UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTARY CASE INCIDENT RECORD

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PARK NAME</th>
<th>CASE INCIDENT NO.</th>
<th>INCIDENT DATE</th>
<th>DATE OF THIS REPORT</th>
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<td>Mt. Rainier National Park</td>
<td>071163</td>
<td>12-18-07</td>
<td>01-25-08</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION OF INCIDENT</th>
<th>NATURE OF INCIDENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paradise</td>
<td>Avalanche Fatality</td>
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</table>

Avalanche Investigation

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Reiser SAR Avalanche Investigation

Legend
- Winter_Route_Paradise-Pan_Point
- Main Roads
- Campgrounds
- Administrative
- Streams
- Dreams

Type
- Intermittent
- Permanent
- Main Trails
- Wonderland Trail
- Way Trails
- Place Names

Area of Accident Diagram

Accident Location

Produced by Stefan Lofgren
January 18th, 2008
Avalanche Terrain

Generally speaking, avalanche terrain is identified in part by slope angle. Slope angles in excess of 30 degrees, but less than 45 are considered the most avalanche prone slopes. These numbers were revealed upon examining 100 large avalanches in Europe, North America, and Japan. However, slope angles greater than 45 degrees are not to be considered safe. There is evidence to suggest that in warmer regions where snowpacks are more moist that the angle of repose is higher given the same amount of snow and depending on bed surfaces below.

Other characteristics of avalanche terrain include terrain and vegetative anchors, convex roll-overs, leeward slopes from normal prevailing winds, and terrain variations that produce an uneven surface.

*The slope angle of the area which Troy identified as where Kirk was when the slide began was about 45-50 degrees.

*The terrain characteristics of the area which Troy identified as where Kirk was when the slide began lacks vegetative or terrain anchors, is below a feature that encourages wind-deposited snow to accumulate, and had features on the slope that produced weak spots where fractures in the snowpack were likely to propagate.

Avalanche Conditions

The same slope on a given day can produce drastically different avalanche conditions depending on the current and past weather conditions. Current and past weather factors that influence avalanche conditions are:

Page 3 of 18
Potentially the most important weather factor leading up to this accident was the significant rain even early in December that caused forecasted and seen extreme avalanche conditions. The Northwest Weather and Avalanche Center actually called Mt. Rainier National Park and warned them of the extreme conditions. During this period of weather, 5 fatalities occurred in Washington State. After the event, cold weather conditions returned and this caused this top layer that received so much rain to freeze. Four days after the rain event, the low temperature at Paradise reached 18 degrees. Although, not recorded at Paradise by anyone, it is reasonable to assume that a surface hoar layer was produced and subsequently buried thereby creating weak layer on top of the frozen rain crust.

Shortly thereafter, Washington State experienced a heavy snow cycle. Between the original rain event and the morning of Kirk Reiser’s accident, 48 inches of new snow was recorded at Paradise, not including 11 new inches that day. To make avalanche conditions worse, high west winds had been recorded during the previous 3 days transporting snow that was already was on the ground to locations like where Kurt started his slide.

Wind can accumulate snow on leeward slopes faster than snow can fall from the sky. Whereas snowfall is often measured in inches per hour, high rates of wind transported snow has been measured in feet per hour. It is difficult to tell how many times the slope at the site of the accident had released before Kirk was there, but it is possible that it may have released several times.

During snowy periods, fog as well as wind blown snow can obscure visibility further making it difficult to find a safe route through the terrain.

One day after the accident, I viewed the gulley where the avalanche occurred from above. I observed a crown feature 6 inches to 24 inches thick about 45 meters long (perimeter). It is likely that this was left over from the avalanche that carried Kirk. Deduced from this crown fracture, the total surface area of the start zone of this avalanche was about 300 square meters. Also, because of the observed crown fracture, one can estimate the thickness of the slab which was about 12 inches average. This would make the total volume of snow about 90 cubic meters. Although, the deposition from the original slide was never observed, we did see how far the avalanche travelled when we controlled the slope with explosives. The track and run out zone were pretty much the same and ran between 50 and 100 meters below the bottom edge of the start zone.

