah	
Mentor activity	Discussion and ideas
Riparian Botany; a Balance of Weeds	
Mewntor activity	I.D. and hands on activity

Lunch:	12:00-12:30
Travel to JWP Museum	12:30-1:00
Activity at Museum	1:00-1:30
Stations:	1:35-2:40
	2:45-3:50
	3:55-5:00

The
PM

Stations will include:

Geomorphology and Repeat Photos
Slideshow
Old Boats and Boaters
Boat demonstration and Discussion
Leave No Trace
Discussion and hands on

How to discuss controversial topics	5:05-5:35
Dinner and Discussion by Bill Hedden	5:45-7:00
Evaluations	7:00-7:30
Movie by Charlie Eggert	7:35-Open

This event includes Saturday lunch and dinner
Also included in the cost is a t-shirt commemorating the event
The cost is \$25.00

Professionals at this point, who have confirmed are:

Rich Valdez	Kara Dohrenwend
Bob Webb	Roy Webb
Brad Dimock	Al Holland

D
A
Y
2

Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens

River guides, jeep guides. Climbing, biking, hunting/fishing, scenic flight, cross-country ski and snowmobile guides.

By Michele Hill, Red Cross Instructor

Your medical training reveals the following. Be proactive for our own protection.

The outfitter/company with whom you work is obliged to describe company policy or standards about the types of exposure an employee can anticipate while performing the job. There must be instruction, annually, about procedures to follow in the event of potential or actual exposure of blood or body fluids. The outfitter must supply protective equipment and train employees about the proper use, location, removal, handling, decontamination and disposal of protective equipment and related contaminant/contaminatable gear. Employers are to provide gloves, gown, eye protection and ventilation devices as appropriate for anticipated circumstances.

Hepatitis B vaccines must be offered to employees by employers at no cost to the employee for the three shot series. Employees may decline the series and sign a waiver that the series was offered at no

charged and you have chosen to refuse the vaccinations. Rule 429-801 states EMS workers get base-line AIDS tests at hire, also at the expense of the employer.

If an exposure plan is not developed in your workplace, assist your employer in strategizing these policies. Write to: Cannon Health Building, 288 N 1460 W, SLC, UT 84116 for a copy of *Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens, Final Rule. Federal Register, Department of Labor, OSHA, 29CFR Part 190.1030*. Contact: a Red Cross Instructor to provide *Preventing Disease Transmission* training. Have on hand phone numbers for: Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Atlanta, GA, 30341 - (404)639-3311; Utah Department of Health, Bureau of EMS, Brian Garrett, Infectious Disease Representative - (801)538-6435.

Adventure Medical Kits

P.O. Box 43309
Oakland, CA 94624
1-800-324-3517

designed the following kit for:

Group Size 1-8 people
Trip Duration 1-14 Days.

The contents are:

*Comprehensive Guide to
Wilderness & Travel Medicine*
by Eric A. Weiss, M.D.
CPR Life Mask Face Shield
*Illustrated Guide to Life
Threatening Emergencies*
by Eric A. Weiss, M.D.

INFECTION CONTROL

Nitrile Examination Gloves (4)
Antimicrobial Hand Wipe (2)
Biohazard Waste Bag

ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT

SAM Splint
Hyperthermia Thermometer
EMT Shears
Splinter Picker/Tick Removal
Forceps
Duct Tape (5 yds)

WOUND MANAGEMENT

20 cc. Irrigation Syringe
Providone Iodine Solution USP
10% (1 oz)
Wound Closure Strips (1/4" x 4 -
10)
Tincture of Benzoin (2)
Double Antibiotic Ointment (3)
Antiseptic Towelettes (6)

BLISTER MATERIAL

Moleskin 7"x 4"
Spenco 2nd Skin (1.5" x 2" -2)
Non-Woven Adhesive Knit
Bandage 7"x 4"

MEDICATIONS

Extra Strength Tylenol-8
Motrin-8
Diphenhydramine-4
Aloe Vera Gel ¼ oz

BANDAGE MATERIALS

5x9 Sterile Trauma Pad (2)
4x4 Sterile Dressings (4)
2x2 Sterile Dressings (4)
3x4 Non-adherent Dressing (30)
Stockingnette Bandage
Swift Wrap Elastic Bandage 3"
Tape 1" x 10 yds
Strip & Knuckle Adhesive
Bandages (13)
Cotton Tipped Applicators (4)

OTHER ESSENTIAL ITEMS

Crushproof Pill Vials (2)
Safety Pins (3)
Accident Report Form and
Pencil

Wilderness Medical Associates
Emergency Training for Outdoor Professionals
Wilderness First Responder~72 Hours~Course Fact Sheet

•PREREQUISITE

Students must be at least 16 years of age to participate in this course (16 and 17 year olds must have proof of parental consent).

