Hawkins Mountain Avalanche Fatality
March 4th, 2017

Report by Dennis D'Amico and Robert Hahn

Incident snapshot

Occurrence Time and Date: 12:20 pm on March 4, 2017
Time First Reported to 911/SAR: unknown
Recovery Time: The body was recovered from the site the following day by Kittitas County SAR.
Lat/Lon: 47.4484 N, 120.9994 W (estimated start zone from photographs)
Location: Hawkins Mountain, Big Boulder Creek Drainage, Okanogan-Wenatchee NF, WA

Number in Party: 2
Number Caught: 2
Number Partially Buried, Critical: 1
Number Completely Buried: 1
Duration of Burial: 15 minutes for the survivor, 40 minutes for the victim
Number Killed: 1

Avalanche Type: Soft Slab (SS-estimated)
Trigger: Snowmobile (AM)
Size: R (unknown) / D2 or higher (not directly measured)
Start Zone Aspect: SE
Start Zone Elevation: 7000 feet (estimated)

Height of Crown Face: not observed
Width of Fracture: not observed
Average Vertical Fall: 600 ft (estimated)

Slab, Weak Layer, and Bed Surface: Not observed. Suspected that 2/14 crust was bed surface with weak layer just above the crust.

Burial involved a terrain trap: Trees
Number of people that crossed start zone before avalanche: 1 snowmobiler high-marked in the same area as the start zone several times prior to the avalanche earlier in the day without incident.
Avalanche occurred during: Ascent or crossing start zone
Location of group in relation to start zone during avalanche: 1 snowmobiler (survivor) was in the start zone, the other (victim) below in the track. Another party was having lunch further downhill in the avalanche runout, but managed to escape to higher ground before the avalanche caught them.

Avalanche Safety Gear Carried: Both riders had a transceiver, shovel, probe and airbag packs. The airbags were not deployed.
Avalanche Training and Experience at Activity: Unknown
Signs of Instability Noted by Group: Unknown

Extent of Injuries or Cause of Death: Unknown if the survivor was injured, but he was able to assist in the recovery efforts and ride a snowmachine out at the end of the day. Reports suggest that the victim died of trauma related to impacting the tree next to his burial location and/or asphyxiation. NWAC did not have access to the coroner's report.
Damage: At least one snowmobile was badly damaged and had to be towed out.

NWAC Forecast Zone: East Slopes Central – Lake Chelan to South of I-90
Avalanche Danger Rating (Above Treeline): Moderate

Weather

Hawkins Mountain is about 20 miles ENE of Snoqualmie Pass, 21 miles NW of Blewett Pass and about 5 miles NE of the Salmon la Sac campground on the north end of Cle Elum Lake.

The closest weather station to the incident site is the NRCS Sasse Ridge Snotel station at 4350 ft. The elevation of the avalanche start zone is just below 7000 ft. At the Sasse Ridge station, the Total Snowdepth increased 6 inches (15 cm) with 0.90 inches of water recorded between noon March 2nd and noon March 4th. The temperature rose above freezing for much of March 3rd at the station elevation.

During the same storm cycle at Snoqualmie Pass, a warming trend peaked mid-day on Friday, March 3rd and was followed by a sharp cooling trend Friday night. During peak warming, rain was observed up to at least 4800 feet in the Snoqualmie Pass corridor (observed) while it appears the Alpental summit station (5400 ft) stayed all snow or only briefly transitioned to rain, with below-freezing temperatures throughout the event. 19 inches (48 cm) of snow was recorded at the Alpental summit station with 7 inches recorded at the base station (3100 ft) over the 48 hours ending 4 am March 4th. Ridge-top winds at Alpental (5400 ft) averaged approximately 10 mph during much of the storm, with peak gusts approaching 30 mph. A relative break in wind and precipitation was observed at Alpental during the daylight hours on Saturday, March 4th.