*Forecast and observable avalanche conditions existed at the time of this avalanche on slope aspects that they were on. Increasing winds, increasing snowfall, and increasing rates of deposition on east-facing slopes all were current trends during Kirk and Troy’s hike.

Terrain Traps

Terrain traps are features in an avalanche path that have the potential of trapping objects as they move down with the snow. Terrain traps may be considered one of the most over-looked factors in avalanche hazard awareness. They can take a benign avalanche and turn it into a potentially lethal one. These are generally identified as terrain traps:

- Trees
- Large Rocks
- Curves in the path
- Flat spots in the path
- Moats
- Crevasses
- Structures

*Just below where Kirk was when the avalanche occurred was a waterfall about 10 feet tall. Although the high and low temperature on the 18th of December was 31 and 18 respectively, liquid water still flowed over the waterfall. This melted snow at the base of the waterfall and created a feature called a moat. A moat is the absence of snow between the bottom of a steep rock feature and the snow. Here the water had melted the snow leaving a gap wide enough for someone to fall into.*
Triggers

Finally, there must be an impetus for a fracture to propagate. This can be something as great as explosives, or it can be something as slight as the weight of the snow itself becoming too great for the layers below to support it. Triggers include:

- Explosives
- Cornices Collapsing
- Heavy Snow Deposition
- Snow falling from trees
- Rain
- Sun
- Rapid Warming
- Animals
- Skiers
- Snowmobilers
- Climbers

There is a concept in triggers called the stress bulb. This is the theoretical depth that a trigger affects a snow pack. For example, the effect of a bird landing on the surface of the snow would obviously have less of an effect than a person (weight). The structure of the snowpack contributes greatly to way in which a trigger will affect the snowpack. A thick, dense, well-bonded layer will have a 'bridging' effect on the weight above it, thereby distributing the load from above over a wider area below. These factors explain why the same person would have less of a stress bulb when he skis than when he is just climbing up with boots. His skis would 'bridge' his load and distribute it out over a wider area. This would decrease the distance down into the snowpack that his weight would affect.

*This snowpack was already deep and fresh, making the entire amount of new snow on top of the early December crust susceptible to slabbing. I feel that it is unlikely that the new snow was any more sensitive to a skier than it would be to a snowshoer.

Avalanche Reconstruction

Because of the poor visibility and lack of familiarity with the terrain, Kirk and Troy gradually wandered from the standard route through this avalanche prone area as they descended. Troy told me that just before the avalanche happened, they had swapped leads and Kirk had begun to go out in front. Troy told me that Kirk had just indicated to him that he was traversing to some trees below him and to his right. Just as he was making his way to the trees, the avalanche occurred.

This was obviously enough to carry Kirk down with it. He slid for roughly 15-20 meters (horizontal distance) and roughly 20 meters (vertical distance) until he was carried over the 10-foot cliff. Over this cliff poured a small waterfall. Kirk was carried over the waterfall and into the moat below. The snow that carried Kirk over the waterfall likely packed closely in around him in the moat. He was wearing snowshoes, which may have acted as an anchor making it difficult to wiggle free eventually covering him.
### Appendix A: US Avalanche Reporting Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Observation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time:</td>
<td>13:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area:</td>
<td>Paradise, Mt. Rainier, Washington State</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>D1.5-D2, R3 – Class 2: ½ of path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigger:</td>
<td>AI – Artificial Snow Shoe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type:</td>
<td>SS – Soft Slab</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aspect:</td>
<td>E - East</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elevation:</td>
<td>5850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slope Angle:</td>
<td>&gt;45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level of Bed Surface:</td>
<td>I – Old Crust Surface</td>
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<td>Hardness of Bed Surface:</td>
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<td>Weak Layer Grain Form:</td>
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<td>Hardness of Slab:</td>
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<td>Vertical Fall:</td>
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<td>Comments:</td>
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### Avalanche Entrapment Statistics

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<td>Canadian Avalanche Classification:</td>
<td>Class 2</td>
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<td>Distance subject was carried:</td>
<td>24 meters</td>
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<td>Width of Avalanche:</td>
<td>15 meters</td>
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<td>Slope:</td>
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<td>Depth of Burial:</td>
<td>80 cm</td>
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<td>240 cm</td>
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<td>Position of Burial:</td>
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<td>Elevation of Burial:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elevation of Subject (start of slide):</td>
<td>5920</td>
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<td>Vertical Transportation:</td>
<td>70 feet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of hours of burial:</td>
<td>74 hours</td>
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Appendix B – Avalanche Forecast 12/18/07