•CERTIFICATIONS AVAILABLE

All students who successfully complete the WFR course will receive a certification card from Wilderness Medical Associates. Certification remains valid for three years. Within three years, graduates may recertify by way of a two day course.

Wilderness Medical Associates' WFR course meets or exceeds all requirements in the National First Responder curriculum. Requirements for certification vary from state to state, so students who successfully complete our course may be eligible for certification in their home state. Contact your state's Emergency Medical Services Office for information. BLS-CPR certification is also included. There are many different levels of CPR; WFR's must maintain a BLS-CPR certification.

•CREDENTIALS

Wilderness Medical Associates' WFR course is widely considered the most complete medical training for outdoor professionals. Our courses are preferred by such organizations as Outward Bound, The National Park Service, The Chesapeake Bay Foundation, many colleges and universities, and the FBI. As Canoe Magazine stated, "Wilderness Medical

Associates has become the de facto standard in wilderness medical training."

•CLASS FORMAT

72 hours, over 8 days. Days-off may be added.

Mornings are devoted to lectures and exams.

Afternoons are devoted to practical hands-on sessions and video taped simulations*.

Evenings are reserved for study and assignments.

* Expect two or three emergency rescue simulations with made-up victims and stage blood that will be video-taped for enhanced learning.

•CONTENT

Topics include patient assessment, body systems, equipment improvisation, trauma, environmental medicine, toxins, backcountry medicine, and wilderness rescue.

•BRING

Appropriate clothing for the location and time of year. Remember that, rain or shine, much of our time is spent outside. You will also need a sleeping bag, pens, and a notebook.

•GRADES

Grades are based on attendance (100% required), and performance on both written and practical final exams. Not everyone passes this course.

CONTACT INFO: (888) 945-3633; (207) 665-2707; 9-5 ET; 189 Dudley Road, Bryant Pond, ME 04219© Wilderness Medical Associates, 1996

WILDERNESS PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Please note: All courses are significantly discounted for local residents and employees of Moab.

Wilderness First Responder: 80 hrs	April 8-16, May 1-12, June 19-30	\$450; locals \$325
Standard Wilderness First Aid: 20 hrs	April 22-23, June 1-2	\$125; locals \$95
Advanced Wilderness First Aid: 40 hrs	April 3-6, May 23-26	\$225; locals \$190
Wilderness Medicine Instructor Training: 40 hrs	June 7-11	

Contact: PO BOX 759 • 76 South Main Street, Suite 16 • Moab, Utah 84532
Toll free: 877-536-0465 • Local Phone: 435-259-8749 • Fax: 303-285-3480 ext 2981
Web: www.wildtrain.com E-mail: info@wildtrain.com

Wilderness Medicine Institute

•Wilderness First Aid (2 days - 16 hours)

Originally called Backcountry Medicine, SOLO's WFA course was first offered in 1975. Since that time thousands of trip leaders and outdoor enthusiasts have been certified at this level. Many organizations use this course to introduce first aid and long-term patient care to their staff or members. In addition, it is often used for recertification by those with previous WFR certification. Recognized by the American Camping Association, US Coast Guard, and various guides' licensing boards as meeting their first aid requirement. CPR is included in 2-1/2 day courses.

•Wilderness First Responder (10 days - 80 hours)

Created to provide outdoor leaders, guides, rangers and counselors with the knowledge needed to deal with crises in remote settings, this 80-hour certification course meets all DOT national standards for First Responder with additional protocols for extended care situations. Like all SOLO programs, the emphasis of the WFR is on prevention and decision making.