NWAC Comments and Avalanche and Snowpack Observations from 3/4/17

March 4th was an active avalanche day with several human skier or snowmobile triggered slides reported in the Olympics and Cascades. Human triggered avalanches along the west slopes of the Cascades and Olympics on March 4th were within new snow layers (including the Avalanche Mountain incident that occurred in the Snow Lake area of Snoqualmie Pass the same day), while much of the larger avalanche activity along the east slopes of the Cascades ran on or just above the 2/14 crust. The potential for the 2/14 interface to produce widespread avalanches along the east slopes of the Cascades had not been well identified in the NWAC forecast or by avalanche professionals on the ground (see NCH incident also from March 4th) leading into the 4th. Three relevant public observations from the central-east Cascades forecast zone submitted via the NWAC observation page are attached at the end of the report with highlights below.

Snowpack test results from Red Mt near Salmon la Sac submitted via NWAC Observation page: 25 cm of light density snow on top of 25 cm of medium density, weak layer identified at approximately 50 cm, 10 cm of 1 finger hardness snow on top of very hard ice crust at 60 cm. Snowpit results consistently pointed to weak layer at 10 cm above ice crust.

Snowpack tests from a Level 1 avalanche course in same general area as the incident: CTs in moderate range with resistant planar and broken fracture characteristics in the recent storm snow interfaces. They did note a full propagation during a large column test on a deeper storm snow layer, and one full propagation ECT on a solar aspect "a few inches above the hard crust."

Party A (rescue comments below) had direct knowledge of at least one partial snowmobiler burial in the Lake Ann area 2 miles NE of Hawkins Mountain that required a partner rescue on March 4th.

A first responder en-route to the Hawkins incident encountered a slide in a lower bowl around the same time of the incident and found a man digging his sled out. The man said there was nobody else involved in the avalanche.

Accident/Rescue Summary

Party A consisted of a husband and wife. The information below was collected from a post by the husband in Party A on the SnoWest snowmobile forum and through phone conversations with the husband in Party A and also with another snowmobiler on scene 15-20 minutes after the avalanche.

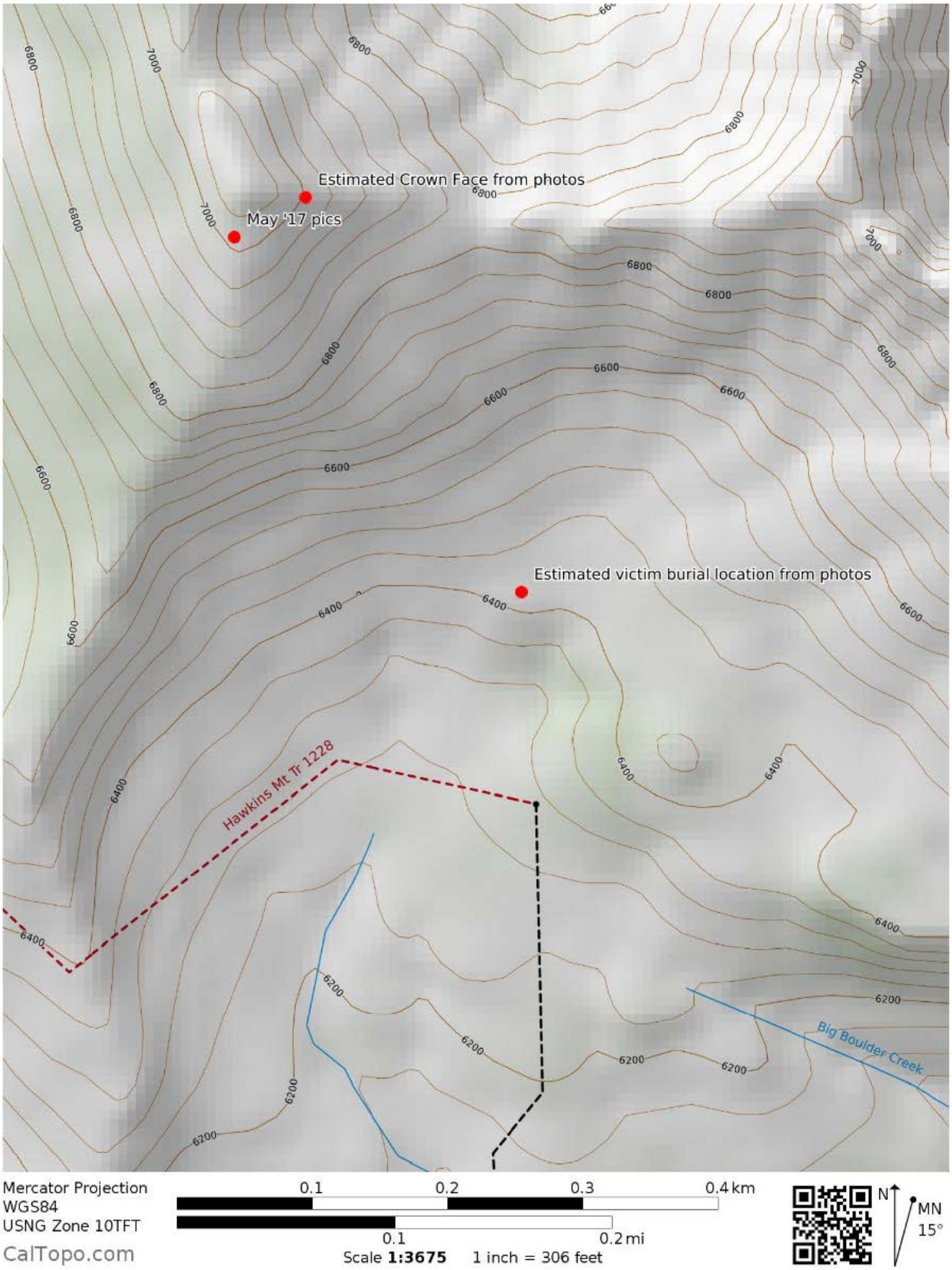
After the husband in Party A had high-marked several times, including in the area the avalanche would later release, Party A stopped riding to have lunch in the basin below the upper SE bowl of Hawkins Mountain. At 12:20 PM, the victim and the survivor came up to the same bowl that Party A had recently ridden. They were on the same slope Party A had high-marked when one of them turned out and the whole slope broke loose. One rider was above the other. The rider higher on the slope (survivor) was riding in the avalanche at first, then gassed it and briefly pulled out in front of the avalanche. The other rider (victim) was below him. Then the avalanche swallowed both of them.