MOUNTAIN WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE OLYMPICS WASHINGTON CASCADES
AND MT HOOD AREA
NORTHWEST WEATHER AND AVALANCHE CENTER SEATTLE WASHINGTON
745 PST TUE DEC 18 2007...CORRECTED

NWAC Program administered by:
USDA-Forest Service
with cooperative funding and support from:
Washington State Department of Transportation
National Weather Service
National Park Service
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Pacific Northwest Ski Area Association
Friends of the Avalanche Center
and other private organizations.

This forecast is prepared primarily for federal, state and private snow safety programs in Washington and Northern Oregon.

WAZ513-518-519-019-042-501-502-ORZ011-181700-

WEATHER SYNOPSIS FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

An upper level trough and the associated surface low pressure system are centered off the north-central Oregon coast early Tuesday morning. The associated frontal feature is lifting northward across the Pacific Northwest spreading increasing moderate to heavy precipitation to the Olympics and both west and east slopes of the Cascades Tuesday morning. Surface pressure gradients remain easterly across the Cascades Tuesday morning as the low pressure center along the coastal region. The front and low pressure center are expected to track northeastward through the day with an expected shift to westerly pass level flow by late afternoon Tuesday. A brief warm up is expected as the flow shifts to westerly late Tuesday afternoon where there is a chance of rain briefly over the Snoqualmie Pass area. Cooler air behind the front and moderate moist westerly flow should maintain orographic precipitation along the west slopes Tuesday evening and night. This should maintain moderate showers at lowering snow levels overnight.

A short wave disturbance offshore is expected to develop early Wednesday and spread increasing frontal moisture into the region early Wednesday. This should renew precipitation across the forecast area as well as causing increasing and very strong crest level winds through the day Wednesday.

The strong frontal passage with Wednesday’s system is expected to cross the Cascades Wednesday afternoon. This should bring a period of heavy precipitation and lowering snow levels with a shift to strong westerly flow behind the front.

The strong flow late Wednesday and Wednesday night should maintain moderate showers, mainly along the west slope areas at further lowering snow levels.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

• OLYMPICS-
  Tuesday morning and afternoon: Moderate rain or snow along the south and east slopes and light to moderate snow elsewhere.
  Tuesday night: Diminishing light to moderate snow showers heaviest west Olympics.
  Wednesday: Increasing moderate rain or snow early Wednesday becoming moderate to heavy mid-day. Wednesday night: Light to moderate snow showers, heaviest west part.

• WASHINGTON CASCADES NEAR AND WEST OF THE CREST-CASCADE PASSES INCLUDING STEVENS, SNOQUALMIE AND WHITE PASSES-Tuesday morning and afternoon: Moderate to heavy rain or snow spreading northward morning. Rain or snow changing to moderate showers afternoon.
  Tuesday night: Diminishing light to moderate snow showers.
  Wednesday: Increasing moderate rain or snow early Wednesday becoming moderate to heavy mid-day. Wednesday night: Light to moderate snow showers.

• EAST SLOPES WASHINGTON CASCADES-Tuesday morning and afternoon: Light to moderate snow changing to showers afternoon.
  Tuesday night: Diminishing light snow showers. Wednesday: Increasing light to moderate snow early Wednesday becoming moderate.
  Wednesday night: Light snow showers gradually diminishing.

• MT HOOD AREA-
  Tuesday: Moderate to heavy rain or snow Tuesday changing to showers and gradually diminishing late afternoon. Tuesday night: Light to moderate snow showers gradually decreasing.
  Wednesday morning: Increasing moderate snow and very windy.
  Wednesday afternoon and evening: Moderate to heavy snow and very windy.