•Wilderness Emergency Medical Technician

This certification course is designed for outdoor leaders, search and rescue team members, backcountry rangers, rural ambulance attendants, and others who provide emergency care in remote settings. While fulfilling the 1994 DOT EMT requirements for certification, this 160-hour program significantly expands the required topics to address the issues involved in extended care and introduces backcountry rescue techniques. (20 days - 160 hours)

•Wilderness Emergency Medical Technician Module

This Module, also known as an upgrade, combines wilderness/rural issues with applications of emergency care and rescue and is intended to upgrade EMT's to Wilderness EMT's (WEMT's). The curriculum is based on the NAEMSP Rural Committee's Guidelines and the Wilderness Medical Society's WPHEC curriculum. (5 days - 40 hours)

•Wilderness First Responder Module (5 days - 40 hours)

•Wilderness Trauma Life Support (3 days - 24 hours)

•Advanced Leadership and Emergency Care (25 days - 200 hours)

Outdoor leaders need a balance of wilderness medicine and leadership skills along with prevention, survival and rescue training. Combining the emergency medicine necessary to deal with a medical emergency in the backcountry with the leadership skills that can so often prevent a medical emergency from occurring, ALEC fulfills the DOT FR curriculum as well as the SOLO WFR. The most experiential of our programs, ALEC offers general training in leadership skills like

communicating in a group, community living, decision-making, and problem-solving as well as specific training in backcountry navigation, dangerous environments, weather reading, bivouac, and minimum impact camping.

•Wilderness First Responder Refresher Training (2 day - 16 hours)

This two-day review is designed to recertify Wilderness First Responders and is open to graduates of SOLO, NOLS, WMI, and WMA WFR courses. CPR renewal should be completed before the course but may be available during a course with prior arrangements.

Additionally, these are available:

- Wilderness EMT Recertification Training (4 days - 32 hours)
- Emergency Medical Technician - Basic (15 days - 120 hours)
- EMT Refresher Training (3 days - 24 hours)
- First Responder Refresher Training (2 days - 16 hours)
- Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Programs (4 - 8 hours)
- EMT Continuing Medical Education Programs
- Pediatric Trauma (16 hours)
- Trauma Review Course (16 hours)
- Ski Patrol Review Course (16 hours)

•Advanced Wilderness First Aid (4 days - 32 hours)

As a follow-up to Wilderness First Aid, the AWFA course provides not only more, in-depth information on topics already covered including medical and environmental emergencies but also presents new skills like improvising litters and litter-carrying techniques. More hands-on practice with greater emphasis on leadership is a key element.

Two day formats are taught as "Pt. II" with WFA as prerequisite. Four day formats are Pt. I and Pt. II.

- Up the Creek Without a Jumpkit (4 hours)
- Run for Cover: An Exploration of Bivouac (4 - 8 hours)
- Backcountry Rescue (2 days - 16 hours)
- Travel Medicine for the Adventurer (2 days - 16 hours)
- Wilderness Adventure Travel Advisory (3 days - 24 hours)
- Customized Staff Training

For additional information, call SOLO at (603)447-6711 or send email to: solo@stonehearth.com

WMI of NOLS in Moab, Ut

March 11- 19, 2000

CPRG Member Discount

<http://wmi.nols.edu>

WMI does come to moab so keep in touch if this is for you

Rules and Regulations Regarding Rock, Mineral, and Fossil Collecting in Utah

by Geologic Service Staff Utah Geological Survey, revised April 1996

Utah's rock, mineral and fossil collectors must adhere to rules and regulations established by owners of the lands on which they wish to collect. Prior to collecting, rockhounds should determine ownership of the lands they intend to visit and familiarize themselves with the regulations that apply to collecting on those lands. Site-specific land-ownership maps may be consulted at the recorder's office in the county in which you intend to collect. Utah's lands are managed by the federal government (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, or the Bureau of Indian Affairs), state government (School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration), and private owners (including local governments). Rockhounding permits are required to collect on some government lands, and permission is required to collect on private lands.

FEDERAL LANDS

About 67 percent of Utah's lands are managed by the federal government. Most of this land is open to collection except for National Parks, National Monuments, Indian Reservation, military reservation, dam sites, wildlife refuges, and wilderness areas.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Lands: The casual collector may take small amounts of petrified wood, invertebrate and plant fossils, gemstones, and rocks from unrestricted federal lands in Utah without obtaining a special permit if collection is for

personal use, non-commercial purposes. Collection in large quantities or for commercial purposes requires a permit, lease, or license from the BLM.

Collectors of petrified wood on BLM land are subject to slightly different rules. Collecting for personal use has a maximum limit of 25 pounds plus one piece per day but cannot exceed more than 250 pounds per calendar year. Use of explosives and/or power equipment is forbidden. Collectors wishing to resell their petrified wood specimens must apply for a permit.