Party A noticed that they were sitting in the avalanche runout so they ran up a small hill just as the powder cloud came over them. They had no time to move their sleds. Fortunately, the avalanche just missed Party A and when the snow cleared there was a 4 ft wall of snow behind them where the sleds previously had been parked.

Party A could see the survivor’s hand just above the snow. With all of Party A’s avalanche rescue equipment buried with their snowmobiles, they ran over and dug him out by hand. Once dug out, they tried using the survivor’s transceiver to begin searching for the other rider (victim). They could see his sled but could not get a signal. After a couple of minutes other snowmobilers rode up from below and began to help organize the growing search effort. Rescuers were from separate riding groups and generally did not know each other. Some user unfamiliarity with the avalanche rescue equipment, SPOT Satellite GPS messenger and/or other GPS devices initially added confusion to the scene.

The wife in Party A had a probe hit by a tree near the victim’s sled. A transceiver confirmed the probe strike and all efforts changed to digging by the tree. The victim was excavated about 40 minutes after the avalanche. He was not breathing and showed signs of trauma. CPR was started at 1 pm and continued for 6.5 hours. The rescuers relocated the victim to the bottom of the bowl as instructed by the rescue helicopter pilot but the rescue helicopter was ultimately unable to land. The decision from law enforcement/SAR to stop

CPR was communicated to the rescuers on-scene and the remaining rescuers exited around 9 pm. The victim's body was recovered the next day by the Kittitas County Sheriff's Office and Kittitas County SAR.




Satellite +3
Estimated Crown
Face from photos
May 17 pics
Estimated victim
burial location
from photos
Hawkins Mt Trail
Big Boulder Creek
6400
6600
6000
6200
6800
7000
5800
Google
© CalTopo, OpenStreetMap contributors N° MN 15° E
Imagery ©2017 , DigitalGlobe, USDA Farm Service Agency
Terms of Use
Report a map error

Photo provided by Tim Penelerick, March 4th 2017

Photo provided by Tim Penelerick, March 4th 2017

= estimated burial location

Pictures taken from the ridge marked on map, May, 19th 2017 by Dennis D'Amico

Northwest Avalanche Center

Recreational Observation

East Slopes Central - Lake Chelan to South of I-90

March 4, 2017, 2 p.m. PST

Weather: Calm, Light Snowfall, Overcast

Snowpack: 25 cm of light density snow on top of 25 cm of medium density, weak layer identified at approx 50 cm, 10 cm of 1 finger hardness snow on top of very hard ice crust at 60 cm. Snowpit results consistently pointed to weak layer at 10 cm above ice crust.