&&
SNOW LEVELS-CASCADE MTNS

2000 ft N, 4000 ft S Tue morn
2500 ft N, 4500 ft S Tue aft
Lowering Tue night
1500 ft N, 2500 ft S Wed morn
2000 ft N, 3000 ft S, Wed aft
1000 ft N and S Wed night
...except snow level at the surface Cascade Passes and east slopes, rising to free air levels Tuesday afternoon. Snow level again lowering to surface passes and east slopes Wednesday rising to free air levels late Wednesday afternoon and night.

SNOW LEVELS-OLYMPIC MTNS

2500 ft Tue morn
3500 ft Tue aft
Lowering Tue night
2000 ft Wed morn
2500 ft Wed aft
1000 ft Wed night

Cascade Snow/Freezing Levels refer to the northern Washington Cascades (N) through Mt Hood area (S). Central Washington Cascade snow levels (typically near Snoqualmie Pass) are normally midway between indicated N and S levels. Note that surface snow/freezing levels are common near the passes during easterly pass flow and may result in multiple snow/freezing levels.

24 HOUR FORECAST OF PRECIPITATION IN INCHES OF WATER EQUIVALENT ENDING AT 4AM

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<td>1</td>
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<td>PARADISE</td>
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<td>WHITE PASS</td>
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<td>.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>MT HOOD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1-1.5</td>
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WINDS IN MILES PER HOUR (MPH)

* CASCADE PASS LEVEL WINDS

E 10-20 Tue
W 10-20 Tue aft and night
E 0-10 Wed
W 10-20 Wed aft
W 5-15 Wed night

* FREE WINDS AT 5000 FT

S-SE 20-30 Tue morn strongest south
S-SW 25-40 Tue aft strongest south
SW 30-40 Tue night strongest south
S-SW 35-50 Wed
S-SW 35-50 N, W-SW 35-50 S Wed aft
SW 25-35 N, W 25-40 S Wed night

* FREE WINDS AT 9000 FT

SW 30-40 N, 40-60 S Tue morn
W-SW 30-40 N, 35-50 S Tue aft and eve
SW 40-60 Wed
W-SW 30-40 Wed night

&&
EXTENDED WEATHER SYNOPSIS FOR THURSDAY THROUGH SATURDAY

Continued cool and moist westerly flow in the wake of a frontal passage Wednesday should maintain showers along the west slope areas Thursday at low snow levels. Showers should diminish as a brief upper ridge of high pressure builds over the region. A transient high pressure ridge is expected to move across the area Friday to allow for a period of light winds cool temperatures and partly cloudy skies. Another frontal system is expected to approach the area Saturday morning spreading increasing cloud and light precipitation over the forecast region during the morning hours. The front should reach the Cascades by afternoon causing increasing winds and moderate precipitation at gradually rising snow levels. Yet another and stronger system is expected to move rapidly into the area Saturday night and into Sunday. This system is currently expected to cause very windy conditions with moderate to heavy precipitation and significantly rising snow levels by Sunday.

EXTENDED FORECAST FOR THURSDAY THROUGH SATURDAY

Thursday: Light orographic snow showers west slope areas with moderate showers central Cascades in convergence. Friday: Partly cloudy. Saturday: Increasing light to moderate rain or snow early. Becoming moderate rain or snow late.

* SNOW LEVELS

5-1500 ft N, 1-2000 ft S Thu
Near sea level N, 1-2000 ft S Fri
2000 ft N, 4000 ft S Sat
5000 ft N, 7000 ft S Sat night

BACKCOUNTRY AVALANCHE FORECAST FOR THE OLYMPICS WASHINGTON CASCADES AND MT HOOD AREA
NORTHWEST WEATHER AND AVALANCHE CENTER SEATTLE WASHINGTON
945 AM PST TUE DEC 18 2007...corrected

NWAC Program administered by:
USDA-Forest Service
with cooperative funding and support from:
Washington State Department of Transportation
National Weather Service
National Park Service
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Pacific Northwest Ski Area Association
Friends of the Avalanche Center
and other private organizations.

This forecast applies to back country avalanche terrain below 7000 feet and does not apply to highways or operating ski areas.

ZONE AVALANCHE FORECASTS

• OLYMPICS- WASHINGTON CASCADES NEAR AND WEST OF THE
CREST- MT HOOD AREA-
Considerable avalanche danger below 7000 feet Tuesday. Danger gradually decreasing Tuesday night. Increasing danger Wednesday becoming high above 4 to 5000 feet and considerable below. Avalanche danger slightly decreasing Wednesday night.