National Parks and Native American Lands: Collecting on these lands is prohibited.

U.S. Forest Service Lands: Rock, mineral, and fossil collecting on lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service requires a permit. Although collecting is allowed in most districts and permits are free, collecting rules vary among districts. Seek the rules to avoid penalties.

STATE LANDS

Most state-owned property is managed by the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (Trust Lands) and a Rockhounding Permit is required to collect on these lands. A fee is charged for the annual permit. Rockhounds may collect up to 25 pounds plus one piece per person per day, up to a maximum of 250 pounds per year. Collectors cannot operate in state or local parks.

To remove rock, mineral, or fossil specimens from state lands, commercial collectors must also follow specific regulations, and apply for mineral leases. Materials such as building stone, limestone, gemstones and volcanic materials are commonly collected by amateur collectors with permits but require leases for commercial collectors. Obtain permits from: State Lands @ 355 W. North Temple 3 Triad Center Suite 400, Salt Lake City, UT 84180-1204 (801-538-5508).

PRIVATE LANDS

To collect you must have permission from the land owner prior to entering the property.

NOTE: Dinosaur and other vertebrate fossils may not be collected in any instance except by permits issued to accredited institutions. For more information, contact Paleontology and Paleoecology program, Utah Geological Survey, 1594 W. North Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6100.

SAFETY TIPS

Rockhounding can be a potentially dangerous hobby. To minimize the risk of injury, please remember . . .

- Wear protective clothing (safety glasses, gloves, boots).
- Do not work alone, and let someone else know your schedule.
- Carry a first aid kit.
- Watch for others, and when on slopes, never work directly above or below anyone.
- Do not enter abandoned mines or shafts.



LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Page A7 — The Times-Independent — Thursday, December 9, 1999

Moab

Thanks to the people of Moab

Dear Editor,

On Thursday, October 7, 1999, you ran a news article about an unidentified, 29 year old man who drowned in a rafting accident in Westwater Canyon's "Room of Doom." That man was my son Max Christopher Turner. The other people in the raft were myself, Max's 19 year old brother Doug, a friend of mine and Max's roommate. Needless to say the horror of that heinous afternoon will be with us forever.

While not an expert group of rafters, we were fairly experienced. We had run Westwater Canyon together for the last three years and we have done several other river trips including "Gates of Lodore" and the main portion of the Salmon River in Idaho. We are also a safe group. We had all of the required safety equipment with us on the raft and we were not behaving recklessly. What happened to my son was a terrible "freak" accident. The moment our raft flipped there was nothing anyone present could do to save his life. Max was a large, strong man and due to this he held on longer than anyone thought possible. In the end, hypothermia set in and, being exhausted to his limit, he no longer was able to continue his valiant struggle to live. After nearly an hour he finally let go bravely and I believe peacefully.

Max was a wonderful and accomplished human being. He graduated from the University of Utah and had a Master's Degree from Arizona State University. He was employed as an environmental engineer. At the time of his death he was working on the environmental impact study for the development of the east side of the Jordanelle Dam in Heber, Utah. He was also doing a noise study for a wilderness area in northern Idaho. Max was an avid skier, volleyball player, back packer and participant in the Moab Half Marathon. He just thoroughly enjoyed all time spent on outdoor activities. He was extremely loving and always conscious of spending time with his family and friends. Max was also a big brother, to a twelve year old boy, with the Big Brothers/Big Sister Organization. He was always the one organizing gatherings so he could spend time with the people he cared about.

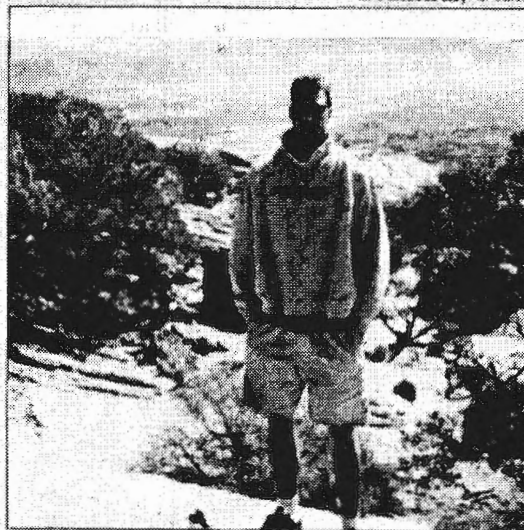
Max's body was not found until November 6, 1999. During the time when he could not be located our family nearly collapsed from grief. One of the steadfast, helping factors that got us through this nightmare was the town and citizens of Moab. You should be proud of the way your community comes together when people are in need. I would like to extend special thanks to the following: Bowen's Motel for putting us up on a moment's notice for many nights without charge.