Area Description: Red Mountain near Salmon la Sac, From the highest point of Red Mtn to the North along the ridgeline

Avalanches: While climbing on low angle slopes NW of the highest point of the Red Mtn ridgeline, we remotely triggered an R5 D3 avalanche on the W SW slope of Red Mtn. The crown was 60-90 cm and 300 m across, crossing from gully to gully. It ran full path at approx 300m. We dug a pit on a similar test slope and found the weak layer to fail at ECTN13. An R2 D2 avalanche was also observed on a N NW slope in the drainage West of Red Mtn. Most likely remotely triggered by snowmobile.

Observation by Nick Webb
Latitude: 47.397263
Longitude: -121.143537
Did you see any avalanches? Yes
Did you trigger any avalanches? Yes
Was anyone caught in an Avalanche? No


http://www.nwac.us/observations/pk/686/


http://www.nwac.us/observations/pk/686/

Northwest Avalanche Center

Recreational Observation

East Slopes Central - Lake Chelan to South of I-90

March 4, 2017, noon PST

Snowpack: 40-50cm above Feb. 14 crust. Two clean easy shears in top 30cm. Failed on crust, CTE Q1 @50cm. Easiest shears I've seen in a long time.

Area Description: Near Mt. Cashmere , ENE aspect, 5000-6500ft.

Avalanches: Debris evident from yesterday's warm up. Large cornice failure triggered widespread 50cm slab below, R3D2. There were other groups in the area but assume this was natural sometime this AM. Another party remote triggered a small terrain feature causing an R1D1 slide aprox. 20m wide and 30m long.

Observation by Pete J
Did you see any avalanches? Yes
Did you trigger any avalanches? No
Was anyone caught in an Avalanche? No

Northwest Avalanche Center

Recreational Observation

East Slopes Central - Lake Chelan to South of I-90

March 4, 2017, noon PST

Latitude: 47.270000

Longitude: -121.080000

Elevation: Above treeline

Aspect: SE

Did you see any avalanches? Yes

Did you trigger any avalanches? No

Was anyone caught in an Avalanche? No

Comments: Witnessed a slide near Scatter Creek in the Salmon La Sac riding area. The two of us dropped in to a southeastern facing bowl. After about two minutes after reaching the bottom of the bowl the slide released. We were watching and able to get to safety. The crown was 2-2.5ft deep and started from above and lookers right of our drop. There was another group of five that arrived minutes after it happened. We decided to head back out the way we came and we warned them not to continue. They did not listen and I hope they are home safe tonight. One of the guys in the group of five was from Ellensberg. I will send pictures in an email and a google earth pin of the location.

East Slopes Central - Lake Chelan to South of I-90

Issued: 8:27 PM PST Friday, March 3, 2017

by Garth Ferber

NWAC avalanche forecasts apply to backcountry avalanche terrain in the Olympics, Washington Cascades and Mt Hood area. These forecasts do not apply to developed ski areas, avalanche terrain affecting highways and higher terrain on the volcanic peaks above the Cascade crest level.

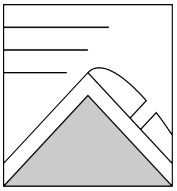
The Bottom Line: The avalanche danger should decrease but the decrease will be a moving target and you will need to carefully evaluate snow and terrain on Saturday.

Elevation	Saturday		Outlook for Sunday
Above Treeline	Moderate	Heightened avalanche conditions on specific terrain features. Evaluate snow and terrain carefully; identify problem features.	Moderate
Near Treeline	Moderate	Heightened avalanche conditions on specific terrain features. Evaluate snow and terrain carefully; identify problem features.	Moderate
Below Treeline	Moderate	Heightened avalanche conditions on specific terrain features. Evaluate snow and terrain carefully; identify problem features.	Low

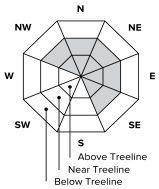
Avalanche Problems for Saturday

Wind Slab

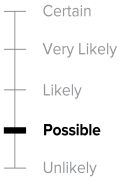
Wind slabs can take up to a week to stabilize. They are confined to lee and cross-loaded terrain features and can be avoided by sticking to sheltered or wind scoured areas.