• EAST SLOPES WASHINGTON CASCADES-Increasing considerable avalanche danger above 5000 feet and moderate below Tuesday. Avalanche danger slightly decreasing Tuesday night. Avalanche danger increasing Wednesday becoming considerable above 4 to 5000 feet and moderate below, gradually decreasing Wednesday night.

SNOWPACK ANALYSIS

Additional new snow amounts as of early Wednesday ranged from about 6 to 14 inches in the Olympics, Mt Hood area and both west and east slopes of the Cascades. In general, recent storms over the past five days have deposited some 12 to 40 inches of snow over most Olympic and west Cascade slopes with up to 12 inches over the east slopes.

Following the heavy rain event in early December about a ten day period of cool showery weather deposited occasional light snow fall as well as allowed for hoar frost development at times. These weak layers of low density snow or buried surface hoar formed a weak bond to the December crust and now have been loaded with the significant storm cycle snow of the past four to five days. This development has caused an increase in the recent avalanche danger with numerous recent avalanches having been reported over the past several days. Most of these slides have released near or on the old crust with some slides releasing in storm layers and stepping down to the old crust layer.

Shear tests over the past couple of days have indicated that a slightly better bond is occurring at the crust interface, but not in all areas. Extra caution is advised as slides initiating in new layers may release to the crust which may be buried now 4 feet or more.

A similar but shallower structure might be expected along the Cascade east slopes. The greatest current danger is expected on lee slopes at higher elevations.
TUESDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHT
A frontal passage should deposit additional new snow loading over Mt Hood and both east and west of the Cascade crest and Olympics Tuesday along with some strong crest level south to southwest winds. This should add further loading and unstable layers to underlying weak layers. Triggered slab avalanches are likely at higher terrain on lee slopes and increasing caution is urged in steeper terrain Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NIGHT
Another very strong frontal passage is expected Wednesday. This should bring heavy snow and very strong crest level winds through the day Wednesday. This should cause a significant increase in the avalanche danger with mostly unstable snow developing above 4 to 5000 feet. Travel in avalanche terrain is not recommended above these elevations Wednesday. Decreasing snow and winds Wednesday night should begin to allow for a slowly decreasing danger.

Backcountry travelers should be aware that elevation and geographic distinctions are approximate and that a transition zone between dangers exists. Remember there are avalanche safe areas in the mountains during all levels of avalanche danger. Contact local authorities in your area of interest for further information.

NWAC weather data and forecasts are also available by calling 206-526-6677 for Washington, 503-808-2400 for the Mt Hood area, or by visiting our Web site at www.nwac.us. Also note that field snowpack information is often available on the FOAC website at www.avalanchenw.org and weather and avalanche glossaries for commonly used terms in the forecasts can be found on the NWAC education page.

SUMMARY BACKCOUNTRY AVALANCHE FORECAST FOR THE OLYMPICS AND WASHINGTON CASCADES
NORTHWEST WEATHER AND AVALANCHE CENTER SEATTLE WASHINGTON
915 AM PST TUE DEC 18 2007

This forecast applies to back country avalanche terrain below 7000 feet and does not apply to highways or operating ski areas.

ZONE AVALANCHE FORECASTS
• OLYMPICS- WASHINGTON CASCADES NEAR AND WEST OF THE CREST-Considerable avalanche danger below 7000 feet Tuesday. Danger gradually decreasing Tuesday night. Increasing danger Wednesday becoming high above 4 to 5000 feet and considerable below. Avalanche danger slightly decreasing Wednesday night.
• EAST SLOPES WASHINGTON CASCADES-Increasing considerable avalanche danger above 5000 feet and moderate below Tuesday. Avalanche danger slightly decreasing Tuesday night. Avalanche danger increasing Wednesday becoming considerable above 4 to 5000 feet and moderate below, gradually decreasing Wednesday night.