Ted Cooley at the Mondo coffee shop for having free sandwiches ready early every morning we went out to the river to wait for the searchers. Eddie McStiff's for free dinner. Unfortunately I cannot remember the name of the photo shop that, free of charge, carefully dried out our film, developed and made enlargements of pictures taken of Max two hours before he died. Those pictures are the most precious possessions I have. I must also thank Sheriff Nyland for his kindness in handling the search and his respectful, fragile treatment of our family. Frank from the search and rescue did everything possible to retrieve Max's body and organized an expert search. Steve Swanke, Marc Yeston, Alyssa VanSchmus, Mike Hill and Chad, rangers from Canyonlands National Park Service, have my lifelong gratitude for their tenderness, respect for my family and their many repeated trips up the river to look for my beautiful son. Last, but not least, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the kayakers who risked their own lives to save Max, and who stayed with his little brother and myself throughout the cold night, on the river, until we were rescued the next morning.

Painful memories may make it impossible for me to return to Westwater Canyon or Moab, at least in the near future. But, I will always have fond thoughts for the little town that was there for Max's family and friends during their time of need. You will not be forgotten. I cannot thank you enough.

Sincerely,

—Danielle Benson
Bountiful, Utah



Max Turner, shown here on the day of the Moab Half Marathon in March of this year.

Tampa Tribune, January 15, 2000• Indians get back their land• Associated Press

The government is returning 84,000 acres to the Northern Ute tribe as part of a deal to clean up millions of tons of uranium waste along the Colorado River.

Energy Secretary Bill Richardson announced the agreement Friday at the tribe's

headquarters in Fort Duchesne.

The deal, which the Energy Department called the largest return of Indian land in the Lower 48 states in a century, is subject to approval by Congress.

The land, which is believed to contain oil rich shale deposits, was

given to the Utes in 1882. On the eve of entering World War I in 1916, the federal government took it back to create a reserve supply of oil for the Navy fleet. The reserve was never tapped.

"The land is not needed for national security anymore," Richardson said. "The

right thing to do is return it. The Utes are the rightful owners."

Under the agreement, the Indians can open the land to oil and gas drilling. They will have to pay a percentage of the royalties to the government.

Tampa Tribune, January 7, 2000•Desert to become treasure•Associated Press

More than 1,500 square miles of soaring, red-hued cliffs, desert dotted with squat juniper and pinon trees and plunging, rocky canyons of intermittent streams that feed the Colorado River. That's the proposed Grand Canyon-Parashant national Monument.

President Clinton is poised to give new federal protection to this area and two others in Arizona and California. Arizona officials are trying to block the President's move.

"If Clinton is interested in public opinion that process is

underway. The land in question already belongs to the federal government. A monument designation would prohibit mining and could include other restrictions, such as limits on off-road vehicle use," said assistant to

chief of staff Arizona representative Stump.

"By proclaiming these areas as monuments, Clinton is making sure these national treasures are protected not only now, but most importantly for future generations," said Southwest Forest

Continued from the previous page ***Tampa Tribune, January 7, 2000***

Alliance in Flagstaff, AZ.	Grand Canyon –	expand Pinnacles	is being done for political
Interior Secretary	Parashant, they are Agua	National Monument.	purposes and does not
Bruce Babbitt	Fria north of Pheonix and	Arizona Govenor	like the dictates from
recommended three	California Coastal. It	wrote to Clinton urging	Washington.
possible new monuments	was also suggested to	him to forego these	
to Clinton. Other than		endeavors. She thinks it	

The Times Independent, March 2, 2000 ~ Southern Utah News

Kanab—The Kanab City	is asking for support	the popular recreation	March 14th rally. The
Council is encouraging	form surrounding	area. The city also	mayor of Kanab has
its citizens to attend a	communities, by a show	reported that an	designated a coordination
rally in Page, AZ for the	of attendance, from	estimated 5,000 people in	effort to support the
preservation of Lake	individuals and groups	support of draining the	people of Page and Lake
Powell. The City of Page	who desire to maintain	lake will also be at the	Powell.