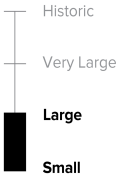
Avalanche Problem



Aspect/Elevation



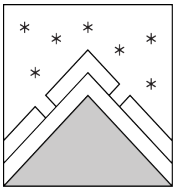
Likelihood



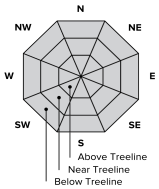
Size

Storm Slabs

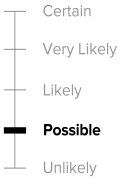
Storm slabs usually stabilize within a few days, and release at or below the trigger point. They exist throughout the terrain, and can be avoided by waiting for the storm snow to stabilize.



Avalanche Problem



Aspect/Elevation



Likelihood

Size

Snowpack Analysis

Weather and Snowpack

The most recent wet warm storm arrived on Valentines Day 2/14 and formed the uppermost strong rain crust in our snowpack in the Central East and Southeast Cascades while only a thin freezing rain crust was observed in the Washington Pass area.

A series of disturbances in cool, NW flow aloft from Saturday 2/25 through Tuesday 2/28 deposited 2-16 inches snow along the east slopes of the Cascades. Very strong alpine west winds were seen in most of the Olympics and Cascades on Tuesday.

Southwest flow aloft began to ramp up again on Thursday as the first in a new series of fronts crossed the Northwest. Strong southwest flow is carrying a second stronger front across the Northwest on Friday evening. Along the Cascade east slopes this will be causing strong southwest alpine winds and heavier moist or denser new snow above about 3-4000 ft and wet snow or rain below about 3-4000 ft.

Recent Observations

North

A report from the NC Heli Guides indicates a cycle of natural and ski triggered wind slab avalanches during the wind event on Tuesday and Wednesday 2/28-3/1. About 50-80 cm of storm snow was found with a good bond to the the Valentine's Day crust. About 20-30 cm of recent snow was covering about 10 cm of wind slab in some areas.

A party of four skiing at Washington Pass near the highway hairpin on the east side of the pass were hit by a natural cornice released avalanche on Tuesday afternoon. Four people were caught and carried up to 1000 ft downslope. Fortunately there were no fatalities and no full burials but there were apparently some injuries. The release occurred on a very steep slope at the top of a northeast facing bowl at about 6600 ft.

Windy conditions prevented the North Cascades Heli Guides from flying on Wednesday.

Another recent and large cornice failure was observed by the NCH on Thursday in the Cutthroat drainage. Plenty of other unreleased large cornices were noted.

A NC Mountain Guides report for Friday for the Delancey area indicates heavy snow in the near and below treeline and 35-60 cm of storm snow on the Valentine's Day crust. Moderate planar shears were found in recent storm snow layers. New storm slab was forming and ski tests were giving storm slab and loose dry releases. Whoomping and cracking was seen above 6600 ft.

Central

No recent observations.

South

No recent observations.

Detailed Avalanche Forecast for Saturday

Decreasing winds and mostly light snow showers should be seen over the Cascade east slopes on Saturday with much lower snow levels and much cooler temperatures. Not a lot of snow is expected following the front Friday but we will see how it goes. The avalanche danger should decrease but the decrease will be a moving target and you will need to carefully evaluate snow and terrain on Saturday.

Layers of recent or new wind and storm slab may need a day or more to mostly stabilize. Water may also need a day to drain from the upper snow pack below about 3-4000 feet.

Recent moderate to strong southwest to west winds will make wind slab most likely on northwest to southeast slopes but keep an eye out on all aspects in areas of more complex terrain. Watch for firmer wind transported snow from Friday and possible deeper or covered wind transported layers such as from Tuesday.

New storm slab formed on Friday may need a day to mostly stabilize on Saturday. Storm slab is most likely in area that experienced more than a few hours of rapidly accumulating snow.

Avoid areas on ridges and mountain tops were a cornice might be present and avoid slopes below cornices.