SNOWPACK SYNOPSIS
Additional new snow amounts as of early Wednesday ranged from about 6 to 14 inches in the Olympics and both west and east slopes of the Cascades. In general, recent storms over the past five days have deposited some 12 to 40 inches of snow over most Olympic and west Cascade slopes with up to 12 inches over the east slopes. This new snow lies over shallow layers of weak snow over a rain crust from early December. Numerous recent avalanches have occurred over the past few days with this current weak snow structure. Extra caution is advised as slides initiating in new layers may release to the crust which may be 4 feet or more.

A similar but shallower structure might be expected along the Cascade east slopes. The greatest current danger is expected on lee slopes at higher elevations.

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SUMMARY BACKCOUNTRY AVALANCHE FORECAST FOR THE MT HOOD AREA
NORTHWEST WEATHER AND AVALANCHE CENTER SEATTLE WASHINGTON
915 AM PST TUE DEC 18 2007

This forecast applies to back country avalanche terrain below 7000 feet and does not apply to highways or operating ski areas.

ZONE AVALANCHE FORECASTS
• MT HOOD AREA-
Considerable avalanche danger below 7000 feet Tuesday. Danger gradually decreasing Tuesday night. Increasing danger Wednesday becoming high above 4 to 5000 feet and considerable below. Avalanche danger slightly decreasing Wednesday night.

SNOWPACK SYNOPSIS
Additional new snow amounts as of early Wednesday ranged from about 10 to 14 inches in the Mt Hood area. In general, recent storms over the past five days have deposited some 20 to 30 inches of snow. This new snow lies over shallow layers of weak snow over a rain crust from early December. Numerous recent avalanches have occurred over the past few days with this current weak snow structure. Extra caution is advised as slides initiating in new layers may release to the crust which may be 4 feet or more.

TUESDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHT
A frontal passage should deposit additional new snow loading Tuesday along with some strong crest level south to southwest winds. This should add further loading and unstable layers to underlying weak layers. Triggered slab avalanches are likely at higher terrain on lee slopes and increasing caution is urged in steeper terrain Tuesday.

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Kramer/Northwest Weather and Avalanche Center
SS
Appendix C – Weather Observations – Paradise 12/18-21/08

Weather Trends: December 18, 2007 at 00:00 to December 21, 2007 at 24:00

Weather 12/18 - 12/21

Temperature, Snow, and Wind Speed

Temperature
Total Snow
Max Wind Speed
Direction
Average Wind Speed

Weather 12/18 - 12/21
Appendix G: Snow Pits 12/18 – 12/20

Snow Pit Profile
paradise vector
mt rainier, WA
Elevation (ft) 5427
Slope: 31
Aspect: 200
Wind loading: yes
Activities: Poor pit location.

Observer: Stefan Lofgren
Tues Dec 18 12:07:51 PST 2007
Coord: 121.7415 W 46.7064 N
Air Temperature: 0 C
Sky Cover: sky 0% covered
Precipitation: Snow - 2 cm/hr
Wind: SW Light Breeze

Stability on similar slopes: Good
Stability Test Notes: 13: slight movement
Layer notes: No layers.

Notes: in trees 46... Sorry, I was in a hurry. No crystal obs. No densities.

![Snow Pit Diagram]

CTM Q2 Depth: (cm) 13.1; CT Score: 13
Snow Pit Profile
Observer: Stefan Loehrer
Date: Wed Dec 19 07:21 PST 2007
Mt Rainier, WA
Coord: 121.7361 W 46.7902 N
Elevation (m): 5738
Slope: 31
Aspect: 150
Wind loading: yes

Activities: Supportable crust.
Notes: Good wind slab in places

Stability on similar slopes: Good
Air Temperature: -4.0 °C
Sky Cover: 80% covered
Precipitation: Snow, 2 cm/hr
Wind: SW Light breeze

Stability Tests
Layer notes:
161-166: wind slab
138-161: weaker
134-132: small layer
133-134: weaker
132-133: harder
95-132: no inter layers
Snow Pit Profile

**Observer:** Stefan Lofgren

**first hill**

Thu Dec 20 13:36:46 PST 2007

emplac. WA

Elevation (m) 5933

Aspect: 130

Stability on similar slopes: Good

Stability Test Notes:

Layer notes:

Activities: Cracking.

Notes: Slight failure: CTV @ 240cm. Windslash? Also slight failure RB2 @ 240cm. Continued tests to look at deeper layers.