The following is an outline of the steps you might take while investigating a controversial concern or issue. These are guidelines that can help you and your audience begin to understand the various perspectives and factors involved in an issue. This outline is a summary of a 30 page lesson plan developed as a part of the U.S. Forest Service "Investigating Your Environment" Series. A copy is available free from Susan Thomas, Leavenworth ranger District, 600 Sherbourne, Leavenworth, WA, 98826. 509-548-6977, Ext. 237.

Guidelines for Investigating an Issue

Describe the Issue:

- What is happening?
- Where is it happening?
- Why is it happening?
- Who is affected and how?
- What is the impact?
- What are possible alternatives?
- What formal statements are involved?

Collect and Record Information:

- List factors that might contribute to the issue.
- Describe what you want to know about these factors.
- Describe the kind of data needed.
- Identify information sources for this issue.
- What more do we want to know?
- How will we find out this information?

Interpret Information Collected:

- Describe what the information tells you about the issue.
- Identify cause-effect relationships, comparisons, and contrasts that can be inferred from the data.
- Identify the parts that can be investigated further.

Analyze the Impact:

- Identify impacts on other environments, social patterns, economics, politics, etc.

- Identify questions each interest group is concerned about.
- Summarize points of view of the interest groups.
- Identify interest group history.

Analyzing Factors and Alternatives to Present Conditions:

- Identify factor.
- Identify how it contributes to the issue.
- Develop or describe alternatives.
- Describe how change will affect issue.

Analyzing Possible Courses of Actions:

- Develop list of possible courses of action.
- Identify advantages and disadvantages of each course of action (impact).

Develop Action plan that could be used to Implement Recommendation:

- Identify recommended solution.
- Identify action necessary to implement recommendation.
- Identify who could help implement it.
- List steps to implement.
- Establish Criteria to Evaluate Recommendation
- Analyze Information Sources (newspaper, TV, Interview report, etc.)
- Evaluate Overall Process

Milkweed

Asclepias speciosa Torr.

PLANTS

The plant name refers to its milky white sap, or latex. It contains a proteolytic enzyme, *asclepain*, which aids the stomach in the digestion of meat. Also, the milk has acrid juices effective in some softening of warts. Its seed pod is covered with short prickles, and contains a large quantity of silky down. Milkweed was once cultivated for the silky down, which was used to stuff beds, pillows, and – during World War II, lifejackets. Underground, there is a white rhizome giving rise to true roots and small or large stands of plants.

Filaree

Erodium cicutarium

from *A Field Folio of Indian and pioneer Medicinal Plants* by Dr. Wes Larsen

Worldwide in distribution, probably introduced into the southwest by the Spanish. The plant is found in open places, moist or dry.

The height of the plant depends on the available moisture. During wet years they reach a height of 2 feet and in the early days of Southern Utah, farmers harvested filaree as hay. It was an important winter and early spring forage for livestock.



Colorado Plateau River Guides

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Moab, UT 84532-0344

(435) 259-3598

Email: cprgutah@hotmail.com

Trip Leader Logic ~ printed originally in *Paddler Magazine*

innuendos

A puzzle, Give it a try!

By Kristy McGill

While planning your next trip, you realize that although you have four rafts and 12 people, you might have a difficult time figuring out where everyone will go. You have two oar rafts – a yellow one and an orange one – and you have two paddle rafts – a blue one and a red one. The rafters' names are Adam, Betty, Cody, Diane, Eric, Fiona, George, Heidi, Ivan, Jane, Kurt and Lois. Each raft will have an equal number of men and women. Remember: a person must be qualified to row an oar raft. Use the following clues to help you place each person.

1. Fiona won't ride in the same raft as Betty.
2. Adam and Lois always ride together.
3. Cody wants to ride with Diane.
4. Betty is allergic to yellow, orange and blue.
5. Kurt knows how to guide an oar raft.
6. Ivan wants to captain the red raft.
7. Jane and Betty are best friends and want to ride together.
8. Diane will paddle in the blue raft.
9. Heidi won't go in a paddle raft.
10. Eric wants to paddle with Diane.
11. Lois will row the yellow oar raft.

Answers: The yellow oar raft will be rowed by Lois. Adam will ride along. The orange oar raft will be rowed by Kurt. Heidi will ride shotgun. The blue raft will be paddled by Eric, Diane, Cody and Fiona. The red raft will be paddled by Betty, George, Ivan and Jane.