Mountain Weather Synopsis for Saturday & Sunday

Showers have diminished through the day Saturday has the air mass has cooled, following a strong frontal passage Friday evening. The Pacific Northwest is under a cool regime once again with mostly light showers. A deep upper low pressure system is centered a few hundred miles off the Washington coast Saturday afternoon. This will keep a very cool and somewhat unstable air mass over the region over the next few days with bands of showers rotating into the area bringing periods of moderate showers at times. Only very light showers reached the east slope areas and that pattern should continue. An organized band of showers is developing along the coast Saturday afternoon and expected to renew light to moderate showers overnight and early Sunday as the upper low offshore continues moving towards the coast. Showers should again taper later Sunday as the upper trough begins moving inland across the region later

Sunday. Snow levels should remain generally 1000 feet or lower over the next few days.

24 Hour Quantitative Precipitation ending at 4 am

Location	Sun	Mon
Hurricane Ridge	.25	.25
Mt Baker Ski Area	.50 - .75	.50
Washington Pass	lt .25	lt .25
Stevens Pass	.25	.25 - .50
Snoqualmie Pass	.25 - .50	.25 - .50
Mission Ridge	lt .25	lt .25
Crystal Mt	.25 - .50	.25 - .50
Paradise	.50	.50
White Pass	.25	.25 - .50
Mt Hood Meadows	.50	.50 - .75
Timberline	.50	.75

LT = less than; WE or Water equivalent is the liquid water equivalent of melted snow in hundredths of inches. As a rough approximation 1 inch of snow = about .10 inches WE, or 10 inches of snow = about 1 inch WE.

Snow Level/Freezing Level in feet

Day	Olympics	Northwest Cascades	Northeast Cascades	Central Cascades	South Cascades	Easterly Flow in Passes
Saturday Afternoon	1500'	1000'	1000'	1500'	2000'	
Saturday Night - Sunday Morning	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	
Sunday Afternoon	1000'	500'	500'	1000'	1500'	
Sunday Night	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	

Cascade Snow / Freezing Levels noted above refer to the north (approximately Mt Baker and Washington Pass), central (approximately Stevens to White Pass) and south (near Mt Hood). Freezing Level is when no precipitation is forecast.

* Note that surface snow levels are common near the passes during easterly pass flow and may result in multiple snow / freezing levels.

American Avalanche Association
Forest Service National Avalanche Center
Avalanche Incident Report: Short Form

Occurrence Date (YYYYMMDD): 20170304 and Time (HHMM): 1220

Comments: Information estimated from snowmobilers on scene either during or shortly following the incident. Many fields are estimated. We do not know the 2nd snowmobiler's full name (survivor).

Reporting Party Name and Address: Northwest Avalanche Center
7600 Sandpoint Way NE
Seattle, WA 98115

Avalanche Characteristics:

Type: SS
Trigger: AM
Size: R \ D
Aspect: SE
Slope Angle: Unknown
Elevation: 7000 ☐m / ☒ft
Sliding surface (check one):
☐ In new ☐ New/old ☒ In old ☐ Ground

Location:

State: WA County: Kittitas Forest: Okanogan-Wenatchee NF
Peak, Mtn Pass, or Drainage: Hawkins Mountain, Big Boulder Creek Drainage
Site Name: West of Gallaher Head
Lat/Lon or UTM: 47.4484 N, 120.9994 W (estimated)

Group	Number of People	Time recovered	Duration of burial	Depth to Face ☐m / ☒ft
Caught	2			
Partially Buried—Not critical				
Partially Buried--Critical	1	1235	15	
Completely Buried	1	1300	40	5-6
Number of people injured: 0		Number of people killed: 1		

Dimensions ☐m / ☒ft	Average	Maximum
Height of Crown Face		
Width of Fracture		
Vertical Fall	600	

Snow	Hardness	Grain Type	Grain Size (mm)
Slab			
Weak Layer			
Bed Surface			
Thickness of weak layer:		☐mm / ☐cm / ☐in	

Burial involved a terrain trap? ☐ no ☒ yes → type: Trees
Number of people that crossed start zone before the avalanche: 1
Location of group in relation to start zone during avalanche: ☒ high ☐ middle ☐ low ☒ below ☐ all ☐ unknown
Avalanche occurred during ☒ ascent ☐ descent

Subject	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Phone	Activity
1	Mike Albertson	45	M	Kirkland, WA		Snowmobile
2	Brett		M			Snowmobile
3						
4						
5						

Equipment Carried

1	2	3	4	5	
☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	Transceiver
☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	Shovel
☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	Probe
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	

Experience at Activity

1	2	3	4	5	
☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	Unknown
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Novice
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Intermediate
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Advanced
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Expert

Avalanche Training

1	2	3	4	5	
☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	Unknown
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	None
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Some
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Advanced
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Expert

Signs of Instability Noted by Group
☒ Unknown
☐ None
☐ Recent avalanches
☐ Shooting cracks

Injuries Sustained

1	2	3	4	5	
☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	None
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	First Aid
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Doctor's care
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Hospital Stay

Extent of Injuries or Cause of Death

1	2	3	4	5	
☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	Asphyxiation
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Head Trauma
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Spinal Injury
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Chest Trauma

☐ Collapse or whumphing	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	Fatal	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Skeletal Fractures
☐ Low test scores							☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	Other: Trauma

Damage Number of Vehicles Caught:0 Number Structures Destroyed: 0 Estimated Loss: $At least one snowmobile was badly damaged and had to be towed out.

Accident Summary Include: events leading to accident, group's familiarity with location, objectives, route, hazard evaluation, etc.
Party A consisted of a husband and wife. The information below was collected from a post by the husband in Party A on the SnoWest snowmobile forum and through phone conversations with the husband in Party A and another snowmobiler on-scene 15-20 minutes after the avalanche.

After the husband in Party A had high-marked several times, including in the area the avalanche would later release, Party A stopped riding to have lunch in the basin below the upper SE bowl of Hawkins Mountain. At 12:20 PM, the victim and the survivor came up to the same bowl that Party A had recently ridden. They were on the same slope Party A had high-marked when one of them turned out and the whole slope broke loose. One rider was above the other. The rider higher on the slope (survivor) was riding in the avalanche at first, then gassed it and briefly pulled out in front of the avalanche. The other rider (victim) was below him. Then the avalanche swallowed both of them.

Party A noticed that they were sitting in the avalanche runout so they ran up a small hill just as the powder cloud came over them. They had no time to move their sleds. Fortunately, the avalanche just missed Party A and when the snow cleared there was a 4 ft wall of snow behind them where the sleds previously had been parked.

Rescue Summary Include: description of initial search, report of accident, organized rescue, etc.
Party A could see the survivor's hand just above the snow. With all of Party A's avalanche rescue equipment buried with their snowmobiles, they ran over and dug him out by hand. Once dug out, they tried using the survivor's transceiver to begin searching for the other rider (victim). They could see his sled but could not get a signal. After a couple of minutes other snowmobilers rode up from below and began to help organize the growing search effort. Rescuers were from separate riding groups and generally did not know each other. Some user unfamiliarity with the avalanche rescue equipment, SPOT Satellite GPS messenger and/or other GPS devices initially added confusion to the scene.

The wife in Party A had a probe hit by a tree near the victim's sled. A transceiver confirmed the probe strike and all efforts changed to digging by the tree. The victim was excavated about 40 minutes after the avalanche. He was not breathing and showed signs of trauma. CPR was started at 1 pm and continued for 6.5 hours. The rescuers relocated the victim to the bottom of the bowl as instructed by the rescue helicopter pilot but the rescue helicopter was ultimately unable to land. The decision from law enforcement/SAR to stop CPR was communicated to the rescuers on-scene and the remaining rescuers exited around 9 pm. The victim's body was recovered the next day by the Kittitas County Sheriff's Office and Kittitas County SAR.

Rescue Method	1	2	3	4	5
Self rescue	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transceiver	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐
Spot probe	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐
Probe line	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Rescue dog	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Voice	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Object	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
Digging	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
Other:	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Attach additional pages as needed. Include weather history, snow profiles, reports from other agencies, diagram of site, photographs, and any other supporting information

Please see http://www.nwac.us/accidents/accident-reports/ for the full incident report.

Please send to: CAIC; 325 Broadway WS1; Boulder CO 80305; caic@state.co.us
and to the nearest Avalanche Center.